

THE MODEL CATEGORY OF MAPS OF SPACES IS NOT COFIBRANTLY GENERATED

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ABSTRACT. We show that the model category of diagrams of spaces generated by a proper class of orbits is not cofibrantly generated. In particular, the category of maps between spaces may be supplied with a non-cofibrantly generated model structure.

1. INTRODUCTION AND FORMULATION OF RESULTS

Many works in homotopical algebra are built on a crucial assumption that a certain model category is cofibrantly generated. For instance, this condition is necessary for the results of P.S. Hirschhorn [12] and J.H. Smith [15] on localization of cellular and combinatorial model categories, respectively. Until recently there was no known example of a non-cofibrantly generated model category and M. Hovey formulated this as an open problem on his home page. Several examples have appeared in response: [1], [4], [9].

In this paper we prove that the model category on diagrams of spaces defined by E. Dror Farjoun in [6] is not cofibrantly generated if the diagrams are of a certain shape D . For example, the model category of [6] on the category of maps between spaces is not cofibrantly generated.

We are motivated by the question of existence of localization functors in the above model categories. This question was attacked by V. Halperin in [10], but only the existence of strong localization functors was settled for the equivariant case. The present paper clarifies the conceptual difficulty of this problem, as the general machinery of [12] and [15] is not applicable.

In this paper the *category of spaces* \mathcal{S} is the category of simplicial sets (or compactly generated topological spaces). If D is a small category, then the *category of (D -shaped) diagrams of spaces* \mathcal{S}^D is the category of functors from D to \mathcal{S} with natural transformations as morphisms. There are many well-known model structures on categories of diagrams of spaces. One of the most widely used is the Bousfield-Kan model category [2], in which the weak equivalences and fibrations are objectwise and the cofibrations are obtained by the left lifting property with respect to trivial fibrations. Another example is given by A. Heller's model category, in which the

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weak equivalences and cofibrations are objectwise and the fibrations are obtained by the right lifting property with respect to trivial cofibrations. Heller's model category was used, for instance, by D. Dugger [8] in the proof that every combinatorial model category is Quillen equivalent to one which is simplicial, left proper, and in which every object is cofibrant. These model categories are cofibrantly generated.

We use the word *collection* to denote a set or a proper class with respect to some fixed universe \mathfrak{U} . Let us recall (from [5], [6], [7]) that a D -diagram \underline{Q} of spaces is called an *orbit* if $\operatorname{colim}_D \underline{Q} = *$. We denote by \mathcal{O}_D the collection of all orbits of D (which is not necessarily a set). Some examples will appear shortly. For any diagram \underline{W} and a map $f : \underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{Y}$ there is an induced map of spaces $\operatorname{map}(\underline{W}, f) : \operatorname{map}(\underline{W}, \underline{X}) \rightarrow \operatorname{map}(\underline{W}, \underline{Y})$; see [5] for the details.

Definition 1.1. A model category on \mathcal{S}^D is *generated by the collection \mathcal{O}_D of orbits* if a morphism $f : \underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{Y}$ is a

- *weak equivalence* if and only if $\operatorname{map}(\underline{Q}, f)$ is a weak equivalence of spaces for any orbit \underline{Q} ;
- *fibration* if and only if $\operatorname{map}(\underline{Q}, f)$ is a fibration of spaces for any orbit \underline{Q} ;
- *cofibration* if and only if it has left lifting property with respect to any trivial fibration.

The standard model category axioms were verified in [6]. Functoriality of the factorizations is a recent achievement and will appear in [3]. We use [13] as a reference for the basic facts about model categories. Although the naturality of the factorizations is a part of the axioms in [13], we refer only to the facts which are independent of the functoriality.

The simplest non-cofibrantly generated model category is provided by the following

Theorem 1.2. *If $J = (\bullet \rightarrow \bullet)$ is the category with two objects and only one non-identity morphism, then the functor category $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{S}^J$ of maps of spaces with the model structure generated by the collection of orbits is not cofibrantly generated.*

However, not every small category gives rise to a non-cofibrantly generated model category of diagrams. For example, if $D = G$ is a group, then the above model structure on \mathcal{S}^G is cofibrantly generated. The crucial difference between the two cases is the “amount” of orbits that depends on the indexing category D . If $D = G$ is a group, then the collection of orbits (considered up to G -isomorphism) is a set. More precisely, this is the set $\{G/H \mid H \in \Phi(G)\}$, where $\Phi(G)$ is the set of conjugacy classes of subgroups of G . In the case of $D = J$ the collection of orbits form a proper class $\{X \rightarrow * \mid X \in \operatorname{obj}(\mathcal{S})\}$.

The paper is organized as follows: after some technical preliminaries in Section 2, we prove in Proposition 3.1 that any model category on diagrams of spaces generated by a proper class of orbits is not cofibrantly generated. Then we deduce Theorem 1.2. In the last section we present many other examples of indexing categories which satisfy the conditions of Proposition 3.1, thus providing more examples of non-cofibrantly generated model categories of diagrams.

2. PRELIMINARIES

An *orbit over a point x* in the colimit of a diagram \underline{X} is the pull back of the canonical map $f : \underline{X} \rightarrow \operatorname{colim} \underline{X}$ over $x : * \rightarrow \operatorname{colim} \underline{X}$. Note that every orbit

over a point is an orbit, in the sense that its colimit is a point. Let D be any small category, and denote by \mathcal{O}_D the collection of all orbits of D , as above. The operator $\text{codom}(\cdot)$ applied to a collection of maps returns the collection of ranges. Given a set I of maps in $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{S}^D$, we denote by I -cell the collection of relative I -cellular complexes and by abs- I -cell the collection of (absolute) I -cellular complexes. See [13, 2.1.9] for precise definitions.

Definition 2.1. Let $\mathcal{X} = \{\underline{X}_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be a collection of D -shaped diagrams of spaces. The collection of orbits of \mathcal{X} , denoted by $\Omega(\mathcal{X})$, consists of all orbits $\underline{Q}_{\alpha,x} \in \mathcal{O}_D$ over points $x \in \text{colim } \underline{X}_\alpha$, for $\alpha \in A$.

Lemma 2.2. Let I be a set of cofibrations in the model category \mathcal{M} of D -shaped diagrams of spaces generated by the orbits. Then $\Omega(\text{abs-}I\text{-cell}) \subset \Omega(\text{codom}(I))$.

Proof. Let $\underline{X} \in \mathcal{M}$ be any I -cellular complex. We proceed by transfinite induction on the I -cellular filtration of \underline{X} . $\underline{X}_{-1} = \emptyset$. Hence, $\underline{X}_0 \in \text{codom}(I)$ and, in particular, $\Omega(\underline{X}_0) \subset \Omega(\text{codom}(I))$.

Suppose \underline{X}_β is such that $\Omega(\underline{X}_\beta) \subset \Omega(\text{codom}(I))$. We need to show that $\underline{X}_{\beta+1}$, which is obtained from \underline{X}_β by attaching a map $I \ni f : \underline{A} \hookrightarrow \underline{B}$, satisfies $\Omega(\underline{X}_{\beta+1}) \subset \Omega(\text{codom}(I))$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{A} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \underline{X}_\beta \\ f \downarrow & \text{pushout} & \downarrow f' \\ \underline{B} & \longrightarrow & \underline{X}_{\beta+1} \end{array}$$

Let \underline{Q}_s be an orbit over a point $s \in \text{colim } \underline{X}_{\beta+1} = \text{colim } \underline{X}_\beta \amalg_{\text{colim } \underline{A}} \text{colim } \underline{B}$. Consider two cases: $s \in \text{colim } \underline{X}_\beta$ and $s \notin \text{colim } \underline{X}_\beta$. In the first case \underline{Q}_s is the corresponding orbit of \underline{X}_β and in the second case \underline{Q}_s is some orbit of \underline{B} . This immediately follows from the fact that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \underline{X}_\beta & \xrightarrow{f'} & \underline{X}_{\beta+1} & & \underline{B}/\underline{A} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \underline{X}_{\beta+1}/\underline{X}_\beta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{colim } \underline{X}_\beta & \longrightarrow & \text{colim } \underline{X}_{\beta+1} & & \text{colim}(\underline{B}/\underline{A}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{colim}(\underline{X}_{\beta+1}/\underline{X}_\beta) \end{array}$$

are pull-backs. The first square is a pull-back by [6, 2.1] and the second by the observation that its horizontal maps are isomorphisms. Hence, $\Omega(\underline{X}_{\beta+1}) \subset \Omega(\text{codom}(I))$.

Obviously, if β is a limit ordinal, then

$$\Omega(\underline{X}_\beta) = \bigcup_{\lambda < \beta} \Omega(\underline{X}_\lambda) \subset \Omega(\text{codom}(I)).$$

Hence, $\Omega(\text{abs-}I\text{-cell}) \subset \Omega(\text{codom}(I))$. □

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

Let us first prove a slightly more general result.

Proposition 3.1. Let D be a small category with a proper class of orbits \mathcal{O}_D . Then the model category \mathcal{M} on the D -shaped diagrams of spaces generated by the orbits is not cofibrantly generated.

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