

REPRESENTATION STABILITY
IN THE (CO)HOMOLOGY OF
VERTICAL CONFIGURATION SPACES

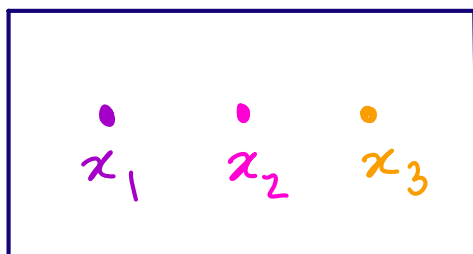
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joint with : David Baron, Chenglu Wang,
Jenny Wilson, Chunye Yang.

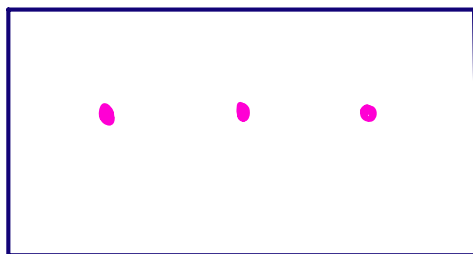
(Un)ordered Configuration Spaces

$$\text{Conf}_n(M) = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in M^n, x_i \neq x_j \}$$



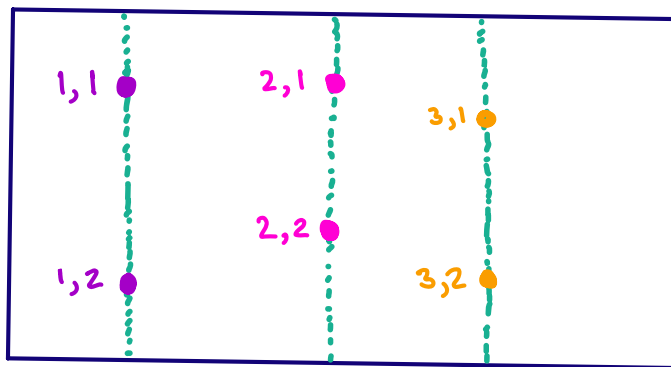
$$\in \text{Conf}_3 \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{UConf}_n(M) = \text{Conf}_n(M) / S_n$$

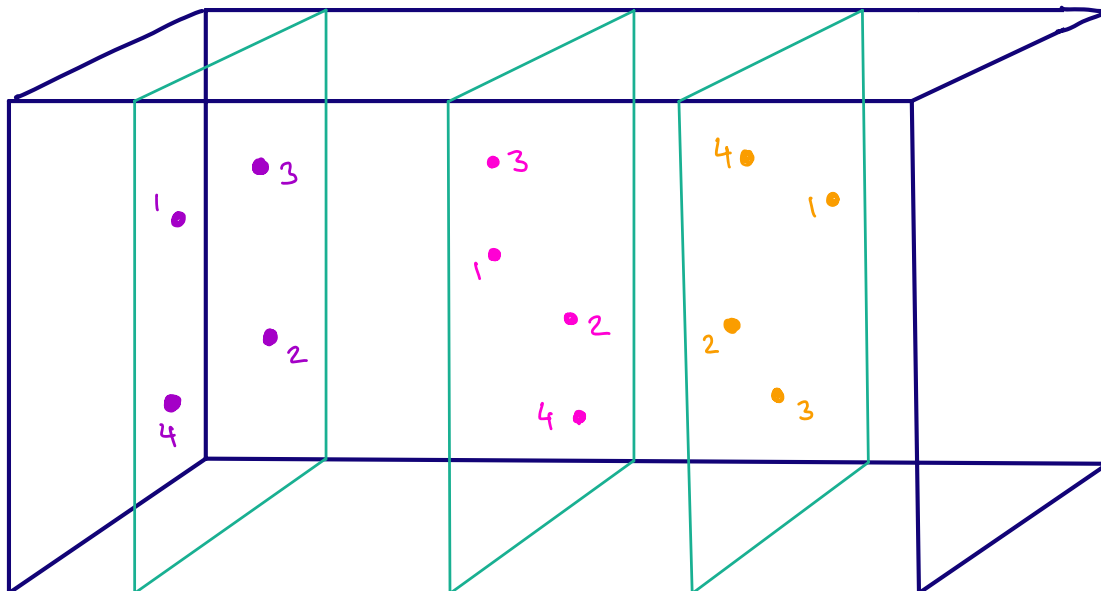


$$\in \text{UConf}_3 \mathbb{R}^2$$

Vertical Configuration Spaces



$$\in \tilde{V}_3^2(\mathbb{R}^{1+1})$$

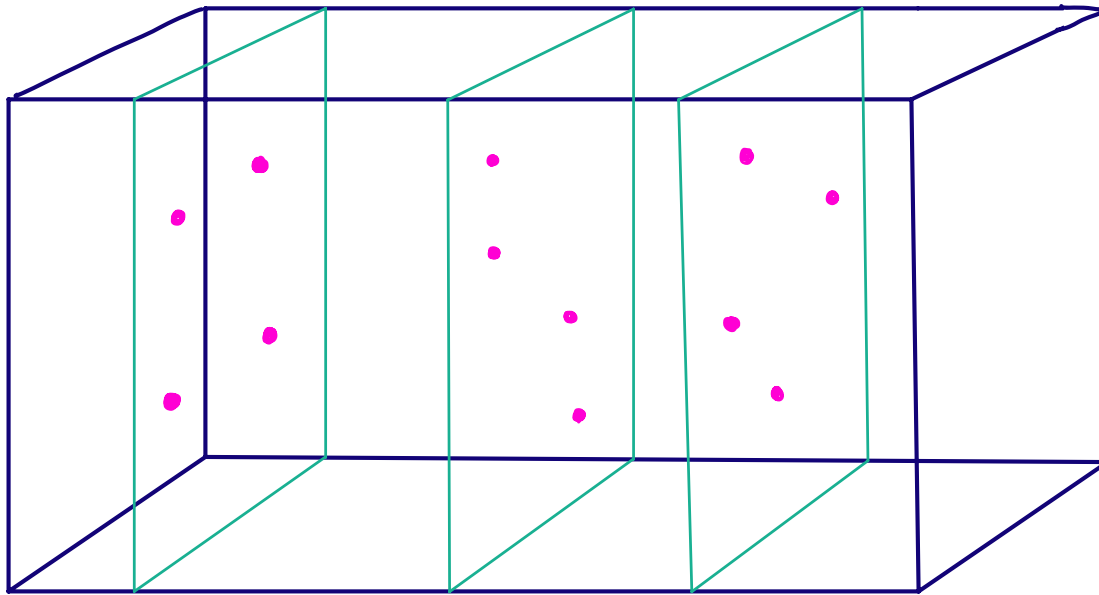


$$\in \tilde{V}_3^4(\mathbb{R}^{1+2})$$

$\tilde{V}_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$: n clusters of k points each;
 each cluster has the same first p coords.

$$S_k \wr S_n \curvearrowright \tilde{V}_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$$

Unordered Version : $V_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}) = \tilde{V}_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}) / S_k \wr S_n$



$$\in V_3^4(\mathbb{R}^{1+2})$$

Goal: Study $H_*(V_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}); \mathbb{Q})$ and
 $H_*(\tilde{V}_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}); \mathbb{Q})$ as $S_k \wr S_n$ -representations

Thm [Baron - P. - Wang - Wilson - Yang]

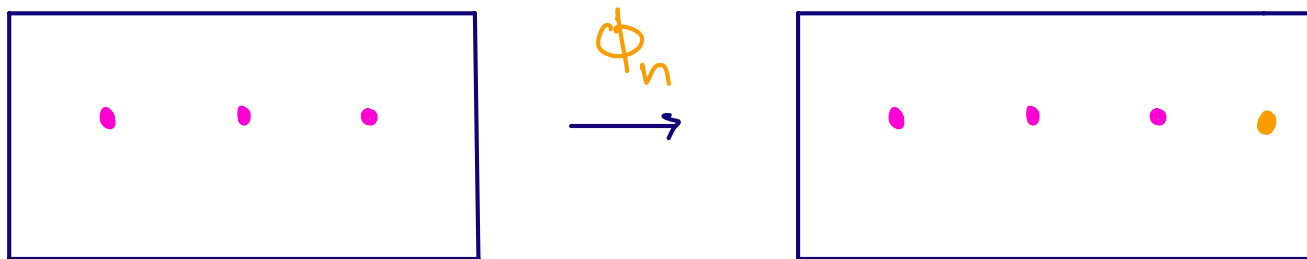
Fix k, d .

Assume $q \geq 2$ $\left\{ H_d(\tilde{V}_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}); \mathbb{Q}) \right\}_n$ is uniformly representation
stable as a $S_k \wr S_n$ -representation,
with stable range $n \geq \lfloor \frac{4d}{q-1} \rfloor$

Homological & Representation Stability

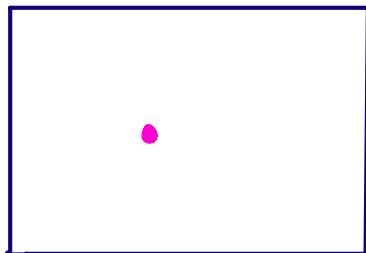
Will stick to ordinary conf. spaces ...

Have natural maps $U\text{Conf}_n \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow U\text{Conf}_{n+1} \mathbb{R}^2$

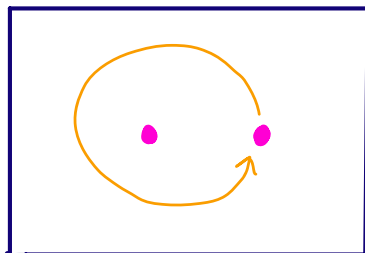


\rightsquigarrow induce isos on $H_d(U\text{Conf}_n \mathbb{R}^2)$ for $n \geq 2d$

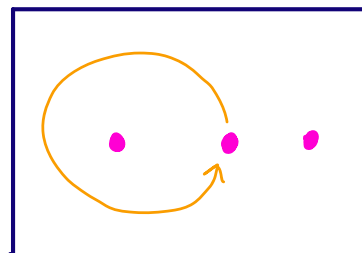
$H_1 :$



$n = 1$

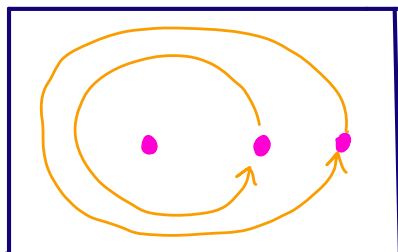


$n = 2$

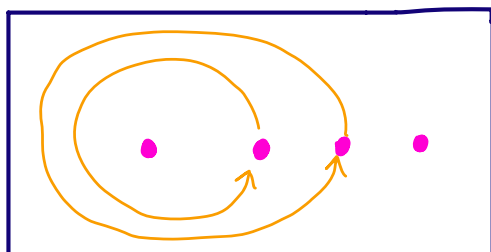


$n = 3$

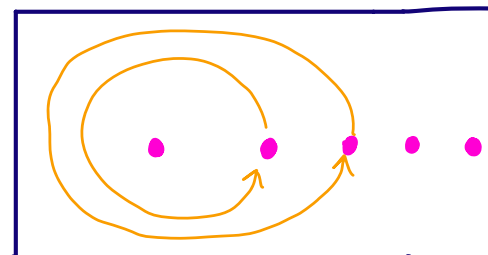
$H_2 :$



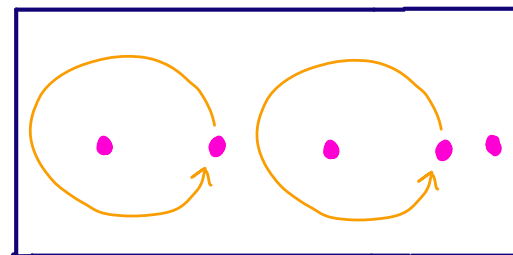
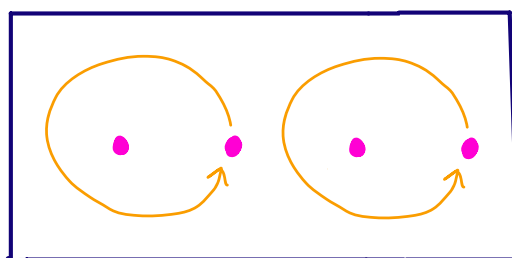
$n = 3$



$n = 4$

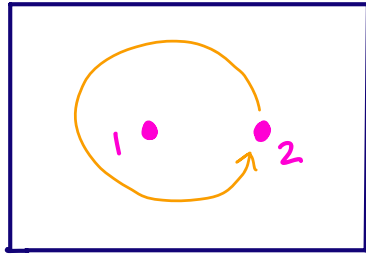


$n = 5$

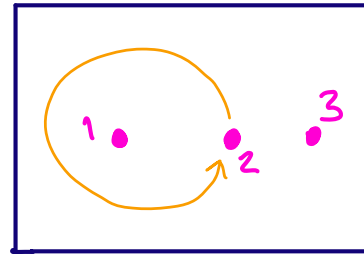


Hom. Stability breaks for ordered conf. spaces...

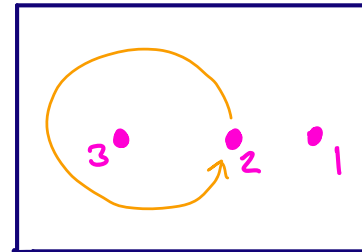
H_1 :



$n = 2$



$n = 3$



Idea of rep. stability: "labels are the only barrier to homological stability"

- Church - Farb formulated a notion of representation stability for a sequence of S_n -representations
(Eq: $S_n \curvearrowright H_d(\text{Conf}_n \mathbb{R}^2)$)

- Eq: $V_n = H_1(\text{Conf}_n \mathbb{R}^2)$

⋮

$n=4$ $V_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}} \oplus V_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}} \oplus V_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}}$

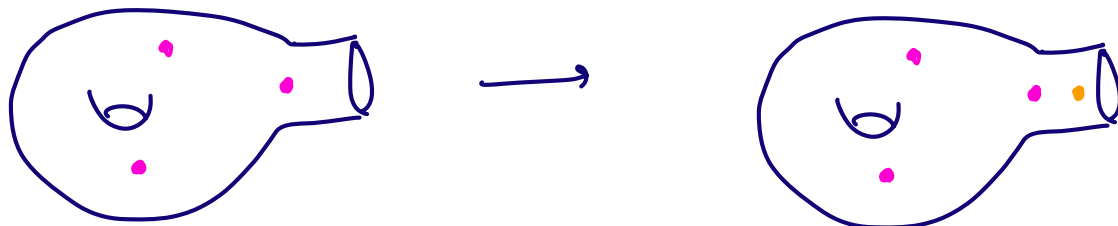
$n=5$ $V_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}} \oplus V_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}} \oplus V_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}}$

$n=6$ $V_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}} \oplus V_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}} \oplus V_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}}$

⋮

Thm [McDuff, Segal, '70s]

$\dim M > 2$, M not closed



$U\text{Conf}_n M \rightarrow U\text{Conf}_{n+1} M$ induces isos on
 H_d for $n \geq 2d$

Thm [Church, 2013]

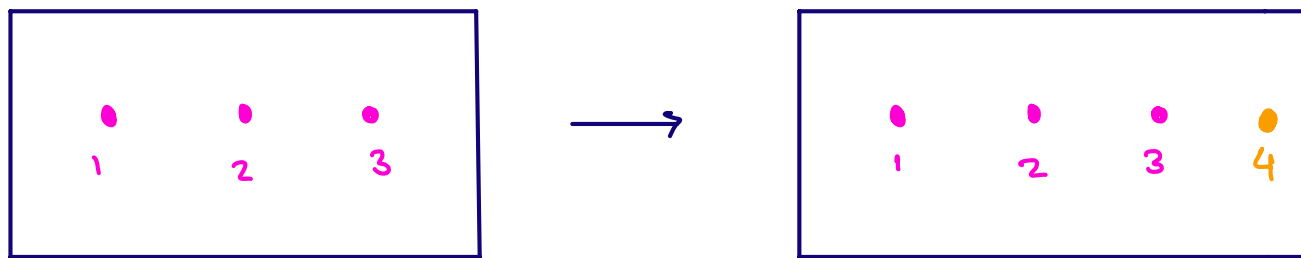
$\dim M \geq 2$.

$\{H_d(\text{Conf}_n M)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is rep. stable for $n \geq 4d$.

QUESTION : HOW DO WE
PROVE REPRESENTATION
STABILITY ?

We have S_n -equivariant maps

$$\text{Conf}_1 \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{S_1} \text{Conf}_2 \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{S_2} \text{Conf}_3 \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{S_3} \text{Conf}_4 \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \dots$$



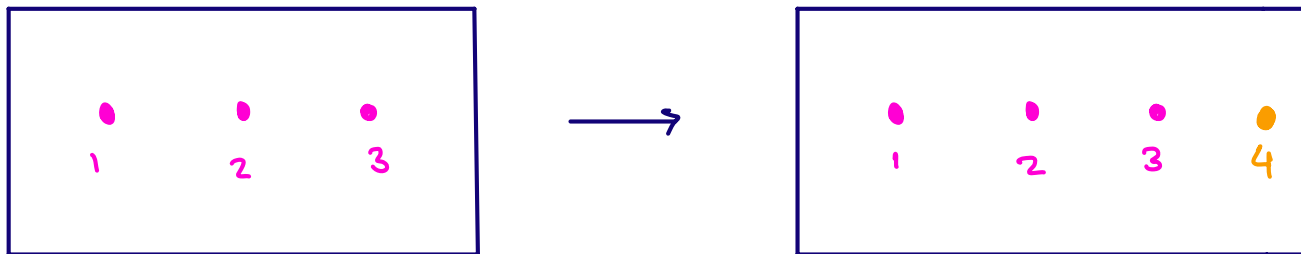
adding a "point at infinity"

- Church - Ellenberg - Farb packaged the existence and compatibility of such maps into the concept of an FI - module

- Representation Stability \leftrightarrow finitely generated FI-module
- Deduced structural results on finitely-generated FI-modules.
- Finite-generation \Rightarrow polynomiality of
 $\text{rank } V_n = \text{rank } H_d(\text{Conf}_n \mathbb{R}^d)$

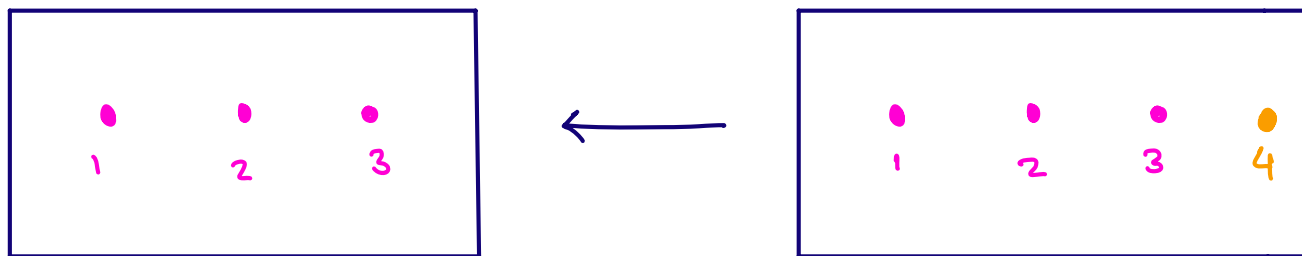
We have S_n -equivariant maps

$$\textcircled{1} \text{Conf}_1 \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{S_1} \text{Conf}_2 \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{S_2} \text{Conf}_3 \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{S_3} \text{Conf}_4 \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\dots}$$



adding a "point at infinity"

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Conf}_1 \mathbb{R}^2 \xleftarrow{S_1} \text{Conf}_2 \mathbb{R}^2 \xleftarrow{S_2} \text{Conf}_3 \mathbb{R}^2 \xleftarrow{S_3} \text{Conf}_4 \mathbb{R}^2 \xleftarrow{\dots}$$



forget the last point

- Church - Ellenberg - Farb packaged these into the concept of an FI# - module
- Deduced structural results on finitely-generated FI# - modules.
- Finite-generation \longleftrightarrow polynomiality of $\text{rank } V_n = \text{rank } H_d(\text{Conf}_n \mathbb{R}^d)$

Using formalism of FI_G -modules [Sam - Snowden,
Gan-Li, Casto,
Ramos]

Thm [Baron - P. - Wang - Wilson - Yang]

Assume $H_d(\tilde{V}_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}); \mathbb{Q})$ is uniformly representation
stable as a $S_k \wr S_n$ -representation,
with stable range $n \geq \lfloor \frac{4d}{q-1} \rfloor$

$q \geq 2$

Cor: $H_d(V_n^k(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}); \mathbb{Q})$ is homologically stable,
with stable range $n \geq \lfloor \frac{2d}{q-1} \rfloor$

(Already known w/ \mathbb{Z} -coeffs, stable range $n \geq 2d$)
[Tran, Palmer, Latifi, Bianchi-Kranhold]

THANK YOU!