

Dan Ramras: 2/13/2012

G -discrete group R -ring all spectra naive.
Want to study $K_*(R[G])$ via assembly map.

Assembly (Loday, '70s)

$$G \longrightarrow \text{GL}_\infty(\mathbb{Z}[G]) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad BG \longrightarrow \text{BGL}_\infty(\mathbb{Z}[G])$$

$$g \longmapsto [g, \dots, g]$$

$$\text{BGL}_\infty \wedge \text{BGL}(R)^+ \longrightarrow \text{BGL}(\mathbb{Z}[G])^+ \wedge \text{BGL}(R)^+ \longrightarrow \text{BGL}(\mathbb{Z}[G])^+$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{BGL}_\infty \wedge K(R) \xrightarrow{\alpha} K(\mathbb{Z}[G])$$

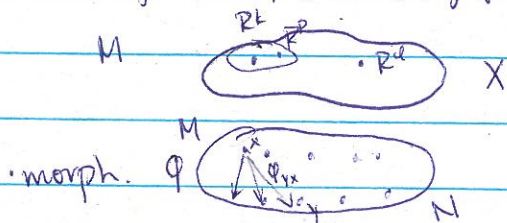
$$H_*(BG; K(R)) \longrightarrow K_*(R[G])$$

Integral Novikov Conj: α is injective for G torsion-free

Geometric description of α :

X -metric space (EG)

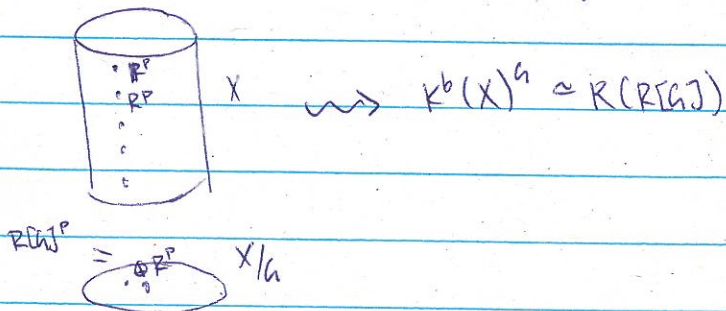
$\mathcal{B}_R(X)$ - cat of locally finite, fg-free R -mod. over X w/ bounded morphisms



locally finite
For each $q \in \mathcal{B}_R(X)$
bounded: $\exists s > 0$ s.t. $d(x, y) > s \Rightarrow q_{x,y} = 0$

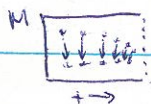
Notation: $K(\mathcal{B}_R(X)) = K^b(X)$

Observation: If X/G is finite diameter (G acting isometrically on X)
then $\mathcal{B}_R(X)^G \cong \mathcal{B}_{R[G]}(X/G) \cong$ fin-gen. free $R[G]$ -modules



To get homology theory, need a local version.

$$\mathcal{C}_t(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(X \times [0, 1])$$



morphisms in $\mathcal{C}_t(X)$ have propagation $\rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 1$

Have $C(X) \cong C(X)_{\leq 1} \cong C(X) \rightarrow C(X) / C(X)_{\leq 1} \xleftarrow{e^{\infty}(X)}$ Karubi quotient / germ category

Thm: The boundary map in K-theory for this sequence agrees with today's α when $X = EG, BG$ fin. CW-complex

Carlsson's descent principle:

BG fin. CW-complex

If $C(EG)$ has trivial K-theory, then α is (split) injective:

$$\Omega(KC^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \xrightarrow{\partial = \alpha} K^b(EG)^{\wedge}$$

$\downarrow \cong$ equiv. when parameter space EG is compact.

$$\Omega(KC^{\infty}(EG))^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\partial} K^b(EG)^{\wedge}$$

Thm (Bartels, Carlsson-Goldfarb)

α is inj. for G a geom. finite grp with finite asymptotic dim.

finite asymptotic dimension (chromov)

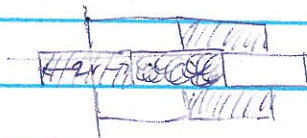
X has a.d. $\leq n$ if $\forall r \quad X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n+1} X_i$ & $X_i = \bigsqcup X_{ij}$
 $d(X_{ij}, X_{i'j'}) \geq r$

$\{X_{ij}\}$ uniformly bounded.

Ex: \mathbb{R} has asympt. dim 1: $r > 0$



\mathbb{R}^2 has asympt. dim 2: $r > 0$



Today: (jt w/ Tessera-Yu) Extend to finite decomp. complexity

Ex: \mathbb{R}^2 has F.D.C. $r > 0$



Step 2: decompose previous strips



now have uniformly bounded family.

Thm (Guentner-Tessera-Yu): A fg linear grps $G \leq GL_n \mathbb{R}$ have FDC wrt word metric.

FDC: \mathcal{C} set of metric families

$\{X_i\}$ decomposes over \mathcal{C} if $\forall r \ X_i = U_i \cup V_i, \ U_i = \prod U_{ij}, \ V_i = \prod V_{ij}$
 $+ \{U_{ij}\}, \{V_{ij}\} \in \mathcal{C}$.

$\mathcal{B}_0(X) = \{F \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X) \mid F \text{ is uniformly bounded}\}$

For γ an ordinal,

$\gamma = \beta + 1 \quad \mathcal{B}_\gamma(X) = \{F \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X) \mid F \text{ decomp over } \mathcal{B}_\beta(X)\}$

$\gamma \text{ limit} \quad \mathcal{B}_\gamma(X) = \bigcup_{\alpha < \gamma} \mathcal{B}_\alpha(X)$

Defn: X has FDC if $\{X\} \in \mathcal{B}_\gamma(X)$.

\rightarrow if uniform (in ν sequences) actually get FAD

Thm (Parras-Tessera-Yu) α is inj for h w/ FDC + B_h fin. CW ex.

More specifically $K^c(EG) \cong *$ (so $\mathcal{C}(EG) \cong *$).

Basic principle: $K^c(X) \cong *$ X bdd, convex.



$S = \mathcal{C}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X)$

$S \oplus Id \cong S$ so Eilenberg module

need good model of EG :

$P_S G = \bigcup_{\text{Rips } cxs} P_S G$

$P_S G$ has vertex set G + a simplex $\forall g_0, \dots, g_n$ with $d(g_i, g_j) < S$.

• Cocompact approx to EG + as $S \rightarrow \infty$, capture large scale features

Idea of proof that $K^c(EG) \cong *$

• use $M-V$ seq's to decompose $K^c(P_S G)$ has we decompose G .

$x \in K^c P_S G$ x comes from morph. of length R (say)

Decompose $G = U \cup V \quad U = \prod U_i \quad V = \prod V_i \quad \forall U_i, V_i \in$



lower expity

so stuck in the lower level piece.

Induction, can kill classes on $P_S U_i$ by increasing S .

(in bounded case, make pieces convex.)

Assembly via Rips complexes

$$\text{colim}_s K^a(P_S G) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{colim}_s K^b(P_S G)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \operatorname{colim}_S K^\infty(P_S G)^h & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \operatorname{colim}_S K^b(P_S G)^h \\
 \downarrow \cong \text{Psh cocompact} & & \downarrow \\
 \operatorname{colim}_S (K^\infty(P_S G))^{h_h} & & \\
 \downarrow ? & & \\
 (\operatorname{colim}_S K^\infty P_S G)^{h_h} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & (\operatorname{colim}_S K^b(P_S G))^{h_h}
 \end{array}$$

? interchanges htpy limit / colimit. When BG is finite: SS converge
 + have same E^2 -terms.

BG levelwise finite: SS converge after restricting to $Eh^{(k)}$ fin. skeleton.
 \rightarrow thus kernel of assembly are maps that are sort of "phantom"