

# Generalized Sullivan conjecture

L31 - 5/1/13

$G$  group  $\curvearrowright$   $X$  space

Generalized Sullivan Conjecture

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^G &\rightarrow \text{Map}(EG, X) \quad \text{inclusion via constant maps} \\
 \text{Map}(Z, X) &\rightarrow \text{Map}(Z, RX) \rightsquigarrow R \text{Map}(Z, X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(Z, RX) \\
 &\rightsquigarrow R_\infty \text{Map}(Z, X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(Z, R_\infty X) \\
 \rightarrow R_\infty X^G &\rightarrow R_\infty \text{Map}(EG, X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(EG, R_\infty X)
 \end{aligned}$$

This is an equivariant map.

$\Rightarrow$  Have natural map

$$R_\infty(X^G) \rightarrow \text{Map}(EG, R_\infty X)^G =: (R_\infty X)^{hG}$$

Thm (Carlsson, Lannes, Miller) <sup>Dwyer-Miller-Neisendorfer</sup>

For  $G$  a finite  $p$ -group and  $X$  a finite dim'l  $G$ -cplx

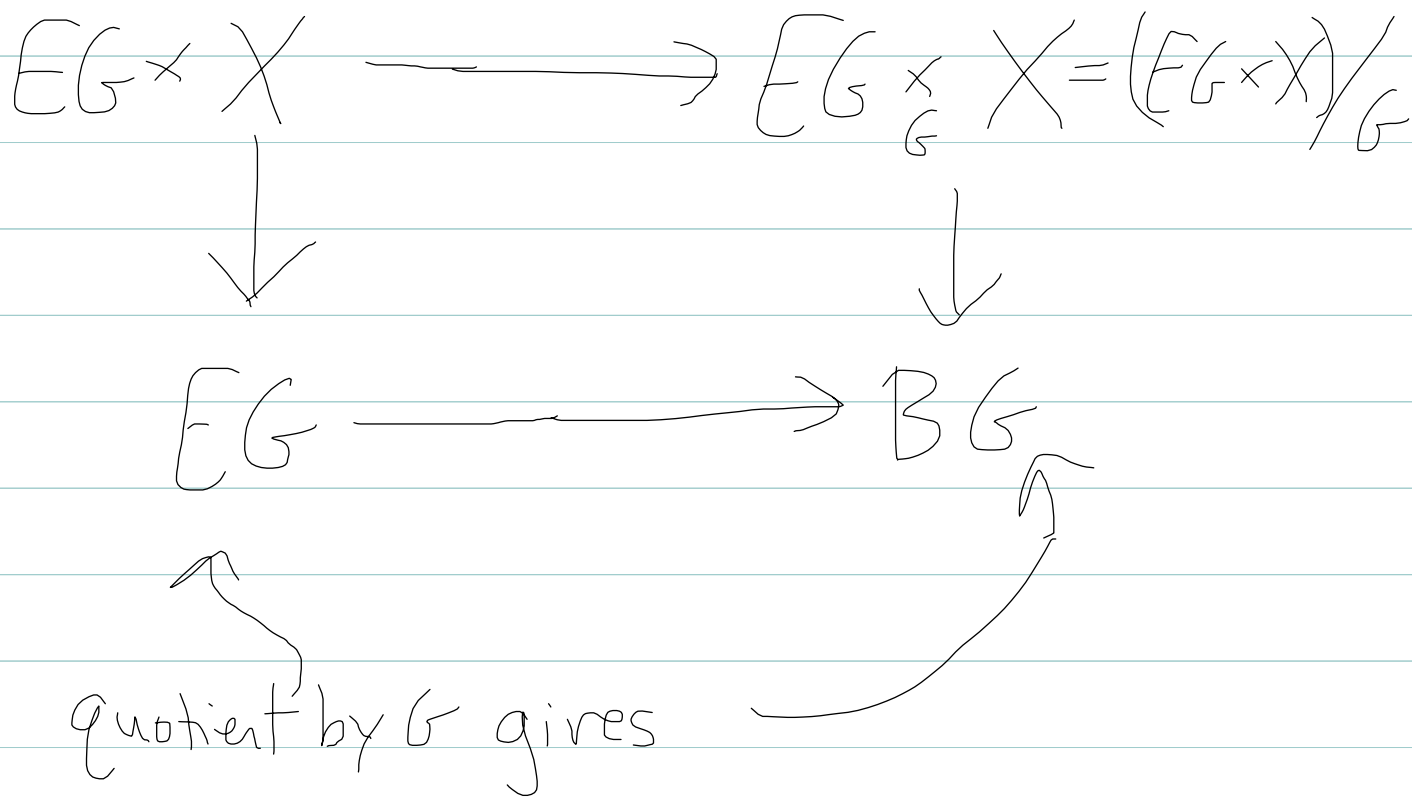
$$(Z/p)_\infty X^G \rightarrow ((Z/p)_\infty X)^{hG}$$

is a weak equivalence.

- Unstable Adams spectral sequence methods need additional hypothesis:  $X$  finite. Carlsson's method proves f.d.

$\swarrow$  Say after proof sketch

Heuristic: fiber square



$$\Rightarrow \text{Map}(EG, EG \times X)^G = \text{Map}(BG, EG \times_G X)$$

require map  $EG \rightarrow EG \times X$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & \swarrow \\
 & \text{id} & \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow \\
 & EG & 
 \end{array}$$

Same as requiring map  $BG \rightarrow EG \times_G X$  to be a section

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \Rightarrow \text{Map}_{EG}(EG, EG \times X)^G = \text{Map}_{BG}(BG, EG \times_G X) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \parallel \\
 \quad \quad \quad \text{Map}(EG, X)^G = X^{*G}
 \end{array}$$

$$X^{hG} = \text{Map}_{BG}(BG, EG \times_G X)$$

See: Lannes "Sur les espaces..." Ch 4

Schwartz "Unstable modules over..."  
Ch 9

$\frac{E_X}{P}$ -completion is needed in statement

$G = \mathbb{Z}/2$  acts on  $S^2$  by

flipping northern &

southern hemisphere

Carlsson Thm B(6) "Equivariant stable htpy & Sullivan's conjecture"

Constructs:  $X^{hG} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{2}\right)_\infty X^G$  with  
connected fiber

$$\Rightarrow \pi_1 X^{hg} \rightarrow \pi_1 (\mathbb{Z}/2) \circ S^1 \rightarrow 0$$

$\parallel$   
 $\cong$

$$\Rightarrow X^G \xrightarrow{\gamma} X^{hg}$$