

A Strong Künneth Theorem for Periodic Topological Cyclic Homology

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Indiana University

Shanks Workshop on Homotopy Theory

Vanderbilt University

March 25, 2017



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Overview

Topological periodic cyclic homology (TP) is the analogue of periodic cyclic homology (HP) using THH in place of HH . If k is a finite field, then smooth and proper d.g. categories over k satisfy a strong Künneth theorem:

$$TP(X) \wedge_{TP(k)}^L TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \otimes_k Y)$$

is an isomorphism in the derived category of $TP(k)$ -modules.

- Joint work with Andrew Blumberg
- Preprint Soon



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- 1 Introduction to TP



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- 2 Structure and properties of TP



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- 1 Introduction to TP
- 2 Structure and properties of TP
- 3 The Künneth theorem

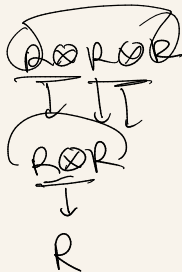


Hochschild Homology

Cyclic bar construction

$$N_q^{\text{cy}} R = \underbrace{R \otimes \cdots \otimes R}_{q \text{ factors}} \otimes R$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R \otimes \cdots \otimes R & & \\
 \otimes & & \otimes \\
 & R &
 \end{array}$$



Chain complex

Cyclic structure \implies Connes' B operator

$$B: N^{\text{cy}} R \rightarrow N^{\text{cy}} R[-1]$$



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Chain complex

Cyclic structure \implies Connes' B operator

$$B: N_q^{\text{cy}} R \rightarrow N_{q-1}^{\text{cy}} R[-1]$$

$$B^2 = 0$$



Hochschild Homology and Cyclic Homology

Cyclic bar construction

$$N_q^{cy} R = \underbrace{R \otimes \cdots \otimes R}_{q \text{ factors}} \otimes R$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R \otimes \cdots \otimes R & & \\ \otimes & & \otimes \\ & R & \end{array}$$

Construct Double Complex:

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ HH \end{array}$$

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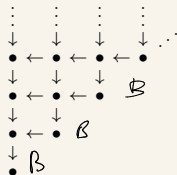
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Construct Double Complex:



HC



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HN

Chain complex

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$$B: N^{\text{cy}} R \rightarrow N^{\text{cy}} R[-1]$$



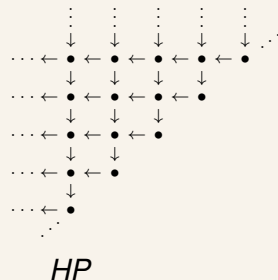
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Topological Hochschild Homology

Cyclic bar construction (Bökstedt)

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Spectrum

Cyclic structure \implies circle group action



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q factors

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Spectrum

Cyclic structure \implies circle group action

$$\begin{array}{l} S^1_+ \simeq \mathbb{Z} \vee S^0 \\ \Sigma X \rightarrow S^1_+ \wedge X \rightarrow X \\ X \rightsquigarrow \Omega X \end{array}$$



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Construction



HH corresponds to THH



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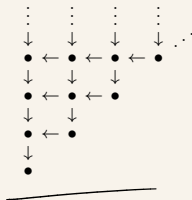
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HH corresponds to THH
 HC corresponds to $THH_{h\mathbb{T}}$



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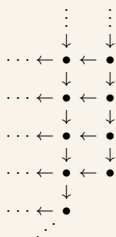
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HN corresponds to $THH^{h\mathbb{T}}$



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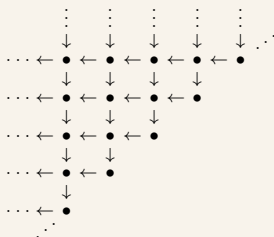
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Construction



HH corresponds to THH
 HP corresponds to $THH^{t\mathbb{T}}$



Topological Periodic Cyclic Homology

Definition

For a ring spectrum R , define the Topological Periodic Cyclic Homology of R by $TP(R) = THH(R)^{t\mathbb{T}}$.

NOT always periodic e.g. ~~π_*~~ $TP(\mathbb{Z})$
not periodic

But ~~π_*~~ $TP(k)$ is periodic
 $= \underline{Wk[v, v^{-1}]}$ $|v| = -2$.



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For a ring spectrum R , define the Topological Periodic Cyclic Homology of R by $TP(R) = THH(R)^{t\mathbb{T}}$.

Highlights

- Major player in trace method K -theory calculations
- Characteristic p replacement for HP (?)



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X smooth $\mathbb{R}P^1 / \mathbb{C}$
or smooth f.g. \mathbb{C} -alg

$HP_0(X)$ \oplus de Rham cohomology
modulo



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Realization functor / Weil cohomology theory

$$HP_*(X) \otimes_{k[t, t^{-1}]} HP_*(Y) \rightarrow HP_*(X \otimes_k Y)$$



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Realization functor / Weil cohomology theory

$$HP_*(X) \otimes_{k[t, t^{-1}]} HP_*(Y) \rightarrow HP_*(X \otimes_k Y) \quad |t| = 2$$



Künneth Theorem

Theorem

Lax symmetric monoidal functor

$$TP(X) \wedge_{TP(R)}^L TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \otimes_R^L Y)$$

Bokestedt
McClure
⇒ Tate
Hick
is Lax Symm
mon.

Definition

A k -algebra X is smooth when it is compact as an $X \otimes_k X^{\text{op}}$ -module, i.e., when $R\text{Hom}^{X \otimes_k X^{\text{op}}}(X, -)$ commutes with direct sums.

Definition

A k -algebra X is proper when it is compact as a k -module.



Künneth Theorem

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Let k be finite field. The lax symmetric monoidal functor

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Review of Tate Construction

$$E\mathbb{T} \quad E\mathbb{T}_+ \rightarrow S^0 \rightarrow \widetilde{E}\mathbb{T}$$

Smash with $Z^{E\mathbb{T}}$ and take fixed points

$$(Z^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge E\mathbb{T}_+)^{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow (Z^{E\mathbb{T}})^{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow (Z^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E}\mathbb{T})^{\mathbb{T}}$$

$$(X^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge E\mathbb{T}_+)^{\mathbb{T}} \simeq \Sigma(X^{E\mathbb{T}})_{h\mathbb{T}} \simeq \Sigma X_{h\mathbb{T}} \quad (\text{Adams Isomorphism})$$

Definition

For Z a \mathbb{T} -equivariant spectrum $Z^{t\mathbb{T}} = (Z^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E}\mathbb{T})^{\mathbb{T}}$.
(Composite of derived functors.)

$$\Sigma Z_{h\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow Z^{h\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow Z^{t\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow \Sigma^2 Z_{h\mathbb{T}}$$

$$TP(X) = THH(X)^{t\mathbb{T}}$$

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For Z a \mathbb{T} -equivariant spectrum $Z^{t\mathbb{T}} = (Z^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E}\mathbb{T})^{\mathbb{T}}$.
(Composite of derived functors.)

$$\Sigma Z_{h\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow Z^{h\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow Z^{t\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow \Sigma^2 Z_{h\mathbb{T}}$$

$$TP(X) = THH(X)^{t\mathbb{T}}$$

Review of Tate Construction

$$E^{\mathbb{T}} \quad E^{\mathbb{T}_+} \rightarrow S^0 \rightarrow \widetilde{E}^{\mathbb{T}}$$

Smash with $Z^{E^{\mathbb{T}}}$ and take fixed points

$$(Z^{E^{\mathbb{T}}} \wedge E^{\mathbb{T}_+})^{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow (Z^{E^{\mathbb{T}}})^{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow (Z^{E^{\mathbb{T}}} \wedge \widetilde{E}^{\mathbb{T}})^{\mathbb{T}}$$

$$(X^{E^{\mathbb{T}}} \wedge E^{\mathbb{T}_+})^{\mathbb{T}} \simeq \Sigma(X^{E^{\mathbb{T}}})_{h\mathbb{T}} \simeq \Sigma X_{h\mathbb{T}} \quad (\text{Adams Isomorphism})$$

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The Multiplication

$$TP(X) \wedge TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge Y)$$

$$TP(X) = (THH(X)^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}})^{\mathbb{T}}$$

- $\widetilde{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}} \simeq \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}}$
- Use diagonal map $E\mathbb{T} \rightarrow E\mathbb{T} \times E\mathbb{T}$
- $THH(X) \wedge THH(Y) \cong THH(X \wedge Y)$



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- $THH(X) \wedge THH(Y) \cong THH(X \wedge Y)$

$$TP(X) \wedge_{\underbrace{TP(R)}} TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge_R Y)$$



The Multiplication

$$TP(X) \wedge TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge Y)$$

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$$TP(X) \wedge_{TP(R)} TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge_R Y)$$

$$\underbrace{TP(X) \wedge TP(R)} \wedge \underbrace{TP(Y)} \rightarrow TP(X \wedge R \wedge Y)$$



The Multiplication

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$$TP(X) = (THH(X)^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}})^{\mathbb{T}}$$

- $\widetilde{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}} \simeq \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}}$
- Use diagonal map $E\mathbb{T} \rightarrow E\mathbb{T} \times E\mathbb{T}$ ← This is coherent
- $THH(X) \wedge THH(Y) \cong THH(X \wedge Y)$

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The Multiplication

$$TP(X) \wedge TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge Y)$$

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- $\widetilde{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}} \simeq \widetilde{E\mathbb{T}}$ ← This can be made coherent!
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The Filtration

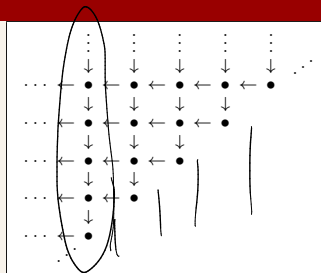
Filtration on $TP(X)$ with associated graded

$$F^i / F^{i-1} \simeq \Sigma^{2i} THH(X)$$

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Simplicial filtration on $E\mathbb{T}$

$$\mathbb{T}_+, \Sigma^2\mathbb{T}_+, \Sigma^4\mathbb{T}_+, \dots$$



The Filtration

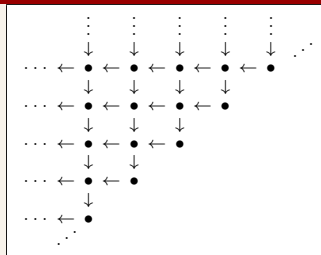
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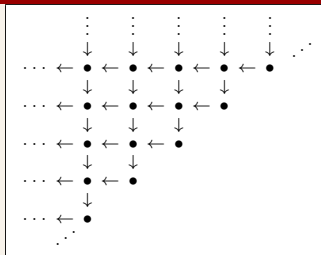
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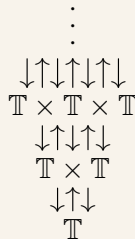
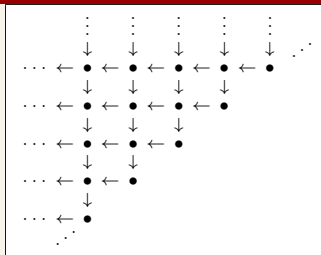
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Simplicial filtration on $\mathcal{E}\mathbb{T}$

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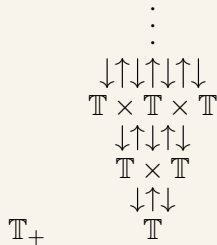
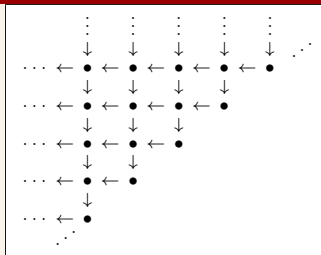
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The Filtration

Filtration on $TP(X)$ with associated graded

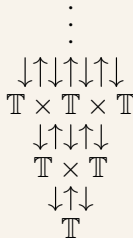
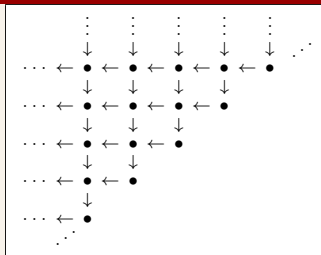
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Simplicial filtration on $E\mathbb{T}$

$$\mathbb{T}_+, \Sigma^2 \mathbb{T}_+, \Sigma^4 \mathbb{T}_+, \dots$$

$$\mathbb{T}_+ \wedge (\mathbb{T}/\{1\}) \wedge \Delta[1]/\partial\Delta[1]$$



The Filtration

Filtration on $TP(X)$ with associated graded

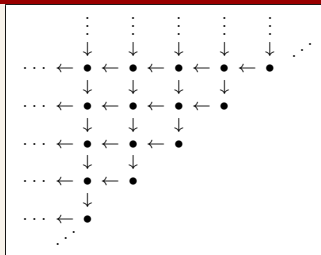
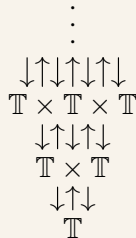
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Simplicial filtration on $E\mathbb{T}$

$$\mathbb{T}_+, \Sigma^2\mathbb{T}_+, \Sigma^4\mathbb{T}_+, \dots$$

$$\mathbb{T}_+ \wedge (\mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} / (\mathbb{T} \vee \mathbb{T})) \wedge \Delta[2] / \partial\Delta[2]$$



The Filtration

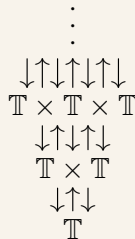
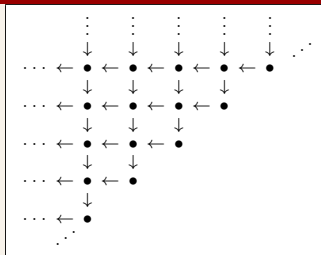
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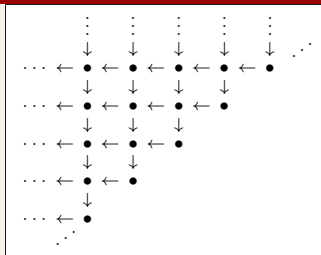
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Simplicial filtration on $E\mathbb{T}$ / on $\widetilde{E\mathbb{T}}$

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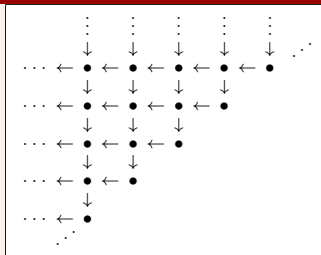
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$$F^i / F^{i-1} = \begin{cases} (THH(X))^{(\Sigma^{2i}\mathbb{T}_+)} & i \leq 0 \\ (THH(X))^{E\mathbb{T}} \wedge \Sigma^{2i-1}\mathbb{T}_+)^{\mathbb{T}} & i > 0 \end{cases}$$



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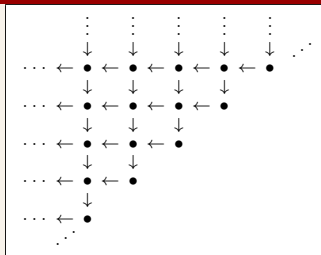
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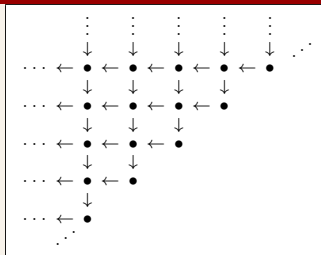
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The Spectral Sequence

Filtration on $TP(X)$ with associated graded

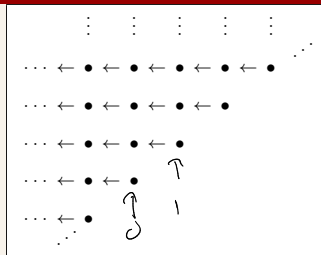
$$F^i / F^{i-1} \simeq \Sigma^{2i} THH(X)$$

Spectral sequence

$$E_{i,j}^1 = \pi_{i+j} \Sigma^{2i} THH(X) = THH_{j-i}(X)$$

Remember: Double filtration degree

$$E_{2i,j}^{2r} = (E_{i,i+j}^r)^{\text{old}}, \quad d_{2r} = (d_r)^{\text{old}}$$



(1, 1) periodic on E^1

Spectral Sequence

Conditionally convergent spectral sequence

$$E_{2i,j}^2 = THH_j(X) \implies TP_{2i+j}(X). \quad (E_{2i+1,j}^r = 0)$$

The Spectral Sequence

Filtration on $TP(X)$ with associated graded

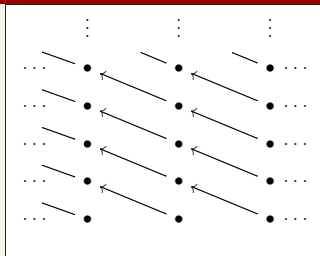
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Spectral sequence

$$E_{i,j}^1 = \pi_{i+j} \Sigma^{2i} THH(X) = THH_{j-i}(X)$$

Renumber: Double filtration degree

$$E_{2i,j}^{2r} = (E_{i,i+j}^r)^{\text{old}}, \quad d_{2r} = (d_r)^{\text{old}}$$



(2, 0) periodic on E^2

Spectral Sequence

Conditionally convergent spectral sequence

$$E_{2i,j}^2 = THH_j(X) \implies TP_{2i+j}(X). \quad (E_{2i+1,j}^r = 0)$$

The Spectral Sequence

Filtration on $TP(X)$ with associated graded

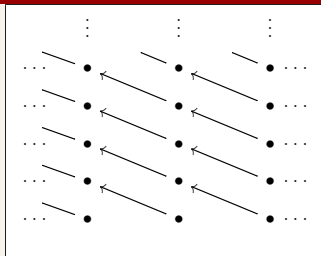
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The Spectral Sequence

Filtration on $TP(X)$ with associated graded

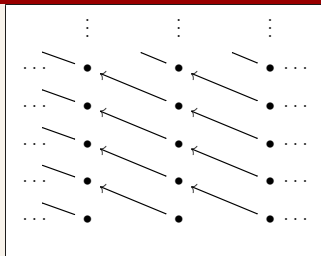
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$$E_{i,j}^1 = \pi_{i+j} \Sigma^{2i} THH(X) = THH_{j-i}(X)$$

Renumber: Double filtration degree

$$E_{2i,j}^{2r} = (E_{i,i+j}^r)^{\text{old}}, \quad d_{2r} = (d_r)^{\text{old}}$$



(2, 0) periodic on E^2

Spectral Sequence

Conditionally convergent spectral sequence

$$E_{2i,j}^2 = \underline{THH}_j(X) \implies TP_{2i+j}(X). \quad (E_{2i+1,j}^r = 0)$$

Combining the Multiplication and Filtration

Multiplicative spectral sequence:

$$TP(X) \wedge TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge Y) \text{ a filtered map}$$



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Multiplication

- Diagonal $E\mathbb{T} \rightarrow E\mathbb{T} \times E\mathbb{T}$
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Filtration

- Simplicial/cellular filt. on $E\mathbb{T}$
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Approximation of the diagonal for simplicial spaces

Let X_\bullet be a simplicial space, $|X_\bullet|$ its geometric realization. $|X_\bullet^n|$ vs $|X_\bullet|^n$

Problem

Parametrize a contractible spaces of filtered approximations of the diagonal maps $|X_\bullet| \rightarrow |X_\bullet|^n$ for all n that compose appropriately.

Find an A_∞ operad \mathcal{A} and a map of operads

$$\mathcal{A}(n) \rightarrow \text{Filt}(|X_\bullet|, |X_\bullet|^n) \subset \mathcal{T}(|X_\bullet|, |X_\bullet|^n).$$



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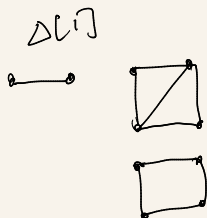
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Barycentric Coordinates and Milnor Coordinates on $\Delta[m]$

Barycentric $t_0, \dots, t_m, \sum t_i = 1 \leftrightarrow$ Milnor $0 \leq u_0 \leq u_1 \leq \dots \leq u_{m-1} \leq 1$

An element in $|X_\bullet|$ is specified by $(x \in X_m, \underbrace{0 \leq u_0 \leq \dots \leq u_{m-1} \leq 1})$



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- 1 The overlapping little 1-cubes operad \mathcal{C}_1^{\equiv}



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- 1 The overlapping little 1-cubes operad \mathcal{C}_1^{Ξ}
- 2 The map $\mathcal{C}_1^{\Xi} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(|X_\bullet|, |X_\bullet|^n)$.

An element $c \in \mathcal{C}_1^{\Xi}(n)$ specifies n monotonic PL maps $g_i: I \rightarrow I$



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$$(x, \underbrace{0 \leq u_0 \leq \dots \leq u_{m-1} \leq 1}) \mapsto ((x, 0 \leq g_1(u_0) \leq \dots \leq g_1(u_{m-1}) \leq 1), \dots, (x, 0 \leq g_n(u_0) \leq \dots \leq g_n(u_{m-1}) \leq 1))$$



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Filtered Monoidal Structure

A filtered approximation of the diagonal gives a map

$$E\mathbb{T}_{i+j-1} \rightarrow (E\mathbb{T}_{i-1} \times E\mathbb{T}) \cup (E\mathbb{T} \times E\mathbb{T}_{j-1}) \subset E\mathbb{T} \times E\mathbb{T}$$

Hence a map $(E\mathbb{T}, E\mathbb{T}_{i+j-1}) \rightarrow (E\mathbb{T}, E\mathbb{T}_{i-1}) \times (E\mathbb{T}, E\mathbb{T}_{j-1})$

Applied to TP



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Little 1-cubes: Moore construction (Moore loop space)

Use length parameter to make fully associative

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Künneth Theorem

Filtered map $TP(X) \wedge_{TP(R)} TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge_R Y)$

\implies map of spectral sequences

Righthand spectral sequence is Tate spectral sequence for

$$THH(X \wedge_R Y) \cong THH(X) \wedge_{THH(R)} THH(Y)$$

E^2 periodic with $\pi_*(THH(X) \wedge_{THH(R)} THH(Y))$ in each even column

Lefthand spectral sequence has (renumbered) E^2 -term

$$\pi_* \operatorname{Gr}(TP(X) \wedge_{TP(R)} TP(Y)) \cong \pi_*(\operatorname{Gr} TP(X) \wedge_{\operatorname{Gr} TP(R)} \operatorname{Gr} TP(Y))$$

E^2 -term is $\pi_* \operatorname{Gr} TP(R)$ -module $\implies (2, 0)$ -periodic



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Filtered map $TP(X) \wedge_{TP(R)} TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge_R Y)$

\implies map of spectral sequences

Righthand spectral sequence is Tate spectral sequence for

$$THH(X \wedge_R Y) \cong THH(X) \wedge_{THH(R)} THH(Y)$$

E^2 periodic with $\pi_*(THH(X) \wedge_{THH(R)} THH(Y))$ in each even column

Lefthand spectral sequence has (renumbered) E^2 -term

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Proposition

Map of spectral sequences is an isomorphism on E^2



Outline of Proof of Künneth Theorem

Filtered map $TP(X) \wedge_{TP(R)} TP(Y) \rightarrow TP(X \wedge_R Y)$
induces isomorphism of E^2 -terms of spectral sequences

RHSS: Tate spectral sequence \implies conditionally convergent.

Theorem

If $R = Hk$ and X and Y are smooth and proper, then the LHSS is conditionally convergent.



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