

REPRESENTATIONS OF SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We explain how the notion of homotopy colimits gives rise to that of mapping spaces, even in categories which are not simplicial. We apply the technique of model approximations and use elementary properties of the category of spaces to be able to construct resolutions. We prove that the homotopy category of any monoidal model category is always a central algebra over the homotopy category of *Spaces*.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let \mathcal{C} be a category with a chosen class of weak equivalences W (W is a collection of morphisms in \mathcal{C} that satisfies the “2 out of 3” property and contains all isomorphisms). What does it mean that one can do homotopy theory on (\mathcal{C}, W) ? For us it means three things. First, we should be able to perform basic operations in \mathcal{C} such as push-outs/pull-backs and more generally colimits/limits. Second, the derived versions of these functors (hocolims and holims) should exist. Third, these derived functors should yield a certain action of the category of simplicial sets *Spaces* on (\mathcal{C}, W) and lead to mapping spaces. Our attitude is that colimits/limits and their derived functors are the fundamental ingredients of homotopy theory and the rest should follow from their properties. This is an alternative to the approach of Hovey presented in [11] and more in the spirit of what we believe we have learned from Bousfield, Dwyer, Kan and others, [1] and [5].

In this paper we study the following functor:

$$\otimes_l : \mathit{Spaces} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \quad \mathbf{K} \otimes_l X := \mathrm{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}} cX$$

where $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C}[W^{-1}]$ and $cX : \mathbf{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is the constant functor indexed by the simplex category of K (see 2.6) whose value is X . We would like \otimes_l to be the composition of the localization functor $\mathit{Spaces} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathit{Spaces}) \times \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ and a functor denoted by the same symbol $\otimes_l : \mathrm{Ho}(\mathit{Spaces}) \times \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ (homotopy invariance). The latter should be a homotopy left action (see 2.11 and 2.15), which implies in particular that, for any $X \in \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$, the functor

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$- \otimes_l X : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}paces) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ has a right adjoint $\text{map}(X, -)$. This is in our view the universal characterization of what mapping spaces should be.

How can this be realized? In order to insure the existence of the localized category $\mathcal{C}[W^{-1}]$ and the derived functors hocolims and holims satisfying the above conditions, we need to be able to do some homotopical algebra on (\mathcal{C}, W) . One way of formalizing this is to assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) can be given a Quillen (simplicial) model structure [15]. Dwyer and Kan explained in [6] how to enrich such a category with an action of $\mathcal{S}paces$ using the so called ‘‘hammocks’’. They also introduce the technique of taking (co)simplicial resolution of the source (target), further developed by Hovey in [11], as well as Hirschhorn in [10] to obtain mapping spaces. Alternatively one could try to find conditions under which a model category is Quillen equivalent to a simplicial model category, as defined by Quillen in [15, Section II.1]. This has been done by Dugger in [4] and Rezk, Shipley, and Schwede in [16]. These approaches however do not seem to emphasize the fundamental role of homotopy colimits and limits. In this context we should mention also the work of Heller [9].

Since in our view hocolims and holims are so important, we need a suitable set up in which such constructions can be effectively studied. It turns out that for that purpose, instead of putting additional assumptions on a model category (cellularity [10], realization axiom [16], etc...), it is more advantageous to relax some of the requirements. The aim of this paper is to explain the less restrictive approach of model approximations as introduced in [2]. Recall:

Definition 1.1. A *left model approximation* of (\mathcal{C}, W) is a pair of adjoint functors $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$ satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) \mathcal{M} is a model category;
- (2) l is left adjoint to r ;
- (3) if f is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} , then rf is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} ;
- (4) if f is a weak equivalence between cofibrant objects in \mathcal{M} , then lf is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} ;
- (5) for any $A \in \mathcal{C}$ and cofibrant $X \in \mathcal{M}$, if $X \rightarrow rA$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} , then its left adjoint $lX \rightarrow A$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} .

A pair of adjoint functors $l : \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M} : r$ is a *right model approximation* of (\mathcal{C}, W) if the duals $r^\vee : \mathcal{M}^{op} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}^{op} : l^\vee$ form a left model approximation of (\mathcal{C}^{op}, W) .

Model approximations have several crucial properties. A category admitting a model approximation (left or right) can be localized with respect to weak equivalences to form the homotopy category $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ [2, Proposition 5.5]. Weak equivalences in such categories are saturated, i.e., a morphism in \mathcal{C} belongs to W if and only if the induced morphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is an isomorphism. The category $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ can be identified with a full subcategory of $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ via the functor r or l ,

depending on whether the approximation is left or right ([2, Proposition 5.5]). A left model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$ leads to a “cofibrant replacement” in \mathcal{C} given by the adjoint $lQrA \rightarrow A$ of a cofibrant replacement $QrA \rightarrow rA$ in \mathcal{M} [2, Remark 5.10]. In a dual way a right model approximation leads to a fibrant replacement. These replacements can be used to construct derived functors. If $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a functor for which the composition $F l$ sends weak equivalences between cofibrant objects in \mathcal{M} to isomorphisms in \mathcal{D} , then the left derived functor of F is given by $A \mapsto F(lQrA)$ [2, Proposition 5.9, Remark 5.10]. In the same way right model approximations can be used to construct right derived functors. A left model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$ induces a natural left model approximation on the category of functors $\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})$, for any small category I (see Theorem 6.5). A cofibrant replacement of this model approximation is thus good for constructing the total left derived functor of $\text{colim}_I : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. The same applies to right model approximations.

To make the approach of model approximations viable we need one more thing. We need to show that a model approximation leads in a natural way to an action of *Spaces*. The purpose of [2] was to introduce simple geometric techniques to study hocolims and holims. In this paper we are going to illustrate how to use these techniques further, which is what motivated us originally. We did not want to just state and prove some properties of mapping spaces, but more importantly we meant to explain an approach and provide coherent tools to study them. This will be illustrated by proving the following theorem (see Proposition 9.4 and 10.7):

Theorem. *Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) admits a left model approximation. The functor $\otimes_l : \text{Spaces} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is homotopy invariant and, for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $-\otimes_l X : \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ has a right adjoint $\text{map}(X, -)$.*

Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) admits both a left and a right model approximations. Then, for any space K , the functor $\mathbf{K} \otimes_l - : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is left adjoint to $X \mapsto \text{holim}_{\mathbf{K}} cX$.

As an application we prove a conjecture made by Hovey in [11, p. 119] about the homotopy category of a monoidal model category. This has been proved independently by Cisinski in his work on Grothendieck derivators, [3].

The plan of the article is as follows. Section 2 is a list of basic definitions and notation. In particular we recall what an action of *Spaces* on a model category is, and how to construct derived functors. The reader might skip this section and refer to it when needed. In Section 3 we explain that, unlike arbitrary categories, simplex categories behave well with respect to pull-backs. A brief reminder about bounded functors appears then in Section 4. We introduce in Section 5 a simplicial structure on bounded diagrams indexed by a barycentric subdivision. In Section 6 we see how the geometry of the simplex category is

reflected in the homotopy theory of bounded diagrams. The next three sections form the core of the paper. Section 7 is basically devoted to prove an invariance property for homotopy colimits of constant diagrams. In Section 8 we show that very little is missing for the simplicial structure to be homotopy invariant; for homotopically constant diagrams, it is so. We are finally ready to construct mapping spaces in Section 9. The theory is dualized in Section 10. In the final Section 11 we illustrate our approach by giving an answer to Hovey’s question.

2. NOTATION AND SET UP

2.1. *Cat* denotes the category of small categories and *Spaces* the category of simplicial sets. A simplicial set is also called a space.

2.2. From Section 3 on, categories denoted by the symbols \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are assumed to contain all colimits and limits, compare with Quillen’s axiom (MC0) [15].

2.3. A category with weak equivalences is a category \mathcal{C} with a chosen collection of morphisms W , called weak equivalences, which satisfies the “2 out of 3” property and contains all isomorphisms. Elements in W are denoted by the symbol $\xrightarrow{\sim}$. The category $\mathcal{C}[W^{-1}]$, if it exists, is called the homotopy category and is denoted by $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. By $\pi_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ we denote the localization functor.

2.4. The category of all \mathcal{C} -valued functors indexed by a small category I , with natural transformations as morphisms, is denoted by $\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})$. The symbol $cX : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ denotes the constant functor indexed by I with value $X \in \mathcal{C}$. If (\mathcal{C}, W) is a category with weak equivalences, then $\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})$ stands for a category with weak equivalences given by the object-wise weak equivalences. A functor $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is called homotopically constant if there is an object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and a weak equivalence $F \rightarrow cX$ in $\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})$.

2.5. Let I and J be small categories and $f : I \rightarrow J$ be a functor. The left and right adjoints to $f^* : \text{Fun}(J, \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{D})$, $F \mapsto F \circ f$, if they exist, are called Kan extensions. They are denoted respectively by $f^k : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(J, \mathcal{D})$ and $f_k : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(J, \mathcal{D})$. These functors can be described explicitly in terms of the over-categories $f \downarrow j$ and under-categories $j \downarrow f$ [14, II.6]: $(f^k F)(j) = \text{colim}_{f \downarrow j} F$ and $(f_k F)(j) = \text{lim}_{j \downarrow f} F$.

2.6. The simplex category of a simplicial set K , denoted by the same letter in a bold-face font \mathbf{K} , is a category whose objects are simplices of K , or equivalently maps of the form $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow K$. The morphisms in \mathbf{K} between $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow K$ and $\tau : \Delta[m] \rightarrow K$ are those maps $f : \Delta[n] \rightarrow \Delta[m]$ for which $\sigma = \tau f$. Subject to standard cosimplicial identities, the morphisms in \mathbf{K} are generated by the

face and degeneracy morphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta[n] & \xrightarrow{d_i} & \Delta[n+1] \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow \\
 & & K
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta[n+1] & \xrightarrow{s_i} & \Delta[n] \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow \\
 & & K
 \end{array}$$

A map of spaces $f : A \rightarrow B$ induces a functor $\mathbf{f} : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$. For any simplex $\sigma \in B$, the functor $\mathbf{f} \downarrow \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is a functor between simplex categories given by the map of spaces $\lim(\Delta[n] \xrightarrow{\sigma} B \xleftarrow{f} A) \rightarrow A$. In particular, when f is the identity, the functor $\mathbf{B} \downarrow \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ is induced by the map $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow B$

2.7. The functor $Spaces \rightarrow Cat$, $K \mapsto \mathbf{K}$, has a right adjoint and therefore converts colimits in $Spaces$ into colimits in Cat , see [13]. This functor also takes pull-backs of spaces into pull-backs of categories. It does not however preserve final objects and consequently neither products: the simplex category of a point is the category of finite ordered sets Δ . For that reason we use the symbol $\mathbf{A} \boxtimes \mathbf{B}$ to denote the simplex category of $A \times B$. The product of the simplex categories is denoted as usual by $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$. The natural inclusion $\mathbf{A} \boxtimes \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$ is never an equivalence of categories, unless A or B is the empty space.

2.8. $N : Cat \rightarrow Spaces$ denotes the nerve construction [2, Definition 6.3]. It has a left adjoint and thus it converts limits in Cat into limits in $Spaces$, see [13].

2.9. The functor $Spaces \rightarrow Spaces$, $K \mapsto N(\mathbf{K})$, is called the barycentric subdivision. It commutes with colimits since it is a left adjoint to the functor that associates to a space L , the space whose n -simplices are $mor_{Spaces}(N(\Delta[n]), L)$, [2, 6.11], which is very similar to the so called Kan's *Ex* construction, [12].

2.10. A functor $f : I \rightarrow J$ between small categories is called a weak equivalence if $N(f)$ is a weak equivalence in $Spaces$. A map of spaces $f : A \rightarrow B$ is a weak equivalence if and only if the induced functor of simplex categories is a weak equivalence. For any spaces A and B , the inclusion $\mathbf{A} \boxtimes \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$ is a weak equivalence of categories.

2.11. A left action of $Spaces$ on \mathcal{C} is an enrichment of \mathcal{C} over $Spaces$ for which the space of morphisms has a left adjoint in the first variable. A left action of $Spaces$ on \mathcal{C} can be described explicitly as a functor $\otimes : Spaces \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that:

- (1) there are isomorphisms $\Delta[0] \otimes X \cong X$ natural in X ;
- (2) there are coherent isomorphisms $(K \times L) \otimes X \cong K \otimes (L \otimes X)$ natural in $K, L \in Spaces$ and $X \in \mathcal{C}$ (the explicit coherency diagrams can be found in [11, Definition 4.1.6]);

(3) for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $- \otimes X : Spaces \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a right adjoint $\text{map}(X, -)$.

Note that if \mathcal{C} is closed under taking colimits, then condition (3) can be replaced by the requirement:

(3') for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $- \otimes X : Spaces \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ commutes with arbitrary colimits.

Thus what we call in this paper a left action of the category *Spaces* is a special case of what is called a left *Spaces*-module structure on \mathcal{C} in [11, Definition 4.1.6], namely one in which the tensor $- \otimes X$ has a right adjoint.

2.12. An enriched functor between categories enriched over *Spaces* is called simplicial. A simplicial functor between left actions on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} can be described explicitly as a functor $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ together with a natural transformation $\mu : K \otimes \phi(X) \rightarrow \phi(K \otimes X)$ which satisfies the following coherence conditions:

- (1) the composition $\Delta[0] \otimes \phi(X) \xrightarrow{\mu} \phi(\Delta[0] \otimes X) \cong \phi(X)$ is the natural isomorphism given in 2.11(1);
- (2) for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and $K, L \in Spaces$, the following diagram commutes, where the indicated isomorphisms are induced by the coherent isomorphism in 2.11(2):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (K \times L) \otimes \phi(X) & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \phi((K \times L) \otimes X) \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
 K \otimes (L \otimes \phi(X)) & \xrightarrow{K \otimes \mu} K \otimes \phi(L \otimes X) \xrightarrow{\mu} & \phi(K \otimes (L \otimes X))
 \end{array}$$

2.13. A right action of *Spaces* on \mathcal{C} is an enrichment of \mathcal{C} over *Spaces*, where the space of morphisms has a right adjoint in the second variable. A right action of *Spaces* on \mathcal{C} can be described explicitly as a functor $\text{hom} : Spaces^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that:

- (1d) there are isomorphisms $X \cong \text{hom}(\Delta[0], X)$ natural in X ;
- (2d) there are coherent isomorphism $\text{hom}(K \times L, X) \cong \text{hom}(K, \text{hom}(L, X))$ natural in $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and $K, L \in Spaces$;
- (3d) for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $\text{hom}(-, X) : Spaces^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a left adjoint $\text{map}(-, X)$.

Note that hom is a right action of *Spaces* on \mathcal{C} if and only if hom^{op} is a left action of *Spaces* on \mathcal{C}^{op} .

A simplicial functor between right actions on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} can be described explicitly as a functor $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ together with a natural transformation $\phi(\text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(K, Y)) \rightarrow \text{hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(K, \phi(X))$ satisfying coherency conditions analogous to those in 2.12.

2.14. A simplicial structure on \mathcal{C} is an enrichment of \mathcal{C} over *Spaces* where the space of morphisms has a left adjoint in the first variable and a right adjoint in the second variable. If such an enrichment has been fixed, \mathcal{C} is called a *simplicial category*.

A simplicial structure can be described explicitly in two dual ways. As a left action $\otimes : Spaces \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which satisfies the extra condition:

(4) The functor $K \otimes - : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a right adjoint $\text{hom}(K, -)$ for any K .

In this case the assignment $K \mapsto \text{hom}(K, X)$ can be extended to a functor $Spaces^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which is the right adjoint to $\text{map}(-, X)$. In particular hom defines a right action of $Spaces$ on \mathcal{C} .

Dually a simplicial structure on \mathcal{C} can also be described as a right action $\text{hom}(-, -) : Spaces^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ for which:

(4d) $\text{hom}(K, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a left adjoint $K \otimes -$, for any space K .

2.15. If instead of $Spaces$ we take the homotopy category $\text{Ho}(Spaces)$ in the above explicit descriptions of actions, then we get the notions of homotopy (left/right) actions of $Spaces$ on \mathcal{C} and simplicial functors. A weak simplicial structure on \mathcal{C} is, by definition, a homotopy action. If such an action is fixed, \mathcal{C} is called a *weak simplicial category*.

2.16. If $\otimes : \text{Ho}(Spaces) \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a homotopy left action, then the set of morphisms $\text{mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ can be identified with the set of connected components $\pi_0 \text{map}(X, Y)$. It follows that a simplicial functor between homotopy left actions on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} induces a natural transformation $\text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\phi(X), \phi(Y))$ which on the set of connected components coincides with ϕ . The same applies to simplicial functors of homotopy right actions.

2.17. Let (\mathcal{C}, W) and (\mathcal{D}, V) be categories with weak equivalences whose homotopy categories exist. The total left derived functor of $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is the left Kan extension [14] of $\pi_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ applied to the composition of Φ and $\pi_{\mathcal{D}} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$. Explicitly, it is a functor $L\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ with a natural transformation $L\Phi \rightarrow \pi_{\mathcal{D}}\Phi$ which is terminal among natural transformations with the range $\pi_{\mathcal{D}}\Phi$ and whose domains are functors factoring through $\pi_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.

A *left replacement* for $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a functor $Q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and a natural morphism $QX \rightarrow X$ in \mathcal{C} which is a weak equivalence such that $\pi_{\mathcal{D}}\Phi Q \rightarrow \pi_{\mathcal{D}}\Phi$ is the total left derived functor of Φ .

The total right derived functor of $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is the right Kan extension [14] of $\pi_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ applied to the composition of $\pi_{\mathcal{D}} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ and Φ . A *right replacement* for Φ is a functor $R : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and a natural morphism $X \rightarrow RX$ in \mathcal{C} which is a weak equivalence such that $\pi_{\mathcal{D}}\Phi \rightarrow \pi_{\mathcal{D}}\Phi R$ is the total right derived functor of Φ .

2.18. We say that (\mathcal{C}, W) can be *left localized* if, for any small category I , the homotopy category of $\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})$ exists and the functor $\text{colim}_I : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a left replacement. In particular the total left derived functor of colim_I exists and is denoted by $\text{hocolim}_I : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. It is given by the formula $\text{hocolim}_I F = \pi_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{colim}_I QF)$.

We say that (\mathcal{C}, W) can be *right localized* if, for any small category I , the homotopy category of $\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})$ exists and the functor $\lim_I : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a right replacement. In particular the total right derived functor of \lim_I exists and is denoted by $\text{holim}_I : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.

2.19. Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) can be left localized. By the universal property, for any $F : J \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $f : I \rightarrow J$, there is a morphism $\text{hocolim}_I f^* F \rightarrow \text{hocolim}_J F$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ natural with respect to f and F . This morphism can be described in terms of left replacements Q_I and Q_J of colim_I and colim_J . It is represented by the following sequence of morphisms in \mathcal{C} :

$$\text{colim}_I(Q_I f^* F) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{colim}_I(Q_I f^* Q_J F) \rightarrow \text{colim}_I(f^* Q_J F) \rightarrow \text{colim}_J(Q_J F)$$

In the case J is the category with one object and one morphism, this leads to a functor:

$$\otimes_I : \text{Cat} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \quad I \otimes_I X := \text{hocolim}_I cX$$

Dually, when (\mathcal{C}, W) can be right localized, by the universal property, for any $F : J \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $f : I \rightarrow J$, there is a morphism $\text{holim}_J F \rightarrow \text{holim}_I f^* F$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ natural with respect to f and F . In the case J is the category with one object and one morphism, this leads to a functor:

$$\text{rhom} : \text{Cat}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \quad \text{rhom}(I, X) := \text{holim}_I cX$$

2.20. Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) and (\mathcal{D}, V) are categories that can be left localized. Let I be a small category, $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a functor, and $Q_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $Q_{\mathcal{D}}$ be left replacements of $\text{colim}_I : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\text{colim}_I : \text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ respectively. If $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a functor that sends weak equivalences in \mathcal{C} to weak equivalences in \mathcal{D} , then the following sequence of morphisms in \mathcal{D} :

$$\text{colim}_I Q_{\mathcal{D}} \Phi F \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{colim}_I Q_{\mathcal{D}} \Phi Q_{\mathcal{C}} F \rightarrow \text{colim}_I \Phi Q_{\mathcal{C}} F \rightarrow \Phi(\text{colim}_I Q_{\mathcal{C}} F)$$

leads to a morphism $\text{hocolim}_I \Phi F \rightarrow \Phi(\text{hocolim}_I F)$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$. This morphism is natural in F and does not depend on the choice of the left replacements $Q_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $Q_{\mathcal{D}}$.

Dually, let (\mathcal{C}, W) and (\mathcal{D}, V) be categories that can be right localized. Assume that $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ sends weak equivalences in \mathcal{C} to weak equivalences in \mathcal{D} . As in the case of hocolims, for any small category I and any functor $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, there is a natural morphism $\Phi(\text{holim}_I F) \rightarrow \text{holim}_I \Phi F$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$.

3. SIMPLEX CATEGORIES

To understand actions of *Spaces* one can try to look at the problem locally and study functors indexed by simplex categories (2.6). Such functors are called representations of the indexing space. What is so special about simplex categories that enables us to say something about their representations?

Simplex categories have one important advantage over arbitrary small categories of which we give now an elementary illustration. Let $g : I \rightarrow X$ be a

functor of small categories and $G : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a functor. Let us look for conditions under which the operation $G \mapsto g^k G$ commutes with the base change. Explicitly, consider a pull-back of small categories:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & \xrightarrow{f_1} & I \\ g_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ J & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array}$$

For any $j \in J$, there is a functor of over-categories $g_1 \downarrow j \rightarrow g \downarrow f(j)$. These functors induce a natural transformation:

$$(g_1^k f_1^* G)(j) = \text{colim}_{g_1 \downarrow j} G \rightarrow \text{colim}_{g \downarrow f(j)} G = (f^* g^k G)(j)$$

We ask: when is this natural transformation an isomorphism? If $G = g^* F$, for some $F : X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, this natural transformation is of the form:

$$g_1^k g_1^* f^* F = g_1^k f_1^* g^* F \rightarrow f^* g^k g^* F$$

We could then apply f^k to it and ask: when is $(f g_1)^k (f g_1)^* F \rightarrow f^k f^* g^k g^* F$ an isomorphism? In particular, when is the operation $F \mapsto f^k f^* g^k g^* F$ symmetric with respect to f and g ?

Let us look at two examples:

Example 3.1. First a negative case. Consider a pull-back of categories:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \xrightarrow{f_1} & 1 \\ g_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{f} & \{0 \rightarrow 1\} \end{array}$$

and a functor $\{A \rightarrow B\} : \{0 \rightarrow 1\} \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$. It can be verified that:

$$g^k g^* \{A \rightarrow B\} = \{\emptyset \rightarrow B\} \quad \text{and} \quad f^k f^* \{A \rightarrow B\} = \{A \xrightarrow{id} A\}$$

In particular $f^k f^* g^k g^* \{A \rightarrow B\} = \{\emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset\}$ does not coincide with the functor $g^k g^* f^k f^* \{A \rightarrow B\} = \{\emptyset \rightarrow A\}$ in general.

Here is a positive case. Consider a pull-back of categories:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \xrightarrow{f_1} & 1 \\ g_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{f} & \{0 \rightarrow 01 \leftarrow 1\} \end{array}$$

and a functor $\{A \rightarrow B \leftarrow C\} : \{0 \rightarrow 01 \leftarrow 1\} \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$. In this case:

$$g^k g^* \{A \rightarrow B \leftarrow C\} = \{\emptyset \rightarrow C \xleftarrow{id} C\}$$

$$f^k f^* \{A \rightarrow B \leftarrow C\} = \{A \xrightarrow{id} A \leftarrow \emptyset\}$$

In particular:

$$f^k f^* g^k g^* \{A \rightarrow B \leftarrow C\} = \{\emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset \leftarrow \emptyset\}$$

$$g^k g^* f^k f^* \{A \rightarrow B \leftarrow C\} = \{\emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset \leftarrow \emptyset\}$$

which agrees with $(gf_1)^k (gf_1)^* \{A \rightarrow B \leftarrow C\}$.

What is so special about the second example? It turns out that it is an example of functors indexed by simplex categories. The reason this does not work in general is the fact that arbitrary categories can have vastly different over-categories. Simplex categories on the other hand look the same locally. For any simplex $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow K$, the functor from the over-category $\mathbf{K} \downarrow \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$ is isomorphic to the functor induced by the map $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow K$. Thus, locally, all simplex categories look like standard simplices.

Proposition 3.2. *Let the following be a pull-back square of spaces:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & \xrightarrow{f_1} & A \\ g_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ B & \xrightarrow{f} & D \end{array}$$

For any functor $G : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, the natural transformation $\mathbf{g}_1^k \mathbf{f}_1^* G \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^* \mathbf{g}^k G$ is an isomorphism. In particular, for any $F : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, the natural transformations $\mathbf{g}_1^k \mathbf{g}_1^* \mathbf{f}^* F \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^* \mathbf{g}^k \mathbf{g}^* F$ and $(\mathbf{f} \mathbf{g}_1)^k (\mathbf{f} \mathbf{g}_1)^* F \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^k \mathbf{f}^* \mathbf{g}^k \mathbf{g}^* F$ are isomorphisms and the operation $F \mapsto \mathbf{f}^k \mathbf{f}^* \mathbf{g}^k \mathbf{g}^* F$ is symmetric with respect to f and g .

Proof. Note that for any simplex $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow B$, the over-categories $\mathbf{g}_1 \downarrow \sigma$ and $\mathbf{g} \downarrow f(\sigma)$ can be identified with the simplex category of the pull-back:

$$\lim(\Delta[n] \xrightarrow{\sigma} B \xleftarrow{g_1} P)$$

Moreover the functor $\mathbf{g}_1 \downarrow \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{g} \downarrow f(\sigma)$ is an isomorphism. \square

4. BOUNDED FUNCTORS

Simplex categories have another advantage. There are a lot of geometric constructions that can be performed on spaces. These constructions often translate well to operations on representations. For example, fix a functor $H : I \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$. The simplex category of $\text{colim}_I H$ can be identified with the colimit of \mathbf{H} in the category of small categories. A covariant functor F indexed by $\text{colim}_I \mathbf{H}$ consists of the following data:

- (1) for every object i in I , a functor $F_i : \mathbf{H}(i) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$;
- (2) for every morphism $\alpha : i \rightarrow j$ in I , $F_i : \mathbf{H}(i) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ should coincide with the composition $\mathbf{H}(i) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{H}(\alpha)} \mathbf{H}(j) \xrightarrow{F_j} \mathcal{C}$.

This decomposition yields an isomorphism $\operatorname{colim}_{\operatorname{colim}_I \mathbf{H}} F \cong \operatorname{colim}_I \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{H}(i)} F_i$, see [2, Proposition 8.2].

By applying the above procedure inductively, we can calculate colimits using the cell decomposition of the indexing space. Diagrams indexed by the standard simplices $\Delta[n]$ play the role of fundamental building blocks in this process. Unfortunately representations of $\Delta[n]$ are complicated. For example, the simplex category of $\Delta[0]$ is equivalent to the category of finite ordered sets and so its representations are cosimplicial and simplicial objects, depending on variance. For that reason we need to make additional assumptions on the functors considered. We restrict our attention to diagrams that reflect the geometry of the indexing space more directly. A functor F , indexed by a simplex category \mathbf{A} , is called *bounded* [2, Definition 10.1] if it assigns an isomorphism to any morphism of the form $s_i : \Delta[n+1] \rightarrow \Delta[n]$ in \mathbf{A} .

If S denotes the set of all these degeneracy morphisms in \mathbf{A} , then a bounded functor is nothing else but a functor indexed by the localized category $\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}]$. Depending on the variance, the categories of bounded diagrams are denoted by $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{C})$ and $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}^{op}, \mathcal{C})$.

An important observation is that the degeneracy morphisms in \mathbf{A} do not form any essential loop. Any bounded functor is naturally isomorphic to a functor that assigns identities to morphisms in S [2, Proposition 10.3]. This can be therefore assumed about any considered bounded functor.

Example 4.1. The “triviality” of S does not imply that the localization functor $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}[S^{-1}]$ is a weak equivalence (see 2.10). Let:

$$A = \operatorname{colim}(\Delta[3]/\Delta[2] \xleftarrow{\pi} \Delta[3, 1] \hookrightarrow \Delta[3])$$

where $\pi : \Delta[3, 1] \rightarrow \Delta[3]/\Delta[2]$ is the composition of $\Delta[3, 1] \hookrightarrow \Delta[3]$ and the quotient map $\Delta[2] \xrightarrow{d_1} \Delta[3] \rightarrow \Delta[3]/\Delta[2]$. Although A is contractible, the category $\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}]$ is not. The nerve $N(\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}])$ is weakly equivalent to S^2 .

Let $A = \Delta[n]/\partial\Delta[n]$. For $n > 1$, the category $\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}]$ is equivalent to $* \rightarrow *$ (the category with two objects and one non-identity morphism).

It is clear that, for any map of spaces $f : A \rightarrow B$, $\mathbf{f}^* : \operatorname{Fun}(\mathbf{B}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Fun}(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{C})$ takes bounded functors to bounded functors. The same is also true for the left Kan extension $\mathbf{f}^k : \operatorname{Fun}(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Fun}(\mathbf{B}, \mathcal{C})$ [2, Theorem 33.1]. It follows that the functors $\mathbf{f}^k : \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{C}) \rightleftarrows \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{B}, \mathcal{C}) : \mathbf{f}^*$ form an adjoint pair.

5. SUBDIVISION

In this section we study bounded functors indexed by barycentric subdivisions. Recall that the subdivision of A is given by the nerve $N(\mathbf{A})$ of the simplex category of a space A (see 2.9).

A map of spaces $f : A \rightarrow B$ is called *reduced* if it sends non-degenerate simplices in A to non-degenerate simplices in B [2, Definition 12.9]. Reduced

maps can be characterized using a lifting test: the map $f : A \rightarrow B$ is reduced if and only if in any commutative diagram of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta[n+1] & \longrightarrow & A \\ s_i \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \Delta[n] & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

there is a lift, i.e. a morphism $\Delta[n] \rightarrow A$ for which the resulting diagram with five arrows commutes [2, Proposition 18.5]. It follows that a pull-back of a reduced map is also reduced.

The subdivision operation has two crucial properties. First:

Proposition 5.1 ([2, Example 12.10]). *For any map of spaces $f : A \rightarrow B$, the induced map $N(\mathbf{f}) : N(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow N(\mathbf{B})$ is reduced. \square*

Second, the subdivision $N(\mathbf{A})$ contains enough combinatorial information to induce a non-trivial simplicial structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C})$ (the non-triviality follows from Corollary 8.6). Here is its description. Choose a space K . Denote by $\pi : N(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \rightarrow N(\mathbf{A})$ the subdivision of the projection $p_K : K \times A \rightarrow A$ onto the second factor. Define:

$$K \otimes F := \pi^k \pi^* F$$

This construction is natural in F and K and hence defines a functor:

$$\otimes : \text{Spaces} \times \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C})$$

Example 5.2. In general, we do not know any explicit formula describing $K \otimes F$ in terms of the values of F . However if F is a composition of $G : \mathbf{A}^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\epsilon : \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{op}$, $\epsilon(\sigma_n \rightarrow \sigma_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \sigma_0) := \sigma_n$, then $K \otimes F$ is given by:

$$(\sigma_n \rightarrow \sigma_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \sigma_0) \mapsto \coprod_{K_{|\sigma_n|}} G(\sigma_n)$$

This formula should be compared with the simplicial structure introduced by Quillen on simplicial objects in [15, II.1 Proposition 2]

Proposition 5.3. *For any space A , the functor \otimes defines a simplicial structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C})$ (see 2.14 and 2.11).*

Proof. We need to check four conditions (see 2.14). It is clear that the natural morphism $\Delta[0] \otimes F = \text{id}^k \text{id}^* F \rightarrow F$ is an isomorphism and so the first requirement is satisfied.

Consider two spaces K and L and a pull-back square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{L} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\pi}_K} & N(\mathbf{L} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \\ \bar{\pi}_L \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_L \\ N(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_K} & N(\mathbf{A}) \end{array}$$

According to Proposition 3.2, for any $F : \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, the transformation:

$$(K \times L) \otimes F = (\pi_K \bar{\pi}_L)^k (\pi_K \bar{\pi}_L)^* F \rightarrow (\pi_K)^k (\pi_K)^* (\pi_L)^k (\pi_L)^* F = K \otimes (L \otimes F)$$

is an isomorphism. Coherency of these isomorphisms follows directly from coherency of products in *Spaces*, which proves the second requirement.

To prove condition (3'), we need to show that, for a fixed $F \in \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C})$, the functor $- \otimes F$ commutes with arbitrary colimits. Let $H : I \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$ be a functor. Observe that the map $\text{colim}_I(H \times A) \rightarrow (\text{colim}_I H) \times A$ is an isomorphism of spaces and so is the map $\text{colim}_I N(\mathbf{H} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \rightarrow N((\text{colim}_I \mathbf{H}) \boxtimes \mathbf{A})$ as the subdivision commutes with arbitrary colimits (see 2.9). Next, choose a simplex $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow N(\mathbf{A})$ and define:

$$P(i) := \lim \left(\Delta[n] \xrightarrow{\sigma} N(\mathbf{A}) \xleftarrow{\pi_i} N(\mathbf{H}(i) \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \right)$$

where π_i is the subdivision of the projection $pr_2 : H(i) \times A \rightarrow A$. The colimit of P can be identified with the pull-back:

$$\text{colim}_I P \cong \lim \left(\Delta[n] \xrightarrow{\sigma} N(\mathbf{A}) \xleftarrow{\pi} N((\text{colim}_I \mathbf{H}) \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \right)$$

These isomorphisms yield the following identifications:

$$((\text{colim}_I H) \otimes F)(\sigma) = (\pi^k \pi^* F)(\sigma) \cong \text{colim}_{\text{colim}_I \mathbf{P}} F \cong$$

$$\cong \text{colim}_{i \in I} \text{colim}_{\mathbf{P}(i)} F = \text{colim}_{i \in I} ((\pi_i)^k (\pi_i)^* F)(\sigma) = \text{colim}_I (H \otimes F)(\sigma)$$

Note that for a fixed K , the functor $K \otimes -$ has a right adjoint as it is a composition of two functors that admit right adjoints (here we use our general assumption that \mathcal{C} has all limits, see 2.2). This proves the fourth requirement. \square

Taking the subdivision in Proposition 5.3 is crucial. In a similar way one can define a simplicial structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{C})$ by $K \otimes F := (\mathbf{p}_K)^k (\mathbf{p}_K)^* F$, where $p_K : K \times A \rightarrow A$ is the projection onto the second factor. This however does not give anything interesting as the structure obtained is trivial.

5.4. Naturality. How functorial is this simplicial structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C})$? Consider the following pull-back of spaces associated with a map $f : A \rightarrow B$

and a space K :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & N(\mathbf{A}) \\ N(\mathbf{id} \boxtimes \mathbf{f}) \downarrow & & \downarrow N(\mathbf{f}) \\ N(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{B}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_1} & N(\mathbf{B}) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are the subdivisions of the projections. For any $F \in \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{B}), \mathcal{C})$, there is a natural transformation:

$$K \otimes (\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^* F) = \pi^k \pi^* \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^* F \rightarrow \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^* (\pi_1)^k (\pi_1)^* F = \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^* (K \otimes F)$$

which is an isomorphism by Proposition 3.2. Note that this isomorphism is natural with respect to K and F . Together with this isomorphism the functor $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^* : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{B}), \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C})$ becomes a simplicial functor (see 2.12).

For any $G \in \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C})$, there is a natural transformation:

$$\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{id} \boxtimes \mathbf{f})^k \pi^* G \rightarrow (\pi_1)^* \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^k G$$

which is an isomorphism again by Proposition 3.2. We can apply $(\pi_1)^k$ to it and get a natural isomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^k (K \otimes G) &= \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^k \pi^k \pi^* G = (\pi_1)^k \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{id} \boxtimes \mathbf{f})^k \pi^* G \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow (\pi_1)^k (\pi_1)^* \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^k G = K \otimes (\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^k G) \end{aligned}$$

It is not difficult to see that this isomorphism is natural with respect to K and G . The functor $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^k : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{B}), \mathcal{C})$, together with the inverse of this isomorphism, becomes a simplicial functor.

Let $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor and K be a simplicial set. Consider the following pull-back of spaces:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P_\sigma & \longrightarrow & N(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ \Delta[n] & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & N(\mathbf{A}) \end{array}$$

By the universal property of the colimit construction, for any $F : \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, there is a morphism in \mathcal{D} :

$$(K \otimes (\phi F))(\sigma) = \text{colim}_{\mathbf{P}_\sigma} (\phi F \pi) \rightarrow \phi(\text{colim}_{\mathbf{P}_\sigma} F \pi) = \phi(K \otimes F)(\sigma)$$

These morphisms form a natural transformation $K \otimes (\phi F) \rightarrow \phi(K \otimes F)$ functorial with respect to K and F . With this natural transformation, the functor $\phi_* : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{D})$ becomes a simplicial functor.

6. HOMOTOPY THEORY OF BOUNDED FUNCTORS

Simplex categories are also rather special from the homotopy point of view.

Theorem 6.1 ([2, Theorem 21.1]). *Let \mathcal{M} be a model category. The following describes a model structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M})$:*

- $\phi : F \rightarrow G$ is a weak equivalence (fibration) if, for any simplex $\sigma \in A$, $\phi_\sigma : F(\sigma) \rightarrow G(\sigma)$ is a weak equivalence (fibration) in \mathcal{M} ;
- $\phi : F \rightarrow G$ is an (acyclic) cofibration if, for any non-degenerate simplex $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow A$, the morphism:

$$\text{colim}(F(\sigma) \leftarrow \text{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]} F \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]} G) \rightarrow G(\sigma)$$

is an (acyclic) cofibration in \mathcal{M} . □

The description of (acyclic) cofibrations in Theorem 6.1 can be used by induction on the cell attachment to show:

Proposition 6.2 ([2, Proposition 20.1]). *If $\phi : F \rightarrow G$ is an (acyclic) cofibration in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M})$, then, for any subspace $X \subset A$, the morphism:*

$$\text{colim}(\text{colim}_{\mathbf{X}} G \xleftarrow{\phi} \text{colim}_{\mathbf{X}} F \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} F) \hookrightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} G$$

is an (acyclic) cofibration in \mathcal{M} . □

How functorial is this model structure?

Proposition 6.3. *Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a map of Spaces.*

- (1) *If ϕ is an (acyclic) cofibration in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M})$, then $\mathbf{f}^k \phi$ is an (acyclic) cofibration in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{B}, \mathcal{M})$ [2, Theorem 11.2]. In particular $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} \phi$ is an (acyclic) cofibration in \mathcal{M} .*
- (2) *If f is reduced and ϕ is an (acyclic) cofibration in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{B}, \mathcal{M})$, then so is $\mathbf{f}^* \phi$ in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M})$.*
- (3) *If ϕ is an (acyclic) cofibration in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{B}), \mathcal{M})$, then so is $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{f})^* \phi$ in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$. □*

The model structure given in Theorem 6.1 was introduced to study homotopy invariance of the colimit operation. The motivation was to explain:

Theorem 6.4 ([2, Theorem 20.3, Corollary 21.4]). *Let $\phi : F \rightarrow G$ be a natural transformation in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M})$. If ϕ is a weak equivalence between cofibrant objects, then so is $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} \phi$. □*

Theorem 6.4 implies that the functor $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ has a left replacement (see 2.17) given by a cofibrant replacement Q in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M})$. In particular its total left derived functor denoted by $\text{ocolim}_{\mathbf{A}} : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow$

$\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ assigns to a bounded functor F the object $\mathrm{colim}_{\mathbf{A}}(QF)$ in \mathcal{M} [2, Proposition 14.2]. The functor $\mathrm{ocolim}_{\mathbf{A}}$ coincides with $\mathrm{hocolim}_{\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}]}$ (the total left derived functor of $\mathrm{colim}_{\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}]} : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}], \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$). In general $\mathrm{ocolim}_{\mathbf{A}}$ is not the restriction of the total left derived functor of $\mathrm{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} : \mathrm{Fun}(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. To construct $\mathrm{hocolim}_{\mathbf{A}}$ an additional step is necessary: \mathbf{A} needs to be subdivided first. This works in general for diagrams indexed by any small category I and with values in any category that admits a left model approximation.

Theorem 6.5 ([2, Theorem 11.3]). *Let I be a small category, $\epsilon : \mathbf{N}(I) \rightarrow I$ the forgetful functor ($i_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow i_0$) $\mapsto i_0$ and $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$ a left model approximation. Then the following functors form a left model approximation:*

$$l\epsilon^k : \mathrm{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(I), \mathcal{M}) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) : r\epsilon^*$$

Moreover, $F \mapsto l\epsilon^k Q(r\epsilon^* F)$ is a left replacement for $\mathrm{colim}_I : \mathrm{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. \square

Corollary 6.6. *If (\mathcal{C}, W) admits a left model approximation, then it can be left localized (see 2.18). In particular the assignment $(I, X) \mapsto \mathrm{hocolim}_I cX$ defines a functor $\otimes_l : \mathrm{Cat} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.*

Proof. According to Theorem 6.5, any functor $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ can be functorial modified to $Q_I F := l\epsilon^k Q(r\epsilon^* F)$ so that $\mathrm{colim}_I Q_I F$ represents $\mathrm{hocolim}_I F$ in $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. \square

For categories admitting left model approximations, homotopy colimits can be characterized in an alternative way:

Corollary 6.7. *If (\mathcal{C}, W) admits a left model approximation, then the functor $\mathrm{hocolim}_I : \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is left adjoint to the constant diagram functor $c : \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}))$.*

Proof. If \mathcal{M} is a model category, then $\mathrm{colim}_{\mathbf{K}} : \mathrm{Fun}^b(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ preserves (acyclic) cofibrations (Proposition 6.3). Thus by [7, Theorem 9.7], the total derived functors of the adjoint functors $\mathrm{colim}_{\mathbf{K}} : \mathrm{Fun}^b(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{M}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M} : c$ also form an adjoint pair $\mathrm{ocolim}_{\mathbf{K}} : \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}^b(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{M})) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) : c$.

Choose a left model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$. Let $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a functor and Y an object in \mathcal{C} . We have the following bijections between sets of morphisms respectively in $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}))$, $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(I), \mathcal{M}))$, $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$, and $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$:

$$\begin{aligned} [F, cY] &\stackrel{(a)}{\cong} [r\epsilon^* F, r\epsilon^* cY] = [r\epsilon^* F, crY] \stackrel{(b)}{\cong} [\mathrm{ocolim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)} r\epsilon^* F, rY] \stackrel{(c)}{\cong} \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{\cong} [L(l)\mathrm{ocolim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)} r\epsilon^* F, Y] = [\mathrm{hocolim}_I F, Y] \end{aligned}$$

where (a) follows from the fact that $l\epsilon^k : \mathrm{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(I), \mathcal{M}) \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}) : r\epsilon^*$ is a left model approximation (Theorem 6.5) and [2, Proposition 5.5], (b) is a

consequence of adjointness of $\text{ocolim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)}$ and c , and the last bijection (c) follows from the following Lemma 6.8. \square

Lemma 6.8. *If $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$ is a left model approximation, then the total derived functors induce an adjoint pair $L(l) : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \rightleftarrows \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) : r$.*

Proof. The lemma is a consequence of two facts. First $r : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ is a fully-faithful embedding [2, Proposition 5.5]. Second $L(l)(rX) \rightarrow X$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$, for any X . \square

7. CONSTANT FUNCTORS

Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) admits a left model approximation. To understand how this structure leads to an action of *Spaces* on \mathcal{C} we are going to study properties of homotopy colimits of constant functors. The fundamental observation is:

Proposition 7.1. *If $f : I \rightarrow J$ is a weak equivalence of small categories, then, for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $f \otimes_l X : I \otimes_l X \rightarrow J \otimes_l X$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.*

Corollary 7.2. *If $f : K \rightarrow L$ is a weak equivalence of spaces, then, for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathbf{f} \otimes_l X : \mathbf{K} \otimes_l X \rightarrow \mathbf{L} \otimes_l X$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.* \square

Corollary 7.2 implies that the functor $(K, X) \mapsto \text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}} cX = \mathbf{K} \otimes_l X$ is a composition of the localization $\text{Spaces} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}) \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ and a functor which we denote by the same symbol:

$$\otimes_l : \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}) \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$$

The aim of this paper is to understand to what extent \otimes_l is a homotopy action. We start by proving that it satisfies the first two requirements of 2.16 and will show in Proposition 9.4 that property (3) holds as well.

Corollary 7.3.

- (1) *There are isomorphisms $\Delta[0] \otimes_l X \cong X$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ natural in $X \in \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.*
- (2) *There are coherent isomorphisms $(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{L}) \otimes_l X \cong \mathbf{K} \otimes_l (\mathbf{L} \otimes_l X)$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ natural in $X \in \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ and $K, L \in \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})$.*

Proof. Part (1) follows from Proposition 7.1 and the fact that the functor between the simplex category of $\Delta[0]$ and the category with only one object and one morphism is a weak equivalence of categories.

Recall that $\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{L} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{L}$ is a weak equivalence of categories. Thus by Proposition 7.1, $(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{L}) \otimes_l X \rightarrow (\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{L}) \otimes_l X$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. According to [2, Theorem 24.9] there is a further isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$:

$$(\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{L}) \otimes_l X = \text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{L}} cX \cong \text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}} \text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{L}} cX = \mathbf{K} \otimes_l (\mathbf{L} \otimes_l X)$$

The coherency of these isomorphisms is straightforward. This concludes the proof. \square

Proof of 7.1. Since $\epsilon : \mathbf{N}(I)^{op} \rightarrow I$, $(i_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow i_0) \mapsto i_n$ is terminal [2, Theorem 29.1], the morphism $\text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)^{op}} cX \rightarrow \text{hocolim}_I cX$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$. To prove the proposition it remains to show that a weak equivalence of spaces $f : K \rightarrow L$ induces an isomorphism $\mathbf{f}^{op} \otimes_l X : \mathbf{K}^{op} \otimes_l X \rightarrow \mathbf{L}^{op} \otimes_l X$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.

Let \mathbf{S} be the collection of maps of spaces $f : K \rightarrow L$ such that, for any category (\mathcal{C}, W) admitting a left model approximation and for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathbf{f}^{op} \otimes_l X$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. We claim that:

- (1) If K and L are contractible, then any $f : K \rightarrow L$ belongs to \mathbf{S} .
- (2) Maps of the form $\Delta[n, k] \hookrightarrow \Delta[n]$ belong to \mathbf{S} .
- (3) \mathbf{S} is closed under retracts.
- (4) \mathbf{S} is closed under arbitrary sums.
- (5) If an inclusion $f : K \hookrightarrow L$ belongs to \mathbf{S} , then, for any map $K \rightarrow A$, so does the inclusion $A \hookrightarrow \text{colim}(A \leftarrow K \xrightarrow{f} L)$.
- (6) If a sequence of inclusions $K_i \hookrightarrow K_{i+1}$ ($i > 0$) belong to \mathbf{S} , then so does $K_1 \hookrightarrow \text{colim}_{i>0} K_i$.
- (7) A one-sided inverse of an element in \mathbf{S} belongs to \mathbf{S} .

Note that properties (2)-(6) imply that any trivial cofibration of spaces belongs to \mathbf{S} . And since any weak equivalence can be factored as a trivial cofibration followed by a left inverse of a trivial cofibration, the proposition clearly follows from property (7). Let us thus prove the claim.

Property (1) is a consequence of [2, Corollary 29.2] and (2) is a particular case of it. Property (3) is obvious and property (7) follows from a “two-out-of-three argument”. Since the arguments for (4), (5), and (6) are basically the same, we present the details of how to prove (5) only.

Set D to be the space $\text{colim}(A \leftarrow K \xrightarrow{f} L)$ and fix a left model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$. For an object $X \in \mathcal{C}$, choose a cofibrant replacement QX in $\text{Fun}^b(N(\mathbf{D}^{op}), \mathcal{M})$ of the constant diagram crX . Consider next the following push-out square of spaces:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N(\mathbf{K}^{op}) & \xrightarrow{N(\mathbf{f}^{op})} & N(\mathbf{L}^{op}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ N(\mathbf{A}^{op}) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & N(\mathbf{D}^{op}) \end{array}$$

Note that all the maps in this diagram are reduced and the horizontal maps are cofibrations. It follows that h^*QX is cofibrant in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{L}^{op}), \mathcal{M})$ and consequently the morphism $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{K}^{op})} QX \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{L}^{op})} QX$ is a cofibration (Proposition 6.2). Moreover it is an acyclic cofibration as f is assumed to be in \mathbf{S} . This shows that $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}^{op})} QX \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{D}^{op})} QX$ is also an acyclic cofibration between cofibrant objects. The morphism $l(\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}^{op})} QX) \rightarrow$

$l(\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{D}^{op})} QX)$ is therefore a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} . Since it can be identified with $\mathbf{A}^{op} \otimes_l X \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^{op} \otimes_l X$, the claim is proven. \square

8. AN ALMOST SIMPLICIAL MODEL STRUCTURE

Let \mathcal{M} be a model category and A be a space. The category $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ has both a model structure (Theorem 6.1) and a simplicial structure (Proposition 5.3). How compatible are they? To what extent is it a simplicial model category [15]? How related are the functors:

$$\otimes_l : \operatorname{Spaces} \times \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ho}(\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$$

$$\otimes : \operatorname{Spaces} \times \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})?$$

Example 8.1. Let us choose a simplex $\sigma : \Delta[0] \rightarrow N(\mathbf{A})$. By definition it is given by an object in \mathbf{A} , i.e., a map $\Delta[n] \rightarrow A$. Let $F \in \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \operatorname{Spaces})$ be a cofibrant diagram such that $F(\sigma) \neq \emptyset$. Note that:

$$\lim(\Delta[0] \xrightarrow{\sigma} N(\mathbf{A}) \xleftarrow{\pi} N(\Delta[1] \boxtimes \mathbf{A})) = \coprod_{\operatorname{mor}(\Delta[n], \Delta[1])} \Delta[0]$$

Therefore $(\Delta[1] \otimes F)(\sigma) = \pi^k \pi^* F = \coprod_{\operatorname{mor}(\Delta[n], \Delta[1])} F(\sigma)$ which is not weakly equivalent to $F(\sigma)$. It follows that the map $\Delta[1] \rightarrow \Delta[0]$ does not induce a weak equivalence of functors $\Delta[1] \otimes F \rightarrow \Delta[0] \otimes F = F$.

Thus the operation $- \otimes F$ does not preserve weak equivalences, and consequently $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \operatorname{Spaces})$ is not a simplicial model category. Further, since the functor $- \otimes_l F$ preserves weak equivalences (see Corollary 7.2), the objects $\Delta[1] \otimes F$ and $\Delta[1] \otimes_l F$ are not isomorphic in $\operatorname{Ho}(\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \operatorname{Spaces}))$.

Despite this negative example, we are going to show that only half of Quillen's axiom (SM7) [15] does not hold for $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ to be a simplicial model category. Moreover we are going to prove that, for homotopically constant and cofibrant $F \in \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$, $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(K \otimes F)$ and $\operatorname{ocolim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\mathbf{K} \otimes_l F)$ (see the remark after Theorem 6.4) are isomorphic in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$, although $K \otimes F$ and $\mathbf{K} \otimes_l F$ might fail to be so in $\operatorname{Ho}(\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$.

Let $\phi : F \rightarrow G$ be a morphism in $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ and $f : K \rightarrow L$ be a map of spaces. Define:

$$H := \operatorname{colim}(L \otimes F \xleftarrow{f \otimes F} K \otimes F \xrightarrow{K \otimes \phi} K \otimes G)$$

Let $\psi : H \rightarrow L \otimes G$ in $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ be induced by f, ϕ , and the universal property of the colimit. The following proposition shows that half of Quillen's axiom (SM7) [15] holds for the simplicial structure introduced in Section 5.

Proposition 8.2. *If $f : K \hookrightarrow L$ is an inclusion of spaces and $\phi : F \rightarrow G$ an (acyclic) cofibration in $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$, then $\psi : H \rightarrow L \otimes G$ is an (acyclic) cofibration in $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$.*

Proof. We need to show that, for a non-degenerate $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow N(\mathbf{A})$, the morphism:

$$i : \operatorname{colim}(H(\sigma) \leftarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]} H \rightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]}(L \otimes G)) \longrightarrow (L \otimes G)(\sigma)$$

is an (acyclic) cofibration in \mathcal{M} (Theorem 6.1). To identify both sides of this morphism consider the following commutative diagram, where all the squares are pull-backs:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \partial P & \hookrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & N(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \partial Q & \hookrightarrow & Q & \longrightarrow & N(\mathbf{L} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p & & \downarrow \\ \partial\Delta[n] & \hookrightarrow & \Delta[n] & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & N(\mathbf{A}) \end{array}$$

All the vertical maps in this diagram are reduced, as they are pull-backs of reduced maps (Proposition 5.1). Moreover, since $\partial Q \hookrightarrow Q$ and $P \hookrightarrow Q$ are inclusions, the map $R := \operatorname{colim}(\partial Q \leftarrow \partial P \rightarrow P) \rightarrow Q$ is a monomorphism. The fact that $p : Q \rightarrow \Delta[n]$ is reduced, implies that the only non-degenerate simplices in $Q \setminus \partial Q$ are of dimension n and p sends them to the only non-degenerate simplex of dimension n in $\Delta[n]$. As σ is non degenerate in $N(\mathbf{A})$ and $(Q \setminus R) \subset (Q \setminus \partial Q)$, it follows that the composition σp takes non-degenerate simplices in $Q \setminus R$ to non-degenerate simplices in $N(\mathbf{A})$.

The spaces in this diagram can be used to make the following identifications:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]}(L \otimes F) = \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{Q}} F & (L \otimes F)(\sigma) = \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{Q}} F \\ \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]}(L \otimes G) = \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{Q}} G & (L \otimes G)(\sigma) = \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{Q}} G \\ \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]}(K \otimes F) = \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{P}} F & (K \otimes F)(\sigma) = \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{P}} F \\ \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]}(K \otimes G) = \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{P}} G & (K \otimes G)(\sigma) = \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{P}} G \end{array}$$

Thus the left hand side of the morphism i coincides with the colimit of the cube:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{P}} F & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{P}} F \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow & & \swarrow \downarrow \\ \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{P}} G & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{P}} G & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{Q}} F & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{Q}} F \\ & \swarrow & & & \\ & \operatorname{colim}_{\partial\mathbf{Q}} G & & & \end{array}$$

Note that:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{colim}(\operatorname{colim}_{\partial \mathbf{Q}} F \leftarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\partial \mathbf{P}} F \rightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{P}} F) &= \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{R}} F \\ \operatorname{colim}(\operatorname{colim}_{\partial \mathbf{Q}} G \leftarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\partial \mathbf{P}} G \rightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{P}} G) &= \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{R}} G \end{aligned}$$

Thomason's Theorem [2, Theorem 26.8] permits in general to decompose the (ho)colimit over a Grothendieck construction into simpler (ho)colimits. In the particular case of a cube as above, [2, Example 38.2] shows that the colimit can be also expressed as a pushout (see also [8, Claim 2.8]):

$$\operatorname{colim}(\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{Q}} F \leftarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{R}} F \hookrightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{R}} G)$$

Moreover i can be identified with the morphism induced by the inclusion $R \subset Q$ and the natural transformation $\phi : F \rightarrow G$:

$$\operatorname{colim}(\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{Q}} F \leftarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{R}} F \hookrightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{R}} G) \rightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{Q}} G$$

We can now apply Proposition 6.2 to conclude that this morphism is an (acyclic) cofibration in \mathcal{M} . \square

Although in general the operation $K \mapsto K \otimes F$ is not homotopy invariant (Example 8.1), it behaves well on homotopically constant diagrams.

Proposition 8.3. *Let $F \in \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ be homotopically constant (2.4) and cofibrant. Then:*

- (1) *For any a weak equivalence of spaces $f : K \rightarrow L$, the induced morphism $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(f \otimes F) : \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(K \otimes F) \rightarrow \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(L \otimes F)$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} .*
- (2) *There is an isomorphism $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(K \otimes F) \cong \operatorname{ocolim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\mathbf{K} \otimes_l F)$ in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$, for any space K .*

Proof. Choose a weak equivalence $F \rightarrow cX$ in $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$. Let π be the subdivision of the projection $K \times A \rightarrow A$ and note that there is an isomorphism $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(K \otimes F) \cong \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A})} \pi^* F$. Since π is reduced, the functor $\pi^* F$ is cofibrant in $\operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$. It follows that there is an isomorphism $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(K \otimes F) \cong (\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X$ in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$. By the same argument, the morphism $(\mathbf{f} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X : (\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X \rightarrow (\mathbf{L} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X$ can be identified with $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(f \otimes F)$. Since $f \times A$ is a weak equivalences, according to Corollary 7.2, $(\mathbf{f} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X$ is an isomorphism in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ and so $\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(f \otimes F)$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} . This shows the first statement.

To prove the second statement note that we have a sequence of isomorphisms in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(K \otimes F) &\cong (\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X \stackrel{(a)}{\cong} (\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X \stackrel{(b)}{\cong} (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{K}) \otimes_l X \stackrel{(c)}{\cong} \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{\cong} \mathbf{A} \otimes_l (\mathbf{K} \otimes_l X) \cong \operatorname{ocolim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\mathbf{K} \otimes_l F) \end{aligned}$$

where (a) and (b) are isomorphism because of Corollary 7.2 and (c) is an isomorphism because of [2, Theorem 24.9]. \square

How do these properties of the operation \otimes in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ translate to the mapping spaces introduced in Proposition 5.3?

Corollary 8.4. *If ϕ is a weak equivalence between cofibrant objects and ψ is a weak equivalence between fibrant objects in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$, then $\text{map}(\phi, \psi)$ is a weak equivalence of spaces.*

Proof. By standard K. Brown lemma type of arguments [7, Lemma 9.9], without loss of generality, we can assume in addition that ϕ is an acyclic cofibration and ψ is an acyclic fibration. In this case the corollary follows from Proposition 8.2 and the usual adjointness argument. \square

The mapping space functor satisfies also the following duality property:

Proposition 8.5. *If $H \in \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{K}, \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$ is a cofibrant functor whose values are homotopically constant functors in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ and Z is fibrant in \mathcal{M} , then $\text{map}(H, cZ)$ is fibrant in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{K}^{op}, \text{Spaces})$ [2, Section 31.3].*

Proof. We need to show that, for a non-degenerate simplex $\sigma : \Delta[n] \rightarrow K$, $\text{map}(H(\sigma), cZ) \rightarrow \lim_{(\partial\Delta[n])^{op}} \text{map}(H, cZ) = \text{map}(\text{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]} H, cZ)$ is a fibration of spaces. To do that one needs to construct certain lifts. By adjointness this problem reduces to showing that, for a push-out square of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta[k, l] \otimes (\text{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]} H) & \longrightarrow & \Delta[k, l] \otimes H(\sigma) \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta[k] \otimes (\text{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]} H) & \longrightarrow & P(\sigma) \longrightarrow \Delta[k] \otimes H(\sigma) \end{array}$$

any natural transformation $P \rightarrow cZ$ factors through $P \rightarrow \Delta[k] \otimes H(-)$. Since cZ is a constant functor and Z is fibrant, it is enough to prove that the morphism $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} P \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} (\Delta[k] \otimes H(\sigma))$ is an acyclic cofibration in \mathcal{M} . Cofibrancy is a consequence of Propositions 8.2 and 6.3.(1). Using Proposition 8.3, acyclicity would follow if $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} \alpha$ is an acyclic cofibration in \mathcal{M} . Since H is cofibrant, the same is true for $\text{colim}_{\partial\Delta[n]} H$ and so α is a cofibration by Proposition 8.2. This implies that $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} \alpha$ is also a cofibration. It remains to show that $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} \alpha$ is a weak equivalence.

Note that, for any L , $L \otimes H$ is cofibrant in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{K}, \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$ (another consequence of Proposition 8.2). The values of H are cofibrant and homotopically constant, we can therefore apply Proposition 8.3 to conclude that the natural transformation $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} (\Delta[k, l] \otimes H) \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} (\Delta[k] \otimes H)$ is a weak equivalence between cofibrant objects in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{M})$ [2, Proposition 24.2].

Consequently $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{K}}\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\Delta[k, l] \otimes H) \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{K}}\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\Delta[k] \otimes H)$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} . As this last morphism can be identified with $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}\alpha$, the proposition is proven. \square

This implies that the connected components of certain mapping spaces coincide as expected with homotopy classes of morphisms.

Corollary 8.6. *If Z is fibrant in \mathcal{M} and F is homotopically constant and cofibrant in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$, then $\text{map}(F, cZ)$ is Kan. Moreover there is a bijection, natural in F and Z , between the set of components $\pi_0\text{map}(F, cZ)$ and the set of morphism $[F, cZ]$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$.*

Proof. The first part is a particular case of Proposition 8.5 when $K = \Delta[0]$. To prove the second part, we will show that the map which assigns to the component of a morphism $\phi : F \rightarrow cZ$ in $\text{map}(F, cZ)$ the homotopy class of ϕ in $[F, cZ]$, is a bijection.

Since F is cofibrant, the natural transformation $\partial\Delta[1] \otimes F \rightarrow \Delta[1] \otimes F$, induced by the inclusion $\partial\Delta[1] \hookrightarrow \Delta[1]$, is a cofibration. Consider two natural transformations $\phi_0 : F \rightarrow cZ$ and $\phi_1 : F \rightarrow cZ$, choose a cylinder object H for F , and consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \partial\Delta[1] \otimes F & \xrightarrow{\phi_0 \amalg \phi_1} & cZ \\
 \text{id} \amalg \text{id} \downarrow & \searrow & \\
 F & & \Delta[1] \otimes F \\
 & \swarrow \sim & \downarrow \\
 & & H
 \end{array}$$

We claim that there is a natural transformation $\Delta[1] \otimes F \rightarrow cZ$ which makes the above diagram commutative if and only if there is a natural transformation $H \rightarrow cZ$ with the same property. Since the target cZ is a constant functor any such $\Delta[1] \otimes F \rightarrow cZ$ is induced by a morphism $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\Delta[1] \otimes F) \rightarrow Z$ in \mathcal{M} . Note that, by Proposition 8.3 and Proposition 6.3(1), the morphisms $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\Delta[1] \otimes F) \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}F$ and $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}H \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}F$ are weak equivalences. It follows that $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(\Delta[1] \otimes F) \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}H$ is an acyclic cofibration in \mathcal{M} and our claim is proven, as Z is assumed to be fibrant. This argument shows that ϕ_0 and ϕ_1 are left homotopic if and only if they are in the same component of $\text{map}(F, cZ)$. \square

9. RESOLUTIONS AND MAPPING SPACES

A standard way of studying derived or homotopical properties of various operations is by considering resolutions. This resolution principle is playing

a significant role in our approach to mapping spaces too. In our setting it is stated as a model approximation.

Proposition 9.1. *Let \mathcal{M} be a model category. If A is a contractible space, then the pair of adjoint functors $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M} : c$ is a left model approximation of \mathcal{M} .*

Proof. Conditions (1), (2), and (3) of Definition 1.1 are obviously satisfied. Condition (4) is a consequence of Theorem 6.4. To prove (5) consider a weak equivalence $F \rightarrow cX$ in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ with a cofibrant domain. According to Theorem 6.5, $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} F$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{A} \otimes_l X$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$. Since A is contractible, the functor from the simplex category of A to the category with only one object and one morphism is a weak equivalence. Thus, by Proposition 7.1, $\mathbf{A} \otimes_l X \rightarrow X$ is also an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ and so $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} F \rightarrow X$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} . \square

Taking the subdivision of A is a crucial assumption in the statement of Proposition 9.1. It is not true in general that if A is contractible, then the pair of adjoint functors $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \mathcal{M}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M} : c$ forms a left model approximation. Take \mathcal{M} to be *Spaces* and A to be the space defined in Example 4.1. Consider a weak equivalence $F \rightarrow c\Delta[0]$ in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{A}, \text{Spaces})$ with a cofibrant domain. The space $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{A}} F$ is weakly equivalent to $\text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{A}[S^{-1}]} \Delta[0] \simeq S^2$, which is not weakly contractible. Thus the requirement (5) of Definition 1.1 is not satisfied.

How to construct mapping spaces in a category \mathcal{C} that admits a left model approximation? Here is the recipe:

- choose a left model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$;
- choose a contractible space A ;
- choose a cofibrant replacement Q in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ and a fibrant replacement R in \mathcal{M} ;
- define a functor map $\mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$ by the formula:

$$\text{map}(X, Y) := \text{map}(Qcr(X), cRr(Y))$$

where the mapping space on the right comes from the simplicial structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$ introduced in Proposition 5.3.

These mapping spaces have the following properties:

Proposition 9.2.

- (1) *For any X and Y in \mathcal{C} , $\text{map}(X, Y)$ is Kan.*
- (2) *There is a bijection, natural in X and Y in \mathcal{C} , between the set of connected components $\pi_0 \text{map}(X, Y)$ and the set of morphism $[X, Y]$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$.*
- (3) *If $\alpha : X_0 \rightarrow X_1$ and $\beta : Y_0 \rightarrow Y_1$ are weak equivalences in \mathcal{C} , then $\text{map}(\alpha, \beta) : \text{map}(X_1, Y_0) \rightarrow \text{map}(X_0, Y_1)$ is a weak equivalence of spaces.*

Proof. Statement (1) is a direct consequence of the first part of Corollary 8.6.

According to the second part of this corollary there is a natural bijection between the set of connected components $\pi_0 \text{map}(X, Y)$ and the set of morphism $[cr(X), cr(Y)]$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$. Since A is contractible, Proposition 9.1 implies that the pair $l \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})} : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : cr$ forms a left model approximation of \mathcal{C} . It follows that there is a bijection between the set of morphisms $[X, Y]$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ and $[cr(X), cr(Y)]$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$ [2, Proposition 5.5], which shows (2).

Statement (3) is a direct consequence of Corollary 8.4. \square

Remark 9.3. Assume that, in the above recipe for constructing mapping spaces, we chose a model category \mathcal{M} which has a *functorial* cofibrant-fibrant replacement. This induces in turn a functorial cofibrant-fibrant replacement in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$. For any X in \mathcal{C} define \tilde{X} to be this replacement for the constant functor $cr(X)$. Such choice leads not only to a functor $\text{map}(X, Y) := \text{map}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})$, but also to a *strictly associative composition*

$$\text{map}(X, Y) \times \text{map}(Y, Z) \longrightarrow \text{map}(X, Z)$$

which comes from the simplicial enrichment introduced in Proposition 5.3.

Part (3) of Proposition 9.2 implies that the mapping space functor induces a functor on the level of homotopy categories, denoted by the same symbol:

$$\text{map} : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})^{op} \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})$$

How dependent is this functor on the choices we have made: the model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$, the contractible space A , and the cofibrant and fibrant replacements? It can be characterized by the following universal property:

Proposition 9.4. *Let $X \in \mathcal{C}$. The functor $\text{map}(X, -) : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})$ is right adjoint to $- \otimes_l X : \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. In particular it does not depend on the choices of the model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$, the contractible space A , and the cofibrant and fibrant replacements.*

Proof. Consider the following sequence of adjoint functors:

$$\text{Spaces} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{- \otimes QcrX} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{map}(QcrX, -)} \end{array} \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}} \\ \xrightarrow{c} \end{array} \mathcal{M} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{l} \\ \xrightarrow{r} \end{array} \mathcal{C}$$

According to Propositions 6.3, 8.2, and 8.3, the functor $\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(- \otimes QcrX)$ preserves cofibrations and acyclic cofibrations. Thus, by [7, Theorem 9.7], the total derived functors also form adjoint pairs (see also Lemma 6.8):

$$\text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{L(\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(- \otimes QcrX))} \\ \xrightarrow{R(\text{map}(QcrX, c-))} \end{array} \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{L(l)} \\ \xrightarrow{r} \end{array} \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$$

Note that the composition of $L(\operatorname{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})}(- \otimes QcrX))$ and $L(l)$ can be identified with $K \mapsto (\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X$ (see the proof of Proposition 8.3), and the composition of r and $R(\operatorname{map}(QcrX, c-))$ with $\operatorname{map}(X, -) : \operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ho}(\operatorname{Spaces})$. Since A is assumed to be contractible, the morphism $(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \otimes_l X \rightarrow \mathbf{K} \otimes_l X$, induced by the projection $\pi : K \times A \rightarrow K$, is an isomorphism in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ (Corollary 7.2). \square

Corollary 9.5. *If (\mathcal{C}, W) admits a left model approximation, then the functor $\otimes_l : \operatorname{Ho}(\operatorname{Spaces}) \times \operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is a homotopy left action (2.15). \square*

How natural is this homotopy left action? Let (\mathcal{C}, W) and (\mathcal{D}, V) admit left model approximations and $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor that sends weak equivalences in \mathcal{C} to weak equivalences in \mathcal{D} . The universal property of the total left derived functor $\operatorname{hocolim}_I$ yields a morphism $\operatorname{hocolim}_I \Phi F \rightarrow \Phi(\operatorname{hocolim}_I F)$ in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ natural in $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (see 2.20). For $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and $K \in \operatorname{Spaces}$, define:

$$\mathbf{K} \otimes_l \Phi(X) \rightarrow \Phi(\mathbf{K} \otimes_l X)$$

to be the morphism $\operatorname{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}} c\Phi(X) \rightarrow \Phi(\operatorname{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}} cX)$ in $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$.

Corollary 9.6. *Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) and (\mathcal{D}, V) admit left model approximations and $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a functor that sends weak equivalences in \mathcal{C} to weak equivalences in \mathcal{D} . Then the induced functor $\Phi : \operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ together with the morphisms $\mathbf{K} \otimes_l \Phi(X) \rightarrow \Phi(\mathbf{K} \otimes_l X)$ is a simplicial functor (2.16). \square*

We prove finally the classical property relating mapping spaces out of a homotopy colimit with the corresponding homotopy limit of mapping spaces, see [1, XII Proposition 4.1] and [10, Theorem 19.4.4].

Proposition 9.7. *Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) admits a left model approximation. Let $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ and $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a functor. Then there is an isomorphism $\operatorname{map}(\operatorname{hocolim}_I F, Y) \cong \operatorname{holim}_{I^{op}} \operatorname{map}(F, Y)$ in $\operatorname{Ho}(\operatorname{Spaces})$ natural in Y and F .*

Proof. Let us choose a left model approximation $l : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C} : r$ and a contractible space A . Apply then Proposition 8.5 to a fibrant replacement $Z \in \mathcal{M}$ of rY and a cofibrant replacement $H \in \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(I), \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M}))$ of the composition $\mathbf{N}(I) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} I \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{r} \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{c} \operatorname{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{M})$. \square

10. RIGHT MODEL APPROXIMATIONS AND DUALITY

In this section we study categories admitting both a left and a right model approximations. These structures lead to homotopy left and right actions. How related are these actions? We prove below in Theorem 10.7 that the corresponding simplicial structures on $\operatorname{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ are isomorphic (and in particular the mapping spaces induced by the homotopy left and right actions are isomorphic). We need first some dual statements to those we have proven so far for

left model approximations. They can be restated by simply taking the opposite categories.

10.1. One can define a simplicial structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{C})$ by identifying it with $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}), \mathcal{C}^{op})$ and applying Proposition 5.3. Explicitly, this simplicial structure is given by a functor:

$$\text{hom} : \text{Spaces}^{op} \times \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{C})$$

described as follows. Denote by $\pi_k : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{C})$ the right adjoint of $\pi^* : \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{C})$, where as before $\pi : \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})$ stands for the subdivision of the projection onto the second factor. Define then $\text{hom}(K, F) := \pi_k \pi^* F$.

10.2. Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) admits a right model approximation. Then it can be right localized. For any small category I , $\text{holim}_I : \text{Ho}(\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is right adjoint to $c : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C}))$. The assignment $(I, X) \mapsto \text{holim}_I cX$ defines a functor $\text{rhom} : \text{Cat}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. This functor is homotopy invariant: if $f : I \rightarrow J$ is a weak equivalence of small categories, then $\text{rhom}(f, X)$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$ (compare with Proposition 7.1).

10.3. If $f : K \rightarrow L$ is a weak equivalence of spaces, then the morphism $\text{rhom}(\mathbf{f}, X) : \text{rhom}(\mathbf{L}, X) \rightarrow \text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, X)$ is an isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$, for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$. The functor $\text{rhom} : \text{Spaces}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is therefore a composition of the localization $\text{Spaces}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})^{op} \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ and a functor denoted by the same symbol $\text{rhom} : \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})^{op} \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. This functor is a homotopy right action (2.16), i.e., it has the following properties, dual to those in Corollary 7.3 and Proposition 9.4:

- (1d) there are isomorphisms $X \rightarrow \text{rhom}(\mathbf{\Delta}[0], X)$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ natural in X ;
- (2d) there are coh. isomorphisms $\text{rhom}(\mathbf{K} \boxtimes \mathbf{L}, X) \cong \text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, \text{rhom}(\mathbf{L}, X))$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ natural in $X \in \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ and $K, L \in \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})^{op}$;
- (3d) for any $X \in \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$, $\text{rhom}(-, X) : \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})^{op} \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ has a left adjoint $\text{map}(-, X) : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})^{op}$.

10.4. Let (\mathcal{C}, W) and (\mathcal{D}, V) be categories that admit right model approximations and $\Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor that sends weak equivalences in \mathcal{C} to weak equivalences in \mathcal{D} . This and the universal property of holim , as a total right derived functor, implies that, for any $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, there is a morphism $\Phi(\text{holim}_I F) \rightarrow \text{holim}_I \Phi F$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ natural in F (see 2.20). For $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and $K \in \text{Spaces}$, define $\Phi(\text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, X)) \rightarrow \text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, \Phi X)$ to be the morphism $\Phi(\text{holim}_{\mathbf{K}c} X) \rightarrow \text{holim}_{\mathbf{K}c} \Phi X$ in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$. In this way $\Phi : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ together with the morphism $\Phi(\text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, X)) \rightarrow \text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, \Phi X)$ is a simplicial functor.

10.5. The functor $\text{map}(-, X) : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})^{op}$, defined in 10.3, can be rigidified as follows:

- choose a right model approximation $l : \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M} : r$;
- choose a contractible space A ;
- choose a fibrant replacement R in $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{M})$ and a cofibrant replacement Q in \mathcal{M} ;
- define a functor map $: \mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$ by the formula:

$$\text{map}(X, Y) := \text{map}(cQl(X), Rcr(Y))$$

where the mapping space on the right comes from the simplicial structure on $\text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A})^{op}, \mathcal{M})$.

The functor map $: \mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$, defined by the above procedure, is homotopy invariant and its values are Kan spaces. The induced functor on the level of homotopy categories is naturally isomorphic to the functor described in 10.3 and therefore it does not depend on the choice of the right model approximation $l : \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M} : r$, the contractible space A , and the fibrant and cofibrant replacements.

10.6. The mapping space into a homotopy limit satisfies a property analogous to Proposition 9.7. Let $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ and $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a functor. Then there is an isomorphism $\text{map}(Y, \text{holim}_I F) \cong \text{holim}_I \text{map}(Z, F)$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})$ natural in Y and F .

We are now ready to compare the homotopy left and right actions arising from left and right model approximations.

Theorem 10.7. *Assume that (\mathcal{C}, W) admits both a left and a right model approximations. Then, for any space K , the functor $\mathbf{K} \otimes_l - : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is left adjoint to $\text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, -) : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. The weak simplicial structures on $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ (2.15), induced by the homotopy actions \otimes_l and rhom , are isomorphic. In particular the induced mapping spaces are also isomorphic.*

Proof. According to Corollary 6.7, we have the following adjoint pairs:

$$\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{c} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{holim}_{\mathbf{K}}} \end{array} \text{Ho}(\text{Fun}(\mathbf{K}, \mathcal{C})) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}}} \\ \xrightarrow{c} \end{array} \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$$

Since, by definition, $\text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}} cX = \mathbf{K} \otimes_l X$ and $\text{holim}_{\mathbf{K}} cX = \text{rhom}(\mathbf{K}, X)$ the theorem is proven. \square

11. MONOIDAL MODEL CATEGORIES

Recall that a monoidal model category is a model category \mathcal{M} together with a “compatible” monoidal structure $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, see [11, Definition 4.2.6]. Hovey asks whether the homotopy category of such a monoidal

model category always forms a central algebra over $\text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})$, i.e. if there is a monoidal functor $i : \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ and natural isomorphisms $t : i(K) \otimes X \rightarrow X \otimes i(K)$ satisfying certain coherence conditions introduced in [11, Definition 4.1.10]. We show this is indeed so.

Proposition 11.1. *Let \mathcal{M} be a monoidal model category. Then the functor $\otimes_l : \text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}) \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ describes a central algebra over $\text{Ho}(\text{Spaces})$.*

Proof. Let us denote by $\otimes_{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ the monoidal structure in \mathcal{M} and by $S \in \mathcal{M}$ the unit. By definition, for any cofibrant $X \in \mathcal{M}$, the operations $X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} -$ and $- \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X$ preserve cofibrations. Consequently, for any such X , if $F \in \text{Fun}^b(A, \mathcal{M})$ is cofibrant, then so are the functors $X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} F$ and $F \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X$.

Let $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be a functor and $QF \in \text{Fun}^b(\mathbf{N}(I), \mathcal{M})$ be a cofibrant replacement of the composition of $\epsilon : \mathbf{N}(I) \rightarrow I$ and F . The above remark implies that, for a cofibrant X , $QF \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X$ and $X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} QF$ are cofibrant replacements of $F\epsilon \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X$ and $X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} F\epsilon$ respectively. Since $\otimes_{\mathcal{M}}$ commutes with colimits we have isomorphisms in \mathcal{M} :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)}(QF \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X) &\cong (\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)} QF) \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X \\ \text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)}(X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} QF) &\cong X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} (\text{colim}_{\mathbf{N}(I)} QF) \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding isomorphisms in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ are easily seen to be natural in $F : I \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ and $X \in \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hocolim}_I(F \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X) &\cong (\text{hocolim}_I F) \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X \\ \text{hocolim}_I(X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} F) &\cong X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} (\text{hocolim}_I F) \end{aligned}$$

It is now straightforward to check that the following isomorphism t :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathbf{K} \otimes_l S) \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X = (\text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}c} S) \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X & \longleftarrow & \text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}c}(S \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} X) \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}c} X \\ & & \uparrow \\ X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} (\mathbf{K} \otimes_l S) = X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} (\text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}c} S) & \longleftarrow & \text{hocolim}_{\mathbf{K}c}(X \otimes_{\mathcal{M}} S) \end{array}$$

satisfies the coherence conditions for $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ to be central, where the monoidal functor i is defined by $i(K) = \mathbf{K} \otimes_l S$. \square

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