

The geometry of the cyclotomic trace

Aaron Mazel-Gee

with David Ayala and Nick Rozenblyum

- 1 *A naive approach to genuine G -spectra and cyclotomic spectra* (arXiv:1710.06416)
- 2 *Factorization homology of enriched ∞ -categories* (arXiv:1710.06414)
- 3 *The geometry of the cyclotomic trace* (arXiv:1710.06409)

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[computationally accessible, but conceptually mysterious]

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“This is how people other than Quillen compute algebraic K-theory.”
~ A. Blumberg, algebraic K-theorist

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- suggests higher-dim generalizations (\rightsquigarrow “higher K-theory”)

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\mathbb{T} -invariance is easy, but what does “sensitive” mean?

relationship between $S^1 \xrightarrow{\gamma} X$ and $S^1 \xrightarrow{r} S^1 \xrightarrow{\gamma} X$

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$$[x \otimes y] \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in C_2} \sigma(x \otimes y)$$

\rightsquigarrow become equal in the **Tate construction**, the cofiber

$$(R \otimes R)_{C_2} \xrightarrow{\text{Nm}} (R \otimes R)^{C_2} \longrightarrow (R \otimes R)^{tC_2}$$

relationship between $S^1 \xrightarrow{\gamma} X$ and $S^1 \xrightarrow{r} S^1 \xrightarrow{\gamma} X$

Q.: M an $n \times n$ matrix, compare $\text{tr}(M)^r$ and $\text{tr}(M^r)$?

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★ for \mathcal{C} a spectrally enriched ∞ -category, a covering map

$$S_b^1 \xleftarrow{r} S_a^1$$

of oriented circles induces a ***cyclotomic structure map***

$$\text{THH}(\mathcal{C}) := \int_{S_b^1} \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \left(\int_{S_a^1} \mathcal{C} \right)^{\tau C_r} =: \text{THH}(\mathcal{C})^{\tau C_r}$$

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 for T connective and $r=s=p$ prime
 Cor.: suff to specify just σ_p
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★ hints at a DAG description of genuine G -spectra...

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Theorem 3 (A & M-G & R)

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diagonal package for spaces

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$\text{Cyc}^h(\mathcal{S}) := \text{Fun}(\text{BW}, \mathcal{S}) :=$ “unstable cyclotomic spaces”

$\mathbb{W} \simeq \mathbb{T} \rtimes \mathbb{N}^{\times}$ the “Witt monoid”

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$\mathbb{W} \simeq \mathbb{T} \rtimes \mathbb{N}^{\times}$ the “Witt monoid”

②

diagonal package for spaces

linearization
(à la Goodwillie calculus)



Tate package for spectra

Q.: Where does the cyclotomic structure on THH come from?

Theorem 3 (A & M-G & R)

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