

Universality and localization for K-theory

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Two results today

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Universal property

K-theory is the initial “additive invariant” with a natural map $(\mathcal{C})^{\simeq} \rightarrow K(\mathcal{C})$ of spaces

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Localization theorem

K-theory takes “strict-exact” sequences

$$\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{C}$$

of small stable ∞ -categories to cofiber sequences of spectra.

Notation

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Exact sequences of stable ∞ -categories

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Define $s: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ by $s(X) := \text{fib}(\eta_X: X \rightarrow \text{rg}(X))$

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is an equivalence.

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$E: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ which is additive and commutes with filtered colimits is called an additive invariant.

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Example

The functor $K: \text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{perf}} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$ is a spectrum-valued additive invariant.

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Conclude: χ^* is an equivalence.

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Lemma

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Let \mathcal{E} be an ∞ -category and $X_{\bullet}: \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ a diagram. Then there is a natural equivalence $|PX_{\bullet}| \xrightarrow{\simeq} X_0$.

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Proposition

For any $f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ exact functor, there is an induced cofibre sequence of spectra

$$K(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow K(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow |K(Gap_{\bullet}(f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}))|.$$

Proof for $\text{Gap}_\bullet(f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B})$

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- 1 For each $n \geq 0$ have diagram

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Additivity \implies Cartesian \implies cocartesian

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- 3 Case $f = id_{\mathcal{A}}$ gives $K(\mathcal{A}) \simeq \Omega|K(Gap_{\bullet}(\mathcal{A}))|$.

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$$K(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow |K(Gap_{\bullet}(f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}))| \rightarrow |K(Gap_{\bullet}(\mathcal{A}))|$$

- 3 Case $f = id_{\mathcal{A}}$ gives $K(\mathcal{A}) \simeq \Omega|K(Gap_{\bullet}(\mathcal{A}))|$.

- 4 Loop to get cofiber sequence

$$K(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow K(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow |K(Gap_{\bullet}(f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}))|.$$

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Example

The sequence of spectra $K(\text{Perf}_{\text{tors}}(\mathbb{Z})) \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Q})$ is a cofiber sequence.

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Thank you for you attention!