

Logarithmic Ring Spectra

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where $A_\bullet \xrightarrow{\simeq} A$ is a simplicial resolution by free R -algebras.

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of simplicial A -modules.

Theorem (Quillen, 1970)

There is a spectral sequence

$$E_{p,q}^2 = \pi_p \left(\bigwedge_A^q \mathbb{L}_{A|R} \right) \implies \pi_{p+q} \mathrm{HH}^R(A).$$

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A pre-log ring (R, P, β) is a *log ring* if $\tilde{\beta}$ in the pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \beta^{-1}\mathrm{GL}_1(R) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\beta}} & \mathrm{GL}_1(R) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ P & \xrightarrow{\beta} & (R, \cdot) \end{array}$$

is an isomorphism.

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$$(\mathbb{Z}_p, GL_1(\mathbb{Z}_p)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_p, \langle p \rangle^{\log}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}_p, GL_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)).$$

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where $R[P^{-1}] := R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[P]} \mathbb{Z}[P^{\mathrm{gp}}]$ is the *localization* of (R, P) .

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The log derivations $\text{Der}_{(R,P)}((A, M), J)$ are corepresented by the A -module of *log Kähler differentials* $\Omega_{(A,M)|(R,P)}^1$.

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The *repletion* $K^{\text{rep}} \rightarrow M$ is defined by the pullback square

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$$(B, K)^{\text{rep}} := (B_K^{\text{rep}}, K^{\text{rep}}) := (B \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[K]} \mathbb{Z}[K^{\text{rep}}], K^{\text{rep}}) \rightarrow (A, M).$$

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Theorem (Kato–Saito (2004))

In the same way that $\Omega_{A|R}^1 \cong I/I^2$, $I := \ker(A \otimes_R A \rightarrow A)$, there is an isomorphism

$$\Omega_{(A,M)|(R,P)}^1 \cong I/I^2, \quad I := \ker((A \otimes_R A)_{(M \oplus_P M)}^{\text{rep}} \rightarrow A)$$

The log cotangent complex and log Hochschild homology

Definition (Gabber)

The *log cotangent complex* is the simplicial A -module

$$\mathbb{L}_{(A,M)|(R,P)} := A \otimes_{A_\bullet} \Omega_{(A_\bullet, M_\bullet)|(R,P)}^1$$

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This definition agrees with that of Rognes, and there is a spectral sequence

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- If $x \in R$ is a non-zero divisor, there is a long exact sequence $\cdots \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_*(R/(x)) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_*(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_*(R, \langle x \rangle) \rightarrow \cdots$

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Solution (Sagave–Schlichtkrull, 2012)

Consider instead \mathbb{E}_∞ -spaces graded/augmented over $QS^0 = \Omega^\infty \Sigma^\infty S^0$.

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But the \mathbb{E}_∞ -space of units $GL_1(R)$ only sees units in $\pi_0(R)$!

Solution (Sagave–Schlichtkrull, 2012)

Consider instead \mathbb{E}_∞ -spaces graded/augmented over $QS^0 = \Omega^\infty \Sigma^\infty S^0$. This comes with a good theory of graded units, group completion, repletion...

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Theorem (L., 2020)

These definitions agree with those of Rognes–Sagave–Schlichtkrull.

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In fact, these two assertions are equivalent [L., 2020].

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