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AKTS.

Stabilization of a genuine G -topos.

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Recall: stability, stabilization.

\mathcal{C} pointed, presentable ω -cat. E.g. S_+ .

Stable ω -cat:

- pointed,
- finite colimits,
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \rightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ W & \rightarrow & Z \end{array}$$
 pushout \Leftrightarrow pullback.

Given \mathcal{C} pointed, can consider monoid $\Sigma = \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

Form $\text{colim}(e \xrightarrow{\Sigma} e \xrightarrow{\Sigma} e \xrightarrow{\Sigma} \dots) = \text{Sp}(e)$.

$$\text{Sp}(S_+) = \text{Sp}!$$

Given G -spaces $\text{Fun}(\text{Orb}_G^{\text{op}}, S_+)$,

the stabilization is naive G -spectra.

Genuine G -spectra.

— start with naive and invert representation spheres S^{\vee} .

— Spectral Mackey functor

$$\text{Sp}^G = \text{Fun}^*(\text{Spm}(\text{Fin}_G), \text{Sp}).$$

Given a " G -topos", is there a genuine notion of stabilization?

Input data. G a finite group.

$\text{Fun}(BG, \mathcal{RTopos})$.

↑
 Objects are $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{S}$ -topoi (lex loc. of $\mathcal{P}(C)$). Ex. $\mathcal{X} = \text{Shv}(\mathcal{X})$

$\mathcal{X} \xrightleftharpoons[\pi_+]{\pi^*} \mathcal{Y}$, π^* is lex.

↑
 topological space
 X .

Directability is π_+ .

Ex. If X has a G -action,

$\text{Shv}(X)^{oG}$.

Same for S_X .

Goal: describe stable co-act $S_p^G(X)$ s.t. $S_p^G(S) \xrightarrow{\text{trivial action}} \simeq S_p^G$.

Second motivation. Schneider's work on real étale cohomology.

X a scheme.

Et_X étale morphisms $U \rightarrow X$.

Make into a site. Étale topos

$$\tilde{X}_{\text{ét}} = \text{Shv}^{\text{ét}}(\text{Et}_X).$$

We also have the real étale topology on Et_X .

Given a commutative ring A , get

$$\underset{\text{RSpec}}{\text{Spec}}(A) = \left\{ (p, \alpha) : p \in \text{Spec}(A), \alpha \text{ an ordering on } k(p) \right\}.$$

Extend to schemes.

New topology on $E_{t/X}$ when comes as jointly surjective on Spec .

$\tilde{X}_{\text{ét}}$. In fact, $\tilde{X}_{\text{ét}} \cong \text{Shv}(\text{Spec } X)$.

Ex. $X = \text{Spec } \mathbb{R}$.

$\tilde{X}_{\text{ét}} = \text{C}_2\text{-sets}$.

$\tilde{X}_{\text{ét}} = \text{Sets}$.

Ex. $X = \text{Spec } k$.

$\Gamma = \text{Gal}(k^s/k)$.

$T \subseteq \Gamma$ subat \mathbb{Z} of n order 2 elmts.

Γ acts on T by conjugate.

$\mathbb{R}(\text{points}) = T/\Gamma$

$\tilde{X}_{\text{ét}} = \text{Shv}(T/\Gamma)$.

Ex. k a \mathbb{R} field,

$T/\Gamma \cong \{\text{real places}\}$.

Prop. X noetherian sch of f. dim

$\text{SH}(X)$

$\mathcal{D}: \mathcal{S}^{0,0} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_m$ corresponds to \rightarrow in $\mathcal{G}_m(X)$.

$\text{SH}(X)[\mathcal{P}^{-1}] \cong \mathcal{S}_p(\text{shv}_{\text{ét}}(X))$.
Bachmann

Grothendieck topology "b"

$b = \text{ét} \cap \text{ret.}$

"Biggest topology coarser than both."

$$\tilde{X}_b = \mathcal{P}_{\text{ét}}(U_{C_2})$$

$$X = \text{Spec } \mathbb{R}.$$

Colimits in \mathcal{RTop}_α .

$$\mathcal{RTop}_\alpha^{\text{sp}} \simeq \mathcal{LTop}_\alpha \subseteq \mathcal{P}_c \mathcal{L}$$

colimits \rightarrow limits computed in $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\text{ét}}$.

Grothendieck construction.

Cartesian squares.

$$k = BG$$

\mathcal{X} G -topos

$$\mathcal{X}_{hG} = \text{Fun}_{/BG} (BG, \underline{\mathcal{X}})$$

Grothendieck construction.

If G acts trivially,

$$\mathcal{X}_{hG} = \text{Fun}_{/BG} (BG, BG \times \mathcal{X}) \simeq \text{Fun}(BG, \mathcal{X}).$$

Limits in RTop are generally hard.

Ex. X G -space.

$$\mathcal{X} = \text{Shr}(X).$$

$$\text{Shr}(X)^{hG} = \text{Shr}(X^G)$$

G acts prop. and disc. on X .

Ex. C_2 -topos.

S a set

$$S[i] \cong_{C_2} S$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \widetilde{S[i]_{C_2}}$$

$$\mathcal{X}^{hC_2} = S_{\text{ret}}$$

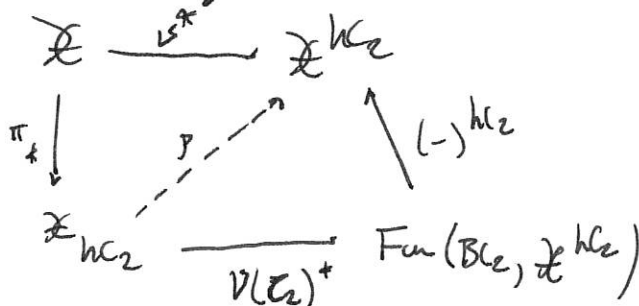
$$\mathcal{X}_{hC_2} = \check{S}_{\text{set}}$$

2 numbers on S

$$G = C_2$$

\mathcal{X} C_2 -topos

G -equivariant for fixed C_2 -action on \mathcal{X}^{hC_2} .



Recollections.

Idea: given \mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}_2 , $\mathcal{X}^{h\mathbb{C}_2}$ via
the topos norm p .

$$U \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{j^+} \\ \xrightarrow{j^*} \end{array} \mathcal{X} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{i^*} \\ \xrightarrow{i^+} \end{array} \mathcal{Z}$$

$$i^+ X = i^+ j_+ j^* X.$$

$$\text{Shv}(U) = \text{Shv}(X) = \text{Shv}(Z)$$

$$Z = X/U.$$

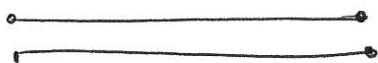
Need glay^* to be lex.

D.f. "Quotient topos" \mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}_2 is given \mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}_2 , $\mathcal{X}^{h\mathbb{C}_2}$ along p .

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{S}_*$$

$$\text{Fun}(\text{BG}, \mathcal{S}) \xrightarrow{(-)^{h\mathbb{C}_2}} \mathcal{S}.$$

$$\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}_2 = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_2}).$$



Stabilize fiberwise.

What's the theory of stabilization?

Input: product of acts on \mathcal{O}_G .

$$\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}_2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_2}}$$

$$\text{Sp}(\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{C}_2) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \text{Sp}(\mathcal{X})^{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_2}}$$

Then, force the left and right adjoints to coincide.

Thm. Yields $\mathcal{S}_G(\mathcal{X})$.

Explicit description by G -commutative monoids.

For $\widetilde{S[i]}_{\text{et}}/G_2 \cong \widetilde{S}_b.$

Back to b.