

SPECTRAL ENRICHMENTS OF MODEL CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT. We prove that every stable, combinatorial model category can be enriched in a natural way over symmetric spectra. As a consequence of the general theory, every object in such a model category has an associated homotopy endomorphism ring spectrum. Basic properties of these invariants are established.

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1. INTRODUCTION

If X and Y are two objects in a model category \mathcal{M} , it is well-known that there is an associated ‘homotopy function complex’ $\text{Map}(X, Y)$ (cf. [H, Chap. 17] or [Ho2, Sec. 5.4]). This is a simplicial set, well-defined up to weak equivalence, and it is an invariant of the homotopy types of X and Y . Following [DK] one can actually construct these function complexes so that they come with composition maps $\text{Map}(Y, Z) \times \text{Map}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Map}(X, Z)$, thereby giving an enrichment of \mathcal{M} over simplicial sets. This enrichment is an invariant (in an appropriate sense) of the model category \mathcal{M} .

This paper concerns analagous results for stable model categories, with the role of simplicial sets being replaced by symmetric spectra [HSS, Th. 3.4.4]. We show that if \mathcal{M} is a stable, combinatorial model category then any two objects can be assigned a symmetric spectrum function complex. More importantly, one can give composition maps leading to an enrichment of \mathcal{M} over the symmetric monoidal category of symmetric spectra. One application is that any object $X \in \mathcal{M}$ has an associated ‘homotopy endomorphism ring spectrum’ $\text{hEnd}(X)$ (where by ring spectrum we mean essentially what used to be called an A_∞ -ring spectrum). These ring spectra, as well as the overall enrichment by symmetric spectra, are homotopy invariants of the model category \mathcal{M} .

1.1. An application. Before describing the results in more detail, here is the motivation for this paper. If R is a differential graded algebra, there is a stable model category structure on (differential graded) R -modules where the weak equivalences are quasi-isomorphisms and the fibrations are surjections. Given two dgas R and S , when are the model categories of R - and S -modules Quillen equivalent? A complete answer to this question is given in [DS]. The problem is subtle: even though the categories of R - and S -modules are additive, examples show that it's possible for them to be Quillen equivalent only through a zig-zag involving non-additive model categories. To deal with this, the arguments in [DS] depend on using homotopy endomorphism ring spectra as invariants of stable model categories. The present paper develops some of the tools necessary for those arguments.

1.2. Statement of results. A category is *locally presentable* if it is cocomplete and all objects are small in a certain sense; see [AR]. A model category is called **combinatorial** if it is cofibrantly-generated and the underlying category is locally presentable. This class was introduced by Jeff Smith, and the examples are ubiquitous (the class even includes model categories made from topological spaces, if one uses Δ -generated spaces). Background information on combinatorial model categories can be found in [D2].

A model category is called **stable** if the initial and terminal objects coincide (that is, it is a *pointed* category) and if the induced suspension functor is invertible on the homotopy category.

Our results concern enrichments of stable, combinatorial model categories. Unfortunately we do not know how to give a *canonical* spectral enrichment for our model categories, however. Instead there are many such enrichments, involving choices, but the choices yield enrichments which are homotopy equivalent in a certain sense. The machinery needed to handle this is developed in Section 3. There we define a **model enrichment** of one model category by another, and give a notion of two model enrichments being **quasi-equivalent**. A crude version of our main theorem can be stated as follows:

Theorem 1.3. *Every stable, combinatorial model category has a canonical quasi-equivalence class of model enrichments by Sp^Σ .*

Here Sp^Σ denotes the model category of symmetric spectra from [HSS], with its symmetric monoidal smash product. ‘Canonical’ means the enrichment has good functoriality properties with respect to Quillen pairs and Quillen equivalences. More precise statements are given in Section 5. We will show that the canonical enrichment by Sp^Σ is preserved, up to quasi-equivalence, when you prolong or restrict across a Quillen equivalence. It follows that the enrichment contains only ‘homotopy information’ about the model category; so it can be used to decide whether or not two model categories are Quillen equivalent.

One simple consequence of the above theorem is the following:

Corollary 1.4. *If \mathcal{M} is a stable, combinatorial model category then $\mathcal{H}o(\mathcal{M})$ is naturally enriched over $\mathcal{H}o(Sp^\Sigma)$.*

The above corollary is actually rather weak, and not representative of all that the theorem has to offer. For instance, the corollary implies that every object of such a model category has an endomorphism ring object in $\mathcal{H}o(Sp^\Sigma)$ —that is, a spectrum R together with a pairing $R \wedge R \rightarrow R$ which is associative and unital up to homotopy. The theorem, on the other hand, actually gives the following:

Corollary 1.5. *Every object X of a stable, combinatorial model category has a naturally associated A_∞ -ring spectrum $\mathrm{hEnd}(X)$ —called the **homotopy endomorphism spectrum** of X —well-defined in the homotopy category of A_∞ -ring spectra. If $X \simeq Y$ then $\mathrm{hEnd}(X) \simeq \mathrm{hEnd}(Y)$.*

The main results concerning these endomorphism spectra are as follows. The first shows that they are homotopical invariants of the model category \mathcal{M} :

Theorem 1.6. *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be stable, combinatorial model categories. Suppose they are Quillen equivalent, through a zig-zag where the intermediate steps are possibly not combinatorial or pointed. Let $X \in \mathcal{M}$, and let $Y \in \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{N})$ be the image of X under the derived functors of the Quillen equivalence. Then $\mathrm{hEnd}(X)$ and $\mathrm{hEnd}(Y)$ are weakly equivalent ring spectra.*

A model category \mathcal{M} is called **spectral** if it is enriched, tensored, and cotensored over symmetric spectra in a homotopically well-behaved manner (\mathcal{M} is also called an Sp^Σ -model category). See Section A.8 for a more detailed definition. The following result says that in spectral model categories homotopy endomorphism spectra can be computed in the expected way, using the spectrum hom-object $\underline{\mathcal{M}}_{Sp^\Sigma}(-, -)$:

Proposition 1.7. *Let \mathcal{M} be a stable, combinatorial model category which is also spectral. Let X be a cofibrant-fibrant object of \mathcal{M} . Then $\mathrm{hEnd}(X)$ and $\underline{\mathcal{M}}_{Sp^\Sigma}(-, -)$ are weakly equivalent ring spectra.*

Enhanced results are proven in the case where \mathcal{M} is also an *additive* model category (see Section 7 for the definition). In this context one obtains an enrichment over the monoidal model category $Sp^\Sigma(sAb)$ of symmetric spectra based on simplicial abelian groups. The paper [S] shows this category is monoidally equivalent to the model category of unbounded chain complexes of abelian groups, which perhaps is easier to think about. Any object $X \in \mathcal{M}$ therefore has an *additive homotopy endomorphism ring object* in $Sp^\Sigma(sAb)$ (or equivalently, a “homotopy endomorphism dga”). These endomorphism dgas are invariant under Quillen equivalences between additive model categories, but not general Quillen equivalences. Details are in Section 7.

1.8. The construction. In [DK] Dwyer and Kan constructed model enrichments over $sSet$ via their hammock localization. This is a very elegant construction, in particular not involving any *choices*. Unfortunately we have not been clever enough to find a similar construction for enrichments by symmetric spectra. The methods of the present paper are more of a hack job: they get us the tools we need at a relatively cheap cost, but they are not so elegant.

The idea is to make use of the ‘universal’ constructions from [D1, D2], together with the general stabilization machinery provided by [Ho1]. By [D2] every combinatorial model category is Quillen equivalent to a localization of diagrams of simplicial sets. Using the simplicial structure on this diagram category, we can apply the symmetric spectra construction of [Ho1]. This gives a new model category, Quillen equivalent to what we started with, where one has actual symmetric spectra function complexes built into the category.

In more detail, given a pointed, combinatorial model category \mathcal{M} one can choose a Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}$ by modifying the main result of [D2]. Here $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}$ is the universal *pointed* model category built from \mathcal{C} , developed in Section 4;

S is a set of maps in $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$, and $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S$ denotes the Bousfield localization [H, Sec. 3.3].

The category $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S$ is a nice simplicial model category, and we can form symmetric spectra over it using the results of [Ho1]. This gives us a new model category $Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S)$, which is enriched over Sp^Σ . If \mathcal{M} was stable to begin with then we have a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences

$$\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S)$$

and can transport the enrichment of the right-most model category onto \mathcal{M} . Finally, theorems from [D1] allow us to check that the resulting enrichment of \mathcal{M} doesn't depend (up to quasi-equivalence) on our chosen Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$.

By now the main shortcoming of this paper should be obvious: all the results are proven only for *combinatorial* model categories. This is an extremely large class, but it is very plausible that the results about spectral enrichments hold in complete generality. Unfortunately we have not been able to find proofs in this setting, so it remains a worthwhile challenge.

1.9. Organization of the paper. Sections 2 and 3 contain the basic definitions of enrichments, model enrichments, and the corresponding notions of equivalence. Section 4 deals with the universal pointed model categories $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$, and establishes their basic properties. The main part of the paper is Section 5, which gives the results on spectral enrichments and homotopy endomorphism spectra. Section 6 returns to the proof of Proposition 3.5: this is a foundational result showing that quasi-equivalent enrichments have the properties one hopes for. Finally, in Section 7 we present expanded results for additive model categories. This entails developing ‘universal additive model categories’, a topic which may be of independent interest.

We also give two appendices. Appendix A contains several basic results about model categories which are enriched, tensored, and cotensored over a monoidal model category (the main examples for us are *simplicial* and *spectral* model categories). The reader is encouraged to familiarize himself with this section before tackling the rest of the paper. Appendix B gives a general result about commuting localization and stabilization.

1.10. Terminology. We assume a familiarity with model categories and localization theory, for which [H] is a good reference. Several conventions from [D1] are often used, so we'll now briefly recall these. A *Quillen* map $L: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is another name for a Quillen pair $L: \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{N}: R$. If L_1 and L_2 are two such Quillen maps, a *Quillen homotopy* $L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ is a natural transformation between the left adjoints which is a weak equivalence on cofibrant objects. If \mathcal{M} is a model category and S is a set of maps in \mathcal{M} , then \mathcal{M}/S denotes the left Bousfield localization [H, Sec. 3.3].

1.11. Acknowledgments. Readers should note that the present paper owes a great debt to both [Ho1] and [SS2].

2. ENRICHMENTS IN CATEGORY THEORY

In this section we review the notion of a category being **enriched** over a symmetric monoidal category. Our situation is slightly more general than what usually occurs in the literature. There is a notion of **equivalence** which encodes when two enrichments carry the same information.

2.1. Basic definitions. Let \mathcal{C} be a category, and let $(\mathcal{D}, \otimes, S)$ be a symmetric monoidal category (where S is the unit). An **enrichment** of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{D} is a functor $\tau: \mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ together with

- (i) For every $a, b, c \in \mathcal{C}$ a ‘composition map’ $\tau(b, c) \otimes \tau(a, b) \rightarrow \tau(a, c)$, natural in a and c ;
- (ii) a collection of maps $S \rightarrow \tau(c, c)$ for every $c \in \mathcal{C}$.

This data is required to satisfy the associativity and unital rules for composition, which are so standard that we will not write them down. We also require that for any map $f: a \rightarrow b$ in \mathcal{C} , the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \longrightarrow & \tau(a, a) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \tau(b, b) & \xrightarrow{f} & \tau(a, b) \end{array}$$

commutes.

Note that if $\mathcal{C} = \{*\}$ is the trivial category and $\mathcal{A}b$ is the category of abelian groups, then an enrichment of \mathcal{C} by $\mathcal{A}b$ is just another name for an associative and unital ring.

If τ and τ' are two enrichments of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{D} , a map $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$ is a natural transformation $\tau(a, b) \rightarrow \tau'(a, b)$ compatible with the unit and composition maps.

Remark 2.2. The above definition differs somewhat from related things in the literature. According to [B, Sec. 6.2], a **\mathcal{D} -category** is a collection of objects \mathcal{J} together with a Hom-object $\mathcal{J}(i, j) \in \mathcal{D}$ for every $i, j \in \mathcal{J}$, etc. This corresponds to our above definition in the case where \mathcal{C} has only identity maps.

If \mathcal{C} is a category (i.e., a *Set*-category), one can define a \mathcal{D} -category $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ with the same object set as \mathcal{D} and $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}(a, b) = \coprod_{c \in \mathcal{C}(a, b)} S$. To give an enrichment of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{D} in the sense we defined above is the same as giving a \mathcal{D} -category with the same objects as \mathcal{C} , together with a \mathcal{D} -functor from $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ to this \mathcal{D} -category.

Example 2.3. If \mathcal{M} is a simplicial model category, the assignment $X, Y \mapsto \text{Map}(X, Y)$ is an enrichment of \mathcal{M} by *sSet*. If \mathcal{M} is a general model category, the hammock localization assignment $X, Y \mapsto L^H\mathcal{M}(X, Y)$ from [DK, 3.1] is also an enrichment of \mathcal{M} by *sSet*.

2.4. Bimodules. Let σ and τ be two enrichments of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{D} . By a σ - τ **bimodule** we mean a collection of objects $M(a, b) \in \mathcal{D}$ for every $a, b \in \mathcal{C}$, together with ‘multiplication maps’

$$\sigma(b, c) \otimes M(a, b) \rightarrow M(a, c) \quad M(b, c) \otimes \tau(a, b) \rightarrow M(a, c)$$

which are natural in a and c . We again assume associativity and unital conditions which we will not write down, as well as the property that for any $a, b, c, d \in \mathcal{C}$ the two obvious maps

$$\sigma(c, d) \otimes M(b, c) \otimes \tau(a, b) \rightrightarrows M(a, d)$$

are equal.

Note that a bimodule has a natural structure of a bifunctor $\mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. For instance, if $f: a \rightarrow b$ is a map in \mathcal{C} then consider the composite $S \rightarrow \sigma(a, a) \rightarrow \sigma(a, b)$. We then have $S \otimes M(a', a) \rightarrow \sigma(a, b) \otimes M(a', a) \rightarrow M(a', b)$, giving a map $M(a', a) \rightarrow M(a', b)$ induced by f . Similar considerations give functoriality in the first variable.

Remark 2.5. For a more precise version of the definition of bimodule, see Section 6.5. Earlier parts of Section 6 also define the notions of left and right σ -module, which we have for the moment skipped over.

To understand the following definition, observe that two rings R and S are isomorphic if and only if there is an $R - S$ bimodule M together with a chosen element $m \in M$ such that the induced maps $r \rightarrow rm$ and $s \rightarrow ms$ give isomorphisms of abelian groups $R \rightarrow M \leftarrow S$.

Definition 2.6. Let σ and τ be two enrichments of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{D} .

(a) By a **pointed $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule** we mean a bimodule M together with a collection of maps $S \rightarrow M(c, c)$ for every $c \in \mathcal{C}$, such that for any map $a \rightarrow b$ the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \longrightarrow & M(a, a) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M(b, b) & \longrightarrow & M(a, b) \end{array}$$

commutes.

(b) We say that σ and τ are **equivalent** if there is a pointed $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule $M: \mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ for which the composites

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(a, b) \otimes S &\rightarrow \sigma(a, b) \otimes M(a, a) \rightarrow M(a, b), & \text{and} \\ S \otimes \tau(a, b) &\rightarrow M(b, b) \otimes \tau(a, b) \rightarrow M(a, b) \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphisms, for every $a, b \in \mathcal{C}$.

Remark 2.7. A $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule is, by restriction, an $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}} - \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ bimodule. Note that $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ has an obvious structure of $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}} - \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ bimodule. The definition of *pointed* $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule says that there is a map of $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}} - \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ bimodules $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow M$.

Lemma 2.8. Assume that \mathcal{D} has pullbacks. Two enrichments σ and τ are equivalent if and only if there is an isomorphism $\sigma \cong \tau$.

Proof. If there is an isomorphism $\sigma \cong \tau$, then we let $M = \tau$ and regard it as a $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule. This shows σ and τ are equivalent.

If we instead assume that σ and τ are equivalent via the pointed bimodule M , define $\theta(a, b)$ to be the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \theta(a, b) & \longrightarrow & \tau(a, b) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \sigma(a, b) & \longrightarrow & M(a, b). \end{array}$$

Here the lower horizontal map is the composite

$$\sigma(a, b) \cong \sigma(a, b) \otimes S \rightarrow \sigma(a, b) \otimes M(a, a) \rightarrow M(a, b)$$

and the right vertical map is defined similarly. The universal property of the pullback allows one to see that θ is naturally an enrichment of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{D} , and that $\theta \rightarrow \sigma$ and $\theta \rightarrow \tau$ are maps of enrichments.

Now, our assumption that σ and τ are equivalent via M includes the condition that the bottom and right maps in the above pullback square are isomorphisms. So all maps in the square are isomorphisms, which means we have $\sigma \cong \theta \cong \tau$. \square

Remark 2.9. Since the notions of equivalence and isomorphism coincide, one might wonder why we bother with the former. The answer is in the next section, where the homotopical analogs of these two notions slightly diverge.

3. ENRICHMENTS FOR MODEL CATEGORIES

We now give model category analogs for the material from the last section. There is the notion of **model enrichment**, together with two notions of equivalence: these are called **quasi-equivalence** and **direct equivalence**. Direct equivalences have the property of obviously preserving the ‘homotopical’ information in an enrichment; but quasi-equivalences are what seem to arise in practice. Fortunately the two notions are closely connected—see Proposition 3.5.

The material in this section is a simple extension of techniques from [SS2], which dealt with enrichments over symmetric spectra.

3.1. Model enrichments. Let \mathcal{M} be a model category and let \mathcal{V} be a symmetric monoidal model category [Ho2, Def. 4.2.6]. A **model enrichment** of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} is an enrichment τ with the property that whenever $a \rightarrow a'$ is a weak equivalence between cofibrant objects, and $x \rightarrow x'$ is a weak equivalence between fibrant objects, then the induced maps

$$\tau(a', x) \rightarrow \tau(a, x) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(a, x) \rightarrow \tau(a, x')$$

are weak equivalences.

A **quasi-equivalence** between two model enrichments σ and τ consists of a pointed $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule M such that the compositions

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(a, b) \otimes S &\rightarrow \sigma(a, b) \otimes M(a, a) \rightarrow M(a, b) & \text{and} \\ S \otimes \tau(a, b) &\rightarrow M(b, b) \otimes \tau(a, b) \rightarrow M(a, b) \end{aligned}$$

are weak equivalences whenever a is cofibrant and b is fibrant.

Definition 3.2. Let $ME_0(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V})$ be the collection of equivalence classes of model enrichments, where the equivalence relation is the one generated by quasi-equivalence.

Example 3.3. Let \mathcal{M} be a simplicial model category, and let $\tau(X, Y)$ be the simplicial mapping space between X and Y . This is a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} by $sSet$. Let $QX \xrightarrow{\sim} X$ be a cofibrant-replacement functor for \mathcal{M} , and define $\tau'(X, Y) = \tau(QX, QY)$. This is another model enrichment of \mathcal{M} , but note that there are no obvious maps between τ and τ' . There is an obvious quasi-equivalence, however: define $M(X, Y) = \text{Map}(QX, Y)$. This is a $\tau - \tau'$ bimodule, and the maps $QX \rightarrow X$ give the distinguished maps $* \rightarrow M(X, X)$.

This example illustrates that quasi-equivalences arise naturally, more so than the notion of ‘direct equivalence’ we define next.

3.4. Direct equivalences. A map of model enrichments $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$ is a **direct equivalence** if $\tau(a, b) \rightarrow \tau'(a, b)$ is a weak equivalence whenever a is cofibrant and b is fibrant.

To say something about the relationship between quasi-equivalence and direct equivalence, we need a slight enhancement of our definitions. If \mathcal{J} is a full subcategory of \mathcal{M} , we can talk about **model enrichments defined over \mathcal{J}** : meaning that $\tau(a, b)$ is defined only for $a, b \in \mathcal{J}$. In the same way we can talk about “direct equivalences over \mathcal{J} ”, and so on.

Now we can give the following analog of Lemma 2.8. This is the most important result of this section.

Proposition 3.5. *Let \mathcal{V} be a combinatorial, symmetric monoidal model category satisfying the monoid axiom [SS1, Def. 3.3]. Assume also that the unit $S \in \mathcal{V}$ is cofibrant. Let σ and τ be model enrichments of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} . Let \mathcal{J} be a small, full subcategory of \mathcal{M} consisting of cofibrant-fibrant objects. If σ and τ are quasi-equivalent over \mathcal{J} , then there is a zig-zag of direct equivalences (over \mathcal{J}) between σ and τ .*

The assumption about the smallness of \mathcal{J} is needed so that there is a model structure on certain categories of modules and bimodules, a key ingredient of the proof.

Sketch of proof. The proof can be adapted directly from [SS2, Lemma A.2.3], which dealt with the case where \mathcal{V} is symmetric spectra and \mathcal{J} has only identity maps. Essentially the proof is a homotopy-theoretic version of the pullback trick in Lemma 2.8.

Let M be a bimodule giving an equivalence between σ and τ . When the maps $\sigma(a, b) \rightarrow M(a, b)$ are trivial fibrations, the pullback trick immediately gives a zig-zag of direct equivalences between σ and τ . For the general case one uses certain model structures on module categories to reduce to the previous case. A full discussion requires quite a bit of machinery, so we postpone this until Section 6. \square

Corollary 3.6. *Let σ and τ be model enrichments of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} . Let X be a cofibrant-fibrant object of \mathcal{M} . If σ and τ are quasi-equivalent, then the \mathcal{V} -monoids $\sigma(X, X)$ and $\tau(X, X)$ are weakly equivalent in \mathcal{V} (meaning there is a zig-zag between them where all the intermediate objects are monoids in \mathcal{V} , and all the maps are both monoid maps and weak equivalences).*

Proof. This is an application of Proposition 3.5, where \mathcal{J} is the full subcategory of \mathcal{M} whose sole object is X . \square

Corollary 3.7. *Let σ be a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} . Let \mathcal{J} be a small category, and let $G_1, G_2: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be two functors whose images lie in the cofibrant-fibrant objects. Assume there is a natural weak equivalence $G_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} G_2$. Then the enrichments on \mathcal{J} given by $\sigma(G_1i, G_1j)$ and $\sigma(G_2i, G_2j)$ are connected by a zig-zag of direct equivalences.*

Proof. Call the two enrichments σ_1 and σ_2 . Define a $\sigma_2 - \sigma_1$ bimodule by $M(i, j) = \sigma(G_1i, G_2j)$. The maps $G_1i \xrightarrow{\sim} G_2i$ give rise to maps $S \rightarrow M(i, i)$, making M into a pointed bimodule. One readily checks that this is a quasi-equivalence between σ_2 and σ_1 , and then applies Proposition 3.5. \square

3.8. Homotopy invariant enrichments. We give a few other basic results about model enrichments.

Proposition 3.9. *Let $Qa \xrightarrow{\sim} a$ be a cofibrant-replacement functor in \mathcal{M} , and let $x \xrightarrow{\sim} Fx$ be a fibrant-replacement functor. If τ is a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} , then $\tau(Qa, Qb)$ and $\tau(Fa, Fb)$ give model enrichments which are quasi-equivalent to τ .*

Proof. Left to the reader (see Example 3.3). \square

A model enrichment τ of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} will be called **homotopy invariant** if whenever $a \rightarrow a'$ and $x \rightarrow x'$ are weak equivalences then the maps $\tau(a', x) \rightarrow \tau(a, x) \rightarrow \tau(a, x')$ are both weak equivalences as well. Note that there is no cofibrancy/fibrancy assumption on the objects.

Corollary 3.10. *Every model enrichment is quasi-equivalent to one which is homotopy invariant.*

Proof. Let τ be a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} . By Proposition 3.9 (used twice), the enrichments $\tau(a, b)$, $\tau(Qa, Qb)$, and $\tau(QFa, QFb)$ are all quasi-equivalent. The last of these is homotopy invariant. \square

Recall that the monoidal product on $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{V})$ is defined by $v_1 \otimes_{\mathbb{L}} v_2 = Cv_1 \otimes Cv_2$, where C is some chosen cofibrant-replacement functor in \mathcal{V} . It is easy to check that a homotopy invariant enrichment τ induces an enrichment of $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ by $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{V})$, where the composition maps are the composites

$$\tau(b, c) \otimes_{\mathbb{L}} \tau(a, b) \rightarrow \tau(b, c) \otimes \tau(a, b) \rightarrow \tau(a, c).$$

We note the following:

Corollary 3.11. *If two homotopy invariant enrichments σ and τ are quasi-equivalent, then the induced enrichments of $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ by $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{V})$ are equivalent.*

Proof. First note that if M is a quasi-equivalence between σ and τ then M is automatically homotopy invariant itself (in the obvious sense)—this follows from the two-out-of-three property for weak equivalences. Therefore M may be extended to a functor on the homotopy category, where it clearly gives an equivalence between the enrichments induced by σ and τ .

To say that σ and τ are quasi-equivalent, though, does not say that such an M necessarily exists—it only says that there is a chain of such M 's. Note that the intermediate model enrichments in the chain need not be homotopy invariant. To get around this, we do the following. If μ is a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} , let μ^h be the model enrichment $\mu^h(a, b) = \mu(QFa, QFb)$. We have seen that this is homotopy invariant and quasi-equivalent to μ . If M is a quasi-equivalence between μ_1 and μ_2 , note that M^h (with the obvious definition) is a quasi-equivalence between μ_1^h and μ_2^h . It follows readily that if our σ and τ are quasi-equivalent then they are actually quasi-equivalent through a chain where all the intermediate steps are homotopy invariant. Now one applies the first paragraph to all the links in this chain. \square

3.12. Transporting enrichments. Let $G: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be a functor, and suppose τ is an enrichment of \mathcal{N} . Define an enrichment $G^*\tau$ of \mathcal{M} by the formula $G^*\tau(m_1, m_2) = \tau(Gm_1, Gm_2)$. Call this the **pullback** of τ along G .

Lemma 3.13. *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be model categories, and let $G: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be a functor which preserves weak equivalences and has its image in the cofibrant-fibrant objects of \mathcal{N} . If τ is a model enrichment of \mathcal{N} , then $G^*\tau$ is a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} . Moreover, G^* preserves quasi-equivalence: it induces $G^*: ME_0(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow ME_0(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V})$.*

Proof. Routine. \square

Lemma 3.14. *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be model categories, and let τ be a homotopy invariant enrichment of \mathcal{N} . Suppose $G_1, G_2: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ are two functors which preserve weak equivalences, and assume there is a natural weak equivalence $G_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} G_2$. Then $G_1^*\tau$ and $G_2^*\tau$ are model enrichments of \mathcal{M} , and they are quasi-equivalent.*

Proof. The quasi-equivalence is given by $M(a, b) = \tau(G_1 a, G_2 b)$. The weak equivalences $G_1 a \rightarrow G_2 a$ give the necessary maps $S \rightarrow M(a, a)$. Details are left to the reader. \square

Recall that a **Quillen map** $L: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is an adjoint pair $L: \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{N}: R$ in which L preserves cofibrations and trivial cofibrations (and R preserves fibrations and trivial fibrations). Choose cofibrant-replacement functors $Q_{\mathcal{M}}X \xrightarrow{\sim} X$ and $Q_{\mathcal{N}}Z \xrightarrow{\sim} Z$ as well as fibrant-replacement functors $A \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{\mathcal{M}}A$ and $B \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{\mathcal{N}}B$. If τ is a model enrichment of \mathcal{N} by \mathcal{V} , we can define a model enrichment on \mathcal{M} by the formula $L^*\tau(a, x) = \tau(F_{\mathcal{N}}LQ_{\mathcal{M}}a, F_{\mathcal{N}}LQ_{\mathcal{M}}x)$. Similarly, if σ is a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} we get a model enrichment on \mathcal{N} by the formula $L_*\sigma(c, w) = \sigma(Q_{\mathcal{M}}RF_{\mathcal{N}}c, Q_{\mathcal{M}}RF_{\mathcal{N}}w)$.

Proposition 3.15.

- (a) *The constructions L^* and L_* induce maps $L^*: ME_0(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow ME_0(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V})$ and $L_*: ME_0(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow ME_0(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{V})$.*
- (b) *The maps in (a) do not depend on the choice of cofibrant- and fibrant-replacement functors.*
- (c) *If $L, L': \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ are two maps which are Quillen-homotopic, then $L_* = L'_*$ and $L^* = (L')^*$ as maps on $ME_0(-, \mathcal{V})$.*
- (d) *If $L: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a Quillen equivalence, then the functors L^* and L_* are inverse isomorphisms $ME_0(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}) \cong ME_0(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{V})$.*
- (e) *Suppose \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are \mathcal{V} -model categories, with the associated \mathcal{V} -enrichments denoted $\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\sigma_{\mathcal{N}}$. If $L: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a \mathcal{V} -Quillen equivalence, then $L_*(\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}) = \sigma_{\mathcal{N}}$ and $L^*(\sigma_{\mathcal{N}}) = \sigma_{\mathcal{M}}$ (as elements of $ME_0(-, \mathcal{V})$).*

For the notion of ‘ \mathcal{V} -Quillen equivalence’ used in part (e), see Section A.11.

Proof. We will only prove the results for L^* ; proofs for L_* are entirely similar.

Part (a) follows from Lemma 3.13, as the composite functor $F_{\mathcal{N}}LQ_{\mathcal{M}}$ preserves weak equivalences and has its image in the cofibrant-fibrant objects.

For part (b), suppose $Q_1X \xrightarrow{\sim} X$ and $Q_2X \xrightarrow{\sim} X$ are two cofibrant-replacement functors for \mathcal{M} . Write L_1^* and L_2^* for the resulting maps $ME_0(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow ME_0(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V})$. By Corollary 3.10 it suffices to show that $L_1^*(\tau) = L_2^*(\tau)$ for any homotopy invariant enrichment τ . Let $Q_3X = Q_1X \times_X Q_2X$. There is a zig-zag of natural weak equivalences $Q_1 \xleftarrow{\sim} Q_3 \xrightarrow{\sim} Q_2$. The result now follows by Lemma 3.14 applied to the composites FLQ_1 , FLQ_3 , and FLQ_2 .

For part (c), it again suffices to prove $L^*(\tau) = (L')^*(\tau)$ in the case where τ is homotopy invariant. The Quillen homotopy is a natural transformation $L \rightarrow$

L' which is a weak equivalence on cofibrant objects. The result is then a direct application of Lemma 3.14.

For (d) we will check that if τ is a homotopy invariant enrichment of \mathcal{N} then $L_*(L^*\tau) = \tau$ in $ME_0(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{V})$. The enrichment $L_*(L^*\tau)$ is the pullback of τ along the composite functor $FLQQR F: \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$. There is a zig-zag of natural weak equivalences

$$FLQQR F \xleftarrow{\sim} LQQR F \xrightarrow{\sim} F \xleftarrow{\sim} Id$$

(the second being the composite $LQQR F \rightarrow LRF \rightarrow F$, which is a weak equivalence because we have a Quillen equivalence). Each of the functors in the zig-zag preserves weak equivalences, so the result follows from Lemma 3.14.

Finally, we prove (e). By (d) it suffices just to prove $L_*\sigma_{\mathcal{M}} = \sigma_{\mathcal{N}}$. The assumption gives us a natural isomorphism $\sigma_{\mathcal{N}}(LA, X) \cong \sigma_{\mathcal{M}}(A, RX)$ (see Section A.11). One checks that the enrichments $\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}(QRF X, QRF Y)$ and $\sigma_{\mathcal{N}}(FX, FY)$ are quasi-equivalent via the bimodule $M(X, Y) = \sigma_{\mathcal{M}}(QRF X, RFY) \cong \sigma_{\mathcal{N}}(LQRF X, FY)$. (The verification that this really *is* a bimodule requires some routine but tedious work, mainly using Remark A.13). But Proposition 3.9 says that $\sigma_{\mathcal{N}}(FX, FY)$ is quasi-equivalent to $\sigma_{\mathcal{N}}$, so we are done. \square

4. UNIVERSAL POINTED MODEL CATEGORIES

If \mathcal{C} is a small category then there is a ‘universal model category’ built from \mathcal{C} . This was developed in [D1]. The present section deals with a pointed version of that theory. The category of functors from \mathcal{C} to pointed simplicial sets plays the role of a universal *pointed* model category built from \mathcal{C} .

4.1. Basic definitions. Recall from [D1] that if \mathcal{C} is a small category then \mathcal{UC} denotes the model category of simplicial presheaves on \mathcal{C} , with fibrations and weak equivalences defined objectwise. One has the Yoneda embedding $r: \mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{UC}$ where rX is the presheaf $Y \mapsto \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$.

Let $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$ be the category of functors from \mathcal{C}^{op} into *pointed* simplicial sets, with the model structure where weak equivalences and fibrations are again objectwise. This can also be regarded as the undercategory $(* \downarrow \mathcal{UC})$.

There is a Quillen map $\mathcal{UC} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$ where the left adjoint sends F to F_+ (adding a disjoint basepoint) and the right adjoint forgets the basepoint. Write r_+ for the composite $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{UC} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$.

Finally, if S is a set of maps in \mathcal{UC} then let S_+ denote the image of S under $\mathcal{UC} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$. Note that if all the maps in S have cofibrant domain and codomain, then by [H, Prop. 3.3.18] one has an induced Quillen map $\mathcal{UC}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/(S_+)$.

The following simple lemma unfortunately has a long proof:

Lemma 4.2. *Let S be a set of maps between cofibrant objects in \mathcal{UC} , and suppose that the map $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{UC}/S . Then $\mathcal{UC}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/(S_+)$ is a Quillen equivalence.*

Proof. Write $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{UC}$ and $\mathcal{M}_+ = \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C} = (* \downarrow \mathcal{M})$ (the lemma actually holds for any simplicial, left proper, cellular model category in place of \mathcal{UC}). Write $F: \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}_+: U$ for the Quillen functors. We will start by showing that a map in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$ is a weak equivalence if and only if it’s a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S . Unfortunately the proof of this fact is somewhat lengthy.

An object $X \in \mathcal{M}_+$ is (S_+) -fibrant if it is fibrant in \mathcal{M}_+ (equivalently, fibrant in \mathcal{M}) and if the induced map on simplicial mapping spaces $\underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{M}_+}(B_+, X) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{M}_+}(A_+, X)$ is a weak equivalence for every $A \rightarrow B$ in S . By adjointness, however, $\underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{M}_+}(A_+, X) \cong \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{M}}(A, X)$ (and similarly for B). It follows that $X \in \mathcal{M}_+$ is (S_+) -fibrant if and only if X is S -fibrant in \mathcal{M} .

Suppose C is a cofibrant object in \mathcal{M} . Using the fact that \mathcal{M}/S is left proper and that $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ is a weak equivalence, it follows that $C \rightarrow C \amalg *$ is also a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S . As a consequence, if $C \rightarrow D$ is a map between cofibrant objects which is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S , then $C_+ \rightarrow D_+$ is also a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S .

Now consider the construction of the localization functor L_{S_+} for $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$. This is obtained via the small object argument, by iteratively forming pushouts along the maps

$$[\Lambda^{n,k} \rightarrow \Delta^n] \otimes_+ [A_+ \rightarrow B_+].$$

Here “ \otimes_+ ” denotes the simplicial tensor in the pointed category \mathcal{M}_+ , that is to say $K \otimes_+ A = (K_+ \otimes A)/((\ast \otimes A) \amalg (K_+ \otimes \ast))$ for $K \in sSet$ and $A \in \mathcal{M}$. The above maps are then readily identified with the maps

$$\left[(\Lambda^{n,k} \otimes B) \amalg_{\Lambda^{n,k} \otimes A} (\Delta^n \otimes A) \right]_+ \rightarrow (\Delta^n \otimes B)_+.$$

As $\left[(\Lambda^{n,k} \otimes B) \amalg_{\Lambda^{n,k} \otimes A} (\Delta^n \otimes A) \right] \rightarrow (\Delta^n \otimes B)$ is a map between cofibrant objects which is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S , so is the displayed map above. It follows that for any $X \in \mathcal{M}_+$, the map $X \rightarrow L_{S_+} X$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S (in addition to being a weak equivalence in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$, by construction).

Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be a map in \mathcal{M}_+ . Consider the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ L_{S_+} X & \longrightarrow & L_{S_+} Y. \end{array}$$

The vertical maps are weak equivalences in both \mathcal{M}/S and $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$. If $X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$, then the bottom map is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}_+ . This is the same as being a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} , and therefore $X \rightarrow Y$ is also a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S (going back around the square, using the 2-out-of-3 property). Similarly, if $X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S then so is the bottom map. But the objects $L_{S_+} X$ and $L_{S_+} Y$ are fibrant in \mathcal{M}/S , so the bottom map is actually a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} (and also in \mathcal{M}_+). It follows that $X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$.

This completes the proof that a map in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$ is a weak equivalence if and only if it is so in \mathcal{M}/S .

To show that $\mathcal{M}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$ is a Quillen equivalence we must show two things. If A is a cofibrant object in \mathcal{M} and $A_+ \rightarrow X$ is a fibrant replacement in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$, we must show that $A \rightarrow X$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M}/S . But from what we have already shown we know $A \rightarrow A_+$ and $A_+ \rightarrow X$ are weak equivalences in \mathcal{M}/S , so this is obvious. We must also show that if Z is a fibrant object in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$ and $B \rightarrow Z$ is a cofibrant replacement in \mathcal{M}/S , then $B_+ \rightarrow Z$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathcal{M}_+/(S_+)$. This is the same as showing it's a weak equivalence in

\mathcal{M}/S . But in the sequence $B \rightarrow B_+ \rightarrow Z$, the first map and the composite are both equivalences in \mathcal{M}/S ; so the map $B_+ \rightarrow Z$ is an equivalence as well. \square

4.3. Basic properties.

Proposition 4.4. *Suppose that $L: \mathcal{UC}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is a Quillen map, where S is a set of maps between cofibrant objects. If \mathcal{M} is pointed, there is a Quillen map $L_+: \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/(S_+) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that the composite $\mathcal{UC}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/(S_+) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is L . If L is a Quillen equivalence, then so is L_+ .*

Proof. For any $A \in \mathcal{C}$, write Γ_*A for the cosimplicial object $[n] \mapsto L(rA \otimes \Delta^n)$. Recall that the right adjoint to L sends an $X \in \mathcal{M}$ to the simplicial presheaf $A \mapsto \mathcal{M}(\Gamma_*A, X)$. Since \mathcal{M} is pointed, this simplicial presheaf is also pointed. Let $Sing_*: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$ be this functor.

If $F \in \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$ define $L_+(F)$ to be the pushout of $* \leftarrow L(*) \rightarrow L(F)$. This is readily seen to be left adjoint to $Sing_*$. It is also easy to check that $L_+: \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is a Quillen map and the composite $\mathcal{UC} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ equals L .

To obtain the map $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/(S_+) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ one only has to see that L_+ maps elements of S_+ to weak equivalences in \mathcal{M} . But this is obvious: if $A \in \mathcal{UC}$ then $L_+(A \amalg *) \cong L(A)$, and L takes elements of S to weak equivalences.

Finally, assume that L is a Quillen equivalence. Since \mathcal{M} is pointed, it follows that $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{UC}/S (using that $L(\emptyset) = *$ and $R(*) = *$). So by the above lemma, $\mathcal{UC}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/(S_+)$ is a Quillen equivalence; therefore L_+ is one as well. \square

The next two propositions of this section accentuate the roll of $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$ as the universal pointed model category built from \mathcal{C} . These results are direct generalizations of [D1, Props. 2.3, 5.10].

Proposition 4.5. *Let \mathcal{C} be a small category, and let $\gamma: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be a functor from \mathcal{C} into a pointed model category \mathcal{M} . Then γ “factors” through $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}$, in the sense that there is a Quillen pair $L: \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}: R$ and a natural weak equivalence $L \circ r_+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \gamma$. Moreover, the category of all such factorizations—as defined in [D1, p. 147]—is contractible.*

Proof. The result follows from [D1, Prop. 2.3] and Proposition 4.4 above. \square

Proposition 4.6. *Suppose $L: \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a Quillen map, and $P: \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{N}$ is a Quillen equivalence between pointed model categories. Then there is a Quillen map $L': \mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that $P \circ L'$ is Quillen homotopic to L . Moreover, if \mathcal{M} is simplicial then L' can be chosen to be simplicial.*

Proof. The first statement follows directly from [D1, Prop. 5.10] and Proposition 4.4 above. The second statement was never made explicit in [D1], but follows at once from analyzing the proof of [D1, Prop. 2.3]. To define F one first gets a map $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ with values in the cofibrant objects, and then F can be taken to be the unique colimit-preserving functor characterized by $F(rA \otimes K) = f(A) \otimes K$, where $A \in \mathcal{C}$ and $K \in s\text{Set}$. This is clearly a simplicial functor. \square

Proposition 4.7. *Let \mathcal{M} be a pointed, combinatorial model category.*

(a) *There is a Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+\mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ for some \mathcal{C} and S .*

- (b) Let \mathcal{N} be a pointed model category, and let $\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \cdots \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{N}$ be a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences (where the intermediate model categories are not necessarily pointed or combinatorial). Then there is a simple zig-zag of Quillen equivalences

$$\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{N}$$

for some \mathcal{C} and S .

- (c) In the context of (b), the simple zig-zag can be chosen so that the derived equivalence $Ho(\mathcal{M}) \simeq Ho(\mathcal{N})$ is isomorphic to the derived equivalence specified by the original zig-zag.

In part (b), note that we have replaced a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences—in which the intermediate steps are not necessarily pointed—by one in which the intermediate steps are pointed. For (c), recall that two pairs of adjoint functors $L: \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}: R$ and $L': \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}: R'$ are said to be isomorphic if there is a natural isomorphism $LX \cong L'X$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$ (equivalently, if there is a natural isomorphism $RY \cong R'Y$ for all $Y \in \mathcal{D}$).

Proof. Let \mathcal{M} be a pointed, combinatorial model category. By [D1, Th. 6.3] there is a Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ for some \mathcal{C} and S . Proposition 4.4 shows there is an induced Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/(S_+) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. This proves (a).

Parts (b) and (c) follow in the same way from [D1, Cor. 6.5], or directly by applying Proposition 4.6. \square

4.8. Application to stabilization. Suppose \mathcal{M} is a stable model category, and we happen to have a Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. It follows in particular that $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S$ is also stable. Now, $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S$ is a simplicial, left proper, cellular model category. So using [Ho1, Secs. 7,8] we can form the corresponding category of symmetric spectra $Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S)$ (with its stable model structure). This comes with a Quillen map $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S)$, and since $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}$ is stable this map is a Quillen equivalence [Ho1, Th. 9.1]. Finally, the category $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S$ satisfies the hypotheses of [Ho1, Th. 8.11], and so $Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S)$ is a *spectral* model category (in the sense of Section A.8). We have just proven part (a) of the following:

Proposition 4.9. *Let \mathcal{M} be a stable model category, and suppose $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is a Quillen equivalence.*

- (a) *There is a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences $\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S)$.*
 (b) *If $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{D}/T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is another Quillen equivalence, there is a diagram of Quillen equivalences*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M} & \xleftarrow{\quad} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\quad} & Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow \\ & \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{D}/T \xrightarrow{\quad} & Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{D}/T) \end{array}$$

where the left vertical map is a simplicial adjunction, the right vertical map is a spectral adjunction, the square commutes on-the-nose, and the triangle commutes up to a Quillen homotopy.

Proof. We have left only to prove (b). Given Quillen equivalences $L_1: \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ and $L_2: \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{D}/T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, it follows from Proposition 4.6 that there is a Quillen map $F: \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{D}/T$ making the triangle commute up to Quillen homotopy. Since

$\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{D}/T$ is a simplicial model category, we can choose F to be simplicial. But this ensures that $Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) \rightarrow Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{D}/T)$ is spectral. \square

5. THE MAIN RESULTS

In this section we attach to any stable, combinatorial model category \mathcal{M} a model enrichment $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}$ over symmetric spectra. This involves choices, but these choices only affect the end result up to quasi-equivalence. We also show that a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between model categories \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} must carry $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}$ to $\tau_{\mathcal{N}}$. So the canonical enrichments τ give rise to invariants of model categories up to Quillen equivalence. Finally, we specialize all these results to establish basic properties of homotopy endomorphism spectra.

The present results are all direct consequences of work from previous sections. Our only job is to tie everything together.

5.1. Construction of spectral enrichments. Let \mathcal{M} be a stable, combinatorial model category. By Proposition 4.9(a) there is a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences

$$\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{L} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{F} Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S).$$

The right-most model category comes equipped with a spectral enrichment σ . We define $\tau_{\mathcal{M}} \in ME_0(\mathcal{M}, Sp^\Sigma)$ to be $L_*(F^*\sigma)$.

Proposition 5.2. *The element $\tau_{\mathcal{M}} \in ME_0(\mathcal{M}, Sp^\Sigma)$ doesn't depend on the choice of \mathcal{C} , S , or the Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}$.*

Proof. Applying $ME_0(-, Sp^\Sigma)$ to the diagram from Proposition 4.9(b) gives a commutative diagram of bijections, by Proposition 3.15. The result follows immediately from chasing around this diagram and using Proposition 3.15(e). \square

Choose a homotopy invariant enrichment quasi-equivalent to $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}$. By Corollary 3.11 this induces an enrichment of $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ by $\text{Ho}(Sp^\Sigma)$, and different choices lead to equivalent enrichments. This proves Corollary 1.4.

We now turn our attention to functoriality:

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose $L: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a Quillen equivalence between stable, combinatorial model categories. Then $L^*(\tau_{\mathcal{N}}) = \tau_{\mathcal{M}}$ and $L_*(\tau_{\mathcal{M}}) = \tau_{\mathcal{N}}$.*

Proof. Choose a Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, by Proposition 4.5. We then have a diagram of Quillen equivalences

$$Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) \longleftarrow \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}.$$

Applying $ME_0(-, Sp^\Sigma)$ to the diagram yields a diagram of bijections by Proposition 3.15. The result follows from chasing around this diagram. \square

Remark 5.4. The above result is more useful in light of Proposition 4.7(b). Suppose \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are stable, combinatorial model categories which are Quillen equivalent. This includes the possibility that the Quillen equivalence occurs through a zig-zag, where the intermediate steps may not be combinatorial or pointed. So the above result doesn't apply directly. However, Proposition 4.7(b) shows that any such zig-zag may be replaced by a simple zig-zag where the intermediate step is both combinatorial and pointed (hence also stable). One example of this technique is given in the proof of Theorem 1.6 below.

Proposition 5.5. *Assume that \mathcal{M} is stable, combinatorial, and a spectral model category. Then $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}$ is quasi-equivalent to the enrichment σ provided by the spectral structure.*

Proof. As \mathcal{M} is spectral, it is in particular simplicial (cf. A.8). So one may choose a Quillen equivalence $L: \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ consisting of simplicial functors (see discussion in the proof of Proposition 4.9). We have the Quillen maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M} \\ \downarrow & & \\ Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) & & \end{array}$$

We claim there is a spectral Quillen equivalence $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ making the triangle commute. This immediately implies the result we want: applying $ME_0(-, Sp^{\Sigma})$ to the triangle gives a commutative diagram of bijections by Proposition 3.15(d), and the diagonal map sends the canonical spectral enrichment of $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S)$ to the given spectral enrichment of \mathcal{M} by Proposition 3.15(e).

We are reduced to constructing the spectral Quillen map $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. Note that objects in $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C})$ may be regarded as presheaves of symmetric spectra on \mathcal{C} . That is, we are looking at the functor category $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, Sp^{\Sigma})$. By Proposition A.14, the composite $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ induces a spectral Quillen map $\text{Re}: \text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, Sp^{\Sigma}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}: \text{Sing}$, where the functor category is given the ‘objectwise’ model structure. Note that the composite of right adjoints $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S$ is indeed the right adjoint of L .

We need to check that (Re, Sing) give a Quillen map $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. By Proposition B.1, the domain model category is identical to $(Sp^{\Sigma} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C})/S_{stab}$ (notation as in Appendix B). But to show a Quillen map $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ descends to $(Sp^{\Sigma} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C})/S_{stab}$, it is sufficient to check that the left adjoint sends elements of S_{stab} to weak equivalences in \mathcal{M} .

A typical element of S_{stab} is a map $F_i(A) \rightarrow F_i(B)$ where $A \rightarrow B$ is in S ($F_i(-)$ is defined in Appendix B). Certainly Re sends $F_0 A \rightarrow F_0 B$ to a weak equivalence, since $\text{Re} \circ F_0$ is the map $L: \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ and this map sends elements of S to weak equivalences by construction. For $i \geq 1$, note that the i th suspension of $F_i A \rightarrow F_i B$ is $F_0 A \rightarrow F_0 B$. Since \mathcal{M} is a stable model category, the fact that Re sends $F_0 A \rightarrow F_0 B$ to a weak equivalence therefore immediately implies that it does the same for $F_i A \rightarrow F_i B$. \square

5.6. Homotopy endomorphism spectra. Let \mathcal{M} be a stable, combinatorial model category, and let $X \in \mathcal{M}$ be a cofibrant-fibrant object. Consider the ring spectrum $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}(X, X)$. By Corollary 3.6, the isomorphism class of this ring spectrum in $\mathcal{H}o(\text{RingSpectra})$ only depends on $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}$ up to quasi-equivalence.

Now let W be an arbitrary object in \mathcal{M} , and let X_1 and X_2 be two cofibrant-fibrant objects weakly equivalent to W . Then there exists a weak equivalence $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$. Let \mathcal{J} be the category with one object and an identity map, and consider the two functors $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ whose images are X_1 and X_2 , respectively. Applying Corollary 3.7 to this situation, we find that $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}(X_1, X_1)$ and $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}(X_2, X_2)$ are weakly equivalent ring spectra. So the corresponding isomorphism class in $\mathcal{H}o(\text{RingSpectra})$ is a well-defined invariant of W . We will write $\text{hEnd}(W)$ for any ring spectrum in this isomorphism class.

The two main results about homotopy endomorphism ring spectra were stated as Theorem 1.6 and Proposition 1.7. We now give the proofs:

Proof of Theorem 1.6. If two stable, combinatorial model categories \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are Quillen equivalent through a zig-zag, then by Proposition 4.7(b,c) there is a simple zig-zag $\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_+ \mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{N}$ inducing an isomorphic derived equivalence of the homotopy categories. Now we apply Proposition 5.3 (twice) to connect $\tau_{\mathcal{M}}$ to $\tau_{\mathcal{N}}$. Finally, the required equivalence of homotopy endomorphism ring spectra follows from Corollary 3.6. \square

Proof of Proposition 1.7. This is a special case of Proposition 5.5. \square

6. A LEFTOVER PROOF

In this section we complete the proof of Proposition 3.5. Essentially this amounts to just explaining why the proof has already been given in [SS2, Lemma A.2.3]. The differences between our situation and that of [SS2] are (1) our indexing categories are not necessarily discrete (i.e., they have maps other than identities), and (2) we are dealing with a general symmetric monoidal model category rather than symmetric spectra. It turns out that neither difference is significant.

6.1. Modules. Let \mathcal{V} be a symmetric monoidal category. Let \mathcal{C} be a category, and let σ be an enrichment of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{V} . A **left σ -module** is a collection of objects $M(c) \in \mathcal{V}$ (for each $c \in \mathcal{C}$) together with maps $\sigma(a, b) \otimes M(a) \rightarrow M(b)$ such that the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sigma(b, c) \otimes \sigma(a, b) \otimes M(a) & \longrightarrow & \sigma(b, c) \otimes M(b) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \sigma(a, c) \otimes M(a) & \longrightarrow & M(c) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} S \otimes M(a) & \longrightarrow & \sigma(a, a) \otimes M(a) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & M(a) \end{array}$$

As for the case of bimodules (see Section 2.4), M inherits a natural structure of a functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$. (An $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -module is precisely a functor $M: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, and so the map $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \sigma$ gives every left σ -module a structure of functor by restriction).

Remark 6.2. A more concise way to phrase the above definition is to say that a left σ -module is a \mathcal{V} -functor from the \mathcal{V} -enriched category \mathcal{C} to the \mathcal{V} -enriched category \mathcal{V} .

We now record several basic facts about modules and functors. To begin with, one can check that colimits and limits in the category of σ -modules are the same as those in the category of functors $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$.

For each $c \in \mathcal{C}$, note that the functor $\sigma(c, -): \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ has an obvious structure of left σ -module. It is the ‘free’ module determined by c . For $A \in \mathcal{V}$ we write $\sigma(c, -) \otimes A$ for the module $a \mapsto \sigma(c, a) \otimes A$.

The canonical map $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \sigma$ induces a forgetful functor from σ -modules to $\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -modules, which is readily checked to have a left adjoint: we’ll call this adjoint $\sigma \otimes (-)$. Let $T: (\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}\text{-mod})$ be the resulting cotriple. It’s useful to note that if $M: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a functor then $\sigma \otimes M$ is the coequalizer of

$$\coprod_{a \rightarrow b} \sigma(b, -) \otimes M(a) \rightrightarrows \coprod_a \sigma(a, -) \otimes M(a)$$

(the coequalizer can be interpreted either in the category of σ -modules or the category of functors, as they coincide).

Given two functors $M, N: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, one can define $F(M, N) \in \mathcal{V}$ as the equalizer of $\prod_a \mathcal{V}(M(a), N(a)) \rightrightarrows \prod_{a \rightarrow b} \mathcal{V}(M(a), N(b))$. Together with the ‘objectwise’ definitions of the tensor and cotensor, this makes $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V})$ into a closed \mathcal{V} -module category (see Appendix A for terminology).

If $M: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a functor and $X \in \mathcal{V}$, one notes that there is a canonical isomorphism $T(M \otimes X) \cong (TM) \otimes X$; this follows from the explicit description of $\sigma \otimes (-)$ given above. The map of functors $M \otimes F(M, N) \rightarrow N$ therefore gives rise to a map $TM \otimes F(M, N) \rightarrow TN$, or a map $\eta_{M,N}: F(M, N) \rightarrow F(TM, TN)$ by adjointness.

If M and N are σ -modules then they come equipped with maps of functors $TM \rightarrow M$ and $TN \rightarrow N$. One defines $F_\sigma(M, N) \in \mathcal{V}$ as the equalizer of the two obvious maps $F(M, N) \rightrightarrows F(TM, N)$ (to define one of the maps one uses $\eta_{M,N}$). With this definition—as well as the objectwise definitions for the tensor and cotensor—the category of σ -modules becomes a closed \mathcal{V} -module category. The adjunction $(\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}} - \text{mod}) \rightleftarrows (\sigma - \text{mod})$ is a \mathcal{V} -adjunction. Using this together with the observation that $\sigma(a, -) = \sigma \otimes \mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{C}}(a, -)$, one sees that there are natural isomorphisms $F_\sigma(\sigma(a, -), M) \cong M(a)$.

Proposition 6.3. *Assume \mathcal{C} is small and \mathcal{V} is a combinatorial, symmetric monoidal model category satisfying the monoid axiom. Let σ be an enrichment of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} . Then there is a cofibrantly-generated model structure on the category of left σ -modules in which a map $M \rightarrow M'$ is a weak equivalence or fibration precisely when $M(a) \rightarrow M'(a)$ is a weak equivalence or fibration for every $a \in \mathcal{C}$. This makes the category of left σ -modules into a \mathcal{V} -model category. If the unit $S \in \mathcal{V}$ is cofibrant, then the free modules $\sigma(a, -)$ are cofibrant.*

Proof. Take the generating cofibrations (resp. trivial cofibrations) to be maps $\sigma(a, -) \otimes A \rightarrow \sigma(a, -) \otimes B$ where $A \rightarrow B$ is a generating cofibration (resp. trivial cofibration) of \mathcal{V} and $a \in \mathcal{C}$ is any object. Checking that this gives rise to a cofibrantly-generated model structure is a routine application of [H, Th. 11.3.1]. The other statements are routine verifications as well. See also [SS2, Th. A.1.1]. \square

Remark 6.4. Of course everything above also works for *right* σ -modules.

6.5. Bimodules. Suppose σ is an enrichment of \mathcal{C} by \mathcal{V} , and τ is an enrichment of \mathcal{D} by \mathcal{V} . Define $\sigma \otimes \tau$ to be the enrichment on $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}$ given by $(\sigma \otimes \tau)((c_1, d_1), (c_2, d_2)) = \sigma(c_1, c_2) \otimes \tau(d_1, d_2)$. Define σ^{op} to be the enrichment of \mathcal{C}^{op} given by $\sigma^{op}(a, b) = \sigma(b, a)$. Finally, define a $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule to be a left $\tau^{op} \otimes \sigma$ -module.

Remark 6.6. Upon unraveling the above definition, the reader will find that it is equivalent with the more naive (and concrete) version given in Section 3 for the case $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{D}$. The notational conventions of that naive definition dictated the use of $\tau^{op} \otimes \sigma$ rather than $\sigma \otimes \tau^{op}$ in the above definition.

It follows from Proposition 6.3 that the category of $\sigma - \tau$ bimodules has a model structure in which weak equivalences and fibrations are determined objectwise.

Note that if M is a $\sigma - \tau$ bimodule, then for any $a \in \mathcal{C}$ the functor $M(a, -)$ is a left σ -module and the functor $M(-, a)$ is a right τ -module.

6.7. The main proof. Exactly following [SS2, Lem. A.2.3], we can now conclude the

Proof of Proposition 3.5. We will sketch the proof for the reader's convenience. Suppose σ and τ are model enrichments of \mathcal{M} by \mathcal{V} , defined over some small category \mathcal{J} consisting of cofibrant-fibrant objects. Assume there is a quasi-equivalence between them given by the pointed bimodule M . If the composites $\sigma(a, b) \otimes S \rightarrow \sigma(a, b) \otimes M(a, a) \rightarrow M(a, b)$ are all trivial fibrations (or if the corresponding maps $\tau(a, b) \rightarrow M(a, b)$ are all trivial fibrations) then the proof is exactly as in [loc. cit].

For the general case, we first replace M with a fibrant model in the category of $\sigma - \tau$ bimodules over \mathcal{J} ; this makes M objectwise fibrant. For each $a \in \mathcal{J}$, the distinguished map $S \rightarrow M(a, a)$ gives a map of right τ -modules $\mathcal{F}_a = \tau(-, a) \rightarrow M(-, a)$. We apply our functorial factorization in the model category of right τ -modules to obtain $\mathcal{F}_a \twoheadrightarrow N_a \xrightarrow{\sim} M(-, a)$. As the factorization is functorial, for every map $a \rightarrow b$ in \mathcal{J} there is an induced map of right τ -modules $N_a \rightarrow N_b$. Note that each N_a is both cofibrant and fibrant as a τ -module: the fibrancy is immediate, but the cofibrancy uses that \mathcal{F}_a is cofibrant (which in turn depends on the unit $S \in \mathcal{V}$ being cofibrant). Let \mathcal{E} be the model enrichment of \mathcal{J} given by $\mathcal{E}(a, b) = F_\tau(N_a, N_b)$.

Define U to be the $\sigma - \mathcal{E}$ bimodule $U(a, b) = F_\tau(N_a, M(-, b))$ and W to be the $\mathcal{E} - \tau$ bimodule given by $W(a, b) = F_\tau(\mathcal{F}_a, N_b)$. The fact that W is a right τ -module uses the existence of maps $\tau(i, j) \rightarrow F_\tau(\mathcal{F}_i, \mathcal{F}_j)$, which is easily established. One sees that U and W are naturally pointed, and give quasi-equivalences between σ and \mathcal{E} , and between \mathcal{E} and τ , respectively. Moreover, we are now in the case handled by the first paragraph of this proof, because for U and W the appropriate maps are trivial fibrations. So we get a zig-zag of four direct equivalences between σ and τ . \square

7. THE ADDITIVE CASE: HOMOTOPY ENRICHMENTS OVER $Sp^\Sigma(sAb)$

We'll say that a model category is **additive** if its underlying category has a zero object and is enriched over abelian groups. If \mathcal{M} is an additive, stable, combinatorial model category, we will produce a model enrichment of \mathcal{M} by $Sp^\Sigma(sAb)$. This allows us in particular to attach to every object $X \in \mathcal{M}$ an isomorphism class in $\text{Ho}(\text{Ring}[Sp^\Sigma(sAb)])$. Write $\text{hEnd}_{\text{ad}}(X)$ for any object in this isomorphism class.

By [S], the homotopy category of $\text{Ring}[Sp^\Sigma(sAb)]$ is the same as the homotopy category of dgas over \mathbb{Z} . So $\text{hEnd}_{\text{ad}}(X)$ can be regarded as a 'homotopy endomorphism dga'. Unlike the homotopy endomorphism spectra of Section 5.6, however, this dga is *not* an invariant of Quillen equivalence. It does act as an invariant if one restricts to strings of Quillen equivalences involving only additive model categories, though.

Here are the basic results (see (7.4) for additional terminology):

Proposition 7.1. *Given $X \in \mathcal{M}$ as above, the homotopy endomorphism spectrum $\text{hEnd}(X)$ is the Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum associated to $\text{hEnd}_{\text{ad}}(X)$.*

Proposition 7.2. *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be additive, stable, combinatorial model categories. Suppose \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are Quillen equivalent through a zig-zag of additive (but not necessarily combinatorial) model categories. Let $X \in \mathcal{M}$, and let $Y \in \text{Ho}(\mathcal{N})$ correspond*

to X under the derived equivalence of homotopy categories. Then $\mathrm{hEnd}_{\mathrm{ad}}(X)$ and $\mathrm{hEnd}_{\mathrm{ad}}(Y)$ are weakly equivalent in $\mathrm{Ring}[Sp^{\Sigma}(sAb)]$.

Proposition 7.3. *Let \mathcal{M} be additive, stable, combinatorial, and an $Sp^{\Sigma}(sAb)$ -model category. Let $X \in \mathcal{M}$ be cofibrant-fibrant. Then $\mathrm{hEnd}_{\mathrm{ad}}(X)$ is weakly equivalent to the cotensor object $F(X, X)$.*

The proofs of the above two results are for the most part similar to the corresponding results for homotopy endomorphism spectra. One difference is that they depend on developing a theory of universal *additive* model categories. Another, more important, difference is the following. Recall from Proposition 4.7(b) that any zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between two pointed model categories (with the intermediate steps not necessarily pointed) could be replaced by a simple zig-zag where the third model category is also pointed. In contrast to this, it is not generally true that a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between two *additive* model categories (with intermediate steps not necessarily additive) can be replaced by a simple zig-zag where the middle step is also additive. This is only true if we assume that all the intermediate steps are additive in the first place.

7.4. Background. If \mathcal{M} is a monoidal model category which is combinatorial and satisfies the monoid axiom, then by [SS1, Th. 4.1(3)] the category of monoids in \mathcal{M} has an induced model structure where the weak equivalences and fibrations are the same as those in \mathcal{M} . We'll write $\mathrm{Ring}[\mathcal{M}]$ for this model category. If \mathcal{N} is another such monoidal model category and $L: \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{N}: R$ is a Quillen pair which is weak monoidal in the sense of [SS3, Def. 3.6], then there is an induced Quillen map $\mathrm{Ring}[\mathcal{M}] \rightarrow \mathrm{Ring}[\mathcal{N}]$. This is a Quillen equivalence if $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ was a Quillen equivalence and the units in \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are cofibrant [SS3, Th. 3.12].

The adjunction $\mathrm{Set}_* \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Ab}$ is strong monoidal, and therefore induces strong monoidal Quillen functors $Sp^{\Sigma}(s\mathrm{Set}_*) \rightleftarrows Sp^{\Sigma}(sAb)$. Therefore one gets a Quillen pair $F: \mathrm{Ring}[Sp^{\Sigma}] \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Ring}[Sp^{\Sigma}(sAb)]: U$. By the **Eilenberg-MacLane ring spectrum** associated to an $R \in \mathrm{Ring}[Sp^{\Sigma}(sAb)]$ we simply mean the ring spectrum UR .

7.5. Universal additive model categories. Let \mathcal{C} be a small, semi-additive category. This means the Hom-sets of \mathcal{C} have a natural structure of abelian groups, and \mathcal{C} has a zero-object [M, VIII.2]—the ‘semi’ is to indicate that \mathcal{C} need not have direct sums. One says that a functor $F: \mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ab}$ is **additive** if $F(0) \cong 0$ and for any two maps $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{C} one has $F(f + g) = F(f) + F(g)$. Note that for every $X \in \mathcal{C}$, the representable functor rX defined by $U \mapsto \mathcal{C}(U, X)$ is additive.

Let $\mathrm{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ab})$ denote the category of all functors. The Yoneda Lemma does not hold in this category: that is, if $F \in \mathrm{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ab})$ one need not have $\mathrm{Hom}(rX, F) \cong F(X)$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$. But it is easy to check that this *does* hold when F is an additive functor.

Let $\mathrm{Func}_{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ab})$ denote the full subcategory of additive functors. The following lemma records several basic facts about this category, most of which follow from the Yoneda Lemma.

Lemma 7.6. *Let \mathcal{C} be a small, semi-additive category.*

(a) *Colimits and limits in $\mathrm{Func}_{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ab})$ are the same as those in $\mathrm{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Ab})$.*

- (b) Every additive functor $F \in \text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, \mathcal{A}b)$ is isomorphic to its canonical colimit with respect to the embedding $r: \mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, \mathcal{A}b)$. That is, the natural map $\underset{rX \rightarrow F}{\text{colim}} rX \rightarrow F$ is an isomorphism.
- (c) The additive functors in $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, \mathcal{A}b)$ are precisely those functors which are colimits of representables.
- (d) The inclusion $i: \text{Func}_{ad}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, \mathcal{A}b) \hookrightarrow \text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, \mathcal{A}b)$ has a left adjoint Ad (for ‘additivization’), and the composite $Ad \circ i$ is naturally isomorphic to the identity.
- (e) Suppose given a co-complete, additive category \mathcal{A} and an additive functor $\gamma: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Define $\text{Sing}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Func}_{ad}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, \mathcal{A}b)$ by letting $\text{Sing}(a)$ be the functor $a \mapsto \mathcal{A}(\gamma c, a)$. Then Sing has a left adjoint Re , and there are natural isomorphisms $\text{Re}(rX) \cong \gamma(X)$.

Proof. Left to the reader. □

By [H, Th. 11.6.1] the category $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, s\mathcal{A}b)$ has a cofibrantly-generated model structure in which the weak equivalences and fibrations are defined objectwise. We will need the analogous result for the category of additive functors:

Lemma 7.7. *The category $\text{Func}_{ad}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, s\mathcal{A}b)$ has a cofibrantly-generated model structure in which the weak equivalences and fibrations are defined objectwise. This model structure is simplicial, left proper, and cellular.*

Proof. The proof uses the adjoint pair (Ad, i) to create the model structure, as in [H, Th. 11.3.2]. Recall that the model category $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, s\mathcal{A}b)$ has generating trivial cofibrations $J = \{rX \otimes \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda^{n,k}] \rightarrow rX \otimes \mathbb{Z}[\Delta^n] \mid X \in \mathcal{C}\}$. Our notation is that if $K \in s\text{Set}$ then $\mathbb{Z}[K] \in s\mathcal{A}b$ is the levelwise free abelian group on K ; and if $A \in s\mathcal{A}b$ then $rX \otimes A$ denotes the presheaf $U \mapsto \mathcal{C}(U, X) \otimes A$ (with the tensor performed levelwise).

To apply [H, 11.3.2] we must verify that the functor i takes relative $Ad(J)$ -cell complexes to weak equivalences. However, note that the domains and codomains of maps in J are all additive functors (since representables are additive), and so $Ad(J) = J$. The fact that forming pushouts in $\text{Func}_{ad}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, s\mathcal{A}b)$ and $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, s\mathcal{A}b)$ give the same answers (by Lemma 7.6(a)) therefore shows that the $Ad(J)$ -cell complexes are indeed weak equivalences in $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, s\mathcal{A}b)$.

Finally, it is routine to check that the resulting model structure is simplicial, left proper, and cellular. □

From now on we will write $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}$ for the category $\text{Func}_{ad}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, s\mathcal{A}b)$ with the model structure provided by the above lemma. The reason for the notation is provided by the next result.

Theorem 7.8. *Let \mathcal{M} be an additive model category.*

- (a) Suppose \mathcal{C} is a small, semi-additive category and $\gamma: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is an additive functor. Then there is a Quillen pair $\text{Re}: \mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}: \text{Sing}$ together with a natural weak equivalence $\text{Re} \circ \gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Id}_{\mathcal{M}}$.
- (b) If \mathcal{M} is combinatorial then there is a Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}$ for some small, semi-additive category \mathcal{C} and some set of maps S in $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}$.
- (c) Suppose $\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \dots \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{N}$ is a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences in which all the model categories are additive. If \mathcal{M} is combinatorial, there is a simple zig-zag of equivalences

$$\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{N}$$

such that the derived equivalence $Ho(\mathcal{M}) \simeq Ho(\mathcal{N})$ is isomorphic to the derived equivalence given by the original zig-zag.

Proof. The proofs for (a) and (c) are simple, and exactly follow the case for \mathcal{UC} (see [D1, Prop. 2.3, Cor. 6.5]). The proof of (b) is slightly more complicated, and will be postponed until the end of this section. \square

Remark 7.9. The result in (c) is false if one does not assume that all the \mathcal{M}_i 's are additive. For an example, let R be the dga $\mathbb{Z}[e; de = 2]/(e^4)$ and let T be the dga $\mathbb{Z}/2[x; dx = 0]/(x^2)$, where both e and x have degree 1. Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be the categories of R - and T -modules, respectively. These turn out to be Quillen equivalent, but they cannot be linked by a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between *additive* model categories. A verification of these claims can be found in [DS, Example 6.10].

7.10. Endomorphism objects. Let \mathcal{M} be an additive, stable, combinatorial model category. By Theorem 7.8 there is a Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ for some small, additive category \mathcal{C} and some set of maps S in $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}$. The category $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S$ is simplicial, left proper, and cellular, so we may form $Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S)$. Since $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S$ is stable (since \mathcal{M} was), we obtain a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences

$$\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S).$$

The category $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}$ is an *sAb*-model category, and therefore $Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S)$ is an $Sp^\Sigma(\text{sAb})$ -model category. We can transport this enrichment onto \mathcal{M} via the Quillen equivalences, and therefore get an element $\sigma_{\mathcal{M}} \in ME_0(\mathcal{M}, Sp^\Sigma(\text{sAb}))$. Just as in Section 5, one shows that this quasi-equivalence class does not depend on the choice of \mathcal{C} , S , or the Quillen equivalence $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}$.

Let $X \in \mathcal{M}$, and let \tilde{X} be a cofibrant-fibrant object weakly equivalent to X . We write $\mathbf{hEnd}_{ad}(\mathbf{X})$ for any object in $\mathcal{R}ing[Sp^\Sigma(\text{sAb})]$ having the homotopy type of $\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X})$, and we'll call this the **additive homotopy endomorphism object of \mathbf{X}** . By Corollaries 3.6 and 3.7, this homotopy type depends only on the homotopy type of X and the quasi-equivalence class of $\sigma_{\mathcal{M}}$ —and so it is a well-defined invariant of X and \mathcal{M} .

Proof of Proposition 7.2. This is entirely similar to the proof of Theorem 1.6. \square

Proof of Proposition 7.3. Same as the proof of Proposition 5.5. \square

Proof of Proposition 7.1. We know that there exists a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences $\mathcal{M} \xleftarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S \xrightarrow{\sim} Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S)$. Therefore, using Theorem 1.6 and Proposition 7.2 we may as well assume $\mathcal{M} = Sp^\Sigma(\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}/S)$. This is an $Sp^\Sigma(\text{sAb})$ -model category, and so for any object X we have a ring object $F(X, X)$ in $Sp^\Sigma(\text{sAb})$. The adjoint functors $\text{Set}_* \rightleftarrows \text{Ab}$ induce a strong monoidal adjunction $F: Sp^\Sigma(\text{sSet}_*) \rightleftarrows Sp^\Sigma(\text{sAb}): U$. The $Sp^\Sigma(\text{sAb})$ -structure on \mathcal{M} therefore yields an induced Sp^Σ -structure as well (see Section A.6). In this structure, the endomorphism ring spectrum of X is precisely $U[F(X, X)]$. Proposition 5.5 tells us this has the homotopy type of the ring spectrum $\mathbf{hEnd}(X)$, at least when X is cofibrant-fibrant. And Proposition 7.3 says that $F(X, X)$ has the homotopy type of $\mathbf{hEnd}_{ad}(X)$. This is all we needed to check. \square

7.11. Additive presentations. We turn to the proof of Theorem 7.8(b). This will be deduced from the work of [D2] plus some purely formal considerations.

Let \mathcal{M} be a combinatorial model category. By [D2, Prop. 3.3], there is a small category \mathcal{C} and a functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that the induced map $L: \mathcal{UC} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is *homotopically surjective* (see [D2, Def. 3.1] for the definition). Then [D2, Prop. 3.2] shows that there is a set of maps S in \mathcal{UC} which the derived functor of L takes to weak equivalences, and such that the resulting map $\mathcal{UC}/S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is a Quillen equivalence.

Now suppose that \mathcal{M} was also an additive model category. By examining the proof of [D2, Prop. 3.3] one sees that \mathcal{C} may be chosen to be a semi-additive category and the functor $\gamma: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ an additive functor (the category \mathcal{C} is a certain full subcategory of the cosimplicial objects over \mathcal{M}). By Theorem 7.8(a) there is an induced map $F: \mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. Again using [D2, Prop. 3.2], it will be enough to prove that this map is homotopically surjective.

Consider now the following sequence of adjoint pairs:

$$\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, sSet) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \xleftarrow{U} \end{array} \text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, sAb) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{Ad} \\ \xrightarrow{i} \end{array} \text{Func}_{ad}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, sAb) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{F} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathcal{M}$$

The composite of the right adjoints is clearly the right adjoint of L , so the composite of the left adjoints is L . We have constructed things so that this composite is homotopically surjective, and we are trying to show that F is also homotopically surjective.

Lemma 7.12. *If $X \in \mathcal{C}$ then $Ad(\mathbb{Z}(rX)) \cong rX$ (or to be more precise, $Ui(Ad(\mathbb{Z}(rX))) \cong rX$).*

Proof. This is clear, since the functors $F \mapsto \text{Func}_{ad}(Ad(\mathbb{Z}(rX)), F)$ and $F \mapsto \text{Func}_{ad}(rX, F)$ are both naturally isomorphic to $F(X)$. \square

Let $G \in \text{Func}_{ad}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, sAb)$. Let QG be the simplicial presheaf whose n th level is

$$\coprod_{rX_n \rightarrow rX_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow rX_0 \rightarrow G_n} (rX_n)$$

where the coproduct is in $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, sSet)$. The simplicial presheaf QG is treated in detail in [D1, Sec. 2.6], as it is a cofibrant-replacement functor for \mathcal{UC} . Likewise, let $Q_{ad}G$ be the simplicial presheaf whose n th level is

$$\bigoplus_{rX_n \rightarrow rX_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow rX_0 \rightarrow G_n} (rX_n)$$

where the coproduct is now in $\text{Func}(\mathcal{C}^{op}, sAb)$. The proof of [D2, Prop. 2.8] showing that Q is a cofibrant-replacement functor for \mathcal{UC} adapts verbatim to show that Q_{ad} is a cofibrant-replacement functor for $\mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C}$. Note that by Lemma 7.12 we have $Q_{ad}G = Ad(\mathbb{Z}(QG))$, since Ad and $\mathbb{Z}(-)$ are left adjoints and therefore preserve coproducts.

Finally we are in a position to conclude the

Proof of Theorem 7.8(b). We have reduced to showing that $F: \mathcal{U}_{ad}\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is homotopically surjective. Let Sing be the right adjoint of F . Then we must show that for every fibrant object $X \in \mathcal{M}$ the induced map $FQ_{ad}(\text{Sing } X) \rightarrow X$ is a weak equivalence.

However, the fact that $L: \mathcal{UC} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is homotopically surjective says that $LQ(Ui \text{Sing } X) \rightarrow X$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} . And we have seen above that

$$FQ_{ad}Ui \text{Sing } X = F[Ad(\mathbb{Z}(Q \text{Sing } X))] = LQ \text{Sing } X,$$

so we are done. \square

APPENDIX A. \mathcal{D} -MODEL CATEGORIES

In the body of the paper we need to deal with *spectral* model categories. These are model categories which are enriched, tensored, and cotensored over the model category of symmetric spectra, and where the analog of SM7 holds. In this appendix we briefly review some very general material relevant to this situation. We assume the reader already has some experience in this area (for instance in the setting of *simplicial* model categories), and for that reason only give a broad outline.

A.1. Basic definitions. Let \mathcal{D} be a closed symmetric monoidal category. The ‘symmetric monoidal’ part says we are given a bifunctor \otimes , a unit object $\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$, together with associativity, commutativity, and unital isomorphisms making certain diagrams commute (see [Ho2, Defs. 4.1.1, 4.1.4] for a nice summary). The ‘closed’ part says that there is also a bifunctor $(d, e) \mapsto \underline{\mathcal{D}}(d, e) \in \mathcal{D}$ together with a natural isomorphism

$$\mathcal{D}(a, \underline{\mathcal{D}}(d, e)) \cong \mathcal{D}(a \otimes d, e).$$

Note that, in particular, this gives us isomorphisms $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}, \underline{\mathcal{D}}(d, e)) \cong \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes d, e) \cong \mathcal{D}(d, e)$.

We define a **closed \mathcal{D} -module category** to be a category \mathcal{M} equipped with natural constructions which assign to every $X, Z \in \mathcal{M}$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$ objects

$$X \otimes d \in \mathcal{M}, \quad F(d, Z) \in \mathcal{M}, \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z) \in \mathcal{D}.$$

One requires, first, that there are natural isomorphisms $(X \otimes d) \otimes e \cong X \otimes (d \otimes e)$ and $X \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}} \cong X$ making certain diagrams commute (see [Ho2, Def. 4.1.6]). One also requires natural isomorphisms

$$(A.1) \quad \mathcal{M}(X \otimes d, Z) \cong \mathcal{M}(X, F(d, Z)) \cong \mathcal{D}(d, \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z))$$

(see [Ho2, 4.1.12]).

Remark A.2. Taking $d = \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$, note that we obtain isomorphisms $\mathcal{M}(X, Z) \cong \mathcal{M}(X \otimes \mathbf{1}, Z) \cong \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{1}, \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z))$.

Proposition A.3. *Suppose \mathcal{D} is a symmetric monoidal category, and \mathcal{M} is a closed \mathcal{D} -module category. Then one has canonical isomorphisms*

$$\underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X \otimes d, Z) \cong \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F(d, Z)) \cong \underline{\mathcal{D}}(d, \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z))$$

of objects in \mathcal{D} . Applying $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}, -)$ to these isomorphisms yields the isomorphisms in (A.1).

Proof. The Yoneda Lemma says that two objects $a, b \in \mathcal{D}$ are isomorphic if and only if there is a natural isomorphism $\mathcal{D}(e, a) \cong \mathcal{D}(e, b)$, for $e \in \mathcal{D}$. The proof of the proposition is straightforward using this idea. \square

Proposition A.4. *Suppose \mathcal{D} is a symmetric monoidal category, and \mathcal{M} is a closed \mathcal{D} -module category. Then there are ‘composition’ maps*

$$\underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, Z) \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z),$$

natural in $X, Y,$ and Z . These maps satisfy associativity and unital conditions. The induced map

$$\underline{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{1}, \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(Y, Z)) \otimes \underline{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{1}, \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y)) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{1}, \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z))$$

coincides with the composition in \mathcal{M} under the isomorphisms from Remark A.2.

Proof. We will only construct the maps, leaving the other verifications to the reader. The adjointness isomorphisms from (A.1) give rise to natural maps $X \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Y) \rightarrow Y$ (adjoint to the identity $\underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Y)$). There is a corresponding map $Y \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}(Y, Z) \rightarrow Z$. Now consider the composite

$$X \otimes [\underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Y) \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}(Y, Z)] \cong [X \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Y)] \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}(Y, Z) \rightarrow Y \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}(Y, Z) \rightarrow Z.$$

Adjointness now gives $\underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Y) \otimes \underline{\mathcal{M}}(Y, Z) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Z)$, and finally one uses that \mathcal{D} is symmetric monoidal. \square

Remark A.5. The basic definition of a \mathcal{D} -module category doesn’t really need \mathcal{D} to be *symmetric* monoidal. In fact, in [Ho2] this is not assumed. However, the above propositions definitely need the symmetric hypothesis.

A **symmetric monoidal model category** consists of a closed symmetric monoidal category \mathcal{M} , together with a model structure on \mathcal{M} , satisfying two conditions:

- (1) The analog of SM7, as given in either [Ho2, 4.2.1] or [Ho2, 4.2.2(2)].
- (2) A unit condition given in [Ho2, 4.2.6(2)].

Finally, let \mathcal{D} be a symmetric monoidal model category. A **\mathcal{D} -model category** is a model category \mathcal{M} which is also a closed \mathcal{D} -module category and where the two conditions from [Ho2, 4.2.18] hold: these are again the analog of SM7 and a unit condition.

A.6. Lifting module structures. Suppose that \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are symmetric monoidal model categories, and that $L: \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}: R$ is a Quillen pair. One says this adjunction is **strong symmetric monoidal** if there are isomorphisms $L(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{C}}) \cong \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$ and $L(X \otimes Y) \cong LX \otimes LY$ compatible with the associativity, commutativity, and unital isomorphisms in \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} .

Lemma A.7. *Assume that $L: \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}: R$ is a strong symmetric monoidal Quillen adjunction. Let \mathcal{M} be a \mathcal{D} -model category. Then \mathcal{M} also becomes a \mathcal{C} -model category by setting*

$$X \otimes c = X \otimes L(c), \quad F_{\mathcal{C}}(c, Y) = F(Lc, Y), \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = R[\underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Y)].$$

Proof. Routine. \square

A.8. Spectral model categories. Let $Sp^\Sigma = Sp^\Sigma(sSet_+)$ be the usual category of symmetric spectra [HSS]. This is a symmetric monoidal model category. We will call an Sp^Σ -model category simply a **spectral model category**.

Note that there are adjoint functors $sSet_+ \rightleftarrows Sp^\Sigma$ where the left adjoint is $K \mapsto \Sigma^\infty(K)$ and the right adjoint is Ev_0 , the functor sending a spectrum to the space in its 0th level. The functor Σ^∞ is called F_0 in [HSS]. These functors are strong symmetric monoidal (see [HSS, 2.2.6]). Therefore any spectral model category becomes an $sSet_+$ -model category in a natural way, via Lemma A.7.

The adjoint functors $sSet \rightleftarrows sSet_+$ (which are also strong monoidal) in turn show that any $sSet_+$ -model structure gives rise to an underlying simplicial model structure.

A.9. Diagram categories. Let I be a small category. If \mathcal{D} is cofibrantly-generated, then \mathcal{D}^I has a model structure in which the weak equivalences and fibrations are defined objectwise. If $X \in \mathcal{D}^I$ and $d \in \mathcal{D}$, define the two objects $X \otimes d, F(d, X) \in \mathcal{D}^I$ as follows:

$$X \otimes d: i \mapsto X(i) \otimes d, \quad F(d, X): i \mapsto F(d, X(i)).$$

Also, if $X, Z \in \mathcal{D}^I$ define $\underline{\mathcal{D}}^I_{\mathcal{D}}(X, Z) \in \mathcal{D}$ to be the equalizer of

$$\prod_i \underline{\mathcal{D}}(X(i), Z(i)) \rightrightarrows \prod_{j \rightarrow k} \underline{\mathcal{D}}(X(j), Z(k)).$$

Lemma A.10. *Assume \mathcal{D} is a cofibrantly-generated, symmetric monoidal model category. With the above definitions, \mathcal{D}^I is a \mathcal{D} -model category.*

Proof. Straightforward. □

A.11. Adjunctions.

Lemma A.12. *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be closed \mathcal{D} -module categories, and let $L: \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{N}: R$ be adjoint functors. The following are equivalent:*

- (a) *There are natural isomorphisms $\underline{\mathcal{N}}_{\mathcal{D}}(LX, Y) \cong \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, RY)$ which after applying $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}, -)$ reduce to the adjunction $\mathcal{N}(LX, Y) \cong \mathcal{M}(X, RY)$.*
- (b) *There are natural isomorphisms $L(X \otimes d) \cong L(X) \otimes d$ which reduce to the canonical isomorphism for $d = \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$.*
- (c) *There are natural isomorphisms $R(F(d, Z)) \cong F(d, RZ)$ which reduce to the canonical isomorphism when $d = \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$.*

Proof. Left to the reader. □

In the situation of the above lemma, we'll say that the adjoint pair is a **\mathcal{D} -adjunction** between \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} . When \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are \mathcal{D} -model categories we'll say that $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is a **\mathcal{D} -Quillen map** (resp. **\mathcal{D} -Quillen equivalence**) if it is both a Quillen map (resp. Quillen equivalence) and a \mathcal{D} -adjunction. In this paper we mostly need simplicial and spectral Quillen functors, i.e. the cases where $\mathcal{D} = sSet$ or $\mathcal{D} = Sp^\Sigma$.

Remark A.13. Note that in the situation of a \mathcal{D} -adjunction one may form the following composite, for any $A, B \in \mathcal{N}$:

$$\underline{\mathcal{N}}(A, B) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{N}}(LRA, B) \xrightarrow{\cong} \underline{\mathcal{M}}(RA, RB).$$

Similarly, one has a natural map $\underline{\mathcal{M}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{N}}(LX, LY)$ for $X, Y \in \mathcal{M}$. It is a routine exercise to check that the adjunction isomorphism $\underline{\mathcal{N}}(LA, X) \xrightarrow{\cong} \underline{\mathcal{M}}(A, RX)$ is equal to the composite $\underline{\mathcal{N}}(LA, X) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{N}}(RLA, RX) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{N}}(A, RX)$, just as for ordinary adjunctions.

Let \mathcal{D} be a cofibrantly-generated, symmetric monoidal model category, and let \mathcal{M} be a \mathcal{D} -model category. Suppose I is a small category and $\gamma: I \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is a functor. Define $\text{Sing}: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \text{Func}(I^{op}, \mathcal{D})$ by sending $X \in \mathcal{M}$ to the functor $i \mapsto \underline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{D}}(\gamma(i), X)$. This has a left adjoint $\text{Re}: \text{Func}(I^{op}, \mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ which sends a functor A to the coequalizer

$$\coprod_{j \rightarrow k} \gamma(j) \otimes A(k) \rightrightarrows \coprod_i \gamma(i) \otimes A(i).$$

Proposition A.14. *The adjoint pair $\text{Re}: \text{Func}(I^{op}, \mathcal{D}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}: \text{Sing}$ is a \mathcal{D} -adjunction.*

Proof. One readily checks condition (c) in Lemma A.12. \square

APPENDIX B. STABILIZATION AND LOCALIZATION

Let \mathcal{M} be an $s\text{Set}_+$ -model category which is pointed, left proper, and cellular. Under these conditions one may form the stabilized model category $Sp^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M}$ [Ho1], and this is again a left proper and cellular model category. Recall that there are Quillen pairs $F_i: \mathcal{M} \rightleftarrows Sp^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M}: \text{Ev}_i$, for every $i \geq 0$ (F_0X is also written $\Sigma^{\infty}X$, and F_iX is morally the i th desuspension of F_0X).

If S is a set of maps between cofibrant objects in \mathcal{M} , let

$$S_{stab} = \{F_i(A) \rightarrow F_i(B) \mid A \rightarrow B \in S \text{ and } i \geq 0\}.$$

Our goal is the following basic result about commuting stabilization and localization:

Proposition B.1. *In the above situation, the model categories $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{M}/S)$ and $(Sp^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M})/S_{stab}$ are identical.*

Proof. The stable model structure on $Sp^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M}$ is formed in two steps. One starts with the projective model structure $Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M}$ where fibrations and weak equivalences are levelwise (and cofibrations are forced). Then one localizes this projective structure at a specific set of maps given in [Ho1, Def. 8.7]. Call this set $T_{\mathcal{M}}$. It is important that $T_{\mathcal{M}}$ depends only on the generating cofibrations of \mathcal{M} .

So $Sp^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{M}/S)$ is the localization of $Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{M}/S)$ at the set $T_{\mathcal{M}/S}$. Likewise, $(Sp^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M})/S_{stab}$ is the localization of $(Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M})/S_{stab}$ at the set of maps $T_{\mathcal{M}}$. But as the generating cofibrations of \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{M}/S are the same, we have $T_{\mathcal{M}} = T_{\mathcal{M}/S}$. In this way we have reduced the proposition to the statement that the model structures $Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{M}/S)$ and $(Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M})/S_{stab}$ are identical.

The trivial fibrations in a model category and its Bousfield localization are always the same. This shows that the trivial fibrations in the following categories are the same:

$$Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}(\mathcal{M}/S), \quad Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M}, \quad (Sp_{proj}^{\Sigma}\mathcal{M})/S_{stab}.$$

An immediate corollary is that the cofibrations are also the same in these three model categories. Note also that these are all simplicial model categories, with

simplicial structure induced by that on \mathcal{M} —and in particular that the simplicial structures are identical.

Since the trivial fibrations in $Sp_{proj}^\Sigma(\mathcal{M}/S)$ and $(Sp_{proj}^\Sigma\mathcal{M})/S_{stab}$ are the same, it will suffice to show that trivial cofibrations are also the same. But a cofibration $A \twoheadrightarrow B$ is trivial precisely when the induced map on simplicial mapping spaces $\text{Map}(B, X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(A, X)$ is a weak equivalence for every fibrant object X . Since the model categories have the same simplicial structures, we have reduced to showing that they have the same class of fibrant objects.

A fibrant object in $Sp_{proj}^\Sigma(\mathcal{M}/S)$ is a spectrum E such that each E_i is fibrant in \mathcal{M}/S ; this means E_i is fibrant in \mathcal{M} , and for every $A \rightarrow B$ in S the induced map $\text{Map}(B, E_i) \rightarrow \text{Map}(A, E_i)$ is a weak equivalence (recall that S consists of maps between cofibrant objects).

A fibrant object in $(Sp_{proj}^\Sigma\mathcal{M})/S_{stab}$ is a fibrant spectrum $E \in Sp_{proj}^\Sigma\mathcal{M}$ (meaning only that each E_i is fibrant in \mathcal{M}) which is S_{stab} -local. The latter condition means that for every $A \rightarrow B$ in S and for every i , the map $\text{Map}(F_i(B), E) \rightarrow \text{Map}(F_i(A), E)$ is a weak equivalence. But the adjoint pair (F_i, Ev_i) is a simplicial adjunction—one readily checks condition (b) or (c) of Lemma A.12. So we have $\text{Map}(F_i(B), E) \cong \text{Map}(B, \text{Ev}_i(E))$, and the same for A . This verifies that the two classes of fibrant objects are the same, and completes the proof. \square

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