

A uniqueness theorem for stable homotopy theory

Stefan Schwede¹, Brooke Shipley²

¹ Fakultät für Mathematik, Universität Bielefeld, 33615 Bielefeld, Germany
(e-mail: schwede@mathematik.uni-bielefeld.de)

² Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637 USA
(e-mail: bshipley@math.uchicago.edu)

Received in final form: 23 January 2001 /

Published online: 1 February 2002 – © Springer-Verlag 2002

*Mathematics Subject Classification (1991):*55U35, 55P42

1. Introduction

Roughly speaking, the stable homotopy category of algebraic topology is obtained from the homotopy category of topological spaces by inverting the suspension functor, yielding a ‘linear’ approximation to the homotopy category of spaces. The isomorphism classes of objects in the stable homotopy category represent the generalized cohomology theories, defined by the Eilenberg-Steenrod axioms [ES45] without the dimension axiom (which distinguishes ‘ordinary’ from ‘generalized’ cohomology theories).

The first construction of the full stable homotopy category was given by Boardman [B69]. Nowadays, many models for the stable homotopy category are known, most of which have the additional structure of a *closed model category* in the sense of Quillen [Q67]. In [M83], H. R. Margolis introduced a short list of axioms and conjectured that they characterize the stable homotopy category up to an equivalence of categories. In Theorem 3.2 we prove that these axioms do uniquely specify the stable homotopy category whenever there is some underlying Quillen model category.

We also prove a more structured version, the Uniqueness Theorem below, which states that the model category of spectra itself is uniquely determined by certain equivalent conditions, up to so called *Quillen equivalence* of

Research supported by a BASF-Forschungsstipendium der Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes.

Research partially supported by NSF grants. The second author would also like to thank Bill Dwyer for conversations which initiated this project.

model categories (a particular adjoint pair of functors which induces equivalences of homotopy categories, see Definition 2.5). This is of interest due to the recent plethora of new model categories of spectra [HSS, MMSS, EKMM, L99, Lyd]. The Uniqueness Theorem provides criteria on the homotopy category level for deciding whether a model category captures the stable homotopy theory of spectra; the search for such intrinsic characterizations was another main motivation for this project.

A model category is *stable* if the suspension functor is invertible up to homotopy. For stable model categories the homotopy category is naturally triangulated and comes with an action by the graded ring π_*^s of stable homotopy groups of spheres, see 2.4. The Uniqueness Theorem shows that this π_*^s -triangulation determines the stable homotopy theory up to Quillen equivalence.

Uniqueness Theorem. *Let \mathcal{C} be a stable model category. Then the following four conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) *There is a chain of Quillen equivalences between \mathcal{C} and the model category of spectra.*
- (2) *There exists a π_*^s -linear equivalence between the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} and the homotopy category of spectra.*
- (3) *The homotopy category of \mathcal{C} has a small weak generator X for which $[X, X]_*^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ is freely generated as a π_*^s -module by the identity map of X .*
- (4) *The model category \mathcal{C} has a cofibrant-fibrant small weak generator X for which the unit map $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(X, X)$ is a π_*^s -isomorphism of spectra.*

Moreover, if the conditions of the uniqueness theorem hold, then there is in fact a single Quillen equivalence, rather than a chain, from \mathcal{C} to the model category of spectra.

The results of the main theorem have recently been improved by the first author. In [Sch3] it is shown that 2-locally the triangulated stable homotopy category alone determines the Quillen equivalence type of the model category of spectra. In other words, even the π_*^s -action is 2-locally determined by the triangulated structure. The odd primary situation is subject to work in progress.

The Uniqueness Theorem is proved in a slightly more general form as Theorem 5.3. Our reference model for the category of spectra is that of Bousfield and Friedlander [BF78, Def. 2.1]; this is probably the simplest model category of spectra and we review it in Sect. 4. The key technical property of this category of spectra is that it is the *free stable model category on one generator* (the sphere spectrum), see Theorem 5.1 for the precise statement. In Sect. 4 we also discuss the *R-local* model structure for spectra

for a subring R of the ring of rational numbers, see Lemma 4.1. The notions of ‘smallness’ and ‘weak generator’ are recalled in 3.1. The unit map is defined in 5.2.

Our work here grows out of recent developments in axiomatic stable homotopy theory. Margolis’ axiomatic approach was generalized in [HPS] to study categories which share the main formal properties of the stable homotopy category, namely triangulated symmetric monoidal categories with a weak generator or a set of weak generators. Hovey [Ho99, Ch. 7] then studied properties of model categories whose homotopy categories satisfied these axioms. Heller has given an axiomatization of the concept of a “homotopy theory” [He88], and then characterized the passage to spectra by a universal property in his context, see [He97, Sec. 8-10]. The reader may want to compare this with the universal property of the *model category* of spectra, Theorem 5.1 below.

Another source of motivation for this paper came from ‘Morita theory for derived categories’, also known as ‘tilting theory’. In [Ri89], Rickard answered the question of when two rings are derived equivalent, i.e., when various derived module categories are equivalent as triangulated categories. Basically, a derived equivalence exists if and only if a so-called tilting complex exists, which is a special small weak generator for the derived category. Later Keller [K94] gave an elegant reformulation and generalization of Rickard’s results on derived equivalences for rings using differential graded categories. These are the first results where certain triangulated categories are characterized by the existence of a weak generator with specific properties.

In [SS] we classify stable model categories with a small weak generator as modules over a ring spectrum, see Remark 5.4. Part of our Uniqueness Theorem here can be seen as a special case of this classification. Note that here, as in [SS], we ignore the smash product in the stable homotopy category; several comparisons and classification results respecting smash products can be found in [Sch2, MMSS, Sh].

2. Stable model categories

Recall from [Q67, I.2] or [Ho99, 6.1.1] that the homotopy category of a pointed model category supports a suspension functor Σ with a right adjoint loop functor Ω .

Definition 2.1. A *stable model category* is a pointed, complete and cocomplete category with a model category structure for which the functors Ω and Σ on the homotopy category are inverse equivalences.

The homotopy category of a stable model category has a large amount of extra structure, some of which will play a role in this paper. First of

all, it is naturally a triangulated category (cf. [V97]). A complete reference for this fact can be found in [Ho99, 7.1.6]; we sketch the constructions: by definition the suspension functor is a self-equivalence of the homotopy category and it defines the shift functor. Since every object is a two-fold suspension, hence an abelian co-group object, the homotopy category of a stable model category is additive. Furthermore, by [Ho99, 7.1.11] the cofiber sequences and fiber sequences of [Q67, I.3] coincide up to sign in the stable case, and they define the distinguished triangles. Since we required a stable model category to have all limits and colimits, its homotopy category will have infinite sums and products.

Apart from being triangulated, the homotopy category of a stable model category has a natural action of the ring π_*^s of stable homotopy groups of spheres. Since this action is central to this paper, we formalize and discuss it in some detail. We define an R_* -triangulated category for a graded commutative ring R_* , the main case of interest being $R_* = \pi_*^s$, the ring of stable homotopy groups of spheres.

Definition 2.2. Let R_* be a non-negatively graded ring, which is commutative in the graded sense, i.e., $\alpha\beta = (-1)^{nm}\beta\alpha$ for $\alpha \in R_n$ and $\beta \in R_m$. An R_* -triangulated category is a triangulated category \mathcal{T} with bilinear pairings

$$R_n \otimes \mathcal{T}(X, Y) \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}(X[n], Y), \quad \alpha \otimes f \longmapsto \alpha \cdot f$$

for all X and Y in \mathcal{T} and all $n \geq 0$, where $X[n]$ is the n -fold shift of X . Furthermore the pairing must satisfy the following conditions.

- (i) The pairing is unital and associative, i.e. for $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $\alpha, \beta \in R_*$ we have

$$1 \cdot f = f \quad \text{and} \quad (\alpha\beta) \cdot f = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot f).$$

- (ii) The pairing is central in the sense that

$$(\alpha \cdot g) \circ f[n] = \alpha \cdot (g \circ f) = g \circ (\alpha \cdot f)$$

for $\alpha \in R_n, f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$.

- (iii) For $\alpha \in R_n$ and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ we have

$$(\alpha \cdot f)[1] = (-1)^n \alpha \cdot f[1].$$

An R_* -exact functor between R_* -triangulated categories is a functor $L : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{T}}$ together with a natural isomorphism $\tau : L(X)[1] \cong L(X[1])$ such that

- (L, τ) forms an exact functor of triangulated categories, i.e., for every distinguished triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X[1]$ in \mathcal{T} the sequence $L(X) \rightarrow L(Y) \rightarrow L(Z) \rightarrow L(X)[1]$ is a distinguished triangle in $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$, where the third map is the composite $L(Z) \rightarrow L(X[1]) \xrightarrow{\tau^{-1}} L(X)[1]$;

- (L, τ) is R_* -linear, i.e., for all X and Y in \mathcal{T} and $n \geq 0$ the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R_n \otimes \mathcal{T}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \mathcal{T}(X[n], Y) \\
 \text{Id} \otimes L \downarrow & & \downarrow L \\
 R_n \otimes \overline{\mathcal{T}}(L(X), L(Y)) & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \overline{\mathcal{T}}(L(X)[n], L(Y)) \xleftarrow{\circ_{\tau \cong}} \overline{\mathcal{T}}(L(X[n]), L(Y))
 \end{array}$$

where $\tau : L(X)[n] \rightarrow L(X[n])$ is the n -fold iterate of instances of the isomorphism τ and μ denotes the action of R_* , i.e., $\mu(\alpha \otimes f) = \alpha \cdot f$.

An R_* -linear equivalence between R_* -triangulated categories is an R_* -exact functor which is an equivalence of categories and whose inverse is also exact (i.e., also preserves distinguished triangles).

Remark 2.3. A few comments about gradings, sign conventions and about R_* -module structures in an R_* -triangulated category are in order. The compatibility condition (iii) of Definition 2.2 can be motivated by the following observation: the map $(\alpha \cdot f)[1]$ has source object $X[n][1]$, whereas $\alpha \cdot f[1]$ has source object $X[1][n]$. These are both equal to $X[n + 1]$, but behind the scenes one suspension coordinate is permuted past n other coordinates, which introduces the sign $(-1)^n$. This coordinate permutation shows up explicitly when we prove property (iii) for the π_*^s -action on the homotopy category of a stable model category in 2.4.

For objects X and Y of a triangulated category \mathcal{T} we denote by $\mathcal{T}(X, Y)_*$ the graded abelian homomorphism group defined by $\mathcal{T}(X, Y)_m = \mathcal{T}(X[m], Y)$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $X[m]$ is the m -fold shift of X . For three objects X, Y and Z we extend composition to a pairing of graded abelian groups

$$\circ : \mathcal{T}(Y, Z)_m \otimes \mathcal{T}(X, Y)_n \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}(X, Z)_{n+m}, \quad f \otimes g \longmapsto f \circ g[m].$$

Then the graded abelian group $\mathcal{T}(X, X)_*$ becomes a graded ring, and $\mathcal{T}(X, Y)_*$ becomes a graded $\mathcal{T}(Y, Y)_* \text{-} \mathcal{T}(X, X)_*$ -bimodule.

In an R_* -triangulated category \mathcal{T} , conditions (i) and (ii) yield the relation

$$(\alpha \cdot \text{Id}_X) \circ (\beta \cdot \text{Id}_X) = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot \text{Id}_X) = (\alpha\beta) \cdot \text{Id}_X,$$

so that the action of R_* on the identity of an object X yields a homomorphism of graded rings $R_* \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(X, X)_*$. Hence for every pair of objects, the $\mathcal{T}(Y, Y)_* \text{-} \mathcal{T}(X, X)_*$ -bimodule $\mathcal{T}(X, Y)_*$ becomes an R_* -bimodule by restriction of scalars. The original pairing of R_* with $\mathcal{T}(X, Y)_*$ specified by

the R_* -triangulation gives yet another R_* -module structure. The centrality condition guarantees that these three actions coincide in the sense that

$$(\alpha \cdot \text{Id}_Y) \circ f = \alpha \cdot f = f \circ (\alpha \cdot \text{Id}_{X[m]}) = (-1)^{nm} f \circ (\alpha \cdot \text{Id}_X)$$

for every morphism $f : X[m] \rightarrow Y$ and every $\alpha \in R_n$ (the last equality uses condition (iii) of Definition 2.2). Specializing to $X = Y$ also shows that the image of R_* is indeed central (in the graded sense) in the graded endomorphism ring $\mathcal{T}(X, X)_*$.

Now we explain how the homotopy category of a stable model category is naturally a π_*^s -triangulated category. For definiteness we set $\pi_n^s = \text{colim}_k [S^{n+k}, S^k]$, where the colimit is formed along right suspension

$$- \wedge 1_{S^1} : [S^{n+k}, S^k] \longrightarrow [S^{n+k+1}, S^{k+1}].$$

The ring structure is given by composition of representatives.

Construction 2.4. Using the technique of *framings*, Hovey [Ho99, 5.7.3] constructs a pairing

$$\wedge^L : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}_*) \longrightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$$

which makes the homotopy category of a pointed model category \mathcal{C} into a module (in the sense of [Ho99, 4.1.6]) over the symmetric monoidal homotopy category of pointed simplicial sets under smash product. In particular, the pairing is associative and unital up to coherent natural isomorphism, and smashing with the simplicial circle S^1 is naturally isomorphic to suspension as defined by Quillen [Q67, I.2]. If \mathcal{C} is stable, we may take $X[1] := X \wedge^L S^1$ as the shift functor of the triangulated structure. We define the action

$$\pi_n^s \otimes [X, Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})} \longrightarrow [X[n], Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$$

as follows. Suppose $\alpha : S^{m+k} \rightarrow S^k$ is a morphism in the homotopy category of pointed simplicial sets which represents an element of $\pi_n^s = \text{colim}_k [S^{m+k}, S^k]$ and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism in the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} . Since \mathcal{C} is stable, smashing with S^k is a bijection of morphism groups in the homotopy category. So we can define $\alpha \cdot f$ to be the unique morphism in $[X \wedge^L S^m, Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ such that $(\alpha \cdot f) \wedge^L 1_{S^k} = f \wedge^L \alpha$ in the group $[X \wedge^L S^{m+k}, Y \wedge^L S^k]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$. Here and in the following we identify the n -fold shift $X[n] = (\dots((X \wedge^L S^1) \wedge^L S^1) \dots) \wedge^L S^1$ with $X \wedge^L S^n$ under the associativity isomorphism which is constructed in the proof of [Ho99, 5.5.3] (or rather its pointed analog [Ho99, 5.7.3]); this way we regard $\alpha \cdot f$ as an element of the group $[X[n], Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$. Observe that even though simplicial sets act from the *right* on the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} , π_*^s acts from the *left*.

By construction $\alpha \cdot f = (\alpha \wedge 1_{S^1}) \cdot f$, so the morphism $\alpha \cdot f$ only depends on the class of α in the stable homotopy group π_n^s . The π_*^s -action is unital;

associativity can be seen as follows: if $\beta \in [S^{m+n+k}, S^{m+k}]$ represents another stable homotopy element, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\beta \cdot f) \wedge^L \alpha &= (1_Y \wedge^L \alpha) \circ ((\beta \cdot f) \wedge^L 1_{S^{n+k}}) = (1_Y \wedge^L \alpha) \circ (f \wedge^L \beta) \\
 &= f \wedge^L (\alpha \circ \beta) = ((\alpha \circ \beta) \cdot f) \wedge^L 1_{S^k}
 \end{aligned}$$

in the group $[X \wedge^L S^{m+n+k}, Y \wedge^L S^k]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$. According to the definition of $\alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot f)$ this means that $\alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot f) = (\alpha \circ \beta) \cdot f$. Centrality of the action is proved in a similar way.

For the verification of condition (iii) of Definition 2.2 we note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 f[1] \wedge^L \alpha &= f \wedge^L (1_{S^1} \wedge \alpha) = (-1)^n f \wedge^L (\alpha \wedge 1_{S^1}) \\
 &= (-1)^n (f \wedge^L \alpha) \wedge^L 1_{S^1} = (-1)^n (\alpha \cdot f) \wedge^L 1_{S^{k+1}} \\
 &= ((-1)^n (\alpha \cdot f)[1]) \wedge^L 1_{S^k}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The second equality uses that the left and right suspensions of an element of $\pi_{n+k} S^k$ differ by the sign $(-1)^n$. The equation shows that $(-1)^n (\alpha \cdot f)[1]$ has the property which defines $\alpha \cdot f[1]$, hence condition (iii) holds.

Definition 2.5. A pair of adjoint functors between model categories is a *Quillen adjoint pair* if the right adjoint preserves fibrations and trivial fibrations. An equivalent condition is that the left adjoint preserves cofibrations and trivial cofibrations. A Quillen adjoint pair induces an adjoint pair of functors between the homotopy categories [Q67, I.4 Thm. 3], the *total derived functors*. A Quillen functor pair is a *Quillen equivalence* if the total derived functors are adjoint equivalences of the homotopy categories.

The definition of Quillen equivalences just given is not the most common one; however it is equivalent to the usual definition by [Ho99, 1.3.13]. Suppose $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is the left adjoint of a Quillen adjoint pair between pointed model categories. Then the total left derived functor $LF : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ of F comes with a natural isomorphism $\tau : LF(X) \wedge^L S^1 \rightarrow LF(X \wedge^L S^1)$ with respect to which it preserves cofibration sequences, see [Q67, I.4 Prop. 2] or [Ho99, 6.4.1]. If \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are stable, this makes LF into an exact functor with respect to τ . It should not be surprising that (LF, τ) is also π_*^S -linear in the sense of Definition 2.2, but showing this requires a careful review of the definitions which we carry out in Lemma 6.1.

Remark 2.6. In Theorem 5.3 below we show that the π_*^S -triangulated homotopy category determines the Quillen equivalence type of the model category of spectra. This is not true for general stable model categories. As an example we consider the n -th Morava K -theory spectrum $K(n)$ for $n > 0$ and some fixed prime p . This spectrum admits the structure of an A_∞ -ring spectrum [Ro89], and so its module spectra form a stable model category. The coefficient ring $K(n)_* = \mathbb{F}_p[v_n, v_n^{-1}]$, with v_n of degree $2p^n - 2$, is a graded field,

and so the homotopy category of $K(n)$ -modules is equivalent, via the homotopy group functor, to the category of graded $K(n)_*$ -modules. Similarly the derived category of differential graded $K(n)_*$ -modules is equivalent, via the homology functor, to the category of graded $K(n)_*$ -modules. This derived category comes from a stable model category structure on differential graded $K(n)_*$ -modules with weak equivalences the quasi-isomorphisms. The positive dimensional elements of π_*^s act trivially on the homotopy categories in both cases. So the homotopy categories of the model categories of $K(n)$ -modules and differential graded $K(n)_*$ -modules are π_*^s -linearly equivalent. However, the two model categories are not Quillen equivalent; if they were Quillen equivalent, then the homotopy types of the function spaces would agree [DK80, Prop. 5.4]. But all function spaces of DG-modules are products of Eilenberg-Mac Lane spaces, and this is not true for $K(n)$ -modules.

3. Margolis’ uniqueness conjecture

H. R. Margolis in ‘Spectra and the Steenrod algebra’ introduced a set of axioms for a stable homotopy category [M83, Ch. 2 Sect. 1]. The stable homotopy category of spectra satisfies the axioms, and Margolis conjectures [M83, Ch. 2, Sect. 1] that this is the only model, i.e., that any category which satisfies the axioms is equivalent to the stable homotopy category. As part of the structure Margolis requires the subcategory of small objects of a stable homotopy category to be equivalent to the Spanier-Whitehead category of finite CW-complexes. So his uniqueness question really concerns possible ‘completions’ of the category of finite spectra to a triangulated category with infinite coproducts. Margolis shows [M83, Ch. 5 Thm. 19] that modulo phantom maps each model of his axioms is equivalent to the standard model. Moreover, in [CS98], Christensen and Strickland show that in any model the ideal of phantoms is equivalent to the phantoms in the standard model.

Definition 3.1. An object G of a triangulated category \mathcal{T} is called a *weak generator* if it detects isomorphisms, i.e., a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an isomorphism if and only if it induces an isomorphism between the graded abelian homomorphism groups $\mathcal{T}(G, X)_*$ and $\mathcal{T}(G, Y)_*$. An object G of \mathcal{T} is *small* if for any family of objects $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ whose coproduct exists the canonical map

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{T}(G, A_i) \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}(G, \coprod_{i \in I} A_i)$$

is an isomorphism.

A *stable homotopy category* in the sense of [M83, Ch. 2 Sect. 1] is a triangulated category \mathcal{S} endowed with a symmetric monoidal, bi-exact smash product \wedge such that:

- S has infinite coproducts,
- the unit of the smash product is a small weak generator, and
- there exists an exact and strong symmetric monoidal equivalence $R : SW_f \rightarrow S^{\text{small}}$ between the Spanier-Whitehead category of finite CW-complexes and the full subcategory of small objects in S .

The condition that R is strong monoidal means that there are coherently unital, associative, and commutative isomorphisms between $R(A \wedge B)$ and $R(A) \wedge R(B)$ and between $R(S^0)$ and the unit of the smash product in S . Hence a stable homotopy category S becomes a π_*^s -triangulated category as follows. The elements of π_n^s are precisely the maps from S^n to S^0 in the Spanier-Whitehead category. So given $\alpha \in \pi_n^s = SW(S^n, S^0)$ and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in S we can form $f \wedge R(\alpha) : X \wedge R(S^n) \rightarrow Y \wedge R(S^0)$. Via the isomorphisms $X \wedge R(S^n) \cong X[n] \wedge R(S^0) \cong X[n]$ and $Y \wedge R(S^0) \cong Y$ we obtain an element in $S(X[n], Y)$ which we define to be $\alpha \cdot f$. This π_*^s -action is unital, associative and bilinear because of the coherence conditions on the functor R .

As a consequence of our main theorem we can prove a special case of Margolis’ conjecture, namely we can show that a category satisfying his axioms is equivalent to the homotopy category of spectra if it has *some* underlying model category structure. Note that we do *not* ask for any kind of internal smash product on the model category which occurs in the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose that S is a stable homotopy category in the sense of [M83, Ch. 2 Sect. 1] which supports a π_*^s -linear equivalence with the homotopy category of some stable model category. Then S is equivalent to the stable homotopy category of spectra.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{C} be a stable model category which admits a π_*^s -linear equivalence $\Phi : S \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. The image $X \in \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ under Φ of the unit object of the smash product is a small weak generator for the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} . Because the equivalence Φ is π_*^s -linear, X satisfies condition (3) of our main theorem, and so \mathcal{C} is Quillen equivalent to the model category of spectra. Thus the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} and the category S are π_*^s -linearly equivalent to the ordinary stable homotopy category of spectra. \square

The stability assumption on the model category in Theorem 3.2 is somewhat redundant. Indeed if \mathcal{C} is a model category whose homotopy category is equivalent to a stable homotopy category in the sense of Margolis, via a functor which preserves the suspension, then \mathcal{C} is automatically stable. The added stability assumption makes the statement simpler, since this avoids any discussion of ‘ π_*^s -linearity’ in an unstable context.

4. The R -local model structure for spectra

In this section we review the stable model category structure for spectra defined by Bousfield and Friedlander [BF78, Sect. 2] and establish the R -local model structure (Lemma 4.1).

A *spectrum* consists of a sequence $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ of pointed simplicial sets together with maps $\sigma_n : S^1 \wedge X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}$. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of spectra consists of maps of pointed simplicial sets $f_n : X_n \rightarrow Y_n$ for all $n \geq 0$ such that $f_{n+1} \circ \sigma_n = \sigma_n \circ (1_{S^1} \wedge f_n)$. We denote the category of spectra by $\mathcal{S}p$. A spectrum X is an Ω -*spectrum* if for all n the simplicial set X_n is a Kan complex and the adjoint $X_n \rightarrow \Omega X_{n+1}$ of the structure map σ_n is a weak homotopy equivalence. The *sphere spectrum* \mathbb{S} is defined by $\mathbb{S}_n = S^n = (S^1)^{\wedge n}$, with structure maps the identity maps. The homotopy groups of a spectrum are defined by

$$\pi_* X = \operatorname{colim}_i \pi_{i+*} |X_i|$$

A morphism of spectra is a *stable equivalence* if it induces an isomorphism of homotopy groups. A map $X \rightarrow Y$ of spectra is a *cofibration* if the map $X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ and the maps

$$X_n \cup_{S^1 \wedge X_{n-1}} S^1 \wedge Y_{n-1} \longrightarrow Y_n$$

for $n \geq 1$ are cofibrations (i.e., injections) of simplicial sets. A map of spectra is a *stable fibration* if it has the right lifting property (see [Q67, I p. 5.1], [DS95, 3.12] or [Ho99, 1.1.2]) for the maps which are both cofibrations and stable equivalences.

Bousfield and Friedlander show in [BF78, Thm. 2.3] that the stable equivalences, cofibrations and stable fibrations form a model category structure for spectra. A variation of their model category structure is the R -local model structure for R a subring of the ring of rational numbers. The R -local model category structure is well known, but we were unable to find a reference in the literature. A map of spectra is an R -*equivalence* if it induces an isomorphism of homotopy groups after tensoring with R and is an R -*fibration* if it has the right lifting property with respect to all maps that are cofibrations and R -equivalences.

Lemma 4.1. *Let R be a subring of the ring of rational numbers. Then the cofibrations, R -fibrations and R -equivalences make the category of spectra into a model category, referred to as the R -local model category structure. A spectrum is fibrant in the R -local model structure if and only if it is an Ω -spectrum with R -local homotopy groups.*

We use ‘RLP’ to abbreviate ‘right lifting property’. For one of the factorization axioms we need the small object argument (see [Q67, II 3.4 Remark] or [DS95, 7.12]) relative to a set $J = J^{lv} \cup J^{st} \cup J_R$ of maps of

spectra which we now define. We denote by $\Delta[i]$, $\partial\Delta[i]$ and $\Lambda^k[i]$ respectively the simplicial i -simplex, its boundary and its k -th horn (the union of all $(i - 1)$ -dimensional faces except the k -th one). A subscript ‘+’ denotes a disjoint basepoint. We denote by $F_n K$ the spectrum freely generated by a simplicial set K in dimension n , i.e., $(F_n K)_j = S^{j-n} \wedge K$ (where $S^m = *$ for $m < 0$). Hence $F_n K$ is a shift desuspension of the suspension spectrum of K .

First, J^{lv} is the set of maps of the form

$$F_n \Lambda^k[i]_+ \longrightarrow F_n \Delta[i]_+$$

for $i, n \geq 0$ and $0 \leq k \leq i$. To define the set of maps J^{st} we start with the map $\lambda_{n,j}: F_{n+j} S^j \longrightarrow F_n S^0$ which is the identity in spectrum levels above $n + j$. The map $\lambda_{n,j}$ is a stable equivalence, but not a cofibration, so we use the reduced mapping cylinder to replace it by a cofibration. More precisely, we let

$$c_{n,j}: F_{n+j} S^j \longrightarrow \text{Cyl}(\lambda_{n,j}) = (F_{n+j} S^j \wedge \Delta[1]_+) \cup_{F_{n+j} S^j \times 1} F_n S^0$$

be the ‘front’ inclusion into the mapping cylinder, a cofibration of spectra. The set J^{st} then consists of the smash products (also called ‘pushout product maps’)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cyl}(\lambda_{n,j}) \wedge \partial\Delta[i]_+ \cup_{F_{n+j} S^j \wedge \partial\Delta[i]_+} F_{n+j} S^j \wedge \Delta[i]_+ \\ \longrightarrow \text{Cyl}(\lambda_{n,j}) \wedge \Delta[i]_+ \end{aligned}$$

of the mapping cylinder inclusion $c_{n,j}$ with the boundary inclusions $\partial\Delta[i]_+ \longrightarrow \Delta[i]_+$ for all $i, j, n \geq 0$. It is shown in [Sch1, Lemma A.3] that the stable fibrations of spectra are precisely the maps with the RLP with respect to the set $J^{\text{lv}} \cup J^{\text{st}}$.

For every natural number k we choose a finite pointed simplicial set M_k which has the weak homotopy type of the mod- k Moore space of dimension two. We let J_R be the set of maps

$$F_n \Sigma^m M_k \longrightarrow F_n \Sigma^m C(M_k)$$

for all $m, n \geq 0$ and all natural numbers k which are invertible in R , where $C(M_k)$ denotes the cone of the Moore space.

Now we prove a sequence of claims:

- (a) A map $X \longrightarrow *$ has the RLP for the set $J = J^{\text{lv}} \cup J^{\text{st}} \cup J_R$ if and only if X is an Ω -spectrum with R -local homotopy groups.
- (b) A map which is an R -equivalence and has the RLP for J is also an acyclic fibration in the stable model structure.
- (c) Every map can be factored as a composite $p \circ i$ where p has the RLP for J and i is a cofibration and an R -equivalence and is built from maps in J by coproducts, pushouts and composition.

(d) A map is an R -fibration if and only if it has the RLP for J .

(a) The RLP for $(J^{lv} \cup J^{st})$ means that X is stably fibrant, i.e., an Ω -spectrum. For Ω -spectra the lifting property with respect to the map $F_n \Sigma^m M_k \rightarrow F_n \Sigma^m C(M_k)$ means precisely that every element in the mod- k homotopy group

$$[F_n \Sigma^m M_k, X]^{\text{Ho}(Sp)} \cong \pi_0 \Omega^m \text{map}(M_k, X_n) \cong \pi_{m+2-n}(X; \mathbb{Z}/k)$$

is trivial. Since this holds for all $m, n \geq 0$ and all k which are invertible in R , the map $X \rightarrow *$ has the RLP for J if and only if X is an Ω -spectrum with R -local homotopy groups.

(b) Suppose $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an R -equivalence and has the RLP for J . Then f is in particular a stable fibration and we denote its fiber by F . There exists a long exact sequence connecting the homotopy groups of F , X and Y . Since f is an R -equivalence, the localized homotopy groups $R \otimes \pi_* F$ of the fiber are trivial. As the base change of the map f , the map $F \rightarrow *$ also has the RLP for J . By (a), F is an Ω -spectrum whose homotopy groups are R -local. Hence the homotopy groups of the fiber F are trivial, so the original map f is also a stable equivalence.

(c) Every object occurring as the source of a map in J is a suspension spectrum of a finite simplicial set, hence sequentially small in the sense of [Q67, II 3.4 Remark] or [DS95, Def. 7.14]. Thus Quillen’s *small object argument* (see [Q67, II 3.4 Remark] or [DS95, 7.12]) provides a factorization of a given map as a composite $p \circ i$ where i is built from maps in J by coproducts, pushouts and composition, and where p has the RLP for J . Since every map in J is a cofibration, so is i . Cofibrations of spectra give rise to long exact sequences of homotopy groups, and homotopy groups of spectra commute with filtered colimits of cofibrations. So to see that i is an R -equivalence it suffices to check that the maps in J are R -equivalences. The maps in J^{lv} are levelwise equivalences, the maps in J^{st} are stable equivalences, hence both are R -equivalences. Since the stable homotopy groups of the Moore space M_k are k -power torsion, the maps in J_R are also R -equivalences.

(d) We need to show that a map has the RLP for J if and only if it has the RLP for the (strictly bigger) class of maps j which are cofibrations and R -equivalences. This follows if any such j is a retract of a map built from maps in J by coproducts, pushouts and composition. We factor $j = p \circ i$ as in (c). Since j and i are R -equivalences, so is p . Since p also has the RLP for J , it is a stable acyclic fibration by (b). So p has the RLP for the cofibration j , hence j is indeed a retract of i .

Proof of Lemma 4.1. We verify the model category axioms as given in [DS95, Def. 3.3]. The category of spectra has all limits and colimits (MC1), the R -equivalences satisfy the 2-out-of-3 property (MC2) and the classes

of cofibrations, R -fibrations and R -equivalences are each closed under retracts (MC3). By definition the R -fibrations have the RLP for maps which are both cofibrations and R -equivalences. Furthermore a map which is an R -equivalence and an R -fibration is an acyclic fibration in the stable model structure by claim (b) above, so it has the RLP for cofibrations. This proves the lifting properties (MC4). The stable model structure provides factorizations of maps as cofibrations followed by stable acyclic fibrations. Stable acyclic fibrations are in particular R -equivalences and R -fibrations, so this is also a factorization as a cofibration followed by an acyclic fibration in the R -local model structure. The claims (c) and (d) provide the other factorization axiom (MC5).

Lemma 4.2. *Let \mathcal{C} be a stable model category, $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow Sp$ a functor with a left adjoint and R a subring of the rational numbers. Then G and its adjoint form a Quillen adjoint pair with respect to the R -local model structure if and only if the following three conditions hold:*

- (i) G takes acyclic fibrations to level acyclic fibrations of spectra,
- (ii) G takes fibrant objects to Ω -spectra with R -local homotopy groups and
- (iii) G takes fibrations between fibrant objects to level fibrations.

Proof. The ‘only if’ part holds since the level acyclic fibrations are R -local acyclic fibrations, the R -fibrant objects are the Ω -spectra with R -local homotopy groups (claim (a) above), and R -fibrations are in particular level fibrations. For the converse suppose that G satisfies conditions (i) to (iii). We use a criterion of Dugger [Du, A.2]: in order to show that G and its adjoint form a Quillen adjoint pair it suffices to show that G preserves acyclic fibrations and it preserves fibrations between fibrant objects. The R -local acyclic fibrations are precisely the level acyclic fibrations, so G preserves acyclic fibrations by assumption (i). We claim that every level fibration $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between Ω -spectra with R -local homotopy groups is an R -fibration. Given this, G preserves fibrations between fibrant objects by assumptions (ii) and (iii).

To prove the claim we choose a factorization $f = p \circ i$ with $i : X \rightarrow Z$ a cofibration and R -equivalence and with $p : Z \rightarrow Y$ an R -fibration. Since Y is R -fibrant, so is Z . Hence i is an R -equivalence between Ω -spectra with R -local homotopy groups, thus a level equivalence. Hence i is an acyclic cofibration in the strict model (or level) model structure for spectra of [BF78, 2.2], so that the level fibration f has the RLP for i . Hence f is a retract of the R -fibration p , and so it is itself an R -fibration.

5. A universal property of the model category of spectra

In this section we formulate a universal property which roughly says that the category of spectra is the ‘free stable model category on one object’. The following theorem associates to each cofibrant and fibrant object X of a stable model category \mathcal{C} a Quillen adjoint functor pair such that the left adjoint takes the sphere spectrum to X . Moreover, this Quillen pair is essentially uniquely determined by the object X . Theorem 5.3 gives conditions under which the adjoint pair forms a Quillen equivalence. We prove Theorem 5.1 in the final section 6.

Theorem 5.1. (Universal property of spectra) *Let \mathcal{C} be a stable model category and X a cofibrant and fibrant object of \mathcal{C} .*

- (1) *There exists a Quillen adjoint functor pair $X \wedge - : Sp \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\text{Hom}(X, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow Sp$ such that the left adjoint $X \wedge -$ takes the sphere spectrum, \mathbb{S} , to X .*
- (2) *If R is a subring of the rational numbers and the endomorphism group $[X, X]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ is an R -module, then any adjoint functor pair satisfying (1) is also a Quillen pair with respect to the R -local stable model structure for spectra.*
- (3) *If \mathcal{C} is a simplicial model category, then the adjoint functors $X \wedge -$ and $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ of (1) can be chosen as a simplicial Quillen adjoint functor pair.*
- (4) *Any two Quillen functor pairs satisfying (1) are related by a chain of natural transformations which are weak equivalences on cofibrant or fibrant objects respectively.*

Now we define the unit map and deduce the R -local form of our main uniqueness theorem.

Definition 5.2. Let X be a cofibrant and fibrant object of a stable model category \mathcal{C} . Choose a Quillen adjoint pair $X \wedge - : Sp \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\text{Hom}(X, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow Sp$ as in part (1) of Theorem 5.1. The *unit map* of X is the map of spectra

$$\mathbb{S} \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(X, X)$$

which is adjoint to the isomorphism $X \wedge \mathbb{S} \cong X$. By the uniqueness part (4) of Theorem 5.1, the spectrum $\text{Hom}(X, X)$ is independent of the choice of Quillen pair up to stable equivalence of spectra under \mathbb{S} .

Theorem 5.3. *Let R be a subring of the ring of rational numbers and let \mathcal{C} be a stable model category. Then the following four conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) *There is a chain of Quillen equivalences between \mathcal{C} and the R -local stable model category of spectra.*

- (2) *There exists a π_*^s -linear equivalence between the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} and the homotopy category of R -local spectra.*
- (3) *The homotopy category of \mathcal{C} has a small weak generator X for which $[X, X]_*^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ is freely generated as an $R \otimes \pi_*^s$ -module by the identity map of X .*
- (4) *The model category \mathcal{C} has a cofibrant-fibrant small weak generator X for which the groups $[X, X]_*^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ are R -modules and the unit map $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(X, X)$ induces an isomorphism of homotopy groups after tensoring with R .*

Furthermore, if X is a cofibrant and fibrant object of \mathcal{C} which satisfies conditions (3) or (4), then the functors $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and $X \wedge -$ of Theorem 5.1 (1) form a Quillen equivalence between \mathcal{C} and the R -local model category of spectra.

Remark 5.4. In [SS] we associate to every object of a stable model category an *endomorphism ring spectrum*. The spectrum $\text{Hom}(X, X)$ given by Theorem 5.1 (1) is stably equivalent to the underlying spectrum of the endomorphism ring spectrum. Moreover, the unit map as defined in 5.2 corresponds to the unit map of ring spectra. So condition (4) of the above theorem means that the endomorphism ring spectrum of X is stably equivalent, as a ring spectrum, to the R -local sphere ring spectrum. This expresses the equivalence of conditions (1) and (4) as a corollary of the more general classification result of [SS] for stable model categories with a small weak generator. The special case in this paper, however, has a more direct proof.

Proof of Theorem 5.3. Every Quillen equivalence between stable model categories induces an exact equivalence of triangulated homotopy categories. The derived functor of a left Quillen functor is also π_*^s -linear by Lemma 6.1, so condition (1) implies (2). Now assume (2) and let X be a cofibrant and fibrant object of $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ which in the homotopy category is isomorphic to the image of the localized sphere spectrum under some π_*^s -linear equivalence. With this choice, condition (3) holds.

Given condition (3), we may assume that X is cofibrant and fibrant and we choose a Quillen adjoint pair $X \wedge -$ and $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ as in part (1) of Theorem 5.1. Since the group $[X, X]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ is an R -module, the functors form a Quillen pair with respect to the R -local model structure for spectra by Theorem 5.1 (2). By Lemma 6.1 the map

$$X \wedge^L - : [\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}]_*^{\text{Ho}(Sp_R)} \longrightarrow [X, X]_*^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$$

induced by the left derived functor $X \wedge^L -$ and the identification $X \wedge^L \mathbb{S} \cong X$ is π_*^s -linear (note that the groups on the left hand side are taken in the R -local homotopy category, so that $[\mathbb{S}[n], \mathbb{S}]^{\text{Ho}(Sp_R)}$ is isomorphic to

$R \otimes \pi_n^s$). Source and target of this map are free $R \otimes \pi_*^s$ -modules, and the generator $\text{Id}_{\mathbb{S}}$ is taken to the generator Id_X . Hence the map $X \wedge^L -$ is an isomorphism. For a fixed integer n , the derived adjunction and the identification $X[n] \cong X \wedge^L \mathbb{S}[n]$ provide an isomorphism between $[X[n], X]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ and $[\mathbb{S}[n], \text{RHom}(X, X)]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}p_R)}$ under which $X \wedge^L -$ corresponds to $[\mathbb{S}[n], \mathbb{S}]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}p_R)} \rightarrow [\mathbb{S}[n], \text{RHom}(X, X)]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}p_R)}$ given by composition with the unit map. For every spectrum A the group $[\mathbb{S}[n], A]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}p_R)}$ is naturally isomorphic to $R \otimes \pi_n A$, so this shows that the unit map induces an isomorphism of homotopy groups after tensoring with R , and condition (4) holds.

To conclude the proof we assume condition (4) and show that the Quillen functor pair $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and $X \wedge -$ of Theorem 5.1 (1) is a Quillen equivalence. Since the group $[X, X]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ is an R -module, the functors form a Quillen pair with respect to the R -local model structure for spectra by Theorem 5.1 (2). So we show that the adjoint total derived functors $\text{RHom}(X, -) : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}p_R)$ and $X \wedge^L - : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}p_R) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ are inverse equivalences of homotopy categories. Note that the right derived functor $\text{RHom}(X, -)$ is taken with respect to the R -local model structure on spectra.

For a fixed integer n , the derived adjunction and the identification $X \wedge^L \mathbb{S}[n] \cong X[n]$ provide a natural isomorphism

$$(*) \quad \pi_n \text{RHom}(X, Y) \cong [\mathbb{S}[n], \text{RHom}(X, Y)]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}p_R)} \cong [X[n], Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})} .$$

So the functor $\text{RHom}(X, -)$ reflects isomorphisms because X is a weak generator. Hence it suffices to show that for every spectrum A the unit of the adjunction of derived functors $A \rightarrow \text{RHom}(X, X \wedge^L A)$ is an isomorphism in the stable homotopy category. Basically, the target of this natural transformation is an exact functor which commutes with infinite coproducts, i.e., a homology functor. Since the natural transformation is an isomorphism for the localized sphere, it is an isomorphism everywhere.

In more detail, consider the full subcategory \mathcal{T} of the R -local stable homotopy category with objects those spectra A for which $A \rightarrow \text{RHom}(X, X \wedge^L A)$ is an isomorphism. Condition (4) says that the unit map $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(X, X)$ is an R -local equivalence, so \mathcal{T} contains the (localized) sphere spectrum. Since the composite functor $\text{RHom}(X, X \wedge^L -)$ commutes with (de-)suspension and preserves distinguished triangles, \mathcal{T} is a triangulated subcategory of the homotopy category of spectra. As a left adjoint the functor $X \wedge^L -$ preserves coproducts. By formula (*) above and since X is small, the natural map $\coprod_I \text{RHom}(X, A_i) \rightarrow \text{RHom}(X, \coprod_I A_i)$ is a π_* -isomorphism of spectra for any family of objects A_i in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$. Hence the functor $\text{RHom}(X, -)$ also preserves coproducts. So \mathcal{T} is a triangulated subcategory of the homotopy category of spectra which is also closed under

coproducts and contains the localized sphere spectrum. Thus, \mathcal{T} is the whole R -local stable homotopy category, and this finishes the proof. \square

6. Construction of homomorphism spectra

In this last section we show that the derived functor of a left Quillen functor is π_*^s -linear, and we prove Theorem 5.1.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be the left adjoint of a Quillen adjoint pair between stable model categories. Then the total left derived functor $LF : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})$ is π_*^s -exact with respect to the natural isomorphism $\tau : LF(X) \wedge^L S^1 \rightarrow LF(X \wedge^L S^1)$ of [Ho99, 5.6.2].*

Proof. To simplify notation we abbreviate the derived functor LF to L and drop the superscript L over the smash product on the homotopy category level. By [Ho99, 5.7.3], the left derived functor L is compatible with the action of the homotopy category of pointed simplicial sets – Hovey summarizes this compatibility under the name of ‘ $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}_*)$ -module functor’ [Ho99, 4.1.7]. The isomorphism $\tau : L(X) \wedge S^1 \rightarrow L(X \wedge S^1)$ is the special case $K = S^1$ of a natural isomorphism

$$\tau_{X,K} : L(X) \wedge K \longrightarrow L(X \wedge K)$$

for a pointed simplicial set K which is constructed in the proof of [Ho99, 5.6.2] (or rather its pointed analog in [Ho99, 5.7.3]). It is important for us that the isomorphism τ is associative (this is part of being a ‘ $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{S}_*)$ -module functor’), i.e., that the composite

$$L(A) \wedge K \wedge M \xrightarrow{\tau_{A,K} \wedge 1_M} L(A \wedge K) \wedge M \xrightarrow{\tau_{A \wedge K, M}} L(A \wedge K \wedge M)$$

is equal to $\tau_{A,K \wedge M}$ (as before we suppress the implicit use of associativity isomorphisms such as $(A \wedge K) \wedge M \cong A \wedge (K \wedge M)$). In particular the map $\tau_{X,S^n} : L(X) \wedge S^n \rightarrow L(X \wedge S^n)$ is equal to the n -fold iterate of instances of τ_{-,S^1} .

Now let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism in the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} and let $\alpha : S^{n+k} \rightarrow S^k$ represent a stable homotopy element. We have to show that $\alpha \cdot L(f) = L(\alpha \cdot f) \circ \tau_{X,S^n}$ in the group $[L(X) \wedge S^n, L(Y)]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})}$. By the definition of $\alpha \cdot L(f)$ this means proving

$$(1) \quad L(f) \wedge \alpha = (L(\alpha \cdot f) \circ \tau_{X,S^n}) \wedge 1_{S^k}$$

in the group $[L(X) \wedge S^{n+k}, L(Y) \wedge S^k]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})}$. Since $\tau_{Y,S^k} : L(Y) \wedge S^k \rightarrow L(Y \wedge S^k)$ is an isomorphism we may equivalently show equation (1) after

composition with τ_{Y,S^k} . We note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \tau_{Y,S^k} \circ (L(f) \wedge \alpha) = L(f \wedge \alpha) \circ \tau_{X,S^{n+k}} \\
 (3) \quad & = L((\alpha \cdot f) \wedge 1_{S^k}) \circ \tau_{X \wedge S^n, S^k} \circ (\tau_{X,S^n} \wedge 1_{S^k}) \\
 (4) \quad & = \tau_{Y,S^k} \circ (L(\alpha \cdot f) \wedge 1_{S^k}) \circ (\tau_{X,S^n} \wedge 1_{S^k}) \\
 & = \tau_{Y,S^k} \circ ((L(\alpha \cdot f) \circ \tau_{X,S^n}) \wedge 1_{S^k}),
 \end{aligned}$$

which is what we had to show. Equations (2) and (4) use the naturality of τ . Equation (3) uses the defining property of the morphism $\alpha \cdot f$ and the associativity of τ . □

Now we prove Theorem 5.1. We start with

Proof of Theorem 5.1 (2). By assumption the group $[X, X]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ is a module over a subring R of the ring of rational numbers. Since $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ is a right Quillen functor, it satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.2 for \mathbb{Z} . For fibrant Y , the n -th homotopy group of the Ω -spectrum $\text{Hom}(X, Y)$ is isomorphic to the group $[\mathbb{S}[n], \text{RHom}(X, Y)]^{\text{Ho}(Sp)}$. By the derived adjunction this group is isomorphic to the group $[X \wedge^L \mathbb{S}[n], Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})} \cong [X[n], Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$, which is a module over the R -local endomorphism ring $[X, X]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$. Hence the homotopy groups of the Ω -spectrum $\text{Hom}(X, Y)$ are R -local. Thus $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.2 for R and it is a right Quillen functor for the R -local model structure. □

Now we construct the adjoint functor pair $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and $X \wedge -$ in the case of a *simplicial* stable model category. This proves part (3) of Theorem 5.1 and also serves as a warm-up for the general construction which is very similar in spirit, but involves more technicalities.

Construction 6.2. Let \mathcal{C} be a *simplicial* stable model category and X a cofibrant and fibrant object of \mathcal{C} . We choose cofibrant and fibrant models $\omega^n X$ of the desuspensions of X as follows. We set $\omega^0 X = X$ and inductively choose acyclic fibrations $\varphi_n : \omega^n X \rightarrow \Omega(\omega^{n-1} X)$ with $\omega^n X$ cofibrant. We then define the functor $\text{Hom}(X, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow Sp$ by setting

$$\text{Hom}(X, Y)_n = \text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\omega^n X, Y)$$

where ‘ $\text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}$ ’ denotes the simplicial mapping space. The spectrum structure maps are adjoint to the map

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\omega^{n-1} X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\widetilde{\varphi}_n, Y)} \text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\omega^n X \wedge S^1, Y) \\
 & \cong \Omega \text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\omega^n X, Y)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\widetilde{\varphi}_n$ is the adjoint of φ_n .

The functor $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ has a left adjoint $X \wedge - : \mathcal{S}p \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ defined as the coequalizer

$$(*) \quad \bigvee_n \omega^n X \wedge S^1 \wedge A_{n-1} \rightrightarrows \bigvee_n \omega^n X \wedge A_n \longrightarrow X \wedge A .$$

The two maps in the coequalizer are induced by the structure maps of the spectrum A and the maps $\tilde{\varphi}_n : \omega^n X \wedge S^1 \rightarrow \omega^{n-1} X$ respectively. The various adjunctions provide bijections of morphism sets

$$\mathcal{C}(X \wedge \mathbb{S}, W) \cong \mathcal{S}p(\mathbb{S}, \text{Hom}(X, W)) \cong \mathcal{S}_*(S^0, \text{Hom}(X, W)_0) \cong \mathcal{C}(X, W)$$

natural in the \mathcal{C} -object W . Hence the map $X \wedge \mathbb{S} \rightarrow X$ corresponding to the identity of X in the case $W = X$ is an isomorphism; this shows that the left adjoint takes the sphere spectrum to X .

Since $\omega^n X$ is cofibrant the functor $\text{map}_{\mathcal{C}}(\omega^n X, -)$ takes fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) in \mathcal{C} to fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) of simplicial sets. So the functor $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ takes fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) in \mathcal{C} to level fibrations (resp. level acyclic fibrations) of spectra. Since \mathcal{C} is stable, $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ is a weak equivalence between cofibrant objects, so for fibrant Y the spectrum $\text{Hom}(X, Y)$ is an Ω -spectrum. Hence $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.2 for $R = \mathbb{Z}$, and so $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and $X \wedge -$ form a Quillen adjoint pair. Since the functor $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ is defined with the use of the simplicial mapping space of \mathcal{C} , it comes with a natural, coherent isomorphism $\text{Hom}(X, Y^K) \cong \text{Hom}(X, Y)^K$ for a simplicial set K . So $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and its adjoint $X \wedge -$ form a *simplicial* Quillen functor pair which proves part (3) of Theorem 5.1.

It remains to construct homomorphism spectra as in part (1) of Theorem 5.1 for a general stable model category, and prove the uniqueness part (4) of Theorem 5.1. Readers who only work with simplicial model categories and have no need for the uniqueness statement may safely ignore the rest of this paper.

To compensate for the lack of simplicial mapping spaces, we work with *cosimplicial frames*. The theory of ‘framings’ of model categories goes back to Dwyer and Kan, who used the terminology *(co-)simplicial resolutions* [DK80, 4.3]; we mainly refer to Chapter 5 of Hovey’s book [Ho99] for the material about cosimplicial objects that we need. If K is a pointed simplicial set and A a cosimplicial object of \mathcal{C} , then we denote by $A \wedge K$ the coend [ML71, IX.6]

$$A \wedge K = \int^{n \in \Delta} A^n \wedge K_n ,$$

which is an object of \mathcal{C} . Here $A^n \wedge K_n$ denotes the coproduct of copies of A^n indexed by the set K_n , modulo the copy of A^n indexed by the basepoint

of K_n . Note that $A \wedge \Delta[m]_+$ is naturally isomorphic to the object of m -cosimplices of A ; the object $A \wedge \partial\Delta[m]_+$ is also called the m -th *latching object* of A . A cosimplicial map $A \rightarrow B$ is a *Reedy cofibration* if for all $m \geq 0$ the map

$$A \wedge \Delta[m]_+ \cup_{A \wedge \partial\Delta[m]_+} B \wedge \partial\Delta[m]_+ \longrightarrow B \wedge \Delta[m]_+$$

is a cofibration in \mathcal{C} . Cosimplicial objects in any pointed model category admit the *Reedy model structure* in which the weak equivalences are the cosimplicial maps which are levelwise weak equivalences and the cofibrations are the Reedy cofibrations. The Reedy fibrations are defined by the right lifting property for Reedy acyclic cofibrations or equivalently with the use of *matching objects*; see [Ho99, 5.2.5] for details on the Reedy model structure. If A is a cosimplicial object and Y is an object of \mathcal{C} , then there is a simplicial set $\mathcal{C}(A, Y)$ of \mathcal{C} -morphisms defined by $\mathcal{C}(A, Y)_n = \mathcal{C}(A^n, Y)$. There is an adjunction bijection of pointed sets $\mathcal{C}(A \wedge K, Y) \cong \mathcal{S}_*(K, \mathcal{C}(A, Y))$. If A is a cosimplicial object, then the *suspension* of A is the cosimplicial object ΣA defined by

$$(\Sigma A)^m = A \wedge (S^1 \wedge \Delta[m]_+).$$

Note that ΣA and $A \wedge S^1$ have different meanings: $A \wedge S^1$ is (naturally isomorphic to) the object of 0-cosimplices of ΣA . There is a *loop* functor Ω for cosimplicial objects which is right adjoint to Σ ; we do not use the precise form of ΩY here. For a cosimplicial object A and an object Y of \mathcal{C} there is an adjunction isomorphism

$$\mathcal{C}(\Sigma A, Y) \cong \Omega \mathcal{C}(A, Y).$$

A cosimplicial object in \mathcal{C} is *homotopically constant* if each cosimplicial structure map is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} . A *cosimplicial frame* (compare [Ho99, 5.2.7]) is a Reedy cofibrant and homotopically constant cosimplicial object. The following lemma collects from [Ho99, Ch. 5] those properties of cosimplicial frames which are relevant to our discussion.

Lemma 6.3. *Let \mathcal{C} be a pointed model category.*

- (a) *The suspension functor for cosimplicial objects preserves Reedy cofibrations, Reedy acyclic cofibrations and level equivalences between Reedy cofibrant objects.*
- (b) *If A is a cosimplicial frame, then so is ΣA .*
- (c) *If A is a cosimplicial frame, then the functor $\mathcal{C}(A, -)$ takes fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) in \mathcal{C} to fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) of simplicial sets.*
- (d) *If Y is a fibrant object of \mathcal{C} , then the functor $\mathcal{C}(-, Y)$ takes level equivalences between Reedy cofibrant cosimplicial objects to weak equivalences of simplicial sets.*

Proof. (a) For a cosimplicial map $f : A \rightarrow B$ the map in \mathcal{C}

$$(\Sigma A) \wedge \Delta[m]_+ \cup_{(\Sigma A) \wedge \partial \Delta[m]_+} (\Sigma B) \wedge \partial \Delta[m]_+ \longrightarrow (\Sigma B) \wedge \Delta[m]_+$$

is isomorphic to the pushout product $f \square i$ [Ho99, 4.2.1] of f with the inclusion i of $S^1 \wedge \partial \Delta[m]_+$ into $S^1 \wedge \Delta[m]_+$. So if f is a Reedy cofibration, then $f \square i$ is a cofibration in \mathcal{C} by [Ho99, 5.7.1]; hence $\Sigma A \rightarrow \Sigma B$ is a Reedy cofibration. In cosimplicial level m , the map Σf is given by the map $f \wedge (S^1 \wedge \Delta[m]_+)$. If f is a Reedy acyclic cofibration, then $f \wedge (S^1 \wedge \Delta[m]_+)$ is an acyclic cofibration in \mathcal{C} by [Ho99, 5.7.1]; hence Σf is also a level equivalence. Suspension then preserves level equivalences between Reedy cofibrant objects by Ken Brown’s lemma [Ho99, 1.1.12].

(b) If A is a cosimplicial frame, then ΣA is again Reedy cofibrant by part (a). A simplicial face map $d_i : \Delta[m - 1] \rightarrow \Delta[m]$ induces an acyclic cofibration

$$\begin{aligned} d_i^* : (\Sigma A)^{m-1} = A \wedge (S^1 \wedge \Delta[m - 1]_+) &\longrightarrow A \wedge (S^1 \wedge \Delta[m]_+) \\ &= (\Sigma A)^m \end{aligned}$$

by [Ho99, 5.7.2], so ΣA is also homotopically constant.

(c) This is the pointed variant of [Ho99, 5.4.4 (1)].

(d) If $A \rightarrow B$ is a Reedy acyclic cofibration, then for every cofibration of pointed simplicial sets $K \rightarrow L$ the map $A \wedge L_{A \wedge K} B \wedge K \rightarrow B \wedge L$ is an acyclic cofibration in \mathcal{C} by [Ho99, 5.7.1]. By adjointness the induced map $\mathcal{C}(B, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(A, Y)$ is an acyclic fibration of simplicial sets. By Ken Brown’s Lemma [Ho99, 1.1.12], the functor $\mathcal{C}(-, Y)$ thus takes level equivalences between Reedy cofibrant objects to weak equivalences of simplicial sets. □

The following lemma provides cosimplicial analogues of the desuspensions $\omega^n X$ of Construction 6.2.

Lemma 6.4. *Let Y be a cosimplicial object in a stable model category \mathcal{C} which is Reedy fibrant and homotopically constant. Then there exists a cosimplicial frame X and a level equivalence $\Sigma X \rightarrow Y$ whose adjoint $X \rightarrow \Omega Y$ is a Reedy fibration which has the right lifting property for the map $*$ $\rightarrow A$ for any cosimplicial frame A .*

Proof. Since \mathcal{C} is stable there exists a cofibrant object X^0 of \mathcal{C} such that the suspension of X^0 in the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} is isomorphic to the object Y^0 of 0-cosimplices. By [DK80, 4.5] or [Ho99, 5.2.8] there exists a cosimplicial frame \bar{X} with $\bar{X}^0 = X^0$. Since \bar{X} is Reedy cofibrant, the map $d^0 \amalg d^1 : \bar{X}^0 \amalg \bar{X}^0 \rightarrow \bar{X}^1$ is a cofibration between cofibrant objects in \mathcal{C} ; since \bar{X} is also homotopically constant, these maps express \bar{X}^1 as a cylinder object [Q67, I 1.5 Def. 4] for X^0 . The 0-cosimplices of $\Sigma \bar{X}$ are

given by the quotient of the map $d^0 \amalg d^1$, hence $(\Sigma \bar{X})^0$ is a model for the suspension of X^0 in the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} . Since $(\Sigma \bar{X})^0$ is cofibrant and Y^0 is fibrant, the isomorphism between them in the homotopy category can be realized by a weak equivalence $j^0 : (\Sigma \bar{X})^0 \xrightarrow{\sim} Y^0$ in \mathcal{C} . Since Y is Reedy fibrant and homotopically constant, the map $Y \rightarrow cY^0$ is a Reedy acyclic fibration, where cY^0 denotes the constant cosimplicial object. Since $\Sigma \bar{X}$ is Reedy cofibrant, the composite map

$$\Sigma \bar{X} \longrightarrow c(\Sigma \bar{X})^0 \xrightarrow{c j^0} cY^0$$

can be lifted to a map $j : \Sigma \bar{X} \rightarrow Y$. The lift j is a level equivalence since j^0 is an equivalence in \mathcal{C} and both $\Sigma \bar{X}$ (by 6.3 (b)) and Y are homotopically constant. The adjoint $\bar{X} \rightarrow \Omega Y$ of j might not be a Reedy fibration, but we can arrange for this by factoring it as a Reedy acyclic cofibration $\bar{X} \rightarrow X$ followed by a Reedy fibration $\psi : X \rightarrow \Omega Y$, and replacing j by the adjoint $\hat{\psi} : \Sigma X \rightarrow Y$ of the map ψ ; by Lemma 6.3 (a) the map $\Sigma \bar{X} \rightarrow \Sigma X$ is a level equivalence, hence so is $\hat{\psi}$.

Now suppose A is a cosimplicial frame and $g : A \rightarrow \Omega Y$ is a cosimplicial map with adjoint $\hat{g} : \Sigma A \rightarrow Y$. We want to construct a lifting, i.e., a map $A \rightarrow X$ whose composite with $\psi : X \rightarrow \Omega Y$ is g . We choose a cylinder object for A , i.e., a factorization $A \vee A \rightarrow A \times I \rightarrow A$ of the fold map as a Reedy cofibration followed by a level equivalence. The suspension functor preserves Reedy cofibrations and level equivalences between Reedy cofibrant objects by Lemma 6.3 (a), so the suspended sequence $\Sigma A \vee \Sigma A \rightarrow \Sigma(A \times I) \rightarrow \Sigma A$ yields a cylinder object for ΣA . In particular the 0-th level of $\Sigma(A \times I)$ is a cylinder object for $(\Sigma A)^0 = A \wedge S^1$ in \mathcal{C} .

By [Ho99, 6.1.1] the suspension map $\Sigma : [A^0, X^0] \rightarrow [A^0 \wedge^L S^1, X^0 \wedge^L S^1]$ in the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} can be constructed as follows. Given a \mathcal{C} -morphism $f^0 : A^0 \rightarrow X^0$, one chooses an extension $f : A \rightarrow X$ to a cosimplicial map between cosimplicial frames. The map $f \wedge S^1 : A \wedge S^1 \rightarrow X \wedge S^1$ then represents the class $\Sigma[f^0] \in [A^0 \wedge^L S^1, X^0 \wedge^L S^1]$. Composition with the 0-th level $\hat{\psi}^0 : X \wedge S^1 \rightarrow Y^0$ of the level equivalence $\hat{\psi} : \Sigma X \rightarrow Y$ is a bijection from $[A^0 \wedge^L S^1, X^0 \wedge^L S^1]$ to $[A^0 \wedge^L S^1, Y^0]$. Since \mathcal{C} is stable, the suspension map is bijective, which means that there exists a cosimplicial map $f : A \rightarrow X$ such that the maps $\hat{\psi}^0 \circ (f \wedge S^1)$ and \hat{g}^0 represent the same element in $[A \wedge S^1, Y^0]$.

The map f need not be a lift of the original map g , but we can find a lift in the homotopy class of f as follows. Since $A \wedge S^1$ is cofibrant and Y^0 is fibrant, there exists a homotopy $H_1 : (\Sigma(A \times I))^0 \rightarrow Y^0$ from $\hat{\psi}^0 \circ (f \wedge S^1)$ to \hat{g}^0 . Evaluation at cosimplicial level zero is left adjoint to the constant functor, so the homotopy H_1 is adjoint to a homotopy $\hat{H}_1 : \Sigma(A \times I) \rightarrow cY^0$ of cosimplicial objects. Since Y is Reedy fibrant and homotopically constant,

the map $Y \rightarrow cY^0$ is a Reedy acyclic fibration. So there exists a lifting $H_2 : \Sigma(A \times I) \rightarrow Y$ in the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma A \vee \Sigma A & \xrightarrow{\hat{\psi} \circ (\Sigma f) \vee \hat{g}} & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \sim \\ \Sigma(A \times I) & \xrightarrow{\hat{H}_1} & cY^0 \end{array}$$

which is a homotopy from $\hat{\psi} \circ (\Sigma f)$ to \hat{g} . Taking adjoints gives a map $\hat{H}_2 : A \times I \rightarrow \Omega Y$ which is a homotopy from $\psi \circ f$ to g . Since $X \rightarrow \Omega Y$ is a Reedy fibration and the front inclusion $i_0 : A \rightarrow A \times I$ is a Reedy acyclic cofibration, we can choose a lifting $H_3 : A \times I \rightarrow X$ in the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ \downarrow i_0 & & \downarrow \psi \\ A \times I & \xrightarrow{\hat{H}_2} & \Omega Y \end{array}$$

The end of the homotopy H_3 , i.e., the composite map $H_3 \circ i_1 : A \rightarrow X$, is then a lift of the original map $g : A \rightarrow \Omega Y$ since $\hat{H}_2 \circ i_1 = g$. \square

Construction 6.5. Let \mathcal{C} be a stable model category and X a cofibrant and fibrant object of \mathcal{C} . We define Reedy fibrant cosimplicial frames $\omega^n X$ as follows. As in [Ho99, 5.2.8] we can choose a cosimplicial frame $\omega^0 X$ with $(\omega^0 X)^0 = X$ and a Reedy acyclic fibration $\varphi_0 : \omega^0 X \rightarrow cX$ which is the identity in dimension zero. Then $\omega^0 X$ is Reedy fibrant since X is fibrant in \mathcal{C} . By Lemma 6.4 we can inductively choose cosimplicial frames $\omega^n X$ and level equivalences $\hat{\varphi}_n : \Sigma(\omega^n X) \rightarrow \omega^{n-1} X$ whose adjoints $\varphi_n : \omega^n X \rightarrow \Omega(\omega^{n-1} X)$ are Reedy fibrations with the right lifting property for cosimplicial frames. By Lemma 6.3 (a), Σ preserves Reedy acyclic cofibrations, so Ω preserves Reedy fibrations. Hence $\Omega(\omega^{n-1} X)$ and thus $\omega^n X$ are Reedy fibrant. We then define the functor $\text{Hom}(X, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ by setting

$$\text{Hom}(X, Y)_n = \mathcal{C}(\omega^n X, Y) .$$

The spectrum structure maps are adjoint to the map

$$\mathcal{C}(\omega^{n-1} X, Y) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{C}(\hat{\varphi}_n, Y)} \mathcal{C}(\Sigma(\omega^n X), Y) \cong \Omega \mathcal{C}(\omega^n X, Y) .$$

The left adjoint $X \wedge - : \mathcal{S}p \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ of $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ is defined by the same coequalizer diagram (*) as in Construction 6.2, except that an expression

like $\omega^n X \wedge A_n$ now refers to the coend of a cosimplicial object with a simplicial set. Also the isomorphism between $X \wedge \mathbb{S}$ and X is obtained by the same representability argument as in 6.2.

Since $\omega^n X$ is a cosimplicial frame, the functor $\mathcal{C}(\omega^n X, -)$ takes fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) in \mathcal{C} to fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) of simplicial sets by Lemma 6.3 (c). So the functor $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ takes fibrations (resp. acyclic fibrations) in \mathcal{C} to level fibrations (resp. level acyclic fibrations) of spectra. Since $\hat{\varphi}_n$ is a level equivalence between cosimplicial frames, Lemma 6.3 (d) shows that the map $\mathcal{C}(\hat{\varphi}_n, Y)$ is a weak equivalence for fibrant Y ; thus the spectrum $\text{Hom}(X, Y)$ is an Ω -spectrum for fibrant Y . So $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and its adjoint form a Quillen pair by Lemma 4.2 for $R = \mathbb{Z}$. This proves part (1) of Theorem 5.1.

Proof of Theorem 5.1 (4). Let $H : \mathcal{S}p \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be any left Quillen functor with an isomorphism $H(\mathbb{S}) \cong X$, and let $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p$ be a right adjoint. We construct natural transformations $\Psi : \text{Hom}(X, -) \rightarrow G$ and $\Phi : H \rightarrow (X \wedge -)$ where $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and $X \wedge -$ are the Quillen pair which were constructed in 6.5. Furthermore, Ψ will be a stable equivalence of spectra for fibrant objects of \mathcal{C} and Φ will be a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} for every cofibrant spectrum. So any two Quillen pairs as in Theorem 5.1 (1) can be related in this way through the pair $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ and $X \wedge -$.

We denote by $F_n \Delta$ the cosimplicial spectrum given by $(F_n \Delta)^m = F_n \Delta[m]_+$ and we denote by H^\bullet the functor between cosimplicial objects obtained by applying the left Quillen functor H levelwise. The functor H^\bullet is then a left Quillen functor with respect to the Reedy model structures on cosimplicial spectra and cosimplicial objects of \mathcal{C} . We inductively choose compatible maps $\psi_n : H^\bullet(F_n \Delta) \rightarrow \omega^n X$ of cosimplicial objects as follows. Since $F_n \Delta$ is a cosimplicial frame, $H^\bullet(F_n \Delta)$ is a cosimplicial frame in \mathcal{C} . The map $\varphi_0 : \omega^0 X \rightarrow cX$ is a Reedy acyclic fibration, so the composite map

$$H^\bullet(F_0 \Delta) \longrightarrow cH(F_0 S^0) \xrightarrow{\cong} cX$$

admits a lift $\psi_0 : H^\bullet(F_0 \Delta) \rightarrow \omega^0 X$ which is a level equivalence between cosimplicial frames. The map $\varphi_n : \omega^n X \rightarrow \Omega(\omega^{n-1} X)$ has the right lifting property for cosimplicial frames, so we can inductively choose a lift $\psi_n : H^\bullet(F_n \Delta) \rightarrow \omega^n X$ of the composite map

$$H^\bullet(F_n \Delta) \longrightarrow \Omega H^\bullet(F_{n-1} \Delta) \xrightarrow{\Omega(\psi_{n-1})} \Omega(\omega^{n-1} X).$$

We show by induction that ψ_n is a level equivalence. The map $\psi_n \wedge S^1$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} since the other three maps in the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H(F_n S^1) \cong H^\bullet(F_n \Delta) \wedge S^1 & \xrightarrow{\psi_n \wedge S^1} & \omega^n X \wedge S^1 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_n^0 \\
 H(F_{n-1} S^0) \cong H^\bullet(F_{n-1} \Delta)^0 & \xrightarrow{\psi_{n-1}^0} & (\omega^{n-1} X)^0
 \end{array}$$

are. The map $\psi_n \wedge S^1$ is a model for the suspension of $(\psi_n)^0$. Since \mathcal{C} is stable and $(\psi_n)^0$ is a map between cofibrant objects, $(\psi_n)^0$ is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} . Since $H^\bullet(F_n \Delta)$ and $\omega^n X$ are homotopically constant, the map $\psi_n : H^\bullet(F_n \Delta) \rightarrow \omega^n X$ is a level equivalence.

The adjunction provides a natural isomorphism of simplicial sets $G(Y)_n \cong \mathcal{C}(H^\bullet(F_n \Delta), Y)$ for every $n \geq 0$, and we get a natural transformation

$$\Psi_n : \text{Hom}(X, Y)_n = \mathcal{C}(\omega^n X, Y) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{C}(\psi_n, Y)} \mathcal{C}(H^\bullet(F_n \Delta), Y) \cong G(Y)_n .$$

By the way the maps ψ_n were chosen, the maps Ψ_n together constitute a map of spectra $\Psi_Y : \text{Hom}(X, Y) \rightarrow G(Y)$, natural in the \mathcal{C} -object Y . For fibrant objects Y , Ψ_Y is a level equivalence, hence a stable equivalence, of spectra by Lemma 6.3 (d) since ψ_n is a level equivalence between cosimplicial frames.

Now let A be a spectrum. If we compose the adjoint $H(\text{Hom}(X, X \wedge A)) \rightarrow X \wedge A$ of the map $\Psi_{X \wedge A} : \text{Hom}(X, X \wedge A) \rightarrow G(X \wedge A)$ with $H(A) \rightarrow H(\text{Hom}(X, X \wedge A))$ coming from the adjunction unit, we obtain a natural transformation $\Phi_A : H(A) \rightarrow X \wedge A$ between the left Quillen functors. The transformation Φ induces a natural transformation $L\Phi : LH \rightarrow X \wedge^L -$ between the total left derived functors. For any Y in $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ the map $(L\Phi_A)^* : [X \wedge^L A, Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})} \rightarrow [LH(A), Y]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{C})}$ is isomorphic to the bijection $(R\Psi_Y)_* : [A, \text{RHom}(X, Y)]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})} \rightarrow [A, \text{RG}(Y)]^{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{D})}$. Hence $L\Phi_A$ is an isomorphism in the homotopy category of \mathcal{C} and so the map Φ_A is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{C} for every cofibrant spectrum A . □

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