

Brace TFTs 10/6/8

Again an Operad \mathcal{O} is a collection of objects $\mathcal{O}(n) \in \mathcal{C}$ where each elt of $\mathcal{O}(n)$ has an action of Σ_n and there exists compositions

$$\mathcal{O}(n) \otimes \mathcal{O}(m) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{O}(n+m-1)$$

satisfying

1) equivariance

2) unital

3) Associativity:

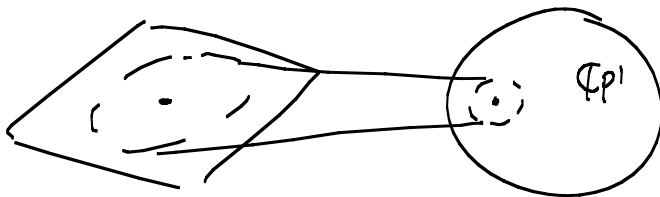
for $f \in \mathcal{O}(a)$, $g \in \mathcal{O}(b)$, $h \in \mathcal{O}(c)$

$$(f \circ_j g) \circ_i h = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{see last lecture} \end{array} \right\}$$

Example: $\text{End}(V)(n) = \text{Hom}(V^{\otimes n}, V)$ is an operad.

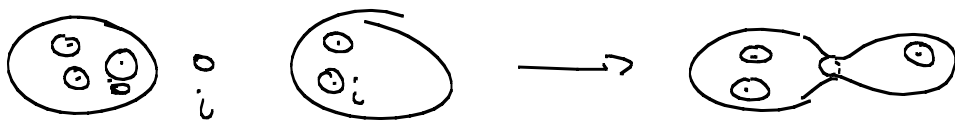
Example: Let $\mathcal{M}(n)$ be the Moduli spc. of $\mathbb{C}P^1$'s w/ $(n+1)$ marked pts.

By a marked pt, we mean the image of zero via a holomorphic embedding of the disk in \mathbb{C} to $\mathbb{C}P^1$ so that we get neighborhoods around each marked pt:



Σ_n acts by permuting pts.

$\circ_i : M(n) \times M(m) \rightarrow M(n+m-1)$ is performed by gluing the opt to the i^{th} marked pt.



[When we go to higher genus we need the notion of a modular operad]

Plan, first take disk free operads with which construct resolutions of a given one. Get homotopy versions of operads.

2) A_∞ -operad is the resolution of Ass

3) Given an operad there is a modular envelope of it

$\hat{\mathcal{O}}$,

4) $(Ass)_\infty = \bigcup_{g,n} \mu_{g,n} / \Sigma_{g,n}$.

Defn A Σ -module \mathcal{E} is a sequence of objects

$\mathcal{E}_-(n) \in \mathcal{E}$, together w/ Σ_n -actions.

Σ -modules form a category.

\exists forgetful functor : Operads $\xrightarrow{\square}$ Σ -modules

Theorem Π has a left adjoint

$F: \Sigma\text{-modules} \rightarrow \text{Operads}$ which is called

the free operad on E .

The idea of the free operad is that if

$$f \in E(2), g \in E(2), h \in E(2)$$

$$(f \circ_4 g) \circ_4 h = (f \circ_2 h) \circ_4 g \quad \text{as trees}$$

Extend E to all finite sets:

For a finite set S ,

Define $E(S) = \coprod_{\Sigma_n} E(n) \times \text{Iso}(\langle n \rangle, S)$ has a right $\text{Aut}(S)$ -action

\cong needs to make sense in a symmetric monoidal cat.

For T a tree, set $E(T) = \bigotimes_{v \in V(T)} E(\text{in}(v))$
set of input edges

Define $\bigoplus E(n) = \xrightarrow[\text{Trees}]{\text{Colum}}$ $E(T)$ " $=$ " $\bigoplus E(T)$
isom. classes of Trees

$E(T)$ is called an E-decorated tree.

Define $F(E) =$ unitalization of $\Phi(E)$

Defn An ideal of an operad \mathcal{O} is $I = \{I(n)\}$ where

$I(n)$ stable under Σ_n , and

$a \circ_i b \in I(n)$ if one of a or b is in I .

Given an operad \mathcal{O} w/ ideal I ,

$$\exists \mathcal{O}/I = \mathcal{O}(n)/I(n).$$

note:

\mathcal{O} is an operad in vec. spcs. $\mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$

is an assoc. alg.

Definition a derivation d of an operad \mathcal{O} is a collection

$d_n: \mathcal{O}(n) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$ s.t. for $a \in \mathcal{O}(k), b \in \mathcal{O}(l)$

$$d_{k+l-1}(a \circ_i b) = d_k(a) \circ_i b + \text{Id}(1|a)(a \circ_i d_l(b))$$

let A be an assoc. algebra s.t. $\dim A_i < \infty \forall i$.

Define: cobar construction:

A in degree 0: take $A^*[-1]$

$$\text{defn } m: A^*[-1] \xrightarrow{m^*} A^*[-1] \otimes A^*[-1].$$

$$A \otimes A \xrightarrow{m} A, \quad m^* : A^* \rightarrow (A \otimes A)^*$$

m^* will extend as a derivation $T(A^*[-1])$

$$BA = T(A^*[-1], d)$$

Theorem $UBA \cong A.$

actually

as of tree is Bar on is color

will fix next time.

