

**ON MAPPING SPACES
OF DIFFERENTIAL GRADED OPERADS
WITH THE COMMUTATIVE OPERAD AS TARGET**

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ABSTRACT. The category of differential graded operads is a cofibrantly generated model category and as such inherits simplicial mapping spaces. The vertices of an operad mapping space are just operad morphisms. The 1-simplices represent homotopies between morphisms in the category of operads.

The goal of this paper is to determine the homotopy of the operadic mapping spaces $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{E}_n, \mathbf{C})$ with a cofibrant E_n -operad \mathbf{E}_n on the source and the commutative operad \mathbf{C} on the target. First, we prove that the homotopy class of a morphism $\phi : \mathbf{E}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is uniquely determined by a multiplicative constant which gives the action of ϕ on generating operations in homology. From this result, we deduce that the connected components of $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{E}_n, \mathbf{C})$ are in bijection with the ground ring. Then we prove that each of these connected components is contractible.

In the case $n = \infty$, we deduce from our results that the space of homotopy self-equivalences of an E_∞ -operad in differential graded modules has contractible connected components indexed by the invertible elements of the ground ring.

Introduction

Recall that any model category \mathcal{A} inherits simplicial mapping spaces $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)$ such that $\pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X))$ is identified with the morphism set $[A, X]_{\text{Ho}\mathcal{A}}$ of the homotopy category of \mathcal{A} (see [7]).

The purpose of this paper is to study mapping spaces of operads in dg-modules, for any fixed ground ring \mathbb{k} (for short, we use the prefix dg to mean differential graded). To be precise, we deal with the category of non-unitary operads, the operads \mathbf{P} such that $\mathbf{P}(0) = 0$. This category, which we denote by \mathcal{O}_0 , inherits a canonical model structure from the base category of dg-modules (see [3, 14] – we briefly recall the definition of this model structure next).

In the context of simplicial sets and topological spaces, the operad of commutative monoids is defined termwise by the terminal object of the category. Accordingly, any mapping space with this operad as target is automatically contractible. This is no longer the case of the commutative operad in dg-modules \mathbf{C} since we now have $\mathbf{C}(r) = \mathbb{k} \neq 0$, for each arity $r > 0$. Nevertheless the next results, which give the main objectives of the paper, show that the commutative operad still satisfies strong rigidity properties in the dg-setting:

Received by the editors 15 September 2009 (first version) and 23 June 2009 (revised version).

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 55P48; Secondary: 18G55, 18G30.

Research supported in part by grant ANR-06-JCJC-0042 “OBTH”.

Theorem A. *Let P_n be a cofibrant E_n -operad ($n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$). We have*

$$\pi_0(\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_n, \mathbb{C})) = \mathbb{k} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_i(\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_n, \mathbb{C}), \phi) = * \quad \text{when } i > 0,$$

for every choice of base point $\phi \in \mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_n, \mathbb{C})_0$.

In the context of dg-modules, an E_n -operad refers to an operad weakly-equivalent to the chain operad of Boardman-Vogt little n -cubes for $n < \infty$, to the commutative operad for $n = \infty$. In Theorem A, we tacitly use a non-unitary version of the notion of E_n -operad for which the term of arity zero is set to be 0. This convention, contrary to the usual definition, is used throughout the article.

The commutative operad \mathbb{C} is generated as an operad by an operation $\mu \in \mathbb{C}(2)$ which represents the structure product of commutative algebras. When we set $\mathbb{C}(0) = 0$, we have operad morphisms $\rho_c : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, naturally associated to all $c \in \mathbb{k}$, such that $\rho_c(\mu) = c \cdot \mu$. The identity $\pi_0(\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_n, \mathbb{C})) = \mathbb{k}$ of Theorem A comes from the possibility of composing a base point $\phi \in \mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_n, \mathbb{C})_0$ with these rescaling morphisms $\rho_c : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, for $c \in \mathbb{k}$.

The space of self-maps $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, A)$ of a cofibrant-fibrant object A in a cofibrantly generated model category \mathcal{A} forms a monoid in homotopy. The simplicial set $\mathrm{haut}_{\mathcal{A}}(A)$ formed by the connected components of $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, A)$ which are invertible in $\pi_0(\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, A))$ defines the space of homotopy automorphisms of A (see [6]). The connected components of $\mathrm{haut}_{\mathcal{A}}(A)$ are all weakly-equivalent (by vertex multiplication).

In the case $n = \infty$, Theorem A gives as an easy corollary:

Corollary. *Let P_∞ be a cofibrant E_∞ -operad. We have:*

$$\pi_0(\mathrm{haut}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_\infty)) = \mathbb{k}^\times \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_i(\mathrm{haut}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_\infty)) = * \quad \text{in degree } i > 0.$$

To obtain this corollary, we simply use that the augmentation of a cofibrant E_∞ -operad $P_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}$ induces a weak-equivalence of mapping spaces

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_\infty, P_\infty) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_\infty, \mathbb{C})$$

and, under the identity $\pi_0(\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_\infty, P_\infty)) = \pi_0(\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_\infty, \mathbb{C})) = \mathbb{k}$, the multiplication of connected components in $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_\infty, P_\infty)$ corresponds to scalar multiplications in \mathbb{k} (use the detailed analysis of the concluding section of the paper).

The homotopy automorphism groups $\pi_*(\mathrm{haut}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_n))$ seem more intricate for $n < \infty$. Some hints come from the case $n = 2$: certain models of the classifying spaces of pure braids define the underlying collection of an E_2 -operad; in the characteristic zero setting, the Grothendieck-Teichmüller group, whose elements realize universal automorphisms of braided monoidal categories, acts on these classifying spaces by operad morphisms and one conjectures (see [16, 17]) that this action defines an embedding of the pronilpotent version of the Grothendieck-Teichmüller group into $\pi_0(\mathrm{haut}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P_2))$ (see [21, 23] for results in this direction).

The result of Theorem A and its corollary also hold in the simplicial setting because the normalization functor from simplicial modules to dg-modules induces the right-adjoint of a Quillen equivalences between simplicial operads and dg-operads (adapt the line of argument of [19, Proposition I.4.4 and Theorem II.5.4]). The definition of mapping spaces is easier in the simplicial context, but the crux of the proof of Theorem A relies on constructions of the dg-context.

In a sense, this paper represents a first application of results of [11] because the proof of Theorem A is based on a certain cofibrant model of E_n -operads defined in that article.

This alluded to cofibrant model has the form of an operadic cobar construction $P_n = B^c(D_n)$, where $D_n = \Lambda^{-n} E_n^\vee$ is the operadic desuspension of the dual cooperad of an E_n -operad E_n satisfying mild requirements. We use a natural filtration of the operadic cobar construction $B^c(\Lambda^{-n} E_n^\vee)$ to produce a decomposition of the mapping space $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(B^c(\Lambda^{-n} E_n^\vee), C)$ into a tower of fibrations with Eilenberg-Mac Lane spaces as fibers. To obtain the result of Theorem A, we just observe that the extended homotopy spectral sequence of this tower of fibrations practically vanishes at E_1 -stage.

The alluded to filtration of the operadic cobar construction $B^c(\Lambda^{-n} E_n^\vee)$ is deduced from a filtration of quasi-free operads by arity of generators. The definition of this filtration is reviewed in §1. The decomposition of mapping spaces arising from such a filtration is defined in the same section (§1) and Theorem A is established afterwards (in §2).

In the concluding section, we study applications of Theorem A to the definition of operad morphisms $\phi : B^c(\Lambda^{-n} E_n^\vee) \rightarrow C$ and $\phi^\sharp : \Lambda^{n-1} L_\infty \rightarrow E_n$, where L_∞ is a model of an L_∞ -operad (an operad weakly-equivalent to the operad of Lie algebras). In brief, we prove that such morphisms are characterized, within the homotopy category of operads, by their effect in homology. In characteristic zero, the existence of morphisms of the form $\phi^\sharp : \Lambda^{n-1} L_\infty \rightarrow E_n$ has been used for associating a deformation complex to E_n -algebra structures arising from solutions of the Deligne conjecture (see [16] or [17] for a comprehensive account of these ideas).

Before beginning, we review some main conventions used throughout the article.

Conventions and background

In general, we adopt conventions and notation of the papers [10, 11] which give the operadic background of this work. In this section, we just review our main conventions on dg-modules and operads.

In what follows, a dg-module refers to a lower \mathbb{Z} -graded module C , over a fixed ground ring \mathbb{k} , together with a differential $\delta : C \rightarrow C$ that decreases degrees by 1. The category of dg-modules, for which we use the notation \mathcal{C} , is equipped with its usual tensor product $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ together with the symmetry isomorphism $\tau : C \otimes D \rightarrow D \otimes C$ involving a sign. The notation \pm is used to represent any sign which arises from an application of this symmetry isomorphism.

The morphism sets of any category \mathcal{A} are denoted by $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)$. The internal hom-objects of the category of dg-modules are denoted by $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)$. Recall that a homogeneous element of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)$ is just a morphism of \mathbb{k} -modules $f : C \rightarrow D$ that increases degrees by $d = \text{deg}(f)$. The differential of f in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)$ is defined by the graded commutator of f with the internal differentials of C and D . The elements of the dg-hom $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)$ are called homomorphisms to be distinguished from the actual morphisms of dg-modules $\phi \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)$.

The category of dg-modules \mathcal{C} is equipped with its standard model structure for which the weak-equivalences are the morphisms which induce an isomorphism in homology, the fibrations are the degreewise surjections (see [15, §2.3]).

As explained in the introduction, we use the notation \mathcal{O}_0 to refer to the category of non-unitary operads, the operads P such that $P(0) = 0$. The unit operad, which defines the initial object of \mathcal{O}_0 , is denoted by I . The category \mathcal{O}_0 inherits a natural model structure from the base category of dg-modules so that a morphism $\phi : P \rightarrow Q$ is a weak-equivalence (respectively, fibration) if its components $\phi : P(r) \rightarrow Q(r)$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, are weak-equivalences (respectively, fibrations) of dg-modules (see [3, 14], detailed recollections and other bibliographical references on this background can also be found in [10, §1.3]). The cofibrations are characterized by the right-lifting-property with respect to acyclic fibrations.

**1. Quasi-free operads
and the extended homotopy spectral sequence
of operadic mapping spaces**

The simplicial mapping spaces $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)$ in a cofibrantly generated model category \mathcal{A} are defined by morphism sets $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(A \otimes \Delta^n, X)$ where $A \otimes \Delta^\bullet$ is a cosimplicial object associated to A , a cosimplicial frame of A , so that:

- (a) we have an identity $A \otimes \Delta^0 = A$;
- (b) the morphisms $\eta_i : A \otimes \Delta^0 \rightarrow A \otimes \Delta^n$ induced by the embeddings $\eta_i : \{i\} \rightarrow \{0 < \dots < n\}$ in the simplicial category Δ assemble to a Reedy cofibration $\ell^\bullet A \hookrightarrow A \otimes \Delta^\bullet$, where $\ell^\bullet A$ is a cosimplicial object such that $\ell^n A = \prod_{i=0}^n A$;
- (c) the morphism $\epsilon : A \otimes \Delta^n \rightarrow A \otimes \Delta^0$ induced by the constant map $\epsilon : \{0 < \dots < n\} \rightarrow \{0\}$ is a weak-equivalence in \mathcal{A} .

We refer to [15, §1, §5] for full details on this definition and its applications. Requirements (a-c) ensure that the simplicial set $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)$ satisfies reasonable homotopy invariance properties when we restrict ourselves to cofibrant objects on the source and fibrant objects on the target. The first requirement (a) gives an identity between the vertices of the mapping space $\phi \in \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)_0$ and the morphisms of the category $\phi \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)$. The 1-simplices $h \in \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)_1$ can also be identified with left-homotopies between morphisms in \mathcal{A} because the assumptions imply that $A \otimes \Delta^1$ forms a cylinder-object associated to A .

In the category of dg-modules $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C}$, we have a natural cosimplicial framing, associated to each cofibrant object $C \in \mathcal{C}$, defined by the tensor products $C \otimes N_*(\Delta^n)$, where $N_*(\Delta^n)$ is the normalized chain complex of the n -simplex Δ^n . In this setting, the mapping space $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D) = \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(C \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet), D)$ forms a simplicial \mathbb{k} -module and the normalized chain complex of this simplicial \mathbb{k} -module can formally be identified, by Dold-Kan equivalence (see for instance [18, §22] or [22, §8.4]), with the smoothed truncation in degree $* \geq 0$ of the dg-hom of dg-modules:

$$\tau_{\geq 0} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)_* = \begin{cases} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)_*, & \text{for } * > 0, \\ \ker\{\delta : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)_0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, D)_{-1}\}, & \text{for } * = 0, \\ 0, & \text{for } * < 0. \end{cases}$$

We use the adjective smoothed for this truncation which does not change the homology on its edge $* = 0$, as opposed to rough truncations which occur later on in the article.

There is a dual definition of simplicial mapping spaces $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)$ in terms of morphism sets $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X^{\Delta^n})$ associated to simplicial frames X^{Δ^n} satisfying the dual of

the requirements (a-c) of cosimplicial frames. These dual definitions produce weakly-equivalent simplicial mapping spaces provided that we restrict ourselves to cofibrant objects on the source and fibrant objects on the target.

In the context of operads $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{O}_0$, we apply this dual definition because the functoriality of mapping spaces on the source is easier to handle when we take a simplicial frame on the target rather than a cosimplicial frame on the source – indeed, the morphism $\phi^* : \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(B, X) \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(A, X)$ induced by $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is just given by the composition with ϕ in the morphism sets $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(-, X^{\Delta^n})$.

The cofibrant objects that we consider are structures, called quasi-free operads, defined by the addition of a twisting derivation $\partial : F(M) \rightarrow F(M)$ to the natural differential of a free operad $F(M)$ so that we have a new operad in dg-modules $\mathbf{P} = (F(M), \partial)$ with the same underlying graded object as the free operad $F(M)$. To be precise, we need to assume that M is cofibrant as a Σ_* -object (with respect to the standard projective model structure) to ensure that an operad of this form $\mathbf{P} = (F(M), \partial)$ is cofibrant (see for instance [10, §1.4]).

We observe in [10] that a cofibrant operad of the form $\mathbf{P} = (F(M), \partial)$ inherits a natural filtration by arity of generators (under mild assumptions on the twisting homomorphism). The goal of this section is to study the decomposition of operadic mapping spaces arising from such natural filtrations on the source.

First of all, we review the definition of a quasi-free operad in detail.

1.1. The definition of twisted operads. We borrow the formalism of [10, §1.4] for the definition of twisted objects in the category of operads.

Recall briefly that a collection of homomorphisms $\partial : \mathbf{P}(n) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(n)$ defines an operad derivation $\partial : \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ if each ∂ commutes with the action of permutations on $\mathbf{P}(n)$ and we have the derivation relation

$$(1) \quad \partial(p \circ_i q) = \partial(p) \circ_i q + \pm p \circ_i \partial(q)$$

with respect to the operad composition structure $\circ_i : \mathbf{P}(m) \otimes \mathbf{P}(n) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(m+n-1)$, where the sign \pm arises from the standard conventions of differential graded algebra. The derivation relation implies that ∂ cancels the operad unit $1 \in \mathbf{P}(1)$.

A twisting derivation $\partial : \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ is an operad derivation of degree -1 whose components $\partial : \mathbf{P}(n) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(n)$ satisfy the equation

$$(2) \quad \delta(\partial) + \partial^2 = 0$$

in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{P}(n), \mathbf{P}(n))$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Equation (2) implies that the addition of $\partial : \mathbf{P}(n) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(n)$ to the internal differential $\delta : \mathbf{P}(n) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(n)$ defines a new differential on $\mathbf{P}(n)$ since we have identities $(\delta + \partial)^2 = \delta^2 + \delta\partial + \partial\delta + \partial^2 = 0 + \delta(\partial) + \partial^2 = 0$. Hence, we have a new dg-module associated to each $\mathbf{P}(n)$ with the same underlying graded module as $\mathbf{P}(n)$ but the homomorphism $\delta + \partial : \mathbf{P}(n) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(n)$ as differential. Usually, we just use the notation of the pair $(\mathbf{P}(n), \partial)$ to refer to this twisted dg-module associated to $\mathbf{P}(n)$.

The derivation relation (1) implies that the composition products of the operad \mathbf{P} define morphisms of dg-modules between the twisted objects $(\mathbf{P}(n), \partial)$. Hence, the collection of twisted dg-modules $(\mathbf{P}(n), \partial)$ inherits an operad composition structure when ∂ is an operad twisting derivation so that we have a new operad in dg-modules (\mathbf{P}, ∂) with the same underlying graded object as \mathbf{P} .

1.2. Recollections on quasi-free operads. A quasi-free operad is a twisted operad $\mathbf{Q} = (\mathbf{F}(M), \partial)$ associated to a free operad $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{F}(M)$.

The free operad $\mathbf{F}(M)$ is defined by the left-adjoint of the obvious forgetful functor $U : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ from the category of operads \mathcal{O} to the category \mathcal{M} formed by collections $M(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $M(n)$ is a dg-module equipped with an action of the symmetric group in n -letters Σ_n . In what follows, we use the terminology of Σ_* -object to refer to the objects of this category \mathcal{M} . Recall that the category of Σ_* -objects inherits dg-modules of homomorphisms $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, N)$: a homomorphism $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, N)$ is simply a collection of homomorphisms of dg-modules $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M(n), N(n))$ commuting with the action of symmetric groups; the differential of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, N)$ is defined componentwise by the differential of dg-module homomorphisms.

Intuitively, the free operad $\mathbf{F}(M)$ is defined by the collection of dg-modules $\mathbf{F}(M)(n)$ spanned by formal operadic composites of generating elements $\xi_i \in M(n_i)$. In this representation, we identify the generating Σ_* -object M with a subobject of the free operad $\mathbf{F}(M)$.

In the case of a free operad $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{F}(M)$, the derivation relation (1) of §1.1 implies that any operad derivation $\partial : \mathbf{F}(M) \rightarrow \mathbf{F}(M)$ is uniquely determined by a homomorphism $\theta : M \rightarrow M$ so that $\theta = \partial|_M$. In what follows, we adopt the notation $\partial = \partial_\theta$ for the derivation associated to $\theta : M \rightarrow M$. In [10, Proposition 1.4.5], we observe that equation (2) of §1.1 holds if and only if we have the equation

$$(3) \quad \delta(\theta) + \partial_\theta \cdot \theta = 0$$

in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbf{F}(M))$.

The adjunction relation $\mathbf{F} : \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{O} : U$ asserts that a morphism $\phi : \mathbf{F}(M) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$ towards an operad \mathbf{Q} is uniquely determined by a morphism of Σ_* -objects $f : M \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$ so that $f = \phi|_M$. In our intuitive definition of the free operad, we simply use the commutation relation $\phi(p \circ_i q) = \phi(p) \circ_i \phi(q)$ to determine the map ϕ on the formal operadic composites of $\mathbf{F}(M)$ from its restriction $f = \phi|_M$. In the case of a quasi-free operad $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{F}(M), \partial_\theta)$, the obtained morphism $\phi = \phi_f$ does not necessarily preserve the differential of the quasi-free object $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{F}(M), \partial_\theta)$. Therefore we extend the construction of $\phi = \phi_f$ to homomorphisms $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q})$. In this setting, we have a homomorphism $\phi_f : \mathbf{F}(M) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$, preserving grading, symmetric group action and composition structure, naturally associated to each homomorphism $f : M \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$ of degree 0. In [10, Proposition 1.4.7], we note that this homomorphism ϕ_f defines a genuine morphism on the quasi-free operad $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{F}(M), \partial_\theta)$ if and only if we have the relation

$$(4) \quad \delta(f) - \phi_f \cdot \theta = 0$$

in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q})$.

1.3. The filtration of quasi-free operads by arity of generators. In §1.2, we explain that the generating object of a free operad $\mathbf{F}(M)$ is naturally embedded in $\mathbf{F}(M)$. In fact, the free operad $\mathbf{F}(M)$ has a natural splitting in the category of Σ_* -objects $\mathbf{F}(M) = \bigoplus_{r=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{F}_r(M)$ such that $\mathbf{F}_0(M) = \mathbf{1}$ and $\mathbf{F}_1(M) = M$. Intuitively, the Σ_* -object $\mathbf{F}_r(M)$ is the submodule of $\mathbf{F}(M)$ spanned by r -fold composites of generating elements $\xi_i \in M(n_i)$.

In general, we assume that the homomorphism $\theta : M \rightarrow F(M)$ which determines the twisting derivation of a quasi-free operad $P = (F(M), \partial_\theta)$ satisfies $\partial_\theta(M) \subset \bigoplus_{r \geq 2} F_r(M)$. From now on, we also assume that the Σ_* -object M satisfies $M(0) = M(1) = 0$. These assumptions taken together, we observe in [10, §§1.4.9-1.4.10] that the arity filtration of M

$$ar_s M(n) = \begin{cases} M(n), & \text{if } n \leq s, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

(denoted by sk_s in *loc. cit.*¹) gives a nested sequence of free operads $F(ar_s M)$ preserved by the twisting derivation of $P = (F(M), \partial)$. Hence, we have a nested sequence of quasi-free operads

$$(5) \quad I = ar_1 P \subset \cdots \subset ar_s P \subset \cdots \subset \operatorname{colim}_s ar_s P = P$$

such that $ar_s P = (F(ar_s M), \partial_\theta)$, where we take the restriction of the twisting derivation of P to $F(ar_s M) \subset F(M)$. Furthermore, we prove in [10, Lemma 1.4.11] that each embedding $i : ar_{s-1} P \hookrightarrow ar_s P$ is an operad cofibration provided that M is cofibrant with respect to the standard projective model structure of Σ_* -objects.

The identity $I = ar_1 P$ follows from the assumption $M(0) = M(1) = 0$. Note that the assumption $M(0) = 0$ also implies that the operad $F(M)$ is non-unitary.

We study the mapping space $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P, Q)$ associated to a quasi-free operad $P = (F(M), \partial)$ and a fixed operad $Q \in \mathcal{O}_0$ (which is automatically fibrant because every dg-module is so). We pick a simplicial frame of Q and we take $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P, Q) = \operatorname{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P, Q^{\Delta^\bullet})$ as definition for a mapping space targeting to Q . We have then:

Proposition 1.4. *In the setting of §1.3, the mapping space $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P, Q)$ associated to a quasi-free operad $P = (F(M), \partial)$ is the limit term of a tower of fibrations*

$$\cdots \rightarrow \operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_s P, Q) \rightarrow \operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_{s-1} P, Q) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_1 P, Q) = *$$

with the mapping spaces $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(F(M(s)), Q)$ as fibers, for any choice of morphism $\phi : P \rightarrow Q$ as base point, where we identify the dg-module $M(s)$ with a Σ_* -object $M(s) \subset M$ concentrated in arity s .

Proof. The morphisms $i^* : \operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_s P, Q) \rightarrow \operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_{s-1} P, Q)$ induced by the embeddings $i : ar_{s-1} P \hookrightarrow ar_s P$ are fibrations of simplicial sets because, in any model category, a morphism of mapping spaces induced by a cofibration on the source is so. Moreover, we clearly have $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P, Q) = \operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\operatorname{colim}_s P, Q) = \lim_s \operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(P, Q)$.

Thus, we just have to determine the fiber of i^* over the restriction of a given morphism $\phi : P \rightarrow Q$. For this purpose we use the determination of morphisms on quasi-free operads in terms of homomorphisms of Σ_* -objects. We have $\phi = \phi_f$ for some homomorphism $f : M \rightarrow Q$.

Let $\phi_g : ar_s P \rightarrow Q^{\Delta^n}$ be an operad morphism towards the term Q^{Δ^n} of the simplicial frame of Q . This morphism is determined by a homomorphism of Σ_* -objects $g : ar_s M \rightarrow Q^{\Delta^n}$. For a morphism ϕ_g in the fiber of ϕ_f , the equation $\phi_g|_{ar_{s-1} P} = \phi_f|_{ar_{s-1} P}$ amounts to the relation $g|_{ar_{s-1} M} = f|_{ar_{s-1} M}$ in $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(ar_{s-1} M, Q^{\Delta^n})$,

¹We prefer to change this notation and to replace sk_s by ar_s , because sk_s usually refers to the s th skeleton of a simplicial set, and simplicial objects occur in the present paper in the study of mapping spaces.

where we apply the constant map $\epsilon : \{0 < \dots < n\} \rightarrow \{0\}$ to identify $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(ar_{s-1}M, \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^0})$ with a homomorphism of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(ar_{s-1}M, \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n})$. Let $u \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M(s), \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n})$ be the homomorphism defined by the difference $g - f$ on $M(s)$.

The homomorphism g is obviously fully determined by the relation $g|_{ar_{s-1}M} = f|_{ar_{s-1}M}$ on $ar_{s-1}M$ and the identity $g = f + u$ on $M(s)$. Observe now that the equation

$$(6) \quad \delta(g) - \phi_g \cdot \theta = 0,$$

characterizing morphisms $\phi_g : ar_s P \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n}$, holds in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(ar_s M, \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n})$ if and only if we have $\delta(u) = 0$ in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M(s), \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n})$, and hence if and only if u defines a morphism of dg-modules $u : M \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n}$. Indeed, the relation $g|_{ar_{s-1}M} = f|_{ar_{s-1}M}$ immediately implies that (6) holds on $ar_{s-1}M \subset ar_s M$. By [10, Lemma 1.4.10], the twisting derivation of P also satisfies $\partial_{\theta}(ar_s M) \subset F(ar_{s-1}M)$ when the requirements of §5 are fulfilled. Consequently, on $M(s) \subset ar_s M$, equation (6) reduces to

$$(7) \quad (\delta(g) - \phi_g \cdot \theta)|_{M(s)} = \delta(u) + (\delta(f) - \phi_f \cdot \theta)|_{M(s)} = \delta(u)$$

and therefore we have the equivalence $\delta(g) - \phi_g \cdot \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \delta(u) = 0$.

Thus, we have a bijective correspondence between operad morphisms $\phi_g : ar_s P \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n}$ such that $\phi_g|_{ar_{s-1}P} = \phi_f|_{ar_{s-1}P}$, and morphisms of dg-modules $u : M(s) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n}$, which are also equivalent to morphisms $\phi_u : F(M(s)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^n}$ on the free operad $F(M(s))$. Note that this correspondence is obviously natural with respect to the structure morphisms of the simplicial object $\mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^\bullet}$. Hence, as claimed in the proposition, we have an identity between the simplicial set $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(F(M(s)), \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^\bullet})$ and the fiber over $\phi = \phi_f$ of the morphism $i^* : \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_s P, \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^\bullet}) \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_{s-1}P, \mathbb{Q}^{\Delta^\bullet})$. \square

Proposition 1.5. *For the free operad $P = F(M)$ associated to any cofibrant Σ_* -object M , we have*

$$\pi_*(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(F(M), \mathbb{Q})) = H_*(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbb{Q})),$$

whenever this identity makes sense (for $* \geq 0$).

Proof. The construction of cosimplicial frames of dg-modules, reviewed in the introduction of this section, has a straightforward generalization in the category of Σ_* -objects: in the definition, we just replace the tensor product of dg-modules $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ by the external tensor product of the category of Σ_* -objects $\otimes : \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ defined termwise by $(M \otimes D)(n) = M(n) \otimes D$, for any $M \in \mathcal{M}$ and any $D \in \mathcal{C}$; the cosimplicial Σ_* -object $M \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet)$ defined by the tensor product of M with the normalized chain complexes of the simplices Δ^n satisfies clearly $M \otimes N_*(\Delta^0) = M$; if M is a cofibrant Σ_* -object, then the morphisms $\eta_i : M \otimes N_*(\Delta^0) \rightarrow M \otimes N_*(\Delta^n)$ satisfy the second requirement of the definition of cosimplicial frames too, because so do the morphisms $\eta_i : N_*(\Delta^0) \rightarrow N_*(\Delta^n)$ in the category of dg-modules, and the external tensor product $\otimes : \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ preserves colimits on both sides as well as cofibrations (see [9, Lemma 11.4.5]); lastly, the augmentation $\epsilon : M \otimes N_*(\Delta^n) \rightarrow M \otimes N_*(\Delta^0)$ is a weak-equivalence because the external tensor product $\otimes : \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ preserves weak-equivalences between cofibrant objects.

By adjunction of model categories, the cosimplicial free operad $F(M \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet))$ associated to this cosimplicial frame $M \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet)$ defines a cosimplicial frame of $F(M)$

in the category of operads. In the definition of the mapping space $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{F}(M), \mathbf{Q})$ we use a simplicial frame of the target \mathbf{Q} , but we have an isomorphism

$$\pi_*(\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{F}(M \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet)), \mathbf{Q})) \simeq \pi_*(\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{F}(M), \mathbf{Q}^{\Delta^\bullet}))$$

by [15, Proposition 5.4.7]. By adjunction, we also have $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{F}(M \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet)), \mathbf{Q}) \simeq \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{M}}(M \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet), \mathbf{Q})$. The mapping space $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}) = \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{M}}(M \otimes N_*(\Delta^\bullet), \mathbf{Q})$ is a simplicial \mathbb{k} -module, just like a mapping space of dg-modules, and the associated normalized chain complex can also be identified with the smoothed truncation in degree $* \geq 0$ of the dg-hom of Σ_* -objects $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q})$. Hence, we obtain identities

$$\pi_*(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{F}(M), \mathbf{Q})) \simeq \pi_*(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q})) \simeq H_*(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}))$$

for all $* \geq 0$, and this completes the proof of the proposition. □

1.6. Recollections on Bousfield-Kan' extended homotopy spectral sequence. The extended homotopy spectral sequence of Bousfield-Kan (see [4, §IX.4]) is a spectral sequence in sets associated to any tower of fibrations of based simplicial sets

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} X = \lim_s X_s & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & X_s & \longrightarrow & X_{s-1} & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & X_0 & \longrightarrow & X_{-1} = * . \\ & & & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & & \\ & & \cdots & & F_s & & F_{s-1} & & \cdots & & F_0 & & \end{array}$$

Recall simply that the E_1 -term of this spectral sequence is defined by the homotopy of the fibers F_s , so that:

$$E_1^{st} = \pi_{t-s}(F_s, *), \quad \text{whenever } t - s \geq 0, \text{ for all } s \geq 0.$$

In the next section, we adapt an analysis of [4] to determine homotopy groups $\pi_*(\lim_s X_s)$ in a situation where the extended homotopy spectral sequence degenerates at E_1 -stage. For our purpose, we apply the extended homotopy spectral sequence to towers of fibrations arising from the mapping space decomposition of Proposition 1.4. In this context, we have by Proposition 1.4 and Proposition 1.5:

$$E_1^{st} = H_{t-s}(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M(s), \mathbf{Q})),$$

whenever the definition of E_1^{st} makes sense. Note that the tower of fibrations of Proposition 1.4 really begins at $s = 2$ since we have $ar_0 \mathbf{P} = ar_1 \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{l}$.

Remark. The thesis [20] gives, in the simplicial setting, a spectral sequence computing the homotopy of operadic mapping spaces $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$ at a base point $\phi \in \text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})_0$ from an operadic cohomology $H_{\mathcal{O}_0}^*(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$. If \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{Q} are both discrete operads, then this spectral sequence can be identified with the extended homotopy spectral sequence associated to a decomposition of the operadic mapping space $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{F}^\bullet(\mathbf{P}), \mathbf{Q})$, where $\mathbf{F}^\bullet(\mathbf{P})$ refers to the usual cotriple resolution of \mathbf{P} in the category of operads.

If $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{F}(M), \partial)$ is the canonical quasi-free model of a Koszul operad \mathbf{H} (see [8, 13]), generated by operations of arity 2, equipped with a trivial differential, and if \mathbf{Q} is equipped with a trivial differential too, then the term E_2^{st} of our extended homotopy spectral sequence can be identified with an operadic cohomology $H_{\mathcal{O}_0}^*(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{Q})$, like the spectral sequence of [20]. Therefore, in that particular setting, the extended homotopy spectral sequence of §1.6 agrees with the spectral sequence of [20].

The application and the analysis of spectral sequences computing operadic mapping spaces from operadic cohomology groups is quite involved in the context of E_n -operads. The main results of this paper, proved in the next section, rely on a basic application of the decomposition of Proposition 1.4.

2. Applications of the extended homotopy spectral sequence

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem A, the main result of the article. For this aim, we apply the homotopy spectral sequence of §1.6 to mapping spaces $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{C})$ such that $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^{-n} \mathbf{E}_n^\vee)$ is the operadic cobar construction $\mathbf{B}^c(-)$ applied to the n -fold operadic desuspension Λ^{-n} of the dual cooperad \mathbf{E}_n^\vee of a certain E_n -operad \mathbf{E}_n .

For the moment, we assume $n < \infty$. In fact, we take the same E_n -operad \mathbf{E}_n as in [11]. Briefly, this E_n -operad \mathbf{E}_n is given by a certain suboperad of the chain Barratt-Eccles operad $\mathbf{E} = N_*(E\Sigma_*)$ (see [2], see also [1] for the original definition of the Barratt-Eccles operad in the simplicial setting). For our purpose, we essentially need to recall that the dg-modules $\mathbf{E}_n(r)$ are bounded, free as \mathbb{k} -modules, finitely generated, for all $r \in \mathbb{N}$, and satisfy $\mathbf{E}_n(0) = 0$, $\mathbf{E}_n(1) = \mathbb{k}$. These assertions imply that the collection of dg-modules $\mathbf{E}_n^\vee(r) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{E}_n(r), \mathbb{k})$, the dual dg-modules of the operad components $\mathbf{E}_n(r)$, inherits a well-defined cooperad structure. In [11, Proposition 3.3.5], we also prove that the underlying Σ_* -object of this cooperad \mathbf{E}_n^\vee is cofibrant.

The operadic suspension of a Σ_* -object M is the Σ_* -object such that:

$$\Lambda M(r) = \mathbb{k}[1-r] \otimes M(r)^\pm,$$

where $\mathbb{k}[1-r]$ is a monogenous dg-module concentrated in degree $1-r$ and the exponent \pm refers to a twist, by the signature of permutations, of the action of Σ_r on $M(r)$. The operadic desuspension is the inverse operation of the operadic suspension. The operadic suspensions (and desuspensions) of a cooperad \mathbf{D} inherit a cooperad structure. The cobar construction $\mathbf{B}^c(\mathbf{D})$ of a cooperad \mathbf{D} satisfying $\mathbf{D}(0) = 0$ and $\mathbf{D}(1) = \mathbb{k}$ is a quasi-free operad

$$\mathbf{B}^c(\mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{F}(\mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{D}}), \partial),$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{D}}$ refers to the coaugmentation coideal of \mathbf{D} , the Σ_* -object such that

$$\tilde{\mathbf{D}}(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } r = 0, 1, \\ \mathbf{D}(r), & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and the Σ_* -object $\mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{D}}$ is defined termwise by the tensor products $(\mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{D}})(n) = \mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{D}}(n)$.

For short, we set $\mathbf{D}_n = \Lambda^{-n} \mathbf{E}_n^\vee$. For our purpose, we do not need to review the definition of the twisting derivation of the cobar construction $\mathbf{B}^c(\mathbf{D}_n)$. Note simply that this twisting derivation satisfies the requirement of §1.3 and the suspended Σ_* -object $\mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{D}}_n$, which generates the cofree cooperad $\mathbf{B}^c(\mathbf{D}_n)$, is cofibrant (just like the underlying Σ_* -object of the cooperad \mathbf{E}_n^\vee). In fact, when we analyze the extended homotopy spectral sequence of §1.6, we readily obtain:

Lemma 2.1. *For the operads $P = B^c(D_n)$ and $Q = C$, the extended homotopy spectral sequence associated to the tower of fibrations of Proposition 1.4 satisfies*

$$E_1^{st} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{k}, & \text{if } s = 2 \text{ and } t - s = 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

whenever the definition of E_1^{st} makes sense (in the range $s \geq 2$ and $t - s \geq 0$).

Proof. In §1.6, we record that $E_1^{st} = H_*(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}(M(s), Q))$, for any pair $P = (F(M), \partial)$ and $Q \in \mathcal{O}_0$. In the case $P = B^c(D_n)$ and $Q = C$, we obtain immediately $E_1^{st} = H_{t-s-1}((D_n(s)^\vee)^{\Sigma_s})$, for all $s \geq 2$, since $C(s) = \mathbb{k}$ is the trivial representation of Σ_s . Hence we have

$$E_1^{st} = H_{t-s-1}(\Lambda^n E_n(s)_{\Sigma_s}) = H_{t-s+n(s-1)-1}(E_n(s)_{\Sigma_s}^\pm)$$

(where \pm refers again to a sign twist arising from operadic suspensions) because each dg-module $E_n(s)$ is finitely generated and the symmetric group Σ_s acts freely on $E_n(s)$.

The case $n = 1$ is easy, because our E_1 -operad E_1 is identified with the associative operad A and $A(s)$ is the regular representation of the symmetric group Σ_s , viewed as a dg-module concentrated in degree 0. Thus, we focus on cases $n > 1$.

In [11, §§3.2.3-3.2.6], we check, from computations of [5], that $H_d(\Lambda^n E_n(s)_{\Sigma_s})$ vanishes for $d + s > 1$. Thus, assuming $t \geq s \geq 2$, we obtain $E_1^{st} = 0$ for $s - 2 > 0$ or $t - s > 0$. In the case $s = 2$, the dg-module $E_n(2)$ is identified with a rough truncation in degree $d \leq n - 1$ of the usual free resolution of the trivial Σ_2 -module of rank 1 and we have $H_{n-1}(E_n(2)_{\Sigma_2}^\pm) = \mathbb{k}$. Therefore we obtain the identity $E_1^{st} = \mathbb{k}$ for $s = 2$ and $t - s = 0$. \square

2.2. Analysis of base points. We study the image of morphisms $\phi : B^c(D_n) \rightarrow C$ in $E_1^{22} = \pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_2 B^c(D_n), C))$. We focus on cases $n > 1$ first.

Recall that the commutative operad C is generated by an operation $\mu \in C(2)$ which represents the structure product of commutative algebras.

In the proof of Lemma 2.1, we recall that the dg-module $E_n(2)$ is identified with a rough truncation in degree $d \leq n - 1$ of the usual free resolution of the trivial Σ_2 -module of rank 1. In view of this identity, the suspended dg-module $D_n(2) = \Lambda^{-n} E_n(2)^\vee$ satisfies $H_*(D_n(2)) = \mathbb{k}$ if $* = 1, n$ and $H_*(D_n(2)) = 0$ otherwise.

In [11, §2.3.2, §6.2.1], we define cycles $\mu, \lambda_{n-1} \in E_n(2)$ such that the homology class of μ (respectively, λ_{n-1}) generates $H_*(E_n(2))$ in degree $* = 0$ (respectively, $* = n - 1$) and dual basis elements $\mu^\vee, \lambda_{n-1}^\vee \in D_n(2)$ such that the homology class of μ^\vee (respectively, λ_{n-1}^\vee) generates $H_*(D_n(2))$ in degree $* = n$ (respectively, $* = 1$). Note that such elements $\mu^\vee, \lambda_{n-1}^\vee \in D_n(2)$ define cocycles in the cobar construction $B^c(D_n)$ because the relation $\partial(ar_2 M) \subset F(ar_1 M) = \mathbb{l}$, which holds for the quasi-free operad $B^c(D_n) = (F(\mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{D}_n), \partial)$, implies that the twisting derivation of $B^c(D_n)$ vanishes on $\mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{D}_n(2)$.

By [11, Lemma A] (see also the review of [11, §6.2]), we have a morphism $\phi : B^c(D_n) \rightarrow C$ such that $\phi_*(\lambda_{n-1}^\vee) = \mu$. The restriction of this morphism to the first filtration layer $ar_2 B^c(D_n) = F(M_{(2)})$, $M = D_n$, gives a vertex $\phi \in \text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(F_{(2)}(M), C)$ generating the only non-trivial term $E_1^{22} = \mathbb{k}$ of our homotopy spectral sequence. (To

check this assertion, apply the identity $E_1^{22} = H_{n-1}(E_n(2)_{\Sigma_2}^{\pm})$ used in the proof of Lemma 2.1.)

Note further that each element of $E_1^{22} = \pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(F_{(2)}(M), \mathbb{C}))$ is hit by a morphism $\phi_c : \mathbb{B}^c(D_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $c \in \mathbb{k}$, simply defined by the composite of $\phi : \mathbb{B}^c(D_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with the morphism $\rho_c : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\rho_c(\mu) = c \cdot \mu$ for the generating operation of the commutative operad – the definition of this morphism ρ_c involves the convention $\mathbb{C}(0) = 0$.

These concluding observations also hold in the case $n = 1$. Recall that our E_1 -operad is identified with the associative operad \mathbf{A} and $E_1(2) = \mathbf{A}(2)$ is the regular representation of the symmetric group Σ_2 , viewed as a dg-module concentrated in degree 0. The generating element $\mu \in \mathbf{A}(2)$ represents the structure product of associative algebras. In this case, we still have a morphism $\phi : \mathbb{B}^c(D_1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ mapping the dual basis elements of $\mathbb{k}[-1] \otimes \tilde{D}_1(2) = \mathbf{A}^\vee(2)$ to the generating operation of the commutative operad $\mu \in \mathbf{C}(2)$. Moreover, the composition of this morphism $\phi : \mathbb{B}^c(D_1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with the rescaling $\rho_c : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ still gives morphisms $\phi_c : \mathbb{B}^c(D_1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ so that every element of E_1^{22} is hit by the restriction of a morphism ϕ_c , for some $c \in \mathbb{k}$.

Taken together, the result of Lemma 2.1 and the previous analysis imply:

Lemma 2.3. *We have*

$$\pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbb{B}^c(D_n), \mathbb{C})) = \mathbb{k} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_i(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbb{B}^c(D_n), \mathbb{C}), \phi) = * \quad \text{when } i > 0,$$

for every choice of morphism $\phi : \mathbb{B}^c(D_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ as base point.

Proof. For short, we set $\mathbf{P} = \mathbb{B}^c(D_n)$. The lemma is a consequence of the result of Lemma 2.1, the observations of §2.2, and the connectivity lemma of [4, §IX.5]. In brief: we take the fibers of the maps $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_s \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_2 \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$ to obtain a tower of fibrations satisfying the exact assumptions of [4, Chapter IX, Lemma 5.1]; the assertion of this reference implies that the fiber of the map $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_2 \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$ is contractible, for any choice of base point in $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$; the observations of §2.2 imply moreover that any base point of $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(ar_2 \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$ comes from $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$; our claim follows immediately. \square

Now, the main result of [11] asserts:

Fact 2.4 (see [11, Theorem A]). *The operad $\mathbf{P}_n = \mathbb{B}^c(D_n) = \mathbb{B}^c(\Lambda^{-n} \mathbf{E}_n^\vee)$ is a cofibrant E_n -operad, for every $n < \infty$.*

Hence, the result of Lemma 2.3 gives the conclusion of Theorem A in the case $n < \infty$.

In [11], we also prove that the cooperads $\mathbf{D}_n = \Lambda^{-n} \mathbf{E}_n^\vee$ are connected by morphisms $\sigma^* : \mathbf{D}_{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_n$ such that:

Fact 2.5 (see [11, Theorem B]). *The operad $\mathbf{P}_\infty = \mathbb{B}^c(D_\infty)$ defined by the cobar construction of the colimit cooperad*

$$\mathbf{D}_\infty = \text{colim}_n \{ \mathbf{D}_1 \xrightarrow{\sigma^*} \dots \xrightarrow{\sigma^*} \mathbf{D}_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\sigma^*} \mathbf{D}_n \xrightarrow{\sigma^*} \dots \}$$

is a cofibrant E_∞ -operad.

The cobar construction preserves sequential colimits. Therefore we also have $P_\infty = \text{colim}_n B^c(D_n)$. Moreover, the morphisms $\sigma^* : B^c(D_{n-1}) \rightarrow B^c(D_n)$ induced by $\sigma^* : D_{n-1} \rightarrow D_n$ are cofibrations of operads (see again [11, Proposition 3.3.6]).

In arity $r = 2$, the homology morphism $\sigma^* : H_*(D_{n-1}(2)) \rightarrow H_*(D_n(2))$ satisfies $\sigma^*(\lambda_{n-2}^\vee) = \lambda_{n-1}^\vee$. Hence, the analysis of §2.2 implies that σ^* induces a bijection

$$\sigma_* : \underbrace{\pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(B^c(D_n), C))}_{=\mathbb{k}} \xrightarrow{\cong} \underbrace{\pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(B^c(D_{n-1}), C))}_{=\mathbb{k}}$$

and we can pass to the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ in Lemma 2.3 to conclude:

Lemma 2.6. *The result of Lemma 2.3 also holds for $n = \infty$: we have*

$$\pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(B^c(D_\infty), C)) = \mathbb{k} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_i(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(B^c(D_\infty), C), \phi) = * \quad \text{when } i > 0,$$

for every choice of morphism $\phi : B^c(D_\infty) \rightarrow C$ as base point. □

This result, together with Fact 2.5 gives the conclusion of Theorem A in the case $n = \infty$ and completes the proof of this statement. □

Applications

The homology of an E_n -operad P_n is identified, for $n > 1$, with the n -Gerstenhaber operad G_n , a composite $G_n = C \circ \Lambda^{1-n} L$ of the commutative operad C and of the $(n - 1)$ -fold operadic desuspension Λ^{1-n} of the Lie operad L (this identity follows from [5], see for instance [11, §2.3]). The unit morphisms of the operads C and L induce obvious embeddings $C \hookrightarrow G_n$ and $\Lambda^{1-n} L \hookrightarrow G_n$. The n -Gerstenhaber operad G_n comes also equipped with an augmentation $G_n = C \circ \Lambda^{1-n} L \rightarrow C$, induced by an augmentation on the Lie operad, and we have an operad embedding $\Lambda L \hookrightarrow \Lambda^n C \circ \Lambda L = \Lambda^n G_n$, where we use the commutation of operadic suspensions with composites to obtain the identity $\Lambda^n C \circ \Lambda L = \Lambda^n (C \circ \Lambda^{1-n} L) = \Lambda^n G_n$.

Recall that the commutative operad C is generated as an operad by the operation $\mu \in C(2)$ representing the structure product of commutative algebras. The Lie operad L is generated as an operad by the operation $\lambda \in L(2)$ representing the structure bracket of Lie algebras. The suspended operad $\Lambda^{1-n} L(2)$ is generated by an operation $\lambda_{n-1} \in \Lambda^{1-n} L(2)$ defined by the $(n - 1)$ -fold suspension of $\lambda \in L(2)$. The n -Gerstenhaber operad G_n can be identified with the operad generated by the generating operations of the commutative operad $\mu \in C(2)$ and of the suspension of the Lie operad $\lambda_{n-1} \in \Lambda^{1-n} L(2)$ together with an additional distribution relation between them.

The basis elements $\mu, \lambda_{n-1} \in E_n(2)$ used in the analysis of §2.2 just define representatives of these generating operations $\mu \in C(2)$ and $\lambda_{n-1} \in \Lambda^{1-n} L(2)$ in $H_*(E_n) = G_n$. For the cobar construction $B^c(D_n)$, $D_n = \Lambda^{-n} E_n^\vee$, the existence of a weak-equivalence $\psi : B^c(D_n) \xrightarrow{\sim} E_n$ imply that $H_*(B^c(D_n)) = H_*(E_n) = G_n$. The cocycle $\mu^\vee \in D_n(2)$ (respectively, $\lambda_{n-1}^\vee \in D_n(2)$) considered in the analysis of §2.2 defines a representative of the generating operation $\lambda_{n-1} \in G_n(2)$ (respectively, $\mu \in G_n(2)$) in $H_*(B^c(D_n))$ (see [11, §2.3]).

Now, all morphisms $\phi^0, \phi^1 : P_n \rightarrow C$ which are homotopic in the category of operads induce the same morphism in homology. To see this, use the equivalence between left and right-homotopies for morphisms on a cofibrant operad, use that path-objects of

operads define path-objects of dg-modules – because limits, weak-equivalences, and fibrations of operads are created by forget of structure – and use that right-homotopies in the category of operads define right-homotopies in the category of dg-modules. The morphisms $\phi_c : \mathbf{P}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ of §2.2, which define a complete set of representatives of $\pi_0(\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_0}(\mathbf{P}_n, \mathbf{C}))$, satisfy $\phi_c(\mu^\vee) = 0$ and $\phi_c(\lambda_{n-1}^\vee) = c \cdot \mu$. From these observations, we conclude that the homotopy class of a morphism $\phi : \mathbf{P}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is fully determined by the associated homology morphism $\phi_* : H_*(\mathbf{P}_n) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$.

The same argument line shows that our conclusion also holds in the case $n = 1$, where we have $\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{A}$. By passing to the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain that the homotopy class of a morphism $\phi : \mathbf{P}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is determined by the associated homology morphism for $n = \infty$ too.

The next theorem gives an application of this analysis in the particular case of the augmentation morphism $\mathbf{G}_n = \mathbf{C} \circ \Lambda^{1-n} \mathbf{L} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$:

Theorem B. *Let \mathbf{P}_n be any cofibrant E_n -operad ($n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$). All morphisms $\phi_0, \phi_1 : \mathbf{P}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ inducing the canonical augmentation $\mathbf{G}_n = \mathbf{C} \circ \Lambda^{1-n} \mathbf{L} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ in homology are right-homotopic in the category of operads. \square*

The definition of morphisms $\phi : \mathbf{B}^c(\mathbf{D}_n) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ satisfying this property in [11, §3] gives the first step towards the proof that the cobar construction $\mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^n \mathbf{E}_n^\vee)$ is weakly-equivalent to \mathbf{E}_n and as such defines a cofibrant replacement of \mathbf{E}_n . The new result of Theorem B implies that each of these morphisms $\phi : \mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^{-n} \mathbf{E}_n^\vee) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is uniquely determined up to homotopy.

By bar duality of operads (see [12]), the existence of a morphism $\phi : \mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^{-n} \mathbf{E}_n^\vee) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, for $n < \infty$, amounts to the existence of a morphism $\phi^\# : \Lambda \mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^{-1} \mathbf{C}^\vee) \rightarrow \Lambda^n \mathbf{E}_n$. The cobar dual of the desuspension of the commutative cooperad $\mathbf{L}_\infty = \mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^{-1} \mathbf{C}^\vee)$ is a standard instance of an L_∞ -operad, an operad weakly-equivalent to the operad of Lie algebras \mathbf{L} . As such, this operad satisfies $H_*(\mathbf{L}_\infty) = \mathbf{L}$.

Theorem B implies:

Theorem C. *Let \mathbf{E}_n be an E_n -operad which is cofibrant as a Σ_* -object (but not necessarily cofibrant as an operad) and so that each dg-module $\mathbf{E}_n(r)$ is bounded, free as \mathbb{k} -module, and finitely generated, for all $r \in \mathbb{N}$. All morphisms $\phi^0, \phi^1 : \Lambda \mathbf{L}_\infty \rightarrow \Lambda^n \mathbf{E}_n$ inducing the canonical embedding $\Lambda \mathbf{L} \hookrightarrow \Lambda^n \mathbf{C} \circ \Lambda \mathbf{L} = \Lambda^n \mathbf{G}_n$ in homology are left-homotopic in the category of operads.*

Proof. The construction of [3] gives a path-object \mathbf{C}^{Δ^1} naturally associated to the commutative operad \mathbf{C} such that each component of \mathbf{C}^{Δ^1} is bounded, free as \mathbb{k} -module, and finitely generated. Thus we can apply the bar duality to this path object to obtain a cylinder object $\Lambda \mathbf{L}_\infty \otimes \Delta^1 = \mathbf{B}^c((\mathbf{C}^{\Delta^1})^\vee)$ associated to \mathbf{L}_∞ . Under the assumption of the theorem, the bar duality gives a bijective correspondence between left-homotopies $\phi^{01} : \mathbf{B}^c((\mathbf{C}^{\Delta^1})^\vee) \rightarrow \Lambda^n \mathbf{E}_n$ and right-homotopies $\phi_{01} : \mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^{-n} \mathbf{E}_n^\vee) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^{\Delta^1}$. Therefore the result of Theorem B implies the assertion of Theorem C. \square

Note that the operad $\mathbf{L}_\infty = \mathbf{B}^c(\Lambda^{-1} \mathbf{C}^\vee)$ is not cofibrant, unless $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{k}$, just because the trivial representations $\mathbf{C}^\vee(r) = \mathbb{k}$, and their operadic desuspensions as well $\Lambda^{-1} \mathbf{C}^\vee(r) = \mathbb{k}[r-1]^\pm$, do not form a cofibrant Σ_* -object.

The existence of morphisms $\phi^\sharp : \Lambda L_\infty \rightarrow \Lambda^n E_n$ is also established in [16], for all $n < \infty$. The motivation of [16] for this construction is to deduce the definition of deformation complexes from E_n -algebra structures. The new result of Theorem C implies that the morphisms $\phi^\sharp : \Lambda L_\infty \rightarrow \Lambda^n E_n$ are uniquely determined up to homotopy.

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