

# TRIAGE

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Main theme of yesterday: TFT is an organizing principle for algebra/category theory. It starts as an invariant of  $n$ -manifolds.

Cobordism hypothesis allows one to reconstruct a TFT from what it assigns to a point. It says that if you start with a “finite enough” (fully dualizable) object, it uniquely determines an extended  $n$ -dimensional TFT.

Since we will be dealing with low-dimensional manifolds  $M$ , we think of  $Z_A(M)$  as an invariant of  $A$ .

Examples of TFTs:

- 1d:  $V$  finite-dimensional vector space.  $Z_V(S^1)$  is given by

$$1 \xrightarrow{coev} V \otimes V^* \xrightarrow{ev} 1.$$

This gives  $Z_V(S^1) = \dim V$ .

- 2d:  $\text{Alg} \subset \text{Cat}$ . In this case we get the diagram

$$1 \xrightarrow{A} A \otimes A^{op} \xrightarrow{A} 1.$$

Then

$$Z_A(S^1) = A \otimes_{A \otimes A^{op}} A = A/[A, A].$$

For a category we define the Hochschild homology to be what the TFT assigns to  $S^1$ . The diagram in this case is

$$\text{Vect} \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{C}) \cong \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{C}^{op} \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \text{Vect}.$$

If  $\mathcal{C} = D^b(X)$  for  $X$  smooth projective, then we get the B-model.  $Z_{\mathcal{C}}(S^1) = HH_{\bullet}(X)$ .

Hochschild homology is the universal recipient for the trace. Moreover, for any module  $M$

$$\text{End}_A(M) \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} HH_{\bullet}(A)$$

and  $\text{tr}(\text{id})$  is the character of  $M$ .

For example, if  $\mathcal{C} = \text{Rep } G$  we get  $HH_{\bullet}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathbf{C}[G/G]$

From the cobordism hypothesis we get an extra  $S^1$ -action on  $HH_{\bullet}(A)$ . Explicitly it is given by Connes  $B$  operator.

**Theorem** (HKR, Quillen).  $HH_{\bullet}(A) \cong \text{Sym } T_A^*[1]$ .

Consider the  $\sigma$ -model TFT. It studies maps into target  $X$ . Then  $Z_X(M)$  is the linearization of  $\text{Map}(M, X)$ .

If  $A$  is a commutative algebra, let  $X = \text{Spec } A$ . Then

$$Z_A(S^1) = \text{Map}(S^1, X) = \mathcal{L}X.$$

In 3d case we study monoidal categories. Alternatively, we look at 2-categories. We think of monoidal categories as algebra objects in  $(\infty, 1)$ -category of categories.

We also have the center

$$HH^\bullet(A) = Z(A) = \text{Hom}_{A \otimes A^{op}}(A, A) = \text{End}(\text{id}_{A\text{-mod}}).$$

For a category  $\mathcal{C}$  we can similarly define

$$Z(\mathcal{C}) = \text{End}(\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}).$$

For a monoidal category we have the Drinfeld center

$$Z(\mathcal{C}, \otimes) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\text{-}\mathcal{C}^\vee}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}) = \text{End}(\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}\text{-mod}}).$$

In TFTs these come from  $Z_A(S_0^1)$ .

If we consider  $SO(2)$  fixed points, we get  $HH_\bullet \cong HH^\bullet$ .