

ON HOMOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SINGULAR BRAIDS

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ABSTRACT. Homology of objects which can be considered as singular braids, or braids with crossings, is studied. Such braids were introduced in connection with Vassiliev's theory of invariants of knots and links. The corresponding algebraic objects are the braid-permutation group BP_n of R. Fenn, R. Rimányi and C. Rourke and the Baez-Birman monoid SB_n which embeds into the singular braid group SG_n . The following splittings are proved for the plus-constructions of the classifying spaces of the infinite braid-permutation group and the singular braid group

$$\mathbb{Z} \times BBP_\infty^+ \simeq \Omega^\infty S^\infty \times S^1 \times Y,$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \times BSG_\infty^+ \simeq S^1 \times \Omega^2 S^2 \times W,$$

where Y is an infinite loop space and W is a double loop space.

INTRODUCTION

Cohomologies of classical braid groups appeared in the papers of V. I. Arnold [Arn1], [Arn2]. From the very beginning their study was connected with various mathematical disciplines and questions. We mention that originally V. I. Arnold introduced these cohomologies because he found there in dimensions of the form $2^n - 1$ the obstructions for the problem of representability of algebraic functions of several variables by means of superpositions of algebraic functions of fewer variables. In the work of Fred Cohen [CF1], [CF2], [CF3], [CLM] cohomologies of braid groups were studied in connections with the theory of configuration spaces, loop spaces, Araki-Kudo-Dyer-Lashof operations and Thom spectra. The theorem of Graeme Segal [S1], which establishes connections between homologies of the infinite braid group and the double loop space over the two-dimensional sphere is the analogue of the theorem of M. Barratt, S. Priddy and D. Quillen [Bar], [P] on relations between homologies of the infinite symmetric group and the infinite loop space $\Omega^\infty S^\infty$. This makes a bridge to the work of Mark Mahowald [Mah1], [Mah2] on homotopy theory.

Starting from E. Artin [Art1], [Art2], the braid groups themselves were connected with problems of low-dimensional topology. This idea was illuminated by the construction of the Jones polynomial for links [J]. New invariants of knots and links, invented by V. A. Vassiliev [V], attracted a lot of attention in mathematics, as probably the most powerful invariants known up to now. In attempts to interpret these invariants through braids, according to the general philosophy of V. A. Vassiliev of extending the set of basic objects to objects with simple singularities, the notion

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of singular braids was introduced: the Baez-Birman monoid SB_n [Bae], [Bi] and the braid-permutation group of R. Fenn, R. Rimányi and C. Rourke BP_n [FRR1], [FRR2]. It seems that singular braids also have broad relations with various fields of mathematics. J. C. Baez discusses in [Bae] connections of the monoid of singular braids with Chern-Simons perturbation theory and other questions of mathematical physics. The braid-permutation group is defined as a subgroup of the group of automorphisms of the free group and has the interpretation as a group of singular braids, or welded braids as the authors call them. It can also be interpreted as the automorphism group of the free quandle, and is closely related to the automorphism group of the free rack. More precisely, the latter is the wreath product of the braid-permutation group with the group of integers. In this paper we study mainly the braid-permutation group and the Baez-Birman monoid from the point of view of their homological properties.

Let Br_n be the classical braid group on n strings and γ an inclusion of the group \mathbb{Z} into Br_n :

$$\gamma : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow Br_n$$

when the generator of the cyclic group is mapped to one of the generators σ_i , say, σ_1 : $\gamma(1) = \sigma_1$. We define the reduced braid-permutation group \overline{BP}_n as the common factor of BP_n and SG_n (details are in section 2). The index n in notations for groups and homomorphisms will be omitted when the case $n = \infty$ is considered. The main results of the paper are the following Theorem 1 and the similar theorem about the splitting for the singular braid group SG_n (Theorem 3 in section 3).

Theorem 1. *There exist maps*

$$\psi : B\Sigma \times BBr \rightarrow BBP^+$$

and

$$\beta : \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega^\infty S^\infty \times S^1$$

such that the map ψ becomes a loop map after the group completion, while the map β is an infinite loop map and it splits by the map

$$\mathbb{Z} \times B\Sigma^+ \times S^1 \xrightarrow{Id \times (B\gamma)^+} \mathbb{Z} \times B\Sigma^+ \times BBr^+ \xrightarrow{Id \times \psi^+} \mathbb{Z} \times BBP^+.$$

If an infinite loop space Y is a fibre of the map β , then it fits for the following splitting:

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \simeq \Omega^\infty S^\infty \times S^1 \times Y.$$

The same is true for the reduced braid-permutation group with one modification: the map

$$\overline{\psi} : B\Sigma \times BBr \rightarrow B\overline{BP}^+$$

becomes a double loop map after the group completion.

1. GROUPS OF AUTOMORPHISMS OF FREE GROUPS

Let F_n be the free group of rank n with the set of generators $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, and let $AutF_n$ be the group of automorphisms of F_n . There are the standard inclusions of the symmetric group Σ_n and the braid group Br_n into $AutF_n$. They can be described as follows. Let $\xi_i \in AutF_n, i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$, be given by the formula which describes its action on generators:

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} x_i & \mapsto x_{i+1} \\ x_{i+1} & \mapsto x_i \\ x_j & \mapsto x_j, j \neq i, i + 1. \end{cases}$$

Let $\sigma_i \in AutF_n, i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$, be given by the following formula:

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x_i & \mapsto x_{i+1} \\ x_{i+1} & \mapsto x_{i+1}^{-1}x_i x_{i+1} \\ x_j & \mapsto x_j, j \neq i, i + 1. \end{cases}$$

If we map the standard generators of the symmetric group to ξ_i and the standard generators of the braid group to σ_i , then we get the monomorphisms r and t of groups:

$$t : \Sigma_n \rightarrow AutF_n,$$

$$r : Br_n \rightarrow AutF_n.$$

We have the canonical imbeddings

$$(3) \quad AutF_m \times AutF_n \rightarrow AutF_{m+n}.$$

Let $G_n, n = 0, 1, \dots; G_0 = \{e\}$, be a system of subgroups of the group of automorphisms of the free group:

$$G_n \leq AutF_n,$$

such that G_{m+n} , as a subgroup of $AutF_{m+n}$, contains the image of $G_m \times G_n$ under the map (3) for all m and n . In this case we have a system of maps

$$\mu_{m,n}(G) : G_m \times G_n \rightarrow G_{m+n}.$$

These pairings are strictly associative; that is, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_l \times G_m \times G_n & \xrightarrow{Id \times \mu_{m,n}} & G_l \times G_{m+n} \\ \downarrow \mu_{l,m} \times Id & & \downarrow \mu_{l,m+n} \\ G_{l+m} \times G_n & \xrightarrow{\mu_{l+m,n}} & G_{l+m+n} \end{array}$$

is commutative. Suppose now that for every m the group G_m contains the symmetric group Σ_m , canonically imbedded in $AutF_m$. In this case the system of groups $\{G_n\}$ generates a Γ -category in the sense of G. Segal [S2]. This Γ -category leads to a Γ -space and then to a spectrum [S2]. But we shall look at it more directly. Really, a strict monoidal (tensor) category \mathcal{G} is defined in a usual way. Its objects $\{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \dots\}$ correspond to the integer numbers from 0 to infinity, and morphisms are defined by the formula

$$hom(\bar{k}, \bar{l}) = \begin{cases} G_k, & \text{if } k = l, \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } k \neq l. \end{cases}$$

The product in \mathcal{G} is defined on objects by the sum of numbers and on morphisms by the pairing μ . The category Σ corresponding to symmetric groups has a symmetry [ML, p. 180], that is, the system of isomorphisms

$$s_{\bar{m}, \bar{n}} : \overline{m+n} \cong \overline{n+m},$$

natural with respect to morphisms from \bar{m} to itself and from \bar{n} to itself, having some property of coherence and such that

$$(4) \quad s_{\bar{m}, \bar{n}} s_{\bar{n}, \bar{m}} = 1_{\overline{m+n}}.$$

Proposition 1. *If groups G_m , $m = 0, 1, \dots$, contain the symmetric groups Σ_m for all m , then the symmetry in the category generated by the symmetric group induces a symmetry in the category \mathcal{G} , so it becomes a permutative category, and the functor induced by inclusions $\Sigma_m \rightarrow G_m$ becomes a morphism between permutative categories.*

Suppose that we have a system of normal subgroups $N_m \triangleleft G_m$ for all m , such that N_{m+n} , as a subgroup of $AutF_{m+n}$, contains $N_m \times N_n$ for all m and n . Let H_m be the system of factor-groups

$$H_m = G_m/N_m,$$

and \mathcal{H} the corresponding category.

Corollary 1. *The category \mathcal{H} is a permutative category, and the functor*

$$\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$$

induced by the canonical epimorphisms $G_m \rightarrow H_m$ is a morphism between permutative categories.

Let Aut_∞ denote the union of the groups $AutF_n$ under the canonical inclusions. The pairing $\mu_{m,1}$ defines an inclusion of the group G_m in G_{m+1} . In the case of the system of groups H_m this gives a homomorphism $H_m \rightarrow H_{m+1}$. Then the groups G_∞ and H_∞ are defined as the direct limits of the systems of groups $\{G_m\}$ and $\{H_m\}$ correspondingly. Let $\coprod_{n \geq 0} BG_n$ and $\coprod_{n \geq 0} BH_n$ be the monoids of disjoint sums of the classifying spaces of G_n and H_n , which can be identified with the classifying spaces of the corresponding categories.

Proposition 2. *The classifying spaces of the categories \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H} are E_∞ -spaces for which there are evident E_∞ -maps:*

$$B\Sigma \rightarrow B\mathcal{G} \rightarrow B\mathcal{H}.$$

There is the following commutative diagram of group completions:

$$(5) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} B\Sigma_\infty & \longrightarrow & BG_\infty & \longrightarrow & BH_\infty \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega^\infty S^\infty & \longrightarrow & \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BG_n \right) & \longrightarrow & \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BH_n \right), \end{array}$$

where the upper line is induced by the canonical group homomorphisms

$$\Sigma_\infty \rightarrow G_\infty \rightarrow H_\infty$$

and the bottom line consists of infinite loop maps between infinite loop spaces.

Proof. We use the theorem of Peter May and the group completion theorem (see, for example, [May] or [Ad, pp. 69, 90-91]).

For a space X of homotopy type of CW -complex we use the symbol X^+ in the same sense as D. B. Fuks in [Fuks] uses the notion of “Quillenization”. It means that X^+ is a homotopy simple CW -complex and there exists a map

$$q : X \rightarrow X^+$$

which induces an isomorphism in homology. By the theorem of J. H. C. Whitehead X^+ , if it exists, is unique up to homotopy type. So, having this approach in mind, D. Quillen’s original plus construction for spaces with perfect commutator subgroup of the fundamental group is a constructive way to build X^+ in this case.

We denote by $\Omega_0 B(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BG_n)$ and $\Omega_0 B(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BH_n)$ the connected components of the constant maps of the spaces $\Omega B(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BG_n)$ and $\Omega B(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BH_n)$ correspondingly.

Corollary 2. *Under the conditions of Proposition 2 there are isomorphisms $BG_\infty^+ \cong \Omega_0 B(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BG_n)$ and $BH_\infty^+ \cong \Omega_0 B(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BH_n)$ which fit the commutative diagram analogous to (5).*

Proposition 3. *There exists an infinite loop space X that fits the following splitting of the infinite loop spaces:*

$$\Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BG_n \right) \simeq \Omega^\infty S^\infty \times X.$$

Proof. We recall results of F. Waldhausen [W]. He studied the space

$$A(*) = \mathbb{Z} \times \lim_{\rightarrow n,k} \left(BAut \left(\bigvee^k S^n \right) \right)^+$$

and proved that the canonical map

$$(6) \quad B\Sigma_\infty^+ \rightarrow A(*)$$

splits; that is, there exists a map

$$(7) \quad A(*) \rightarrow B\Sigma_\infty^+$$

such that its composition with the previous one is the homotopy equivalence of $B\Sigma_\infty^+$. Moreover the maps (6) and (7) are infinite loop maps between the infinite loop spaces (see Remark 5.3 in [W]). A. Hatcher uses this splitting in [H]. He considers the map

$$Aut \left(\bigvee^k S^0 \right) \rightarrow Aut \left(\bigvee^k S^1 \right),$$

induced by the suspension functor and the composition

$$(8) \quad Aut \left(\bigvee^k S^0 \right) \rightarrow Aut \left(\bigvee^k S^1 \right) \rightarrow \lim_{\rightarrow n,k} Aut \left(\bigvee^k S^n \right).$$

Then he takes the composition of the map (8) with the Waldhausen map (7) and obtains the analogous splitting for $BAut_\infty^+$. We note that Hatcher’s arguments are

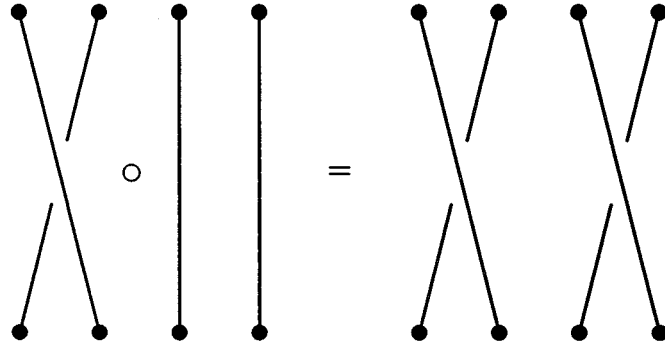


FIGURE 1

valid for our system of subgroups G_n . Namely, let X be a fibre of the following composition:

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BG_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BAutF_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega^\infty S^\infty,$$

where the second map is the Waldhausen map (7). The space X is an infinite loop space, and the infinite loop map

$$\Omega^\infty S^\infty \rightarrow \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BG_n \right)$$

gives the necessary splitting. The proposition is proved.

There is another multiplicative structure for the systems of the symmetric and braid groups:

$$(9) \quad \Sigma_k \times \Sigma_l \rightarrow \Sigma_{kl},$$

$$(10) \quad Br_k \times Br_l \rightarrow Br_{kl}.$$

For the symmetric groups this pairing can be described as follows. Let $\sigma \in \Sigma_k$ and $s \in \Sigma_l$; then $\sigma \circ s \in \Sigma_{kl}$ is given by the formula

$$\sigma \circ s : (i - 1)k + j \mapsto (s(i) - 1)k + \sigma(j), \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq l, 1 \leq j \leq k.$$

This means that $\sigma \circ s$ permutes the kl letters divided into l blocks (with k letters in each) in such a way that it permutes blocks as the permutation s and it permutes letters inside each block as the permutation σ . The pairing (10) for the braid groups is described in the following way. We thicken each string of the braid $\beta \in Br_l$ and embed the braid $\alpha \in Br_k$ in each tube. Graphically this is depicted in Figure 1.

Let $\alpha \in AutF_k$ and $\beta \in AutF_l$ be automorphisms of the free groups on letters x_1, \dots, x_k and y_1, \dots, y_l respectively. We express the action of α and β on x_j and y_k :

$$\alpha : x_j \mapsto \omega_j(x_1, \dots, x_k),$$

$$\beta : y_i \mapsto \nu_i(y_1, \dots, y_l).$$

Let F_{kl} be the free group on letters $a_{i,j}$ for $1 \leq i \leq l, 1 \leq j \leq k$. We define an endomorphism $\alpha \circ \beta$ of F_{kl} by the formula

$$(11) \quad \alpha \circ \beta : a_{i,j} \mapsto \nu_i(\omega_j(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{1,k}), \dots, \omega_j(a_{l,1}, \dots, a_{l,k})).$$

Let us consider $AutF_k$ as π_0 of the H -space of homotopy equivalences of the wedge of k circles $\bigvee^k S^1: Aut(\bigvee^k S^1)$. The group $AutF_k$ is homotopy equivalent to $Aut(\bigvee^k S^1)$. Then the element $\alpha \circ \beta$ can be described as follows. Let β be represented by a map of the bouquet of l circles:

$$b : \bigvee^l S^1 \rightarrow \bigvee^l S^1.$$

We mark the points $p_{i,j}, 1 \leq i \leq l, 0 \leq j \leq k$, which divide the i^{th} circle into k equal parts, with $p_{i,0}$ the base point of the wedge. We ask of the representative that $b(p_{i,j})$ be one of the points $p_{i,j}, 1 \leq i \leq l, 1 \leq j \leq k$. It is possible to do this as follows, for example. We consider the circle which corresponds to the letter y_i and let d_i be the length of the word $\nu_i(y_1, \dots, y_l)$. We map the interval $[0, 1]$ linearly onto the interval $[0, d_i]$. Then the points $r/k, r = 0, 1, \dots, k$, are mapped to the points $d_i r/k$. After factoring by the integral lattice we get the desired representative of β . This map b defines a homotopy equivalence of kl circles to itself,

$$b : \bigvee^{kl} S^1 \rightarrow \bigvee^{kl} S^1.$$

The bouquet $\bigvee^{kl} S^1$ is naturally divided into l bouquets, having k circles each. Now we apply the homotopy equivalence corresponding to α to each sub-bouquet. We get the homotopy equivalence, corresponding to $\alpha \circ \beta$. So $\alpha \circ \beta$ defined by the formula (11) is an automorphism of the group F_{kl} . This defines a pairing

$$(12) \quad AutF_k \times AutF_l \rightarrow AutF_{kl},$$

compatible with (9) and (10). It is associative. The compatibility with (9) is seen if we interpret the symmetric group the same way as $AutF_k$, putting S^0 instead S^1 . The map

$$Aut\left(\bigvee^k S^0\right) \rightarrow Aut\left(\bigvee^k S^1\right)$$

is induced by the suspension functor.

Proposition 4. *If the system of groups G_n is compatible with the pairing (11)–(12), then it defines the multiplicative associative (not necessary commutative) spectrum TG with a multiplicative map to the sphere spectrum*

$$TG \rightarrow S,$$

and this map multiplicatively splits.

Proof. If the system of groups G_n from Proposition 1 is compatible with the pairing (12), then the analogous pairing

$$G_k \times G_l \rightarrow G_{kl}$$

is defined. It defines a multiplication of corresponding Γ -spaces [S2, §5]. So the spectrum which corresponds to the infinite loop space $\Omega B(\prod_{n \geq 0} BG_n)$ is multiplicative [S2, §5]. Let us consider the composition of the pairing (12) with the map

generated by suspension

$$Aut\left(\bigvee^k S^1\right) \times Aut\left(\bigvee^l S^1\right) \rightarrow Aut\left(\bigvee^{kl} S^1\right) \rightarrow Aut\left(\bigvee^{kl} S^2\right).$$

We get a pairing of $Aut(\bigvee^k S^1)$ and $Aut(\bigvee^l S^1)$, generated by the smash product. Such a pairing was considered by F. Waldhausen [W] in his study of the space $A(*)$. The canonical maps

$$Aut\left(\bigvee^k S^0\right) \rightarrow Aut\left(\bigvee^k S^1\right) \rightarrow \lim_{\rightarrow n,k} Aut\left(\bigvee^k S^n\right)$$

are compatible with the pairings. It was proved by Waldhausen [W] that the map (7)

$$A(*) \rightarrow B\Sigma_\infty^+$$

is compatible with the multiplicative structures of $A(*)$ and $B\Sigma_\infty^+$. Proposition 4 is proved.

Looking at the splitting, it is interesting to compare homology of G_∞ and Σ_∞ . The answer depends of course on the system of groups G_n . For example, for the whole group Aut_∞ these homologies in dimensions 1 and 2 coincide:

$$H_i(Aut_\infty, \mathbb{Z}) = H_i(\Sigma_\infty, \mathbb{Z}) \text{ for } i = 1, 2.$$

It was remarked by Hatcher in [H] that in general (for all i) it is not known whether this equality holds or not. We shall consider the braid-permutation group in the next section. This is a subgroup of the automorphism group of the free group generated by symmetric and braid groups. We shall see from Theorem 1 below that the case of the braid-permutation is quite different from the case of the whole group Aut_∞ .

2. THE BRAID-PERMUTATION GROUP

Let BP_n be the subgroup of $AutF_n$ generated by both sets of automorphisms ξ_i and σ_i of (1) and (2). It is called the *braid-permutation group*. It was proved by R. Fenn, R. Rimányi and C. Rourke in [FRR1], [FRR2] that this group is given by the set of generators: $\{\xi_i, \sigma_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1\}$ and the relations

$$\begin{cases} \xi_i^2 & = 1, \\ \xi_i \xi_j & = \xi_j \xi_i, \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \\ \xi_i \xi_{i+1} \xi_i & = \xi_{i+1} \xi_i \xi_{i+1}. \end{cases}$$

The symmetric group relations

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_i \sigma_j & = \sigma_j \sigma_i, \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \\ \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i & = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}. \end{cases}$$

The braid group relations

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_i \xi_j & = \xi_j \sigma_i, \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \\ \xi_i \xi_{i+1} \sigma_i & = \sigma_{i+1} \xi_i \xi_{i+1}, \\ \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \xi_i & = \xi_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}. \end{cases}$$

The mixed relations



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3

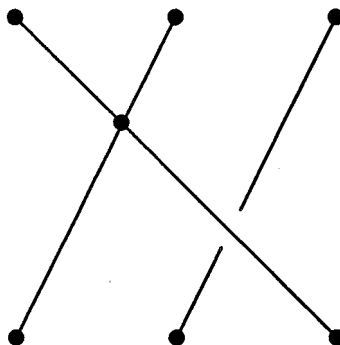


FIGURE 4

Fenn, Rimányi and Rourke also gave the geometrical interpretation of BP_n as a group of *welded braids*. First they define a *welded braid diagram* on n strings as a collection of n monotone arcs starting from n points on a horizontal line of a plane (the top of the diagram) and going down to n points on another horizontal line (the bottom of the diagram). It is allowed for them to have crossings of two types: 1) as usual braids, as shown in Figure 2, or 2) to have welds having as, shown in Figure 3.

An example of a welded braid diagram is shown in Figure 4.

The composition of welded braid diagrams on n strings is defined by stacking. The diagram with no crossings or welds is an identity with respect to this composition. So the set of welded braid diagrams on n strings forms a semigroup denoted by WD_n .

Fenn, Rimányi and Rourke defined the following types of allowable moves on welded braid diagrams. They are depicted in Figures 5-8.

The allowable moves shown in Figure 5 are Reidemeister moves known in the knot theory. The first move from Figure 6 corresponds to the relation

$$\xi_i^2 = 1.$$

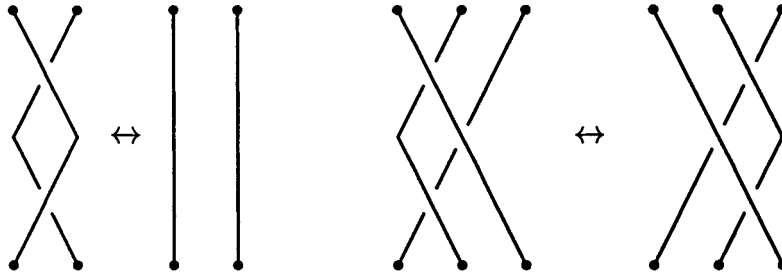


FIGURE 5

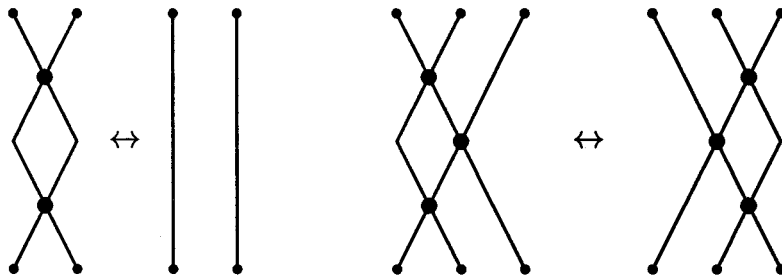


FIGURE 6

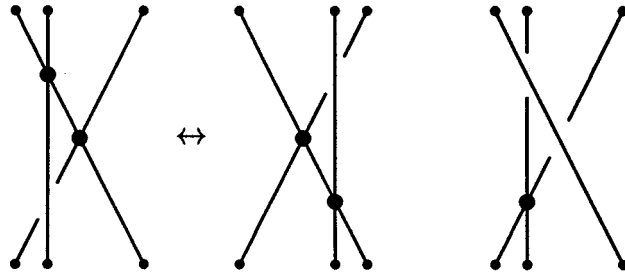


FIGURE 7

The move from Figure 8 is the geometric form of the commutativity from the mixed relations. There are also analogous moves corresponding to the commutativity from the symmetric group and the braid group relations.

A *welded braid* is defined as an equivalence class of welded braid diagrams under allowable moves. It was proved by Fenn, Rimányi and Rourke that welded braids form a group, and this group is isomorphic to the braid-permutation group BP_n . The generator σ_i corresponds to the canonical generator of the braid group Br_n and is shown in Figure 9.

The generators ξ_i correspond to the welded braids depicted at the Figure 10.

It is also possible to consider welded braids as objects of a 3-dimensional space. We regard them as imbedded in the positive half (with respect to the third coordinate) of a 3-dimensional space, while the welds are supposed to belong to the

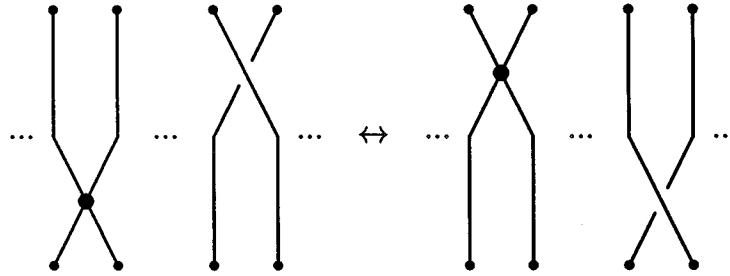


FIGURE 8

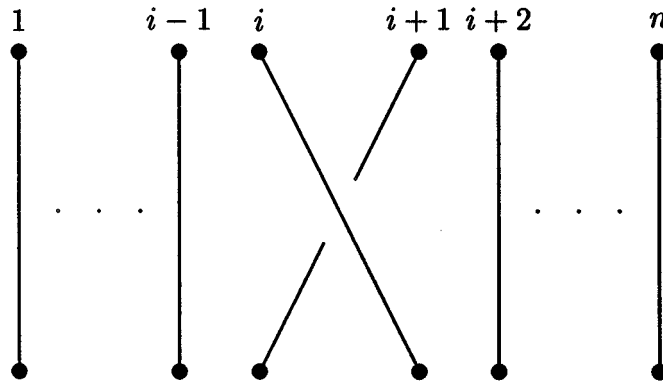


FIGURE 9

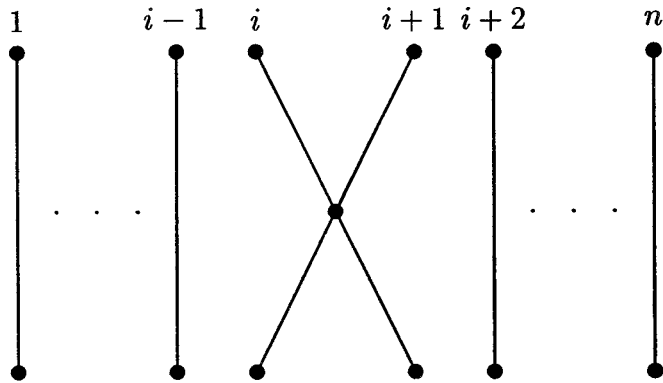


FIGURE 10

two-dimensional plane with the third coordinate equal to zero. Hence strings are not allowed to move behind welds.

The automorphisms of F_n which lie in BP_n can be characterized in the following way [FRR2]. Let $\pi \in \Sigma_n$ be a permutation and $w_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, be words in F_n . Then the mapping

$$x_i \mapsto w_i^{-1} x_{\pi(i)} w_i$$

determines a homomorphism of F_n to itself which is injective. If it is also surjective, then it is called an automorphism of *permutation-conjugacy type*. The automorphisms of this type determine a subgroup of $\text{Aut}F_n$ which is precisely BP_n . From this interpretation we see that the pairing

$$\mu(n, m) : BP_n \times BP_m \rightarrow BP_{n+m}$$

and the canonical inclusions

$$BP_n \rightarrow BP_{n+k}$$

are well defined and satisfy the properties which were considered for the system of groups G_m . The system of groups BP_n is compatible with the pairing (9) for groups of automorphisms of free groups. In fact, let $\alpha \in BP_k$ and $\beta \in BP_l$ be given by the formulas

$$\alpha : x_j \mapsto w_j^{-1} x_{\pi(j)} w_j,$$

$$\beta : y_i \mapsto v_i^{-1} y_{\sigma(i)} v_i.$$

We denote by $z_{p,j}$ the following expression:

$$w_j^{-1}(a_{p,1}, \dots, a_{p,k}) a_{p,\pi(j)} w_j(a_{p,1}, \dots, a_{p,k}).$$

Then $\alpha \circ \beta \in \text{Aut}F_{kl}$ is expressed in the following way:

$$a_{i,j} \mapsto v_i^{-1}(z_{1,j}, \dots, z_{l,j}) w_j^{-1}(a_{\sigma(i),1}, \dots, a_{\sigma(i),k}) a_{\sigma(i),\pi(j)} \times w_j(a_{\sigma(i),1}, \dots, a_{\sigma(i),k}) v_i(z_{1,j}, \dots, z_{l,j}).$$

So it belongs to the braid-permutation group BP_{kl} , and the pairing

$$BP_k \times BP_l \rightarrow BP_{kl}$$

is defined. This pairing defines a multiplication in the Γ -space corresponding to the system of groups BP_n .

Let us consider the system of groups \overline{BP}_n with the same generators as the braid-permutation group and such that we add two series of relations to the relations of BP_n :

$$\xi_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \xi_{i+1},$$

$$\xi_i \sigma_i = \sigma_i \xi_i.$$

We call this group the *reduced braid-permutation group*. So we have the mixed relations for the reduced braid-permutation group in the following form:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_i \xi_j & = \xi_j \sigma_i, \text{ if } |i - j| \neq 1, \\ \xi_i \xi_{i+1} \sigma_i & = \sigma_{i+1} \xi_i \xi_{i+1}, \\ \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \xi_i & = \xi_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}, \\ \xi_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i & = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \xi_{i+1}. \end{cases}$$

The mixed relations for \overline{BP}_n

These considerations lead to the following statement about the classifying spaces of BP_∞ and \overline{BP}_∞ .

Proposition 5. *The canonical epimorphism*

$$BP_\infty \rightarrow \overline{BP}_\infty$$

induces a map of the group completions

$$(13) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} BBP_\infty & \longrightarrow & B\overline{BP}_\infty \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) & \longrightarrow & \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} B\overline{BP}_n \right), \end{array}$$

where in the bottom line there is an infinite loop map between the infinite loop spaces. Hence, there are isomorphisms $BBP_\infty^+ \cong \Omega_0 B(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n)$, $B\overline{BP}_\infty^+ \cong \Omega_0 B(\prod_{n \geq 0} B\overline{BP}_n)$, which fit into the commutative diagram analogous to (13).

We need the following simple fact about the groups BP_n and \overline{BP}_n .

Proposition 6. *The abelianizations of BP_n and \overline{BP}_n , $2 \leq n \leq \infty$, are both equal to $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2$:*

$$\begin{aligned} BP_n/[BP_n, BP_n] &\cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2, \\ \overline{BP}_n/[\overline{BP}_n, \overline{BP}_n] &\cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We add the following relations to that of the braid group Br_n and symmetric group Σ_n :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_i &= \sigma_j \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j, \\ \xi_i &= \xi_j \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j \end{aligned}$$

and obtain the epimorphisms of abelianization for the braid and symmetric groups

$$ab_{Br} : Br_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

and

$$ab_\Sigma : \Sigma_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2.$$

If we add the relations of both types to the defining relations of the braid-permutation group, we get an epimorphism

$$ab_{BP} : BP_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2.$$

On the other hand, if we consider the free product of the braid and symmetric groups $Br_n * \Sigma_n$, we obtain from the universality that the homomorphism of abelianization for the group $Br_n * \Sigma_n$ can be defined as the composition

$$ab_{BP*\Sigma} : Br_n * \Sigma_n \xrightarrow{ab_{Br} * ab_\Sigma} \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2,$$

where the second map is the canonical epimorphism. Consider the homomorphism $ab_{BP*\Sigma}$ as the composition

$$Br_n * \Sigma_n \rightarrow BP_n \xrightarrow{ab_{BP}} \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2,$$

where the first map is the canonical epimorphism. Again using the universality, we see that ab_{BP} is the abelianization of BP_n . The proof for the reduced braid-permutation group is the same. Proposition 6 is proved.

There are epimorphisms

$$\alpha_n : BP_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_n : \overline{BP}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

which are given by the formulas

$$\xi_i \mapsto 0 \text{ for all } i,$$

$$\sigma_i \mapsto 1 \text{ for all } i.$$

It follows from the relations that there exists an epimorphism

$$\phi_n : BP_n \rightarrow \Sigma_n$$

defined by formulas

$$\phi_n(\xi_i) = \xi_i,$$

$$\phi_n(\sigma_i) = \xi_i.$$

Its composition with the canonical inclusion ν_n of Σ_n in BP_n is equal to the identity map of Σ_n . These homomorphisms generate maps of classifying spaces $B\nu_n$ and $B\phi_n$ such that their composition

$$B\Sigma_n \rightarrow BBP_n \rightarrow B\Sigma_n$$

is equal to the identity. We have also the inclusion κ_n of the braid group in BP_n , which generates the map of classifying spaces

$$BBr_n \rightarrow BBP_n.$$

The composition of κ_n and ϕ_n gives the canonical epimorphism:

$$\tau_n : Br_n \rightarrow \Sigma_n.$$

We denote by \mathcal{Z} a strict monoidal (tensor) category whose objects $\{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \dots\}$ correspond to the integer numbers from 0 to infinity, and whose morphisms are defined by the formula

$$\text{hom}(\bar{k}, \bar{l}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}, & \text{if } k = l, \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } k \neq l. \end{cases}$$

The product in \mathcal{Z} is defined on objects by the sum of nonnegative numbers and on morphisms by the sum of integer numbers. This category has a symmetry which is equal to the zero element for all \bar{m} and \bar{n} . The homomorphisms α_n induce a morphism of permutative categories

$$A : \mathcal{BP} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$$

and maps of classifying spaces

$$B\alpha_n : BBP_n \rightarrow S^1.$$

We recall that γ denotes an inclusion of the group \mathbb{Z} into Br_n :

$$\gamma : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow Br_n,$$

when the generator of the cyclic group is mapped to one of the generators σ_i , say, σ_1 : $\gamma(1) = \sigma_1$.

Theorem 1. *There exist maps*

$$\psi : B\Sigma \times BBr \rightarrow BBP^+$$

and

$$\beta : \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega^\infty S^\infty \times S^1$$

such that the map ψ becomes a loop map after the group completion, the map β is an infinite loop map, and it splits by the map

$$\mathbb{Z} \times B\Sigma^+ \times S^1 \xrightarrow{Id \times (B\gamma)^+} \mathbb{Z} \times B\Sigma^+ \times BBr^+ \xrightarrow{Id \times \psi^+} \mathbb{Z} \times BBP^+.$$

If an infinite loop space Y is a fibre of the map β , then it fits into the following splitting:

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \simeq \Omega^\infty S^\infty \times S^1 \times Y.$$

The same is true for the reduced braid-permutation group with one modification: the map

$$\bar{\psi} : B\Sigma \times BBr \rightarrow B\overline{BBP}^+$$

becomes a double loop map after the group completion.

Proof. The morphism A induces the map of infinite loop spaces

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \rightarrow S^1.$$

Analogously the homomorphisms ϕ_n generate the morphism of the permutative categories

$$\mathcal{BP} \rightarrow \Sigma$$

and the corresponding infinite loop map

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega^\infty S^\infty.$$

We denote by β the following composition:

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \xrightarrow{\text{diag}} \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \times \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega^\infty S^\infty \times S^1.$$

The homomorphisms ν and κ induce the map of products of classifying spaces

$$B\Sigma \times BBr \rightarrow BBP \times BBP.$$

The space BBP^+ is an H -space, so there exists a map

$$\mu : BBP^+ \times BBP^+ \rightarrow BBP^+.$$

Let us consider now the composition f :

$$B\Sigma \times BBr \xrightarrow{B\nu \times B\kappa} BBP \times BBP \xrightarrow{q \times q} BBP^+ \times BBP^+ \xrightarrow{\mu} BBP^+.$$

From the construction we see that the map

$$B\Sigma \xrightarrow{equiv} B\Sigma \times * \xrightarrow{id \times incl} B\Sigma \times BBr \xrightarrow{f} BBP^+$$

is homotopic to $qB\nu$, and the map

$$BBr \xrightarrow{equiv} * \times BBr \xrightarrow{incl \times id} B\Sigma \times BBr \xrightarrow{f} BBP^+$$

is homotopic to $qB\kappa$. Using the fact that $\mathbb{Z} \times BBP^+$ is a loop space, we slightly change the map

$$qB\kappa : BBr \rightarrow BBP^+,$$

and define the map

$$g : BBr \rightarrow BP^+$$

by the formula

$$g(b) = (qB\tau(b))^{-1} \cdot qB\kappa(b), \quad b \in BBr.$$

In this case the composition

$$B^+ \phi \cdot g : BBr \rightarrow B\Sigma^+$$

is homotopic to zero. We denote by ψ the composition

$$B\Sigma \times BBr \xrightarrow{B\nu \times g} BBP \times BBP \xrightarrow{q \times q} BBP^+ \times BBP^+ \xrightarrow{\mu} BBP^+$$

and by χ the composition

$$B\Sigma \times S^1 \xrightarrow{identity \times B\gamma} B\Sigma \times BBr \xrightarrow{\psi} BBP^+,$$

and by $\bar{\psi}$ and $\bar{\chi}$ the corresponding maps for the braid-permutation group. So, the composition

$$B\Sigma \times BBr \xrightarrow{\psi} BBP^+ \xrightarrow{B^+ \phi \times B^+ \alpha} B\Sigma^+ \times S^1$$

is homotopic to the product $q \times B\alpha$, and the composition

$$B\Sigma \times S^1 \xrightarrow{\chi} BBP^+ \xrightarrow{B^+ \phi \times B^+ \alpha} B\Sigma^+ \times S^1$$

is the canonical map from a space to its plus-construction. It gives the following splitting:

$$B\Sigma^+ \times S^1 \xrightarrow{\chi^+} BBP^+ \xrightarrow{B^+ \phi \times B^+ \alpha} B\Sigma^+ \times S^1.$$

The map $B\kappa$ fits into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} BBr & \xrightarrow{\kappa} & BBP \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBr_n \right) & \longrightarrow & \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right), \end{array}$$

where in the bottom line one has a loop map.

The category \mathcal{B} , generated by the braid groups, is a *braided category* as defined by A. Joyal and R. Street [JS]. This means that there is a system of isomorphisms of objects

$$c_{\bar{m}, \bar{n}} : \overline{m+n} \rightarrow \overline{m+n},$$

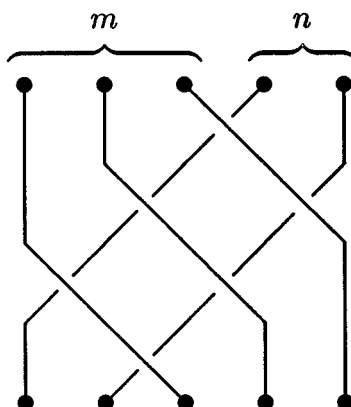


FIGURE 11

natural with respect to morphisms from \overline{m} to itself and from \overline{n} to itself and satisfying the properties of coherence B1 and B2 from [JS], which are sometimes called the Drinfeld triangles. A braided category becomes a symmetric monoidal category if its braiding satisfies the additional property (5). We consider as the braiding c in \mathcal{B} the following system of elements:

$$\sigma_m \dots \sigma_1 \sigma_{m+1} \dots \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_{n+m-1} \dots \sigma_n \in Br_{m+n}.$$

Graphically this is shown in Figure 11.

The image of the braiding c by the functor

$$\overline{\mathcal{K}} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{BP}}$$

is a braiding in the category $\overline{\mathcal{BP}}$. The proof is the same as the proof of Proposition 7 in the next section.

Modifying P. May’s proof [May] of his theorem that the group completion of the classifying space of a symmetric monoidal category is an infinite loop space, to the case of braided category, we can prove the analogous fact in this case. Namely, the group completion of the classifying space of a braided monoidal category is a double loop space and a morphism of braided categories induces a double loop map. This was done recently by Z. Fiedorowicz [Fi] and M. Batanin [Bat]. This means that in our case the map of classifying spaces

$$BB \rightarrow B\overline{\mathcal{BP}},$$

induced by $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$, becomes a double loop map after group completion. Theorem 1 is proved.

Remark. It is not asserted that the splitting of Theorem 1 is a splitting of infinite loop spaces.

Corollary 3. *In homologies with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} the epimorphism of algebras*

$$\beta_* : H_*(BP; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(\Sigma \times \mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z})$$

splits (as a morphism of abelian groups) by the monomorphism

$$\chi_* : H_*(\Sigma \times \mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(BP; \mathbb{Z}).$$

The homologies with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}/p of the infinite braid-permutation group $H_*(BP, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ as an $H_*(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ -module are isomorphic to

$$H_*(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}/p) \otimes H_*(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}/p) \otimes H_*(Y; \mathbb{Z}/p).$$

The same is true for the homology of the reduced braid-permutation group \overline{BP} .

The homomorphism of the inclusion

$$BP_n \rightarrow AutF_n$$

generates an E_∞ -map of classifying spaces of the corresponding categories

$$BBP \rightarrow BAut$$

and the corresponding map of the infinite loop spaces

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BBP_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BAut_n \right).$$

If we consider the composition

$$B\Sigma^+ \times BBr^+ \rightarrow BBP^+ \rightarrow (BAut_\infty)^+,$$

we see that in mod p homology the elements of $H_*(BP, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ which are images of elements of $H_*(Br, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ and those which are obtained from them by Araki-Kudo-Dayer-Lashof operations [CLM] are mapped to the $H_*(B\Sigma, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ part of the homology of Aut_∞ .

Let π_i^S , $i = 0, 1, \dots$, denote the stable homotopy groups of spheres. The infinite loop spaces $\mathbb{Z} \times BBP^+$ and $\mathbb{Z} \times \overline{BP}^+$ determine generalized homology theories, which we shall denote by $PB_*(\cdot)$ (in order not to be confused with Brown-Peterson theory) and $\overline{PB}_*(\cdot)$. Our considerations also prove the following proposition.

Corollary 4. *The series of braid-permutation groups defines a generalized multiplicative homology theory $PB_*(\cdot)$, whose groups of coefficients PB_i contain as a direct summand $\pi_i^S \oplus \pi_i(S^1)$.*

3. THE BAEZ-BIRMAN MONOID

The *Baez-Birman monoid* SB_n (or *generalized braid monoid*, or *singular braid monoid*) [Bae], [Bi] is defined as the monoid with generators $g_i, g_i^{-1}, a_i, i = 1, \dots, n - 1$, and relations

$$\begin{aligned} g_i g_j &= g_j g_i, \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \\ a_i a_j &= a_j a_i, \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \\ a_i g_j &= g_j a_i, \text{ if } |i - j| \neq 1, \\ g_i g_{i+1} g_i &= g_{i+1} g_i g_{i+1}, \\ g_i g_{i+1} a_i &= a_{i+1} g_i g_{i+1}, \\ g_{i+1} g_i a_{i+1} &= a_i g_{i+1} g_i, \\ g_i g_i^{-1} &= g_i^{-1} g_i = 1. \end{aligned}$$

In pictures g_i corresponds to a canonical generator of the braid group (right-handed crossing) and a_i represents an intersection of the i th and $(i + 1)$ st strand, just as in Figures 9 and 10. A more detailed geometric interpretation of the Baez-Birman monoid can be found in Joan Birman's paper [Bi].

A homomorphism j_n from the braid group Br_n is evidently defined:

$$j_n : Br_n \rightarrow SB_n.$$

It is proved by R. Fenn, E. Keyman and C. Rourke [FKR] that the Baez-Birman monoid embeds in a group SG_n which they call the *singular braid group*:

$$SB_n \rightarrow SG_n.$$

This means that the elements a_i become invertible and all the relations of SB_n remain true. The pairings

$$\mu_{m,n} : SB_m \times SB_n \rightarrow SB_{m+n},$$

$$\mu_{m,n} : SG_m \times SG_n \rightarrow SG_{m+n}$$

are defined in a usual way by the formulas

$$\mu_{m,n}(g'_i) = g_i, \mu_{m,n}(a'_i) = a_i;$$

$$g'_i, a'_i \in SB_m, SG_m; g_i, a_i \in SB_{m+n}, SG_{m+n};$$

$$\mu_{m,n}(g''_j) = g_{j+m}, \mu_{m,n}(a''_j) = a_{j+m};$$

$$g''_j, a''_j \in SB_n, SG_n; g_{j+m}, a_{j+m} \in SB_{m+n}, SG_{m+n}.$$

These pairings agree with the corresponding pairing for the braid groups. They define strict monoidal categories \mathcal{SB} and \mathcal{SG} , and homomorphisms j_n and the canonical inclusion $SB_n \rightarrow SG_n$ define functors from the strict monoidal category \mathcal{B} generated by the braid groups:

$$\mathcal{J} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{SB},$$

$$\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{J}} \mathcal{SB} \rightarrow \mathcal{SG},$$

which are morphisms of monoidal categories. The pairings μ are commutative up to conjugation, just as for the braid groups. More precisely, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 7. *The image of the braiding c in the category \mathcal{B} by the functor \mathcal{J} is a braiding in the category \mathcal{SB} , so it becomes a braided category and the functor \mathcal{J} becomes a morphism between the braided categories. In the same way \mathcal{SG} becomes a braided category, and the corresponding functor becomes a morphism between the braided categories.*

Proof. We prove the proposition for \mathcal{SB} . The proof for \mathcal{SG} is the same. By definition, the naturality of the braiding $\mathcal{J}(c)$ (which we shall denote by the same symbol c) means that

$$c_{\bar{m},\bar{n}} \cdot \mu(b'_m, b''_n) = \mu(b''_n, b'_m) \cdot c_{\bar{m},\bar{n}}.$$

This is equivalent to the expression

$$c_{\bar{m},\bar{n}} \cdot \mu(b'_m, b''_n) \cdot c_{\bar{m},\bar{n}}^{-1} = \mu(b''_n, b'_m),$$

which means that conjugation by the element $c_{\bar{m},\bar{n}}$ transforms the elements of $SB_m \times SB_n$, canonically lying in SB_{m+n} , into the corresponding elements of $SB_n \times SB_m$. The elements $c_{\bar{m},\bar{n}}$ define a braiding for the category \mathcal{B} , so, for checking

the naturality of c in \mathcal{SB} , it remains to verify the naturality for the generators a_i , $1 \leq i \leq m - 1$, $m \leq i \leq m + n$. Let us consider the corresponding conjugation:

$$g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_n a_i g_n^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1}.$$

If $i > n$, we move a_i back, using the relation

$$a_i g_{i+1} g_i = g_{i+1} g_i a_{i+1}.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_n a_i g_n^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_{i-1} a_i g_{i-1}^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_{i+1} a_{i-1} g_i g_{i-1} g_{i-1}^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= \dots = a_{i-n}. \end{aligned}$$

If $i < n$, we move a_i back, using the relation

$$a_{i+1} g_i g_{i+1} = g_i g_{i+1} a_i.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_n a_i g_n^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_i g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_{i+2} g_{i+1} a_i g_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_i g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_{i+2} g_i^{-1} g_i g_{i+1} a_i \\ &\quad \times g_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} g_i^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{i+1} g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_{i+2} a_{i+1} \\ &\quad \times g_i g_{i+1} g_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} g_i^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{i+1} g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_{i+2} a_{i+1} g_{i+2}^{-1} \cdots g_{n+m-1}^{-1} g_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots g_2^{-1} g_{m+1}^{-1} g_1^{-1} \cdots g_m^{-1} \\ &= \dots = a_{i+m}. \end{aligned}$$

The conditions of coherence are fulfilled trivially. For condition B1 of [JS] we have identically

$$\begin{aligned} & g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{n+m-1} \cdots g_n \cdot g_{m+n} \cdots g_{n+1} g_{m+n+1} \cdots g_{n+2} \cdots g_{n+m+q-1} \cdots g_{n+q} \\ &= g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{n+m+q-1} \cdots g_{n+q}. \end{aligned}$$

For B2 it is also evident:

$$\begin{aligned} & g_{m+n} \cdots g_{m+1} g_{m+n+1} \cdots g_{m+2} \cdots g_{n+m+q-1} \cdots g_{m+q} \cdot g_m \cdots g_1 g_{m+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{m+q-1} \cdots g_q \\ &= g_{m+n} \cdots g_1 g_{m+n+1} \cdots g_2 \cdots g_{m+n+q-1} \cdots g_q. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 7 is proved.

Let BSB and BSG denote the classifying spaces of the infinite Baez-Birman monoid and the corresponding singular braid group. The pairings $\mu_{m,n}$ define, as usual, a monoid structure on the disjoint sum of the classifying spaces of SB_n and SG_n :

$$\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSB_n, \quad \coprod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n.$$

Proposition 8. *The canonical maps*

$$BSB \rightarrow \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSB_n \right)$$

and

$$BSG \rightarrow \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right)$$

induce isomorphisms in homology

$$H_*(BSB; A) \rightarrow H_* \left(\left(\Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSB_n \right) \right)_0 ; A \right),$$

$$H_*(BSG; A) \rightarrow H_* \left(\left(\Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \right)_0 ; A \right),$$

with any (constant) coefficients. So,

$$BSB^+ \cong \left(\Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSB_n \right) \right)_0,$$

$$BSG^+ \cong \left(\Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \right)_0.$$

The proof is the same as the proof of the Theorem 3.2.1 and Corollary 3.2.2 in [Ad] or (what is essentially the same) directly based on [May]. The braiding c gives the necessary homotopy commutativity for the H -spaces $\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSB_n$ and $\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n$.

Comparing the relations of the Baez-Birman monoid and the reduced braid-permutation group, we define the evident homomorphism l_n by the formulas

$$l_n(g_i) = \sigma_i,$$

$$l_n(a_i) = \xi_i.$$

The same formulas define the homomorphism

$$SG_n \rightarrow \overline{BP}_n.$$

The composition $l_n \circ j_n$ is equal to the canonical homomorphism

$$\kappa_n : Br_n \rightarrow \overline{BP}_n.$$

The homomorphisms $l_n, n = 0, 1, \dots$, define a morphism of monoidal categories

$$\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{SB} \rightarrow \mathcal{SG} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{BP}},$$

such that the image of the braiding c is a braiding in the category $\overline{\mathcal{BP}}$.

Theorem 2. *The homomorphisms j_n and l_n induce morphisms of braided monoidal categories*

$$\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{J}} \mathcal{SB} \longrightarrow \mathcal{SG} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \overline{\mathcal{BP}}$$

and the corresponding double loop maps

$$\Omega^2 S^2 \longrightarrow \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSB_n \right) \longrightarrow \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \longrightarrow \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} B\overline{BP}_n \right).$$

Proof. This follows from the fact that the classifying space of a braided monoidal category is an double loop space.

Proposition 9. *The abelianization of SG_n is equal to $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$:*

$$SG_n/[SG_n, SG_n] \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}.$$

Proof. We add the following relations to that of the singular braid group SG_n :

$$g_i = g_j \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j,$$

$$a_i = a_j \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j,$$

and obtain an epimorphism

$$ab_{SB} : SB_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}.$$

Let us denote by g and a the generators of $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, which are the images of the corresponding generators of SG_n . Suppose that we have a homomorphism to an abelian group A :

$$f : SG_n \rightarrow A.$$

It follows from the relations of the singular braid group SG_n that $f(g_i) = f(g_j)$ and $f(a_i) = f(a_j)$ for all i and j . Hence the homomorphism

$$f' : \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow A$$

is uniquely determined by the formulas

$$f'(g) = f(g_i),$$

$$f'(a) = f(a_i).$$

This means that the epimorphism ab_{SB} provides the abelianization of SG_n . Proposition 9 is proved.

There exist maps which are right inverses of the homomorphism

$$j_n : Br_n \rightarrow SG_n.$$

We define one of them:

$$h_n : SG_n \rightarrow Br_n,$$

by the formulas

$$h_n(g_i) = \sigma_i,$$

$$h_n(a_i) = e,$$

and another one,

$$h'_n : SG_n \rightarrow Br_n,$$

by the following action on generators:

$$h'_n(g_i) = \sigma_i,$$

$$h'_n(a_i) = \sigma_i.$$

Let deg_n be the homomorphism

$$SG_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

which assigns to each element of the group SG_n the sum of degrees of the generators a_i which occur in this element. Let us define the braiding

$$c_{\overline{m}, \overline{n}} : \overline{m + n} \rightarrow \overline{m + n}$$

in the category \mathcal{Z} : $c_{\overline{m}, \overline{n}} = m \cdot n$. Then the homomorphisms deg_n generate a functor of the braided categories

$$S\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$$

and the corresponding double loop map

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \rightarrow S^1.$$

Analogously the homomorphisms h_n generate the functor of the braided categories

$$S\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$$

and the corresponding double loop map

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \rightarrow \Omega^2 S^2.$$

We denote by λ the following composition:

$$\Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \xrightarrow{\text{diag}} \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \times \Omega B \left(\prod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \rightarrow S^1 \times \Omega^2 S^2.$$

Let W be a double loop space which is a fibre of the map λ . One defines a homomorphism

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow SG_n$$

as an inclusion of the cyclic group as a subgroup generated by the element a_1 . Then the composition

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow SG_n \xrightarrow{\text{deg}_n} \mathbb{Z}$$

is the identity. Just as in the previous section, we construct a map

$$\psi_S : S^1 \times BBr \rightarrow BSG^+.$$

Theorem 3. *The double loop map*

$$\lambda : \Omega B \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} BSG_n \right) \rightarrow S^1 \times \Omega^2 S^2$$

splits by a loop map

$$1 \times \psi_S^+ : \mathbb{Z} \times S^1 \times BBr^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times BSG^+.$$

So one has an equivalence of loop spaces

$$\mathbb{Z} \times BSG^+ \simeq S^1 \times \Omega^2 S^2 \times W.$$

The proof is analogous to that of the corresponding statement of Theorem 1.

Corollary 5. *In homologies with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} the epimorphism of algebras*

$$\lambda_* : H_*(SG; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(\mathbb{Z} \times Br; \mathbb{Z})$$

splits by the monomorphism

$$\psi_{S^*} : H_*(\mathbb{Z} \times Br; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(SG; \mathbb{Z}).$$

The homologies with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}/p of the infinite singular braid group $H_(SG; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ are isomorphic to $H_*(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}/p) \otimes H_*(Br; \mathbb{Z}/p) \otimes H_*(W; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ as algebras.*

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