Oberwolfach: Rational Homotopy Theory in Mathematics and Physics

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Chen's Iterated Integrals and higher Hochschild chain complex

K. T. Chen's theory of iterated integrals is a geometric way to obtain information about the rational homotopy type of manifolds and simplicial sets. In particular, this point of view is well-suited to the study of spaces of loops, see [Che73] or [Mer04]. This talk is concerned with a generalization to the higher Hochschild chain complex (introduced in [Pir00]) as it appears in Section 2 of [GTZ10].

- [Che73] Kuo-tsai Chen, Iterated integrals of differential forms and loop space homology, Ann. of Math. (2) 97 (1973), 217–246. MR 0380859 (52 #1756)
- [Mer98] Sergei Merkulov, Formality of canonical symplectic complexes and Frobenius manifolds, Internat. Math. Res. Notices 14 (1998), 727–733. MR MR1637093 (99j:58078)
- [Mer04] _____, De Rham model for string topology, Int. Math. Res. Not. (2004), no. 55, 2955–2981. MR 2099178 (2005g:57055)
- [Pir00] Teimuraz Pirashvili, Hodge decomposition for higher order Hochschild homology, Ann. Sci. École Norm. Sup. (4) 33 (2000), no. 2, 151–179. MR 1755114 (2001e:19006)
- [GTZ10] Grégor Ginot, Thomas Tradler, and Mahmoud Zeinalian, A Chen model for mapping spaces and the surface product, Ann. Scient. c. Norm. Sup. 43 (2010), no. 5, 811–881.

GHEGI-BG-> LRG-> LRG-> 1*(LRG)

BG is the charifying space of G-bundles. What's

LBGZ

Fron Chen's 1977 Paper:

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2.3. A theorem on loop space cohomology. Recall that k is the field of real (or complex) numbers.

THEOREM 2.3.1. Let M be a topological differentiable space with a base point x_0 and having the following properties:

- (a) The underlying topological space $_TM$ is simply connected with homology of finite type.
- (b) The inclusion $\Delta(M)_{x_0} \subset \Delta(TM)$ induces an isomorphism $H(\Delta(M)_{x_0}) \approx H_*(TM)$.

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If A is a differential graded subalgebra of $\Delta(M)$ such that $H(A) \approx H^*(_TM;k)$ via integration over $\Delta(M)_{x_0}$, then there is an isomorphism

$$(2.3.1) H(A'_{x_0}) \approx H^*(\Omega_T M; k).$$

Question What in the non-simply connected case?