

THE SPECTRAL SEQUENCE RELATING ALGEBRAIC K-THEORY TO MOTIVIC COHOMOLOGY

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The purpose of this paper is to establish in Theorem 13.13 a spectral sequence from the motivic cohomology of a smooth variety X over a field F to the algebraic K-theory of X :

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^{p-q}(X, \mathbb{Z}(-q)) = CH^{-q}(X, -p - q) \Rightarrow K_{-p-q}(X). \quad (13.13.1)$$

Such a spectral sequence was conjectured by A. Beilinson [Be] as a natural analogue of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence from the singular cohomology to the topological K-theory of a topological space. The expectation of such a spectral sequence has provided much of the impetus for the development of motivic cohomology (e.g., [B1], [V2]) and should facilitate many computations in algebraic K-theory.

In the special case in which X equals $Spec F$, this spectral sequence was established by S. Bloch and S. Lichtenbaum [B-L]. Our construction depends crucially upon the main result of [B-L], the existence of an exact couple relating the motivic cohomology of the field F to the multirelative K-theory of coherent sheaves on standard simplices over F (recalled as Theorem 5.5 below). A major step in generalizing the work of Bloch and Lichtenbaum is our reinterpretation of their spectral sequence in terms of the “topological filtration” on the K-theory of the standard cosimplicial scheme Δ^\bullet over F . We find that the spectral sequence arises from a tower of Ω -prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}(\Delta^\bullet) = \mathcal{K}^0(\Delta^\bullet) \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^1(\Delta^\bullet) \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^2(\Delta^\bullet) \leftarrow \dots$$

Thus, even in the special case in which X equals $Spec F$, we obtain a much clearer understanding of the Bloch-Lichtenbaum spectral sequence which is essential for purposes of generalization.

Following this reinterpretation, we proceed using techniques introduced by V. Voevodsky in his study of motivic cohomology. In order to do this, we provide an equivalent formulation of K-theory spectra associated to coherent sheaves on X with conditions on their supports $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ which is functorial in X . We then

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verify that the homotopy groups of these spectra satisfy almost all of the conditions of a pretheory in the sense of Voevodsky. This enables us to apply Voevodsky's machinery to identify the homotopy fibers of the tower for $\mathcal{K}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ in view of our earlier identification in the special case in which X equals $SpecF$. [In [Le], M. Levine constructs the spectral sequence (13.13.1) by starting with our results for $SpecF$ and then proceeding by alternate methods.]

We conclude this introduction with a brief summary of the various sections of this paper. The first four sections of the paper are dedicated to proving for a simplicial prespectrum X_\bullet that the homotopy fiber $fib(cube_n(X_\bullet))$ of the associated n -cube of prespectra maps naturally to the $n-1$ -st loops $\Omega^{n-1}|X_\bullet|$ of the geometric realization inducing an isomorphism in homotopy groups in a specified range of degrees. The relevance of this purely topological result for our purposes is that the multirelative K -theory considered by Bloch and Lichtenbaum is easily identified as the homotopy groups of such a homotopy fiber. The proof of this general topological result for simplicial prespectra proceeds in several steps. In section 2, we show the existence of a natural map from the homotopy cofiber $cofib(cube_n(X_\bullet))$ to $\Sigma|X_\bullet|$ which induces a homotopy equivalence in a specified range. This is proved using the special case of a simplicial abelian group considered in section 1. Sections 3 and 4 then present the perhaps well known comparison of (iterated) homotopy fibers and cofibers for maps of prespectra.

In Theorem 6.1, we present our topological interpretation of the Bloch-Lichtenbaum exact couple (for X equal to $SpecF$). Having observed in Theorem 5.7 that the derived exact couple of the Bloch-Lichtenbaum exact couple has a pleasing interpretation in terms of K -theory of simplicial schemes, the verification of this topological interpretation is relatively straight-forward. Section 7 establishes the homotopy invariance of the K -theory prespectra $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ which is required for our modification of the K -theory spectra $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ given in the following section. This modification in the case $X = SpecF$, replacing coherent sheaves with support of codimension $\geq q$ on Δ^n by coherent sheaves on $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ with support quasi-finite over Δ^n , is shown in Theorem 8.6 to yield a prespectrum weakly equivalent to $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)$. Section 10 introduces "pseudo pretheories", a slightly less rigid structure than Voevodsky's pretheories and Corollary 11.4 shows that our modified prespectra yielding K -theory with support conditions determine pseudo pretheories.

The work of earlier sections establishes the necessary tower of fibrations for X equal to $SpecR$ where R is the semi-local ring associated to a finite collection of points on a smooth scheme X of finite type over F . After stipulating our formulation of motivic cohomology of smooth schemes in section 12, we employ in section 13 the techniques of simplicial sheaves developed by K. Brown and S. Gersten [B-G] to globalize the requisite tower of fibrations and thereby the Bloch-Lichtenbaum spectral sequence. We observe in Theorem 13.18 that our spectral sequence for smooth varieties easily yields a similar spectral sequence for an arbitrary scheme X of finite type over F (converging to the K -theory $K'(X)$ of coherent sheaves on X). In section 14, we show that the spectral sequence for smooth varieties has a natural multiplicative structure. Finally, in section 15, we observe that our spectral

sequence immediately yields similar spectral sequences for K -theory with finite or rational coefficients.

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§1. ITERATED COFIBERS FOR SIMPLICIAL ABELIAN GROUPS.

In this first section, we investigate the relationship between the total complex of an n -cube $cube_n(A_\bullet)$ of abelian groups associated to a simplicial abelian group A_\bullet with the associated chain complex of A_\bullet . (See §A.1 of the appendix for notation and conventions concerning n -cubes.) Our conclusion in Theorem 1.2 is that there is a natural quasi-isomorphism from $Tot(cube_n\{A_\bullet\})$ to $(\sigma_{\leq n-1}(\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet)))[1]$, the naive truncation of the Moore complex of A_\bullet shifted “to the left” (as in §A.2). The refinement of this to simplicial spaces in the next section will provide the key link between multirelative K -groups (defined in terms of the homotopy fibre of a multicube associated to applying the K -functor to a simplicial variety) and K -groups of the simplicial variety (defined as an associated total space). With this extension in mind, one should view the total complex of $cube_n(A_\bullet)$ as an iterated cofibre of the face maps in the $n - 1$ -truncation of A_\bullet .

We start with the following auxiliary construction. Let $r < n$ be a pair of integers. We consider partially defined non-decreasing surjective maps $\phi : [n - 1] \rightarrow [r]$ with domain of definition $Dom(\phi)$ consisting of $r + k + 1$ elements. Denote by $C_k = C_k(n, r)$ the free abelian group generated by such maps. Define the differential $d : C_k \rightarrow C_{k-1}$ by the formula

$$d(\phi) = \sum_{i=1}^{r+k+1} (-1)^{i-1} \partial_{i-1}(\phi),$$

where $Dom(\partial_{i-1}(\phi))$ is obtained from $Dom(\phi)$ by deleting the i -th element, and $\partial_{i-1}(\phi)$ is the restriction of ϕ to $Dom(\partial_{i-1}(\phi))$ in case this restriction is surjective and $\partial_{i-1}(\phi) = 0$ otherwise. One checks easily that in this way we get a complex

$$C_\bullet = (C_0 \leftarrow C_1 \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow C_{n-r-1}).$$

Lemma 1.1. *The obvious augmentation map $C_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defines a quasi-isomorphism $C_\bullet = C_\bullet(n, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on r . In case $r = 0$ our complex coincides with the standard complex computing homology of a $n - 1$ simplex and the statement is obvious. Denote by $C_\bullet^0 \subset C_\bullet$ the subcomplex generated by those functions ϕ for which $\phi^{-1}(0) = \{0\}$. This subcomplex is canonically isomorphic to $C_\bullet(n - 1, r - 1)$ and hence is a resolution of \mathbb{Z} according to the induction hypothesis. Define further a homotopy operator $s : C_k \rightarrow C_{k+1}$ via the formula

$$s(\phi) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \in Dom(\phi) \\ \text{the unique extension of } \phi \text{ to } 0 \cup Dom(\phi) & \text{if } 0 \notin Dom(\phi). \end{cases}$$

A straightforward verification shows that the operator $p = 1 - ds - sd$ is given by the formula

$$p(\phi) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |\phi^{-1}(0)| > 1 \\ \phi_0 & \text{if } |\phi^{-1}(0)| = 1 \end{cases}$$

Here $Dom(\phi_0) = (Dom(\phi) \setminus \phi^{-1}(0)) \cup \{0\}$ and ϕ_0 coincides with ϕ on the set $Dom(\phi) \setminus \phi^{-1}(0)$ whereas $\phi_0(0) = 0$ (in particular $\phi_0 = \phi$ in case $\phi^{-1}(0) = \{0\}$). Thus p defines a homomorphism of complexes $p : C_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet^0$ which is inverse (up to homotopy) to the obvious embedding $i : C_\bullet^0 \hookrightarrow C_\bullet$. This shows that the embedding i is a quasi-isomorphism and concludes the proof. \square

Recall (see [May]) that the category of simplicial abelian groups is naturally equivalent to the category of non-negative complexes of degree -1 . The complex corresponding to the simplicial abelian group A_\bullet is its Moore complex

$$\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet) = (M_0 \xleftarrow{\partial_0} M_1 \xleftarrow{\partial_0} M_2 \leftarrow \dots).$$

Here $M_n \subset A_n$ is the intersection of kernels of the face operations $\partial_i : A_n \rightarrow A_{n-1}$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) and the differential of the Moore complex coincides with the face operation ∂_0 . We shall use also a slightly different description of the complex $\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet)$: namely, the complex $\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet)$ is naturally isomorphic to the quotient of the complex obtained from A_\bullet by taking the alternating sum of all face operations as a differential (we keep the same notation A_\bullet for this complex) modulo the subcomplex consisting of degenerate elements.

To each simplicial abelian group A_\bullet (and each $n \geq 0$) we may associate the n -cube in the category Ab : $\text{cube}_n\{A_\bullet\} \equiv Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ (cf. §A.1). Note further that n -cubes in the category Ab are the same as n -complexes bounded in all directions between 0 and 1. Thus $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ may be viewed as a n -complex. Denote by $T_\bullet = \text{Tot}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ the corresponding total complex.

Theorem 1.2. *The complex $\text{Tot}(\text{cube}_n\{A_\bullet\}) \equiv T_\bullet$ is naturally quasi isomorphic to $(\sigma_{\leq n-1}\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet))[1]$. Here $\sigma_{\leq n-1}$ denotes the naive truncation of the complex $\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet)$, that is*

$$\{\sigma_{\leq n-1}\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet)\}_j = \begin{cases} M_j & \text{for } j < n \\ 0 & \text{for } j \geq n \end{cases}$$

and the shift $C_\bullet[1]$ of a complex C_\bullet satisfies $(C_\bullet[1])_j = C_{j-1}$ as in §A.2.

Proof. We first construct a homomorphism of complexes $T_\bullet \rightarrow (\sigma_{\leq n-1}\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet))[1]$, where we keep the same notation A_\bullet for the complex with terms A_k and the differential equal to the alternating sum of the face operations. The group T_r is a direct sum of $\binom{n}{r}$ copies of A_{r-1} ($0 \leq r \leq n$), which are indexed by r -element subsets $S \subset \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. The total differential of T_\bullet , restricted to the summand A_{r-1}^S corresponding to the subset $S = \{s_1 < \dots < s_r\}$ is given by the formula

$$d(a^S) = \sum_{i=1}^r (-1)^{i-1} \partial_{i-1}(a)^{\{s_1, \dots, \hat{s}_i, \dots, s_r\}}.$$

We map T_r to A_{r-1} , taking the identity map on each copy A_{r-1}^S of A_{r-1} in T_r . The above formula for the differential shows immediately that in this way we get a homomorphism of complexes $T_\bullet \rightarrow A_\bullet[1]$, which factors through $(\sigma_{\leq n-1}A_\bullet)[1]$ since the complex T_\bullet is zero in degrees $> n$. We compose this homomorphism with the natural projection

$$(\sigma_{\leq n-1}A_\bullet)[1] \rightarrow (\sigma_{\leq n-1}\mathcal{M}_\bullet)[1].$$

We proceed to show that the resulting map of complexes is a quasi-isomorphism. To do so we recall that each A_j is a direct sum of copies of M_k ($k \leq j$) indexed by the set $\Phi(j, k)$ of nondecreasing surjective maps $\phi : [j] \rightarrow [k]$ - see [May]

$$A_j = \bigoplus_{k=0}^j \bigoplus_{\phi \in \Phi(j, k)} M_k,$$

where the copy of M_k , corresponding to $\phi \in \Phi(j, k)$, is mapped to A_j by means of the simplicial operation $\phi^* : A_k \rightarrow A_j$. Each of the face maps respects this direct sum decomposition and does not increase the corresponding index k . Thus we may filter the complex T_\bullet , taking $F_l(T_\bullet)$ to be the direct sum of terms M_j with $j \leq l$. We take a similar filtration on \mathcal{M}_\bullet (which happens to be just the canonical filtration). The homomorphism from T_\bullet to $(\sigma_{\leq n-1}\mathcal{M}_\bullet)[1]$ obviously respects the above filtrations, so to prove our claim it suffices to show that the induced map on quotient complexes F_r/F_{r-1} is a quasi-isomorphism for each $0 \leq r \leq n-1$. In other words we have to verify that if we leave only M_r terms in the complex T_\bullet , then the resulting complex is a resolution of $M_r[r+1]$. Denote the complex $F_r/F_{r-1}(T_\bullet)[-r-1]$ by D_\bullet . This is a non-negative complex with the following terms:

$$D_k = \bigoplus_{\substack{S \subset \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \\ |S|=r+k+1}} \bigoplus_{\phi \in \Phi(r+k, r)} M_r.$$

The above total sum may be re-indexed using partially defined non-decreasing surjective maps $\phi : [n-1] \rightarrow [r]$ with domain of definition $Dom(\phi)$, consisting of $r+k+1$ elements. Thus $D_k = C_k(n, r) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M_r$. Moreover one checks easily that the differential of D_\bullet coincides with that of $C_\bullet(n, r) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M_r$, i.e. $D_\bullet \cong C_\bullet(n, r) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M_r$. Thus, it suffices to apply Lemma 1.1. \square

Corollary 1.3. *The homomorphisms in homology induced by the homomorphism of complexes $T_\bullet \rightarrow A_\bullet[1]$ is an isomorphism in degrees $\leq n-1$ and an epimorphism in degree n .*

Proof. This follows immediately from the fact that the natural projection $A_\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(A_\bullet)$ is a quasi-isomorphism. \square

§2. ITERATED HOMOTOPY COFIBRES FOR SIMPLICIAL SPACES

The key result in this section is Corollary 2.10 which asserts for a “good” pointed simplicial space X_\bullet that the result of applying $\text{cofib}(-)$ to $\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)$ is a space which is provided with a natural map

$$\eta^X : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \longrightarrow \Sigma|X_\bullet|$$

which induces an isomorphism in homology in a suitable range of degrees. This is proved using the analysis given in the previous section of the total complex of the n -cube associated to a simplicial abelian group. We begin this section by defining the functor $\text{cofib}(-)$ from the category of n -cubes of pointed topological spaces to the category of pointed spaces and establishing some of its basic properties. (See §A.4 for a brief discussion of homotopy cofibres.)

Let $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ be a n -cube of pointed spaces. We define the (*iterated*) *cofibre* of the n -cube $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ using induction on n . A 1-cube is just a morphism $Y_1 \xrightarrow{d_0} Y_0$ of pointed topological spaces and we define the cofiber $\text{cofib}(Y_\bullet)$ as the (reduced) mapping cone of d_0 . In the general case the n -cube $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ defines two $(n-1)$ -cubes $Y_1 = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet, 1}$ and $Y_0 = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet, 0}$ and a morphism $d_{n-1} : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_0$ of $(n-1)$ -cubes, so that we may define $\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ as the (reduced) mapping cone of the corresponding morphism $\text{cofib}(d_{n-1}) : \text{cofib}(Y_1) \rightarrow \text{cofib}(Y_0)$. One checks easily that the iterated cofiber may be also described directly as the quotient space

$$\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \equiv \bigvee_S Y_S \wedge I^{|S|} / \sim,$$

where S runs through all subsets of $[n-1]$ and the equivalence relation \sim is generated by the identification

$$y \wedge (t_0 \wedge \dots \wedge \underset{l}{1} \wedge \dots \wedge t_{k-1}) \sim \partial_l(y) \wedge (t_0 \wedge \dots \wedge \hat{1} \wedge \dots \wedge t_{k-1}) \quad y \in Y_S, k = |S|.$$

The above description of the iterated cofiber is equivalent to the following universal mapping property.

Lemma 2.1. *Let Z be a pointed topological space. To give a pointed continuous map $p : \text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \rightarrow Z$ is the same as to give a family of continuous pointed maps $p_S : Y_S \wedge I^{|S|} \rightarrow Z$ ($S \subset [n-1]$) which satisfy the following compatibility property.*

For every S and every $0 \leq l \leq |S| - 1$ the following diagram (in which T denotes the subset of S obtained by deleting the l -th element) commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_S \wedge I^{|S|-1} & \xrightarrow{y \wedge (t) \mapsto y \times (t_0 \wedge \dots \wedge \underset{l}{1} \wedge \dots \wedge t_{k-2})} & Y_S \wedge I^{|S|} \\ \partial_l \wedge 1 \downarrow & & p_S \downarrow \\ Y_T \wedge I^{|T|} & \xrightarrow{p_T} & Z. \end{array}$$

□

Let $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ be a n -cube of pointed topological spaces and let Z be a compact pointed topological space. In this case $(i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}) \mapsto Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}} \wedge Z$ is a new n -cube of pointed topological spaces. For each $S \subset [n-1]$ we have a pointed continuous map

$$(Y_S \wedge Z) \wedge I^{\wedge |S|} \xrightarrow{\sim} (Y_S \wedge I^{\wedge |S|}) \wedge Z \rightarrow \mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \wedge Z.$$

These maps are obviously compatible in the sense of Lemma 2.1 and hence define a continuous map $\mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet} \wedge Z) \rightarrow \mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \wedge Z$. Induction on n together with Lemma A.4.1 prove immediately the following result.

Lemma 2.2. *Assume that the space Z is compact. Then for any n -cube of pointed spaces $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ we have a natural identification*

$$\mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet} \wedge Z) = \mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \wedge Z.$$

In particular, we have a natural identification

$$\mathit{cofib}(\Sigma^k Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) = \Sigma^k \mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}). \quad \square$$

Using induction on n and Lemma A.4.3, one establishes easily the following result.

Lemma 2.2.1. *Let $f_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet} : X_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet} \rightarrow Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ be a morphism of n -cubes. Let $\mathcal{C}_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}$ denote the cone of the map*

$$f_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}} : X_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}} \rightarrow Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}.$$

Then the spaces $\mathcal{C}_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ form a n -cube, and we have a natural identification

$$\mathit{cofib}(\mathcal{C}_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) = \mathit{cone}(\mathit{cofib}(X_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \rightarrow \mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})). \quad \square$$

To each pointed simplicial space X_{\bullet} we may associate an n -cube of spaces (cf. §A.1)

$$\mathit{cube}_n(X_{\bullet}) \equiv Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}.$$

To compare $\mathit{cofib}(\mathit{cube}_n(X_{\bullet}))$ with $\Sigma|X_{\bullet}|$, we start by constructing a natural map $\mathit{cofib}(\mathit{cube}_n(X_{\bullet})) \rightarrow \Sigma||X_{\bullet}||/\Sigma||*||$, where $||X_{\bullet}||$ is a modified version of the geometric realization introduced by G. Segal [Seg] and $*$ is the trivial simplicial subspace of X_{\bullet} , consisting of distinguished points (namely, the base point of X_0 and its image in each X_n via degeneracy maps). Recall that, like $|X_{\bullet}|$, Segal's space $||X_{\bullet}||$ is a quotient space of $\coprod_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \times \Delta^n$, the only difference being that the equivalence relation defining $||X_{\bullet}||$ takes into account only strictly increasing maps $\theta : [n] \rightarrow [m]$ (i.e., ignores degeneracy maps). The space $||X_{\bullet}||$ comes equipped with an obvious projection $||X_{\bullet}|| \rightarrow |X_{\bullet}|$ mapping $||*||$ to the base point, which is

a homotopy equivalence for good simplicial spaces [Seg]. (Recall that a simplicial space X_\bullet is called good provided that all degeneracy maps $X_{i-1} \rightarrow X_i$ are closed cofibrations.)

To construct a map $\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma||X_\bullet||/\Sigma|| * ||$ we start by describing the space $\Sigma||X_\bullet||$ in terms similar to those in which we described the space $\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))$ above - i.e. as an appropriate quotient space. The description we are about to give is certainly quite well-known, but it seems difficult to give an explicit reference.

By definition the space $||X_\bullet||$ is a quotient of $\coprod_{n \geq 0} X_n \times \Delta^n$. Since the unit interval I is compact, we conclude from Lemma A.3.1 that the corresponding map

$$\coprod_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \times \Delta^n \times I = \left(\coprod_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \times \Delta^n \right) \times I \rightarrow ||X_\bullet|| \times I$$

is again a quotient map. Since the obvious map $||X_\bullet|| \times I \rightarrow \Sigma||X_\bullet||$ is also a quotient map, we conclude that $\Sigma||X_\bullet||$ is a quotient of $\coprod_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \times \Delta^n \times I$ modulo an appropriate equivalence relation. Note further that the canonical map $X_n \times \Delta^n \times I \rightarrow \Sigma||X_\bullet||$ factors through $X_n \times (\Delta^n \times I / \Delta^n \times 0)$. The space $\Delta^n \times I / \Delta^n \times 0$ may be identified with Δ^{n+1} via the map

$$\Delta^n \times I \xrightarrow{(t_0, \dots, t_n) \times t \mapsto (tt_0, \dots, tt_n, 1-t)} \Delta^{n+1}.$$

Furthermore since this quotient map $\Delta^n \times I \rightarrow \Delta^{n+1}$ is proper, we conclude from Lemma A.3.3 that for any X the corresponding map $X \times \Delta^n \times I \rightarrow X \times \Delta^{n+1}$ is still a quotient map. The above remarks show that for each n the resulting map $X_n \times (\Delta^n \times I / \Delta^n \times 0) = X_n \times \Delta^{n+1} \rightarrow \Sigma||X_\bullet||$ is continuous and moreover $\Sigma||X_\bullet||$ is a quotient of $\coprod_{n \geq 0} X_n \times \Delta^{n+1}$ modulo an appropriate equivalence relation.

Since set-theoretically the description of $\Sigma||X_\bullet||$ does not present any difficulties, we have proved the following lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *For any pointed simplicial space X_\bullet the topological space $\Sigma||X_\bullet||$ is canonically homeomorphic to the quotient space*

$$\coprod_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \times \Delta^{n+1} / \sim$$

where \sim is an equivalence relation generated by the following identifications

- (1) For any strictly increasing map $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$, any $x \in X_n$ and any $v \in \Delta^{m+1}$ we have:

$$\theta^*(x) \times v \sim x \times (\tilde{\theta})_*(v)$$

Here $\tilde{\theta} : [m+1] \rightarrow [n+1]$ is the strictly increasing map taking $m+1$ to $n+1$ and coinciding with θ on $[m]$.

- (2) For any $x \in X_n$ and any $v = (v_0, \dots, v_n) \in \Delta^n$

$$x \times (v, 0) \sim x \times (0, \dots, 0, 1) \sim *$$

- (3) $* \times v \sim *$ for any $v \in \Delta^1$. Here $*$ on the left denotes the distinguished point of X_0 .

□

Since the space $\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))$ is built out of cubes whereas the suspension $\Sigma\|X_\bullet\|$ is built out of simplices, we start the construction of the map $\eta^X : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma\|X_\bullet\|$ by defining appropriate maps $\eta_k : \mathbb{I}^k \rightarrow \Delta^k$ ($0 \leq k \leq \infty$).

Lemma 2.4. *There exists a sequence of continuous maps $\eta_k : \mathbb{I}^k \rightarrow \Delta^k$ ($0 \leq k < \infty$) with the following properties.*

- (1) For each $0 \leq l \leq k-1$ the map η_k takes the $(k-1)$ -dimensional subcube of \mathbb{I}^k , given by the equation $t_l = 0$ to the face $t_k = 0$ of Δ^k .
- (2) For each $0 \leq l \leq k-1$ the following diagram commutes □

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{I}^{k-1} & \xrightarrow{(t) \mapsto (t_0, \dots, 1, \dots, t_{k-2})} & \mathbb{I}^k \\ \eta_{k-1} \downarrow & & \eta_k \downarrow \\ \Delta^{k-1} & \xrightarrow{\delta^l : (t) \mapsto (t_0, \dots, 0, \dots, t_{k-1})} & \Delta^k. \end{array}$$

Moreover this sequence of maps is unique up to homotopy. More precisely, if η_k and η'_k are two families of maps with the above properties then there exists a family of maps $F_k : \mathbb{I}^{k+1} \rightarrow \Delta^k$ such that

- (1) $F_k|_{t_k=0} = \eta_k$, $F_k|_{t_k=1} = \eta'_k$.
- (2) For each $0 \leq l \leq k-1$ the map F_k takes the k -dimensional subcube of \mathbb{I}^{k+1} , given by the equation $t_l = 0$ to the face $t_k = 0$ of Δ^k .
- (3) For each $0 \leq l \leq k-1$ the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{I}^k & \xrightarrow{(t) \mapsto (t_0, \dots, 1, \dots, t_{k-1})} & \mathbb{I}^{k+1} \\ F_{k-1} \downarrow & & F_k \downarrow \\ \Delta^{k-1} & \xrightarrow{\delta^l : (t) \mapsto (t_0, \dots, 0, \dots, t_{k-1})} & \Delta^k. \end{array}$$

Proof. Both the existence and the uniqueness are essentially obvious. For example given two families η_k and η'_k as above one can define the homotopy F_k using the formula

$$F_k(t_0, \dots, t_k) = (1 - t_k)\eta_k(t_0, \dots, t_{k-1}) + t_k\eta'_k(t_0, \dots, t_{k-1}).$$

□

To be absolutely precise we fix one family η_k , which we will use in the sequel, by setting

$$\eta_k(t_0, \dots, t_{k-1}) = (1 - t_0, t_0(1 - t_1), \dots, t_0 \dots t_{k-2}(1 - t_{k-1}), t_0 \dots t_{k-1}).$$

Remark 2.5 Let η_k be the family of maps as above. According to the definition, the map η_k takes the boundary ∂I^k to the boundary $\partial \Delta^k$ and hence defines a map $\bar{\eta}_k : I^k / \partial I^k \rightarrow \Delta^k / \partial \Delta^k$, which is independent (up to homotopy) of the choice of η_k . The spaces $I^k / \partial I^k$ and $\Delta^k / \partial \Delta^k$ are both homeomorphic to the sphere S^k . Moreover one checks easily that with our particular choice of η_k the corresponding map $\bar{\eta}_k : I^k / \partial I^k \rightarrow \Delta^k / \partial \Delta^k$ is a homeomorphism, which we choose to identify these two models of the sphere.

Having fixed a sequence of maps η_k as above and using Lemmas 2.1 and 2.3 we immediately obtain the desired natural morphisms $\eta^X : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma \|X_\bullet\| / \Sigma \|*\|$.

Corollary 2.6. *For any simplicial space X_\bullet and any $n \geq 0$ there exists a unique continuous map $\eta^X : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma \|X_\bullet\| / \Sigma \|*\|$ such that for any subset $S \subset [n-1]$ (containing k elements) the following diagram commutes.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_S \times I^k = X_{k-1} \times I^k & \xrightarrow{1_X \times \eta_k} & X_{k-1} \times \Delta^k \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) & \xrightarrow{\eta^X} & \Sigma \|X_\bullet\| / \Sigma \|*\|. \end{array}$$

□

The following formal property of the map η^X is obvious from the construction.

Lemma 2.7. *The following diagram commutes for any $n \geq 0$*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) & \xrightarrow{\eta^X} & \Sigma \|X_\bullet\| / \Sigma \|*\| \\ \downarrow & & = \downarrow \\ \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)) & \xrightarrow{\eta^X} & \Sigma \|X_\bullet\| / \Sigma \|*\|. \end{array}$$

□

The preceding lemmas provide the technical basis for the following theorem which enables us to extend the results of §1 to simplicial spaces.

Theorem 2.8. *Let X_\bullet be a pointed simplicial space. Assume that all X_i are Hausdorff and all distinguished points $* \in X_i$ are non-degenerate (i.e. $* \hookrightarrow X_i$ is a closed cofibration). Assume further that each X_i is N -acyclic for some fixed $N \geq -1$. In this case the natural map*

$$\eta^X : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma \|X_\bullet\| / \Sigma \|*\|$$

induces isomorphisms in singular homology up to degree $N+n$ and an epimorphism in degree $N+n+1$.

Proof. Denote the n -cube $\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)$ by $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$, the space $\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))$ by C , and the space $\Sigma \parallel X_\bullet \parallel / \Sigma \parallel * \parallel$ by Σ . Consider the following filtrations of these spaces

$$C^{(k)} \equiv \text{Im} \left\{ \coprod_{|S| \leq k} Y_S \times \mathbb{I}^{|S|} \rightarrow C = \text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \right\} \quad (C^{(k)} = * \text{ for } k \leq 0).$$

$$\Sigma^{(k)} \equiv \text{Im} \left\{ \coprod_{j \leq k} X_{j-1} \times \Delta^j \rightarrow \Sigma = \Sigma \parallel X_\bullet \parallel / \Sigma \parallel * \parallel \right\} \quad (\Sigma^{(k)} = * \text{ for } k \leq 0).$$

One checks easily that $\Sigma^{(k)}$ (resp. $C^{(k)}$) is closed in Σ (resp. in C) and that topology of $\Sigma^{(k)}$ (resp. of $C^{(k)}$) is coinduced by the obvious projection $\coprod_{j \leq k} X_{j-1} \times \Delta^j \rightarrow \Sigma^{(k)}$ (resp. $\coprod_{|S| \leq k} Y_S \times \mathbb{I}^{|S|} \rightarrow C^{(k)}$). Using these remarks one concludes further that the space $\Sigma^{(k)}$ is obtained from $\Sigma^{(k-1)}$ by attaching $X_{k-1} \times \Delta^k$ along a continuous map $X_{k-1} \times \partial \Delta^k \cup * \times \Delta^k \rightarrow \Sigma^{(k-1)}$, so that we have a cocartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{k-1} \times \partial \Delta^k \cup * \times \Delta^k & \longrightarrow & X_{k-1} \times \Delta^k \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma^{(k-1)} & \longrightarrow & \Sigma^{(k)}. \end{array}$$

In the same way $C^{(k)}$ is obtained from $C^{(k-1)}$ by attaching $\coprod_{|S|=k} X_{k-1} \times \mathbb{I}^k$ along a continuous map $\coprod_{|S|=k} (X_{k-1} \times \partial \mathbb{I}^k \cup * \times \mathbb{I}^k) \rightarrow C^{(k-1)}$, so that we have a cocartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{|S|=k} (X_{k-1} \times \partial \mathbb{I}^k \cup * \times \mathbb{I}^k) & \longrightarrow & \coprod_{|S|=k} X_{k-1} \times \mathbb{I}^k \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C^{(k-1)} & \longrightarrow & C^{(k)}. \end{array}$$

Note that in both cases the top horizontal arrow is a closed cofibration and hence the bottom horizontal arrow is also a closed cofibration. The above filtrations of spaces define induced filtrations on the corresponding singular complexes. In the case of the space C the filtration is obviously finite. In the case of Σ one should note that all the spaces $\Sigma^{(k)}$ satisfy at least the T_1 -axiom and since the topology of Σ is weak with respect to the tower of subspaces $\Sigma^{(0)} \subset \Sigma^{(1)} \subset \dots \subset \Sigma$ the usual argument (cf. [St]) shows that every continuous map from a compact space to Σ factors through one of $\Sigma^{(k)}$ and hence the singular complex of Σ coincides with the direct limit of singular complexes of $\Sigma^{(k)}$. Thus in both cases we get a spectral sequence converging to the reduced homology of the total space and with E_1 -term consisting of relative homology groups. Since $\Sigma^{(k-1)} \hookrightarrow \Sigma^{(k)}$ (and also $C^{(k-1)} \hookrightarrow C^{(k)}$) is a closed cofibration we conclude that the E_1 -term of the spectral sequence, corresponding to the filtration of Σ looks as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{pq}^1 &= H_{p+q}(\Sigma^{(p)}, \Sigma^{(p-1)}) = \tilde{H}_{p+q}(\Sigma^{(p)} / \Sigma^{(p-1)}) = \\ &= \tilde{H}_{p+q}(X_{p-1} \wedge (\Delta^p / \partial \Delta^p)) = \tilde{H}_q(X_{p-1}). \end{aligned}$$

In the same way we compute the E^1 -term of the spectral sequence corresponding to the filtration of the space C

$$\begin{aligned} E'_{pq}{}^1 &= H_{p+q}(C^{(p)}, C^{(p-1)}) = \tilde{H}_{p+q}(C^{(p)}/C^{(p-1)}) = \tilde{H}_{p+q}(\bigvee_{|S|=p} X_{p-1} \wedge (\mathbb{I}^p/\partial\mathbb{I}^p)) \\ &= \bigoplus_{|S|=p} \tilde{H}_{p+q}(X_{p-1} \wedge (\mathbb{I}^p/\partial\mathbb{I}^p)) = \bigoplus_{|S|=p} \tilde{H}_q(X_{p-1}). \end{aligned}$$

A straightforward computation shows that the differential d^1 in the spectral sequence E

$$d_{pq}^1 : E_{pq}^1 = \tilde{H}_q(X_{p-1}) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_q(X_{p-2}) = E_{p,q-1}^1$$

coincides with the alternating sum of maps in homology induced by face operations $\partial_l : X_{p-1} \rightarrow X_{p-2}$ ($0 \leq l \leq p-1$). In other words the q -th row E_{*q}^1 coincides with the standard complex of the simplicial abelian group $\tilde{H}_q(X_\bullet)$ shifted by one. In the same way the q -th row of E'^1 coincides with the complex $Tot(cube_n(\tilde{H}_q(X_\bullet)))$. Clearly the map η^X respects the above filtrations and hence defines a homomorphism of spectral sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E'_{pq}{}^1 = \bigoplus_{|S|=p} H_q(X_{p-1}) & \implies & H_{p+q}(C) \\ & \downarrow (\eta^X)_* & \\ E_{pq}^1 = H_q(X_{p-1}) & \implies & H_{p+q}(\Sigma). \end{array}$$

Remark 2.5 shows that the homomorphism of complexes $E'_{*q}{}^1 \rightarrow E_{*q}^1$ is nothing but the map considered in section 1 applied to the simplicial abelian group $\tilde{H}_q(X_\bullet)$. Corollary 1.3 implies now that the homomorphism $E'_{p,q}{}^2 \xrightarrow{(\eta^X)_*} E_{p,q}^2$ is an isomorphism for $p < n$ and an epimorphism for $p = n$ (with q arbitrary). Since $E_{p,q}^2 = E'_{p,q}{}^2 = 0$ for $q \leq N$ and p arbitrary, we conclude that the map $E'_{p,q}{}^2 \xrightarrow{(\eta^X)_*} E_{p,q}^2$ is an isomorphism for $p+q \leq n+N$ and an epimorphism for $p+q = n+N+1$. The standard comparison theorem for spectral sequences implies immediately that the map on abutments

$$(\eta^X)_* : H_i(\text{cofib}\{cube_n(X_\bullet)\}) \rightarrow H_i(\|\Sigma X_\bullet\|)$$

is an isomorphism in degrees $\leq n+N$ and an epimorphism in degree $n+N+1$. \square

We will say that a simplicial pointed space X_\bullet is good if it is good as a simplicial space (i.e., all degeneracy maps are closed cofibrations) and if in addition all distinguished points are non degenerate. Note that for a pointed simplicial space X_\bullet the canonical projection $\|\Sigma X_\bullet\| \rightarrow |X_\bullet|$ contracts $\|*\|$ to the distinguished point.

We easily derive from Segal's homotopy equivalence $\|\Sigma X_\bullet\| \rightarrow |X_\bullet|$ for good simplicial spaces X_\bullet the following result.

Lemma 2.9. *Assume that X_\bullet is a good pointed simplicial space. Then the natural projection $\|\Sigma X_\bullet\|/\|*\| \rightarrow |X_\bullet|$ is a homotopy equivalence and hence $\Sigma\|\Sigma X_\bullet\|/\Sigma\|*\| = \Sigma(\|\Sigma X_\bullet\|/\|*\|) \rightarrow \Sigma|X_\bullet|$ is also a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof. As was noted above the natural projection $\|X_\bullet\| \rightarrow |X_\bullet|$ is a homotopy equivalence for any good simplicial space X_\bullet . Since the simplicial space $*$ is obviously good we conclude in particular that the space $\|*\|$ is contractible. Furthermore it's easy to verify that the embedding $\|*\| \hookrightarrow \|X_\bullet\|$ is a closed cofibration. These two facts together imply that the projection $\|X_\bullet\| \rightarrow \|X_\bullet\|/\|*\|$ is a homotopy equivalence and hence $\|X_\bullet\|/\|*\| \rightarrow |X_\bullet|$ is a homotopy equivalence as well. \square

We keep the same notation η^X for the composition

$$\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma\|X_\bullet\|/\Sigma\|*\| \rightarrow \Sigma|X_\bullet|.$$

The following result, an immediate corollary of Theorem 2.8 in view of Lemma 1.9, is the geometric analogue of Corollary 1.3.

Corollary 2.10. *Let X_\bullet be a good pointed simplicial space. Assume that all spaces X_i are Hausdorff. Assume further that each X_i is N -acyclic for some fixed $N \geq -1$. In this case the natural map*

$$\eta^X : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma|X_\bullet|$$

induces isomorphisms in singular homology up to degree $N+n$ and an epimorphism in degree $N+n+1$. \square

We recall that a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between pointed spaces is said to be an n -equivalence (or, equivalently, n -connected) provided that the induced maps on homotopy groups $\pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_i(Y)$ is injective for $i < n$ and surjective for $i \leq n$. In particular, a pointed space X is said to be n -connected provided that the map from the base point to X is n -connected (i.e., provided that $\pi_i(X) = 0$ for $i \leq n$).

Corollary 2.11. *Adopt the hypotheses and notation of Corollary 2.10 and further assume that $N \geq 1$ and that all spaces X_i are N -connected. Then the map $\eta^X : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \Sigma|X_\bullet|$ is an $N+n+1$ -equivalence.*

Proof. One checks easily that under our assumptions both spaces are simply connected so that our statement follows from Corollary 2.10 and the Whitehead Theorem. \square

We finish this section by observing in Corollary 2.13 that Corollary 2.11 admits a natural extension from spaces to prespectra. Such an extension requires the following observation which follows from the associativity of the smash product.

Lemma 2.12. *Let X_\bullet be any simplicial space. Then the following diagram of pointed spaces commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma(\eta^X)} & \Sigma(\Sigma(|X_\bullet|)) \\ = \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\ \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(\Sigma(X_\bullet))) & \xrightarrow{\eta^{\Sigma(X)}} & \Sigma(|\Sigma(X_\bullet)|) = \Sigma(\Sigma(|X_\bullet|)), \end{array}$$

where the right vertical arrow interchanges the two suspensions. \square

Corollary 2.13. *Let X_\bullet be a simplicial prespectrum. The family of maps $\eta^{X^i} : \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet^i)) \rightarrow \Sigma(|X_\bullet^i|)$ is a morphism of prespectra.*

Assume further that all pointed simplicial spaces X_\bullet^i are good and the prespectra X_n are all N -connected for an appropriate integer N . Then the the prespectrum $\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))$ is $(N+1)$ -connected, the prespectrum $|X_\bullet|$ is N -connected and the following diagram of homotopy groups (in which the vertical arrows are suspension isomorphisms) commutes up to a sign.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) & \xrightarrow{\eta_*^X} & \pi_{i-1}(|X_\bullet|) \\ \Sigma \downarrow & & \Sigma \downarrow \\ \pi_{i+1}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(\Sigma(X_\bullet)))) & \xrightarrow{\eta_*^{\Sigma X}} & \pi_i(|\Sigma(X_\bullet)|) = \pi_i(\Sigma(|X_\bullet|)). \end{array}$$

□

§3. COMPARISON OF ITERATED HOMOTOPY FIBRES AND COFIBRES

As we saw in Corollary 2.10, the iterated cofibre $\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))$ of the n -cube associated to a simplicial space X_\bullet is closely related to the suspension of the geometric realization of X_\bullet , $\Sigma|X_\bullet|$. On the other hand, techniques developed for the study of algebraic K-theory have utilized the iterated homotopy fibre; namely, multi-relative K -theory can be interpreted as an iterated homotopy fibre of an n -cube of spaces obtained by applying the K -functor to an n -cube of schemes. The purpose of this section is to prove in Proposition 3.4 a comparison between iterated fibres and iterated cofibres of n -cubes of spaces. Although the material we present here may well be known to experts, we work through the proofs for want of a suitable reference.

We proceed by induction on n to define $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$, the homotopy fibre of the n -cube $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ of pointed spaces (cf. §A.5). For $n = 1$, we define $\text{fib}(Y_\bullet)$ as the homotopy fiber $\text{fib}\{Y_1 \xrightarrow{d_0} Y_0\}$ of the structure map $d_0 : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_0$ as defined in §A.5. Having defined the iterated fibre for $(n-1)$ -cubes of pointed spaces, we proceed as in section 2 to define $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ for the n -cube $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$. Namely, we consider two $(n-1)$ -cubes $Y_1 = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet, 1}$ and $Y_0 = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet, 0}$ and the structure map $d_{n-1} : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_0$ and we define $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ as the homotopy fiber of the induced map $\text{fib}(d_{n-1}) : \text{fib}(Y_1) \rightarrow \text{fib}(Y_0)$.

One can easily provide an explicit description of $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ similar to the description of the iterated cofiber given in section 2, which presents $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ as a subspace in the product space of function spaces

$$\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \subset \prod_{S \subset [n-1]} (Y_S)^{(I^{n-|S|})}.$$

Namely, for any $S \subset [n-1]$ denote by $I_S^n \cong I^{n-|S|}$ the subcube of I^n given by equations $t_i = 0$ ($i \in S$). The subspace $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \subset \prod_{S \subset [n-1]} (Y_S)^{(I^{n-|S|})}$

consists of families of continuous maps $\omega = \{\omega_S : I_S^n \rightarrow Y_S\}_{S \subset [n-1]}$ which satisfy the following compatibility properties

- (1) $\omega_S(t) = *$ if at least one of the coordinates of t equals 1.
- (2) Let T be obtained from S by deleting the l -th element ($0 \leq l \leq |S| - 1$). Then the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I_S^n & \xrightarrow{\omega_S} & Y_S \\ \downarrow & & \partial_l \downarrow \\ I_T^n & \xrightarrow{\omega_T} & Y_T. \end{array}$$

Proceeding in the same way as in section 2, one proves easily the following results dual to Lemmas 2.2 and 2.2.1.

Lemma 3.1. *For any n -cube of pointed spaces $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ we have a natural identification*

$$\text{fib}(\Omega^k Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) = \Omega^k \text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}).$$

□

Lemma 3.1.1. *Let $f_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet} : X_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet} \rightarrow Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ be a morphism of n -cubes. Let $\mathcal{F}_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}$ denote the homotopy fiber of the map*

$$f_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}} : X_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}} \rightarrow Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}.$$

Then the spaces $\mathcal{F}_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ form a n -cube and moreover we have a natural identification

$$\text{fib}(\mathcal{F}_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) = \text{fib}(\text{fib}(X_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \rightarrow \text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})).$$

□

Next, we proceed to define a map $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \rightarrow \Omega^n(\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}))$. We start with the case $n = 1$, in which case we have to define a map from the homotopy fiber to loops on the homotopy cofiber for an arbitrary continuous map of pointed spaces $f : X \rightarrow Y$.

We define a map

$$\Omega_f : Q(f) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{cofib}(f))$$

by sending $(x \in X, \tau : I \rightarrow Y)$ to the path ω defined by sending $t \in I$ to the image of $x \wedge 2t$ in $\text{cofib}(f)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1/2$ and to $\tau(2t - 1)$ for $1/2 \leq t \leq 1$. We readily verify that Ω_f is continuous and determines a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{fib}(f) & \xrightarrow{i} & Q(f) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} & Y \\ \omega_f \downarrow & & \Omega_f \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ \Omega \text{cofib}(f) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(\text{cofib}(f)) & \longrightarrow & \text{cofib}(f) \end{array} \quad (3.2.0)$$

where $i : fib(f) \rightarrow Q(f)$, $j : Y \rightarrow cofib(f)$ are the structure embeddings.

In the general case we use induction on n and define the map $fib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet}) \rightarrow \Omega^n(cofib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet}))$ as the composition

$$\begin{aligned} fib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet}) &= fib\{fib(Y_1) \rightarrow fib(Y_0)\} \rightarrow \\ fib\{\Omega^{n-1}(cofib(Y_1)) \rightarrow \Omega^{n-1}(cofib(Y_0))\} &= \Omega^{n-1}(fib\{cofib(Y_1) \rightarrow cofib(Y_0)\}) \\ \rightarrow \Omega^{n-1}(\Omega(cofib\{cofib(Y_1) \rightarrow cofib(Y_0)\})) &= \Omega^n(cofib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet})). \end{aligned}$$

We denote the resulting map $fib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet}) \rightarrow \Omega^n(cofib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet}))$ by ρ or ρ^Y . We use the notation $\rho_Y : \Sigma^n(fib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet})) \rightarrow cofib(Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet})$ for the adjoint of ρ^Y .

The preceding explicit description of ω_f in the case $n = 1$ easily yields the following explicit formula

$$\rho^Y(\omega)(t) = \omega_S(\overline{2t-1}) \wedge (2t_{i_0} \wedge \dots \wedge 2t_{i_{k-1}}).$$

Here $S = \{i_0 < \dots < i_{k-1}\} = \{i \in [n-1] : t_i \leq 1/2\}$, and the point $\overline{2t-1}$ is obtained from $2t-1$ replacing all negative coordinates by 0.

Using (for example) this formula one establishes immediately the following fact.

Lemma 3.2. *For any $(n+1)$ -cube $Y = Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet}$ of pointed spaces the following diagram commutes up to (base point preserving) homotopy*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega fib(Y_0) & \longrightarrow & fib(Y) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega \Omega^n(cofib(Y_0)) \cong \Omega^n \Omega(cofib(Y_0)) = \Omega^{n+1}(cofib(Y_0)) & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{n+1}(cofib(Y)). \end{array}$$

□

Lemma 3.2 immediately gives us the following useful fact relating the boundary map δ in the long exact sequence for the fibration sequence $fib(Y) \rightarrow fib(Y_1) \xrightarrow{d_n} fib(Y_0)$ to the map on homotopy groups of iterated cofibres induced by the lower horizontal map of the above square.

Corollary 3.2.1. *The following diagram of homotopy groups commutes up to a sign $(-1)^n$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(fib(Y_0)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{i-1}(fib(Y)) \\ (\rho^{Y_0})_* \downarrow & & (\rho^Y)_* \downarrow \\ \pi_{i+n}(cofib(Y_0)) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+n}(cofib(Y)). \end{array}$$

□

We will also need the following result, which is an easy application of Corollary 3.2.1.

Corollary 3.2.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of n -cubes. Let $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{\bullet \dots \bullet}$ (resp. $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{\bullet \dots \bullet}$) denote the n -cube of homotopy fibers (resp. cofibers) of f . The following diagram of homotopy groups commutes up to a sign*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_i(\mathit{fib}(Y)) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+n}(\mathit{cofib}(Y)) & \xrightarrow{=} & \pi_{i+n}(\mathit{cofib}(Y)) \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ \pi_{i-1}(\mathit{fib}(\mathcal{F})) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+n-1}(\mathit{cofib}(\mathcal{F})) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+n}(\mathit{cofib}(\mathcal{C})). \end{array}$$

Here the last arrow at the bottom line is the composition of the suspension homomorphism $\pi_{i+n-1}(\mathit{cofib}(\mathcal{F})) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n}(\Sigma \mathit{cofib}(\mathcal{F})) = \pi_{i+n}(\mathit{cofib}(\Sigma \mathcal{F}))$ and the homomorphism in homotopy groups induced by the morphism of n -cubes $\Sigma \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

Proof. Let Z denote the $(n+1)$ -cube such that $Z_0 = X, Z_1 = Y$ and the structure morphism d_n coincides with f . Lemma 3.1.1 and Lemma 2.2.1 provide us with canonical identifications $\mathit{fib}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathit{fib}(Z), \mathit{cofib}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathit{cofib}(Z)$. Now it is easy to see that the composition of the bottom row of our diagram coincides with the map induced by $\rho^Z : \mathit{fib}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathit{fib}(Z) \rightarrow \Omega^{n+1}(\mathit{cofib}(Z)) = \Omega^{n+1}(\mathit{cofib}(\mathcal{C}))$. \square

Our main objective in this section is to show that the resulting map $\mathit{fib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}) \rightarrow \Omega^n(\mathit{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}))$ is an equivalence up to a certain degree. As always we start with the case $n = 1$.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of N -connected, pointed spaces. Then the map of (3.2.0)*

$$\omega_f : \mathit{fib}(f) \rightarrow \Omega \mathit{cofib}(f)$$

is a $2N$ -equivalence (i.e., the induced map on π_i is an isomorphism in degrees $< 2N$ and an epimorphism in degree $2N$) of $(N-1)$ -connected spaces.

Proof. We will assume for simplicity that $N \geq 2$; the cases $N = 0, 1$ may be treated similarly, using in addition the van Kampen Theorem. Note that if Y is a point, our statement asserts that for an N -connected space X the natural map $X \rightarrow \Omega \Sigma(X)$ is a $2N$ -equivalence, whereas the Freudenthal Suspension Theorem (cf. [Wh]) asserts that this map is actually a $(2N+1)$ -equivalence. We will show that the general case of our proposition follows from the Freudenthal Suspension Theorem and the Blakers-Massey Homotopy Excision Theorem (cf. [Wh]). The space $\mathit{fib}(f)$ is obviously $(N-1)$ -connected so it suffices to show that ω_f is a $2N$ -equivalence; in other words, we must show that the induced map in homotopy groups

$$\pi_i(\mathit{fib}(f)) \rightarrow \pi_i(\Omega(\mathit{cofib}(f))) = \pi_{i+1}(\mathit{cofib}(f))$$

is an isomorphism in degrees $< 2N$ and an epimorphism in degree $2N$. To do so

we set $\mathcal{F} = fib(f)$, $\mathcal{C} = cofib(f)$ and consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \pi_{i+1}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \pi_i(\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_i(X) & \longrightarrow & \pi_i(Y) \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \downarrow = & & \downarrow & & \pi_{i+1}(\Sigma X) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+1}(\Sigma Y) \\
 & & & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \pi_{i+1}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+1}(\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+1}(\mathcal{C}, Y) & \longrightarrow & \pi_i(Y).
 \end{array}$$

Here the top row is a part of the long exact sequence corresponding to the fibration $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow Q(f) \cong X \rightarrow Y$, the bottom row is a part of the long exact homotopy sequence of the pair (\mathcal{C}, Y) , the maps $\pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(\Sigma X)$ and $\pi_i(Y) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(\Sigma Y)$ are the suspension homomorphisms and the homomorphism $\pi_{i+1}(\mathcal{C}, Y) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(\Sigma X)$ is induced by the obvious map of pairs $(\mathcal{C}, Y) \rightarrow (\Sigma X, pt)$ contracting Y to the point.

One readily verifies that the above diagram commutes. For $i \leq 2N$ all vertical arrows on the right are isomorphisms as one sees from the Homotopy Excision Theorem and the Freudenthal Suspension Theorem. The 4-Lemma immediately implies that in this situation the homomorphism $\pi_i(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(\mathcal{C})$ is surjective. For $i < 2N$ we extend the above diagram one step to the left and use the 5-Lemma. \square

We now extend Proposition 3.3 in the evident way to n -cubes of pointed spaces.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}$ be a n -cube of N -connected spaces. Then the natural map*

$$fib(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}) \rightarrow \Omega^n(cofib(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}))$$

is a $(2N - n + 1)$ -equivalence of $(N - n)$ -connected spaces.

Proof. We proceed by induction on n . The case $n = 1$ was settled above. Assume that $n > 1$ and denote by $Y_1 = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet, 1}$, $Y_0 = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet, 0}$ the corresponding $(n - 1)$ -cubes. The maps $fib(Y_1) \rightarrow \Omega^{n-1}(cofib(Y_1))$, $fib(Y_0) \rightarrow \Omega^{n-1}(cofib(Y_0))$ are $(2N - n + 2)$ -equivalences according to the induction hypothesis. This implies that the induced map on the homotopy fibers

$$\begin{aligned}
 fib(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}) &= fib(fib(Y_1) \rightarrow fib(Y_0)) \rightarrow fib(\Omega^{n-1}(cofib(Y_1)) \rightarrow \Omega^{n-1}(cofib(Y_0))) \\
 &= \Omega^{n-1}(fib(cofib(Y_1) \rightarrow cofib(Y_0)))
 \end{aligned}$$

is a $(2N - n + 1)$ -equivalence. Furthermore the spaces $cofib(Y_1)$, $cofib(Y_0)$ are still N -connected according to the induction hypothesis and hence the map

$$fib(cofib(Y_1) \rightarrow cofib(Y_0)) \rightarrow \Omega cofib(cofib(Y_1) \rightarrow cofib(Y_0)) = \Omega cofib(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet})$$

is a $2N$ -equivalence according to Proposition 3.3. Thus the induced map on loop spaces

$$\Omega^{n-1}(fib(cofib(Y_1) \rightarrow cofib(Y_0)) \rightarrow \Omega^n cofib(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}))$$

is a $(2N - (n - 1))$ -equivalence. \square

§4. ITERATED FIBERS FOR SIMPLICIAL PRESPECTRA.

In this section, we extend the results of the previous sections from simplicial spaces to simplicial prespectra (i.e., simplicial objects in the category of prespectra as discussed in §B.1). The need to pass to spectra (or their more rigid formulation as prespectra) can be seen in the formulation of Proposition 3.4. In applications, the connectivity (designated N in Proposition 3.4) of pointed spaces constituting an n -cube will be fixed (typically, $N = -1$) but we shall wish to consider arbitrarily large n -cubes. Another advantage of this extension is that it permits us to consider negative homotopy groups (in applications, we shall consider π_{-1}). In Theorem 4.3, we present the extension to simplicial prespectra of the investigation of the map on homotopy groups

$$\pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n-1}(|X_\bullet|)$$

provided by Corollary 2.10 and Proposition 3.4.

We refer the reader to §B.1 of the appendix for our conventions concerning prespectra. In particular, a prespectrum $X = (X^0, X^1, \dots)$ is said to be N -connected if X^k is $N + k$ connected for each $k \geq 0$. We recall that the j -th homotopy group of the prespectrum X is defined as

$$\pi_n(X) = \varinjlim_{k \geq -n} \pi_{n+k}(X^k) \quad (-\infty < n < \infty).$$

A map of prespectra $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be a weak equivalence provided that f induces isomorphisms $f_* : \pi_j(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_j(Y)$ for all j .

Let $Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}$ be a n -cube in the category of prespectra. We denote the spaces constituting the prespectrum $Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}$ by $Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}^k$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots$). For each k the spaces $Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}^k$ give us a n -cube in the category of pointed spaces and hence we may consider the spaces $\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k)$ and $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k)$. Moreover the structure maps $\Sigma(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k) \rightarrow Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^{k+1}$ give us a morphism of n -cubes and hence we get the induced map on cofibers

$$\Sigma(\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k)) = \text{cofib}(\Sigma(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k)) \rightarrow \text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^{k+1})$$

In this way we get a prespectrum

$$\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}) = (\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^0), \text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^1), \dots).$$

In the same way we verify that the spaces $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k)$ constitute a prespectrum which we denote $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet})$. The following lemma sums up some of the elementary properties of these operations.

- Lemma 4.1.** *a) Assume that $Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}$ is an n -cube in the category of Ω -prespectra. Then $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet})$ is also a Ω -prespectrum.*
b) Assume that the prespectra $Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}}$ are N -connected. Then the prespectrum $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet})$ is $(N - n)$ -connected and the prespectrum $\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet})$ is N -connected.
c) The family of maps $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k) \rightarrow \Omega^n \text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet \dots \bullet}^k)$ is a morphism of prespectra.

Proof. To prove a), it suffices to establish that the homotopy fiber of a morphism of Ω -prespectra is again a Ω -prespectrum, which is straightforward from definitions.

Assertion b) follows immediately from Proposition 3.4. To prove c), it suffices (in view of the inductive definition of the map in question) to consider the case $n = 1$, in which case our statement is straightforward. \square

The following prespectrum analogue of Proposition 3.4 has the strong conclusion of a weak equivalence rather than an equivalence in a range bounded by the connectivity.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ be an n -cube in the category of N -connected prespectra. Then $\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ is an $(N - n)$ -connected prespectrum, $\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})$ is an N -connected prespectrum and the natural morphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) &\xrightarrow{\rho^Y} \Omega^n(\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})) \\ \Sigma^n(\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet})) &\xrightarrow{\rho^Y} \text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}) \end{aligned}$$

are weak equivalences of prespectra.

Proof. For each k , we may apply Proposition 3.4 to the maps of pointed spaces

$$\text{fib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}^k) \xrightarrow{\rho^{Y^k}} \Omega^n(\text{cofib}(Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}^k))$$

associated to the n -cube $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}^k$ of $N + k$ -connected spaces to conclude that ρ^{Y^k} induces isomorphisms in homotopy groups up to degree $2N + 2k - n$. Passing to the limit on k we see immediately that the map in homotopy groups induced by the morphism of prespectra ρ^Y is an isomorphism in all degrees. Since ρ_*^Y on π_i equals ρ_{Y_*} on π_{i+n} , the fact that ρ^Y is a weak equivalence immediately implies that ρ_Y is also a weak equivalence. \square

Let X_{\bullet} be a simplicial prespectrum. Assume that all the simplicial pointed spaces X_{\bullet}^k are good and all the prespectra X_i are N -connected. For every $n \geq 0$ we get a natural morphism of prespectra

$$\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_{\bullet})) \xrightarrow{\rho} \Omega^n(\text{cofib}_n(X_{\bullet})) \xrightarrow{\eta} \Omega^n(\Sigma(|X_{\bullet}|))$$

and the induced homomorphism on homotopy groups

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_{\bullet}))) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_i(\Omega^n(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_{\bullet})))) = \pi_{i+n}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_{\bullet}))) \rightarrow \\ \pi_{i+n}(\Sigma|X_{\bullet}|) &= \pi_{i+n-1}(|X_{\bullet}|). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.3. *Let X_{\bullet} be an N -connected good simplicial prespectrum. Then the natural homomorphism*

$$(\eta \circ \rho)_* : \pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_{\bullet}))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n-1}(|X_{\bullet}|)$$

is an isomorphism in degrees $i \leq N$ (and an epimorphism in degree $N + 1$).

Proof. Since the spaces X_i^k are $(N + k)$ -connected we conclude from Corollary 2.11 that the homomorphism

$$\pi_{i+n+k}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_{\bullet}^k))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n+k}(\Sigma|X_{\bullet}^k|)$$

is an isomorphism in degrees $\leq N + k + n$ (i.e. for $i \leq N$) and an epimorphism in degree $N + k + n + 1$ (i.e. for $i = N + 1$). \square

Proposition 4.2 and Theorem 4.3 easily imply the following useful result (whose last statement is certainly well known).

Corollary 4.4. *Let $f_\bullet : X_\bullet \rightarrow Y_\bullet$ be a morphism of N -connected good simplicial prespectra. Assume that each morphism $f_i : X_i \rightarrow Y_i$ is a weak equivalence. Then*

- (1) *For any $n \geq 0$ the induced morphism $\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(Y_\bullet))$ is a weak equivalence.*
- (2) *For any $n \geq 0$ the induced morphism $\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)) \rightarrow \text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(Y_\bullet))$ is a weak equivalence.*
- (3) *The induced morphism $|X_\bullet| \rightarrow |Y_\bullet|$ is a weak equivalence.*

Proof. The first statement is proved using immediate induction on n . The second follows from the first one and Proposition 4.2. The last statement follows from the first one and Theorem 4.3. \square

Once again, let $f_\bullet : X_\bullet \rightarrow Y_\bullet$ be a morphism of N -connected good simplicial prespectra. Denote by \mathcal{F}_\bullet (resp. \mathcal{C}_\bullet) the homotopy fiber (resp. cofiber) of f_\bullet . Denote further by \mathcal{F} the homotopy fiber of the morphism $|X_\bullet| \xrightarrow{|f_\bullet|} |Y_\bullet|$. Note that we have obvious morphisms of prespectra

$$|\mathcal{F}_\bullet| \rightarrow |X_\bullet|, \quad |\mathcal{F}_\bullet| \wedge I = |\mathcal{F}_\bullet \wedge I| \rightarrow |Y_\bullet|$$

which are compatible and hence define a morphism

$$|\mathcal{F}_\bullet| \rightarrow \mathcal{F}.$$

Here we consider I as a pointed space with distinguished point $1 \in I$.

Lemma 4.5. *The above defined morphism $|\mathcal{F}_\bullet| \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is a weak equivalence.*

Proof. This follows immediately from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |\Sigma(\mathcal{F}_\bullet)| = \Sigma(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|) & \longrightarrow & \Sigma(\mathcal{F}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |\mathcal{C}_\bullet| & \xrightarrow{=} & \text{cofib}(|X_\bullet| \rightarrow |Y_\bullet|) \end{array}$$

since both vertical arrows are weak equivalences, according to Corollary 4.4 and Proposition 4.2 respectively. \square

One might restate Lemma 4.5 by saying that the sequence

$$|\mathcal{F}_\bullet| \rightarrow |X_\bullet| \rightarrow |Y_\bullet|$$

is a homotopy fibration. In particular we get canonical connecting homomorphisms

$$\delta : \pi_i(|Y_\bullet|) \rightarrow \pi_{i-1}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|).$$

The following compatibility property will be essential in section 6.

Proposition 4.6. *Let $f_\bullet : X_\bullet \rightarrow Y_\bullet$ be a morphism of N -connected good simplicial prespectra. Then the following diagram commutes (up to a sign) for any n .*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(Y_\bullet))) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{i-1}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{F}_\bullet))) \\ (\eta\rho)_*^Y \downarrow & & (\eta\rho)_*^{\mathcal{F}} \downarrow \\ \pi_{i+n-1}(|Y_\bullet|) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{i+n-2}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|). \end{array}$$

Proof. To prove the statement we compose both maps $\pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(Y_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n-2}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|)$ with the isomorphism $\pi_{i+n-2}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_{i+n-1}(|\mathcal{C}_\bullet|)$. Using the above description of the connecting homomorphism $\delta : \pi_*(|Y_\bullet|) \rightarrow \pi_{*-1}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|)$ one easily checks that the composition

$$\pi_{i+n-1}(|Y_\bullet|) \xrightarrow{\delta} \pi_{i+n-2}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_{i+n-1}(|\mathcal{C}_\bullet|)$$

is induced by the obvious embedding $Y_\bullet \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_\bullet$ and hence the composition of $\delta(\eta\rho)_*^Y$ with the above isomorphism may be also decomposed as

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(Y_\bullet))) &\xrightarrow{\rho_*} \pi_{i+n}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(Y_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{C}_\bullet))) \xrightarrow{\eta_*} \\ &\rightarrow \pi_{i+n-1}(|\mathcal{C}_\bullet|). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand the commutative (up to a sign) diagram (see Corollary 2.13)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_{i-1}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{F}_\bullet))) & & & & \\ \rho_* \downarrow & & & & \\ \pi_{i+n-1}(c(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{F}_\bullet))) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma} & \pi_{i+n}(c(\text{cube}_n(\Sigma\mathcal{F}_\bullet))) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+n}(c(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{C}_\bullet))) \\ \eta_* \downarrow & & \eta_* \downarrow & & \eta_* \downarrow \\ \pi_{i+n-2}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|) & \xrightarrow{\Sigma} & \pi_{i+n-1}(|\Sigma\mathcal{F}_\bullet|) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+n-1}(|\mathcal{C}_\bullet|) \end{array}$$

(here we had to abbreviate *cofib* to *c* in the middle row) shows that the composition of $(\eta\rho)_*\delta$ with the isomorphism $\pi_{i+n-2}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_{i+n-1}(|\mathcal{C}_\bullet|)$ coincides (up to a sign) with the composition

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(Y_\bullet))) &\xrightarrow{\delta} \pi_{i-1}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{F}_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n-1}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{F}_\bullet))) \xrightarrow{\Sigma} \\ &\pi_{i+n}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(\Sigma\mathcal{F}_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n}(\text{cofib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{C}_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_{i+n-1}(|\mathcal{C}_\bullet|). \end{aligned}$$

The proposition follows from these computations and Corollary 3.2.2. \square

Finally we mention the following result which follows immediately from Lemma 2.7 and Corollary 3.2.1.

Lemma 4.7. *Let X_\bullet be a N -connected simplicial prespectrum. Then the following diagram commutes up to a sign*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{i-1}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet))) \\ (\eta\rho)_* \downarrow & & (\eta\rho)_* \downarrow \\ \pi_{i+n-1}(|X_\bullet|) & \xrightarrow{=} & \pi_{i+n-1}(|X_\bullet|). \end{array}$$

\square

§5. MULTIRELATIVE K -THEORY WITH SUPPORTS.

A difficult theorem of Spencer Bloch and Steven Lichtenbaum, Theorem 5.5 below, asserts the exactness of a long exact sequence of multirelative K_0 -groups associated to the K -theory of an arbitrary field F . This theorem is the starting point of our investigations. Bloch and Lichtenbaum's exact sequence provides them with an exact couple and thus a spectral sequence, the special case of a field of the spectral sequence we seek to construct. In Theorem 5.7, we provide a particularly useful interpretation of the derived exact couple of this exact couple in terms of homotopy groups of naturally defined simplicial prespectra.

As recalled in §B.7, multirelative K -theory is essentially by definition the homotopy groups of appropriate iterated homotopy fibres of cubes of prespectra. We begin this section by recasting the Bloch-Lichtenbaum context of multirelative K -theory into our context of simplicial prespectra and associated iterated homotopy fibres. For example, Proposition 5.4 asserts that π_0 of an appropriate iterated homotopy fibre is the Moore complex associated to the Bloch complex, the complex whose homology groups are Bloch's higher Chow groups.

We fix a field F and denote by Δ^\bullet the standard cosimplicial scheme over F with Δ^n the standard algebraic n -simplex $\text{Spec } F[T_0, \dots, T_n]/(T_0 + \dots + T_n - 1)$. If X is a smooth, irreducible scheme over F , we denote by $\Delta^\bullet \times X = \Delta^\bullet \times_k X$ the corresponding cosimplicial scheme over X .

For any $j, n \geq 0$, we let $\mathcal{F}^j(X, n)$ denote the family of closed subschemes $Y \subset \Delta^n \times X$ which meet every face of $\Delta^n \times X$ in codimension $\geq j$ (and in particular are of codimension $\geq j$ themselves). We shall employ the notation

$$\mathcal{K}^j(\Delta^n \times X) = \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}^j(X, n)}(\Delta^n \times X)$$

for the algebraic K -theory prespectrum of coherent sheaves on $\Delta^n \times X$ with supports in $\mathcal{F}^j(X, n)$ (cf. §B.6). Since each structure morphism of Δ^\bullet is a composition of a flat surjective morphism and a regular embedding, the inverse image of any $Y \in \mathcal{F}^j(X, n)$ under any structure morphism $\Delta^m \times X \rightarrow \Delta^n \times X$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}^j(X, m)$. As discussed in §B.8 of the appendix, this implies that $n \mapsto \mathcal{K}^j(\Delta^n \times X)$ is a simplicial prespectrum which we denote by $\mathcal{K}^j(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$.

Following Bloch and Lichtenbaum, we consider multirelative K -theory. The key object of study is multirelative K_0 (with supports) of Δ^n with respect to all faces. Observe that the $(n+1)$ -cube corresponding to the multirelative K -theory prespectrum of Δ^n with respect to all faces (and with supports in \mathcal{F}^j) is nothing but $\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^j(\Delta^\bullet))$. Denoting this $(n+1)$ -cube by $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$, one sees further that the n -cube corresponding to the prespectrum of multirelative K -theory of Δ^n with respect to all faces but the face given by the equation $t_n = 0$ (and with supports in \mathcal{F}^j) coincides with $Y_1 = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet, 1}$. Thus, denoting the family of all faces (of codimension one) of Δ^n by ∂ and the family of all faces except for the face given by the equation $t_n = 0$ by Λ , we see that

$$\begin{aligned} K_0^{\mathcal{F}^j}(\Delta^n, \partial) &= \pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^j(\Delta^\bullet)))) \\ K_0^{\mathcal{F}^j}(\Delta^n, \Lambda) &= \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^j(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)). \end{aligned}$$

An easy but useful observation of Bloch and Lichtenbaum is that the multirelative K -theory of Δ^n with respect to all faces but one injects into the absolute K -theory and hence is easy to understand. Our first proposition recalls this result in slightly greater generality.

Proposition 5.1. *Let X_\bullet be a simplicial prespectrum. Set $Y_{\bullet\dots\bullet} = \text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)$ and define the n -cube $Y_1 = Y_{\bullet,\dots,\bullet,1}$ in the usual way. The homomorphisms in homotopy groups induced by the obvious projection $\text{fib}(Y_1) \rightarrow Y_{1,\dots,1,1} = X_n$ are injective.*

Proof. For any $1 \leq k \leq n+1$ define the $(n+1-k)$ -cube Y_k by the formula $Y_k = Y_{\bullet,\dots,\bullet,\underbrace{1,\dots,1}_k}$. Thus $Y_{k+1} = (Y_k)_1$ and we have a homotopy fibration

$$\text{fib}(Y_k) \rightarrow \text{fib}(Y_{k+1}) \rightarrow \text{fib}((Y_k)_0)$$

and hence an exact sequence of homotopy groups

$$\pi_{i+1}(\text{fib}(Y_{k+1})) \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(\text{fib}((Y_k)_0)) \rightarrow \pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_k)) \rightarrow \pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_{k+1})).$$

We will see in a moment that the morphism $\text{fib}(Y_{k+1}) \rightarrow \text{fib}((Y_k)_0)$ has a section and hence induces epimorphisms in homotopy groups. This together with the above exact sequence of homotopy groups implies that all homomorphisms $\pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_k)) \rightarrow \pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_{k+1}))$ are (split) injective. Since $\text{fib}(Y_{n+1}) = X_n$, our claim follows. The section in question is induced by the morphism of $(n-k)$ -cubes $(Y_k)_0 \rightarrow Y_{k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{i_0,\dots,i_{n-k-1},0,1,\dots,1} &= X_{i_0+\dots+i_{n-k-1}+k-1} \xrightarrow{s_{i_0+\dots+i_{n-k-1}}} \\ &\rightarrow Y_{i_0,\dots,i_{n-k-1},1,1,\dots,1} = X_{i_0+\dots+i_{n-k-1}+k} \end{aligned}$$

(here s_\bullet are the degeneracy operators of our simplicial prespectrum), which is left inverse to $d_{n-k} : Y_{k+1} \rightarrow (Y_k)_0$. \square

Proposition 5.1 has the following important corollary.

Corollary 5.2. *With hypotheses and notation as in Proposition 5.1 the image of the canonical monomorphism*

$$\pi_i(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)\}_1)) \hookrightarrow \pi_i(X_n)$$

coincides with the n -th term of the Moore complex $\mathcal{M}(\pi_i(X_\bullet))$ corresponding to the simplicial abelian group $\pi_i(X_\bullet)$. In particular the prespectrum $\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)\}_1)$ is N -connected provided that all prespectra X_i are N -connected. \square

Proof. We show more generally that (in the notation of the proof of Proposition 5.1) for any k the image of $\pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_k)) \rightarrow \pi_i(X_n)$ coincides with the intersection of the kernels of face operations ∂_s ($0 \leq s \leq n-k$) of the simplicial abelian group $\pi_i(X_\bullet)$. The statement is obvious for $k = n+1$. Proceeding by decreasing induction on k , we note that the image of $\pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_k)) \rightarrow \pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_{k+1}))$ coincides with the kernel

of the endomorphism of $\pi_i(\text{fib}(Y_{k+1}))$ induced by the endomorphism of the cube Y_{k+1} :

$$Y_{k+1} \xrightarrow{d_{n-k}} \{Y_k\}_0 \xrightarrow{s_{n-k}} Y_{k+1}.$$

Since the endomorphism of $Y_{1,\dots,1} = X_n$ defined by the above endomorphism of the cube Y_{k+1} equals $s_{n-k}\partial_{n-k}$, the statement follows. \square

We easily identify the differential in the Moore complex $\mathcal{M}(\pi_i(X_\bullet))$.

Corollary 5.3. *With the identifications of Corollary 5.2, the homomorphism in homotopy groups induced by the following composition of morphisms of prespectra*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)\}_1) &\rightarrow \text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)\}_0) = \text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}) \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_1) \end{aligned}$$

coincides with the differential ∂_n of the Moore complex.

Proof. This follows immediately from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)\}_1) & \longrightarrow & \text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}) & \longrightarrow & \text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_1) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_n & \xrightarrow{\partial_n} & X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{=} & X_{n-1}. \end{array}$$

\square

We next recall the definition of the higher Chow groups of Bloch [B1]. Let X be an equidimensional scheme of finite type over a field F . Let $z^q(X, n)$ be the free abelian group generated by closed integral subschemes $Z \subset \Delta^n \times X$ of codimension q which intersect all faces of $\Delta^n \times X$ properly. One checks easily that $z^q(X, \bullet)$ is a simplicial abelian group and one defines Bloch's higher Chow groups as

$$CH^q(X, n) = \pi_n(z^q(X, \bullet)).$$

Another useful application of Proposition 5.1 is the following.

Proposition 5.4. *(cf. [B-L]) The prespectrum $\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)$ is (-1) -connected. The group $\pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)) = K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n, \Lambda)$ coincides with the n -th term of the Moore complex $\mathcal{M}^q(F, \bullet) = \mathcal{M}(z^q(F, \bullet))$ corresponding to the simplicial abelian group $z^q(F, \bullet)$.*

Proof. In view of Corollary 5.2 it suffices to establish that $K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n)$ is canonically isomorphic to $z^q(F, n)$ via the map which sends a coherent sheaf on Δ^n to its support. This is proved in [La;§1] (see also [B-L]); the essential point is that the natural map $K_0^{\mathcal{F}^{q+1}}(\Delta^n) \rightarrow K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n)$ is 0. \square

Here is the **fundamental exact sequence** established by Bloch and Lichtenbaum which plays the central role in what follows.

Theorem 5.5 [B-L]. *The following sequence is exact*

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \rightarrow K_0^{\mathcal{F}^{q+1}}(\Delta^n, \partial) \xrightarrow{i} K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n, \partial) \xrightarrow{j} K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n, \Lambda) = \mathcal{M}^q(F, n) \xrightarrow{k} K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{n-1}, \partial) \\ \xrightarrow{i} K_0^{\mathcal{F}^{q-1}}(\Delta^n, \partial) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

Here the first arrow is induced by the obvious embedding of the families of supports $\mathcal{F}^{q+1} \subset \mathcal{F}^q$, the second and the third arrow come from the long homotopy sequence corresponding to the fibration

$$\begin{aligned} fib(cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))) \rightarrow fib(\{cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1) \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow fib(\{cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_0) = fib(cube_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))). \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 5.5 gives immediately an exact couple

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D^1 & \xrightarrow{i} & D^1 \\ k \swarrow & & \searrow j \\ & E^1 & \end{array}$$

with $D_{p,q}^1 = K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{p+q}, \partial)$ and $E_{p,q}^1 = \mathcal{M}^q(F, p+q)$ and hence a spectral sequence converging to the algebraic K -theory of F . The differential of the complex $\mathcal{M}^q(F, \bullet)$ is the standard one by Corollary 5.3 and hence the Bloch-Lichtenbaum spectral sequence has the form

$$E_{p,q}^2 = CH^q(F, p+q) \Rightarrow K_{p+q}(F). \quad (5.6.0)$$

Changing signs, we may re-index this spectral sequence cohomologically as follows:

$$E_2^{p,q} = CH^{-q}(F, -p-q) \Rightarrow K_{-p-q}(F). \quad (5.6.1)$$

The key to our generalization of this spectral sequence to smooth varieties X over F is the following observation which identifies the derived exact couple of the Bloch-Lichtenbaum exact couple in a useful way. Recall that the term D^2 of an exact couple equals the image of $i : D^1 \rightarrow D^1$ and hence is naturally isomorphic to the cokernel of $k : E^1 \rightarrow D^1$. Thus

$$D_{p,q}^2 = \text{Coker}(K_0^{\mathcal{F}^{q+1}}(\Delta^{p+q+1}, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{k} K_0^{\mathcal{F}^{q+1}}(\Delta^{p+q}, \partial)).$$

To compute the above cokernel we consider the exact homotopy sequence of the fibration

$$\begin{aligned} fib(cube_{p+q+2}(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet))) \rightarrow fib(\{cube_{p+q+2}(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1) \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow fib(\{cube_{p+q+2}(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet))\}_0) = fib(cube_{p+q+1}(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet))) \end{aligned}$$

whose relevant part is

$$K_0^{\mathcal{F}^{q+1}}(\Delta^{p+q+1}, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{k} K_0^{\mathcal{F}^{q+1}}(\Delta^{p+q}, \partial) \xrightarrow{\delta} \pi_{-1}(fib(cube_{p+q+2}(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)))) \rightarrow 0.$$

(The exactness at the far right is a consequence of Corollary 5.2.) Theorem 4.3 (with $N = -1, i = -1, n = p+q+2$) now identifies the cokernel of k , thereby establishing the following statement.

Theorem 5.7. *We have a natural identification*

$$D_{p,q}^2 = K_{p+q}^{\mathcal{F}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet).$$

§6. TOPOLOGICAL FILTRATION FOR THE K -THEORY OF Δ^\bullet .

Let X be an irreducible smooth scheme of finite type over F . The homotopy invariance of algebraic K -theory implies readily that the obvious morphism of prespectra $\mathcal{K}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ is a weak equivalence (cf. Proposition B.1.2). In generalizing the spectral sequence (5.6.0) from the special case $X = \text{Spec } F$ to such a smooth X , we shall employ the spectral sequence associated to the following tower of prespectra:

$$\mathcal{K}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) = \mathcal{K}^0(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^1(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^2(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \leftarrow \dots$$

Our eventual goal is to show that the spectral sequence associated to this tower strongly converges to the K -theory of X and has $E_{p,q}^2$ -groups given by the higher Chow groups of X . To prove this, we must identify the homotopy fiber of each morphism $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$.

In this section, we begin this task by investigating the special case in which $X = \text{Spec } F$, the case in which the Bloch-Lichtenbaum Theorem (Theorem 5.5) provides us with the strongly convergent spectral sequence (5.6.0). The purpose of this section is to prove the following theorem whose import is the statement that the long exact sequences arising in the derived exact couple of the Bloch-Lichtenbaum exact couple can be identified with the long exact sequence in homotopy for fibration sequences associated to the maps $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) \leftarrow \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)$

Theorem 6.1. *For any $p \geq 0$ the sequence of maps of Ω -prespectra*

$$\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow |\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|$$

is a homotopy fibration. Here, $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow |\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|$ is the canonical morphism of prespectra of (B.2.1), and the canonical map from $\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)$ to the homotopy fiber of $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))$ comes from the fact that the composition morphism $\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))$ is trivial.

Proof (depending upon Lemma 6.2 and Propositions 6.4, 6.5 below).

Let $\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n)$ denote the homotopy fiber of the map of prespectra $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(z^q(F, n))$. The prespectra $\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n)$ obviously form a simplicial prespectrum and Lemma 4.5 implies that the canonical morphism of prespectra $|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)| \rightarrow \text{fib}(|n \mapsto \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^n)| \rightarrow |n \mapsto \mathbb{B}(z^q(F, n))|)$ is a weak equivalence. Thus, the sequence

$$(6.1.1) \quad |\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)| \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) = |n \mapsto \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^n)| \rightarrow |\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|$$

is a homotopy fibration.

For each n the composition morphism

$$\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(z^q(F, n))$$

is trivial and hence defines a canonical morphism of prespectra $\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n)$. We proceed to show that the resulting map on the geometric realizations

$$(6.1.2) \quad \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet) = |n \mapsto \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^n)| \rightarrow |n \mapsto \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n)|.$$

is also a weak equivalence. To do so we compare the exact sequence of the derived exact couple (D^2, E^2) with the long exact sequence of homotopy groups for the homotopy fibration (6.1.1). Thus we consider the diagram (in which $n = p + q$)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 E_{p+1,q}^2 & \xrightarrow{k'} & \pi_n(|\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)| = D_{p,q}^2) & \xrightarrow{i'} & D_{p+1,q-1}^2 & \xrightarrow{j'} & \\
 = \downarrow & & \downarrow & & = \downarrow & & \\
 \pi_{n+1}(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_n(|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)) & \longrightarrow & \\
 & & & & & & (6.1.3)
 \end{array}$$

In the remainder of this section, we verify the commutativity of (6.1.3) which will, by the 5-Lemma, imply that (6.1.2) is a homotopy equivalence.

To prove the commutativity of the above diagram we identify the homomorphisms i', j', k' appearing in the derived exact couple and check the commutativity of each of the three types of squares in this ladder. This is achieved in Lemma 6.2, Proposition 6.4, and Proposition 6.5.

The naturality of our identification in Theorem 5.7 immediately implies the following lemma identifying i' and proving part of the required commutativity of (6.1.3).

Lemma 6.2. *The homomorphism*

$$i' : D_{p,q}^2 = K_{p+q}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow D_{p+1,q-1}^2 = K_{p+q}^q(\Delta^\bullet)$$

is induced by the canonical morphism of prespectra $\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)$.

Next we identify the homomorphism $j' : D_{p+1,q-1}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)) \rightarrow E_{p,q}^2 = CH^q(F, p+q) = \pi_{p+q}(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|)$. Before doing so we discuss a certain general construction which applies to any (-1) -connected simplicial prespectrum and of which the homomorphism j' is a special case. So let X_\bullet be a (-1) -connected simplicial prespectrum. Consider the diagram with an exact column

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & 0 & \\
 & \uparrow & \\
 & \pi_{-1}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet))) & \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_{n-1}(|X_\bullet|) \\
 (6.3.0) & \uparrow & \\
 & \pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) & \longrightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_1)) \\
 & \uparrow & \\
 & \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)\}_1)) &
 \end{array}$$

Start with an element in $\pi_{n-1}(|X_\bullet|)$, lift it to $\pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)))$ and then take the image of the lifting to $\pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_1)) = \mathcal{M}_{n-1}(\pi_0(X_\bullet))$. One checks

immediately that the resulting element is a cycle of the complex $\mathcal{M}(\pi_0(X_\bullet))$ and the homology class of this cycle is independent of the choice of the lifting. Thus for any (-1) -connected simplicial prespectrum X_\bullet we get a canonical homomorphism, which we denote j'_X

$$j'_X : \pi_{n-1}(|X_\bullet|) \rightarrow H_{n-1}(\mathcal{M}(\pi_0(X_\bullet))) = \pi_{n-1}(\pi_0(X_\bullet)).$$

This homomorphism is obviously functorial with respect to morphisms of (-1) -connected prespectra and the homomorphism

$$j' : D_{p,q}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)) \rightarrow E_{p,q}^2 = CH^q(F, p+q) = \pi_{p+q}(z^q(F, \bullet))$$

from the exact couple (D^2, E^2) is exactly this homomorphism applied to the simplicial prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)$.

One function of the isomorphism established in the following lemma is to make explicit the identification between $E_{p,q}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(z^q(F, \bullet))$ and $\pi_{p+q}(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|)$.

Lemma 6.3. *Let A_\bullet be a simplicial abelian group and let $X_\bullet = \mathbb{B}(A_\bullet)$ be the corresponding simplicial prespectrum. The corresponding homomorphism*

$$\pi_{n-1}(|X_\bullet|) \xrightarrow{j'_X} \pi_{n-1}(\pi_0(X_\bullet))$$

is an isomorphism for any n .

Proof. Note that $\pi_i(X_n) = 0$ for all n and all $i \neq 0$. In view of Proposition 5.1 this readily implies that $\pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)_1)) = 0$ for all n and all $i \neq 0$. Using now an easy induction on n we conclude that

$$\pi_i(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) = 0, \quad \forall \quad n, i > 0, \quad (6.3.1)$$

This vanishing of homotopy groups in positive degrees implies further the injectivity (for all n) of the homomorphism

$$\pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_1)) = \mathcal{M}_{n-1}(\pi_0(X_\bullet)). \quad (6.3.2)$$

Next we extend the middle row of (6.3.0) to the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \pi_1(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_0)) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_1)) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_0)). \end{aligned}$$

The above remarks together with Corollary 5.3 show that cycles in degree $n-1$ of the Moore complex $\mathcal{M}(\pi_0(X_\bullet))$ coincide with the kernel of the last map. This implies the surjectivity of j'_X . Injectivity of j'_X follows immediately from the injectivity of

$$\pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet))) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_1)).$$

□

Lemma 6.3 enables us to identify the homomorphism j' and verify another portion of the commutativity of (6.1.3).

Proposition 6.4. *The homomorphism $j' : D_{p+1,q-1}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)) \rightarrow E_{p,q}^2 = CH^q(F, p+q) = \pi_{p+q}(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|)$ coincides with the canonical map in homotopy groups induced by the morphism of simplicial prespectra $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))$.*

Proof. We use the isomorphism of Lemma 6.3 to identify $E_{p,q}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(z^q(F, \bullet))$ with $\pi_{p+q}(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|)$. Then, our statement follows from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_{p+q}(|\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|) & \xrightarrow{j'_{\mathcal{K}^q}} & \pi_{p+q}(z^q(F, \bullet)) \\ \text{can} \downarrow & & = \downarrow \\ \pi_{p+q}(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|) & \xrightarrow{j'_{\mathbb{B}(z^q)}} & \pi_{p+q}(z^q(F, \bullet)) \end{array}$$

together with the verification achieved prior to Lemma 6.3 that $j' = j'_{\mathcal{K}^q}$. \square

Finally we need to identify the homomorphism (where as always $n = p + q$)

$$k' : E_{p,q}^2 = \pi_n(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|) \rightarrow D_{p-1,q}^2 = \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)|)$$

or rather its composition with the homomorphism

$$\pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)|) \rightarrow \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|).$$

Proposition 6.5. *The following diagram commutes (up to a sign)*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{p,q}^2 = \pi_n(z^q(F, \bullet)) & \xrightarrow{k'} & D_{p-1,q}^2 = \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)|) \\ \cong \downarrow (j'_{\mathbb{B}(z^q)})^{-1} & & \text{can} \downarrow \\ \pi_n(|\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|). \end{array}$$

Here δ is the connecting homomorphism from the long exact homotopy sequence corresponding to the homotopy fibration

$$|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)| \rightarrow |\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)| \rightarrow |\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))|.$$

Proof. The homomorphism k' originates from the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)|) & & \\ (\eta\rho)_* \uparrow \cong & & \\ \pi_{-1}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)))) & \xleftarrow{\delta} & \pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet)))) \\ & & \downarrow i \\ \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)) & \xrightarrow{k} & \pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) \\ & & \downarrow j \\ & & \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)) \end{array}$$

Namely, we start with a n -cycle x of the complex $\pi_0(\text{fib}(\{cube_{*+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)) = \mathcal{M}(z^q(F, *))$. Since $j \circ k(x) = 0$ we can find $y \in \pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet))))$ such that $i(y) = k(x)$ and we set $k'([x]) = (\eta\rho)_*\delta(y)$. To compute the image of $k'([x])$ in $\pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|)$ we may take the image z of y in $\pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet))))$ and then apply the homomorphism

$$\pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) \xrightarrow{\delta} \pi_{-1}(\text{fib}(cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) \xrightarrow{(\eta\rho)_*} \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|)$$

to z . To simplify matters slightly we make a few remarks.

(6.5.1) The kernel of the homomorphism j coincides with the kernel of the homomorphism

$$\pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet)))).$$

This follows immediately from (6.3.2) and the identification

$$\pi_0(\text{fib}(\{cube_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)) = \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{cube_n(\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))\}_1)).$$

(6.5.2) The homomorphism $\pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))))$ is injective.

This follows immediately from (6.3.1).

Thus the diagram needed for the computation of the image of $k'([x])$ in $\pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|)$ looks as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)|) & & 0 \\ \uparrow \cong & & \downarrow \\ \pi_{-1}(\text{fib}(cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) & \xleftarrow{\delta} & \pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) \\ & & \downarrow i \\ \pi_0(\text{fib}(\{cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet))\}_1)) & \xrightarrow{k} & \pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)))) \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \pi_0(\text{fib}(cube_n(\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))))) \end{array}$$

Denote the simplicial prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet)$ by X_\bullet , the simplicial prespectrum $\mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet))$ by B_\bullet , the simplicial prespectrum $\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^\bullet)$ by \mathcal{F}_\bullet and consider the following commutative diagram (in which we dropped the notation *fib* everywhere so that it would fit the page), each of whose rows and columns are the fibration sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{F}_\bullet) & \longrightarrow & cube_{n+1}(\mathcal{F}_\bullet)_1 & \longrightarrow & cube_n(\mathcal{F}_\bullet) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ cube_{n+1}(X_\bullet) & \longrightarrow & cube_{n+1}(X_\bullet)_1 & \longrightarrow & cube_n(X_\bullet) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ cube_{n+1}(B_\bullet) & \longrightarrow & cube_{n+1}(B_\bullet)_1 & \longrightarrow & cube_n(B_\bullet). \end{array}$$

Note that $\pi_1(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(B_\bullet))) = 0$ according to (6.3.1) and hence the sequences obtained by applying the functor π_0 to both the rightmost column and the bottom row are left exact. We start with an element x in the kernel of

$$\pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)_1)) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(B_\bullet)))$$

apply to it the diagram chase which may be described as “first go right, then up, then apply δ ”. We can equally consider the diagram chase described as “first go down, then left, then apply δ ”.

(6.5.3). *Both diagram chases give the same result (up to a sign).*

Namely, the element x comes from the (unique) element $x_0 \in \pi_0(\mathcal{F}')$, where $\mathcal{F}' = \text{fib}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(X_\bullet)_1) \rightarrow \text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(B_\bullet)))$. There are two canonical maps $p : \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(B_\bullet))$ and $q : \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \text{fib}(\text{cube}_n(\mathcal{F}_\bullet))$ and the results of the two diagram chases are equal to $\delta q_*(x_0)$ and $\delta p_*(x_0)$ respectively. Thus our statement follows from Corollary A.5.4.

Furthermore, we have a commutative (up to a sign) diagram (see Proposition 4.6 and Lemma 4.7), in which we again omitted the notation fib in the top row

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_{-1}(\text{cube}_{n+2}(B_\bullet)) & \xleftarrow{\delta} & \pi_0(\text{cube}_{n+1}(B_\bullet)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{-1}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(\mathcal{F}_\bullet)) \\ (\eta\rho)_* \downarrow \cong & & (\eta\rho)_* \downarrow & & (\eta\rho)_* \downarrow \\ \pi_n(|B_\bullet|) & \xleftarrow{=} & \pi_n(|B_\bullet|) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{n-1}(|\mathcal{F}_\bullet|). \end{array}$$

Finally, the diagram chase go down, then left, then apply

$$\pi_0(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+1}(B_\bullet))) \xrightarrow{\delta} \pi_{-1}(\text{fib}(\text{cube}_{n+2}(B_\bullet))) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_n(|B_\bullet|)$$

establishes the isomorphism $(j')^{-1} : E_{p,q}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_n(|B_\bullet|)$ used to identify these two groups. \square

§7. THE HOMOTOPY INVARIANCE OF THE PRESPECTRUM $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$.

The main result of this section, Theorem 7.6, asserts for any smooth scheme X over our fixed field F that flat pull-back

$$\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X \times \mathbb{A}^1)$$

is a weak equivalence. As we see in Proposition 7.2 below, this “homotopy invariance” would be elementary provided that $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times -)$ were a well-defined contravariant functor on smooth schemes. To overcome the lack of functoriality of $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times -)$, we use a technique developed by S. Bloch by showing that suitable functoriality can be arranged on finite subcomplexes.

We start with the following elementary observation.

Lemma 7.1. *Let $X \mapsto M(X)$ be a contravariant functor from the category Sm/F of smooth schemes of finite type over a field F to the category of pointed spaces. For any $X \in Sm/F$ the two continuous maps*

$$|M(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \xrightarrow[i_1^*]{i_0^*} |M(\Delta^\bullet \times X)|$$

induced by the embeddings $X \xrightarrow[i_1: x \mapsto 1 \times x]{i_0: x \mapsto 0 \times x} \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ are homotopic and hence induce the same homomorphisms in homotopy groups.

Proof. Let \mathbf{I}_\bullet denote the simplicial set corresponding to the poset $\{0 < 1\}$ (i.e. n -simplices of \mathbf{I}_\bullet are nondecreasing sequences $j_0 \leq j_1 \leq \dots \leq j_n$ ($j_k \in \{0 < 1\}$)). We construct explicitly a simplicial homotopy

$$\mathbf{I} \times |M(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| = |\mathbf{I}_\bullet \times M(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \xrightarrow{H} |M(\Delta^\bullet \times X)|$$

setting $H_n(j \times m) = (f_j \times 1_X)^*(m)$ ($j \in \mathbf{I}_n, m \in M(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$), where $f_j: \Delta^n \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1$ is the linear morphism sending the k -th vertex $v_k \in \Delta^n$ to $v_k \times j_k \in \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1$. \square

Remark 7.1.1. *The explicit form of the above homotopy shows immediately that its composition with the map $|M(\Delta^\bullet \times X)| \xrightarrow{p^*} |M(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$ (where $p: \mathbb{A}^1 \times X \rightarrow X$ is the obvious projection) is the constant homotopy relating the identity endomorphism to itself.*

Lemma 7.1 easily implies the following proposition.

Proposition 7.2. *Let $X \mapsto \mathcal{M}(X)$ be a contravariant functor from the category Sm/F of smooth schemes of finite type over a field F to the category of prespectra. Then for any $X \in Sm/F$ the obvious morphism*

$$\mathcal{M}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) = |n \mapsto \mathcal{M}(\Delta^n \times X)| \xrightarrow{p^*} \mathcal{M}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X) = |n \mapsto \mathcal{M}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$$

induced by the projection $\mathbb{A}^1 \times X \xrightarrow{p} X$, is a weak equivalence of prespectra.

Proof. The embedding $i: X \xrightarrow{x \mapsto 0 \times x} \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ is right inverse to p and hence the induced morphism of prespectra i^* is left inverse to p^* . The composition $i \circ p: \mathbb{A}^1 \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ is algebraically homotopic to the identity endomorphism, i.e. there exists a morphism $H: \mathbb{A}^1 \times (\mathbb{A}^1 \times X) \xrightarrow{s \times t \times x \mapsto st \times x} \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ such that the restriction H_0 of H to $0 \times (\mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ equals $i \circ p$, whereas the restriction H_1 of H to $1 \times (\mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ equals the identity. Thus, Lemma 7.1 implies that the homomorphism in homotopy groups induced by $i \circ p$ equals the identity. \square

Proposition 7.2 does not apply to the prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta_X^\bullet)$ since the assignment $X \mapsto \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta_X^\bullet)$ is contravariant functorial only for flat morphisms. To prove the

homotopy invariance of the prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta_{\bullet}^{\bullet})$ we use a modification of a method developed by S. Bloch [B1].

For any $a \in \mathbb{A}^1(F)$ denote by $\mathcal{F}_a^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ the family of supports consisting of all closed subschemes of $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ which for any face $\Delta^m \subset \Delta^n$ intersect in codimension $\geq q$ the subschemes $\Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ and $\Delta^m \times a \times X$. Since, according to the definition, the inverse image of any $Y \in \mathcal{F}_a^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ under the closed embedding $i_a : \Delta^n \times X \xrightarrow{v \times x \mapsto v \times a \times x} \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ is in $\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times X)$ we have canonical morphisms of spaces and prespectra (specialization at a)

$$\begin{aligned} s_a &= i_a^* : |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_a^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \rightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)| \\ s_a &= i_a^* : \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}_a^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X). \end{aligned}$$

We refer the reader to §B.6 for a brief discussion of the Waldhausen construction of the simplicial set $S_{\bullet}^{\{X_i\}}(X) \equiv wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}^{\{X_i\}}(X))$ obtained from the Waldhausen category $\mathcal{CP}^{\{X_i\}}(X)$ of complexes of big vector bundles on X acyclic outside of the family of closed subschemes $\{X_i \subset X\}$. The geometric realization of this simplicial set is the first term of the Ω -prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^{\{X_i\}}(X)$. Thus, the spaces and prespectra above arise as geometric realizations of bisimplicial sets obtained by applying this construction to the cosimplicial schemes $\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X, \Delta^{\bullet} \times X$.

Assume now that we have two elements $a, b \in \mathbb{A}^1(F)$. Denote by $\mathcal{F}_{a,b}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ the family of supports consisting of all closed subschemes $Z \in \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$, whose inverse image under each of the morphisms

$$\Delta^n \times X \xrightarrow{f_j \times 1_X} \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X \xrightarrow{v \times \lambda \times x \mapsto v \times (1-\lambda)a + \lambda b \times x} \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$$

is in $\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times X)$. Here $j = (j_0 \leq j_1 \leq \dots \leq j_n)$, $j_k \in \{0 < 1\}$ and f_j is the morphism considered in the proof of Lemma 7.1; the second arrow is induced by the linear automorphism of \mathbb{A}^1 , taking 0 to a and 1 to b . Note that

$$\mathcal{F}_{a,b}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X) \subset \mathcal{F}_a^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X) \cap \mathcal{F}_b^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$$

and hence both specialization maps s_a, s_b are defined on $|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_{a,b}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$. Using the same simplicial homotopy as in the proof of Lemma 7.1 we get immediately the following result.

Lemma 7.3. *The specialization maps*

$$|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_{a,b}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s_a} \\ \xrightarrow{s_b} \end{array} |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)|$$

are homotopic.

The following lemma is easily proved by observing that $Y \in \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ is not in $\mathcal{F}_a^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ if and only if Y satisfies at least one of a finite number of proper, closed conditions (of improper intersection with some $\Delta^m \times a \times X$). We leave the proof to the reader.

Lemma 7.4. 1) Assume that $Y \in \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$. Then $Y \in \mathcal{F}_a^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ for all but finitely many $a \in \mathbb{A}^1(F)$.

2) Assume that $Y \in \mathcal{F}_a^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$. Then $Y \in \mathcal{F}_{a,b}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ for all but finitely many $b \in \mathbb{A}^1(F)$.

Lemmas 7.3 and 7.4 easily imply the following corollary.

Corollary 7.5. Let $T \subset S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ be a simplicial subset with only finitely many non-degenerate simplices. Then $T \subset S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_a^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ for all but finitely many a and hence for all but finitely many a we have a well defined specialization map

$$s_a : |T| \rightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_a^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)|.$$

Moreover, if F is infinite and if

$$s_b : |T| \rightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_b^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)|$$

is another specialization map defined on T , then these two maps are homotopic.

Proof. The first statement is obvious from Lemma 7.4. To prove the second, observe that since F is infinite there are elements $c \in \mathbb{A}^1(F)$ for which

$$T \subset S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_{a,c}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X) \cap S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_{b,c}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$$

and hence $s_a|_T \cong s_c|_T \cong s_b|_T$ according to Lemma 7.3. \square

We can now prove the main result of this section.

Theorem 7.6. Assume that the field F is infinite. For any $X \in \text{Sm}/F$ and any $p \geq 0$, the canonical morphism of prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X) \xrightarrow{p^*} \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X),$$

induced by the (flat) projection $\mathbb{A}^1 \times X \xrightarrow{p} X$, is a weak equivalence.

Proof. We have to show that the induced homomorphisms in homotopy groups

$$p^* : \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)|) \rightarrow \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|) \quad (7.6.1)$$

are isomorphisms. Corollary 7.5 shows that we have well-defined specialization homomorphisms on homotopy groups

$$s = s^X : \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|) \rightarrow \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)|),$$

and the composition

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)|) &\xrightarrow{p^*} \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|) \xrightarrow{s} \\ &\xrightarrow{s} \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)|) \end{aligned}$$

is obviously the identity. To show that the other composition is also the identity it suffices to consider elements coming from π_i of an appropriate $|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$. Making if necessary a translation we may even restrict our attention to elements coming from $\pi_i(|T|)$, where $T \subset S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ is a finitely generated simplicial subset. Set $Y = \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ and consider the flat morphism $m : \mathbb{A}^1 \times Y = \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X \xrightarrow{a \times b \times x \mapsto ab \times x} Y = \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$. A straightforward verification shows that the exact functor m^* takes $S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ to $S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times Y)$ and takes $S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ to $S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times Y)$. Moreover the following diagrams of spaces commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| & \xrightarrow{m^*} & |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times Y)| \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow s_1^Y \\ |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| & \xrightarrow{=} & |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times Y)| \\ \\ |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| & \xrightarrow{m^*} & |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times Y)| \\ s_0^X \downarrow & & \downarrow s_0^Y \\ |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times X)| & \xrightarrow{p^*} & |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times Y)|. \end{array}$$

Applying Corollary 7.5 to Y and using the above commutative diagrams we conclude that the restriction of $p^* \circ s_0^X$ to $|T|$ is homotopic to the identity map which concludes the proof. \square

Theorem 7.6 implies in particular the following extension of Theorem 6.1.

Corollary 7.7. *For any $n, q \geq 0$ the following sequence of Ω -prespectra is a homotopy fibration*

$$\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(z^q(\mathbb{A}^n, \bullet)). \quad (7.7.1)$$

More precisely the composition of the above maps is trivial and the induced map

$$\mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \text{fib}(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(z^q(\mathbb{A}^n, \bullet)))$$

is a weak equivalence.

Proof. As previously remarked in the proof of Proposition 5.4 (cf. [La], [B-L]), the canonical homomorphism

$$K_0^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow z^q(\mathbb{A}^n, m)$$

is an isomorphism. Thus the second arrow of (7.7.1) is the canonical morphism of prespectra associated to the simplicial prespectrum $m \mapsto \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^n)$ and the

composition of arrows is trivial. Observe that the projection $p : \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow \text{Spec } F$ gives us a commutative diagram all vertical arrows of which are weak equivalences,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{B}(z^q(F, \bullet)) \\ p^* \downarrow & & p^* \downarrow & & p^* \downarrow \\ \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^n) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^n) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{B}(z^q(\mathbb{A}^n, \bullet)). \end{array}$$

Since the top row is a homotopy fibration by Theorem 6.1, the bottom row is a homotopy fibration as well. \square

We conclude this section with few further remarks concerning the situation discussed above. For any $a \in \mathbb{A}^1(F)$ denote by $l_a : \mathbb{A}^1 \xrightarrow{t \mapsto t+a} \mathbb{A}^1$ the automorphism "translation by a ".

Lemma 7.8. *The associated map of spaces*

$$l_a^* : |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \rightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$$

is homotopic to the identity map.

Proof. Set $Y = \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ and denote by $l : \mathbb{A}^1 \times Y = \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 \times X$ the morphism taking $a \times b \times x$ to $(a+b) \times x$. A straightforward verification shows that l^* takes $|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$ to $|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_0^q, a}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times Y)|$. Since $s_0^Y l^* = id$, $s_a^Y l^* = l_a^*$ our statement follows from Lemma 7.3. \square

One derives easily from the above proof an explicit simplicial homotopy relating l_a^* and the identity map.

$$(7.10.0) \quad H_n(j \times m) = (f_j \times 1_X)^*(m) \quad (j \in I_n, m \in |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^p}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|)$$

where this time $f_j : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1$ is an automorphism given by the formula

$$(t_0, \dots, t_n) \times t \mapsto (t_0, \dots, t_n) \times (t_0 j_0 + \dots + t_n j_n) a + t.$$

The same simplicial homotopy may be used to prove the following result.

Lemma 7.9. *The map*

$$l_a^* : |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_0^q, a}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \rightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}_0^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$$

is homotopic to the natural embedding. \square

Applying Corollary 7.5 and Lemma 7.9, we conclude the following.

Corollary 7.10. *Assume that the field F is infinite. Then the natural embedding $|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \hookrightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$ is a weak equivalence.*

Proof. For any finitely generated simplicial subset $T \subset S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ one can find $a \in \mathbb{A}^1(F)$ such that $T \subset S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q_a}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$ and consider a map

$$|T| \hookrightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q_a}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \xrightarrow{l_a^*} |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|.$$

Lemma 7.9 implies that the resulting map is (up to homotopy) independent of the choice of a (cf. the proof of Corollary 7.5) and the composition

$$|T| \rightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \hookrightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$$

is homotopic to the realization of the given simplicial inclusion. In this way we get canonical homomorphisms $\pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|) \rightarrow \pi_i(|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|)$ inverse to the homomorphisms induced by the embedding $|S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)| \hookrightarrow |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)|$. \square

Remark 7.11 We'll show later (in Theorem 9.6) how to eliminate the assumption of infiniteness of the field F in the results of this and next section.

§8. THE Ω -PRESPECTRUM $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ AND SHEAVES WITH QUASIFINITE SUPPORT.

The purpose of this section is to demonstrate that the Ω -prespectra $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^{\bullet})$ can be replaced up to weak equivalence by the Ω -prespectra $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q)$. Here, $\mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ denotes the family of supports on $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ consisting of all closed subschemes quasifinite over Δ^n . A major advantage of such a replacement is that $X \mapsto \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q \times X)$ (as defined later in this section) is a well defined contravariant functor on the category Sm/F .

The technique we employ is borrowed from [Su] where it is shown that if Bloch's condition on codimension q cycles on $\Delta^n \times X$ that the cycles have good intersection with all faces is replaced (for q less than or equal to the dimension of X) by the stronger condition that the cycles be equidimensional over Δ^n then the resulting complex is weakly equivalent to Bloch's complex $z^q(X, \bullet)$.

Throughout this section the field F is assumed to be infinite.

We begin by recalling the key technical "moving" result which permits such a replacement.

Theorem 8.1 [Su]. *Let S be an affine scheme, let further V be a closed subscheme in $\Delta^n \times S$ and let t be a nonnegative integer with the property $\dim V \leq n + t$. Assume that we are given an effective divisor $Z \subset \Delta^n$ and an S -morphism $\psi : Z \times S \rightarrow \Delta^n \times S$. Then there exists an S -morphism $\phi : \Delta^n \times S \rightarrow \Delta^n \times S$ such that*

- (1) $\phi|_{Z \times S} = \psi$
- (2) *The fibers of the projection $\phi^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \Delta^n$ over points of $\Delta^n \setminus Z$ are of dimension $\leq t$.*

Let $\phi_\bullet : \Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q$ be a family of \mathbb{A}^q -morphisms such that for every strictly increasing map $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\phi_m} & \Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ \theta_* \times 1 \downarrow & & \theta_* \times 1 \downarrow \\ \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\phi_n} & \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \end{array}$$

commutes. In this situation we will say that ϕ_\bullet is a pseudo endomorphism of the cosimplicial scheme $\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q$. Denote by $\phi \mathcal{F}^q$ resp $\phi \mathcal{Q}$ the family of supports on $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ consisting of those $Y \in \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp. $Y \in \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$) whose inverse image under ϕ_n still belongs to $\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp. to $\mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$). For each n , the morphism ϕ_n defines a map

$$\phi_n^* : |S_\bullet^{\phi \mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \rightarrow |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)|.$$

These maps are compatible with the maps induced by the strictly increasing $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ and hence give a map on Segal realizations

$$\| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\phi \mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \xrightarrow{\phi^*} \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|.$$

In the same way we get a map

$$\| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\phi \mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \xrightarrow{\phi^*} \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|.$$

Using Theorem 8.1, we establish the existence of pseudo endomorphisms transporting a finite family $\{Y_i^n\} \subset \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ to a family of subschemes quasi-finite over Δ^n .

Proposition 8.2. *Assume that we are given an integer $N \geq 0$ and for each $0 \leq n \leq N$ a finite subfamily $\{Y_i^n\} \subset \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$. Then there exists a pseudo endomorphism $\phi_\bullet : \Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q$ such that*

$$\phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n) \in \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q) \quad \forall \quad 0 \leq n \leq N, \forall i$$

and, in particular, $Y_i^n \in \phi \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$.

Proof. We may assume obviously that for any strictly increasing map $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ ($0 \leq m \leq n \leq N$) and for any i the scheme $(\theta_* \times 1_{\mathbb{A}^q})^{-1}(Y_i^n)$ is a member of the family $\{Y_j^m\}$. We proceed to construct $\phi_n : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ which satisfy the following properties

- (1) The following diagrams (in which $\delta_i : [n-1] \rightarrow [n]$ ($0 \leq i \leq n$) is the strictly increasing map missing i) commute

$$(8.3.0) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^{n-1} \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n-1}} & \Delta^{n-1} \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ (\delta_i)_* \times 1 \downarrow & & (\delta_i)_* \times 1 \downarrow \\ \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\phi_n} & \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q. \end{array}$$

- (2) If $n \leq N$ then $\phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n) \in \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q) \quad \forall i$.

Assume that we have already constructed $\phi_0, \dots, \phi_{n-1}$ which satisfy the above properties. Commutativity of diagrams (8.3.0) determines the morphism ϕ_n on each of the faces $\Delta_i^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \subset \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ ($\Delta_i^n \subset \Delta^n$ is the divisor given by the equation $t_i = 0$). Moreover the inductive assumption implies that these data are compatible one with another and define a morphism $\psi : \partial\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$, where $\partial\Delta^n \subset \Delta^n$ is the divisor given by the equation $t_0 \cdot \dots \cdot t_n = 0$. According to Theorem 8.1 we may extend ψ to a morphism $\phi_n : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$, so that the projection $\phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n) \rightarrow \Delta^n$ is quasifinite outside $\partial\Delta^n$. However, over $\partial\Delta^n$ the above projection is quasifinite according to the induction assumption. Thus $\phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n)$ is quasifinite over Δ^n . \square

The following is an immediate corollary of Proposition 8.2.

Corollary 8.3. *For any compact subset $K \subset \|\ n \mapsto |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|\$, there exists a pseudo endomorphism ϕ_{\bullet} such that $K \subset \|\ n \mapsto |S_{\bullet}^{\phi_{\bullet}, \mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|\$ and $\phi^*(K) \subset \|\ n \mapsto |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|\$.*

Our next objective is to show that the embeddings of K and $\phi^*(K)$ in Corollary 8.3 above are homotopic. To do so, we repeat the argument of Proposition 8.2 to construct a homotopy.

By a homotopy between ϕ_{\bullet} and the identity endomorphism we mean a pseudo endomorphism

$$\Phi_{\bullet} : \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$$

of the cosimplicial scheme $\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$ such that the following diagrams (in which i_0 and i_1 denote closed embeddings defined by points $0, 1 \in \mathbb{A}^1$) commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\phi_{\bullet}} & \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ i_0 \downarrow & & i_0 \downarrow \\ \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\bullet}} & \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{=} & \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ i_1 \downarrow & & i_1 \downarrow \\ \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\bullet}} & \Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q. \end{array}$$

For a homotopy Φ_{\bullet} as above let ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)$) be a family of supports on $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$, consisting of those closed subschemes $Y \in \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp., $Y \in \mathcal{Q}((\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1) \times \mathbb{A}^q)$) whose inverse image under any morphism of the form $\Phi_n \circ (f_j \times 1_{\mathbb{A}^q}) : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$ (here $j = (j_0 \leq j_1 \leq \dots \leq j_n)$ $j_i \in \{0 < 1\}$ is a nondecreasing sequence and f_j is a morphism defined in the proof of Lemma 7.1) belongs to $\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp. to $\mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$).

Let ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$) denote a family of supports on $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$, consisting of those closed subschemes Y , whose inverse image under the projection $p : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ is in ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp. is in ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)$).

Proposition 8.4. *Assume that we are given an integer $N \geq 0$ and for each $0 \leq n \leq N$ a finite subfamily $\{Y_i^n\} \subset {}_\phi\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp. $\{Y_i^n\} \subset {}_\phi\mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$). Then there exists a homotopy $\Phi_\bullet : \Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$ between ϕ_\bullet and the identity endomorphism such that $Y_i^n \in {}_\Phi\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ (resp. $Y_i^n \in {}_\Phi\mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$).*

Proof. We may assume obviously that for any strictly increasing map $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ ($0 \leq m \leq n \leq N$) and for any i the scheme $(\theta_* \times 1_{\mathbb{A}^q})^{-1}(Y_i^n)$ is a member of the family $\{Y_j^m\}$. We proceed to construct $\Phi_n : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$ which satisfy the following properties

- (1) The following diagrams (in which $\delta_i : [n-1] \rightarrow [n]$ ($0 \leq i \leq n$) is the strictly increasing map missing i) commute

$$(8.4.0) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^{n-1} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{n-1}} & \Delta^{n-1} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ (\delta_i)_* \times 1 \downarrow & & (\delta_i)_* \times 1 \downarrow \\ \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\Phi_n} & \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q. \end{array}$$

- (2) The following diagrams commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\phi_n} & \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ i_0 \downarrow & & i_0 \downarrow \\ \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\Phi_n} & \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{=} & \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \\ i_1 \downarrow & & i_1 \downarrow \\ \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q & \xrightarrow{\Phi_n} & \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q. \end{array}$$

- (3) If $n \leq N$ then for any i the projection $\Phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n \times \mathbb{A}^1) \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1$ is quasifinite over $\Delta^n \times (\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus \{0, 1\})$.

The construction of Φ 's repeats word by word the construction of ϕ 's in the proof of Proposition 8.2 and we skip the obvious details.

In case of the family of supports \mathcal{Q} we can say moreover that the projection $\Phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n \times \mathbb{A}^1) \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1$ is quasifinite over all $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1$ (over $\Delta^n \times \{0, 1\}$ it is quasifinite since $Y_i^n \in {}_\phi\mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$). This implies readily that the inverse image of $\Phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n \times \mathbb{A}^1)$ under the morphism $f_j \times 1 : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$ is quasifinite over Δ^n , i.e. $Y_i^n \in {}_\Phi\mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$, which finishes the proof in this case.

In the case of the family of supports \mathcal{F}^q , one readily verifies that the inverse image of $\Phi_n^{-1}(Y_i^n \times \mathbb{A}^1)$ under the morphism $f_j \times 1 : \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q$ is of codimension $\geq q$. Since the pull back of this scheme under the morphism $\Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^q \xrightarrow{\theta_* \times 1} \Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ corresponding to the strictly increasing map $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ may be obtained in a similar way from $((\theta_* \times 1_{\mathbb{A}^q})^{-1}Y_i^n) \times \mathbb{A}^1$ we conclude that $(\Phi_n \circ (f_j \times 1))^{-1}(Y_i^n) \in \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ i.e. $Y_i^n \in {}_\Phi\mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$. \square

Two maps between pointed spaces $(X, x_0) \xrightarrow[g]{f} (Y, y_0)$ are weakly homotopic if their restrictions to any compact subspace $K \subset X$, containing x_0 are related by a (base point preserving) homotopy. Proposition 8.4 leads to the following important result about pseudo endomorphisms.

Proposition 8.5. *Let ϕ_\bullet be a pseudo endomorphism of the cosimplicial scheme $\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q$. Then the morphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} & \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\phi^{\mathcal{F}^q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \xrightarrow{\phi^*} \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \\ & \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\phi^{\mathcal{Q}}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \xrightarrow{\phi^*} \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \end{aligned}$$

are weakly homotopic to the canonical inclusion maps.

Proof. Let Φ_\bullet be a homotopy between ϕ_\bullet and the identity endomorphism. Associating to every pair $j \times m \in \mathbb{I}_n \times |S_\bullet^{\Phi^{\mathcal{F}^q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)|$ the element $(\Phi_n \circ (f_j \times 1_{\mathbb{A}^q}))^*(m) \in |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)|$, we get a sequence of maps $H_n : \mathbb{I}_n \times |S_\bullet^{\Phi^{\mathcal{F}^q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \rightarrow |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)|$ which are compatible with maps of the corresponding spaces defined by strictly increasing $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ and hence define a map on Segal realizations

$$\| \mathbb{I}_\bullet \times (n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\Phi^{\mathcal{F}^q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)|) \| \xrightarrow{H} \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|.$$

Since for any simplicial space Z_\bullet the obvious embeddings

$$\| Z_\bullet \| \rightrightarrows \| \mathbb{I}_\bullet \times Z_\bullet \|$$

defined by points 0 and 1 are homotopic, we conclude the commutativity up to homotopy of the following diagrams.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\Phi^{\mathcal{F}^q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| & \xrightarrow{i_0^*} & \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \\ \downarrow i_1^* & & \downarrow \phi^* \\ \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| & \xrightarrow{=} & \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \\ \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\Phi^{\mathcal{Q}}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| & \xrightarrow{i_0^*} & \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\phi^{\mathcal{Q}}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \\ \downarrow i_1^* & & \downarrow \phi^* \\ \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| & \xrightarrow{=} & \| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \end{array}$$

Observe that the compositions $p \circ i_0$ and $p \circ i_1$ coincide with the identity morphism. Thus, we conclude that ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q) \subset {}_{\phi} \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ and the restriction of ϕ^* to $\| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\Phi^{\mathcal{F}^q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|$ is homotopic to the inclusion map $\| n \mapsto |{}_{\Phi} \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \hookrightarrow \| n \mapsto |{}_{\phi} \mathcal{F}^q(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|$. Similarly, ${}_{\Phi} \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q) \subset {}_{\phi} \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ and the restriction of ϕ^* to $\| n \mapsto |S_\bullet^{\Phi^{\mathcal{Q}}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|$ is homotopic to the inclusion map $\| n \mapsto |{}_{\Phi} \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \hookrightarrow \| n \mapsto |{}_{\phi} \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|$.

The proof is now complete by appealing to Proposition 8.4 \square

The preceding results in conjunction with Theorem 7.6 now provide us with the following theorem.

Theorem 8.6. *The embedding of Ω -prespectra*

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q) \hookleftarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet})$$

are weak equivalences.

Proof. Theorem 7.6 asserts that the right embedding is a weak equivalence. Corollary 8.3 and Proposition 8.5 show easily that the embedding of spaces

$$\| n \mapsto |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \| \hookrightarrow \| n \mapsto |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \|$$

is a weak equivalence. Since the natural projection from the Segal realization to the usual one is also an equivalence, we conclude that the embedding

$$| n \mapsto |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| | = |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q)| \hookrightarrow | n \mapsto |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)| | = |S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times \mathbb{A}^q)|$$

is a weak equivalence as well. \square

We are going to change our notations slightly. For any schemes $X, S \in Sm/F$ denote by $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q},S}(X)$ the K -theory prespectrum of the scheme $S \times X$ with family of supports $\mathcal{Q}_X(S \times X)$ consisting of all closed subschemes quasi-finite over X , and by $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q},S}(X)$ denote the free abelian group generated by closed integral subschemes $Z \subset X \times S$, which are quasifinite and dominant over some connected component of X . The presheaf $X \mapsto \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q},S}(X)$ is an étale sheaf with transfers in the sense of Voevodsky [V1]. This is a special case of the sheaf of equidimensional cycles studied in [F-V].

Lemma 8.7. 1) *For any $X, S \in Sm/F$ there exists a natural surjective homomorphism $K_0^{\mathcal{Q},S}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q},S}(X)$.*

2) *In case $X = \mathbb{A}^n$ the above homomorphism is an isomorphism.*

Proof. The K -groups $K_*^{\mathcal{Q},S}(X)$ coincide with the K -groups of an abelian category \mathcal{M} , consisting of coherent sheaves \mathcal{F} on $S \times X$ such that $Supp \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{Q}_X(S \times X)$ - see [TT]. Let \mathcal{M}' denote the Serre subcategory of \mathcal{M} consisting of sheaves $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{M}$ whose support is not dominant over a component of X . The quotient abelian category \mathcal{M}/\mathcal{M}' may be identified with $\coprod_z Mfl(\mathcal{O}_z)$, where Mfl stands for the category of modules of finite length and z in the coproduct runs throughout the set of generic points of closed integral subschemes $Z \subset S \times X$, which are quasifinite and dominant over a component of X . According to the devissage Theorem [Q2] the group $K_0(\coprod_z Mfl(\mathcal{O}_z))$ coincides with $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q},S}(X)$, which immediately provides us with the desired natural surjective homomorphism.

To show that this homomorphism is an isomorphism in case $X = \mathbb{A}^n$ one has to show that in this case the embedding $\mathcal{M}' \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ induces a zero map on K_0 -groups. The proof of this last fact is based on the use of the linear version of Quillen's trick and proceeds as follows - cf. [La] proof of Theorem 1.2.

Let M be a coherent sheaf on $\mathbb{A}^n \times S$ whose support $Z = Supp M$ is quasifinite but not dominant over \mathbb{A}^n . Denote by Y the closure of the image of Z in \mathbb{A}^n .

Since $\dim Y < n$ there exists a non-zero polynomial $P \in F[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ vanishing on Y . Making a change of variables we may even assume that P is monic in X_n . Denote by $p : \mathbb{A}^n \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{n-1} \times S$ the projection onto the first $n-1$ coordinates. Since a sufficiently high power of P annihilates M , we conclude easily that $p_*(M)$ is a coherent sheaf on $\mathbb{A}^{n-1} \times S$, with support quasifinite over \mathbb{A}^{n-1} . Multiplication by X_n determines an endomorphism α of $p_*(M)$. Finally we use the well-known characteristic exact sequence of an endomorphism (see [Ba], ch 12)

$$0 \rightarrow p^*(p_*(M)) \xrightarrow{X_n - p^*(\alpha)} p^*(p_*(M)) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

to conclude that $[M] = [p^*(p_*(M))] - [p^*(p_*(M))] = 0 \in K_0(\mathcal{M})$. \square

Lemma 8.7.1. *Let $S, S' \in \text{Sm}/F$ be equidimensional schemes with $\dim S' < \dim S$. Let further $X \in \text{Sm}/F$ be a scheme and $f : X \times S' \rightarrow X \times S$ be a quasifinite morphism over X . Then the induced homomorphism*

$$K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X) \xrightarrow{f^*} K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(X)$$

is trivial.

Proof. We may obviously assume that X is irreducible. As was noted above the group $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X)$ coincides with $K_0(\mathcal{M})$, where \mathcal{M} is the abelian category of coherent sheaves on $X \times S$ with support quasifinite over X - see [TT]. For any $M \in \mathcal{M}$ denote by $[M]$ its class in $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X) = K_0(\mathcal{M})$. To compute the image of $[M]$ under f^* one should consider a resolution

$$0 \leftarrow M \leftarrow P_0 \leftarrow P_1 \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow P_n \leftarrow 0$$

of M by vector bundles, apply f^* to P_\bullet and take the alternating sum of classes of the homology sheaves of $f^*(P_\bullet)$. In other words the inverse image is given by the usual *Tor*-formula

$$f^*([M]) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i [Tor_i^{\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S'}, M)].$$

Let $Z' \subset X \times S'$ be a closed integral subscheme quasifinite and dominant over X , let z' be the generic point of Z' and let $z = f(z')$ denote the image of z' in $X \times S$. The multiplicity with which Z' appears in the image of $f^*([M])$ in $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(X)$ coincides with

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i l_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times S', z'}}(Tor_i^{\mathcal{O}_{X \times S}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S'}, M)_{z'}) = \\ & = [F(z') : F(z)] \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i l_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times S, z}}(Tor_i^{\mathcal{O}_{X \times S, z}}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times S', z'}, M_z)). \end{aligned}$$

The last expression is zero since

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{O}_{X \times S', z'} + \dim M_z &\leq \dim X + \dim S' - \dim Z' + \dim \text{Supp} M - \dim Z = \\ &= \dim S' + \dim \text{Supp} M - \dim X \leq \dim S' < \dim S = \dim X + \dim S - \dim Z = \\ &= \dim \mathcal{O}_{X \times S, z} \end{aligned}$$

- see [Se], ch 5, §3 .

□

Note that, for any S , $X \mapsto \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X)$ is a contravariant functor from Sm/F to the category of prespectra. This implies in particular that for any cosimplicial scheme X^\bullet the prespectra $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X^n)$ form a simplicial prespectrum and we may set (as always) $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X^\bullet) = |n \mapsto \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X^n)|$. Thus the Ω -prespectrum which we previously denoted by $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q)$ will now be denoted by $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet)$.

Note further that every quasifinite morphism $S' \rightarrow S$ defines a natural (in X) morphism of prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$$

In particular we have a natural (in X) morphism of prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X).$$

corresponding to the embedding $i_0 : \mathbb{A}^q \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1} = \mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^1$ defined by the point $0 \in \mathbb{A}^1$.

Setting $C_n(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, S})(X) = \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(\Delta^n \times X)$ we get a simplicial sheaf $C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, S})$. In view of Lemma 8.7, the usual construction (cf. §B.2) provides us with a canonical morphism of prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(\text{Spec} F)).$$

Lemma 8.7.1 shows that the composition

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(\text{Spec} F))$$

is trivial.

Lemma 8.8. *Let $\mathcal{Q}_0(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^{q+1})$ denote the family of supports on $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$ consisting of those closed subschemes $Y \in \mathcal{Q}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^{q+1})$ whose intersection with $\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}^{q+1}(\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q)$. Then natural morphisms of prespectra*

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}_0, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet)$$

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}_0, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q)$$

are weak equivalences.

Proof. Essentially the same argument as in the proof of Corollary 7.10 establishes that the first embedding is a weak equivalence. To show that the second morphism is a weak equivalence we note that it coincides with the composition

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}_0, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}_0^{q+1}}(\mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \Delta^\bullet) \xrightarrow{s_0} \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q)$$

where the first arrow is induced by the obvious inclusion of families of supports and the second arrow is the specialization at 0 morphism considered in §7. The first equivalence of the present Lemma together with Corollary 7.10 imply that the first arrow above is a weak equivalence, whereas Theorem 7.6 in conjunction with Corollary 7.10 show that the second arrow is an equivalence as well. \square

Theorem 8.9. *The sequence of maps*

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(F))$$

is a homotopy fibration.

Proof. By Lemma 8.8, it suffices to show that the sequence

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}_0, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(F))$$

is a homotopy fibration. Consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}_0, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(F)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{K}^{q+1}(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^q) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{B}(z^q(\mathbb{A}^q, \bullet)). \end{array}$$

By Lemma 8.8, the left vertical map is a weak equivalence, Theorem 8.6 implies that the middle vertical arrow is a weak equivalence, and [Su] verifies that the right vertical arrow is also a weak equivalence. Since the bottom row is a homotopy fibration by Corollary 7.7, the top row is likewise a homotopy fibration. \square

The embedding $\mathbb{A}^q \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$, used above to define the morphism of prespectra $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet)$ is by no means essential for our construction. The following result shows that we can replace it by any other coordinate embedding.

Lemma 8.10. *Let $i, i' : \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$ be two coordinate embeddings (i.e. embeddings of the form $(x_1, \dots, x_q) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, x_q)$). For any scheme $X \in Sm/F$ the corresponding morphisms of prespectra $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ are homotopic. Moreover the corresponding homotopy becomes constant being composed with the morphism $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X))$ and hence the resulting morphisms*

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \text{fib}\{\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X))\}$$

are also homotopic.

Proof. It suffices to consider the case when the corresponding indices k differ by 1. In this case one checks easily that the morphism $\mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1} \times \mathbb{A}^1$ $(x, t) \mapsto (t \cdot i(x) + (1-t) \cdot i'(x), t)$ is quasifinite and our statement follows from the following (more general) fact.

Lemma 8.10.1. *Let $i, i' : \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$ be two quasifinite morphisms for which the morphism*

$$I : \mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \quad (x, t) \mapsto (t \cdot i(x) + (1-t) \cdot i'(x), t)$$

is quasifinite as well. Then for any scheme $X \in \text{Sm}/F$ the corresponding morphisms of prespectra $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ are canonically homotopic and the corresponding homotopy becomes trivial being composed with the morphism $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X))$.

Proof. Consider the following diagram of prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X \times \mathbb{A}^1) \rightrightarrows \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X).$$

Here the first arrow is induced by the morphism $\mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1} \quad (x, t) \mapsto t \cdot i(x) + (1-t) \cdot i'(x)$, and the last two arrows are pull-backs corresponding to closed embeddings $X \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{A}^1$ defined by closed points $0, 1 \in \mathbb{A}^1$. Now it suffices to note that the two morphisms in question coincide with the top and bottom compositions of the above morphisms and use Lemma 7.1. The fact that the resulting homotopy becomes trivial being composed with $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X))$ follows easily from the explicit form of the homotopy, using Lemma 8.7.1. \square

Consider in particular the special case where $i = i_q, i' = i_{q-1}$ are two coordinate embeddings (so that i^* is the standard morphism used before). Let F_t denote the homotopy relating the morphisms i_q^* and i_{q-1}^* . In §14 we will need the following property of this homotopy.

Lemma 8.10.2. *The homotopy F_t becomes constant being composed with the morphism $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q-1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$.*

Proof. Note that the composition

$$\mathbb{A}^{q-1} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^1 \xrightarrow{(x, t) \mapsto ti(x) + (1-t)i'(x)} \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$$

coincides with the composition $\mathbb{A}^{q-1} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{A}^{q-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$. This implies readily the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X \times \mathbb{A}^1) & \xrightarrow{i_0^*, i_1^*} & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q-1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) & \xrightarrow{p^*} & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q-1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X \times \mathbb{A}^1) & \xrightarrow{i_0^*, i_1^*} & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q-1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X). \end{array}$$

Our result follows now from Remark 7.1.1 \square

§9. TRANSFERS IN HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF
PRESPECTRA $\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ AND $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$.

In this section we define transfers in the homotopy groups of the prespectra in the title of the section corresponding to finite flat morphisms. This construction will be crucial in §11. Here we use it to extend the results of the two previous sections to the case of finite fields.

Let $p : D \rightarrow S$ be a finite flat morphism of schemes. Consider the functor $p_* : \mathcal{P}(Sch/D) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Sch/S)$. This functor is defined uniquely up to a unique isomorphism, but not quite uniquely as yet. To make it absolutely well-defined we have to fix models for all schemes $S' \times_S D$ ($S' \in Sch/S$). As soon as these choices are made the required big vector bundle is defined uniquely by the formula $p_*(P)(S') = P(D \times_S S')$. Here $P : Sch/D \rightarrow Ab$ is a big vector bundle on the site Sch/D and the resulting sheaf of \mathcal{O} -modules on the site Sch/S is a big vector bundle since the morphism $p : D \rightarrow S$ is finite and flat. Let now $S' \rightarrow S$ be a scheme of finite type over S . Proceeding in the same way as above we may consider the functor $p'_* : \mathcal{P}(Sch/D \times_S S') \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Sch/S')$. Note however that by now we don't need to make any choices, since for any S''/S' the scheme $S'' \times_S D$ already fixed above may (and will) be chosen as the model for $(D \times_S S') \times_{S'} S''$. With this agreement we see immediately that the following statement holds.

Lemma 9.1. *Consider a Cartesian diagram of schemes as above*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D' = D \times_S S' & \longrightarrow & D \\ p' \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ S' & \longrightarrow & S. \end{array}$$

Then the following diagram of functors strictly commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}(Sch/D) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & \mathcal{P}(Sch/D') \\ p_* \downarrow & & p'_* \downarrow \\ \mathcal{P}(Sch/S) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & \mathcal{P}(Sch/S'). \end{array}$$

Here the horizontal arrows are the inverse image (restriction of the domain) functors and the vertical arrows are the direct image functors as fixed above.

□

We shall use the notation $Tr_{D/S}$ for the functors p_*, p'_* introduced above. Lemma 9.1 implies immediately the following corollary

Corollary 9.2. *Let $\theta : [m] \rightarrow [n]$ be a non-decreasing map and let the same letter θ be used to denote the corresponding morphism of schemes $\Delta^m \rightarrow \Delta^n$. For any $q \geq 0$ the following diagram of functors strictly commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}(Sch/\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \times D) & \xrightarrow{\theta^*} & \mathcal{P}(Sch/\Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^q \times D) \\ Tr_{D/S} \downarrow & & Tr_{D/S} \downarrow \\ \mathcal{P}(Sch/\Delta^n \times \mathbb{A}^q \times S) & \xrightarrow{\theta^*} & \mathcal{P}(Sch/\Delta^m \times \mathbb{A}^q \times S). \end{array}$$

□

Corollary 9.2 implies readily that for any $q \geq 0$ we get natural morphisms of simplicial prespectra (where in the second case we assume that the scheme S , and hence also D , is equidimensional)

$$\begin{aligned} Tr_{D/S} : \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times D) &\rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S) \\ Tr_{D/S} : \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times D) &\rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times S). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover one checks easily that if we change the choices for the fiber products which were made to produce the above map then the corresponding maps

$$Tr_{D/S} : \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times S), Tr_{D/S} : \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times D) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times S)$$

are replaced by homotopic ones and, in particular, the induced homomorphisms in homotopy groups are independent of the choices made. We keep the same notation $Tr_{D/S}$ for the maps in homotopy groups of the above prespectra induced by the morphisms of prespectra $Tr_{D/S}$.

In case of the prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X)$, which depends contravariantly functorially on X , the transfer maps are compatible with pull backs. The following statement follows immediately from Lemma 9.1.

Lemma 9.3. *Let $f : S' \rightarrow S$ be a scheme of finite type over S . Consider the Cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D' = D \times_S S' & \xrightarrow{f_D} & D \\ p' \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ S' & \xrightarrow{f} & S. \end{array}$$

Then the following diagram of simplicial prespectra commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times D) & \xrightarrow{f_D^*} & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times D') \\ Tr_{D/S} \downarrow & & Tr_{D'/S'} \downarrow \\ \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S'). \end{array}$$

Proposition 9.4. *Assume that the vector bundle $p_*(\mathcal{O}_D)$ is a free \mathcal{O}_S -module of rank n . Then the compositions*

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S)) &\xrightarrow{p^*} \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times D)) \xrightarrow{Tr_{D/S}} \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S)) \\ \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times S)) &\xrightarrow{p^*} \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times D)) \xrightarrow{Tr_{D/S}} \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^q(\Delta^\bullet \times S)) \end{aligned}$$

coincide with multiplication by n .

Proof. This follows easily from the Waldhausen Additivity Theorem [Wa] in view of the fact that the composition functor $p_* \circ p^*$ is naturally isomorphic to the direct sum of n copies of the identity functor.

As a first application of the existence of the transfer maps we show that the results of the previous two sections remain valid over finite fields. To do this, we need one more elementary technical result.

Lemma 9.5. *Let E/F be an algebraic extension of fields. Then for any scheme $X \in Sm/F$ we have natural isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} K_i^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X_E) &= \varinjlim_L K_i^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X_L) \\ K_i^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X_E) &= \varinjlim_L K_i^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X_L) \end{aligned}$$

where L runs through all finite subextensions of E/F .

□

Theorem 9.6. *All the results of §7 and §8 (in particular, Theorems 7.6, 8.6, 8.9) are valid over finite fields.*

Proof. We only show how to extend Theorem 7.6 to the case of finite fields, other results are extended in the same way. Let F be a finite field and let X/F be a smooth scheme over F . We have to show that the homomorphisms

$$K_i^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \xrightarrow{p^*} K_i^q(\Delta^\bullet \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times X)$$

are isomorphisms. We shall show that these maps are injective, surjectivity is proved similarly. Assume that $a \in K_i^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ is in the kernel of p^* . For any infinite algebraic extension E/F the image of a in $K_i^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X_E)$ is trivial in view of Theorem 7.6. We conclude further from Lemma 9.5 that there exists a finite subextension $F \subset L \subset E$ such that a dies in $K_i^q(\Delta^\bullet \times X_L)$ and hence is killed by $[L : F]$ according to Proposition 9.4. Finally for any prime integer l we can find an infinite extension E/F with Galois group $Gal(E/F) = \mathbb{Z}_l$, in which case the degree $[L : F]$ is a power of l (for any finite subextension L). Thus a is killed by a sufficiently high power of an arbitrary prime integer and hence $a = 0$.

§10. PSEUDO PRETHEORIES.

Vladimir Voevodsky has introduced the concept of a pretheory which has proved extremely useful in the study of several problems. A pretheory on the category Sm/F is a contravariant functor which has well-behaved transfers. A key property of a homotopy invariant pretheory \mathcal{F} is the fact the restriction map $\mathcal{F}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(F(S))$ is injective for any smooth affine irreducible semilocal scheme S with field of rational functions $F(S)$; in particular, \mathcal{F} vanishes on such semilocal schemes whenever it vanishes on all fields.

In order to apply this to extend the fibration sequence of Theorem 6.1 from fields to semilocal schemes, we need a minor modification of Voevodsky's pretheories, for as we shall see in the next section the functors $X \mapsto \pi_n(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X))$ are not quite pretheories. The purpose of this section is to introduce the slightly weaker notion of a pseudo pretheory and to verify that minor modifications of Voevodsky's arguments imply that the above injectivity property remains valid for such pseudo pretheories.

We say that a contravariant functor \mathcal{F} from the category of smooth schemes over a given field F to abelian groups is a homotopy invariant pseudo pretheory if \mathcal{F} satisfies the following properties:

- (1) The functor \mathcal{F} is homotopy invariant.
- (2) For any smooth affine curve X/S and any effective Cartier divisor $D \subset X$ finite and surjective over S we have a canonical homomorphism $Tr_D : \mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(S)$. If $D \subset X$ is the graph of some section $i : S \rightarrow X$, then $Tr_D = F(i)$. Moreover these transfer homomorphisms are compatible with pull-backs.
- (3) $Tr_D + Tr_{D'} = Tr_{D \cdot D'}$ whenever the restriction of the line bundle I_D to D' is trivial.

A pseudo pretheory is a pretheory (as defined by Voevodsky) provided that it satisfies the above conditions with the last strengthened by requiring $Tr_D + Tr_{D'} = Tr_{D \cdot D'}$ for any pair of divisors D, D' .

As always we extend canonically all functors defined on the category Sm/F to the wider category of appropriate pro-schemes (which includes at least all semilocalizations of all smooth schemes) by taking direct limits. The above properties obviously remain true after such extension as well.

Our first proposition verifies that the transfers on a pseudo pretheory \mathcal{F} are sufficiently well behaved to give an action of relative 0-cycles on $\mathcal{F}(S)$ for S semilocal.

Proposition 10.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a homotopy invariant pseudo pretheory and let S/F be a smooth connected semilocal scheme. Let further X/S be a smooth affine curve over S . Then there exists a natural pairing*

$$\mathcal{F}(X) \otimes C_0(X/S) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}} \mathcal{F}(S)$$

which is uniquely characterized by the formula $Tr(f \otimes c(D)) = Tr_D(f)$ for any $f \in \mathcal{F}(X)$ and any effective Cartier divisor $D \subset X$ finite and surjective over S , where $c(D) \in C_0(X/S)$ denotes the Weil divisor corresponding to the Cartier divisor D . Moreover this pairing defines a pairing

$$\mathcal{F}(X) \otimes H_0(X/S) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(S).$$

The group $C_0(X/S)$ above denotes the free abelian group generated by closed integral subschemes $D \subset X$ finite and surjective over S , and $H_0(X/S)$ stands for the corresponding singular homology group - see [SV-1] for the explicit definitions.

Proof. Observe that for the semilocal scheme S the assumptions of (3) are always satisfied, since in this case the scheme D' is also semilocal and hence $Pic(D') = 0$.

This shows that $Tr_{D \cdot D'} = Tr_D + Tr_{D'} : \mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(S) \quad \forall D, D'$. Thus the pairing $(f, D) \mapsto Tr_D(f)$ is bilinear and hence factors to define the pairing in question (since $C_0(X/S)$ is precisely the group completion of the abelian monoid of effective Cartier divisors finite and surjective over S). Assume now that $D \subset X \times \mathbb{A}^1$ is an effective Cartier divisor finite and surjective over $S \times \mathbb{A}^1$. Denote by $D_0, D_1 \subset X$ the effective Cartier divisors (finite and surjective over S) obtained as pull-backs of D under the two standard embeddings $i_0, i_1 : S \hookrightarrow S \times \mathbb{A}^1$. Let $f \in \mathcal{F}(X) = \mathcal{F}(X \times \mathbb{A}^1)$ be an arbitrary element. The compatibility of transfers with pull-backs shows that the pull-backs of $Tr_D(f) \in \mathcal{F}(S \times \mathbb{A}^1) = \mathcal{F}(S)$ under the embeddings i_0 and i_1 are equal to $Tr_{D_0}(f)$ and $Tr_{D_1}(f)$ respectively. In view of the homotopy invariance of the functor \mathcal{F} these pull-backs are the same. Thus $Tr_{D_0}(f) = Tr_{D_1}(f)$ i.e. our pairing kills elements of the form $c(D_0) - c(D_1)$. Since such elements generate the kernel of the projection $C_0(X/S) \rightarrow H_0(X/S)$ the statement follows. \square

The next proposition is the analogue of [V1;4.16] for pseudo pretheories.

Proposition 10.2. *Let $X \in Sm/F$ be a smooth irreducible affine scheme over F and let $x = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ be a finite number of points of X . Denote by X_x the semilocalization of X in x . Let finally $U \neq \emptyset$ be an open subscheme of X . Then for any homotopy invariant pseudo pretheory \mathcal{F} there exists a homomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X_x)$ such that the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & \mathcal{F}(U) \\ \text{res} \downarrow & & \varphi \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}(X_x) & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathcal{F}(X_x). \end{array}$$

Proof. The proof essentially repeats the proof of the Proposition 4.16 [V1] so we only sketch the main points. The geometric part of the argument remains unchanged. We may obviously assume that all the points x_i are closed, we note also that we can always diminish both X and U if necessary. Proposition 4.8 [V1] shows that upon diminishing X and U we may assume that there exists a smooth affine morphism $p : X \rightarrow S$ of relative dimension one (i.e. X is a smooth curve over a smooth affine S) whose restriction to $Z = X \setminus U$ is finite (cf. also [Q2] Lemma 5.12). Moreover we may assume that there exists a proper morphism of relative dimension one $\bar{p} : \bar{X} \rightarrow S$ with \bar{X} normal and integral and an open embedding $i : X \hookrightarrow \bar{X}$ such that $\bar{p} \circ i = p$. Finally we may assume also that the following property holds (where we set $X_\infty = \bar{X} \setminus X$): the closed subscheme $Z \amalg X_\infty \subset \bar{X}$ admits an open affine neighborhood (in other words \bar{X} is a good compactification for both $X \rightarrow S$ and $U \rightarrow S$ -see [SV-1] for the definition of the good compactification). Consider now a smooth affine curve $U \times_S X_x \rightarrow X_x$. According to Proposition 10.1 each element $D \in H_0(U \times_S X_x/X_x)$ defines a homomorphism

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U \times_S X_x) \xrightarrow{Tr_D} \mathcal{F}(X_x).$$

In the same way each element $D \in H_0(X \times_S X_x/X_x)$ defines a homomorphism $\mathcal{F}(X) \xrightarrow{Tr_D} \mathcal{F}(X_x)$ and the restriction homomorphism $\text{res} : \mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X_x)$ coincides with Tr_{D_0} where $D_0 \subset X \times_S X_x/X_x$ is the graph of the obvious S -morphism $X_x \rightarrow X$. Thus the statement would follow if we can show that the homomorphism

$$H_0(U \times_S X_x/X_x) \rightarrow H_0(X \times_S X_x/X_x)$$

induced by the open embedding $U \hookrightarrow X$ is surjective. Let \bar{Y} be the normalization of the disjoint sum of components of $\bar{X} \times_S X_x$ considered as closed reduced subschemes. The relative curve $\bar{Y} \rightarrow X_x$ is obviously a good compactification for both $U \times_S X_x \rightarrow X_x$ and $X \times_S X_x \rightarrow X_x$. Thus setting $Y_\infty = \bar{Y} \setminus X \times_S X_x$ we have the following computation of the corresponding H_0 's:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(U \times_S X_x/X_x) &= \text{Pic}(\bar{Y}, Y_\infty) \coprod Z \times_S X_x \\ H_0(X \times_S X_x/X_x) &= \text{Pic}(\bar{Y}, Y_\infty) \end{aligned}$$

-see [SV-1]. Finally we note that the scheme $Z \times_S X_x$ is semilocal and hence has trivial Picard group. The short exact sequence

$$\text{Pic}(\bar{Y}, Y_\infty) \coprod Z \times_S X_x \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\bar{Y}, Y_\infty) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(Z \times_S X_x) = 0$$

concludes the proof. \square

The injectivity property we require is now an easy consequence.

Theorem 10.3. *For any homotopy invariant pseudo pretheory \mathcal{F} and any smooth affine irreducible semilocal scheme S , the restriction map $\mathcal{F}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(F(S))$, where $F(S)$ is the field of rational functions on S , is injective.*

Proof. Assume that S is the semilocalization of a smooth affine scheme X in the finite set of points $x = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$. Since

$$\mathcal{F}(S) = \varinjlim_{x \subset U} \mathcal{F}(U), \quad \mathcal{F}(F(S)) = \varinjlim_{U \neq \emptyset} \mathcal{F}(U),$$

it would suffice to show that if a certain element of $\mathcal{F}(X)$ dies being restricted to some non empty U then it also dies being restricted to $X_x = S$. However this is obvious from Proposition 10.2. \square

Corollary 10.4. *Assume that the homotopy invariant pseudo pretheory \mathcal{F} satisfies the condition that $\mathcal{F}(E) = 0$ for any finitely generated separable extension E/F . Then $\mathcal{F}(S) = 0$ for any smooth affine semilocal S .*

§11. EXTENSION FROM FIELDS TO SEMI-LOCAL RINGS.

In Theorem 8.9, we exhibited homotopy fibrations

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(F))$$

which determine the first derived exact couple of the Bloch-Lichtenbaum exact couple and thus the spectral sequence (5.6.0). Since the composition of the maps is easily seen to be trivial, the fundamental result is the assertion that the induced map from the first space to the homotopy fibre of the second map is a weak equivalence. Our approach to extending this result is straight-forward: for more general smooth schemes S over F , consider the sequence of maps

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F S) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F S) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(S))$$

and show that the induced map from the first space to the homotopy fibre of the second map is a homotopy equivalence or equivalently that the kernel and cokernel of the induced maps on homotopy groups vanish.

In this section, we employ Voevodsky's technique extended to pseudo pretheories as formulated in Theorem 10.3 to obtain fibration sequences for smooth, affine semi-local schemes S . To carry out this argument, we must verify that the functors

$$X \mapsto \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)), \quad X \mapsto \pi_i(\text{fib}(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X))))$$

are indeed pseudo pretheories.

Let $S \in \text{Sm}/F$ be a smooth scheme and let X/S be a smooth affine curve over S . Let further $D \subset X$ be an effective Cartier divisor (i.e. a closed subscheme whose defining sheaf of ideals is a line bundle) on X , which is finite and surjective over S . Since its fibers all have the same degree, the projection $p_D : D \rightarrow S$ is also flat. Thus according to the results of §9 we see that for any $q \geq 0$ we get a natural morphism of simplicial prespectra

$$\text{Tr}_D : \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times D) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}_{D/S}} \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S).$$

Here the first arrow is the obvious restriction map whereas the second arrow is the transfer homomorphism (defined in §9) corresponding to the finite flat morphism $D \rightarrow S$. As was discussed in §9 the construction of $\text{Tr}_{D/S}$ depends on certain choices; however the resulting morphism is well defined up to homotopy and in particular the corresponding homomorphisms in homotopy groups are independent of the choices made. Recalling the construction of the homomorphism $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X)$ defined at the end of §8, we verify easily the following lemma.

Lemma 11.1. *1) For any $n, q \geq 0$ the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X)) & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X) \\ \text{Tr}_D \downarrow & & \text{Tr}_D \downarrow \\ \pi_0(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times S)) & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times S). \end{array}$$

Here the left vertical arrow is the map in homotopy groups induced by the morphism of prespectra $\text{Tr}_D : \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times S)$ and the right vertical arrow

is the transfer map corresponding to the presheaf with transfers $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}$ (i.e. the obvious combination of pull-back and push-forward operations for cycles).

2) We have a commutative diagram of simplicial prespectra

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) & \xrightarrow{Tr_D} & \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X)) & \xrightarrow{Tr_D} & \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(S)) \end{array}$$

and hence the morphism Tr_D defines also a morphism of prespectra

$$\begin{aligned} Tr_D : fib(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X))) &\rightarrow \\ \rightarrow fib(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(S))). \end{aligned}$$

3) The morphism of prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \rightarrow fib(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X)))$$

is compatible with transfers.

The transfer maps defined by effective divisors finite and surjective over S are compatible with pull backs. The following result is an obvious corollary of Lemma 9.3.

Proposition 11.2. *Let $f : S' \rightarrow S$ be a morphism in Sm/F . Consider the Cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' = X \times_S S' & \xrightarrow{f_X} & X \\ p' \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ S' & \xrightarrow{f} & S. \end{array}$$

Let D be an effective Cartier divisor on X finite and surjective over S and let further $D' = D \times_S S'$ be the corresponding Cartier divisor on X' . Then the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)) & \xrightarrow{f_X^*} & \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X')) \\ Tr_D \downarrow & & Tr_{D'} \downarrow \\ \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S)) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S')). \end{array}$$

The same applies equally if we replace everywhere the prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)$ by the prespectrum $fib(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X)))$. In other words transfer maps we have defined are compatible with pull backs.

□

Unfortunately, the homomorphism Tr_D does not usually depend additively on D i.e. the homomorphism $Tr_{D \cdot D'}$ is not necessarily equal to $Tr_D + Tr_{D'}$, so that $S \mapsto \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times S))$ is not a pretheory in the sense of Voevodsky [V1]. Nevertheless, these transfers are sufficiently well behaved to determine the structure of pseudo pretheories.

Proposition 11.3. *Let D and D' be effective Cartier divisors on X which are finite and surjective over S . Assume further that the restriction of the sheaf of ideals I_D (defining D on X) to the scheme D' is a trivial line bundle. Then $Tr_{D \cdot D'} = Tr_D + Tr_{D'}$.*

Proof. Denote by $i : D \hookrightarrow D \cdot D', i' : D' \hookrightarrow D \cdot D'$ the corresponding closed embeddings. One checks easily that we have the following short exact sequence of coherent sheaves on $D \cdot D'$

$$0 \rightarrow i'_*(I_D \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D'}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{D \cdot D'} \rightarrow i_*(\mathcal{O}_D) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $f \in \Gamma(D', I_D \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D'})$ be the trivialization of the line bundle $I_D \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D'}$. Multiplication by f defines a short exact sequence of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{D \cdot D'}$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow i'_*(\mathcal{O}_{D'}) \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_{D \cdot D'} \rightarrow i_*(\mathcal{O}_D) \rightarrow 0.$$

For any vector bundle $P \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ the above exact sequence gives the following exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow i_*(P \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D'}) \xrightarrow{f} P \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D \cdot D'} \rightarrow i_*(P \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_D) \rightarrow 0.$$

Applying to the above exact sequence of coherent sheaves the exact functor $(p_{D \cdot D'})_*$ we get an exact sequence of vector bundles on S

$$0 \rightarrow (p_{D'})_*(P \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D'}) \rightarrow (p_{D \cdot D'})_*(P \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D \cdot D'}) \rightarrow (p_D)_*(P \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_D) \rightarrow 0.$$

Passing now from vector bundles on X to the equivalent category of vector bundles on Sch/X we conclude immediately that multiplication by f defines a homomorphism of functors (from $\mathcal{P}(Sch/X)$ to $\mathcal{P}(Sch/S)$) $f : Tr_{D'} \rightarrow Tr_{D \cdot D'}$ and moreover the following sequence of functors is exact

$$0 \rightarrow Tr_{D'} \rightarrow Tr_{D \cdot D'} \rightarrow Tr_D \rightarrow 0.$$

Now the statement follows easily from Waldhausen's Additivity Theorem [Wa]. \square

Corollary 11.4. *Let \mathcal{F} denote either*

$$X \mapsto \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X)), \quad X \mapsto \pi_i(\text{fib}(\mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times X) \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X))))).$$

Then \mathcal{F} is a homotopy invariant pseudo pretheory (as discussed in §10).

Proof. Homotopy invariance follows from Lemma 7.1, since both constructions are functorial on Sm/F . The second and third defining properties of a pseudo pretheory are given by Propositions 11.2 and 11.3. \square

Combining Theorem 8.9, Theorem 10.3 and Corollary 11.4, we now easily obtain the fibration sequences we seek for smooth, affine semilocal schemes.

Theorem 11.5. *Let S/F be a smooth, affine, semilocal scheme. Then the sequence of maps*

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F S) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F S) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(S))$$

is a homotopy fibration.

Proof. We have to show that the induced homomorphisms

$$\pi_i(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F S)) \rightarrow \pi_i(\text{fib}(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F S) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(S))))$$

are isomorphisms for smooth affine semilocal S . By Corollary 11.4, the kernel and the cokernel of the above homomorphism of functors is a homotopy invariant pseudo pretheory. Since these pretheories vanish on fields according to Theorem 8.9, they vanish on all smooth affine semilocal schemes according to Corollary 10.4. \square

§12. HIGHER CHOW GROUPS AND MOTIVIC COHOMOLOGY.

In this section we fix our definition of motivic cohomology and show that motivic cohomology is naturally isomorphic to higher Chow groups of S . Bloch [B 1, B 2].

Recall the étale sheaf with transfers $X \mapsto \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X)$ introduced in §8: $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X)$ is the free abelian group on the closed integral subschemes $Z \subset X \times \mathbb{A}^q$ which are quasi-finite and dominant over some connected component of X . Applying to this sheaf the singular complex construction (i.e. setting $C_n(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})(X) = \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^n \times X)$), we get a simplicial sheaf $C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})$. We use the notation $C_*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})$ for the corresponding complex of sheaves with differential equal to the alternating sum of face operations. We set further $C^i(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) = C_{-i}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})$, so that $C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})$ is a non positive complex of degree +1. We define the motivic complex $\mathbb{Z}(q)$ as a degree shift of the complex $C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})$:

$$\mathbb{Z}(q) = C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})[-2q].$$

We define the motivic cohomology $H^*(X, \mathbb{Z}(q))$ of X to be the hypercohomology of X with coefficients in this complex of sheaves.

The fact that this definition agrees with the definition given in [V2] is proved in [F-V] whenever F admits resolution of singularities and is proved in [V3] for general fields F . It has the advantage that the corresponding motivic cohomology groups always coincide with the higher Chow groups.

Proposition 12.1. *For any smooth scheme $X \in Sm/F$ there is a natural isomorphism in the derived category of complexes of sheaves on the small Zariski site of X*

$$C_*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \simeq z^q(-, *),$$

where $z^q(U, n)$ is the free abelian group generated by closed integral subschemes $Z \subset \Delta^n \times U$ of codimension q which intersect all faces of $\Delta^n \times U$ properly.

Proof. Consider the following complex of sheaves on X_{Zar} ,

$$U \mapsto z^q(U \times \mathbb{A}^q, *).$$

The homotopy invariance of higher Chow groups implies that the natural homomorphism

$$z^q(-, *) \rightarrow z^q(- \times \mathbb{A}^q, *)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. Furthermore we have an obvious embedding of complexes

$$C_*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \hookrightarrow z^q(- \times \mathbb{A}^q, *).$$

The homomorphisms in homology induced by this embedding

$$H_n(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X)) \rightarrow H_n(z^q(X \times \mathbb{A}^q, *)) = CH^q(X, n)$$

are isomorphisms in the case of fields according to [Su]. Since both sides are homotopy invariant presheaves with transfers we conclude further from [V1] that these homomorphisms are isomorphisms for any smooth local scheme X , which shows that the embedding

$$C_*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \hookrightarrow z^q(- \times \mathbb{A}^q, *)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. \square

Corollary 12.2. *For any smooth quasiprojective scheme $X \in Sm/F$ we have natural isomorphisms*

$$H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) = CH^q(X, 2q - p).$$

Proof. It suffices to note that higher Chow groups satisfy localization [B2] and hence Zariski decent, which implies easily that the natural map from $CH^q(X, -n)$ to the n -th hypercohomology group of the complex $z^q(-, *)$ (re-indexed cohomologically) is an isomorphism. \square

The symmetric group Σ_q acts canonically on the scheme \mathbb{A}^q which defines a (right) action of Σ_q on the complex of sheaves $C_*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})$ and hence also an action of Σ_q in motivic cohomology. The next result will be needed in §14.

Lemma 12.3. *The natural action of Σ_q in $H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q))$ is trivial.*

Proof. This follows immediately from the fact that both quasi-isomorphisms in the diagram

$$z^q(-, *) \hookrightarrow z^q(- \times \mathbb{A}^q) \hookleftarrow C_*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})$$

are Σ_q -equivariant and the action of Σ_q on $z^q(-, *)$ is trivial.

We conclude this section by a discussion of products in motivic cohomology. For any schemes $X, X' \in Sm/F$, by taking the direct product of cycles we get a natural map

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X') \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times X').$$

Applying this product operation to the schemes $X \times \Delta^n$ and $X' \times \Delta^m$, we get a natural homomorphism of bisimplicial abelian groups

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^\bullet) \otimes \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X' \times \Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times X' \times \Delta^\bullet \times \Delta^\bullet).$$

Composing this external product operation with the homomorphism induced by $\Delta_X : X \rightarrow X \times X$ we get in the usual way for any $X \in Sm/F$ a natural homomorphism of bisimplicial abelian groups

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^\bullet) \otimes \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet \times \Delta^\bullet).$$

Consider now the homomorphism of the associated total complexes and utilize the fact that the complex $Tot(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet \times \Delta^\bullet))$ is canonically homotopy equivalent to the complex $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet)$ (see [SV-2] §0). Explicitly, the homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow Tot(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet \times \Delta^\bullet))$ is induced by the projection onto the first copy of Δ^\bullet , whereas the homotopy inverse map is defined by the shuffle map

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^n \times \Delta^m) \xrightarrow{\sum_{\phi: [n+m] \rightarrow [n] \times [m]} \epsilon(\phi) \phi^*} \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^{n+m}).$$

Here the sum is taken over all strictly increasing maps $\phi : [n+m] \rightarrow [n] \times [m]$ (which are in one to one correspondence with (n, m) shuffles), $\epsilon(\phi)$ denotes the sign of the corresponding shuffle and we use the same letter ϕ to denote the linear isomorphism of schemes $\Delta_{n+m} \rightarrow \Delta_n \times \Delta_m$ which coincides with ϕ on the set of vertices.

The previous considerations imply that we have a canonical pairing of complexes of sheaves

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^\bullet) \otimes \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^\bullet)$$

explicitly given by the formula

$$(12.4.0) \quad (Z, Z') \mapsto \sum_{\phi=(\phi', \phi''): [n+m] \rightarrow [n] \times [m]} \epsilon(\phi) \{(\phi')^*(Z) \times_{X \times \Delta^{n+m}} (\phi'')^*(Z')\}.$$

Re-indexing, we get a pairing of complexes

$$\mathbb{Z}(q) \otimes \mathbb{Z}(q') \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(q+q')$$

which defines pairings in the hypercohomology groups

$$H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) \otimes H^{p'}(X, \mathbb{Z}(q')) \rightarrow H^{p+p'}(X, \mathbb{Z}(q+q')).$$

The following properties of the product structure in motivic cohomology are obvious from definitions and Lemma 12.3.

Lemma 12.4. *The bigraded ring $H^*(X, \mathbb{Z}(*))$ is associative and graded commutative with respect to the cohomological index.*

Remark 12.5. *It's not hard to see that in case resolution of singularities holds the above product structure coincides with the one introduced in [V2], [SV-2]. We leave details to the reader.*

§13. THE GLOBAL SPECTRAL SEQUENCE.

In this section, we complete the program described at the beginning of §11 to produce homotopy fibrations and thus the globalization of the spectral sequence (5.6.0). As we have seen, the task is to show that the kernel and cokernel of certain natural maps of homotopy groups vanish. In §11, we verified this for smooth, affine semilocal schemes S . In this section, we recall techniques of simplicial sheaves established by K. Brown and S. Gersten ([B-G]) and show that these apply to globalize our result.

The globalization construction of Brown-Gersten involves the formulation of hypercohomology of a Noetherian scheme X with coefficients in a pointed simplicial sheaf K ,

$$H^q(X, K) = \pi_{-q} R\Gamma(X, K).$$

The result of this globalization affects neither the E^2 -term of our spectral sequence nor the abutment since both higher Chow groups and algebraic K-theory satisfy Zariski descent. The basic idea is to show that Theorem 11.5 establishing the required vanishing of homotopy groups for local rings implies the same vanishing for associated hypercohomology on global schemes.

Let X be a Noetherian scheme. Recall (see [B-G]) that a morphism $p : E \rightarrow B$ of simplicial sheaves on X is said to be a global fibration provided that for any inclusion $U \subset V$ of open sets the map of simplicial sets

$$E(V) \xrightarrow{(p(V), \text{res})} B(V) \times_{B(U)} E(U)$$

is a Kan fibration. Taking here $U = \emptyset$ and noting that $E(\emptyset) = *$ for any simplicial sheaf E , we see in particular that $E(V) \xrightarrow{p(V)} B(V)$ is a Kan fibration for any open $V \subset X$.

A simplicial sheaf E is called flasque (or fibrant) if the natural morphism $E \rightarrow *$ is a global fibration. In other words E is fibrant, provided that for any open subsets $U \subset V \subset X$ the restriction map $E(V) \rightarrow E(U)$ is a Kan fibration. Taking here $U = \emptyset$ we conclude in particular that $E(V)$ is a Kan complex for any open $V \subset X$.

A morphism $p : E \rightarrow B$ of simplicial sheaves is said to be a weak equivalence provided that for each point $x \in X$ the induced map on stalks $p_x : E_x \rightarrow B_x$ is a weak equivalence of simplicial sets.

Finally a morphism $p : E \rightarrow B$ of simplicial sheaves is said to be a cofibration provided that it is injective (the definition given in [B-G] is different but it's not hard to see that it amounts to the same thing).

A morphism of simplicial sheaves which is both a global fibration (resp. cofibration) and a weak equivalence is called a trivial (global) fibration (resp. a trivial cofibration).

One of the main results proved in [B-G] states that the category of simplicial sheaves on X , as well as the category of pointed simplicial sheaves, is a closed model category in the sense of Quillen [Q1].

Theorem 13.1 [B-G]. *The category of simplicial sheaves on X with the above notions of (global) fibration, weak equivalence and cofibration is a closed model category in the sense of Quillen [Q1]. In particular the following statements hold*

(1) *(The lifting property).*

For any commutative diagram of simplicial sheaves

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \longrightarrow & E \\ i \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ L & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

in which i is a cofibration, p is a global fibration and either i or p is a weak equivalence there exists a morphism $s : L \rightarrow E$ for which the resulting diagram still commutes.

(2) *(The factorization property).*

Any morphism $f : K \rightarrow L$ of simplicial sheaves may be factored as $f = pi$, where i is a cofibration, p is a global fibration and either i or p can be taken to be a weak equivalence.

If A is a simplicial set then we keep the same notation A for the corresponding constant simplicial sheaf (i.e. the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto A$). For a simplicial sheaf K the product sheaf $K \times A$ coincides obviously with the simplicial sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto K(U) \times A$. We use the notation $I = I_\bullet$ for the standard simplicial interval (i.e. $I = \Delta^1$) and also for the corresponding constant simplicial sheaf. We say that two morphisms of simplicial sheaves $g_0, g_1 : K \rightarrow L$ are homotopic provided there exists a morphism $H : K \times I \rightarrow L$ such that $H|_{K \times 0} = g_0, H|_{K \times 1} = g_1$. Note that in this case the induced morphisms of simplicial sets $g_0(U), g_1(U) : K(U) \rightarrow L(U)$ are homotopic for every open $U \subset X$.

The following lemma, a standard consequence of Theorem 13.1, will be used sufficiently often that we provide a simple proof.

Lemma 13.2. *For any commutative diagram of simplicial sheaves*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{f} & E \\ i \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ L & \xrightarrow{g} & B \end{array}$$

in which i is a cofibration, p is a global fibration and either i or p is a weak equivalence, a lifting $s : L \rightarrow E$ (which makes the total diagram commutative) is defined uniquely up to a fiberwise homotopy constant on K .

Proof. Let $s_0, s_1 : L \rightarrow E$ be two such liftings. Consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L \amalg_{K \times 0} K \times I \amalg_{K \times 1} L & \xrightarrow{(s_0, f p_1, s_1)} & E \\ (i_0, i \times 1, i_1) \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ L \times I & \xrightarrow{g p_1} & B. \end{array}$$

This diagram obviously commutes, the right vertical arrow is still a global fibration and the left vertical arrow is obviously a cofibration. Moreover the left vertical arrow is a trivial cofibration in case i is a trivial cofibration. Thus the lifting property applies and gives us a morphism $H : L \times I \rightarrow E$ such that $H|_{L \times 0} = s_0, H|_{L \times 1} = s_1$.
 \square

Applying the factorization property to the canonical morphism $K \rightarrow *$ we conclude that for any simplicial sheaf K there exists a trivial cofibration $i : K \rightarrow J$ from K to a flasque simplicial sheaf J . In this situation we say that that J is a flasque resolution of K . For any open subscheme $U \subset X$ we define the simplicial set $R\Gamma(U, K)$ via the formula $R\Gamma(U, K) = J(U)$ (where J is a flasque resolution of K). Note that according to the definition of a flasque sheaf the simplicial set $J(U)$ is a Kan complex. One defines the hypercohomology of X with coefficients in the pointed simplicial sheaf K using the formula

$$H^q(X, K) = \pi_{-q}R\Gamma(X, K).$$

Note that H^0 in general is just a pointed set and the group H^{-1} in general need not to be abelian.

One important consequence of Lemma 13.2 is the following proposition.

Proposition 13.3. *Let $i : K \rightarrow J$ be a flasque resolution of K and let $f : K \rightarrow L$ be any morphism from K to a flasque simplicial sheaf L . Then f extends to a morphism $g : J \rightarrow L$ and moreover this extension is defined uniquely up to homotopy constant on K .*

Consequently, the simplicial set $R\Gamma(U, K)$ is defined uniquely up to (a unique up to a homotopy) homotopy equivalence and depends functorially on K . Thus the hypercohomology groups are defined uniquely up to a unique isomorphism and depend functorially on K .

\square

We recall from [B-G] the following property of a weak equivalence of flasque simplicial sheaves.

Lemma 13.4 [B-G]. *Let $f : K \rightarrow L$ be a weak equivalence of flasque simplicial sheaves. Then for any open $U \subset X$ the corresponding morphism of simplicial sets $K(U) \xrightarrow{f(U)} L(U)$ is also a weak equivalence.*

Proposition 13.5. *Assume we are given a sequence of pointed simplicial sheaves $K' \xrightarrow{f'} K \xrightarrow{f} K''$ such that the composition $f \circ f'$ maps K' to the distinguished point of K'' and for any point $x \in X$ the corresponding sequence of stalks at x*

$$K'_x \rightarrow K_x \rightarrow K''_x$$

is a homotopy fibration. Then there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K' & \xrightarrow{f'} & K & \xrightarrow{f} & K'' \\ i' \downarrow & & i \downarrow & & i'' \downarrow \\ J' & \xrightarrow{g'} & J & \xrightarrow{g} & J'' \end{array} \quad (13.5.1)$$

such that the vertical maps are flasque resolutions, g is a global fibration and the composition $g \circ g'$ maps J' to the distinguished point of J'' . In this case

$$J'(U) \xrightarrow{g'(U)} J(U) \xrightarrow{g(U)} J''(U)$$

is a homotopy fibration for any open $U \subset X$.

Proof. Choose flasque resolutions $K'' \xrightarrow{i''} J''$, $K' \xrightarrow{i'} J'$. Applying the factorization property to the morphism $K \xrightarrow{f} K'' \xrightarrow{i''} J''$ we get a flasque resolution $K \xrightarrow{i} J$ and a global fibration $g : J \rightarrow J''$ such that $gi = i''f$. Let \mathcal{F} denote the fiber of g over the distinguished point. Applying Proposition 13.3 to the morphism $K' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ we get a morphism $J' \xrightarrow{g'} J$ such that the composition $g \circ g'$ is trivial and the (13.5.1) commutes.

Since g is a global fibration we conclude that $g(U)$ is a Kan fibration and hence $|g(U)| : |J(U)| \rightarrow |J''(U)|$ is a fibration of topological spaces. This implies that the homotopy fiber of $|g(U)|$ is canonically homotopy equivalent to the usual fiber, i.e. to $|\mathcal{F}(U)|$. Thus it would suffice to show that the map $J'(U) \xrightarrow{g'(U)} \mathcal{F}(U)$ is a homotopy equivalence. However this follows immediately from Lemma 13.4. \square

Corollary 13.5.1. *In conditions and notations of Lemma 13.5 assume further that the simplicial sheaves K' , K , K'' are flasque. Then for any open $U \subset X$ the sequence*

$$\Gamma(U, K') \rightarrow \Gamma(U, K) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, K'')$$

is a homotopy fibration.

Proof. This follows immediately from the presence of a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Gamma(U, K') & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, K) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, K'') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Gamma(U, J') & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, J) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, J'') \end{array}$$

whose vertical arrows are weak equivalences and whose bottom row is a homotopy fibration.

The following important result provides us with a canonical way to resolve simplicial sheaves.

Proposition 13.6([Ja]Thm 7.6.5, [M-V]). *For any Noetherian scheme X of finite Krull dimension there exists a functor $\mathcal{R} : L \mapsto \mathcal{R}(L)$ from the category of simplicial sheaves on X to itself and a natural transformation $\text{Id} \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{R}$ with the following properties*

- (1) *The functor \mathcal{R} commutes with finite products and, in particular takes the trivial simplicial sheaf to itself.*
- (2) *For any simplicial sheaf L the sheaf $\mathcal{R}(L)$ is flasque and the morphism $\phi_L : L \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(L)$ is a weak equivalence.*

Proof. The functor \mathcal{R} is the composition $\mathcal{R} = G \circ Ex$ of the Kan's functor Ex with the Godement resolution functor G (cf. §A.7). Applying the functor Ex to L we get a simplicial sheaf $Ex(L)$, whose stalks are Kan complexes and a weak equivalence $L \rightarrow Ex(L)$. The functor G takes stalkwise fibrations to global fibrations and in particular takes every simplicial sheaf whose stalks are Kan complexes to a fibrant (=flasque) sheaf. Finally the natural morphism $L \rightarrow G(L)$ is a weak equivalence for any L provided that the cohomological dimension of abelian sheaves on X is bounded above - see [M-V] or [Ja]. Thus it suffices now to use the theorem of Grothendieck showing that cohomological dimension of abelian sheaves on X is bounded by $dim X$. \square

From this point on we assume that X is a Noetherian scheme of finite Krull dimension and we always use the canonical flasque resolution $\mathcal{R}(L)$ when talking about the simplicial set $R\Gamma(U, L)$, i.e. set $R\Gamma(U, L) = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}(L))$.

Lemma 13.7. *With the conditions and notations of Proposition 13.5, the sequence*

$$R\Gamma(U, K') \rightarrow R\Gamma(U, K) \rightarrow R\Gamma(U, K'')$$

is a homotopy fibration. Thus, in particular, we have a long exact homotopy sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{i+1}(R\Gamma(U, K)) \xrightarrow{f_*} \pi_{i+1}(R\Gamma(U, K'')) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_i(R\Gamma(U, K')) \xrightarrow{f'_*} \pi_i(R\Gamma(U, K)) \rightarrow \dots \\ \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \pi_0(R\Gamma(U, K)) \xrightarrow{f_*} \pi_0(R\Gamma(U, K'')). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. This follows immediately from the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} R\Gamma(U, K') & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, K) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, K'') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R\Gamma(U, J') & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, J) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, J'') \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \Gamma(U, J') & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, J) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, J'') \end{array}$$

whose vertical arrows are weak equivalences according to Lemma 13.4 and whose bottom row is a homotopy fibration according to Proposition 13.5. \square

Corollary 13.7.1. *Consider a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K' & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & K'' \\ f' \downarrow & & f \downarrow & & f'' \downarrow \\ L' & \longrightarrow & L & \longrightarrow & L'' \end{array}$$

whose rows satisfy the conditions of Proposition 13.5. Applying to this diagram the functor $R\Gamma$ we get a commutative diagram whose rows are homotopy fibrations

$$(13.7.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} R\Gamma(U, K') & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, K) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, K'') \\ R\Gamma(U, f') \downarrow & & R\Gamma(U, f) \downarrow & & R\Gamma(U, f'') \downarrow \\ R\Gamma(U, L') & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, L) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, L''). \end{array}$$

Thus, in particular, for any open $U \subset X$ the following diagram of homotopy groups commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_{i+1}(R\Gamma(U, K'')) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \pi_i(R\Gamma(U, K')) \\ (f'')_* \downarrow & & (f')_* \downarrow \\ \pi_{i+1}(R\Gamma(U, L'')) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \pi_i(R\Gamma(U, L')). \end{array}$$

To apply Lemma 13.7, we denote by $\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q$ the simplicial sheaf on X associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto S_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U)$. For every $q \geq 0$ we have a sequence of simplicial sheaves

$$\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1} \rightarrow \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q \rightarrow B(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))$$

and Theorem 11.5 implies that the conditions of Proposition 13.5 are satisfied. Thus we obtain from Lemma 13.7 the following corollary.

Corollary 13.8. *For any $X \in Sm/F$ and any $q \geq 0$, we have a homotopy fibration*

$$R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, B(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})))$$

and hence a long exact homotopy sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \pi_n(R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q)) &\rightarrow \pi_n(R\Gamma(X, B(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})))) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{n-1}(R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1})) \rightarrow \\ \dots &\rightarrow \pi_0(R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q)) \rightarrow \pi_0(R\Gamma(X, B(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 13.8 gives us a tower of homotopy fibrations

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) & \rightarrow & \dots & \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^0). \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & R\Gamma(X, B(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))) & & & & \end{array}$$

Our goal is to show that this tower satisfies the conditions of Proposition A.6.1 and hence defines a strongly convergent spectral sequence with limit $K_*(X)$.

Proposition 13.9. *For $X \in Sm/F$, $\pi_n(R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^0)) = K_{n-1}(X)$.*

Proof. Since algebraic K -theory is homotopy invariant, the simplicial presheaf $U \mapsto S_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^0}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U) = wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U))$ is weakly equivalent to the simplicial presheaf $U \mapsto wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}(U))$. Moreover, $wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}(U))$ is the first delooping of the space whose homotopy groups are the K -groups of U . As seen in [B-G], the Mayer-Vietoris property for algebraic K -theory implies that the presheaf $wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}(-))$ is “pseudo-flasque”, which implies that the canonical morphism $\Gamma(X, wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}(-)) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}(-))^\sim)$ (where $(-)^{\sim}$ denotes the associated sheaf) is a weak equivalence. \square

Lemma 13.10. *Let I_\bullet be a simplicial abelian sheaf on X and let M_* denote the non-negative complex of sheaves on X corresponding to I_\bullet . The following conditions are equivalent*

- (1) *The simplicial sheaf I_\bullet is flasque.*
- (2) *All terms of the complex M_* except possibly for M_0 are flasque sheaves.*

Proof. The simplicial sheaf I_\bullet is flasque iff for any open $V \subset U$ the homomorphism of simplicial abelian groups

$$I_\bullet(U) \rightarrow I_\bullet(V)$$

is a Kan fibration. However a homomorphism of simplicial abelian groups is a Kan fibration if and only if the corresponding homomorphism of non-negative complexes is surjective in positive degrees (see [May]). Thus I_\bullet is flasque iff for any $V \subset U$ and any $i > 0$ the restriction homomorphism $M_i(U) \rightarrow M_i(V)$ is surjective, i.e. iff the sheaves M_i ($i > 0$) are flasque.

Corollary 13.10.1. *Let C_\bullet be a simplicial abelian sheaf on X . Denote by C_* (resp. by \mathcal{M}_*) the complex of abelian sheaves with terms C_i and differential equal to the alternating sum of face operations (resp. the Moore complex corresponding to C_\bullet) and set $C^i = C_{-i}$, $\mathcal{M}^i = \mathcal{M}_{-i}$ so that C^* (resp. \mathcal{M}^*) is a non-positive complex of degree +1. Then for all $p \geq 0$ we have canonical isomorphisms*

$$\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet)) = H^{-p}(X, C_\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{-p}(X, C^*) = H^{-p}(X, \mathcal{M}^*).$$

Proof (cf. [B-G] Prop. 2.) The equality $H^{-p}(X, C^*) = H^{-p}(X, \mathcal{M}^*)$ is obvious. Since the functor \mathcal{R} commutes with products we conclude immediately that the simplicial sheaf $\mathcal{R}(C_\bullet)$ is actually a simplicial abelian sheaf. Moreover the natural weak equivalence $C_\bullet \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{R}(C_\bullet)$ is a homomorphism of simplicial abelian sheaves. The corresponding homomorphism of non-positive complexes $\mathcal{M}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{R}(C_\bullet))^*$ is a quasi-isomorphism and hence defines canonical homomorphisms

$$\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet)) = H^{-p}(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{R}(C_\bullet))^*)) \rightarrow H^{-p}(X, \mathcal{M}^*)$$

-see §A.7. Finally these homomorphisms are isomorphisms for $p \geq 0$ according to Corollary A.7.3 since all terms of the complex $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{R}(C_\bullet))^*$ standing in negative degrees are flasque. \square

Corollary 13.10.2. *In conditions and notation of Corollary 13.10.1, let $\pi_n(C) = \pi_n(C_\bullet)$ denote the sheaf on X associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \pi_n(C_\bullet(U))$ (i.e. the n -th homology sheaf of the complex \mathcal{M}_*). Assume that $H^p(U, \pi_n(C)) = 0$ for all open $U \subset X$ and all $p > n$. Then, for any open $U \subset X$, all the hypercohomology groups $H^p(U, \mathcal{M}^*)$ with $p > 0$ are trivial and hence the natural homomorphism*

$$H^p(U, C_\bullet) \rightarrow H^p(U, C^*) = H^p(U, \mathcal{M}^*)$$

is an isomorphism in all degrees.

Proof. The standard hypercohomology spectral sequence implies immediately that under the given conditions the hypercohomology groups $H^p(U, \mathcal{M}^*)$ vanish for $p > 0$. \square

Lemma 13.11. *Let C_\bullet be a simplicial abelian sheaf and let BC_\bullet denote the classifying simplicial abelian sheaf for C_\bullet (see §B.2 for definitions). Then the complex $(BC_\bullet)_*$ is naturally quasiisomorphic to the complex $C_*[1]$. Hence, passing to the cohomological notations, we get a canonical quasi-isomorphism $(BC_\bullet)^* \cong C^*[1]$ and the induced isomorphisms in hypercohomology groups*

$$H^p(X, (BC_\bullet)^*) = H^{p+1}(X, C^*).$$

Proof. This follows immediately from Lemma B.1.6

Corollary 13.11.1. *The homotopy groups of the space $R\Gamma(X, BC_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))$ are given by the formulae:*

$$\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, BC_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))) = H^{-p+2q+1}(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) = CH^q(X, p-1).$$

Thus, in particular this space is connected and its fundamental group is abelian.

Proof. This follows immediately from Corollary 13.10.1 and Lemma 13.11. \square

Lemma 13.12. *The space $R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q)$ is $(q - \dim X)$ -connected.*

Proof. Denote by π_n^q Zariski sheaf associated to the presheaf

$$U \mapsto \pi_n(\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q(U)).$$

By definition, the stalk of π_n^q at the point $x \in X$ coincides with

$$\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F S))$$

where S is the localization of X at x . Theorem 10.3 shows that this group injects into

$$\pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F F(X))) \cong \pi_{n-1}(\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F F(X))).$$

Note further that the prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^n \times_F F(X))$ is trivial provided that $q > n$, which implies that the prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times_F F(X))$ is $(q-1)$ -connected. Thus the sheaf π_n^q is trivial provided that $n \leq q$. Our statement is trivial in case $q < \dim X$. Thus we may assume that $q \geq \dim X$. In this case, $H^i(X, \pi_n^q) = 0$ for $i \geq n$ which allows us to use the spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(X, \pi_j^q) \implies \pi_{j-i}(R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q))$$

(cf. [B-G]). This spectral sequence implies immediately that $\pi_m(R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q)) = 0$ for $m \leq q - \dim X$ (since $E_2^{i,j} \neq 0$ implies that $j > q, i \leq \dim X$). \square

Corollary 13.12.1. *The space $R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q)$ is connected for all $q \geq 0$. Moreover the group $\pi_1(R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q))$ is abelian.*

Proof. We prove the first statement using decreasing induction on q . For $q \geq \dim X$, our statement follows from Lemma 13.12. To pass from $q+1$ to q , it suffices to use the exact sequence of Lemma 13.8 together with Lemma 13.11.1. The second statement will follow once we show that the space $R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q)$ is an infinite loop space - see 13.16.1 below. \square

The results established above together with Proposition A.6.1 prove the following Main Theorem.

Theorem 13.13. *The tower of spaces*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) & \rightarrow & \dots & \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^0) \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & R\Gamma(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))) & & & & \end{array}$$

yields a strongly convergent spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^{p-q}(X, \mathbb{Z}(-q)) = CH^{-q}(X, -p-q) \Rightarrow K_{-p-q}(X). \quad (13.13.1)$$

In the next section we will need to know that the same spectral sequence may be obtained using the delooping presheaves $U \mapsto S_\bullet \dots S_\bullet^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^\bullet \times U)$.

For any pointed simplicial set K , let $\mathcal{P}(K)$ denote the simplicial path space of K , so that p -simplices of $\mathcal{P}(K)$ are maps of simplicial sets $\Delta^p \times I \rightarrow K$ which take $\Delta^p \times 0$ to the distinguished point of K . Evaluation at 1 gives a canonical map $\mathcal{P}(K) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} K$. The fiber of ϵ_1 over the distinguished point of K is the simplicial loop space ΩK of K . Thus p -simplices of ΩK are maps of simplicial sets $\Delta^p \times I \rightarrow K$ which take $\Delta^p \times \{0, 1\}$ to the distinguished point of K . The functor Ω (as in the case of topological spaces) is right adjoint to the functor Σ : for any pointed simplicial set L the set of pointed maps $L \rightarrow \Omega K$ is in one to one correspondence with the set of pointed maps $\Sigma L \rightarrow K$. Note further that for any K we have canonical maps $|\mathcal{P}K| \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(|K|)$, $|\Omega K| \rightarrow \Omega|K|$ and the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} |\Omega K| & \longrightarrow & |\mathcal{P}(K)| & \xrightarrow{|\epsilon_1|} & |K| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & = \downarrow \\ \Omega|K| & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(|K|) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} & |K|. \end{array}$$

We skip the proof of the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 13.14. *Let $K \rightarrow L$ be a Kan fibration of simplicial sets. Then the obvious map $\mathcal{P}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(L) \times_L K$ is again a Kan fibration and hence the induced map $\Omega(K) \rightarrow \Omega(L)$ is also a Kan fibration. In particular, for any Kan complex K the map $\mathcal{P}(K) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} K$ is a Kan fibration and hence $\Omega(K)$ is also a Kan complex.*

Since the space $|\mathcal{P}(K)|$ is contractible for any K one concludes easily from Lemma 13.14 that for a Kan complex K the natural map $|\Omega K| \rightarrow \Omega|K|$ is a weak equivalence.

For a pointed simplicial sheaf K set

$$(\mathcal{P}(K))(U) = \mathcal{P}(K(U)), \quad (\Omega(K))(U) = \Omega(K(U)).$$

One checks easily that $\mathcal{P}(K)$ and $\Omega(K)$ are again pointed simplicial sheaves. Moreover Lemma 13.14 implies that for a flasque simplicial sheaf K the canonical morphism of simplicial sheaves

$$\mathcal{P}(K) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} K$$

is a global fibration and hence the simplicial sheaves $\mathcal{P}(K)$ and $\Omega(K)$ are also flasque.

Let K, K' be pointed simplicial sheaves. Assume we are given a morphism $\Sigma K \xrightarrow{f} K'$ such that for any $x \in X$ the induced map of topological spaces $|K_x| \rightarrow \Omega|K'_x|$ is a weak equivalence. The morphism $\Sigma K = \mathbb{I} \times K / (\{0, 1\} \times K \cup \mathbb{I} \times *) \rightarrow K'$ defines a morphism $\mathbb{I} \times \mathcal{R}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{I}) \times \mathcal{R}(K) = \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{I} \times K) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(K')$. The naturality of \mathcal{R} implies readily that the above morphism factors through $\Sigma \mathcal{R}(K)$. Thus we get canonical morphisms of simplicial sheaves $\Sigma \mathcal{R}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(K')$ and of simplicial sets of sections over $U \subset X$

$$\Sigma R\Gamma(U, K) \rightarrow R\Gamma(U, K').$$

Lemma 13.15. *With the above notations and assumptions, the induced maps of topological spaces*

$$|R\Gamma(U, K)| \rightarrow |\Omega(R\Gamma(U, K'))| \rightarrow \Omega|R\Gamma(U, K')|$$

are weak equivalences for any open $U \subset X$.

Proof. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(K') & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} & K' \\ \phi_K \downarrow & & \mathcal{P}(\phi_{K'}) \downarrow & & \phi_{K'} \downarrow \\ \mathcal{R}(K) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R}(K')) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1} & \mathcal{R}(K'). \end{array}$$

The top row satisfies the conditions of Proposition 13.5 and the vertical arrows are weak equivalences. This implies that the bottom row satisfies conditions of Proposition 13.5 as well. Since all simplicial sheaves appearing in the bottom row are flasque we conclude from Corollary 13.5.1 that the sequence of simplicial sets

$$R\Gamma(U, K) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R}(K'))) = \mathcal{P}(R\Gamma(U, K')) \rightarrow R\Gamma(U, K')$$

is a homotopy fibration and hence the map $|R\Gamma(U, K)| \rightarrow |\Omega(R\Gamma(U, K'))|$ is a weak equivalence. Finally the map $|\Omega(R\Gamma(U, K'))| \rightarrow \Omega|R\Gamma(U, K')|$ is also a weak equivalence since the simplicial set $R\Gamma(U, K')$ is a Kan complex. \square

Assume we are given a sequence of pointed simplicial sheaves L^q together with pointed maps $\Sigma L^q \rightarrow L^{q+1}$. Applying to this sequence the functor \mathcal{R} , we get a sequence $\mathcal{R}(L^q)$ of fibrant simplicial sheaves and the associated sequence of sections over an open $U \subset X$

$$R\Gamma(U, L^q) = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}(L^q)).$$

Moreover, as we saw above, the structure morphism $\Sigma L^q \rightarrow L^{q+1}$ defines a canonical morphisms of simplicial sheaves $\Sigma \mathcal{R}(L^q) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(L^{q+1})$ and of simplicial sets of sections over $U \subset X$

$$\Sigma R\Gamma(U, L^q) \rightarrow R\Gamma(U, L^{q+1}).$$

In other words $R\Gamma(U, L^*)$ is a prespectrum. The following result is an immediate consequence of Lemma 13.15.

Corollary 13.16. *With the above conditions and notations, assume in addition that for any $x \in X$ the prespectrum of stalks L_x^* at x is an Ω -prespectrum. Then for any open $U \subset X$, the prespectrum $R\Gamma(U, L^*)$ is also an Ω -prespectrum.*

Consistent with the notation $\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q$ for the simplicial sheaf on a variety X associated to the simplicial presheaf

$$U \mapsto S_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U) \equiv wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U)),$$

we denote by $\Omega^{-n}\mathcal{K}^q$ the simplicial sheaf associated to the presheaf sending U to $\underbrace{S_{\bullet} \cdots S_{\bullet}}_n^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U)$.

As seen in (B.2), the natural maps $\Sigma \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q \rightarrow \Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^q$ have the property that for any point $x \in X$ the induced map of topological spaces

$$|\Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}_x^q| \rightarrow \Omega(|\Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}_x^q|)$$

is a weak equivalence. Corollary 13.16 implies now the following result.

Corollary 13.16.1. *For any open subset $U \subset X$ and any $q \geq 0$ the sequence $|R\Gamma(U, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q)|$ is an Ω -prespectrum. In particular $|R\Gamma(U, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q)|$ is an infinite loop space for every $q \geq 0, i \geq 1$. Moreover the space $|R\Gamma(U, \Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^q)|$ is connected for any U and $i \geq 1$ and hence is a connected delooping of the space $|R\Gamma(U, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q)|$. The same conclusions also apply to the prespectrum $|R\Gamma(U, \underbrace{B_{\bullet} \cdots B_{\bullet}}_i(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})))|$.*

Proof. Only the connectedness of the space $|R\Gamma(U, \Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^q)|$ remains to be proved. However this is proved in exactly the same fashion as Corollary 13.12.1. \square

Consider finally the commutative diagram of simplicial sheaves.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^{q+1} & \longrightarrow & \Sigma \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q & \longrightarrow & \Sigma \underbrace{B_{\bullet} \cdots B_{\bullet}}_i(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1} & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^q & \longrightarrow & \underbrace{B_{\bullet} \cdots B_{\bullet}}_{i+1}(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})). \end{array}$$

Applying to this diagram the functor $R\Gamma$ and taking into account the previous discussion we get a commutative diagram of spaces

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \underbrace{B_{\bullet}\dots B_{\bullet}}_i(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega R\Gamma(\Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \longrightarrow & \Omega R\Gamma(\Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^q) & \longrightarrow & \Omega R\Gamma(\underbrace{B_{\bullet}\dots B_{\bullet}}_{i+1}(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))) \end{array}$$

whose rows are homotopy fibrations and whose vertical arrows are weak equivalences. This implies that the homotopy exact sequence defined by the homotopy fibration

$$R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i-1}\mathcal{K}^q) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, \underbrace{B_{\bullet}\dots B_{\bullet}}_{i+1}(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q)))$$

coincides up to a shift with the homotopy exact sequence defined by the homotopy fibration

$$R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, \underbrace{B_{\bullet}\dots B_{\bullet}}_i(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))).$$

Thus we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 13.17. *For any $i > 0$, the tower of spaces*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^q) & \rightarrow & \dots & \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-i}\mathcal{K}^0) \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & R\Gamma(X, \underbrace{B_{\bullet}\dots B_{\bullet}}_i(C_{\bullet}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))) & & & & \end{array}$$

determines an exact couple and a strongly convergent spectral sequence, which coincides (after appropriate re-indexing) with the spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^{p-q}(X, \mathbb{Z}(-q)) = CH^{-q}(X, -p-q) \Rightarrow K_{-p-q}(X) \quad (13.13.1)$$

of Theorem 13.13.

We finish this section with the following version of the spectral sequence (13.13.1) for non-smooth schemes.

Theorem 13.18. *Let Z be a (not necessarily smooth) equidimensional quasiprojective scheme. Then there exists a strongly convergent spectral sequence*

$$E_2^{p,q} = CH^{-q}(Z, -p-q) \Rightarrow K'_{-p-q}(Z),$$

where $K'_*(X)$ denotes the Quillen K -theory of the exact category of coherent sheaves on Z .

Proof. Embed Z as a closed subscheme in a smooth irreducible scheme X and set $U = X \setminus Z$. For any simplicial sheaf A_\bullet on X let $R\Gamma_Z(X, A_\bullet)$ be the fiber over the distinguished point of the Kan fibration

$$R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet)) \rightarrow R\Gamma(U, A_\bullet) = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet))$$

Consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} R\Gamma_Z(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma_Z(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma_Z(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R\Gamma(U, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(U, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))). \end{array}$$

All columns of this diagram and all rows except possibly for the top one are homotopy fibrations which implies that the top row is a homotopy fibration as well. Thus we get a tower of homotopy fibrations

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R\Gamma_Z(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \rightarrow & R\Gamma_Z(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) & \rightarrow & \dots & \rightarrow & R\Gamma_Z(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^0). \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & R\Gamma_Z(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q))) & & & & \end{array}$$

Moreover the previous results imply immediately that the spaces $R\Gamma_Z(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q)$ (the same as $R\Gamma_Z(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathbb{A}^q)))$) are connected infinite loop spaces and are at least $(q - \dim X - 1)$ -connected. Thus Proposition A.6.1 yields a strongly convergent spectral sequence. Quillen's Localization Theorem implies immediately that the limit of this spectral sequence coincides with $K'_*(X)$ and Bloch's Localization Theorem implies that the E_2 -term consists of higher Chow groups of Z . \square

Remark 13.18.1. *With our approach it is far from obvious that the above spectral sequence is independent of the smooth embedding $Z \hookrightarrow X$.*

§14. MULTIPLICATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE SPECTRAL SEQUENCE

In this section we show that the spectral sequence (13.13.1) has a natural multiplicative structure. This structure is induced in an obvious way by products in the K -theory with supports, corresponding to the tensor product operation on vector bundles (cf. (B.3)). To define the product operation on the K -theory of the cosimplicial scheme $X \times \Delta^\bullet$, we unfortunately need to assume that the tensor product operation for (big) vector bundles is strictly functorial. Since it is not clear whether this can be always achieved, we begin this section by replacing (in the case of an affine scheme) the category of big vector bundles by an equivalent category of what

may be called small vector bundles. This new category has an advantage of having strictly functorial tensor products.

Let X be any scheme. Set $A = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. By a small vector bundle on X we mean a pair, consisting of an integer $n \geq 0$ and an idempotent matrix $\alpha \in M_n(A)$. In case $n = 0$ the ring $M_n(A)$ is trivial (consists of zero only), so we shall drop α from the notation in this case. Since we want our category to have only one zero object we assume $\alpha \neq 0$ for $n > 0$. Define morphisms of small vector bundles via the formula

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}((n, \alpha), (m, \beta)) = \{\gamma \in M_{m,n}(A) : \gamma = \gamma\alpha, \beta\gamma = \gamma\}.$$

Note further that to any small vector bundle (n, α) we may associate an actual vector bundle

$$\mathcal{P}_{n,\alpha} = \mathrm{Ker}(\mathcal{O}_X^n \xrightarrow{1-\alpha} \mathcal{O}_X^n) = \mathrm{Im}(\mathcal{O}_X^n \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{O}_X^n) \subset \mathcal{O}_X^n.$$

Obviously $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}((n, \alpha), (m, \beta)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{P}_{n,\alpha}, \mathcal{P}_{m,\beta})$. Thus the category of small vector bundles on X is naturally equivalent to the category of those vector bundles \mathcal{P} which are direct summands in some \mathcal{O}_X^n . In particular the category of small vector bundles is equivalent to the category of vector bundles in case X is affine.

Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be any morphism of schemes. For a small vector bundle (n, α) on X define

$$f^*(n, \alpha) = \begin{cases} (n, f^*(\alpha)), & \text{if } f^*(\alpha) \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } f^*(\alpha) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where f^* on the right denotes the canonical ring homomorphism $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow{f^*} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$. Note that $(fg)^*(n, \alpha) = g^*(f^*(n, \alpha))$ for any pair of composable morphisms f, g . Thus associating to a pair (n, α) the family of vector bundles $Y \mapsto \mathcal{P}_{n, f^*(\alpha)}$ we get a big vector bundle on X . Once again the natural functor from the category of small vector bundles to that of big vector bundles is an equivalence provided that the scheme X is affine. Define the tensor product of two small vector bundles using the formula

$$(n, \alpha) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} (m, \beta) = \begin{cases} (nm, \alpha \otimes \beta), & \text{if } \alpha \otimes \beta \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } \alpha \otimes \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $(\alpha \otimes \beta)_{k,l} = \alpha_{i,j} \cdot \beta_{i',j'}$ provided that $k = (i' - 1)n + i, l = (j' - 1)n + j$ ($1 \leq i, j \leq n; 1 \leq i', j' \leq m$). Note that $f^*((n, \alpha) \otimes (m, \beta)) = f^*(n, \alpha) \otimes f^*(m, \beta)$ so that for small vector bundles tensor product is strictly functorial. Note also that the tensor product operation for small vector bundles is strictly associative.

Replacing in the definition of the prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^\bullet)$ big vector bundles by small ones we get an Ω -prespectrum

$$\mathcal{K}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^\bullet) = (wS_\bullet \mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^\bullet), wS_\bullet S_\bullet \mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^\bullet), \dots),$$

where $\mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\{Y_i\}}$ stands for the category of bounded complexes of small vector bundles acyclic outside of the family of supports $\{Y_i\}$. Moreover we have an obvious morphism of prespectra $\mathcal{K}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X)$ which is a weak equivalence in case of affine schemes.

Let $X, X'; S, S'$ be any smooth schemes. The tensor product operation on complexes of (small) vector bundles defines a functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X) \times \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(X') &\rightarrow \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S \times S'}(X \times X') \\ C_* \times C'_* &\mapsto p^*(C_*) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times X' \times S \times S'}} (p')^*(C'_*) \end{aligned}$$

where $X \times S \xleftarrow{p} X \times X' \times S \times S' \xrightarrow{p'} X' \times S'$ are the canonical projections. This functor is exact in each variable and preserves weak equivalences. Thus it defines a pairing of simplicial sets (see §B.3)

$$(wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X)) \wedge (wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(X')) \rightarrow wS_{\bullet} S_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S \times S'}(X \times X').$$

Composing this external pairing with the diagonal map we get internal pairings defined for any $X \in Sm/F$, $S, S' \in Sm/F$

$$\begin{aligned} (wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X)) \wedge (wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(X)) &\rightarrow wS_{\bullet} S_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S \times S'}(X \times X) \xrightarrow{\Delta^*} \\ &\xrightarrow{\Delta^*} wS_{\bullet} S_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S \times S'}(X). \end{aligned}$$

Since our tensor product operation is strictly functorial one checks immediately that the above construction generalizes to cosimplicial schemes, i.e. for any (smooth) cosimplicial scheme X^{\bullet} we have a natural pairing

$$(wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S}(X^{\bullet})) \wedge (wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S'}(X^{\bullet})) \rightarrow wS_{\bullet} S_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, S \times S'}(X^{\bullet}).$$

In particular we get canonical pairings

$$(wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^{\bullet})) \wedge (wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X \times \Delta^{\bullet})) \rightarrow wS_{\bullet} S_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^{\bullet}).$$

Returning to the notations and assumptions of §13, let $X \in Sm/F$ be a smooth scheme over a field F . For any integer $q \geq 0$ denote by $\Omega^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{sm}^q$ (resp. $\Omega^{-2} \mathcal{K}_{sm}^q$) the simplicial sheaf on X associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto wS_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U)$ (resp. $U \mapsto wS_{\bullet} S_{\bullet} \mathcal{CP}_{sm}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(\Delta^{\bullet} \times U)$). The previous discussion shows that the natural maps

$$\Omega^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{sm}^q \rightarrow \Omega^{-1} \mathcal{K}^q, \quad \Omega^{-2} \mathcal{K}_{sm}^q \rightarrow \Omega^{-2} \mathcal{K}^q$$

are weak equivalences and furthermore we have a natural pairing of simplicial sheaves $\Omega^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{sm}^q \wedge \Omega^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{sm}^{q'} \rightarrow \Omega^{-2} \mathcal{K}_{sm}^{q+q'}$.

For the remainder of this section we only consider small vector bundles, and we shall drop the subscript sm in the notations; also, we shall always use the canonical flasque resolution $\mathcal{R}(L)$ when talking about the simplicial set $R\Gamma(U, L)$, i.e. set $R\Gamma(U, L) = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}(L))$.

The following lemma follows formally from the properties of the functor \mathcal{R} .

Lemma 14.1. *For any $X \in \text{Sm}/F$, the tensor product pairings induce natural pairings of simplicial sheaves on X*

$$\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q \wedge \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q'} \rightarrow \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^{q+q'}$$

and thereby pairings of connected infinite loop spaces

$$R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) \wedge R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q'}) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^{q+q'}).$$

We plan to verify that the pairings introduced above satisfy the conditions of Proposition A.6.5 and hence induce products on the spectral sequence relating motivic cohomology to K -theory.

Note that for each q we have $q + 1$ coordinate embeddings $\mathbb{A}^q \xrightarrow{i_0, \dots, i_q} \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$ given by the formulae $i_k : (x_1, \dots, x_q) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_k, 0, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_q)$, which satisfy the cosimplicial relations $i_k \circ i_l = i_l \circ i_{k-1} : \mathbb{A}^{q-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{q+1}$ ($0 \leq l < k \leq q$). Associated to these embeddings we have $q+1$ morphisms of simplicial prespectra $f_0 = (i_0)^*$, \dots , $f_q = (i_q)^* : \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}$ which satisfy the corresponding simplicial relations. Note also that we choose the map $f = f_q : \mathcal{K}^{q+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^q$ as the preferred one in the tower of fibrations defining the spectral sequence of §13.

Lemma 14.2. *The tensor product pairings of Lemma 14.1 fit in commutative squares*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) \wedge R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q'}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^{q+q'+1}) \\ f \wedge 1 \downarrow & & \downarrow f_q \\ R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) \wedge R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q'}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^{q+q'}) \\ 1 \wedge f \uparrow & & \uparrow f \\ R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) \wedge R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q'+1}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^{q+q'+1}). \end{array}$$

Proof. This follows immediately from the commutativity of the following diagram of schemes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}^{q+1} \times \mathbb{A}^{q'} & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathbb{A}^{q+q'+1} \\ i_q \times 1 \uparrow & & \uparrow i_q \\ \mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^{q'} & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathbb{A}^{q+q'} \\ 1 \times i_{q'} \downarrow & & \downarrow i_{q+q'} \\ \mathbb{A}^q \times \mathbb{A}^{q'+1} & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathbb{A}^{q+q'+1}. \end{array}$$

□

For any (affine) scheme X the pairing of simplicial sets

$$(wS_{\bullet}\mathcal{CP}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X)) \wedge (wS_{\bullet}\mathcal{CP}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X)) \rightarrow wS_{\bullet}S_{\bullet}\mathcal{CP}^{\mathcal{Q}, S \times S'}(X)$$

induces a pairing on K_0 -groups $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X) \otimes K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X) \rightarrow K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X)$ and it's clear from definitions that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X) \otimes K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X) & \longrightarrow & K_0^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X). \end{array}$$

Here vertical arrows are canonical homomorphisms (see §8) and the bottom pairing sends the pair of cycles (Z, Z') to the cycle $(\Delta_X)^*(Z \times Z')$.

The pairings $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}(X \times \Delta^n) \otimes \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}(X \times \Delta^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}(X \times \Delta^n)$ determine a pairing of simplicial abelian sheaves $C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \otimes C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}) \rightarrow C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})$ and the induced pairing of classifying simplicial sheaves (see §B.1)

$$B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})) \otimes B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}})) \rightarrow B^2(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})).$$

Thus we get, in particular, a pairing of simplicial sheaves

$$\begin{aligned} & B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})) \wedge B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}})) \rightarrow \\ & \rightarrow B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})) \otimes B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}})) \rightarrow B^2(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})). \end{aligned}$$

The following result is now obvious from definitions

Lemma 14.3. *The following diagram of simplicial sheaves commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q \wedge \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q'} & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^{q+q'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})) \wedge B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}})) & \longrightarrow & B^2(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})) \end{array}$$

and hence determines the following diagram of simplicial sets

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q) \wedge R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q'}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^{q+q'}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R\Gamma(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))) \wedge R\Gamma(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}))) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X, B^2(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}))). \end{array}$$

Lemma 14.4. *The maps of simplicial sheaves*

$$\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f_q} \\ \xrightarrow{f_{q-1}} \end{array} \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q$$

are related by a simplicial homotopy which becomes constant being composed with maps $\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q \xrightarrow{f} \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q-1}$ and $\Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q \rightarrow B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))$. Hence the same conclusion holds for the maps of simplicial sets

$$R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{q+1}) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f_q} \\ \xrightarrow{f_{q-1}} \end{array} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q).$$

Proof. This follows immediately from Lemma 8.10, Lemma 8.10.2 and properties of the functor \mathcal{R} .

Theorem 14.5. *The tensor product operation on complexes of (small) vector bundles induces a multiplicative structure on the spectral sequence*

$$E_2^{pq} = H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) \implies K_{2q-p}(X).$$

The product structure on the abutment $K_(X)$ is the usual product structure on K -theory and the product structure on the E_2 term is the usual product structure in motivic cohomology (see §12).*

Proof. We have three towers of fibrations satisfying the conditions of Proposition A.6.1 :

$$\begin{aligned} X'_q &= X''_q = R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-1}\mathcal{K}^q), & X_q &= R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-2}\mathcal{K}^q) \\ B'_q &= B''_q = R\Gamma(X, B(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))), & B_q &= R\Gamma(X, B^2(C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover we have pairings $X'_q \wedge X''_q \rightarrow X_q$, $B'_q \wedge B''_q \rightarrow B_q$. Lemmas 14.2, 14.3, 14.4 and 12.3 show that conditions of Proposition A.6.5 are satisfied and hence we get a pairing of the spectral sequences defined by (X', B') and (X'', B'') to the spectral sequence defined by (X, B) . However all three spectral sequences coincide (after appropriate re-indexing) by Proposition 13.17. Thus we get a multiplicative structure on our spectral sequence. The product structure on the limit is easily seen to coincide with the usual multiplicative structure on K -theory. To identify the multiplicative structure on the E_2 term we need a few additional remarks.

Remark 14.5.1 Let A_\bullet, B_\bullet and C_\bullet be simplicial abelian sheaves. The data of a bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian sheaves $A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$ defines a homomorphism of complexes of abelian sheaves $A_* \otimes B_* \xrightarrow{EZ} C_*$ where EZ is obtained using the Eilenberg-Zilber homomorphism $A_* \otimes B_* \xrightarrow{EZ} (A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*$ - see §B.1. Moreover applying this construction to the pairing $C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \times C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}) \rightarrow C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})$ we get (after re-indexing) the homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}(q) \otimes \mathbb{Z}(q') \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(q+q')$ introduced in §12 which defines products in motivic cohomology.

Return back to the case of an arbitrary bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian sheaves $A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$ and the associated homomorphism of complexes of abelian sheaves $A^* \otimes B^* \xrightarrow{EZ} C^*$. Since the functor \mathcal{R} preserves products we conclude immediately that the simplicial sheaves $\mathcal{R}(A_\bullet), \mathcal{R}(B_\bullet), \mathcal{R}(C_\bullet)$ are actually simplicial abelian sheaves and the augmentation maps $A_\bullet \xrightarrow{\phi_A} \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet), \dots$ are homomorphisms of simplicial abelian sheaves. Furthermore applying the functor \mathcal{R} to the map $A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$ we get a map of simplicial sheaves

$$\mathcal{R}(A_\bullet) \times \mathcal{R}(B_\bullet) = \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet \times B_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(C_\bullet)$$

which is easily seen to be bilinear. Taking finally global sections we get a bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian groups

$$R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet) \times R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet)$$

and hence the induced pairing in homotopy groups

$$\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet)) \otimes \pi_q(R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet)) \rightarrow \pi_{p+q}(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet)).$$

Lemma 14.5.2. *After the identification of $\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet))$ with $H^{-p}(X, A^*)$, $\pi_q(R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet))$ with $H^{-q}(X, B^*)$ and $\pi_{p+q}(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet))$ with $H^{-p-q}(X, C^*)$ (see Corollary 13.10.1) the above pairing in homotopy groups coincides with the pairing*

$$H^{-p}(X, A^*) \otimes H^{-q}(X, B^*) \rightarrow H^{-p-q}(X, C^*)$$

defined by the homomorphism of complexes $A^ \otimes B^* \rightarrow C^*$.*

Proof. The pairing in homotopy groups defined by the bilinear pairing $R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet) \times R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet)$ coincides with the pairing in homology defined by the homomorphism of complexes (see Corollary B.1.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet))^* \otimes \Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(B_\bullet))^* &= R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet)^* \otimes R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet)^* \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(C_\bullet))^* = \\ &= R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet)^*. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore the homomorphisms $A^* \xrightarrow{\phi_A} \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet)^*$, \dots are quasi-isomorphisms and hence define canonical maps

$$H^p(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet))) \rightarrow H^p(X, A^*)$$

which are isomorphisms in negative degrees according to Corollary A.7.3. Finally we have a commutative diagram of complexes of sheaves

$$(14.5.2.0) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A^* \otimes B^* & \longrightarrow & C^* \\ \phi_A \otimes \phi_B \downarrow & & \phi_C \downarrow \\ \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet)^* \otimes \mathcal{R}(B_\bullet)^* & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}(C_\bullet)^* \end{array}$$

which according to Proposition A.7.1 yields a commutative diagram in cohomology

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^p(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(A_\bullet))) \otimes H^q(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(B_\bullet))) & \longrightarrow & H^{p+q}(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{R}(C_\bullet))) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^p(X, A^*) \otimes H^q(X, B^*) & \longrightarrow & H^{p+q}(X, C^*). \end{array}$$

Here the bottom arrow is the product pairing in hypercohomology defined by the homomorphism of sheaves $A^* \otimes B^* \rightarrow C^*$, the top arrow coincides with the pairing in homotopy groups we are studying and the vertical arrows are isomorphisms provided that both p and q are negative. \square

Lemma 14.5.2 admits the following generalization which together with Remark 14.5.1 completes the proof of the Theorem 14.5.

Lemma 14.5.3. *For any simplicial abelian sheaf A_\bullet on a Noetherian topological space of finite Krull dimension we have natural identifications*

$$\pi_i(R\Gamma(X, B^k A_\bullet)) = H^{-i+k}(X, A^*) \quad i \geq 0.$$

Moreover given a bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian sheaves $A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$, the pairing in homotopy groups with finite coefficients defined by the bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian groups

$$R\Gamma(X, B^k A_\bullet) \times R\Gamma(X, B^{k'} B_\bullet) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, B^{k+k'} C_\bullet)$$

coincides with the pairing in the hypercohomology groups induced by the pairing of complexes $A^* \otimes B^* \rightarrow C^*$.

Proof. The homotopy group $\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, B^k A_\bullet))$ coincides with $H^{-p}(X, (B^k A_\bullet)^*)$. Furthermore the complex $(B^k A_\bullet)^*$ is canonically quasiisomorphic to $A^*[k]$ (see Lemma B.1.5) and hence $H^{-p}(X, (B^k A_\bullet)^*) = H^{-p+k}(X, A^*)$, which proves the first statement. To prove the second one it suffices to establish the commutativity of the following diagram (where the vertical arrows are canonical quasi-isomorphisms introduced in Lemma B.1.5)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_*[k] \otimes B_*[k'] & \longrightarrow & C_*[k+k'] \\ g_A \otimes 1_B \downarrow & & g_C \downarrow \\ (B^k A_\bullet)_* \otimes B^{k'} B_* & \longrightarrow & (B^{k+k'} C_\bullet)_* \end{array}$$

This is done by induction on k and k' starting with Lemma B.1.6. \square

Corollary 14.5.4. *For any $k, l \geq 0$ the pairing in homotopy groups induced by the bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian groups*

$$R\Gamma(X, B^k \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \times R\Gamma(X, B^l \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, B^{k+l} \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})$$

coincides (after re-indexing) with the product map in motivic cohomology.

§15 THE SPECTRAL SEQUENCE FOR THE K-THEORY WITH FINITE COEFFICIENTS.

Theorem 15.1. *For any $k \geq 2$ the tower of spaces*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-k} \mathcal{K}^{q+1}) & \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-k} \mathcal{K}^q) & \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow & R\Gamma(X, \Omega^{-k} \mathcal{K}^0) \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & & R\Gamma(X, \underbrace{B_\bullet \dots B_\bullet}_k (C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}))) & & \end{array}$$

yields a strongly convergent spectral sequence for the K-theory with coefficients \mathbb{Z}/l

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^{p-q}(X, \mathbb{Z}(-q)/l) \Rightarrow K_{-p-q}(X, \mathbb{Z}/l) \quad (15.1.1)$$

which is independent of the choice of $k \geq 2$. Moreover, in case $l \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, a choice of comultiplication $\Sigma^2 M_l^2 \xrightarrow{c} M_l^2 \wedge M_l^2$ determines a multiplicative structure

on this spectral sequence which on the limit coincides with the multiplicative structure on K -theory with finite coefficients (see §B.4) and on the E_2 -term coincides with the multiplicative structure on the motivic cohomology with finite coefficients and, in particular, is independent of the choice of the comultiplication c . Finally for any l we have a canonical pairing between the integral spectral sequence and the spectral sequence with coefficients \mathbb{Z}/l .

Proof. The existence of the spectral sequence follows from Proposition A.6.1.1 since the spaces appearing in the above tower are 2-connected infinite loop spaces. Independence of the above spectral sequence of the choice of $k \geq 2$ is proved in exactly the same way as Proposition 13.17. For any $k, k' \geq 2$ we have a natural pairing of the tower determined by simplicial sheaves Ω^{-k} and the tower determined by simplicial sheaves $\Omega^{-k'}$ to the tower determined by simplicial sheaves $\Omega^{-k-k'}$. Moreover as we saw in §14 the conditions of the Proposition A.6.5 are satisfied. Thus, taking $M' = M'' = M = M_l^2$ we get a natural multiplicative structure on our spectral sequence (which is also independent of the choice of k, k'). The multiplicative structure on the limit obviously coincides with the usual multiplicative structure on the K -theory with coefficients \mathbb{Z}/l . Thus once again the only thing to verify is that the multiplicative structure on the E_2 -term coincides with the usual multiplicative structure on motivic cohomology with finite coefficients (and, in particular, is independent of the choice of comultiplication on the space M_l^2). This is done in essentially the same way as in the proof of the Theorem 14.5. We sketch the main steps below.

Lemma 15.2. *Let A_\bullet be a simplicial abelian sheaf on a Noetherian topological space of finite Krull dimension. Then*

$$\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l) = H^{-p}(X, C_l(A^*)),$$

where $C_l(A^*) = C(A^* \xrightarrow{l} A_*)$ is the cone of the multiplication by l on A^* . If the abelian sheaves A_i are \mathbb{Z} -flat, the above cohomology group may be further identified with $H^{-p}(X, A^*/l)$

Proof. According to Lemma B.4.1 we have a natural identification

$$\pi_p(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l) = H_p(C_l(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet))) = H^{-p}(\Gamma(X, C_l(\mathcal{R}(A_\bullet)^*))).$$

The complex $C_l(\mathcal{R}(A_\bullet)^*)$ is a resolution of the complex $C_l(A^*)$ which gives us canonical homomorphisms $H^{-p}(\Gamma(X, C_l(\mathcal{R}(A_\bullet)^*))) \rightarrow H^{-p}(X, C_l(A^*))$. Moreover since all terms of the complex $C_l(\mathcal{R}(A_\bullet)^*)$ except possibly for the ones standing in degrees 0 and -1 are flasque the above homomorphisms are isomorphisms in degrees $p \geq 1$ - see Corollary A.7.3. The last part of the statement is obvious since for complexes of \mathbb{Z} -flat sheaves the natural map $C_l(A^*) \rightarrow A^*/l$ is a quasi-isomorphism.

Let $A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$ be a bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian sheaves on a Noetherian topological space X of finite Krull dimension. This pairing induces a bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian groups

$$R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet) \times R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet),$$

and hence an associated pairing in homotopy groups with finite coefficients

$$\pi_i(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l) \otimes \pi_j(R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l).$$

On the other hand the pairing $A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$ determines a pairing of complexes of sheaves $A^* \otimes B^* \rightarrow C^*$ (see §B.1) and hence also a pairing $C_l(A^*) \otimes C_l(B^*) \rightarrow C_l(C^*)$. The last pairing determines further a pairing in hypercohomology groups

$$H^{-i}(X, C_l(A^*)) \otimes H^{-j}(X, C_l(B^*)) \rightarrow H^{-i-j}(X, C_l(C^*)).$$

Lemma 15.3. *After the identification of $\pi_i(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l)$ with $H^{-i}(X, C_l(A^*))$, $\pi_j(R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l)$ with $H^{-j}(X, C_l(B^*))$, and $\pi_{i+j}(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l)$ with $H^{-i-j}(X, C_l(C^*))$ the pairing in homotopy groups*

$$\pi_i(R\Gamma(X, A_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l) \otimes \pi_j(R\Gamma(X, B_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l)$$

coincides with the pairing in the hypercohomology groups

$$H^{-i}(X, C_l(A^*)) \otimes H^{-j}(X, C_l(B^*)) \rightarrow H^{-i-j}(X, C_l(C^*)).$$

Proof. The proof is essentially identical to that of Lemma 14.5.2; we leave obvious details to the reader. \square

The bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian sheaves

$$C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \times C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}) \rightarrow C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})$$

determines a homomorphism of complexes of sheaves

$$C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q}) \otimes C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}}) \rightarrow C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})$$

which up to re-indexing coincides with the pairing $\mathbb{Z}(q) \otimes \mathbb{Z}(q')$ introduced in §12. According to Lemma 15.3 the pairing in homotopy groups

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})), \mathbb{Z}/l) \otimes \pi_j(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}})), \mathbb{Z}/l) &\rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(R\Gamma(X, C_\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}})), \mathbb{Z}/l) \end{aligned}$$

coincides with the pairing in hypercohomology groups induced by the homomorphism of complexes

$$C_l(C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^q})) \otimes C_l(C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q'}})) \rightarrow C_l(C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{Q}, \mathbb{A}^{q+q'}}))$$

and hence coincides (up to reindexing) with the product map in motivic cohomology with finite coefficients. To finish the proof of Theorem 15.1 it suffices now to establish the following lemma.

Lemma 15.4. *For any simplicial abelian sheaf A_\bullet on a Noetherian topological space of finite Krull dimension we have natural identifications*

$$\pi_i(R\Gamma(X, B^k A_\bullet), \mathbb{Z}/l) = H^{-i+k}(X, C_l(A^*)), \quad i \geq 2.$$

Moreover given a bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian sheaves $A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$, the pairing in homotopy groups with finite coefficients defined by the bilinear pairing of simplicial abelian groups

$$R\Gamma(X, B^k A_\bullet) \times R\Gamma(X, B^{k'} B_\bullet) \rightarrow R\Gamma(X, B^{k+k'} C_\bullet)$$

coincides with the pairing in the hypercohomology groups induced by the pairing of complexes $C_l(A^*) \otimes C_l(B^*) \rightarrow C_l(C^*)$.

Proof. The proof is identical to the proof of Lemma 14.5.3. \square

APPENDIX A: CATEGORICAL AND TOPOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

In this appendix, we recall various facts about n -cubes, topological constructions, homotopy cofibers, and homotopy fibers. This provides us the opportunity to establish notational conventions.

A.1. n -cubes in categories. By a n -cube in a category \mathcal{C} we mean a commutative diagram in \mathcal{C} indexed by vertices (and edges) of an n -dimensional cube. To be more precise, n -cube $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ in \mathcal{C} consists of the data of objects $Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}} \in \mathcal{C}$ (for each n -tuple of indices $(i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^{\times n}$) and the data of arrows $d_k = d_k^{i_0, \dots, i_{k-1}, i_{k+1}, \dots, i_{n-1}} : Y_{i_0, \dots, 1, \dots, i_{n-1}} \rightarrow Y_{i_0, \dots, 0, \dots, i_{n-1}}$, such that for $k < l$ all diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_{i_0, \dots, 1, \dots, 1, \dots, i_{n-1}} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & Y_{i_0, \dots, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, i_{n-1}} \\ d_l \downarrow & & d_l \downarrow \\ Y_{i_0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0, \dots, i_{n-1}} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & Y_{i_0, \dots, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, i_{n-1}} \end{array}$$

commute. The same concept may be described in slightly different terms. Note that to give an n -tuple of indices $(i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^{\times n}$ is the same as to give a subset $S = \{k : i_k = 1\}$ of $[n-1] = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. One checks immediately that the n -cube $Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ is nothing but a contravariant functor to \mathcal{C} from the category whose objects are subsets $S \subset \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ and whose maps $S \rightarrow T$ are inclusions. We often use the notation $\partial_l : Y_S \rightarrow Y_T$ for the structure morphism corresponding to the embedding of the subset $T = \{s_0, \dots, \hat{s}_l, \dots, s_{k-1}\}$ into the set $S = \{s_0 < \dots < s_l < \dots < s_{k-1}\}$ (thus $\partial_l = d_{s_l}$).

To any n -cube $Y = Y_{\bullet, \dots, \bullet}$ one can associate two $(n-1)$ -cubes, which we usually denote Y_1 and Y_0 . These cubes are defined via the formulae

$$(Y_1)_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-2}} = Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-2}, 1} \quad (Y_0)_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-2}} = Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-2}, 0}.$$

Assume that the category \mathcal{C} has a final object $*$ and let X_\bullet be a simplicial object in \mathcal{C} . For any $n \geq 0$ we define a n -cube $Y = \text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)$ setting

$$Y_{i_0, \dots, i_{n-1}} = X_{i_0 + \dots + i_{n-1} - 1}$$

(here we use convention $X_{-1} = *$) and taking the map

$$d_k : Y_{i_0, \dots, 1, \dots, i_{n-1}} \rightarrow Y_{i_0, \dots, 0, \dots, i_{n-1}}$$

to be $\partial_{i_0 + \dots + i_{k-1}}$. Note that with these definitions the arrow $\partial_l : Y_S = X_{|S|-1} \rightarrow Y_T = X_{|S|-2}$ as defined above coincides with the face operator ∂_l of the original simplicial object X_\bullet . Another useful general remark is that for any n we have a natural identification

$$\{\text{cube}_n(X_\bullet)\}_0 = \text{cube}_{n-1}(X_\bullet).$$

A.2. Degree shift for complexes of degree -1 . In this paper we mostly deal with complexes of degree -1 (i.e. with homological complexes). Let A_\bullet be such a complex, we define the complex $A[k]$, setting $A[k]_n = A_{n-k}$ and taking the differential of $A[k]$ to be the differential of A_\bullet (shifted by k to the “left” or “up”). Note that in the first few sections of the paper, we do not change the sign of the differential as is usually done. This does not affect the resulting complex, since multiplication by $(-1)^{kn}$ establishes the isomorphism of our complex with the complex with the sign of the differential changed.

A.3. Quotient maps. Recall that a map of topological spaces $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called a quotient map provided that it is surjective and a subset $U \subset Y$ is open in Y iff its inverse image $f^{-1}(U) \subset X$ is open in X . In this case we also say that Y is a quotient space of X and the topology of Y is coinduced by that of X . On several occasions we will use the following well-known and easy fact.

Lemma A.3.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a quotient map and let Z be a compact topological space. Then the corresponding map $X \times Z \rightarrow Y \times Z$ is also a quotient map.*

Recall that a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called proper provided that for any space Z the induced map $f \times 1_Z : X \times Z \rightarrow Y \times Z$ is closed. A characterization of proper maps is given by the following well-known theorem - see [Bou].

Theorem A.3.2. *A continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is proper if and only if it is closed and all fibers $f^{-1}(y)$ ($y \in Y$) are quasicompact.*

Since every closed surjective continuous map is obviously a quotient map we derive immediately from the definition the following statement.

Lemma A.3.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper surjective map. Then for any space Z the corresponding map $X \times Z \rightarrow Y \times Z$ is a quotient map.*

Smash products. Let (X, x_0) and (Y, y_0) be pointed topological spaces. Recall that the smash product $X \wedge Y$ of X and Y is obtained from $X \times Y$ by contracting $x_0 \times Y \cup X \times y_0$ to a point (distinguished point of $X \wedge Y$).

Corollary A.3.4. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a quotient map of pointed spaces and let Z be a pointed space. Assume that either Z is compact or $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a proper map. Then the corresponding map $X \wedge Z \rightarrow Y \wedge Z$ is also a quotient map.*

Proof. This follows immediately from the consideration of a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times Z & \longrightarrow & Y \times Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X \wedge Z & \longrightarrow & Y \wedge Z \end{array}$$

in which all maps, except possibly for the bottom horizontal one, are quotient maps. \square

Let X_1, \dots, X_n be pointed topological spaces. In this case we will use the notation $X_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_n$ for the iterated smash product $(\dots(X_1 \wedge X_2) \wedge \dots) \wedge X_n$. Using Corollary A.4 one proves easily the following fact.

Corollary A.3.5. *Assume that at most one of the spaces X_1, \dots, X_n is not compact. Then*

- (1) *The natural map $X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \rightarrow X_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_n$ is a quotient map, so that $X_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_n$ may be identified with the quotient space obtained from $X_1 \times \dots \times X_n$ by contracting to a point the subspace consisting of points with (at least) one distinguished coordinate.*
- (2) *For any $0 < m < n$ the obvious bijection*

$$(X_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_m) \wedge (X_{m+1} \wedge \dots \wedge X_n) \xrightarrow{\sim} X_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_n$$

is a homeomorphism.

We leave the proof of the following elementary statement as an easy exercise to the reader.

Lemma A.3.6. *For any pointed spaces X, Y, Z we have a natural identification*

$$(X \vee Y) \wedge Z = (X \wedge Z) \vee (Y \wedge Z).$$

A.4. The cone (homotopy cofiber) of a map. Whenever we consider the unit interval I as a pointed space we always choose (if not specified otherwise) $0 \in I$ as a distinguished point. For a pointed space X the smash product $X \wedge I$ is known as the (reduced) cone over X . More generally let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a (pointed) map of pointed topological spaces. The reduced cone of f (denoted $cone(f)$ or $cofib(f)$) is defined as the quotient space of $(X \wedge I) \vee Y$ modulo the equivalence relation generated by the identification $x \wedge 1 \sim f(x)$.

Lemma A.4.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a (pointed) map of pointed topological spaces and let Z be a compact pointed topological space. Then we have a natural identification*

$$\text{cone}(f \wedge 1_Z) = \text{cone}(f) \wedge Z.$$

Proof. According to Corollary A.3.4, Corollary A.3.5 and Lemma A.3.6, we have a quotient map

$$((X \wedge Z) \wedge I) \vee (Y \wedge Z) = ((X \wedge I) \wedge Z) \vee (Y \wedge Z) = ((X \wedge I) \vee Y) \wedge Z \rightarrow \text{cone}(f) \wedge Z.$$

This map is obviously compatible with the equivalence relation defining $\text{cone}(f \wedge 1_Z)$ and hence defines a quotient map $\text{cone}(f \wedge 1_Z) \rightarrow \text{cone}(f) \wedge Z$. Finally a straightforward verification shows that the last map is bijective and hence is a homeomorphism. \square

For any pointed map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of pointed spaces, we denote by

$$\Sigma f : \Sigma X \rightarrow \Sigma Y$$

the map $f \wedge 1 : X \wedge S^1 \rightarrow Y \wedge S^1$.

Corollary A.4.2. *For any pointed map of pointed spaces $f : X \rightarrow Y$ we have a natural identification $\text{cone}(\Sigma^n f) = \Sigma^n \text{cone}(f)$.*

More generally we have the following statement.

Lemma A.4.3. *Consider a commutative diagram of pointed spaces*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' \\ g_X \downarrow & & g_Y \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y. \end{array}$$

In this case we have a natural identification

$$\text{cone}(\text{cone}(g_X) \rightarrow \text{cone}(g_Y)) = \text{cone}(\text{cone}(f') \rightarrow \text{cone}(f)).$$

Proof. One checks easily that both sides coincide with a quotient space of

$$(X' \wedge I \wedge I) \vee (X \wedge I) \vee (Y' \wedge I) \vee Y$$

modulo an appropriate equivalence relation. \square

A.5. The homotopy fiber of a map. For any pointed space Y we denote by $Y^{\mathbf{I}}$ the space of all continuous maps from the unit interval \mathbf{I} to Y (with compact-open topology). Let $\epsilon_0 : Y^{\mathbf{I}} \rightarrow Y$ denote the evaluation at 0 map and let $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ denote the fiber of ϵ_0 over the distinguished point. As is well-known the path space $\mathcal{P}(Y)$

is contractible and the evaluation at 1 map $\epsilon_1 : \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow Y$ is a fibration. The fiber of the last map over the distinguished point is the loop space $\Omega(Y)$. Assume now that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous map of pointed spaces. Define the path space $Q(f)$ using the following Cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q(f) & \longrightarrow & Y^{\mathbb{I}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \epsilon_0 \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y. \end{array}$$

The space $Q(f)$ is homotopy equivalent to X and the evaluation at one map $\epsilon_1 : Q(f) \rightarrow Y$ is a fibration. The homotopy fiber $\mathcal{F}(f) = fib(f)$ is defined as the fiber of $\epsilon_1 : Q(f) \rightarrow Y$ over the distinguished point of Y .

One proves easily the following results dual to Corollary A.4.2 and Lemma A.4.3.

Lemma A.5.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a pointed map of pointed topological spaces. Then we have a natural identification*

$$fib(\Omega^n(X) \rightarrow \Omega^n(Y)) = \Omega^n(fib(X \rightarrow Y)).$$

Lemma A.5.2. *Consider a commutative diagram of pointed spaces*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' \\ g_X \downarrow & & g_Y \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y. \end{array}$$

In this case we have a natural identification

$$fib(fib(g_X) \rightarrow fib(g_Y)) = fib(fib(f') \rightarrow fib(f)).$$

With the conditions and notations of Lemma A.5.2, denote the homotopy fiber of f by \mathcal{F} , the homotopy fiber of f' by \mathcal{F}' , that of g_X by \mathcal{F}_X and that of g_Y by \mathcal{F}_Y . Finally denote the double homotopy fiber by \mathcal{F}'' . Thus we have a commutative diagram of pointed spaces each row and column of which is a “homotopy fiber sequence”

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{F}'' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}_X & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}_Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}' & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' \\ \downarrow & & g_X \downarrow & & g_Y \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y. \end{array}$$

Let further \mathcal{G} denote the homotopy fiber of $X' \rightarrow Y$. We have two canonical maps $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_Y$, from which we derive two maps from $\Omega\mathcal{G}$ to \mathcal{F}''

$$\begin{aligned} p : \Omega\mathcal{G} &\rightarrow \Omega\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \\ q : \Omega\mathcal{G} &\rightarrow \Omega\mathcal{F}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''. \end{aligned}$$

We leave the proof of the following statement as a (relatively) easy exercise to the reader.

Lemma A.5.3. *The maps p and qi (where i denotes the canonical involution of the loop space $\Omega\mathcal{G}$) are homotopic.*

Corollary A.5.4. *The following diagram of homotopy groups commutes up to a sign.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(\mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_i(\mathcal{F}) \\ \downarrow & & \delta \downarrow \\ \pi_i(\mathcal{F}_Y) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \pi_{i-1}(\mathcal{F}''). \end{array}$$

Definition A.5.5. *A sequence of maps of pointed spaces $Z \xrightarrow{i} X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ is called a homotopy fibration provided that the composition map $f \circ i : Z \rightarrow Y$ is trivial (sends Z to the distinguished point of Y) and the induced map from Z to the homotopy fiber of f is a weak equivalence.*

A.6. The homotopy spectral sequence.

Proposition A.6.1. *Consider a sequence of pointed maps of connected spaces with abelian fundamental groups*

$$\dots \xrightarrow{f_{q+2}} X_{q+1} \xrightarrow{f_{q+1}} X_q \xrightarrow{f_q} \dots \xrightarrow{f_1} X_0 = X$$

Assume further that for each q we are given a pointed map $p_q : X_q \rightarrow B_q$ with B_q connected such that the composition $X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q \rightarrow B_q$ is trivial and the associated map from X_{q+1} to the homotopy fiber of $X_q \rightarrow B_q$ is a weak equivalence. Assume further that for each $i \geq 0$ there exists $n \geq 0$ such that X_q is i -connected for $q \geq n$. In this case there exists a strongly convergent spectral sequence

$$E_{pq}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(B_q) \implies \pi_{p+q}(X).$$

Proof. Set $D_{pq}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(X_q)$, $E_{pq}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(B_q)$. Considering long exact homotopy sequences corresponding to the homotopy fibrations

$$X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q \rightarrow B_q,$$

we conclude that (D^2, E^2) is an exact couple (with maps i, j, k of bidegrees $(1, -1)$, $(0, 0)$, $(-2, 1)$ respectively) and hence defines a spectral sequence. The assumption

concerning high connectivity of X_q implies that the exact couple is bounded below (i.e. for any n there exists $f(n)$ such that $D_{pq}^2 = 0$ whenever $p < f(p + q)$). Since the exact couple is obviously bounded above we conclude that the spectral sequence converges to $H_n = \varinjlim_p D_{p,n-p}^2 = \pi_n(X)$ - see [Wei, § 5.9]. \square

We need also a version of Proposition A.6.1 for homotopy groups with finite coefficients. More generally consider a finite pointed CW-complex M of dimension d . For any pointed space X set

$$\pi_i(X, M) = [S^{i-d} \wedge M, X] \quad \text{if} \quad i \geq d.$$

Thus $\pi_i(X, M)$ is defined only for $i \geq d$, $\pi_d(X, M)$ is only a pointed set, $\pi_i(X, M)$ is a group for $i > d$, which is abelian provided that $i > d + 1$ or X is an H -space. For any homotopy fibration $X' \rightarrow X \rightarrow B$ we get a long exact sequence of homotopy groups with coefficients in M

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(X', M) \rightarrow \pi_i(X, M) \rightarrow \pi_i(B, M) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{i-1}(X', M) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \pi_d(X', M) \rightarrow \pi_d(X, M) \rightarrow \pi_d(B, M). \end{aligned}$$

All terms of this sequence except the last three are groups and all the maps not involving these three last terms are group homomorphisms. Note also that $\pi_i(X, M) = 0$ for all $i \leq n$ provided that X is n -connected. With these remarks the proof of the following statement becomes identical to that of Proposition A.6.1.

Proposition A.6.1.1. *With the conditions and notations of Proposition A.6.1, assume further that M is a pointed finite CW-complex such that*

- (1) $[M, X_q] = [M, B_q] = *$ for all $q \geq 0$.
- (2) The groups $[\Sigma M, X_q]$ and $[\Sigma M, B_q]$ are abelian for all $q \geq 0$.

In this case, there exists a strongly convergent spectral sequence

$$E_{pq}^2 = \pi_{p+q}(B_q, M) \implies \pi_{p+q}(X, M).$$

The following general result concerning the multiplicative properties of the spectral sequence defined by an exact couple is an extraction from a paper of W. Massey [Ma].

Proposition A.6.2. *Let $(D^2, E^2; i, j, k)$, $(D'^2, E'^2; i', j', k')$, $(D''^2, E''^2; i'', j'', k'')$ be three exact couples (with degrees of i, j, k being equal to $(1, -1)$, $(0, 0)$, $(-2, 1)$ respectively). Assume that we are given bilinear pairings (respecting bidegrees) $E'^2 \otimes E''^2 \rightarrow E^2$ and the following condition is satisfied for all $n \geq 0$: μ_n : For any bihomogenous elements $b' \in E'^2$, $b'' \in E''^2$ and any bihomogenous elements $x' \in D'^2$, $x'' \in D''^2$ such that*

$$k'(b') = (i')^n(x'), \quad k''(b'') = (i'')^n(x''),$$

there exists $x \in D^2$ for which

$$k(b' \cdot b'') = i^n(x), \quad j(x) = j'(x') \cdot b'' + (-1)^{\deg b'} b' \cdot j''(x'').$$

Then for all $r \geq 2$ we have natural pairings $E'^r \otimes E''^r \xrightarrow{(y', y'') \mapsto y' \cdot y''} E^r$, the differentials d_r are "derivations" in the sense that

$$d_r(y' \cdot y'') = d'_r(y') \cdot y'' + (-1)^{\deg y'} y' \cdot d''_r(y''),$$

and the isomorphisms $E'^{r+1} = H(E'^r, d'^r)$, $E''^{r+1} = H(E''^r, d''^r)$, $E^{r+1} = H(E^r, d^r)$ are compatible with pairings.

Assume further that all three exact couples are bounded (i.e. for any n there exists $f(n)$ and $g(n)$ such that $D_{p, n-p}^2 = 0$ for $p < f(n)$ and $D_{p, n-p}^2 \xrightarrow{i} D_{p+1, n-p-1}^2$ is an isomorphism for $p > g(n)$). Then the spectral sequences converge strongly to H', H'' and H respectively, where $H_n = \varinjlim_p D_{p, n-p}^2$ provided with the filtration $F_p H_n = \text{Im}(D_{p, n-p}^2 \rightarrow H_n)$.

Assume finally that we are also given pairings $D'^2 \otimes D''^2 \rightarrow D^2$, which are compatible with the j -maps, i.e. the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D'^2 \otimes D''^2 & \longrightarrow & D^2 \\ j' \otimes j'' \downarrow & & j \downarrow \\ E'^2 \otimes E''^2 & \longrightarrow & E^2 \end{array}$$

and the map i is a transducer, i.e. $i(a' \cdot a'') = i'(a') \cdot a'' = a' \cdot i''(a'')$. In this case we get a canonical pairing $H'_* \otimes H''_* \rightarrow H_*$ compatible with filtrations, i.e. $F_{p'}(H'_*) \cdot F_{p''}(H''_*) \subset F_{p'+p''}(H_*)$ and hence also the induced pairing on the associated graded groups. Moreover the isomorphisms $F_{p/p-1} H_{p+q} \xrightarrow{\sim} E_{pq}^\infty$ are compatible with pairings.

Whenever the conditions of Proposition A.6.2 are satisfied we shall say that we have a pairing of exact couples. Thus proposition A.6.2 may be restated in short by saying that a pairing of exact couples defines a pairing of associated spectral sequences.

The following lemma is useful for the computation of the map $\partial : [\Sigma M, B] \rightarrow [M, Y]$ in case of a homotopy fibration. In what follows we identify the reduced suspension ΣM with $S^1 \wedge M$, where $S^1 = I/\{0, 1\}$. We consider I as a pointed space with a distinguished point $0 \in I$ and we denote by $CM = I \wedge M$ the reduced cone over M , so that $\Sigma M = CM/M$.

Lemma A.6.3. *Let $Y \xrightarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{p} B$ be a sequence of continuous maps of pointed spaces. Assume that the composition map pf is trivial and the induced map from Y to the homotopy fiber of p is a weak equivalence. Let further M be a finite pointed CW-complex of dimension d .*

- (1) *Let $w : M \rightarrow Y, v : CM \rightarrow X$ be continuous maps of pointed spaces such that, $v|_M = f \circ w$. Then $p \circ v$ contracts M to the distinguished point $*$ of*

B , thus defining a map (which we still denote $p \circ v$) $\Sigma M \xrightarrow{p \circ v} B$ such that $\partial([p \circ v]) = [w] \in [M, Y]$.

- (2) Let $b \in [\Sigma M, B], y \in [M, Y]$ be elements such that $\partial(b) = y$ and let $w : M \rightarrow Y$ be a representative of y . Then there exists a pointed map $v : CM \rightarrow X$ for which $v|_M = f \circ w, b = [p \circ v]$.

Proof. Statement (1) obvious. To prove the second statement set $Q = X \times_B B^I$, denote by q the evaluation at 1 map $q = \epsilon_1 : Q \rightarrow B$ and by \mathcal{F} denote the homotopy fiber $\mathcal{F} = q^{-1}(*)$ of p . Let further $i : X \rightarrow Q$ be the standard map, sending $x \in X$ to the pair consisting of x and the trivial path at $p(x)$. Choose a representative $u : SM \rightarrow B$ for b . Since $q : Q \rightarrow B$ is a fibration we may find a lifting $v_1 : CM \rightarrow Q$ for u . Set $w_1 = v_1|_M$. According to our assumptions the maps

$$M \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{w_1} \\ \xrightarrow{ifw} \end{array} \mathcal{F}$$

are homotopic. Using again the homotopy lifting property we conclude that by replacing v_1 by a homotopic map we may assume that $v_1|_M = i \circ f \circ w$. Set $v = pr_1 \circ v_1$ (where $pr_1 : Q = X \times_B B^I \rightarrow X$ is the coordinate projection). Then $v|_M = f \circ w$ and $p \circ v$ is homotopic to u in view of the homotopy commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q & \xrightarrow{pr_1} & X \\ q \downarrow & & p \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{=} & B. \end{array}$$

□

With the conditions and notations of Lemma A.6.3, assume that we are given a map $u : \Sigma^{k+l}M = S^k \wedge S^l \wedge M \rightarrow B$ and a lifting $v : (I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{k+l-2}M = (I \wedge S^{k-1}) \wedge (I \wedge S^{l-1}) \wedge M \rightarrow B$ for u . Assume finally that we are given a map $w : \partial(I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{k+l-2}M \rightarrow Y$ such that

$$v|_{\partial(I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{k+l-2}M} = f \circ w$$

In what follows we identify $\partial(I \wedge I)$ with S^1 . To do so we just need to fix the orientation of $\partial(I \wedge I)$, which we do by requiring that we first go through $1 \times I$ in the standard direction and then go through $I \times 1$ in the reverse. Now we may identify $\partial(I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{k+l-2}M$ with $\Sigma^{k+l-1}M$ which we do positioning $\partial(I \wedge I)$ as the k -th suspension coordinate.

We leave the proof of the following elementary lemma to the reader.

Lemma A.6.3.1. *With the above conditions and notations, we have the following formula*

$$\partial([u]) = [w] \in \pi_{k+l-1+d}(Y, M).$$

Assume we are given three finite pointed CW-complexes M', M'' and M of dimensions d', d'' and d respectively (with $d' + d'' \geq d$) and a pointed map

$\Sigma^{d'+d''-d}M \rightarrow M' \wedge M''$. Assume further that we have also three pointed spaces X', X'', X and a pairing of spaces $X' \wedge X'' \rightarrow X$. In this case every pair of continuous pointed maps $\Sigma^{i-d'}M' \xrightarrow{f'} X', \Sigma^{j-d''}M'' \xrightarrow{f''} X''$ ($i \geq d', j \geq d''$) defines a pointed continuous map (which we denote by $f' \cdot f''$)

$$\begin{aligned} f' \cdot f'' : \Sigma^{i+j-d}M &= \Sigma^{i+j-d'-d''}\Sigma^{d'+d''-d}M \rightarrow \Sigma^{i+j-d'-d''}(M' \wedge M'') = \\ &= \Sigma^{i-d'}M' \wedge \Sigma^{j-d''}M'' \xrightarrow{f' \wedge f''} X' \wedge X'' \rightarrow X. \end{aligned}$$

A straightforward verification shows that the above pairing on maps respects homotopy and thus we get pairings $\pi_i(X', M') \times \pi_j(X'', M'') \rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(X, M)$. Moreover the above pairings are bilinear provided that $i > d', j > d''$.

Proposition A.6.4. *Assume that we are given three finite pointed CW-complexes M', M'' and M of dimensions d', d'' and d respectively (with $d' + d'' \geq d$) and a pointed map $\Sigma^{d'+d''-d}M \rightarrow M' \wedge M''$. Assume further that we are given three towers $(X', B'), (X'', B''), (X, B)$ as in Proposition A.6.1 satisfying the conditions of Proposition A.6.1.1 with respect to M', M'' and M respectively. Assume finally that for all $q', q'' \geq 0$, we are given pairings of spaces*

$$X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} \rightarrow X_{q'+q''}, \quad B'_{q'} \wedge B''_{q''} \rightarrow B_{q'+q''}$$

which fit in commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X'_{q'+1} \wedge X''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''+1} & \longleftarrow & X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''+1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''} & \longleftarrow & X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} \\ & & X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''} \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & B'_{q'} \wedge B''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & B_{q'+q''}. \end{array}$$

Then the above pairings of spaces induce natural pairings of the associated homotopy exact couples, and hence of the associated spectral sequences, as in Proposition A.6.1.1.

Proof. As was explained above, the given pairings of spaces induce pairings in homotopy groups thus defining products $D'^2 \otimes D''^2 \rightarrow D^2, E'^2 \otimes E''^2 \rightarrow E^2$. Moreover these products are obviously compatible with the j -homomorphisms and the homomorphism i is obviously a transducer. Thus we only need to check the validity of the condition μ_r ($r \geq 0$). Let $b' \in \pi_n(B'_{q'}, M'), x' \in \pi_{n-1}(X'_{q'+r+1}, M'), b'' \in \pi_m(B''_{q''}, M''), x'' \in \pi_{m-1}(X''_{q''+r+1}, M'')$ ($n > d', m > d''$) be elements such that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(b') &= (i')^r(x') = (f'_{q'+2} \circ \dots \circ f'_{q'+r+1})_*(x') \\ \partial(b'') &= (i'')^r(x'') = (f''_{q''+2} \circ \dots \circ f''_{q''+r+1})_*(x''). \end{aligned}$$

Represent x' (resp. x'') by $w' : \Sigma^{n-d'-1}M' \rightarrow X'_{q'+r+1}$ (resp. by $w'' : \Sigma^{m-d''-1}M'' \rightarrow X''_{q''+r+1}$). According to Lemma A.6.3 there exist maps $v' : C\Sigma^{n-d'-1}M' \rightarrow X'_{q'}$, $v'' : C\Sigma^{m-d''-1}M'' \rightarrow X''_{q''}$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} v'_{|\Sigma^{n-d'-1}M'} &= f'_{q'+1} \circ \dots \circ f'_{q'+r+1} \circ w', & b' &= [p'_{q'} \circ v'] \\ v''_{|\Sigma^{m-d''-1}M''} &= f''_{q''+1} \circ \dots \circ f''_{q''+r+1} \circ w'', & b'' &= [p''_{q''} \circ v'']. \end{aligned}$$

Denote the map $p'_{q'} \circ v' : \Sigma^{n-d'}M' = C\Sigma^{n-d'-1}M'/\Sigma^{n-d'-1}M' \rightarrow B'_{q'}$ (resp. $p''_{q''} \circ v'' : \Sigma^{m-d''}M'' = C\Sigma^{m-d''-1}M''/\Sigma^{m-d''-1}M'' \rightarrow B''_{q''}$) by u' (resp. by u''), so that $b' = [u']$, $b'' = [u'']$. The map $u = u' \cdot u'' : \Sigma^{n+m-d}M \rightarrow B_{q'+q''}$ is a representative for $b' \cdot b''$ and the map $v = v' \cdot v'' : (I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M \rightarrow X_{q'+q''}$ is a lifting of u . Consider the restriction of v to $\partial(I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$. Observe that $\partial(I \wedge I) = 1 \times I \cup I \times 1$. The restrictions of v to $(1 \times I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ and to $(I \times 1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ are given by the formulae:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{|(1 \times I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} &= ((f')^{r+1} \circ w') \cdot v'' = f^{r+1} \circ (w' \cdot v'') \\ v_{|(I \times 1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} &= v' \cdot ((f'')^{r+1} \circ w'') = f^{r+1} \circ (v' \cdot w''). \end{aligned}$$

Define a map $w : \Sigma^{n+m-d-1}M = (\partial(I \wedge I)) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M \rightarrow X_{q'+q''+r+1}$ requiring that

$$w_{|(1 \times I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} = w' \cdot v'', \quad w_{|(I \times 1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} = v' \cdot w''.$$

Note that the restrictions of $w' \cdot v''$ and of $v' \cdot w''$ to $(1 \times 1) \times \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ are both equal to $f^{r+1} \circ (w' \cdot w'')$. Thus the above partial data for w are compatible one with another and hence the map w is well defined. Furthermore

$$f_{q'+q''+1} \circ \dots \circ f_{q'+q''+r+1} \circ w = (v' \cdot v'')_{|\partial(I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M}.$$

Lemma A.6.3.1 implies that $[f_{q'+q''+2} \circ \dots \circ f_{q'+q''+r+1} \circ w] = \partial(b' \cdot b'')$, i.e. $\partial(b' \cdot b'') = i^r([w])$. Moreover $j([w]) = [p_{q'+q''+r+1} \circ w]$. The restriction of the map $p \circ w : (\partial(I \wedge I)) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M \rightarrow B_{q'+q''+r+1}$ to $(1 \times I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ (resp. to $(I \times 1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$) coincides with $(p' \circ w') \cdot u''$ (resp. with $u' \cdot (p'' \circ w'')$). In particular this map contracts $1 \times 1 \times \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ to the distinguished point $*$ and hence may be factored in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(I \wedge I) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M &\rightarrow (\partial(I \wedge I)/\{*, 1 \times 1\}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M = \\ &= (S^1 \vee S^1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M = \S^{n+m-d-1}M \vee \S^{n+m-d-1}M \rightarrow B_{q'+q''+r+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the class of this map in $\pi_{n+m-1}(B_{q'+q''+r+1}, M)$ is a sum of two classes, one being represented by a map $(p' \circ w') \cdot u''$ and the second being represented by a map which we previously wrote (not quite accurately) as $u' \cdot (p'' \circ w'')$, but which actually differs from this product map by a cyclic permutation of the first $n-d'+1$ suspension coordinates. Thus

$$[pw] = [p'w'] \cdot [u''] + (-1)^{n-d'} [u'] \cdot [p'' \circ w''] = j'(x') \cdot b'' + (-1)^{n-d'} b' \cdot j''(x'').$$

The sign we get above might be different from the sign required in Proposition A.6.2, but this is obviously of no importance. \square

The pairings appearing in K -theory do not quite satisfy the conditions of Proposition A.6.4. In this case the tower of fibrations (X, B) (the same as X', X'') has a much richer structure described in the following proposition.

Proposition A.6.5. *Assume that we are given three finite pointed CW-complexes M', M'' and M of dimensions d', d'' and d respectively (with $d' + d'' \geq d$) and a pointed map $\Sigma^{d'+d''-d}M \rightarrow M' \wedge M''$. Assume further that we are given three towers $(X', B'), (X'', B''), (X, B)$ satisfying the conditions of A.6.1.1 with respect to M', M'' and M respectively. Assume also that the tower (X, B) has the following additional structure.*

- (1) For each q we have $q + 1$ maps

$$f_{q+1}^0, f_{q+1}^1, \dots, f_{q+1}^q : X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q$$

which satisfy the simplicial relation $f_q^i \circ f_{q+1}^j = f_q^{j-1} \circ f_{q+1}^i : X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_{q-1}$ ($0 \leq i < j \leq q$). The map $f_{q+1} : X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q$ of the tower coincides with f_{q+1}^q .

- (2) For each q the group Σ_q acts on X_q and B_q on the right. More precisely, for each $\sigma \in \Sigma_q$ we have automorphisms of X_q and B_q (which we both denote by the same letter σ^*) such that $(\sigma\tau)^* = \tau^*\sigma^*$. The projection $p_q : X_q \rightarrow B_q$ is Σ_q -equivariant.
- (3) The map $f_{q+1} = f_{q+1}^q : X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q$ is Σ_q -equivariant.
- (4) For each $0 \leq i \leq q$ we have the following relation

$$f_{q+1}^i = f_{q+1} \circ \tau_i^* : X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q,$$

where $\tau_i = \tau_i^{q+1}$ is the cyclic permutation $\tau_i = (i + 1, i + 2, \dots, q + 1)$.

- (5) For each q we are given a homotopy H_t between $f_{q+1}^{q-1}, f_{q+1}^q : X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q$ with the following properties
- i) The homotopy $f_q \circ H_t$ between $f_q f_{q+1}^{q-1} = f_q^{q-1} f_{q+1}^{q-1}$ and $f_q f_{q+1}^q = f_q^{q-1} f_{q+1}^q = f_q^{q-1} f_{q+1}^{q-1}$ is constant.
- ii) The homotopy $p_q H_t$ between $p_q f_{q+1}^{q-1} = *$ and $p_q f_{q+1}^q = *$ is constant.
- (6) The induced action of Σ_q in the homotopy groups of B_q with coefficients in M is trivial.

Assume finally that for each q', q'' , we are given pairings of spaces

$$X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} \rightarrow X_{q'+q''}, \quad B'_{q'} \wedge B''_{q''} \rightarrow B_{q'+q''}$$

which fit in commutative diagrams

$$(A.6.5.0) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''+1} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''+1} \\ 1 \wedge f''_{q''+1} \downarrow & & f_{q'+q''+1} \downarrow \\ X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X'_{q'+1} \wedge X''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''+1} \\
f'_{q'+1} \wedge 1 \downarrow & & f'_{q'+q''+1} \downarrow \\
X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''} \\
\\
X'_{q'} \wedge X''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & X_{q'+q''} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
B'_{q'} \wedge B''_{q''} & \longrightarrow & B_{q'+q''}.
\end{array}$$

(A.6.5.1)

Then the above pairings of spaces induce natural pairings of the associated homotopy exact couples and hence of the associated spectral sequences as well.

Proof. The given pairings of spaces induce (as was explained above) pairings in homotopy groups thus defining products $D'^2 \otimes D''^2 \rightarrow D^2$, $E'^2 \otimes E''^2 \rightarrow E^2$. Moreover these products are obviously compatible with the j -homomorphisms. To see that i is a transducer it suffices (in view of the commutativity of A.6.5.0 and A.6.5.1) to show that all the maps f_{q+1}^i are homotopic one to another.

Lemma A.6.6. *For any $0 \leq i < j \leq q$ the maps $f_{q+1}^i, f_{q+1}^j : X_{q+1} \rightarrow X_q$ are homotopic. Moreover the corresponding homotopy becomes constant being composed with $p : X_q \rightarrow B_q$ and with $f^{\circ(q-i)} : X_q \rightarrow X_i$.*

Proof. It suffices to consider the case $j = i + 1$. For $i = q - 1$ the required homotopy is already given. In the general case we show that there exist $\tau \in \Sigma_q$ (not moving $1, \dots, i$) and $\sigma \in \Sigma_{q+1}$ such that $f^i = \tau^* f^{q-1} \sigma^*$, $f^{i+1} = \tau^* f^q \sigma^*$. The above relations amount to the following relations in the symmetric group

$$\tau_i = \sigma \tau_{q-1} \tau, \quad \tau_{i+1} = \sigma \tau.$$

Thus $\sigma = \tau_{i+1} \tau^{-1}$ and we are left with one equation $\tau_{i+1}^{-1} \tau_i = \tau^{-1}(q, q+1)\tau (= (\tau^{-1}(q), q+1))$. An easy computation shows that $\tau_{i+1}^{-1} \tau_i = (i+1, q+1)$ and hence we have only one requirement for τ : $\tau(i+1) = q$. Having chosen τ and σ we get the homotopy $\tau^* H_t \sigma^*$ relating f^i and f^{i+1} . This homotopy obviously becomes constant being composed with p . To see that it becomes constant being composed with $f^{\circ(q-i)}$ it suffices to show that $f^{\circ(q-i)} \circ \tau^* = f^{\circ(q-i)} : X_q \rightarrow X_i$ provided that $\tau \in \Sigma_q$ does not move the indices $1, \dots, i$. The last fact is proved by an easy inverse induction on i starting with the observation that

$$f^{\circ 2} = f_{q-1}^{q-2} \circ f_q^{q-1} = f_{q-1}^{q-2} \circ f_q^{q-2} = f_{q-1}^{q-2} \circ f_q^{q-1} \circ (q-1, q)^* = f^{\circ 2} \circ (q-1, q)^*.$$

□

Lemma A.6.6 shows that the homomorphism i is a transducer, thus once again we need only to check the condition μ_r ($r \geq 0$). We proceed in the same way as in

the proof of the Proposition A.6.4. Let $b', b''; x', x''; w', w''; v', v''; u', u''; u, v$ have the same meaning as in that proof. The restriction of v to $(\mathbb{I} \times 1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ and to $(1 \times \mathbb{I}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ are given by the formulae:

$$v|_{(\mathbb{I} \times 1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} = v' \cdot ((f'')^{\circ(r+1)} \circ w'') = f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ (v' \cdot w'')$$

$$\begin{aligned} v|_{(1 \times \mathbb{I}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} &= ((f')^{\circ(r+1)} \circ w') \cdot v'' = f_{q'+q''+1}^{q'+r} \circ \dots \circ f_{q'+q''+r+1}^{q'+r} \circ (w' \cdot v'') \\ &= f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ \tau^* \circ (w' \cdot v''), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tau = \tau_{q'+r}^{q'+q''+r+1} \circ \dots \circ \tau_{q'}^{q'+q''+1} \in \Sigma_{q'+q''+r+1}$. The restrictions of $v' \cdot w''$ and $\tau^* \circ (w' \cdot v'')$ to $(1 \times 1) \times \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M = \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ do not agree and hence we can not patch them together to get a map $w : (\partial(\mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I})) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M \rightarrow X_{q'+q''+r+1}$ as was done in the proof of A.6.4. Fortunately they are at least homotopic so that we can patch them together having modified one (or both) of them. In fact

$$\begin{aligned} v' \cdot w''|_{\Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} &= ((f')^{\circ(r+1)} \circ w') \cdot w'' = f_{q'+q''+r+2}^{q'+r} \circ \dots \circ f_{q'+q''+2r+2}^{q'+r} \\ &\quad \circ (w' \cdot w'') = f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ \alpha^* \circ (w' \cdot w'') \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha = \tau_{q'+r}^{q'+q''+2r+2} \circ \dots \circ \tau_{q'}^{q'+q''+r+2} \in \Sigma_{q'+q''+2r+2}$.

$$\tau^* \circ (w' \cdot v'')|_{\Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M} = \tau^* \circ f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ (w' \cdot w'') = f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ \tau^* \circ (w' \cdot w'').$$

Denote the map $\alpha^* \circ (w' \cdot w'')$ by w_0 . Then $\tau^* \circ (w' \cdot w'') = \lambda^* \circ w_0$ where $\lambda = \alpha^{-1}\tau$ is an order two shuffle permuting the blocks $\{q' + q'' + 1, \dots, q' + q'' + r + 1\}$ and $\{q' + q'' + r + 2, \dots, q' + q'' + 2r + 2\}$. Note that

$$f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ \lambda = f_{q'+q''+r+2}^{q'+q''+1} \circ \dots \circ f_{q'+q''+2r+2}^{q'+q''+r+1}.$$

Lemma A.6.6 implies that there exists a homotopy F_t between $f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ \lambda$ and $f^{\circ(r+1)}$ such that the homotopy $f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ F_t$ is constant. Extend the homotopy $F_t \circ w_0$ between $\tau^* \circ (w' \cdot v'')|_{\Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M}$ and $v' \cdot w''|_{\Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M}$ to a homotopy G_t defined on $(1 \times \mathbb{I}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ and starting with $G_0 = \tau^* \circ (w' \cdot v'')$. According to the construction the map $v' \cdot w''$ on $(\mathbb{I} \times 1) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ and the map G_1 on $(1 \times \mathbb{I}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ agree one with another and hence define a map $w : \Sigma^{n+m-1}M = (\partial(\mathbb{I} \wedge \mathbb{I})) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M \rightarrow X_{q'+q''+r+1}$. Note further that the maps $f^{\circ(r+1)} \circ w$ and $v|_{(\partial(\mathbb{I} \wedge \mathbb{I})) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M}$ coincide outside $(1 \times \mathbb{I}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ and there restrictions to $(1 \times \mathbb{I}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$ are related by a homotopy constant on $(1 \times \{0, 1\}) \wedge \Sigma^{n+m-d-2}M$. Thus they are homotopic and hence

$$\partial(b' \cdot b'') = [f^{\circ r} \circ w] = i^r([w]).$$

Finally the same reasoning as in the proof of A.6.4 shows that

$$[p \circ w] = (\tau^*)_*((j'(x') \cdot b'') + (-1)^{n-d'} b' \cdot j''(x'')) = (j'(x') \cdot b'' + (-1)^{n-d'} b' \cdot j''(x'')).$$

□

A.7. Products in hypercohomology. Let A^* and B^* be two complexes of abelian sheaves on a Noetherian scheme of finite Krull dimension. In this case we have canonical pairings in hypercohomology groups

$$H^p(X, A^*) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H^q(X, B^*) \xrightarrow{\cup} H^{p+q}(X, A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} B^*).$$

The easiest way to define these \cup -product maps is via the Godement resolutions (cf. [Go], ch. 2, §6). Recall that for an abelian sheaf A on an arbitrary topological space X its Godement resolution $G^*(A)$ is defined as follows. One first defines a sheaf $G(A)$ via the formula

$$\Gamma(U, G(A)) = \prod_{x \in U} A_x.$$

In other words $G(A) = \prod_{x \in X} (i_x)_*(A_x)$. Note that the sheaf $G(A)$ is obviously flasque. Furthermore we have a natural sheaf homomorphism $A \xrightarrow{i_A} G(A)$ and the induced homomorphisms on stalks $A_x \rightarrow G(A)_x$ are canonically split by means of obvious maps $p_x : G(A)_x \rightarrow A_x$. Note also that the family of homomorphisms p_x defines a sheaf homomorphism $p : G(G(A)) \rightarrow G(A)$.

Finally we set $G^n(A) = \underbrace{G \circ \dots \circ G}_{n+1}(A)$ (so that $G(A) = G^0(A)$) and define the coface operations $\delta^i : G^n(A) \rightarrow G^{n+1}(A)$ ($0 \leq i \leq n+1$) via the formulae

$$G^n(A) = G^{i-1}(G^{n-i}(A)) \xrightarrow{G^{i-1}(i_{G^{n-i}(A)})} G^{i-1}(G^{n-i+1}(A)) = G^{n+1}(A).$$

The codegeneracy operators are defined similarly using now the homomorphisms p . One checks easily (see [Go] ch. 2, §6) that the augmented cosimplicial sheaf $A \xrightarrow{i_A} G^*(A)$ is acyclic, i.e. $G^*(A)$ is a flasque resolution of A . Moreover the homomorphism i_A is a stalkwise homotopy equivalence -see [Go].

For an arbitrary complex of sheaves A^* the natural homomorphism $A^* \xrightarrow{i_{A^*}} Tot(G^* A^*)$ is a stalkwise homotopy equivalence and in particular a quasi-isomorphism. ■ Moreover the complex $Tot(G^* A^*)$ consists of flasque sheaves provided that A^* is bounded below or the topological space X is Noetherian (in which case arbitrary direct sum of flasque sheaves is flasque).

Assume now that X is a Noetherian topological space of finite Krull dimension. In this case we can use the following elementary but useful result.

Lemma A.7.1. *Let A^* be an acyclic complex of abelian sheaves on a Noetherian topological space of finite Krull dimension. Assume that the sheaves A^i are acyclic (e.g. flasque) for $i \leq n-1$. Then the complex $\Gamma(X, A^*)$ is acyclic in degrees $\leq n+1$.*

Proof. Set $\mathcal{Z}^i = \text{Ker}(A^i \xrightarrow{d} A^{i+1})$. Using the short exact sequences $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{i-1} \rightarrow A^{i-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^i \rightarrow 0$ and acyclicity of A^{i-1} for $i \leq n$ we conclude immediately that for $i \leq n$ we have isomorphisms

$$H^p(X, \mathcal{Z}^i) = H^{p+1}(X, \mathcal{Z}^{i-1}) = \dots = 0$$

since the cohomological dimension of abelian sheaves on X is bounded by $\dim X$. Thus the sheaves \mathcal{Z}^i ($i \leq n$) are also acyclic. This implies exactness of the following sequences

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{Z}^{n-1}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, A^{n-1}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{Z}^n) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{Z}^n) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, A^n) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{Z}^{n+1}) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{Z}^{n+1}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, A^{n+1}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, A^{n+2}) \end{aligned}$$

and hence exactness of $\Gamma(X, A^*)$ in degrees $\leq n+1$. \square

Corollary A.7.2. *Let $A^* \rightarrow B^*$ be a quasi-isomorphism of complexes of abelian sheaves on a Noetherian topological space of finite Krull dimension. Assume further that the sheaves A^i and B^i are acyclic for $i \leq n-1$. Then the homomorphism of complexes of global sections $\Gamma(X, A^*) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, B^*)$ induces isomorphisms in cohomology in degrees $\leq n$.*

Now we can define hypercohomology of X with coefficients in an arbitrary (not necessarily bounded below) complex of sheaves A^* via the formula

$$H^p(X, A^*) = H^p(\Gamma(X, \text{Tot}(G^* A^*))) = H^p(\text{Tot}(\Gamma(X, G^* A^*)))$$

One verifies easily that all the usual properties of hypercohomology still hold. In particular for any quasi-isomorphism $A^* \rightarrow \tilde{A}^*$ we get canonical homomorphisms

$$H^p(\Gamma(X, \tilde{A}^*)) \rightarrow H^p(X, A^*)$$

which arise from the commutative diagram of complexes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(X, A^*) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \tilde{A}^*) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Gamma(X, G^* A^*) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, G^* \tilde{A}^*), \end{array}$$

the bottom row of which is a quasi-isomorphism.

Consequently, Corollary A.7.2 immediately yields the following result.

Corollary A.7.3. *Let $A^* \rightarrow \tilde{A}^*$ be a quasi-isomorphism of complexes of abelian sheaves on a Noetherian topological space of finite Krull dimension. Assume that the sheaves \tilde{A}^i are acyclic for $i \leq n-1$. Then the associated homomorphisms $H^p(\Gamma(X, \tilde{A}^*)) \rightarrow H^p(X, A^*)$ are isomorphisms in degrees $p \leq n$.*

Corollary A.7.3 shows in particular that hypercohomology may be equally defined using the Cartan-Eilenberg resolutions and hence we have the usual strongly convergent hypercohomology spectral sequences - see [SV-2] §0.

The following lemma often simplifies the computations.

Lemma A.7.4 -cf. [Go] ch.2, 4.8.1. *Let $A^* \rightarrow \tilde{A}^*$ be a resolution of a complex A^* . Assume further that we are given a homomorphism of resolutions $f: \tilde{A}^* \rightarrow G^*A^*$. Then the natural homomorphisms $H^*(\Gamma(X, \tilde{A}^*)) \rightarrow H^*(X, A^*) = H^*(\Gamma(X, G^*A^*))$ coincide with the homomorphisms induced by f .*

Proof. The general case is reduced easily to the case when $\tilde{A}^* = G^*A^*$ and $f = Id$. In this case we have to show that the following two homomorphisms of complexes

$$G^*A^* \xrightarrow[i_{G^*A^*}]{} G^*G^*A^*$$

induce the same homomorphisms on homology of global sections. To do so we note that the homomorphism $G^*(i_{A^*}) - i_{G^*A^*}$ is killed on the right by a quasi-isomorphism i_{A^*} and hence is killed on the left by an appropriate quasi-isomorphism $G^*G^*A^* \xrightarrow{g} B^*$. Replacing B^* by its flasque resolution we may even assume that the complex B^* consists of flasque sheaves. However in the latter case the homomorphism $\Gamma(X, g)$ of complexes of global sections is a quasi-isomorphism and our statement becomes obvious. \square

Assume now that A^* and B^* are two complexes of abelian sheaves on a Noetherian topological space X of finite Krull dimension. The homomorphism $A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} B^* \xrightarrow{i_A \otimes i_B} G^*A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G^*B^*$ stalkwise is a tensor product of two homotopy equivalences and hence is a stalkwise homotopy equivalence as well. In particular $i_A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} i_B$ is a quasi-isomorphism. This gives us canonical pairings

$$\begin{aligned} H^p(X, A^*) \otimes H^q(X, B^*) &= H^p(\Gamma(X, G^*A^*)) \otimes H^q(\Gamma(X, G^*B^*)) \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow H^{p+q}(\Gamma(X, G^*A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G^*B^*)) \rightarrow H^{p+q}(X, A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} B^*). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover we have a natural homomorphism of resolutions $G^*A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G^*B^* \xrightarrow{f_{A,B}} G^*(A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} B^*)$ - see [Go] ch.2, §6.4. Lemma A.7.4 shows now that the last arrow above coincides with the homomorphism in homology of global sections induced by $f_{A,B}$.

The following important result is proved in [Go], Theorem 6.6.1 in case A^* and B^* are single sheaves. The proof in the general case does not present any new difficulties and we skip it.

Proposition A.7.5. *Let $\tilde{A}^*, \tilde{B}^*, \tilde{C}^*$ be resolutions of complexes A^*, B^* and C^* respectively. Assume further that we are given homomorphisms $A^* \otimes B^* \rightarrow C^*$, $\tilde{A}^* \otimes \tilde{B}^* \rightarrow \tilde{C}^*$ which fit into a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^* \otimes B^* & \longrightarrow & C^* \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{A}^* \otimes \tilde{B}^* & \longrightarrow & \tilde{C}^*. \end{array}$$

Then the following diagram of cohomology groups commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^p(\Gamma(X, \tilde{A}^*)) \otimes H^q(\Gamma(X, \tilde{B}^*)) & \longrightarrow & H^{p+q}(\Gamma(X, \tilde{C}^*)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^p(X, A^*) \otimes H^q(X, B^*) & \longrightarrow & H^{p+q}(X, C^*). \end{array}$$

APPENDIX B: PRESPECTRA AND K-THEORY.

We recall the naive category of prespectra, which we shall call the category of prespectra, which requires strictly commutative diagrams. We then recall constructions of Waldhausen, Grayson, and Thomason which facilitate this strict commutativity. We conclude with the definitions of multirelative K-theory and the K-theory of simplicial schemes.

B.1. Prespectra and Ω -prespectra. In this paper we consider only the naive category of prespectra. Recall that a prespectrum is a sequence of pointed spaces $X = (X^0, X^1, \dots)$ together with continuous pointed maps $\phi^k : \Sigma X^k \rightarrow X^{k+1}$ (or equivalently $\psi^k : X^k \rightarrow \Omega X^{k+1}$). A morphism of prespectra is a sequence of continuous pointed maps $f^k : X^k \rightarrow Y^k$ such that the following diagrams commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma X^k & \xrightarrow{\phi_X^k} & X^{k+1} \\ \Sigma f^k \downarrow & & f^{k+1} \downarrow \\ \Sigma Y^k & \xrightarrow{\phi_Y^k} & Y^{k+1}. \end{array}$$

Equivalently one can require the commutativity of the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^k & \xrightarrow{\psi_X^k} & \Omega X^{k+1} \\ f^k \downarrow & & \Omega f^{k+1} \downarrow \\ Y^k & \xrightarrow{\psi_Y^k} & \Omega Y^{k+1}. \end{array}$$

A prespectrum (X^0, X^1, \dots) is called an Ω -prespectrum provided that all maps $\psi^k : X^k \rightarrow \Omega X^{k+1}$ are homotopy equivalences (of pointed spaces). For each prespectrum $X = (X^0, X^1, \dots)$ we have canonical maps $\pi_i(X^k) \rightarrow \pi_i(\Omega X^{k+1}) = \pi_{i+1}(X^{k+1})$. The homotopy groups of the prespectrum $X = (X^0, X^1, \dots)$ are defined via the formula

$$\pi_n(X) = \varinjlim_{k \geq -n} \pi_{n+k}(X^k) \quad (-\infty < n < \infty).$$

Note that if X is an Ω -prespectrum, then $\pi_n(X) = \pi_{n+k}(X^k)$ whenever $k \geq -n$. A morphism of prespectra $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called a weak equivalence provided that it

induces isomorphisms on all homotopy groups. We will say that the prespectrum $X = (X^0, X^1, \dots)$ is N -connected provided that each space X^k is $(N+k)$ -connected. In case of Ω -prespectra, this requirement is equivalent to the vanishing of $\pi_i(X)$ for all $i \leq N$.

Let X be a prespectrum and let $k \geq 0$ be an integer. We define new prespectra $\Sigma^k X, \Omega^k X$ setting

$$(\Sigma^k X)^n = \Sigma^k X^n, (\Omega^k X)^n = \Omega^k X^n$$

and defining the corresponding structure morphisms as compositions

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\Sigma^k X}^n : \Sigma(\Sigma^k X^n) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma^k(\Sigma X^n) \xrightarrow{\Sigma^k \phi_X^n} \Sigma^k X^{n+1} \\ \psi_{\Omega^k X}^n : \Omega^k X^n &\xrightarrow{\Omega^k \psi^n} \Omega^k(\Omega X^{n+1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega(\Omega^k X^{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma B.1.1. *a) For any prespectrum X we have natural isomorphisms*

$$\pi_n(\Omega^k X) = \pi_{n+k}(X).$$

b) Assume that the prespectrum X is N -connected for some integer N . In this case we have natural isomorphisms $\pi_n(\Sigma^k X) = \pi_{n-k}(X)$.

Proof. The first part is essentially obvious. For any $i > -n - k$ we have a natural identification $\pi_{n+i}(\Omega^k X^i) = \pi_{n+k+i}(X^i)$. Moreover the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_{n+i}(\Omega^k X^i) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n+i+1}(\Omega^k X^{i+1}) \\ = \downarrow & & = \downarrow \\ \pi_{n+i+k}(X^i) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n+i+k+1}(X^{i+1}) \end{array}$$

commutes up to a sign $(-1)^k$. Thus the direct systems defining $\pi_n(\Omega^k X)$ and $\pi_{n+k}(X)$ are canonically isomorphic. The second part follows in the same way, using in addition the Freudenthal Suspension Theorem. \square

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of prespectra. Denoting the homotopy fiber (resp. cofiber) of $f^n : X^n \rightarrow Y^n$ by \mathcal{F}^n (resp. \mathcal{C}^n) one checks immediately that the sequences $(\mathcal{F}^0, \mathcal{F}^1, \dots)$ and $(\mathcal{C}^0, \mathcal{C}^1, \dots)$ have natural structures of a prespectra, which we denote $fib(f)$ (resp. $cofib(f)$). Moreover $fib(f)$ is an Ω -prespectrum provided that X and Y are Ω -prespectra. Finally Lemma A.5.1 and Corollary A.5.2 immediately generalize to the case of Ω -prespectra.

Let X_\bullet be a simplicial prespectrum (i.e., a simplicial object of prespectra). Denote the spaces constituting the prespectrum X_i by X_i^n . For every n we get a simplicial space X_\bullet^n and hence may consider its geometric realization $|X_\bullet^n|$. Moreover for each n we have a canonical pointed map

$$\Sigma|X_\bullet^n| = |\Sigma X_\bullet^n| \rightarrow |X_\bullet^{n+1}|$$

Thus $|X_\bullet| = (|X_\bullet^0|, |X_\bullet^1|, \dots)$ is a prespectrum.

The following well-known result (cf. [B-F;B.7]) is of considerable importance for our purposes.

Proposition B.1.2. *Let X_\bullet be a simplicial object in the category of Ω -prespectra. Assume that each of the simplicial pointed spaces X_\bullet^n is good in the sense of Segal [Seg]. (In other words, all degeneracy maps $X_{i-1}^n \rightarrow X_i^n$ are closed fibrations and all distinguished points are non-degenerate.) Then the prespectrum $|X_\bullet|$ is an Ω -prespectrum. Moreover if all Ω -prespectra X_i are N -connected for an appropriate integer N , then $|X_\bullet|$ is also N -connected and there exists a spectral sequence*

$$E_{p,q}^2 = \pi_p(\pi_q(X_\bullet)) \implies \pi_{p+q}(|X_\bullet|).$$

To each abelian group A we associate an Ω -prespectrum $\mathbb{B}(A)$. Recall that the classifying space of A is the simplicial abelian group $B_\bullet(A)$ with $B_n(A) = A^n$ and face and degeneracy operators defined via the formulae:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_0(a_1, \dots, a_n) &= (a_2, \dots, a_n) \\ \partial_i(a_1, \dots, a_n) &= (a_1, \dots, a_i + a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \\ \partial_n(a_1, \dots, a_n) &= (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}) \\ s_i(a_1, \dots, a_n) &= (a_1, \dots, \underset{i+1}{0}, \dots, a_n). \end{aligned}$$

Applying the functor B_\bullet to a simplicial abelian group A_\bullet we get a bisimplicial abelian group $B_\bullet(A_\bullet)$ and an obvious continuous map of pointed spaces $\Sigma|A_\bullet| \rightarrow |B_\bullet(A_\bullet)|$. It's well-known that the associated map $|A_\bullet| \rightarrow \Omega|B_\bullet(A_\bullet)|$ is always a homotopy equivalence. In particular applying the functor B_\bullet to the simplicial abelian group $B_\bullet(A_\bullet)$ we get a bisimplicial abelian group $B_\bullet B_\bullet(A_\bullet)$ whose geometric realization is a delooping of $|B_\bullet(A_\bullet)|$. Repeating this procedure we get a delooping of $|B_\bullet B_\bullet(A_\bullet)|$ etc. Finally we set

$$\mathbb{B}(A_\bullet) = (|A_\bullet|, |B_\bullet(A_\bullet)|, |B_\bullet B_\bullet(A_\bullet)|, \dots).$$

The above mentioned fact that for any simplicial abelian group A_\bullet the simplicial abelian group $B(A_\bullet)$ is a delooping of A_\bullet follows immediately from the presence of a fibration (of bisimplicial abelian groups)

$$A_\bullet \rightarrow E(A_\bullet) \rightarrow B(A_\bullet)$$

and contractibility of $E(A_\bullet)$. Here $E(A_\bullet)$ is a (bi)simplicial abelian group with $E_{p,q} = (A_p)^{q+1}$, the simplicial operations in the p -direction being induced by the simplicial operations in A_\bullet while face and degeneracy operations in q -direction are given by omitting the corresponding coordinate (resp. repeating it). The map $E \rightarrow B$ is given by taking differences of neighboring components. The simplicial abelian group A_\bullet is considered as a bisimplicial abelian group constant in q direction and the homomorphism $A_p = A_{p,q} \rightarrow E_{p,q} = (A_p)^{q+1}$ is the diagonal map. The above sequence of bisimplicial abelian groups is easily seen to be exact and hence defines a fibration. Finally the simplicial abelian group $E_{p,\bullet}$ is contractible for any p which readily implies that $E_{\bullet,\bullet}$ is contractible. The connecting homomorphism

$\partial : \pi_i(B(A_\bullet)) \rightarrow \pi_{i-1}(A_\bullet)$ is an isomorphism for all i , which we choose to identify the above homotopy groups.

For any simplicial abelian groups A_\bullet, B_\bullet we get a canonical map of simplicial sets $A_\bullet \wedge B_\bullet \rightarrow A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet$ which defines a pairing in homotopy groups

$$\pi_i(A_\bullet) \times \pi_j(B_\bullet) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \wedge B_\bullet) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)$$

For any $x \in \pi_i(A_\bullet), y \in \pi_j(B_\bullet)$ we denote by $x \otimes y \in \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)$ the image of $x \times y$ under this pairing. We need the following explicit formula for the above pairing. Recall that the strictly increasing maps $[i+j] \xrightarrow{\phi=(\phi',\phi'')} [i] \times [j]$ are in one to one correspondence with (i, j) -shuffles - see [May]. For any such map ϕ we denote by $\epsilon(\phi)$ the sign of the corresponding shuffle.

Lemma B.1.3. *Let $a \in A_i, b \in B_j$ be Moore cycles (i.e. all faces of a and b are trivial). Then*

$$\sum_{\phi=(\phi',\phi''):[i+j] \rightarrow [i] \times [j]} \epsilon(\phi)(\phi')^*(a) \otimes (\phi'')^*(b)$$

(where $\phi = (\phi', \phi'')$ runs through all strictly increasing maps $[i+j] \rightarrow [i] \times [j]$) is a Moore cycle of dimension $i+j$ of $A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet$ and its class in $\pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)$ coincides with the $[a] \otimes [b]$.

Proof. The cycles a and b determine maps

$$a : \Delta^i \rightarrow A_\bullet, \quad b : \Delta^j \rightarrow B_\bullet$$

which collapse the boundaries of the respective simplices to the distinguished point 0. The product map

$$\Delta^i \times \Delta^j \xrightarrow{a \times b} A_\bullet \times B_\bullet \rightarrow A_\bullet \wedge B_\bullet \rightarrow A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet$$

contracts the boundary of $\Delta^i \times \Delta^j$ to a point and hence defines an element in

$$[(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j, \partial(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j)), (A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet, 0)] = \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)$$

which is exactly $[a] \otimes [b]$. To identify this element we note that $[a] \otimes [b]$ may be also described as $(a \times b)_*(\alpha)$, where α is the distinguished generator of $\pi_{i+j}(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j, \partial(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j)) = \mathbb{Z}$. Consider the following commutative diagram, whose vertical arrows are the Hurewicz homomorphisms.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} = \pi_{i+j}(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j, \partial(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j)) & \xrightarrow{(a \times b)_*} & \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet, 0) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{Z} = H_{i+j}(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j, \partial(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j)) & \xrightarrow{(a \times b)_*} & H_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet, 0). \end{array}$$

The image of α in $H_{i+j}(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j, \partial(\Delta^i \times \Delta^j))$ is the distinguished generator of this homology group and coincides, as is well-known, with $\sum_\phi \epsilon(\phi)\phi$, where we

keep the same notation ϕ for the map $\Delta^{i+j} \rightarrow \Delta^i \times \Delta^j$ corresponding to ϕ . This implies that the image of $[a] \otimes [b]$ in $H_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet, 0)$ is the alternating sum of singular simplices $(a \times b) \circ \phi : \Delta^{i+j} \rightarrow A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet$. Finally we note that for any simplicial abelian group C_\bullet the Hurewicz homomorphism $\pi_{i+j}(C_\bullet) \rightarrow H_{i+j}(C_\bullet, 0)$ has a canonical right inverse induced by the homomorphism of simplicial abelian groups $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}(C_\bullet) = \mathbb{Z}(C_\bullet)/\mathbb{Z} \cdot 0 \rightarrow C_\bullet$. The statement now follows immediately. \square

Note that to any simplicial abelian group A_\bullet we may associate naturally three complexes - the complex A_* with terms A_i and differential equal to the alternating sum of the face operations, its Moore complex $\mathcal{M}_*(A_\bullet)$ with terms $\mathcal{M}_i = \text{Ker } \partial_1 \cap \dots \cap \text{Ker } \partial_i$ and differential equal to ∂_0 and finally its normalized complex $K_{N,*}(A_\bullet)$ which is obtained from A_* by factoring out the degenerate part. Moreover we have obvious homomorphisms of complexes

$$\mathcal{M}_*(A_\bullet) \rightarrow A_* \rightarrow K_{N,*}(A_\bullet)$$

both of which are homotopy equivalences and whose composition is an isomorphism (so that the complexes $\mathcal{M}_*(A_\bullet)$ and $K_{N,*}(A_\bullet)$ may be canonically identified) - see [Mac] , [May]. Furthermore we have natural identifications $\pi_i(A_\bullet) = H_i(A_*) = H_i(\mathcal{M}(A_\bullet))$. Let A_\bullet and B_\bullet be two simplicial abelian groups. The Eilenberg-Zilber Theorem shows that the complex $(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*$ is naturally homotopy equivalent to $A_* \otimes B_*$. The corresponding homotopy equivalence

$$A_* \otimes B_* \xrightarrow{EZ} (A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*$$

is given by the following formula (cf. [Mac], ch 8,§8):

$$EZ(a_i \otimes b_j) = \sum_{\phi=(\phi',\phi''):[i+j] \rightarrow [i] \times [j]} \epsilon(\phi)(\phi')^*(a_i) \otimes (\phi'')^*(b_j).$$

Moreover the homomorphism EZ also defines homotopy equivalences on Moore subcomplexes and on normalized quotient complexes. Lemma B.1.3 may be now restated as follows.

Corollary B.1.4. *The following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(A_\bullet) \otimes \pi_j(B_\bullet) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\ H_i(A_*) \otimes H_j(B_*) & \xrightarrow{EZ} & H_{i+j}((A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*). \end{array}$$

For any simplicial abelian group A_\bullet the simplicial abelian group BA_\bullet may be canonically identified with the tensor product $A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet \mathbb{Z}$. Furthermore the complex $(B_\bullet \mathbb{Z})_*$ is canonically homotopy equivalent to $\mathcal{M}_*(B_\bullet \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[1]$. The Eilenberg-Zilber Theorem now shows that the complex $(BA_\bullet)_*$ is canonically homotopy equivalent to the complex $A_*[1]$. Using finally the explicit form of the Eilenberg-Zilber map we easily obtain the following result.

Lemma B.1.5. *For any simplicial abelian group A_\bullet we have a natural homotopy equivalence $A_*[1] \xrightarrow{s} (BA_\bullet)_*$ given by the formula*

$$a \in A_{n-1} \mapsto (s_0(a), -s_1(a), \dots, (-1)^{n-1} s_{n-1}(a)) \in A_n^n = (BA_\bullet)_n.$$

Assume that $A'_\bullet, A''_\bullet, A_\bullet$ are simplicial abelian groups and $A'_\bullet \times A''_\bullet \xrightarrow{\phi} A_\bullet$ is a bilinear map of simplicial sets. The map ϕ defines in an obvious way a homomorphism of simplicial abelian groups $A'_\bullet \otimes A''_\bullet \rightarrow A_\bullet$ and hence a pairing in homotopy groups $\pi_i(A'_\bullet) \times \pi_j(A''_\bullet) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet)$.

The map ϕ defines further two new bilinear maps

$$\begin{aligned} BA'_\bullet \times A''_\bullet &\rightarrow BA_\bullet & (a'_1, \dots, a'_p) \times a'' &\mapsto (\phi(a'_1, a''), \dots, \phi(a'_p, a'')) \\ A'_\bullet \times BA''_\bullet &\rightarrow BA_\bullet & a' \times (a''_1, \dots, a''_p) &\mapsto (\phi(a', a''_1), \dots, \phi(a', a''_p)) \end{aligned}$$

and hence two new pairings in homotopy groups

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(A'_\bullet) \times \pi_j(A''_\bullet) &= \pi_{i+1}(BA'_\bullet) \times \pi_j(A''_\bullet) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j+1}(BA_\bullet) = \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet) \\ \pi_i(A'_\bullet) \times \pi_j(A''_\bullet) &= \pi_i(A'_\bullet) \times \pi_{j+1}(BA''_\bullet) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j+1}(BA_\bullet) = \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma B.1.6. *The following diagrams of complexes commute*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A'_*[1] \otimes A''_* & \longrightarrow & A_*[1] \\ s \otimes 1 \downarrow & & s \downarrow \\ (BA'_\bullet)_* \otimes A''_* & \longrightarrow & (BA_\bullet)_* \\ A'_* \otimes A''_*[1] & \longrightarrow & A_*[1] \\ 1 \otimes s \downarrow & & s \downarrow \\ A'_* \otimes (BA''_\bullet)_* & \longrightarrow & (BA_\bullet)_*. \end{array}$$

Hence the pairings in homotopy groups defined by the pairings of simplicial abelian groups $BA'_\bullet \times A''_\bullet \rightarrow BA_\bullet$, $A'_\bullet \times BA''_\bullet \rightarrow BA_\bullet$ coincide (up to a sign) with pairings in homotopy groups defined by the original pairing ϕ .

Proof. The first statement may be verified directly, or deduced from the strict coassociativity of the shuffle map. The second follows immediately from the first. \square

B.2. Waldhausen's S -construction. Let \mathcal{C} be a category with cofibrations and weak equivalences in the sense of Waldhausen [Wa]. To each such category Waldhausen associates an Ω -prespectrum $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$ whose definition we recall briefly. We shall assume for simplicity that the category \mathcal{C} has a unique zero object O . First of all Waldhausen defines the category $S_n(\mathcal{C})$ of n -filtered objects. The objects of this category are chains of cofibrations

$$0 = X_0 \twoheadrightarrow X_1 \twoheadrightarrow \dots \twoheadrightarrow X_n$$

together with the choice of subfactors $X_{i,j} = X_j/X_i$ for all $i < j$. A morphism in $S_n(\mathcal{C})$ from a filtered object X to a filtered object Y is a morphism in \mathcal{C} from X_n to Y_n which preserves filtrations. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a cofibration (resp. equivalence) in $S_n(\mathcal{C})$ provided that the induced morphisms on all subfactors $X_{i,j} \rightarrow Y_{i,j}$ are cofibrations (resp. equivalences) and for that it suffices that the morphisms $X_{i,i+1} \rightarrow Y_{i,i+1}$ be cofibrations (equivalences) for all i . One checks immediately that $S_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$ is a simplicial category with cofibrations and equivalences. Repeating this construction one gets a bisimplicial category with cofibrations and weak equivalences $S_\bullet S_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$, etc. Denoting the category of weak equivalences in $S_\bullet \dots S_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$ by $wS_\bullet \dots S_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$ and regarding each category as a simplicial set in the usual way we get a sequence of spaces

$$\mathcal{K}^0(\mathcal{C}) = |w\mathcal{C}|, \quad \mathcal{K}^1(\mathcal{C}) = |wS_\bullet(\mathcal{C})|, \quad \mathcal{K}^2(\mathcal{C}) = |wS_\bullet S_\bullet(\mathcal{C})|, \dots$$

Since $wS_1(\mathcal{C}) = w\mathcal{C}$, the “1-skeleton in the S_\bullet direction” of $|wS_\bullet(\mathcal{C})|$ is homeomorphic to $\Sigma|w\mathcal{C}|$ and similarly for $wS_\bullet \dots S_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$, we obtain canonical (pointed) maps

$$\Sigma\mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{n+1}(\mathcal{C})$$

(i.e., a prespectrum). Moreover Waldhausen shows that the associated maps

$$\mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \Omega\mathcal{K}^{n+1}(\mathcal{C})$$

are homotopy equivalences for $n \geq 1$, i.e. $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C})$ is an Ω -prespectrum.

As always the group $K_0(\mathcal{C}) = \pi_0(\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C}))$ may be identified with the abelian group with generators $[X]$ ($X \in \mathcal{C}$) which are subject to relations

$$\begin{aligned} [X] &= [Y] + [X/Y] \quad \text{for any cofibration } Y \twoheadrightarrow X, \\ [X] &= [Y] \quad \text{for any weak equivalence } X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y. \end{aligned}$$

We finish this brief discussion with the construction of a canonical morphism of prespectra

$$\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(K_0(\mathcal{C})). \quad (B.2.1)$$

Associating to a filtered object $0 = X_0 \twoheadrightarrow X_1 \twoheadrightarrow \dots \twoheadrightarrow X_n$ an element $([X_1/X_0], \dots, [X_n/X_{n-1}])$ we get a functor from the category $wS_n(\mathcal{C})$ to $(K_0(\mathcal{C}))^n$ (considered as a trivial category). One checks immediately that this construction commutes with face and degeneracy operators and thus provides us with a canonical map of bisimplicial sets

$$wS_\bullet(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow B_\bullet(K_0(\mathcal{C}))$$

where $B_\bullet(K_0(\mathcal{C}))$ is considered as a bisimplicial set trivial in the q -direction and hence gives us a canonical pointed continuous map $|wS_\bullet(\mathcal{C})| \rightarrow |B_\bullet(K_0(\mathcal{C}))|$. In the same way we get canonical morphisms

$$|w\underbrace{S_\bullet \dots S_\bullet}_n(\mathcal{C})| \rightarrow |B_\bullet \dots B_\bullet_n(K_0(\mathcal{C}))|$$

for all $n \geq 0$.

B.3. Products in K -theory. Let $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}', \mathcal{C}''$ be categories with cofibrations and weak equivalences. Assume further that we are given a bifunctor $\otimes : \mathcal{C}' \times \mathcal{C}'' \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which is exact in each variable with other variable fixed (i.e. takes 0 to 0, takes cofibrations to cofibrations and preserves the pushout diagrams involving cofibrations) and also takes weak equivalences to weak equivalences. These properties show that starting with an i -filtered object $X \in \mathcal{C}'$ and an j -filtered object $Y \in \mathcal{C}''$ we get an (i, j) -bifiltered object $X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{C}$, i.e. \otimes defines a functor from the bisimplicial category $S_{\bullet}(\mathcal{C}') \times S_{\bullet}(\mathcal{C}'')$ to the bisimplicial category $S_{\bullet}S_{\bullet}(\mathcal{C})$. This functor takes weak equivalences to weak equivalences and hence defines a map

$$|wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{C})| \wedge |wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{C}')| \rightarrow |wS_{\bullet}S_{\bullet}(\mathcal{C})|.$$

These maps define product pairings on homotopy groups $K_n(\mathcal{C}') \times K_m(\mathcal{C}'') \rightarrow K_{n+m}(\mathcal{C})$. In the same way one constructs canonical maps of simplicial sets

$$\mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}') \wedge \mathcal{K}^m(\mathcal{C}'') \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{n+m}(\mathcal{C})$$

which fit (for all $m, n > 0$) into commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma\mathcal{K}^{n-1}(\mathcal{C}') \wedge \mathcal{K}^m(\mathcal{C}'') & \longrightarrow & \Sigma\mathcal{K}^{n+m-1}(\mathcal{C}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}') \wedge \mathcal{K}^m(\mathcal{C}'') & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}^{n+m}(\mathcal{C}) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}') \wedge \Sigma\mathcal{K}^{m-1}(\mathcal{C}'') & \longrightarrow & \Sigma\mathcal{K}^{n+m-1}(\mathcal{C}) \end{array}$$

and hence induce the same (as above) pairings in homotopy groups

$$\begin{aligned} K_i(\mathcal{C}') \times K_j(\mathcal{C}'') &= \pi_{i+n}(\mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}')) \times \pi_{j+m}(\mathcal{K}^m(\mathcal{C}'')) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j+n+m}(\mathcal{K}^{n+m}(\mathcal{C})) = \\ &= K_{i+j}(\mathcal{C}). \end{aligned}$$

B.4. K -theory with finite coefficients. Fix an integer $l \geq 2$ and consider the multiplication by l endomorphism of S^1

$$S^1 = \mathbb{I}/\{0, 1\} \xrightarrow{l} S^1 = \mathbb{I}/\{0, 1\}.$$

Let $M = M_l^2$ denote the cone of this morphism. Thus M_l^2 is a CW-complex of dimension 2, which has one cell of dimension 2, one cell of dimension 1, and one cell of dimension 0 (the distinguished point). The homotopy groups with finite coefficients of a pointed space X are defined via the formula

$$\pi_i(X, \mathbb{Z}/l) = [S^{i-2} \wedge M_l^2, X] \quad \text{if} \quad i \geq 2.$$

Thus $\pi_2(X, \mathbb{Z}/l)$ is only a pointed set, $\pi_i(X, \mathbb{Z}/l)$ is a group for $i > 2$, which is abelian provided that $i > 3$ or X is an H -space. This definition is immediately generalized to the case of prespectra by setting for a prespectrum $X = (X^0, X^1, \dots)$

$$\pi_i(X, \mathbb{Z}/l) = \varinjlim_{k \geq -i} \pi_{i+k}(X^k, \mathbb{Z}/l) \quad (-\infty < i < \infty).$$

Note that in the case of prespectra the homotopy groups with finite coefficients $\pi_i(X, \mathbb{Z}/l)$ are defined for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and always are abelian groups. Furthermore $\pi_i(X, \mathbb{Z}/l) = \pi_{i+k}(X^k, \mathbb{Z}/l) \forall k \geq 2 - i$, provided that X is an Ω -prespectrum. Note also that $\pi_i(X, \mathbb{Z}/l) = 0$ for $i < 0$ for a (-1) -connected prespectrum X . This last remark applies in particular to prespectra of algebraic K -theory. For a category \mathcal{C} with cofibrations and weak equivalences we define the K -groups of \mathcal{C} with finite coefficients as homotopy groups with finite coefficients of the corresponding prespectrum:

$$K_i(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Z}/l) = \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^*(\mathcal{C}), \mathbb{Z}/l).$$

Returning to the situation discussed in §B.3, we note first that the pairing of spaces $\mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}') \wedge \mathcal{K}^m(\mathcal{C}'') \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{n+m}(\mathcal{C})$ defines pairings in homotopy groups with coefficients (see discussion after Lemma A.6.3.1, where we take $M' = S^0, M'' = M_l^2, M = M_l^2$)

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}')) \times \pi_j(\mathcal{K}^m(\mathcal{C}''), \mathbb{Z}/l) &\rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(\mathcal{K}^{n+m}(\mathcal{C}), \mathbb{Z}/l) \quad i \geq 0, j \geq 2, \\ \pi_i(\mathcal{K}^n(\mathcal{C}'), \mathbb{Z}/l) \times \pi_j(\mathcal{K}^m(\mathcal{C}'')) &\rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(\mathcal{K}^{n+m}(\mathcal{C}), \mathbb{Z}/q) \quad i \geq 2, j \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

These pairings define pairings in K -groups with coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} K_i(\mathcal{C}') \times K_j(\mathcal{C}'', \mathbb{Z}/l) &\rightarrow K_{i+j}(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Z}/l), \\ K_i(\mathcal{C}', \mathbb{Z}/l) \times K_j(\mathcal{C}'') &\rightarrow K_{i+j}(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Z}/l), \end{aligned}$$

which are independent of the choice of $n, m \geq 2$.

Thus in the situation discussed in §B.3 we get canonical pairings between integral K -groups and K -groups with coefficients. To define pairings on the K -groups with coefficients, we need to fix a comultiplication $\Sigma^2 M_l^2 \xrightarrow{c} M_l^2 \wedge M_l^2$. To be more explicit consider the cofibration sequence

$$S^1 \xrightarrow{l} S^1 \xrightarrow{i} M_l^2 \xrightarrow{p} S^2.$$

Taking its smashed product with the space M_l^2 we get another cofibration sequence

$$\Sigma M_l^2 \xrightarrow{q} \Sigma M_l^2 \xrightarrow{i \wedge 1_{M_l^2}} M_l^2 \wedge M_l^2 \xrightarrow{p \wedge 1_{M_l^2}} \Sigma^2 M_l^2.$$

The required comultiplication $\Sigma^2 M_l^2 \xrightarrow{c} M_l^2 \wedge M_l^2$ has to be homotopy inverse (on the right) to the canonical map $M_l^2 \wedge M_l^2 \xrightarrow{p \wedge 1_{M_l^2}} \Sigma^2 M_l^2$. It is known that such a

map exists in case $l \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ and is uniquely (up to homotopy) defined by the above requirement in case l is odd - see [Br]. Thus in case $l \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ we may define products in homotopy groups with finite coefficients: every pairing of pointed spaces $Y' \wedge Y'' \rightarrow Y$ defines a pairing in homotopy groups with finite coefficients

$$\pi_i(Y', \mathbb{Z}/l) \otimes \pi_j(Y'', \mathbb{Z}/l) \rightarrow \pi_{i+j}(Y, \mathbb{Z}/l) \quad i, j \geq 2$$

-see general discussion after Lemma A.6.3.1. In particular, in the situation discussed in §B.3 we get pairings on the K -groups with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}/l :

$$K_i(\mathcal{C}', \mathbb{Z}/l) \times K_j(\mathcal{C}'', \mathbb{Z}/l) \rightarrow K_{i+j}(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Z}/l).$$

However this pairing in general depends on the choice of the map c . Finally we get really well-defined product maps on K -groups with coefficients \mathbb{Z}/l for all odd l 's.

In the main body of the paper we need a few facts concerning products in homotopy groups with finite coefficients in the case of simplicial abelian groups. We start with the following elementary observation.

Lemma B.4.1. *For any simplicial abelian group A_\bullet we have natural isomorphisms*

$$\pi_i(|A_\bullet|, \mathbb{Z}/l) = H_i(C_l(A_\bullet)),$$

where $C_l(A_\bullet) = C(A_\bullet \xrightarrow{l} A_\bullet)$ is the cone of the multiplication by l homomorphism.

Proof. Let Y_\bullet be a simplicial model for the space M_l^2 , i.e. $|Y_\bullet|$ is homotopy equivalent to M_l^2 . According to definitions

$$\pi_i(|A_\bullet|, \mathbb{Z}/l) = [|\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet|, |A_\bullet|]_0$$

where $[,]_0$ stands for the set of homotopy classes of pointed maps. Since the simplicial set A_\bullet is a Kan complex we conclude that the natural map $[\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet, A_\bullet]_0 \rightarrow [|\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet|, |A_\bullet|]_0$ is an isomorphism. To give a pointed simplicial map $\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet \rightarrow A_\bullet$ is the same as to give a homomorphism of simplicial abelian groups $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}(\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet) = \mathbb{Z}(\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet)/\mathbb{Z} \cdot * \rightarrow A_\bullet$ and since the category of simplicial abelian groups is equivalent to the category of non-negative complexes this is the same as to give a homomorphism of associated normalized complexes $K_N(\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}(\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet)) \rightarrow K_N(A_\bullet)$. Moreover one checks easily that two pointed maps of simplicial sets

$$\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet \rightrightarrows A_\bullet$$

are simplicially homotopic iff the corresponding homomorphisms of complexes

$$K_N(\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}(\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet)) \rightrightarrows K_N(A_\bullet)$$

are homotopic in the usual sense of homological algebra. These considerations imply that

$$\pi_i(|A_\bullet|, \mathbb{Z}/l) = [K_N(\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}(\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet)), K_N(A_\bullet)].$$

Moreover, the complex $K_N(\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}(Y_\bullet))$ has only one non-zero homology group, namely \mathbb{Z}/l in degree one, which readily implies that this complex is homotopy equivalent to $\mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{l} \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover the Eilenberg-Zilber Theorem shows that the complex $K_N(\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}(\Sigma^{i-2}Y_\bullet))$ is naturally homotopy equivalent to

$$K_{N,*}(\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}(Y_\bullet)) \otimes K_{N,*}(S^1)^{\otimes(i-2)} = K_{N,*}(\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}(Y_\bullet))[2-i] \cong (\mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{l} \mathbb{Z})[-i]$$

Now the statement becomes obvious. \square

Remark B.4.2. One derives easily from the previous proof the following explicit form of the isomorphism of Lemma B.4.1. Let $f : \Sigma^{i-2}M_l^2 \rightarrow |A_\bullet|$ be a pointed continuous map. Denote by $f_* : \widetilde{H}_*(\Sigma^{i-2}M_l^2, \mathbb{Z}/l) \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_*(|A_\bullet|, \mathbb{Z}/l) = H_*(A_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l)$ the induced map in homology with finite coefficients. Note further that the homology group $H_i(\Sigma^{i-2}M_l^2, \mathbb{Z}/l) = H_2(M_l^2, \mathbb{Z}/l)$ is canonically isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}/l and let ϕ_i denote the canonical generator of this group. Denote finally by $p : H_*(A_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) \rightarrow H_*(C_l(A_*))$ the homomorphism in homology induced by the following chain of homomorphisms of complexes, the first of which is a quasi-isomorphism

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}/l(A_\bullet)_* \leftarrow C_l(\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}(A_\bullet)_*) \rightarrow C_l(A_*).$$

The explicit formula for the isomorphism of Lemma B.4.1 looks now as follows:

$$[f] \mapsto pf_*(\phi_i).$$

Note that the correspondence $A_* \mapsto C_l(A_*)$ defines a functor from the category of complexes to itself. Moreover for any complexes A_*, B_* we have a natural homomorphism $C_l(A_*) \otimes C_l(B_*) \rightarrow C_l(A_* \otimes B_*)$. Thus for any simplicial abelian groups A_\bullet and B_\bullet we get a natural homomorphism of complexes

$$C_l(A_*) \otimes C_l(B_*) \rightarrow C_l(A_* \otimes B_*) \xrightarrow{C_l(EZ)} C_l((A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*).$$

Lemma B.4.3. *For any simplicial abelian groups A_\bullet, B_\bullet we have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_i(A_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) \otimes \pi_j(B_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\ H_i(C_l(A_*)) \otimes H_j(C_l(B_*)) & \longrightarrow & H_{i+j}(C_l((A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*)). \end{array}$$

Proof. Let $f : \Sigma^{i-2}M_l^2 \rightarrow |A_\bullet|, g : \Sigma^{j-2}M_l^2 \rightarrow |B_\bullet|$ be pointed continuous maps. The image of $[f] \otimes [g]$ in $\pi_{i+j}(|A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet|, \mathbb{Z}/l)$ is represented by a pointed continuous map

$$\begin{aligned} h : \Sigma^{i+j-2}M_l^2 = \Sigma^{i+j-4}\Sigma^2M_l^2 &\xrightarrow{\Sigma^{i+j-4}c} \Sigma^{i+j-4}(M_l^2 \wedge M_l^2) = \Sigma^{i-2}M_l^2 \wedge \Sigma^{j-2}M_l^2 \\ &\xrightarrow{f \wedge g} |A_\bullet \wedge B_\bullet| \rightarrow |A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet|. \end{aligned}$$

According to Remark B.4.2, the image of this element in $H_{i+j}(C_q((A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*))$ equals $ph_*(\phi_{i+j})$. One checks easily from the definition that the element $(\Sigma^{i+j-4}c)_* \in \tilde{H}_{i+j}(\Sigma^{i-2}M \wedge \Sigma^{j-2}M)$ coincides with the generator $\phi_i \otimes \phi_j$ of this group. Hence the image of this element in $\tilde{H}_{i+j}(|A_\bullet \wedge B_\bullet|, \mathbb{Z}/l)$ coincides with $f_*(\phi_i) \otimes g_*(\phi_j)$. Now it suffices to verify the commutativity of the following diagram, which we leave as an easy exercise to the reader

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{H}_i(A_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) \otimes \tilde{H}_j(B_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) & \rightarrow & \tilde{H}_{i+j}(A_\bullet \wedge B_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{i+j}(A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet, \mathbb{Z}/l) \\ \downarrow p \otimes p & & \downarrow p \\ H_i(C_l(A_*)) \otimes H_j(C_l(B_*)) & \rightarrow & H_{i+j}(C_l((A_\bullet \otimes B_\bullet)_*)). \end{array}$$

□

B.5. Big Vector Bundles. Let X be a Noetherian scheme. Consider the big Zariski site Sch/X of all schemes of finite type over X . Let $P : Sch/X \rightarrow Ab$ be an \mathcal{O} -module. For every $Y \in Sch/X$ restricting P to the small Zariski site of Y gives an \mathcal{O}_Y -module P_Y . Following Grayson [Gr], we say that P is a big vector bundle on X provided that the following conditions hold

- (1) For every $Y \in Sch/X$ the \mathcal{O}_Y -module P_Y is a vector bundle on Y (i.e., a locally free, coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module).
- (2) For every arrow $f : Y \rightarrow Z$ in Sch/X the induced homomorphism $f^*(P_Z) \rightarrow P_Y$ is an isomorphism (obviously it suffices to require that the above condition holds for the structure morphisms $Y \rightarrow X$ only).

In other words a big vector bundle on X is a family of vector bundles P_Y ($Y \in Sch/X$) together with a data of isomorphisms $f^*(P_Z) \rightarrow P_Y$ which satisfy appropriate compatibility conditions. Denote by $\mathcal{P}(Sch/X)$ the category of big vector bundles considered as a full subcategory in the category of \mathcal{O} -modules. Denoting the category of vector bundles on X by $\mathcal{P}(X)$, we have an obvious functor $\mathcal{P}(Sch/X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$. One checks easily (cf. [Gr]) that this functor is an equivalence. For every scheme of finite type $f : Y \rightarrow X$ we have an obvious restriction functor $\mathcal{P}(Sch/X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Sch/Y)$ which we denote f^* . The main advantage of this construction is that whenever we have a chain of arrows $Z \xrightarrow{g} Y \xrightarrow{f} X$ the functors $(f \circ g)^*$ and $g^* \circ f^*$ coincide (not simply agree up to a canonical isomorphism).

B.6. The Ω -Prespectra of Algebraic K -Theory. Let X be a Noetherian scheme. The category $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is an exact category in the sense of Quillen [Q2] and hence one can apply Quillen's Q-construction [Q2] or Waldhausen's S-construction [Wa] to get the corresponding K -theory prespectrum. However it will be more convenient for our purposes to follow the approach developed by Thomason in [TT] (replacing also the category $\mathcal{P}(X)$ by the equivalent category $\mathcal{P}(Sch/X)$).

Denote by $\mathcal{CP}(X)$ the category of bounded complexes of big vector bundles on X . The category $\mathcal{CP}(X)$ may be considered as a Waldhausen category, in which cofibrations are degree-wise split monomorphisms and equivalences are quasi-isomorphisms. Waldhausen's machinery associates to each category with cofibrations and equivalences an Ω -prespectrum as discussed above (cf. [Wa]). We denote by $\mathcal{K}(X)$ the Ω -prespectrum corresponding to the category $\mathcal{CP}(X)$. It is

known [TT] that this Ω -prespectrum is equivalent to the usual Ω -prespectrum of algebraic K -theory. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a scheme of finite type over X . The exact functor $f^* : \mathcal{CP}(Sch/X) \rightarrow \mathcal{CP}(Sch/Y)$ defines a morphism of prespectra $f^* : \mathcal{K}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(Y)$. Furthermore if $g : Z \rightarrow Y$ is a scheme of finite type over Y then the diagram of prespectra

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{K}(X) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & \mathcal{K}(Y) \\ (fg)^* \downarrow & & g^* \downarrow \\ \mathcal{K}(Z) & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathcal{K}(Z) \end{array}$$

strictly commutes.

Assume now that we are given a family of closed subschemes $\{X_i \subset X\}_{i \in I}$. Denote by $\mathcal{CP}^{\{X_i\}}(X)$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{CP}(X)$ consisting of complexes acyclic outside of $\cup_{i \in I} X_i$. The category $\mathcal{CP}^{\{X_i\}}(X)$ is a Waldhausen category in its own right. We denote by $\mathcal{K}^{\{X_i\}}(X)$ the corresponding Ω -prespectrum (this is called the prespectrum of K -theory with supports in $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$). The first term of this Ω -prespectrum is the space $|wS_{\bullet}(\mathcal{CP}^{\{X_i\}}(X))|$. We usually use the abbreviated notation $|S_{\bullet}^{\{X_i\}}(X)|$ for this space. Assume further that $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is a scheme of finite type over X and $\{Y_j\}_{j \in J}$ is a family of closed subschemes of Y . The exact functor $f^* : \mathcal{CP}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{CP}(Y)$ takes $\mathcal{CP}^{\{X_i\}}(X)$ to $\mathcal{CP}^{\{Y_j\}}(Y)$ provided that $f^{-1}(X_i) \subset \cup_{j \in J} Y_j$ for all $i \in I$. In this case we get the induced morphism of prespectra $f^* : \mathcal{K}^{\{X_i\}}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\{Y_j\}}(Y)$. Once again the formula $(fg)^* = g^* f^* : \mathcal{K}^{\{X_i\}}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}^{\{Z_k\}}(Z)$ holds whenever both sides make sense.

Since the Ω -prespectrum provided by the Waldhausen construction is always (-1) -connected we conclude that the Ω -prespectra $\mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\mathcal{K}^{\{X_i\}}(X)$ are (-1) -connected.

B.7. Relative and multirelative K -theory. Let X be a Noetherian scheme and $Y \subset X$ a closed subscheme of X . The Ω -prespectrum of algebraic K -theory of X relative to Y is defined as the homotopy fiber of the morphism of prespectra $\mathcal{K}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(Y)$:

$$\mathcal{K}(X; Y) = fib(\mathcal{K}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(Y))$$

and the relative K -groups are defined as homotopy groups of this prespectrum:

$$K_i(X; Y) = \pi_i(\mathcal{K}(X; Y)).$$

More generally if we are given a family of closed subschemes $Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-1} \subset X$ one defines the Ω -prespectrum of multirelative K -theory inductively, setting

$$\mathcal{K}(X; Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-1}) = fib(\mathcal{K}(X; Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-2}) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(Y_{n-1}; Y_0 \cap Y_{n-1}, \dots, Y_{n-2} \cap Y_{n-1})).$$

One may rephrase the above construction in slightly different terms. The above data defines a n -cube in the category of prespectra $\mathcal{K}_S = \mathcal{K}(\bigcap_{i \notin S} Y_i)$ and the

prespectrum $\mathcal{K}(X; Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-1})$ by the very definition is the iterated homotopy fiber of this n -cube (see §3,4 for a detailed discussion of this construction). Assume finally that each of the intersection schemes $Y_{i_0} \cap \dots \cap Y_{i_k}$ is provided with a family of supports $\mathcal{F}(Y_{i_0} \cap \dots \cap Y_{i_k})$ such that for any $Z \in \mathcal{F}(Y_{i_0} \cap \dots \cap Y_{i_k})$ and any $i_{k+1} \neq i_0, \dots, i_k$ the intersection of Z with $Y_{i_{k+1}}$ is contained in $\mathcal{F}(Y_{i_0} \cap \dots \cap Y_{i_k} \cap Y_{i_{k+1}})$. In this case we can repeat the previous construction replacing everywhere the prespectra of K -theory by prespectra of K -theory with supports. We denote the corresponding Ω -prespectrum by $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}}(X; Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-1})$. It follows immediately from the definitions that the Ω -prespectrum $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}}(X; Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-1})$ is $(-n-1)$ -connected.

B.8. K -theory of cosimplicial schemes. Let X^\bullet be a Noetherian cosimplicial scheme. The Ω -prespectra $\mathcal{K}(X^n)$ form a simplicial Ω -prespectrum and we define the Ω -prespectrum $\mathcal{K}(X^\bullet)$ as the geometric realization of this simplicial Ω -prespectrum. Assume now that each of the schemes X^n is provided with a family of supports $\mathcal{F}(X^n)$ in such a way that for any $Y \in \mathcal{F}(X^n)$ and any structure morphism $X^m \rightarrow X^n$ the inverse image of Y in X^m is in $\mathcal{F}(X^m)$. Then we can repeat the previous construction replacing everywhere $\mathcal{K}(X^n)$ by $\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}(X^n)}(X^n)$ thus getting the Ω -prespectrum of K -theory with supports in \mathcal{F} :

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}}(X^\bullet) = |n \mapsto \mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{F}(X^n)}(X^n)|.$$

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