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Original Citation:

A model structure on relative dg-Lie algebroids / Vezzosi, Gabriele. - STAMPA. - (2015), pp. 111-118.
[<http://dx.doi.org/10.1090/conm/643>]

Availability:

The webpage <https://hdl.handle.net/2158/1037173> of the repository was last updated on 2017-09-22T19:34:31Z

Publisher:

American Mathematical Society

Published version:

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1090/conm/643>

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A model structure on relative dg-Lie algebroids

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April 2013

Abstract

In this Note, for the future purposes of relative formal derived deformation theory and of derived coisotropic structures, we prove the existence of a model structure on the category of dg-Lie algebroids over a cochain differential non-positively graded commutative algebra over a commutative base \mathbb{Q} -algebra k .

Notations.

- k will denote the base ring and will be assumed to be of characteristic 0.
- $\mathbf{C}(k)$ will denote the model category of unbounded complexes of k -modules with surjections as fibrations, and quasi-isomorphisms as equivalences. It is a symmetric monoidal model category with the usual tensor product \otimes_k of complexes over k .
- \mathbf{cdga}_k denotes the category of differential *nonpositively* graded algebras over k , with differential increasing the degree by 1. We will always consider \mathbf{cdga}_k endowed with the usual model structure for which fibrations are surjections in negative degrees, and equivalences are quasi-isomorphisms (see [HAGII, §2.2.1]).
- A dg-Lie algebra over k is a Lie algebra object in the symmetric monoidal category $(\mathbf{C}(k), \otimes_k)$, i.e. an object \mathfrak{g} in $\mathbf{C}(k)$ endowed with a morphism of complexes (called the bracket) $[-, -] : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} - [x, y] &= (-1)^{|x||y|+1}[y, x] \\ - [x, [y, z]] + (-1)^{(|z||x|+|x||y|)}[y, [z, x]] + (-1)^{(|z||x|+|z||y|)}[z, [y, x]] &= 0 \\ - d[x, y] &= [dx, y] + (-1)^{|x|}[x, dy] \end{aligned}$$

A morphism of dg-Lie algebras over k is a morphism of complexes commuting with the brackets.

- We'll write $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_k$ for the (left proper, combinatorial) model category of unbounded dg-Lie algebras over k , where fibrations and equivalences are defined via the forgetful functor $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{C}(k)$. $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_k$ is a simplicial model category via $\underline{\mathbf{Hom}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})_n := \mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_k}(\mathfrak{g}, \Omega^\bullet(\Delta_n) \otimes_k \mathfrak{h})$. The associated ∞ -category (i.e. the Dwyer-Kan localization of $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_k$ along quasi-isomorphisms) will be denoted by $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_k$.
- By ∞ -category, we mean either a simplicial or a quasi-category ([Lu-HTT]).

1 Relative dg-Lie algebroids

We denote by $(Q : \mathbf{cdga}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{cdga}_k, Q \rightarrow \text{Id})$ a cofibrant replacement functor in the model category \mathbf{cdga}_k together with the associated natural transformation. For $A \in \mathbf{cdga}_k$, we will write T_A for the tangent dg-Lie algebra of self-derivations of A . Recall that there is a natural k -Lie bracket on $A \oplus T_A$ ([B-B]).

Definition 1.1 • *Let $A \in \mathbf{cdga}_k$ be cofibrant. The category $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_A$ of dg-Lie algebroids over A is the category whose*

- objects are the pairs $(L, \alpha : L \rightarrow T_A)$ where L is a A -dg-module and a k -dg-Lie algebra, and α (called the anchor map) is a morphism of A -dg-modules and of k -dg-Lie algebras, such that for any homogeneous $\ell_1, \ell_2 \in L$ and any homogeneous $a \in A$, the following graded Leibniz rule holds

$$[\ell_1, a\ell_2] = (-1)^{|a||\ell_1|} a[\ell_1, \ell_2] + \alpha(\ell_1)(a)\ell_2$$

- as morphisms $(L', \alpha') \rightarrow (L, \alpha)$ morphisms $\psi : L' \rightarrow L$ of A -dg-modules and of k -dg-Lie algebras, commuting with anchor maps. A morphism in $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_A$ is an equivalence if it is a quasi-isomorphism

- For any $A \in \mathbf{cdga}_k$, the category $\mathbf{ddgLieAlg}_A$ of derived dg-Lie algebroids over A is the category $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_{Q_A}$.
- For any $A \in \mathbf{cdga}_k$, the ∞ -category $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_A$ of derived dg-Lie algebroids over A is the Dwyer-Kan localization of $\mathbf{ddgLieAlg}_{Q_A}$ with respect to equivalences.

Examples. When $A = k$ we get the category of dg-Lie k -algebras.

Theorem 1.2 *Let $A \in \mathbf{cdga}_k$ be cofibrant. Then the category $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_A$ of dg-Lie algebroids over A , endowed with equivalences and fibrations defined on the underlying A -dg-modules, is a cofibrantly generated model category.*

Proof. We will transfer the model structure from $A - \mathbf{dgMod}/T_A$ to $\mathbf{dgLieAlg}_A$ via the adjunction

$$A - \mathbf{dgMod}/T_A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Free}} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{Forget}} \end{array} \mathbf{dgLieAlg}_A$$

where the Free functor, i.e. the left adjoint, is defined in [Ka]. In order to do this, since $A - \mathbf{dgMod}/T_A$ is a cofibrantly generated model category and $\mathbf{dgLieAlgd}_A$ has small colimits and finite limits, we may use the following transfer criterion, originally due to Quillen, (see e.g. [B-M, 2.5, 2.6]).

Transfer criterion. Define a map f in $\mathbf{dgLieAlgd}_A$ to be a weak equivalence (resp. a fibration) if $\text{Forget}(f)$ is a weak equivalence (resp. a fibration). This defines a cofibrantly generated model structure on $\mathbf{dgLieAlgd}_A$, provided

- (i) the functor Forget preserves small objects;
- (ii) $\mathbf{dgLieAlgd}_A$ has a fibrant replacement functor, and functorial path-objects for fibrant objects.

Now, condition (i) follows easily from the fact that the forgetful functor commutes with filtered colimits. For the first part of condition (ii) we may take the identity functor as a fibrant replacement functor, since all objects in $\mathbf{dgLieAlgd}_A$ are fibrant. To prove the second half of condition (ii) - i.e. the existence of functorial path-objects - we consider the following construction. Recall first that if $L_1 \rightarrow T_A$ and $L_2 \rightarrow T_A$ are dg-Lie algebroids over A , then their product in $\mathbf{dgLieAlgd}_A$ is $L_1 \times_{T_A} L_2 \rightarrow T_A$, with the obvious induced k -dg-Lie bracket.

Let now $(\alpha : L \rightarrow T_A) \in \mathbf{dgLieAlgd}$, and consider the A -dg-module $L[t, dt] := L \otimes_k k[t, dt]$, where $k[t, dt] := k[t] \oplus k[t]dt$ is identified with the de Rham commutative dg-algebra of $\text{Spec}(k[x_0, x_1]/(x_0 + x_1 - 1))$ with $k[t]$ sitting in degree 0, and $k[t]dt$ in degree 1, and the differential is given by

$$d(\ell_1 f(t) + \ell_2 g(t)dt) := d_L(\ell_1)f(t) + ((-1)^{|\ell_1|}\ell_1 f'(t) + d_L(\ell_2)g(t))dt.$$

We endow $L[t, dt]$ with the following k -dg-Lie bracket

$$[\ell_1 f_1(t), \ell_2 f_2(t)] := [\ell_1, \ell_2]_L f_1(t) f_2(t), \quad [\ell_1 f_1(t), \ell_2 g_2(t)dt] := [\ell_1, \ell_2]_L f_1(t) g_2(t)dt.$$

Note that for any $s \in k$, we have an evaluation map

$$\text{ev}_s : L[t, dt] \longrightarrow L, \quad \ell_1 f(t) + \ell_2 g(t)dt \longmapsto f(s)\ell_1$$

that is a morphism of A -dg-modules and of k -dg-Lie algebras, and a quasi-isomorphism.

Consider now the pull-back diagram in $A - \mathbf{dgMod}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A) & \longrightarrow & L[t, dt] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T_A & \longrightarrow & T_A[t, dt] \end{array}$$

where the right vertical map is given by

$$L[t, dt] \longrightarrow T_A[t, dt], \quad \sum_i \xi_i f_i(t) + \eta_i g_i(t)dt \longmapsto \sum_i \alpha(\xi_i) f_i(t) + \alpha(\eta_i) g_i(t)dt,$$

while the map $T_A \rightarrow T_A[t, dt]$ is the obvious inclusion $\xi \mapsto \xi \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot dt$. In other words, $\text{Path}(L \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_A)$ is the sub- A -dg module of $L[t, dt]$ consisting of elements $\sum_i \xi_i f_i(t) + \eta_i g_i(t)dt$ such that

$$\sum_i \alpha(\xi_i) f_i(t) \in T_A \hookrightarrow T_A[t], \quad \sum_i \alpha(\eta_i) g_i(t)dt = 0 \text{ in } T_A \hookrightarrow T_A[t]dt.$$

It is straightforward that the composition

$$\text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A) \longrightarrow L[t, dt] \xrightarrow{(\text{ev}_0, \text{ev}_1)} L \times L$$

factors through the inclusion $L \times_{T_A} L \hookrightarrow L \times L$, and that the resulting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A) & \xrightarrow{p} & L \times_{T_A} L \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & T_A & \end{array}$$

commutes. Moreover, $\text{Path}(L \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_A)$ is closed under the k -dg-Lie bracket in $L[t, dt]$, and the canonical map $\text{Path}(L \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_A) \rightarrow T_A$ is a morphism of k -dg-Lie algebras. The fact that $(\text{Path}(L \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_A) \rightarrow T_A)$ is actually a dg-Lie algebroid over A , i.e. satisfies also the graded Leibniz rule, follows from a direct computation. Namely, the lhs of the Leibniz identity is

$$\begin{aligned} & [\sum_i \xi_i f_i(t) + \eta_i g_i(t) dt, a(\sum_j \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt)] = \\ = & \sum_{i,j} (-1)^{|a||\xi_i|} a[\xi_i, \bar{\xi}_j] f_i(t) \bar{f}_j(t) + (-1)^{|a||\xi_i|} a[\xi_i, \bar{\eta}_j] f_i(t) \bar{g}_j(t) dt + (-1)^{|a||\eta_i| + (|a| + |\bar{\xi}_j|)} a[\eta_i, \bar{\xi}_j] \bar{f}_j(t) g_i(t) dt + \\ & + \alpha(\xi_i)(a) \bar{\xi}_j f_i(t) \bar{f}_j(t) + \alpha(\xi_i)(a) \bar{\eta}_j f_i(t) \bar{g}_j(t) dt + (-1)^{|a| + |\bar{\xi}_j|} \alpha(\eta_i)(a) \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) g_i(t) dt; \end{aligned}$$

we observe that, since $(\sum_i \xi_i f_i(t) + \eta_i g_i(t) dt) \in \text{Path}(L \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_A)$, the last term $\alpha(\eta_i)(a) \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) g_i(t) dt$ vanishes, and moreover $\sum_i \alpha(\xi_i) f_i(t) + \alpha(\eta_i) g_i(t) dt = \partial$, for some $\partial \in T_A$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} & [\sum_i \xi_i f_i(t) + \eta_i g_i(t) dt, a(\sum_j \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt)] = \\ = & \sum_{i,j} ((-1)^{|a||\xi_i|} a[\xi_i, \bar{\xi}_j] f_i(t) \bar{f}_j(t) + (-1)^{|a||\xi_i|} a[\xi_i, \bar{\eta}_j] f_i(t) \bar{g}_j(t) dt + (-1)^{|a||\eta_i| + (|a| + |\bar{\xi}_j|)} a[\eta_i, \bar{\xi}_j] \bar{f}_j(t) g_i(t) dt) + \\ & + \sum_j \partial(a) \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \partial(a) \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

The rhs of the Leibniz identity reads

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i,j} [\xi_i f_i(t), a(\sum_j \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt)] + [\eta_i g_i(t) dt, a(\sum_j \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt)] = \\ = & \sum_{i,j} ((-1)^{|a||\xi_i|} a[\xi_i f_i(t), \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt] + (-1)^{|a|(|\eta_i| + 1)} a[\eta_i g_i(t) dt, \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt]) + \\ & + \partial(a) (\sum_j \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i,j} ((-1)^{|\alpha||\xi_i|} a[\xi_i, \bar{\xi}_j] f_i(t) \bar{f}_j(t) + (-1)^{|\alpha||\xi_i|} a[\xi_i, \bar{\eta}_j] f_i(t) \bar{g}_j(t) dt + (-1)^{|\alpha||\eta_i| + (|\alpha| + |\bar{\xi}_j|)} a[\eta_i, \bar{\xi}_j] \bar{f}_j(t) g_i(t) dt) + \\
&\quad + \sum_j \partial(a) \bar{\xi}_j \bar{f}_j(t) + \partial(a) \bar{\eta}_j \bar{g}_j(t) dt,
\end{aligned}$$

and we conclude that $(\text{Path}(L \xrightarrow{\alpha} T_A) \rightarrow T_A)$ is indeed a dg-Lie algebroid over A .

Finally, the diagonal map of dg-Lie algebroids over A

$$L \longrightarrow L \times_{T_A} L$$

factors as

$$L \xrightarrow{u} \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A) \xrightarrow{p} L \times_{T_A} L,$$

where $u(\xi) = \xi \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot dt$. Now, p is surjective, since for any $(\xi, \eta) \in L \times_{T_A} L$, we have that $\xi t + \eta(1-t) \in \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)$ and $p(\xi t + \eta(1-t)) = (\xi, \eta)$; hence p is a fibration. The following Lemma concludes the proof of the existence of functorial path-objects in dgLieAlgd_A (hence of the existence of a transferred model structure on dgLieAlgd_A).

Lemma 1.3 *The map $u : L \rightarrow \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)$ is a weak equivalence (i.e. a quasi-isomorphism).*

Proof of lemma. First of all, we notice that the evaluation-at-0 map

$$\text{ev}_0 : \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A) \longrightarrow L, \quad \sum_i \xi_i f_i(t) + \eta_i g_i(t) dt \longmapsto \sum_i \xi_i f_i(0)$$

is a left inverse to u . So it will be enough to produce a homotopy between $u \circ \text{ev}_0$ and $\text{Id}_{\text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)}$. Let us define a family of k -linear maps, indexed by $p \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$h^p : \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)^p \longrightarrow \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)^{p-1}, \quad \xi f(t) + \eta g(t) dt \longmapsto (-1)^p \eta \int_0^t g(x) dx.$$

We pause a moment to explain why this maps are well defined. We have used that if $\theta := \sum_i \xi_i f_i(t) + \eta_i g_i(t) dt$ is homogeneous of degree p (so that $|\xi_i| = p$ and $|\eta_i| = p-1$, for all i), then $h^p(\theta)$, which a priori belongs to $L[t, dt]^{p-1}$, actually belongs to $\text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)^{p-1}$. This can be seen as follows. Write $\sum_i \eta_i g_i(t) dt$ as $\sum_{s \geq 0} \tilde{\eta}_s t^s dt$, where each $\tilde{\eta}_s$ is a k -linear combination of all the η_i 's. Then the condition that $\theta \in \text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)^p$ reads $\sum_{s \geq 0} \alpha(\tilde{\eta}_s) t^s dt = 0$, i.e. that $\alpha(\tilde{\eta}_s) = 0$ for all s . Therefore

$$h^p(\theta) = \sum_{s \geq 0} \tilde{\eta}_s t^{s+1} / (s+1) dt$$

belongs to $\text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)^{p-1}$, as claimed.

Now, it is a straightforward verification that the family of maps $\{h^p\}$ yields a homotopy between $u \circ \text{ev}_0$ and $\text{Id}_{\text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)}$, i.e. that

$$(h^{p+1} \circ d + d \circ h^p)(\xi f(t) + \eta g(t) dt) = -\xi(f(t) - f(0)) - \eta g(t) dt = (u \circ \text{ev}_0 - \text{Id}_{\text{Path}(L \rightarrow T_A)})(\xi f(t) + \eta g(t) dt).$$

□ □

Remark 1.4 Exactly the same argument proves that we may transfer the *tame* model structure from $A\text{-dgMod}/T_A$ to dgLieAlgd_A via the same adjunction. In fact, fibrations remain the same, and Lemma 1.3 is still true since a homotopy equivalence is a tame equivalence.

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