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HOMOTOPY EXCISION AND CELLULARITY

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ABSTRACT. — Consider a push-out diagram of spaces $C \leftarrow A \rightarrow B$, construct the homotopy push-out, and then the homotopy pull-back of the diagram one gets by forgetting the initial object A . We compare the difference between A and this homotopy pull-back. This difference is measured in terms of the homotopy fibers of the original maps. Restricting our attention to the connectivity of these maps, we recover the classical Blakers–Massey Theorem.

RÉSUMÉ. — Considérons un diagramme d'espaces $C \leftarrow A \rightarrow B$, construisons le push-out homotopique, puis le pull-back homotopique du diagramme obtenu en oubliant l'objet initial A . Nous comparons la différence entre A et ce pull-back homotopique. Cette différence est mesurée en termes des fibres homotopiques des applications originales. En restreignant notre attention sur la connectivité de ces applications nous obtenons la version classique du Théorème de Blakers–Massey.

Introduction

The way spaces are often studied in homotopy theory is by decomposing and approximating them using simpler and possibly better understood pieces. This is typically done in two ways. One way is via cellular approximations, where basic building blocks are assembled together using homotopy push-outs. The other way is by glueing basic building blocks using homotopy pull-backs to form Postnikov or Bousfield–Kan type completion towers. These two approaches let us focus and extract different types of information about a given space. It is not uncommon that one has some knowledge about one approximation and needs to understand properties of

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the space detected by the other approximation. For example in [9], the objective is to describe cellularity properties of Postnikov sections and spaces in Farjoun’s modified Bousfield–Kan tower, [15]. This is done via a generalization of the “Bousfield Key Lemma”, [3]. In this process it is essential to understand and quantify differences between homotopy push-outs and pull-backs. In the classical Blakers–Massey theorem [2] and its generalizations by Brown and Loday, [4], Ellis and Steiner [13], homotopy groups and connectivity are used to measure this. But estimating the difference just in connectivity is not enough for these purposes. One needs to quantify it in terms of so called cellular and acyclic relations: recall [6, 14] that a space A kills X (which we denote by $X > A$) if X can be constructed out of A by means of homotopy push-outs, telescopes, and extensions by fibrations. Our main result here is the following “inequality” which plays an essential role in [9].

THEOREM 9.1. — *Consider a commutative square:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$$

with total fiber \mathcal{T} and push-out fiber \mathcal{R} (see Subsection 1.7). Then we have $\mathcal{T} > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g) \cup \Omega \mathcal{R}$.

Note that in the above theorem we make no connectivity assumptions, neither do we mention any choice of base points. We therefore need to explain what we mean by homotopy fibers, total fibers, and loop spaces in situations which are not covered by standard conventions that involve connectivity and choices of base points. This is why we use upright font for the loop space and calligraphic letters for possible sets of fibers. That is the content of Subsections 1.3 and 1.6. One might wonder if it is justifiable to introduce these constructions just to make the theorem assumption free. In our opinion it is. It is not uncommon that one performs operations resulting in non-connected spaces and under which it is not easy to keep track of base points, for example taking fibers, loops, and pull-backs. To measure to what extent such an operation converts a homotopy push-out into a homotopy pull-back, which lies at the heart of Goodwillie calculus for example, one is then forced to study squares of non-connected spaces without any particular choice of base points. Squares of non-connected spaces occur also typical in inductive arguments when one studies higher

dimensional cubes. In many of these cases having Blakers–Massey type of statements without constraints and assumptions is very useful.

We also need to explain what we mean by \mathcal{T} being killed by a *union* of spaces, which we do in Subsection 1.5. To give the reader an idea of the meaning of our main result let us state it in a situation where the terms and symbols refer to the standard notions. In order for the homotopy fibers to be well-defined and connected we assume that all spaces are simply connected and so as not to have to deal with the push-out fiber we assume furthermore that the square is a homotopy push-out.

COROLLARY 2.2. — *Consider a homotopy push-out square of pointed and simply connected spaces:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$$

with total fiber T . Then $T > \Omega \text{Fib}(f) * \Omega \text{Fib}(g)$.

This implies in particular that the connectivity of T is bounded below by the connectivity of the join $\Omega \text{Fib}(f) * \Omega \text{Fib}(g)$, i.e. the sum of the connectivities of the homotopy fibers $\text{Fib}(f)$ and $\text{Fib}(g)$. This gives Corollary 2.3, the classical Triad Theorem of Blakers and Massey, [2, Theorem I].

Such connectivity statements, and higher, hypercubical versions, have been reproved by Goodwillie in [16] (see also the recent treatment in [20] by Munson and Volić). The ideas and methods of Goodwillie calculus have been applied successfully in other settings, such as Weiss’s orthogonal calculus, [22], structured ring spectra, [11], or in equivariant homotopy, [12]. They have also been translated in a model categorical framework, [1] and we believe that our viewpoint will be useful to understand homotopy excision in a wider context.

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1. Notation and connectivity issues

In this first section we set up the notation for basic constructions and acyclic classes. We also carefully introduce our conventions related to connectivity.

1.1. Basic homotopical constructions. We work in the category of simplicial sets, so a space means a simplicial set. As usual, all the results presented in this paper can be translated to topological spaces by using any Quillen equivalence between the model categories of simplicial sets and topological spaces with weak homotopy equivalences.

Let X be a space. For any x in $\pi_0 X$, the symbol X_x denotes the connected component of X corresponding to x .

The homotopy push-out of $\Delta[0] \leftarrow A \rightarrow \Delta[0]$ is called the suspension of A and is denoted by ΣA . The symbol S^{-1} denotes the empty simplicial set. For $n \geq 0$, the space $\Sigma^{n+1}(S^{-1})$ is also denoted by S^n and called the n -sphere. For example $S^0 = \Sigma S^{-1}$ is weakly equivalent to $\Delta[0] \amalg \Delta[0]$. More generally, for $n \geq 0$, S^n is weakly equivalent to the boundary of the simplex $\Delta[n+1]$.

Any contractible space containing A is called a cone over A and denoted by CA .

Let X and Y be spaces. The homotopy push-out of the following diagram is called the join of X and Y and is denoted by $X * Y$:

$$X \xleftarrow{\text{pr}_X} X \times Y \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_Y} Y$$

Note that S^{-1} is a unit for the join construction since the homotopy colimit of $S^{-1} \leftarrow S^{-1} \times X \rightarrow X$ is weakly equivalent to X . Furthermore the join $S^0 * X$ is weakly equivalent to the suspension ΣX .

A choice of base point $x: \Delta[0] \rightarrow X$ yields an inclusion $Y \hookrightarrow X \times Y$ whose quotient is denoted by $X \rtimes Y$. If we also choose a base point $y: \Delta[0] \rightarrow Y$ in Y , we get an inclusion $X \vee Y \subset X \times Y$ of the wedge into the product whose quotient is denoted by $X \wedge Y$ and called the smash product of X and Y . Since for connected spaces X and Y , the homotopy types of $X \rtimes Y$, the wedge $X \vee Y$, and the smash product $X \wedge Y$ do not depend on the choice of the base points in X and Y , we will use these constructions for connected spaces without mentioning any base points.

If X and Y are non-empty, then for any choice of base points in X and Y , the join $X * Y$ is weakly equivalent to the suspension of the smash $\Sigma(X \wedge Y)$.

Let $f: A \rightarrow X$ be a map of spaces. We use the symbol X/A to denote any space that fits into a homotopy push-out square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & X/A \end{array}$$

where C is contractible. More precisely we first require the above square to be strictly commutative and second, for some (equivalently any) factorization $A \hookrightarrow C' \xrightarrow{\simeq} C$ of the map $A \rightarrow C$ into a cofibration followed by a weak equivalence, we require the induced comparison map from the push-out $C' \cup_A X$ to X/A to be a weak equivalence.

We call the space X/A the homotopy cofiber of f , the map $X \rightarrow X/A$ the “homotopy cofiber map”, and the sequence of maps $A \rightarrow X \rightarrow X/A$ a cofiber sequence. Two different choices of homotopy cofibers are always linked by a zigzag of weak equivalences under A , so that the space X/A is well defined up to weak equivalence and the homotopy cofiber map is well defined up to weak equivalence under A .

1.2. Sets of spaces. Two sets of spaces M and N are equivalent if, for any space X in M , there is a space Y in N which is weakly equivalent to X and vice-versa, for any space Y in N , there is a space X in M which is weakly equivalent to Y .

We frequently apply constructions (e.g. the suspension, the join) to sets of spaces and it is always understood that these constructions should be applied to their elements. So for example, for a set of spaces M , its suspension is $\Sigma M = \{\Sigma X \mid X \in M\}$. Similarly, the join of two sets of spaces M and N is given by $M * N = \{X * Y \mid X \in M, Y \in N\}$.

1.3. Fibers. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a map and b in $\pi_0 B$ be a component. The symbol $\text{Fib}_b(f)$ denotes any space that fits into a homotopy pull-back square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Fib}_b(f) & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ P & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

where P is a contractible space and the image of the map $P \rightarrow B$ lies in the component B_b . More precisely we first require the above square to be strictly commutative and second, for some (equivalently any) factorization $P \xrightarrow{\simeq} P' \rightarrow B$ of the map $P \rightarrow B$ into a weak equivalence followed by a fibration, we require the induced comparison map from $\text{Fib}_b(f)$ to the pullback $P' \times_B A$ to be a weak equivalence. We call the space $\text{Fib}_b(f)$ the homotopy fiber of f over b , the map $\text{Fib}_b(f) \rightarrow A$ the “homotopy fiber map”, and the sequence

$$\text{Fib}_b(f) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$$

a fibration sequence. Two different choices of homotopy fibers are always linked by a zigzag of weak equivalences over A , so that the space $\text{Fib}_b(f)$

is well defined up to weak equivalence and the homotopy fiber map is well defined up to weak equivalence over A .

We use the symbol $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ to denote the set $\{\text{Fib}_b(f) \mid b \in \pi_0(B)\}$ and call it the *homotopy fiber set* of f . Note that $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ is the empty collection if and only if f is the map $\text{id}_{S^{-1}} : S^{-1} \rightarrow S^{-1}$. If the set $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ is equivalent to a set containing only one space, then we use the symbol $\text{Fib}(f)$ to denote that space and call it the *homotopy fiber* of f . In particular whenever the symbol $\text{Fib}(f)$ is used, it is assumed that $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ is equivalent to a set containing only one space. This is the case when for example B is connected.

Consider a homotopy pull-back square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ C & \xrightarrow{k} & D \end{array}$$

In general, the sets of spaces $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ and $\mathcal{F}ib(k)$ may not be equivalent. For them to be equivalent the assumption that $\pi_0 h : \pi_0 B \rightarrow \pi_0 D$ be an epimorphism is needed.

DEFINITION 1.1. — *A collection of spaces \mathcal{C} is called closed under extensions by fibrations if, for any map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that Y is in \mathcal{C} and $\mathcal{F}ib(f) \subset \mathcal{C}$, the space X is also a member of \mathcal{C} .*

1.4. Acyclic classes. Every space A determines a nullification or periodization functor P_A , [3], [14]. The class $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ consists of those spaces X for which $P_A X$ is contractible (P_A “kills” X). That is to say, $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ is the class of spaces that become contractible after localizing the category of spaces at $\{A \rightarrow \Delta[0]\}$. The relation $X \in \overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ is also denoted by $X > A$ and called an acyclic inequality. If $X > A$, then we say that X is killed by A .

Note that a retract of a space in $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ belongs to $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$. Furthermore, $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ is closed under extensions by fibrations (see Definition 1.1).

If A is a non-empty space, then $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ is in fact the smallest class containing A and closed under weak equivalences, pointed homotopy colimits, and extensions by fibrations, [6, Theorem 17.3].

Examples 1.2.

- (1) $\overline{\mathcal{C}(S^{-1})}$ is the class of all spaces.
- (2) $\overline{\mathcal{C}(S^0)}$ is the class of all non-empty spaces. More generally, if A has more than one component, i.e. $|\pi_0 A| > 1$, then $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ is the class of all non-empty spaces;
- (3) For $n \geq 0$, $\overline{\mathcal{C}(S^{n+1})}$ is the class of all spaces X for which $|\pi_0 X| = 1$ (it has exactly one component and in particular is not empty) and

$\pi_i(X) = 0$ for $0 < i \leq n$. Such spaces are called n -connected. Spaces which are 0-connected are called connected.

The above examples justify to call a space (-1) -connected if it is not empty, whereas every space is (-2) -connected, which is exactly the convention used in [16]. Note that this is consistent with the connectivity of $X * Y$ being the sum of the connectivities of X and Y plus 2 (cf. [8, Corollary 4.8(2)]).

1.5. Acyclic classes for sets of spaces. Given a set M of spaces, the symbol $\overline{\mathcal{C}(M)}$ denotes the class of spaces that become contractible after localizing at $\{X \rightarrow \Delta[0] \mid X \text{ in } M\}$. If M is the empty set, then $\overline{\mathcal{C}(M)}$ consists of all contractible spaces. If M contains the empty space, then $\overline{\mathcal{C}(M)}$ is the collection of all spaces $\overline{\mathcal{C}(S^{-1})}$. If M consists of non-empty spaces, choose one base point in each space X in M , and take the wedge $A := \bigvee_{X \in M} X$; then $\overline{\mathcal{C}(M)} = \overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$. In particular, $\overline{\mathcal{C}(A)}$ does not depend on the choices of base points.

Given two sets of spaces M and N , we write $M > N$ and say that N kills M if $\overline{\mathcal{C}(M)} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{C}(N)}$ (i.e. $M \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{C}(N)}$). In particular any set of spaces kills the empty collection. For a space X , the relation $M > \{X\}$ is also denoted by $M > X$. For example if $M > S^n$ (for $n \geq -1$), then we say that M is $(n - 1)$ -connected.

The extension by fibration property of the acyclic inequality can be expressed as:

LEMMA 1.3.

- (1) $E > \text{Fib}(p) \cup \{B\}$ for any map $p: E \rightarrow B$.
- (2) $\text{Fib}(gf) > \text{Fib}(f) \cup \text{Fib}(g)$ for any composable maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $g: Y \rightarrow Z$.

1.6. Loops. Let X be a space. We are going to use the following notation:

$$\Omega X := \begin{cases} \text{Fib}(\Delta[0] \rightarrow X) & \text{if } X \text{ is connected} \\ S^{-1} & \text{if } X \text{ is not connected} \end{cases}$$

For a connected and pointed space X , the space ΩX is weakly equivalent to the standard loop space ΩX . We should remark however, that with this convention, some caution is required when dealing with maps and the suspension loop adjunction. For example, we cannot apply this construction Ω to an arbitrary map. We can do that, however, if the range of the map is either connected or empty.

The reason for this definition, other than making our main theorem work, is that looping should lower the connectivity.

Let M be a set of spaces. The symbol ΩM denotes the set of spaces of the form ΩX for any X in M . Note that with our convention it is still true that $M > N$ implies $\Omega M > \Omega N$ [7, Theorem 3.4(4)].

Let X be a space and CX its cone. Consider the homotopy push-out square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & CX \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CX & \longrightarrow & \Sigma X \end{array}$$

By removing the initial space in the above square and taking the homotopy pull-back of the remaining diagram we obtain a space weakly equivalent to $\Omega\Sigma X$. The map $\eta: X \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma X$ induced by commutativity of the above diagram is called the canonical comparison or James map. This map has the following property. If Y is connected and pointed, then for any morphism $f: X \rightarrow \Omega Y$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}_*)$, there is a unique morphism $f^\sharp: \Sigma X \rightarrow Y$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{Spaces}_*)$ for which $f = (\Omega f^\sharp)\eta$. This is the standard suspension loop adjunction and can be proved either by an elementary direct calculation – using explicit models for cones, cylinders, and homotopies – or by universal properties in a derivator framework, see [17, Proposition 3.17] for inspiration. The map f^\sharp is called the adjunct of f .

LEMMA 1.4. — *For any X , $\mathcal{F}ib(\eta: X \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma X) > \Omega X * \Omega X$.*

Proof. — The case X is connected has been proved in [7, Theorem 7.2]. With our convention that $\Omega X = S^{-1}$ if X is not connected, the lemma is vacuously true in that case as well. \square

1.7. Total fibers and push-out fibers. Given a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & D, \end{array}$$

there is a natural map from A to the homotopy pull-back P of $B \rightarrow D \leftarrow C$ (the diagram obtained from the square after removing the initial object A). The homotopy fiber set $\mathcal{F}ib(A \rightarrow P)$ is called the *total fiber set* of the square above and is often denoted by \mathcal{T} . If \mathcal{T} is equivalent to a set with only one space (for example if P is connected), then this space is called the *total fiber* of the square and is often denoted by the symbol T .

If B and D are connected, then, alternatively, the total fiber can be obtained as a homotopy fiber between homotopy fibers. We extend Goodwillie's result, see [16, Section 1], to the case of a set of total fibers.

LEMMA 1.5. — *If B and D are connected spaces, then the total fiber set is weakly equivalent to the homotopy fiber set of the induced map $\text{Fib}(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D)$.*

Proof. — Under these assumptions the homotopy fiber sets $\text{Fib}(A \rightarrow B)$ and $\text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D)$ are equivalent to sets with only one space, which are denoted respectively by $\text{Fib}(A \rightarrow B)$ and $\text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D)$. However, as neither $\text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D)$ nor the homotopy pull-back P are necessarily connected, we need to deal with homotopy fiber sets.

Observe that $\text{Fib}(P \rightarrow B)$ and $\text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D)$ are weakly equivalent and the induced square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Fib}(A \rightarrow B) & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D) & \longrightarrow & P \end{array}$$

is a homotopy pull-back. The map $\text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D) \rightarrow P$ induces a surjection on the sets of components and every choice of a base point in $\text{Fib}(C \rightarrow D)$ determines a base point in P . In the above homotopy pull-back square, the vertical homotopy fibers over these base points are weakly equivalent, which proves the lemma. □

There is also a natural map from the homotopy push-out Q of the diagram $C \leftarrow A \rightarrow B$ (the diagram obtained from the square after removing the vertex D) into D . The homotopy fiber set $\text{Fib}(Q \rightarrow D)$ is called the *push-out fiber set* of the square, often denoted by \mathcal{R} . If \mathcal{R} is equivalent to a set with only one space (for example if D is connected), then this space is called the *push-out fiber* of the square and is often denoted by the symbol R .

The total fiber set measures how far a square is from being a homotopy pull-back, while the push-out fiber set measures how far the square is from being a homotopy push-out.

2. The main theorem and examples.

The most important case we will deal with is that of a homotopy push-out square

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ C & \xrightarrow{k} & D. \end{array}$$

We will refer to this diagram and use the same names for the spaces and maps of such a push-out square throughout the whole article.

THEOREM 2.1. — *Let \mathcal{T} be the total fiber set of a homotopy push-out square (2.1). Then $\mathcal{T} > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g)$.*

The proof is given in Section 8. In order to relate this statement to a more conventional situation, let us state the same result for simply connected and pointed spaces, just like we did in the introduction.

COROLLARY 2.2. — *Consider a homotopy push-out square of pointed and simply connected spaces:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$$

*with total fiber T . Then $T > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g)$.*

When we only pay attention to the connectivity of the fibers, we obtain, as a straightforward corollary, the classical triad theorem of Blakers–Massey, [2, Theorem I], or rather its reformulation by Goodwillie in [16, Theorem 2.3].

COROLLARY 2.3. — *If, in the homotopy push-out square (2.1) above, $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ is n -connected and $\mathcal{F}ib(g)$ is m -connected for some $m, n \geq -1$, then the total fiber set \mathcal{T} of the square is $(m + n)$ -connected.*

Proof. — The connectivity assumptions can be reformulated as inequalities $\mathcal{F}ib(f) > S^{n+1}$ and $\mathcal{F}ib(g) > S^{m+1}$. The claim now follows from $\Omega S^{n+1} * \Omega S^{m+1} > S^{n+m+1}$ and the fact that the join construction preserves inequalities. \square

In the rest of this section, we give examples illustrating various particular cases of Theorem 2.1.

Example 2.4. — Let A and B be connected spaces. Choose base points $a: \Delta[0] \rightarrow A$ and $b: \Delta[0] \rightarrow B$ and consider the induced collapse maps $A \leftarrow A \vee B \rightarrow B$. These maps fit into the following homotopy push-out square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \vee B & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \end{array}$$

This is a typical homotopy push-out with the terminal space being contractible. The total fiber T of this square is the homotopy fiber of the inclusion $A \vee B \hookrightarrow A \times B$ and by Puppe’s Theorem [21, Lemma 2], this is the join $\Omega A * \Omega B$. The same theorem allows us to identify $\text{Fib}(A \vee B \rightarrow A) \simeq B \rtimes \Omega A$ and $\text{Fib}(A \vee B \rightarrow B) \simeq A \rtimes \Omega B$. Thus in this case, the total fiber of the square $\Omega A * \Omega B$ is a retract of the join

$$\Omega(B \rtimes \Omega A) * \Omega(A \rtimes \Omega B) \simeq \Omega \text{Fib}(A \vee B \rightarrow A) * \Omega \text{Fib}(A \vee B \rightarrow B).$$

The inequality $T > \Omega \text{Fib}(A \vee B \rightarrow A) * \Omega \text{Fib}(A \vee B \rightarrow B)$ guaranteed by Theorem 2.1 is much weaker.

Example 2.5. — In the previous example, the total fiber of a homotopy push-out square was first expressed using the homotopy fibers of the horizontal and vertical maps to D . This is not to be expected in general as shown by the following example. Let us choose an integral homology equivalence $X \rightarrow Y$, for example the one described by Whitehead in [23, Example IV.7.3], where $Y = S^1$ and X is obtained from $S^1 \vee S^2$ by attaching a single 3-cell via the attaching map

$$S^2 \xrightarrow{(2, -1)} S^2 \vee S^2 \hookrightarrow \bigvee_{-\infty}^{\infty} S^2 \simeq \widetilde{S^1 \vee S^2} \rightarrow S^1 \vee S^2.$$

Here the first map has degree 2 on the first sphere and degree -1 on the second one, while the second map is the inclusion on the zeroth and first factors of the infinite wedge. Finally the last map is the universal cover. We then consider the homotopy push-out square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & S^1 \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta[0] & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0]. \end{array}$$

where f is the first Postnikov section. The join of the loops of the homotopy fibers of $\Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[0]$ and $S^1 \rightarrow \Delta[0]$ is contractible, but the total fiber T is the universal cover \tilde{X} of X , which is not contractible.

The inequality of our main theorem holds, however, since $\text{Fib}(f) = \tilde{X}$ and $\text{Fib}(g) = X$. As $\Omega \text{Fib}(g)$ is not connected, $\mathcal{C}(\Omega \text{Fib}(f) * \Omega \text{Fib}(g)) = \mathcal{C}(\Sigma \Omega \tilde{X})$, and so $T = \tilde{X}$ is killed by $\Omega \text{Fib}(f) * \Omega \text{Fib}(g)$ (see [7, Corollary 3.5(2)]).

Our last example illustrates both the necessity to deal with spaces that are not connected and the importance to consider all homotopy fibers at once. It also confirms the usefulness of our convention about $\Omega S^0 = S^{-1}$ to be able to deal with the borderline cases.

Example 2.6. — Let $f: S^1 \amalg S^1 \rightarrow \Delta[0] \amalg S^1$ be the disjoint union of the collapse map and the identity map. Let $g: S^1 \amalg S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be the fold map (the identity on both copies of S^1). Consider the homotopy push-out diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^1 \amalg S^1 & \xrightarrow{f} & \Delta[0] \amalg S^1 \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S^1 & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \end{array}$$

The homotopy pull-back P is the disjoint union $(S^1 \times \Delta[2]) \amalg (S^1 \times S^1)$ and the total fiber set \mathcal{T} consists of a contractible space and ΩS^1 .

The homotopy fiber set $\mathcal{Fib}(f)$ in this example is equivalent to $\{S^1, \Delta[0]\}$, whereas $\mathcal{Fib}(g)$ is equivalent to $\{S^0\}$. Thus the join $\Omega \mathcal{Fib}(f) * \Omega \mathcal{Fib}(g)$ is equivalent to the set $\{\Omega S^1, \Delta[0]\}$. Since $\{\Omega S^1, \Delta[0]\} > S^0$, our Blakers–Massey Theorem tells us here that the total fiber set is killed by S^0 , i.e. every space in the total fiber set is non-empty.

3. Reduction to connected D and horizontal fibers.

The aim of this section is to prove the following acyclic inequality between horizontal fibers in a homotopy push-out square. It is a generalization of [7, Theorem 3.4(1)] to non-connected spaces. The same argument used in the proof of this proposition will be used in the proof of Theorem 2.1 to reduce it to the case where D is a connected space. Thus, we see this section as an important step along the way to our main result, but the reader is invited to skip it on first reading if desired.

PROPOSITION 3.1. — *For a homotopy push-out square (2.1), we have $\mathcal{Fib}(k: C \rightarrow D) > \mathcal{Fib}(f: A \rightarrow B)$. In particular $\Omega \Sigma X > X$ for any space X .*

Proof. — If D is empty, then the whole square (2.1) consists of empty spaces and there is nothing to check. Assume that D is non-empty. For d in $\pi_0 D$ define $B_0 \subset B$, $C_0 \subset C$ and $A_0 \subset A$ to be the preimages of the connected component D_d corresponding to d along h , k and hf respectively. In this way we obtain a homotopy push-out square:

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A_0 & \xrightarrow{f_0} & B_0 \\ g_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow h_0 \\ C_0 & \xrightarrow{k_d} & D_d \end{array}$$

where the maps are the restrictions of the corresponding maps from (2.1). The fibers of the maps in (2.1) are the sums over $\pi_0 D$ of the corresponding fibers of the square (3.1) and the same is true for total fibers. Therefore, the inequality we are looking for holds for the square (2.1) if and only if, for every connected component d in $\pi_0 D$, the same inequality holds for the square (3.1). We can thus assume that D is not only non-empty but also connected.

Connectedness of D implies $\pi_0 f: \pi_0 A \rightarrow \pi_0 B$ is an epimorphism. If $\pi_0 f$ is not a bijection, then one of the fibers in $\text{Fib}(f)$ has more than one component. In this case the desired inequality holds as any non-empty space is killed by a space with more than one component (see Example 1.2.(2)). We can thus assume that $\pi_0 f: \pi_0 A \rightarrow \pi_0 B$ is a bijection. Next, think about the maps $\pi_0 f: \pi_0 A \rightarrow \pi_0 B$ and $\pi_0 g: \pi_0 A \rightarrow \pi_0 C$ as functors between discrete categories and form the Grothendieck construction ([10, Section 38]):

$$I := \text{Gr}(\pi_0 C \xleftarrow{\pi_0 g} \pi_0 A \xrightarrow{\pi_0 f} \pi_0 B)$$

Define two functors $F, G: I \rightarrow \text{Spaces}$ as follows. On objects:

$$F(i) := \begin{cases} C_c & \text{if } i = c \in \pi_0 C \\ A_a & \text{if } i = a \in \pi_0 A \\ A_a & \text{if } i = \pi_0 f(a) \in \pi_0 B \end{cases} \quad G(i) := \begin{cases} C_c & \text{if } i = c \in \pi_0 C \\ A_a & \text{if } i = a \in \pi_0 A \\ B_b & \text{if } i = b \in \pi_0 B \end{cases}$$

On morphisms, the maps $F(a \rightarrow \pi_0 g(a)), G(a \rightarrow \pi_0 g(a)): A_a \rightarrow C_{\pi_0 g(a)}$ are equal and given by the restriction of g to the component A_a , the map $F(a \rightarrow \pi_0 f(a)): A_a \rightarrow A_a$ is set to be the identity, and finally the map $G(a \rightarrow \pi_0 f(a)): A_a \rightarrow B_{\pi_0 f(a)}$ to be the restriction of f . Note that the identity maps and the restrictions of f define a natural transformation $\phi: F \rightarrow G$. In this way we obtain two functors F and G whose values are connected, and a natural transformation $\phi: F \rightarrow G$ for which $\text{Fib}(\phi_i)$ is either contractible or is a retract of a space in $\mathcal{Fib}(f)$. These fibers belong therefore to $\overline{\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{Fib}(f))}$ and we can then use [5, Theorem 9.1] to conclude

that $\mathcal{F}ib(\text{hocolim}_I \phi) > \mathcal{F}ib(f)$. Since the map $\text{hocolim}_I \phi$ is weakly equivalent to $k: C \rightarrow D$, we get the inequality we aimed to prove. \square

4. Reduction to contractible D

Homotopy push-out diagrams in which the terminal object is contractible are easier to handle because the homotopy pull-back one needs to form in order to compute the total fiber is simply a product. The aim of this section is to reduce the Blakers–Massey theorem to this situation, which Klein and Peter call a fake wedge in [18].

PROPOSITION 4.1. — *If in the homotopy push-out square (2.1) the space D is connected, then the spaces $\mathcal{F}ib(hf)$, $\mathcal{F}ib(h)$, and $\mathcal{F}ib(k)$ fit into a homotopy push-out square:*

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}ib(hf) & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathcal{F}ib(h) \\ g' \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}ib(k) & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \end{array}$$

with the following properties:

- $\mathcal{F}ib(f')$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$;
- $\mathcal{F}ib(g')$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}ib(g)$;
- the total fiber set \mathcal{T}' of (4.1) is equivalent to the total fiber set \mathcal{T} of (2.1).

Proof. — Choose a fibration $P \rightarrow D$ with contractible P and pull-back the square (2.1) along this map to form the following commutative cube:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{F}ib(h) & \longrightarrow & B \\ & \nearrow f' & \downarrow & & \nearrow f \\ \mathcal{F}ib(hf) & \longrightarrow & A & & D \\ \downarrow g' & & \downarrow P & \xrightarrow{g} & \downarrow h \\ & \nearrow & P & \longrightarrow & D \\ \mathcal{F}ib(k) & \longrightarrow & C & \xrightarrow{k} & D \end{array}$$

According to Mather’s second Cube Theorem [19, Theorem 25], the face in this cube containing f' and g' is a homotopy push-out square. Since P is

contractible, the square:

$$\begin{CD} \text{Fib}(hf) @>f'>> \text{Fib}(h) \\ @Vg'VV @VVV \\ \text{Fib}(k) @>>> \Delta[0] \end{CD}$$

is a homotopy push-out. As the map $P \rightarrow D$ induces an epimorphism on π_0 , so do the maps $\text{Fib}(h) \rightarrow C$ and $\text{Fib}(k) \rightarrow B$. This implies that the set $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}ib(f')$ and $\mathcal{F}ib(g)$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}ib(g')$. Exactly the same argument gives an equivalence between the total fiber set of the former square with the total fiber set \mathcal{T} of the square (2.1). \square

5. Cofibrations

Consider a map $A \rightarrow X$ to a connected space X and its homotopy fiber F . In this section, we give an estimate for the total fiber set \mathcal{T} of the following homotopy push-out square:

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{CD} A @>>> X \\ @VVV @VVV \\ CA @>>> X/A \end{CD}$$

PROPOSITION 5.1. — *If X is a connected space, then the total fiber set $\mathcal{T} > \{\Omega F * \Omega F, \Omega(F * \Omega X)\}$.*

Proof. — If F is not connected then $\Omega F * \Omega F$ is the empty space by our convention (see Subsection 1.6) and the claim is trivial. So we assume that F is connected. This implies that A is also connected, and then so is X/A . Hence a choice of a base point in F turns this situation into a pointed one. The total fiber set \mathcal{T} is then the homotopy fiber of the induced map $\alpha: F \rightarrow \Omega(X/A)$, which factors through $\eta: F \rightarrow \Omega \Sigma F$ as $\alpha = (\Omega \alpha^\#) \circ \eta$, where $\alpha^\#: \Sigma F \rightarrow X/A$ is the adjunct of α (see 1.6). Using Lemma 1.3.(2), we then obtain $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{F}ib(\alpha) = \mathcal{F}ib((\Omega \alpha^\#) \circ \eta) > \mathcal{F}ib(\Omega \alpha^\#) \cup \mathcal{F}ib(\eta)$.

According to 1.4, $\text{Fib}(\eta) > \Omega F * \Omega F$. The adjunct map $\alpha^\#$ fits into the following commutative diagram, where all the squares are homotopy push-outs:

$$\begin{CD} A @>>> A/F @>>> X \\ @VVV @VVV @VVV \\ CA @>>> \Sigma F @>\alpha^\#>> X/A. \end{CD}$$

By Proposition 3.1, $\text{Fib}(\alpha^\sharp) > \text{Fib}(A/F \rightarrow X) \simeq F * \Omega X$ which yields $\text{Fib}(\Omega\alpha^\sharp) > \Omega(F * \Omega X)$. These two relations give the desired inequality. \square

6. A rough estimate

In this section, we obtain a first, rather rough estimate for the total fiber. By combining this seemingly weak estimate with our results for cofibration sequences, we will be able to prove Theorem 2.1 in Section 8.

Throughout this section let us fix a homotopy push-out square of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \end{array}$$

In the case B is connected we use the symbol $F \rightarrow A$ to denote the homotopy fiber map of f over the unique component of B (see 1.3). Similarly, if C is connected we use the symbol $G \rightarrow A$ to denote the homotopy fiber map of g over the unique component of C . The total fiber set \mathcal{T} of the square above is by definition the homotopy fiber set of the map $(f, g): A \rightarrow B \times C$. By Lemma 1.5, when B is connected, this total fiber set can be alternatively described as the homotopy fiber set of the map $\alpha: F \rightarrow C$ which is the composite of the homotopy fiber map $F \rightarrow A$ and g .

LEMMA 6.1. — *If B and C are connected, then the homotopy cofiber C/F of the map $\alpha: F \rightarrow C$ is killed by $F * \Omega B$. In particular, C/F is 2-connected if F is 1-connected.*

Proof. — We have a homotopy push-out square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A/F & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C/F & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0]. \end{array}$$

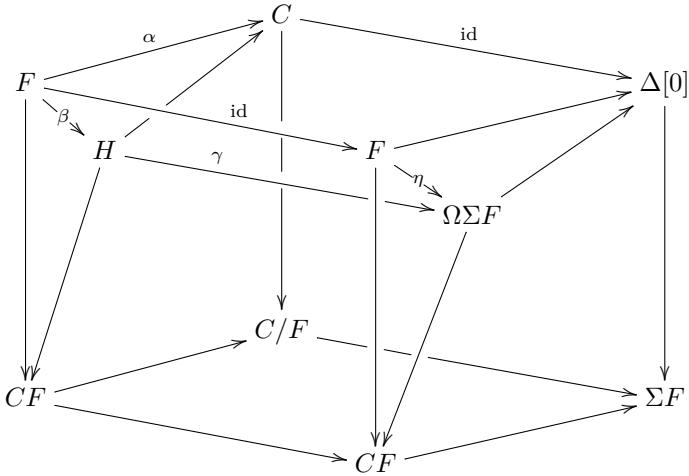
Therefore, we infer from Proposition 3.1 that C/F is killed by the homotopy fiber $\text{Fib}(A/F \rightarrow B) \simeq F * \Omega B$. If F is 1-connected and B is connected, this join is 2-connected. \square

Here is our “rough estimate”. The roughness of this cellular inequality comes from the fact that it only involves one of the fibers. As we know from the classical version of the Blakers–Massey Theorem, the connectivity of the total fiber should be related to the sum of the connectivities of *both* fibers.

PROPOSITION 6.2. — *If B and \mathcal{T} are connected, then $\mathcal{T} > \Sigma\Omega F$.*

Proof. — If ΩF is not connected, then it is either empty or contains S^0 as a retract. In the first case, $\Sigma\Omega F = S^0$ and $\mathcal{T} > \Sigma\Omega F$ is clear, as any space in \mathcal{T} is connected and hence non-empty. If S^0 is a retract of ΩF , then S^1 is a retract of $\Sigma\Omega F$ and hence $\mathcal{T} > \Sigma\Omega F$ follows from the assumption that all the spaces in \mathcal{T} are connected (see Example 1.2.(3)).

Let us assume that ΩF is connected and that, therefore, F is 1-connected. This implies that A is connected. Moreover, according to Proposition 3.1, $C > F$ and so C is 1-connected. By Lemma 6.1, we also know $C/F > S^3$. The total fiber set \mathcal{T} here consists of a single space T , which is equivalent to the homotopy fiber of the map $\alpha: F \rightarrow C$ by Lemma 1.5. This map fits into the following commutative diagram:



where:

- the faces
$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CF & \longrightarrow & C/F \end{array}$$
 and
$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CF & \longrightarrow & \Sigma F \end{array}$$
 are homotopy push-outs;
- the faces
$$\begin{array}{ccc} H & \longrightarrow & C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CF & \longrightarrow & C/F \end{array}$$
 and
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega\Sigma F & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CF & \longrightarrow & \Sigma F \end{array}$$
 are homotopy pull-backs.

In this way, we expressed $\alpha: F \rightarrow C$ as a composition of $\beta: F \rightarrow H$ and $H \rightarrow C$, which gives (see 1.3):

$$T = \text{Fib}(\alpha: F \rightarrow C) > \text{Fib}(\beta: F \rightarrow H) \cup \text{Fib}(H \rightarrow C).$$

To prove the proposition, it is then enough to show that both fiber sets $\text{Fib}(H \rightarrow C)$ and $\text{Fib}(\beta: F \rightarrow H)$ are killed by $\Sigma\Omega F$. That is what we are going to do.

We start with $\text{Fib}(H \rightarrow C)$. Note that we have the following sequence of relations:

$$\text{Fib}(H \rightarrow C) \stackrel{(a)}{\simeq} \Omega(C/F) \stackrel{(b)}{>} \Omega(F * \Omega B) \stackrel{(c)}{>} \Omega\Sigma F \stackrel{(d)}{>} F \stackrel{(e)}{>} \Sigma\Omega F,$$

where the weak equivalence (a) is a consequence of the fact that the relevant square is a homotopy pull-back; the inequality (b) follows from Lemma 6.1; connectedness of B gives (c); Proposition 3.1 gives (d); and finally (e) is a consequence of the fact that F is connected (see for example [7, Corollary 3.5]).

It remains to show that $\text{Fib}(\beta: F \rightarrow H) > \Sigma\Omega F$. The space H is the homotopy fiber of the cofiber map $C \rightarrow C/F$ and hence $H > F$ (see Proposition 3.1). Thus H is also 1-connected and consequently, $\text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F)$ is a connected space. According to the diagram above, the composition of $\beta: F \rightarrow H$ and $\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F$ is the James map $\eta: F \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F$. The fibers of these three maps therefore fit into a fibration sequence

$$\text{Fib}(\beta: F \rightarrow H) \rightarrow \text{Fib}(\eta: F \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) \rightarrow \text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F).$$

We just have argued that the base in this fibration is connected. As F is 1-connected, so is the total space in this fibration. We can therefore form a new fibration sequence

$$\Omega \text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) \rightarrow \text{Fib}(\beta: F \rightarrow H) \rightarrow \text{Fib}(\eta: F \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F).$$

By Lemma 1.4, $\text{Fib}(\eta: F \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) > \Omega F * \Omega F \simeq \Sigma(\Omega F \wedge \Omega F)$. Since ΩF is connected, $\Sigma(\Omega F \wedge \Omega F) > \Sigma\Omega F$. These two inequalities give an estimation for the base of the above fibration sequence: $\text{Fib}(\eta: F \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) > \Sigma\Omega F$. Once we show $\Omega \text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) > \Sigma\Omega F$, the desired inequality will follow.

Note that $\text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F)$ is the total fiber of the homotopy push-out square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C/F & \longrightarrow & \Sigma F. \end{array}$$

By Proposition 5.1, this fiber is killed by $\{\Omega H * \Omega H, \Omega(H * \Omega(C/F))\}$. Recall that $H > F > S^2$ and $C/F > S^3$ (see Lemma 6.1). These inequalities imply

$$\text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) > \{\Omega F * \Omega F, \Omega(F * S^2)\} > \{\Sigma^2\Omega F, \Omega\Sigma^3 F\}.$$

Since $\Omega\Sigma^3 F > \Sigma^2\Omega F$, we obtain $\text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) > \Sigma^2\Omega F$. By looping this inequality, we finally get $\Omega\text{Fib}(\gamma: H \rightarrow \Omega\Sigma F) > \Omega\Sigma^2\Omega F > \Sigma\Omega F$. \square

Compared to the classical Blakers–Massey Theorem, the previous result might seem too strong. This is because our claim at the beginning of this section – that we would use only one fiber – was not entirely honest. We have used the fiber G implicitly in assuming that B is connected (implying that so is G), which allowed us to pick up a suspension for the inequality $\mathcal{T} > \Sigma\Omega F$. For a non-connected B , one can only establish $\mathcal{T} > \Omega\text{Fib}(f)$, as the following example shows.

Example 6.3. — Let $n \geq 0$ and $x: \Delta[0] \rightarrow S^n$ be a base point. Consider the following homotopy push-out square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^n \amalg \Delta[0] & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \amalg \Delta[0] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S^n & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0], \end{array}$$

where the left vertical map is given by the identity on S^n and x on $\Delta[0]$ and the top horizontal map is the coproduct of the unique maps into $\Delta[0]$. Thus the homotopy fiber set \mathcal{F} of the top horizontal map is equivalent to $\{S^n, \Delta[0]\}$. The total fiber set \mathcal{T} of this square is however equivalent to $\{\Omega S^n, \Delta[0]\}$. Thus in this case it is not true that $\mathcal{T} > \Sigma\Omega\mathcal{F}$, even though, for $n > 2$, every total fiber in \mathcal{T} is connected.

7. Connectivity of the total fiber

Before we proceed to the proof of the “acyclic Blakers–Massey Theorem”, we first need to establish a relationship between the connectivity of the fibers of the maps in a homotopy push-out square and the connectivity of its total fiber in order to be able to use Proposition 6.2.

PROPOSITION 7.1. — *Let us assume that in the homotopy push-out square (2.1) the spaces $B, C, D, F = \text{Fib}(f)$ and $G = \text{Fib}(g)$ are connected. Then the total fiber set \mathcal{T} of this square consists of a single space which is connected.*

Proof. — The connectivity assumptions imply that the homotopy pull-back of the diagram $C \rightarrow D \leftarrow B$ is connected and hence the total fiber set \mathcal{T} consists of one space T . Using Proposition 4.1, we assume, without loss of generality, that D is contractible. Now, the maps $f_*: \pi_1(A) \rightarrow \pi_1(B)$ and $g_*: \pi_1(A) \rightarrow \pi_1(C)$ are surjective by connectedness of F and G . Using the long exact homotopy sequence for $T \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \times C$, we need to show that $(f_*, g_*): \pi_1(A) \rightarrow \pi_1(B) \times \pi_1(C)$ is surjective. But $\pi_1(B) *_{\pi_1(A)} \pi_1(C)$ is the trivial group by the Seifert-van Kampen Theorem and the claim follows from the following lemma. \square

We include the proof of the following group theoretical result, which is probably well-known.

LEMMA 7.2. — *Given a push-out diagram in the category of groups*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\phi} & H \\ \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K & \longrightarrow & 1 \end{array}$$

with ϕ and ψ surjective, the homomorphism $(\phi, \psi): G \rightarrow H \times K$ is surjective, too.

Proof. — Writing $M = \text{Ker } \phi$, $N = \text{Ker } \psi$ and identifying $H \cong G/M$, $K \cong G/N$, we can reformulate the hypothesis $H *_G K \cong G/(M \nabla N) \cong 1$ as $M \nabla N = G$, where $M \nabla N$ is the normal closure of $M \cup N$ in G . But M and N are normal subgroups and so $G = M \nabla N = MN$. By the second isomorphism theorem then $G/M = (MN)/M \cong N/(M \cap N)$ and likewise $G/N \cong M/(M \cap N)$, so that both $\phi: N \rightarrow G/M \cong H$ and $\psi: M \rightarrow G/N \cong K$ are surjective. Finally, this implies the surjectivity of $(\phi, \psi): G \rightarrow H \times K$ because if $(h, k) \in H \times K$, we find $n \in N$, $m \in M$ such that $\phi(n) = h$, $\psi(m) = k$ and thus $(\phi, \psi)(nm) = (h, 1)(1, k) = (h, k)$. \square

8. The proof of Theorem 2.1

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2.1. Recall that we are investigating the total fiber of a homotopy push-out square:

$$(8.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ C & \xrightarrow{k} & D \end{array}$$

The first part consists in reducing the proof to the easier situation when the homotopy fibers of f and g are connected. Just as in Section 3 we invite the reader to skip this point on first reading.

8.1. Reduction to connected fibers. If D is empty, then so are A , B , C and the statement of the theorem is trivially true. Assume then that D is non-empty. By using the same argument as in the first part of the proof of Proposition 3.1, we can reduce the proof of the theorem to the case where D is connected. A further reduction can be then obtained by using Proposition 4.1, which states that the general case for a connected D follows from the case $D = \Delta[0]$. Let us then make this assumption $D = \Delta[0]$. This implies that both of the functions $\pi_0 f: \pi_0 A \rightarrow \pi_0 B$ and $\pi_0 g: \pi_0 A \rightarrow \pi_0 C$ are surjective.

If both sets $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ and $\mathcal{F}ib(g)$ contain a non-connected space, then according to our convention, the acyclic classes $\overline{\mathcal{C}(\Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f))}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{C}(\Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g))}$ consist of all spaces and hence so does $\overline{\mathcal{C}(\Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g))}$. It is then clear that the total fiber set belongs to this acyclic class, which means that $\mathcal{T} > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g)$.

We can then assume that the set $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ consists of connected spaces. Assume further that $\mathcal{F}ib(g)$ contains at least one non-connected space. This implies that $M > M * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g)$ for any set of spaces M . Since all the spaces in $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ are connected, the function $\pi_0 f$ is a bijection. Consequently, as an easy $H_0(-, \mathbf{Z})$ calculation shows, the space C has to be connected for D to be connected. Thus, for any space T_0 in \mathcal{T} , there is a space F_0 in $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ that fits into a fibration sequence $T_0 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow C$. This implies that $\text{Fib}(T_0 \rightarrow F_0)$ is equivalent to ΩC . Recall that by Proposition 3.1, $C > \mathcal{F}ib(f)$, which implies $\Omega C > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f)$. From Lemma 1.3, we then obtain:

$$T_0 > \{\Omega C, F_0\} > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) \cup \{F_0\} > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g)$$

Beacuse this happens for any space T_0 in \mathcal{T} , we get the desired inequality $\mathcal{T} > \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(f) * \Omega \mathcal{F}ib(g)$.

8.2. Connected fibers. The remaining case is when both $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ and $\mathcal{F}ib(g)$ consist of connected spaces. This implies that both B and C are connected, which has several consequences. One is that both $\mathcal{F}ib(f)$ and $\mathcal{F}ib(g)$ are equivalent to sets containing only one space and, as before, we use the symbol $F \rightarrow A$ to denote the homotopy fiber map of f and $G \rightarrow A$ to denote the homotopy fiber map of g . A second consequence is that by Proposition 7.1 the total fiber set \mathcal{T} consists also of a single

connected space T . Lastly A has to be connected too. To get an estimate for T , which is the homotopy fiber of the map $\alpha: F \rightarrow C$ by Lemma 1.5, we consider the following commutative diagram (compare with the proof of Proposition 6.2),

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & C \\
 \downarrow \beta & \searrow & \nearrow \\
 & H & \\
 \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow \\
 CF & \longrightarrow & C/F
 \end{array}$$

where the outside square is a homotopy push-out square and the inside square is a homotopy pull-back square. We analyze T as the homotopy fiber of the composite $F \xrightarrow{\beta} H \rightarrow C$, which gives:

$$T > \mathcal{Fib}(\beta: F \rightarrow H) \cup \mathcal{Fib}(H \rightarrow C).$$

The homotopy fiber set $\mathcal{Fib}(\beta)$ is the total fiber set of the outside homotopy push-out square. Since C is connected, $\mathcal{Fib}(\beta) > \{\Omega T * \Omega T, \Omega(T * \Omega C)\}$ (see Proposition 5.1). We can then use the rough estimates from Proposition 6.2 (with respect to both F and G) and the fact that $C > F$ to obtain

$$\mathcal{Fib}(\beta) > \{\Omega \Sigma \Omega F * \Omega \Sigma \Omega G, \Omega(\Sigma \Omega G * \Omega F)\} > \Omega F * \Omega G,$$

where we used that $\Omega \Sigma X > X$ for any space X (see Lemma 3.1). Since $\mathcal{Fib}(H \rightarrow C) = \Omega(C/F)$ and $C/F > F * \Omega B$ by Lemma 6.1, we can conclude that

$$\mathcal{Fib}(H \rightarrow C) > \Omega(F * \Omega B) > \Omega(F * \Omega G) > \Omega F * \Omega G.$$

9. The main theorem

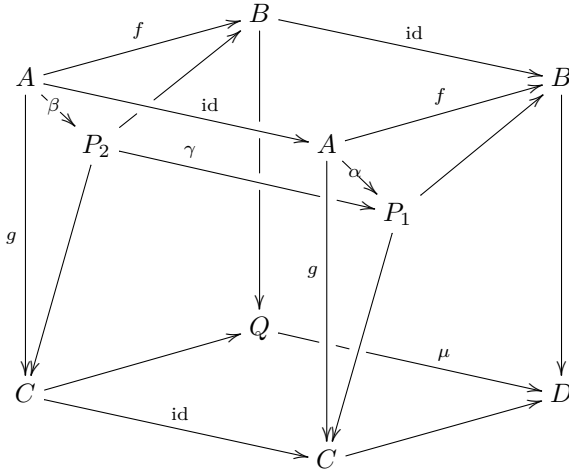
From the case of a homotopy push-out square, we easily deduce the statement for an arbitrary square.

THEOREM 9.1. — *Consider a commutative square:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\
 g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 C & \longrightarrow & D
 \end{array}$$

with total fiber \mathcal{T} and push-out fiber \mathcal{R} (see Subsection 1.7). Then we have $\mathcal{T} > \Omega \mathcal{Fib}(f) * \Omega \mathcal{Fib}(g) \cup \Omega \mathcal{R}$.

Proof. — Recall that $\mu: Q \rightarrow D$ denotes the comparison map between the homotopy push-out and the terminal object of the commutative square. If necessary by modifying relevant maps into cofibrations and fibrations, the square from Theorem 9.1 can be fitted into the following commutative diagram



where

- the face $\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & Q \end{array}$ is a homotopy push-out square, while
- the squares $\begin{array}{ccc} P_1 & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$ and $\begin{array}{ccc} P_2 & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & Q \end{array}$ are homotopy pull-back squares.

The total fiber set \mathcal{T} of the square we are interested in is given by the fiber set $\mathcal{Fib}(\alpha: A \rightarrow P_1)$. The map $\alpha: A \rightarrow P_1$ is expressed as a composition of $\beta: A \rightarrow P_2$ and $\gamma: P_2 \rightarrow P_1$. We therefore get the inequality

$$\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{Fib}(\alpha: A \rightarrow P_1) > \mathcal{Fib}(\beta: A \rightarrow P_2) \cup \mathcal{Fib}(\gamma: P_2 \rightarrow P_1).$$

According to Theorem 2.1, $\mathcal{Fib}(\beta: A \rightarrow P_2) > \Omega \mathcal{Fib}(f) * \Omega \mathcal{Fib}(g)$. The spaces in the second fiber set $\mathcal{Fib}(\gamma: P_2 \rightarrow P_1)$ are among the spaces in $\Omega \mathcal{Fib}(\mu: Q \rightarrow D)$ and since $\mathcal{Fib}(\mu: Q \rightarrow D)$ is the push-out fiber set \mathcal{R} of the square in the theorem, we get $\mathcal{Fib}(\gamma: P_2 \rightarrow P_1) > \Omega \mathcal{R}$. These two inequalities give the inequality stated in the theorem. \square

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