

Homological Stability

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Homological Stability



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$$G_1 \hookrightarrow G_2 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow G_n \hookrightarrow \dots$$

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is said to satisfy homological stability when the induced maps on homology

$$\begin{aligned} H_i(G_n) &\rightarrow H_i(G_{n+1}) \\ H_i(BG_n) &\rightarrow H_i(BG_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphisms for n sufficiently large.

Examples: families of groups

- Symmetric groups

$$\Sigma_1 \hookrightarrow \Sigma_2 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \Sigma_n \hookrightarrow \dots$$

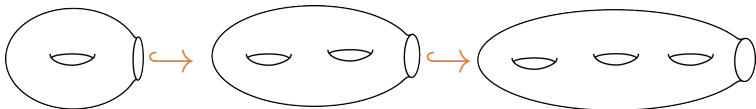
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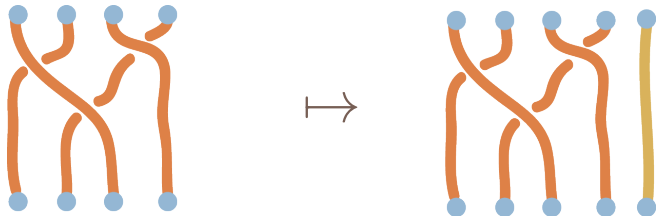
$$\Gamma_{1,1} \hookrightarrow \Gamma_{2,1} \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \Gamma_{g,1} \hookrightarrow \dots$$



Examples: families of groups

□ Braid groups

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□ General linear groups

$$GL_1(\mathbb{K}) \hookrightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{K}) \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{K}) \hookrightarrow \dots$$

Examples: range of stability

- Symmetric groups (Nakaoka):

$$H_i(\Sigma_n; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_i(\Sigma_{n+1}; \mathbb{Z}) \quad n \geq 2i$$

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- General linear groups (Quillen):

$$H_i(GL_n(\mathbb{K}); \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_i(GL_{n+1}(\mathbb{K}); \mathbb{Z}) \quad n \geq i + 1$$

Stability in action

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$H_0(X; \mathbb{Z})$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}

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$H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$	0	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2

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Why? - Infinite homology

If we let

$$G_\infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} G_n$$

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$$H_*(G_\infty)$$

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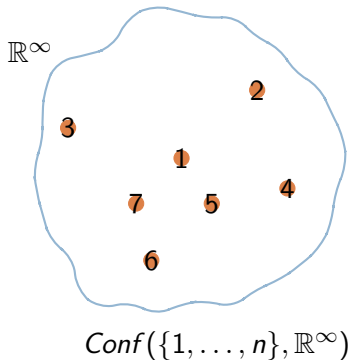
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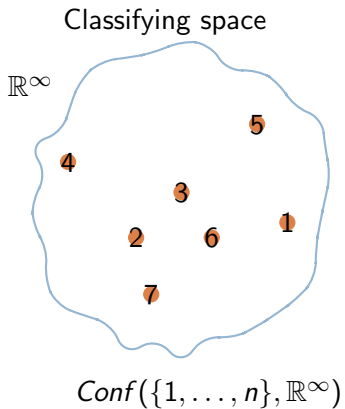
which we can often compute using completely different methods. This allows us to 'work backwards' and compute $H_*(G_n)$ in some range.

Classifying space $B\Sigma_n$

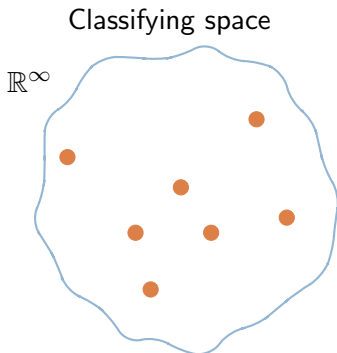
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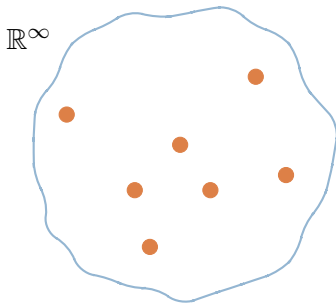
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$$B\Sigma_n = \text{Conf}(\{1, \dots, n\}, \mathbb{R}^\infty) / \Sigma_n$$

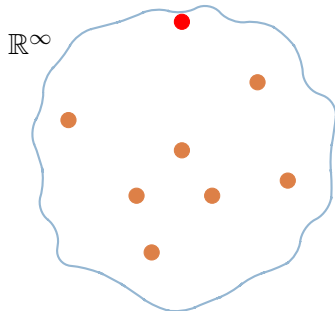
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Stabilization map



$$B\Sigma_n \rightarrow B\Sigma_{n+1}$$

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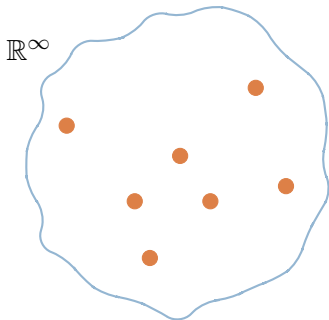
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After such a space is found, the argument is to compute its homology in a range: we do this using a spectral sequence argument and induction on n .

Defining $B\Sigma_n^p$

An element of $B\Sigma_n^p$ is:

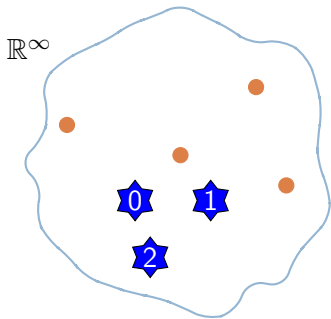
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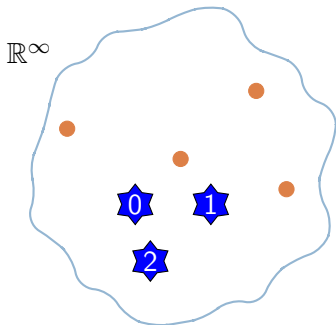
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Defining $B\Sigma_n^p$

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Recall we want a homotopy equivalence $B\Sigma_n^p \rightarrow B\Sigma_{n-p-1}$.

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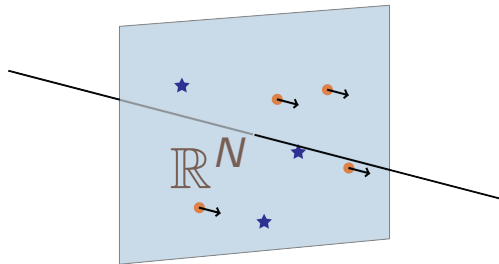
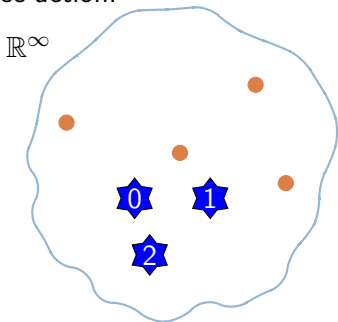
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Map to classifying space

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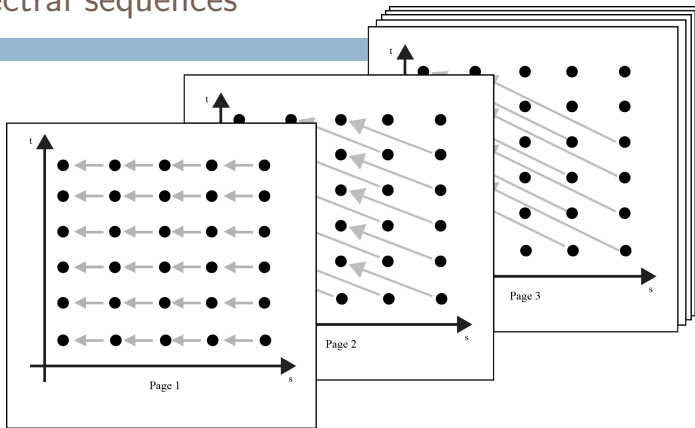
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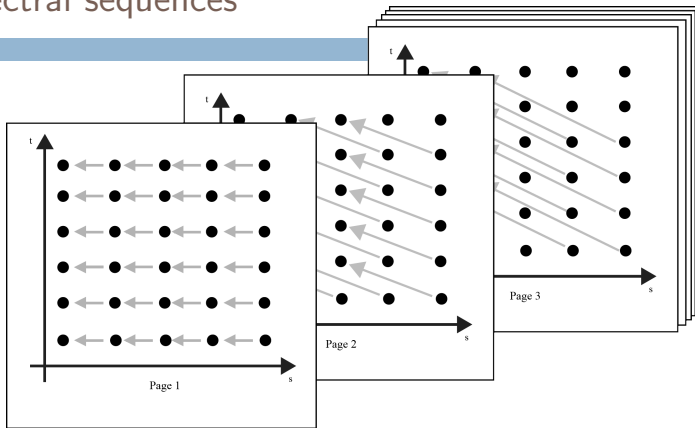
$$B\Sigma_n^p \rightarrow B\Sigma_n.$$

This is the obvious map which forgets the distinguished points. We can show that the fibre of the resulting map $\|B\Sigma_n^\bullet\| \rightarrow B\Sigma_n$ is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of spheres, hence the map is highly connected.

Spectral sequences

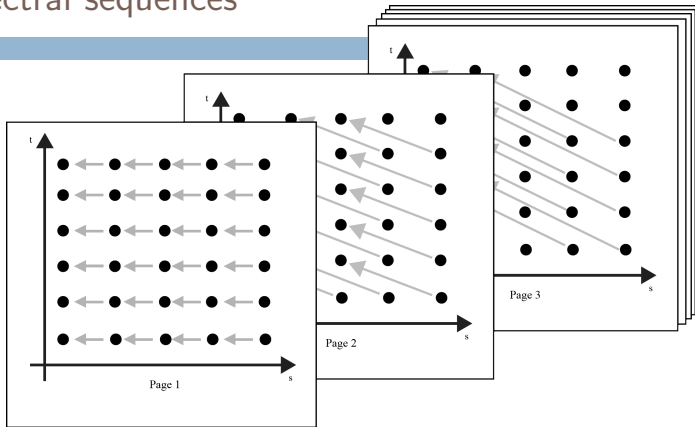


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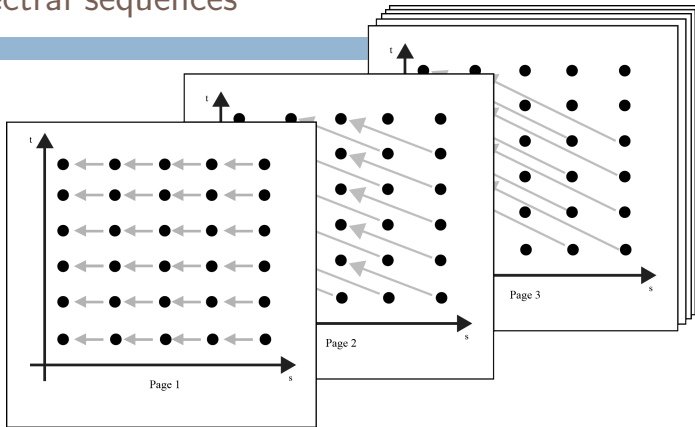
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- First quadrant spectral sequences result in ∞ page

Our spectral sequence

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 - zero going from odd to even columns
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- On the ∞ page groups along a diagonal $s + t = k$ are a 'filtration quotient' of $H_k(\|B\Sigma_{n+1}^\bullet\|)$

Case $n=5$

$$H_i(B\Sigma_5) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_i(B\Sigma_6) \quad i \leq \frac{5}{2}.$$

1st page: (s, t) entry is $H_t(B\Sigma_6^s)$

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2nd page

$H_3(B\Sigma_5)$?	?	?	?
$H_2(B\Sigma_5)$?	?	?	?
$H_1(B\Sigma_5)$	0	0	?	?
$H_0(B\Sigma_5)$	0	0	0	0

Case $n=5$

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∞ page

$?$	$?$	$?$	$?$	$?$
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Current work

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- Representation stability - Church, Ellenberg, Farb ...

Thank you

