Abstract. Let $G$ be a finite group. To any family $\mathcal{F}$ of subgroups of $G$, we associate a thick $\otimes$-ideal $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$ of the category of $G$-spectra with the property that every $G$-spectrum in $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$ (which we call $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent) can be reconstructed from its underlying $H$-spectra as $H$ varies over $\mathcal{F}$. A similar result holds for calculating $G$-equivariant homotopy classes of maps into such spectra via an appropriate homotopy limit spectral sequence. In general, the condition $E \in \mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$ implies strong collapse results for this spectral sequence as well as its dual homotopy colimit spectral sequence. As applications, we obtain Artin and Brauer type induction theorems for $G$-equivariant $E$-homology and cohomology, and generalizations of Quillen’s $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism theorem when $E$ is a homotopy commutative $G$-ring spectrum.

We show that the subcategory $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$ contains many $G$-spectra of interest for relatively small families $\mathcal{F}$. These include $G$-equivariant real and complex $K$-theory as well as the Borel-equivariant cohomology theories associated to complex oriented ring spectra, the $L_n$-local sphere, the classical bordism theories, connective real $K$-theory, and any of the standard variants of topological modular forms. In each of these cases we identify the minimal family such that these results hold.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Motivation and overview. Let $G$ be a finite group and $R(G)$ the Grothendieck ring of finite-dimensional complex representations of $G$. One can ask if $R(G)$ is determined by the representation rings $R(H)$ as $H$ varies over some set $\mathcal{C}$ of subgroups of $G$. For example, every $G$-representation $V$ has an underlying, or restricted, $H$-representation $\text{Res}^G_H V$, and we can ask if the product of the restriction homomorphism

$$\text{Res}^G_C : R(G) \longrightarrow \prod_{H \in \mathcal{C}} R(H)$$

is injective. By elementary character theory, this holds if $\mathcal{C}$ contains the cyclic subgroups of $G$.

Alternatively, associated to every $H$-representation $W$ is an induced $G$-representation $\text{Ind}^G_H W$ and we can ask if the direct sum of the induction maps

$$\text{Ind}^G_C : \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{C}} R(H) \longrightarrow R(G)$$

is surjective. This holds if $\mathcal{C}$ contains the Brauer elementary subgroups of $G$, i.e., subgroups of the form $C \times P$, where $P$ is a $p$-group and $C$ is a cyclic group of order prime to $p$ [Ser77, §10.5, Thm. 19].

In general, there are strong restrictions on elements in the image of the restriction homomorphism: for example, an element $\{W_H\} \in \prod_{H \in \mathcal{C}} R(H)$ can only be in the image of $\text{Res}^G_C$ if

1. for every pair of subgroups $H_1, H_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $H_1 \leq H_2$, $\text{Res}^{H_1}_{H_2} W_{H_2} = W_{H_1}$ and
2. for every pair of subgroups $H_1, H_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ and $g \in G$ such that $gH_1g^{-1} = H_2$, $W_{H_2}$ is the image of $W_{H_1}$ under the isomorphism $R(H_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} R(H_2)$ induced by conjugating $H_1$ by $g$.

As a result, one expands $\mathcal{C}$ to a family $\mathcal{F}$ of subgroups, that is, a nonempty collection of subgroups closed under subconjugation. Then one can consider the subset of the product
\[ \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} R(H) \] consisting of those elements which satisfy conditions (1) and (2). This subset can be identified with a certain limit, \( \lim_{\theta(G) \mathcal{F}} R(H) \), indexed over a subcategory \( \theta(G) \mathcal{F} \) of the orbit category of \( G \), and the restriction map naturally lifts to this limit.

We can apply a dual construction for the induction homomorphism to obtain maps which factor through the induction and restriction maps above:

\[ (1.1) \quad \bigoplus_{G/H \in \theta(G) \mathcal{F}} R(H) \xrightarrow{\text{colim}} \prod_{G/H \in \theta(G) \mathcal{F}} R(H) \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}}} R(G) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}} \prod_{G/H \in \theta(G) \mathcal{F}} R(H). \]

If \( \mathcal{F} \) is a family of subgroups which contains the Brauer elementary subgroups, then both \( \text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}} \) and \( \text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}} \) are isomorphisms.\(^1\) If instead we set \( \mathcal{F} \) to be the generally smaller family of cyclic subgroups, these maps are isomorphisms after inverting the order of \( G \). We can regard these two results as forms of the induction/restriction theorems of Brauer and Artin respectively [Ser77, Chaps. 9-10].

The discussion above formally extends to the study of Mackey functors of \( G \). A Mackey functor \( M \) assigns an abelian group \( M(H) \) to each subgroup \( H \leq G \). These abelian groups are related by induction, restriction, and conjugation maps satisfying certain identities. In the theory of Mackey functors, one aims to find the smallest family such that we can reconstruct \( M(G) \) from \( M(H) \) as \( H \) varies over \( \mathcal{F} \) as in Brauer’s theorem [Dre73]. Such a family is called the defect base of \( M \).

Recall that Mackey functors naturally occur as the homotopy groups of \( G \)-spectra. For example, \( R(G) \) is the zeroth homotopy group of the \( G \)-fixed point spectrum of equivariant \( K \)-theory, \( R(G) \cong \pi_0^G KU \). Given a \( G \)-spectrum \( M \) and a subgroup \( H \leq G \), we associate the \( G \)-spectra

\[ G/H_+ \wedge M \cong F(G/H_+, M); \]

we have \( \pi_0^G(G/H_+ \wedge M) \cong \pi_0^H M \cong \pi_0^G F(G/H_+, M) \). As \( G/H \) varies over the orbit category of \( G \), the covariant (resp. contravariant) functoriality of \( G/H_+ \wedge M \) (resp. \( F(G/H_+, M) \)) gives the induction (resp. restriction) maps in the Mackey functor \( \pi_0^{(-,)} M \).

By taking homotopy colimits and limits instead, we can obtain derived analogues of the maps in (1.1) for a \( G \)-spectrum \( M \):

\[ (1.2) \quad \text{holim}_{\theta(G) \mathcal{F}} G/H_+ \wedge M \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}}} M \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}} \text{holim}_{\theta(G) \mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, M). \]

We can now ask when \( \text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}} \) and \( \text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}} \) are equivalences. Below we will study a stronger condition on \( M \), namely that it should be \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent. This will assure that not only are these maps equivalences, but also that the corresponding homotopy colimit and limit spectral sequences collapse in a particularly strong way. On homotopy groups, this will imply an analogue of Artin’s theorem (see Theorem B).

Now if \( M = R \) is a homotopy commutative \( G \)-ring spectrum, then the restriction maps are maps of ring spectra such that the lift \( \text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}^G \) is a ring homomorphism, and we get a corresponding map of graded commutative rings after applying \( \pi_*^G \). For example, if \( R = H^B \mathbb{F}_p \) is the \( G \)-spectrum representing mod-\( p \) Borel-equivariant cohomology, then we obtain a ring isomorphism

\[ \pi_*^{G, H^B \mathbb{F}_p} \cong H^*(BG; \mathbb{F}_p) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}} \lim_{\theta(G) \mathcal{F}} H^*(BH; \mathbb{F}_p). \]

A celebrated result of Quillen [Qui71, Thm. 7.1] states that this map is a uniform \( \mathcal{F}_p \)-isomorphism when \( \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{E}_{(p)} \) is the family of elementary abelian \( p \)-subgroups of \( G \), i.e., subgroups of the form

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\(^1\)In fact, these maps are isomorphisms if and only if \( \mathcal{F} \) contains the Brauer elementary subgroups [Ser77, §11.3, Thm. 23].
$C_p^{x,n}$ for some non-negative integer $n$. Recall that a ring map $f: A \to B$ is a uniform $\mathcal{F}$-isomorphism if there are integers $m > 0$ and $n \geq 0$ such that if $x \in \ker f$ and $y \in B$ then $x^m = 0$ and $y^n \in \text{Im} f$. We will see that $H_{\mathcal{F}}^p$ is $\mathfrak{S}_n$-nilpotent and that our collapse results for the homotopy limit spectral sequence imply Quillen’s theorem as well as analogs for every homotopy commutative $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent $G$-ring spectrum (see Theorem C).

1.2. Main results. Throughout this paper, $G$ will denote a finite group and $\mathcal{F}$ a family of subgroups of $G$. We will work in the stable presentable $\infty$-category of $G$-spectra $\text{Sp}_G$ equipped with its symmetric monoidal smash product [MNN17, Part 2]. However, if the reader prefers, they can recast our work in the setting of model categories and use [MM02] or [Man04]. Of course, one will still need a theory of $\infty$-categories, as developed in [Lur09, Lur14], for descent applications such as [MNN17, Thm. 6.42].

The focus of this paper is the following subcategory of $\text{Sp}_G$.

**Definition 1.3** (Cf. [MNN17, Def. 6.36]). Let $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$, the $\infty$-category of $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent $G$-spectra, be the smallest thick $\otimes$-ideal in $\text{Sp}_G$ containing \{\text{G/H}, \text{H} \in \mathcal{F}\}. In other words, $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$ is the smallest full subcategory of $\text{Sp}_G$ such that:

1. For each subgroup $H \in \mathcal{F}$, the suspension $G$-spectrum $G/H_+$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.
2. For $E,F \in \text{Sp}_G$ and $f \in \text{Sp}_G(E,F)$, let $Cf$ denote the cofiber of $f$. If any two of $\{E,F,Cf\}$ are $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, then all three of them are $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.
3. If $E \in \text{Sp}_G$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, then $E$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.
4. If $E \in \text{Sp}_G$ and $F$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, then $E \wedge F$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.

Let $\mathcal{F}_1$ and $\mathcal{F}_2$ be two families of subgroups of $G$ and let $\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$ denote their intersection. Then $\mathcal{F}_1^{\text{Nil}} \cap \mathcal{F}_2^{\text{Nil}} = (\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2)^{\text{Nil}}$ by [MNN17, Prop. 6.39]. For any $G$-spectrum $M$, there is thus a minimal family $\mathcal{F}$ such that $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent; we will call this minimal family the derived defect base of $M$.

Although the above definition is simple, it is generally difficult to determine the derived defect base directly. We will provide several alternative characterizations of $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$ shortly. First we recall some notation.

For a real orthogonal representation $V$ of $G$, let $S^V$ denote the one-point compactification, considered as a pointed $G$-space with $\infty$ as basepoint. The inclusion $0 \subset V$ induces an equivariant map $e_V : S^0 \to S^V$ called the Euler class of $V$. We consider in particular the case $V = \tilde{\rho}_G$, the reduced regular representation of $G$.

**Theorem A.** Let $M \in \text{Sp}_G$. The following three conditions on $M$ are equivalent:

1. The $G$-spectrum $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.
2. For each subgroup $K \not\in \mathcal{F}$, $e_{\tilde{\rho}_K}$ is a nilpotent endomorphism of the $K$-spectrum $\text{Res}_{K}^G M$. In other words, there exists $n \geq 0$ such that the map $e_{\tilde{\rho}_K}^n \simeq e_{\rho_K}^n$ is null-homotopic after smashing with $\text{Res}_K^G M$.
3. The map of $G$-spectra $\text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}^G : M \to \text{holim}_{\mathcal{F},(G)^{\mathcal{F}}_2} F(G/H_+,M)$ of (1.2) is an equivalence and there is an integer $n \geq 0$ such that for every $G$-spectrum $X$, the $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence:

$$E_2^{s,t} = \underset{\mathcal{F},(G)^{\mathcal{F}}_2}{\text{holim}} \pi_0^H F(X,M) \Rightarrow \pi_t^{G_+} F(X, \text{holim}_{\mathcal{F},(G)^{\mathcal{F}}_2} F(G/H_+,M)) \simeq M_{G_+}^{s-t}(X)$$

has a horizontal vanishing line of height $n$ on the $E_{n+1}$-page. In other words, we have $E_{n+1}^{k,s} = 0$ for all $k > n$.

Theorem A is fundamental to this paper. Condition (2) is often easy to check in practice, especially in the presence of Thom isomorphisms for representation spheres (see Section 5 for some examples); these will lead to most of our examples of $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotence.
Theorem C. Let \( R \) be a uniform \( N \)-ring spectrum and let \( X \) be a \( G \)-space. Suppose that \( R \) is \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent. Then each of the following maps

\[
\colim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} M^*_H(X) \xrightarrow{\Ind^G} M^*_G(X) \xrightarrow{\Res^G} \lim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} M^*_H(X)
\]

\[
\colim M^H(X) \xrightarrow{\Ind^G} M^G(X) \xrightarrow{\Res^G} \lim M^H(X)
\]

becomes an isomorphism after inverting \(|G|\).

We next state our general analog of Quillen’s \( \mathcal{F}_p \)-isomorphism theorem.

Theorem B. Let \( M \) and \( X \) be \( G \)-spectra. Suppose that \( M \) is \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent. Then each of the following maps

\[
\colim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} M^*_H(X) \xrightarrow{\Ind^G} M^*_G(X) \xrightarrow{\Res^G} \lim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} M^*_H(X)
\]

\[
\colim M^H(X) \xrightarrow{\Ind^G} M^G(X) \xrightarrow{\Res^G} \lim M^H(X)
\]

is a uniform \( N \)-isomorphism\(^2\): there are positive integers \( m,n \) such that if \( x \in \ker \Res^G \) and \( y \in \lim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} R^*_H(X) \) then \( x^m = 0 \) and \( y^n \in \Im \Res^G \). Moreover, after localizing at a prime \( p \), \( \Res^G \) is a uniform \( \mathcal{F}_p \)-isomorphism.

Corollary 1.4. Under the hypotheses of Theorem C, the map \( \Res^G : R^*_G(X) \to \lim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} R^*_H(X) \) induces a homeomorphism between the associated Zariski spaces\(^3\):

\[
\Spec \left( \lim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} R^*_H(X) \right) \to \Spec(R^*_G(X)).
\]

For \( M \in \mathcal{F}^{Nil} \), the minimal integer \( n \) satisfying Theorem A, Item 3 is called the \( \mathcal{F} \)-exponent of \( M \). We include various characterizations of this numerical invariant below.

We also prove an analog of Theorem B and Theorem C which involves an end rather than an inverse limit over \( \sigma(G)\mathcal{F} \). This statement is closer to the original statements of Quillen [Qui71] and Hopkins-Kuhn-Ravenel [HKR00], and is nontrivial even when \( \mathcal{F} \) is the family of all subgroups. For \( H \leq G \) and a \( G \)-spectrum, we write \( M^H \) to denote the \( H \)-fixed point spectrum of \( M \), i.e., the spectrum of maps \( G/H \to M \).

Theorem D. Let \( R \) be an associative and homotopy commutative \( G \)-ring spectrum and \( X \) a finite-dimensional \( G \)-CW complex. Then the natural map

\[
\phi_\mathcal{F} : R^*_G(X) \to \int_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}^{op}} (R^H)^*(X^H)
\]

has the following two properties:

1. \( \phi_\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathbb{Z}[1/|G|] \) is an isomorphism.
2. The map \( \phi_\mathcal{F} \) is a uniform \( N \)-isomorphism and for any prime number \( p \), \( (\phi_\mathcal{F})_p \) is a uniform \( \mathcal{F}_p \)-isomorphism.

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\(^2\) We believe this term was first coined in [Hop87, p. 88].

\(^3\) Under additional finiteness hypotheses (see Proposition 3.29), there is a further identification: \( \colim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}} \Spec(R^*_H(X)) \cong \Spec(\lim_{\sigma(G)\mathcal{F}^{op}} R^*_H(X)) \).
We can identify the derived defect bases for many $G$-equivariant ring spectra of interest. These are listed in Figure 1.6A, where we set the notation for the relevant families of subgroups in Figure 1.5A. Many of these examples arise from non-equivariant ring spectra by taking their associated Borel theories as in [MNN17, §6.3]. There, as above, we are letting $M$ denote the Borel-equivariant $G$-spectrum associated to a spectrum $M$ with a $G$-action. All of the examples above come from spectra with trivial $G$-actions, in which case this equivariant cohomology theory is defined so that, for a $G$-spectrum $X$,

$$M_G^*(X) = M^*(EG \wedge_G X).$$

We now draw the reader's attention to a few patterns appearing in Figure 1.6A. First, if $R \in \text{Sp}_G$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, then its Borel completion $\hat{R}$ is automatically $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}$-nilpotent (i.e., we only need to consider the $p$-groups in $\mathcal{F}$, as $p$ varies over the primes dividing $|G|$). The notation respects localization in the following sense: if $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, then $R_{(p)}$ (resp. $R_{[1/n]}$) will automatically be $\mathcal{F}_{(p)}=\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_{(p)}$-nilpotent (resp. $\mathcal{F}_{[1/n]}$-nilpotent). These results are immediate consequences of Theorem 4.25 and allow one to determine derived defect bases for Borel-equivariant $G$-spectra via arithmetic fracture square arguments.

Perhaps the most prominent pattern occurring in Figure 1.6A is the connection between the `chromatic complexity' of a $G$-spectrum $E$ and the complexity of $E$'s derived defect base. The informal slogan is `if $E$ is sensitive to height $n$ chromatic phenomena, then $E$ should be nilpotent for the family of abelian subgroups which can be generated by $n$ or fewer elements'. This slogan is motivated by the generalized character theory of [HKR00]. That theory and the Hopkins-Ravenel smash product theorem let us make this slogan precise in Proposition 5.36: if $E$ is $L_n$-local, then $E$ is $sd^n_{(p)}$-nilpotent.

1.3. Related work. Results similar to Theorems B, C, and D have been established by various authors:

- Segal proves the analog of Theorem C for $G$-equivariant $K$-theory for a general compact Lie group when $X$ is a point and $\mathcal{F}$ is the family of topologically cyclic subgroups with finite Weyl groups [Seg68, Prop. 3.5]. Segal also proves an analog of Brauer's theorem in this setting [Seg68, Prop. 3.11].
- The most celebrated form of Theorem C and Theorem D is [Qui71, Thm. 6.2]. There, Quillen proves this result in the case $M = H\mathbb{F}_p$, $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{F}_{(p)}$, $G$ is a compact Lie group, and $X$ is a $G$-CW complex of finite mod-$p$ cohomological dimension. In the case $X = \ast$, Quillen also proves this result in the case $G$ is a compact Hausdorff topological group with only finitely many conjugacy classes of elementary abelian subgroups [Qui71, Prop. 13.4], along with an extension to the case where $G$ is a discrete subgroup with a finite index subgroup $H$ of finite mod-$p$ cohomological dimension [Qui71, Thm. 14.1]. Quillen’s seminal work underlies all of the following research in this direction including our own. This paper owes a tremendous debt to him.
- Bojancowska and Jackowski prove Theorem C in the case $M = KU$, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{E}$, and $X$ is a finite $G$-CW complex. They also prove that the homotopy limit spectral sequence has the desired abutment [BJ80].
- Greenlees and Strickland prove a result similar to Theorem D and Corollary 1.4 in the case that $M = E_{\ast}$, $E$ is a complex oriented ring spectrum with formal properties similar to $E_{\ast}$, $X$ is a finite $G$-CW complex, and $\mathcal{F} = sd^n_{(p)}$ [GS99, Thm. 3.5]. They also obtain suitable extensions when $G$ is a compact Lie group [GS99, App. C].
- Hopkins, Kuhn, and Ravenel prove Theorem B and the $\mathbb{Z}[1/[G]]$-local part of Theorem D in the case where $M = E_{\ast}$, $E$ is a complex oriented ring spectrum, $\mathcal{F} = sd_{\ast}$, and $X$ is a finite $G$-CW complex [HKR00, Thm. A and Rem. 3.5].
In Section 2, we will analyze the class \( \mathcal{F}^{N\text{il}} \) of \( G \)-spectra and prove Theorem A. We break this proof into two parts. In Section 2.1, we prove the equivalence of Conditions (1) and (2) of Theorem A (Theorem 2.3) as well as some immediate consequences. In Section 2.3, we prove the equivalence of Conditions (1) and (3) (Theorem 2.25).

In Section 3, we will analyze the homotopy colimit and homotopy limit spectral sequences. This will lead to proofs of Theorem B, Theorem C, Corollary 1.4, and in Section 3.3. Along the way we will prove Proposition 3.29, which is the appropriate analogue of Quillen’s stratification.
theorem [Qui71, Thm. 8.10] in this context. In Section 3.4, we will prove Theorem D, which will require some additional work and the use of the twisted arrow category.

In Section 4 we show that derived induction and restriction theory generalizes classical induction and restriction theory and reduces to it exactly for \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent spectra of exponent at most one. We show that one can use the calculation of the derived defect base of a \( \mathcal{G} \)-ring spectrum to put an upper bound on its defect base (Proposition 4.12). As applications, we obtain a generalized hyperelementary induction theorem similar to Brauer’s theorem (Theorem 4.16) and triangulated descent results in the sense of Balmer (Proposition 4.19).

In the last two sections of the main body, we prove all of the remaining claims in Figure 1.6A. In Section 5, we show how the existence of Thom isomorphisms can be used to show a \( \mathcal{G} \)-ring spectrum is \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent. We then combine these results with non-equivariant thick subcategory arguments to determine the derived defect bases of the remaining examples.

In the appendices we gather several auxiliary results for working with the \( \mathcal{F} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequences and work through a nontrivial example for equivariant topological \( K \)-theory.

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Conventions. Throughout this paper, \( \mathcal{G} \) will denote a finite group and \( \mathcal{F} \) a family of subgroups of \( \mathcal{G} \). For two \( \mathcal{G} \)-spectra \( X \) and \( Y \) we will let \( F(X,Y) \in \text{Sp}_G \) denote the internal function \( \mathcal{G} \)-spectrum. Unless we believe it to be helpful to the reader, we will generally suppress the functors \( \Sigma^\infty \) and \( \text{Res}_K^\mathcal{G} \) from our notation.

A \( \mathcal{G} \)-ring spectrum \( R \) will always be a \( \mathcal{G} \)-spectrum equipped with a homotopy associative and unital multiplication, i.e., an associative algebra in \( \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_G) \). We will say that \( R \) is homotopy commutative if the multiplication is commutative in \( \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_G) \). An \( R \)-module will be an object of \( \text{Ho}(\text{Sp}_G) \) equipped with a left action of \( R \) satisfying the standard associativity and unit conditions. We will use the adjective structured when we want to talk about the \( \infty \)-categorical or model categorical notion of module.

2. The thick \( \otimes \)-ideal \( \mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}} \)

In this section, we give the main characterizations of \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotence and prove Theorem A.

2.1. The characterization of \( \mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}} \) in terms of Euler classes.

In this subsection, we will prove the equivalence of Conditions (1) and (2) from Theorem A in Theorem 2.3 below. First, we will require some elementary properties of representation spheres.

Definition 2.1. For a finite-dimensional orthogonal representation \( V \) of \( \mathcal{G} \), we let \( nV \) denote \( V^{\oplus n} \). We let \( S(V) \) denote the unit \( \mathcal{G} \)-sphere of \( V \) and \( SV \) denote the pointed \( \mathcal{G} \)-space obtained as the one-point compactification of \( V \), where we take the point at \( \infty \) to be the basepoint. Finally, we let \( e_V \), the Euler class of \( V \), denote the pointed \( \mathcal{G} \)-map

\[
e_V : S^0 \rightarrow SV
\]

induced by the inclusion \( 0 \rightarrow V \).

We now recall the following standard results.

Proposition 2.2. Let \( V \) be a finite-dimensional orthogonal representation of \( \mathcal{G} \). Then:

(1) If \( V \) contains a trivial summand, then \( e_V \) is \( \mathcal{G} \)-equivariantly homotopic to the trivial map.
(2) The G-space \( S^V \) is the cofiber of the nontrivial map \( S(V)_+ \rightarrow S^0 \).

(3) The G-space \( S(V) \) admits a finite G-CW structure constructed from cells of the form
\[
G/H \times S^{n-1} \rightarrow G/H \times D^n
\]
where \( H \) is a subgroup such that \( V^H \neq \{0\} \) and \( n < \dim V^H \). Compare [tD87, Exer. I.11.1.10] and [Ill83].

(4) For every \( n \geq 0 \), we have \( e_V^n \simeq e_{nV} \).

We now prove the main characterization of \( \mathfrak{F} \)-nilpotence in terms of Euler classes.

**Theorem 2.3.** A G-spectrum \( M \) is \( \mathfrak{F} \)-nilpotent if and only if, for all subgroups \( K \leq G \) with \( K \notin \mathfrak{F} \), there exists an integer \( n \) such that the Euler class \( e_{n\tilde{\rho}_G} : S^0 \rightarrow S^{n\tilde{\rho}_G} \) is null-homotopic after smashing with \( \text{Res}^G_K M \).

**Proof.** Let \( \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}}' \subseteq \text{Sp}_G \) denote the full subcategory spanned by the \( M \in \text{Sp}_G \) satisfying the Euler class condition of the theorem. It is easy to see that \( \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}}' \) is a thick \( \otimes \)-ideal. We need to show that \( \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}} = \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}}' \).

For a subgroup \( H \leq G \), let \( \mathcal{P}_H \) denote the family of proper subgroups of \( H \). Observe that \( M \in \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}}' \) if and only if, for every \( H \leq G \) not in \( \mathfrak{F} \), we have \( \text{Res}_H^G M \in \mathcal{P}_H \). Moreover, one has a similar statement for \( \mathfrak{F} \)-nilpotence: by [MNN17, Prop. 6.40], \( M \in \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}} \) if and only if for every subgroup \( H \notin \mathfrak{F} \), \( \text{Res}_H^G M \in \mathcal{P}_H \).

It thus suffices to consider the case where \( \mathfrak{F} = \mathcal{P}_G \). In other words, we need to show that the thick \( \otimes \)-ideal generated by \( \{G/H_+\}_{H \leq G} \) is equal to \( \mathcal{P}_G \). Observe that the Euler class \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_G} \) becomes null-homotopic after smashing with \( G/H_+ \) for any \( H < G \). This follows because for any \( H < G \), \( \text{Res}_H^G e_{\tilde{\rho}_G} \) is null-homotopic as the \( H \)-representation \( \text{Res}_H^G \tilde{\rho}_G \) contains a trivial summand. Here we use the relationship between smashing with \( G/H_+ \) and restricting to \( H \)-spectra; compare [BDS15, Thm. 1.1] and [MNN17, Thm. 5.32]. Therefore, we get \( G/H_+ \in \mathcal{P}_G \), so that \( \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_G \).

We now prove the opposite inclusion. Suppose \( M \in \mathcal{P}_G \). Then there exists \( n \) such that \( \text{id}_M \wedge e_{n\tilde{\rho}_G} \) is null-homotopic, and the cofiber sequence
\[
S(n\tilde{\rho}_G)_+ \wedge M \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{id_M \wedge e_{n\tilde{\rho}_G}} M \wedge S^{n\tilde{\rho}_G}
\]
shows that \( M \) is a retract of \( S(n\tilde{\rho}_G)_+ \wedge M \). Since \( \tilde{\rho}_G \) has no non-trivial fixed points, \( S(n\tilde{\rho}_G)_+ \in \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}} \) in view of the cell decomposition given in Proposition 2.2. Therefore, \( S(n\tilde{\rho}_G)_+ \wedge M \in \mathcal{P}_G \), and thus its retract \( M \) is too. \(\square\)

**Remark 2.4.** If we regard \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \) as an element of the ‘\( \text{RO}(K) \)-graded homotopy groups’ [Ada84, §6], \( \pi^K_2 S \), of the sphere spectrum, then after smashing \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \) with \( M \) we obtain an element in \( \pi^K_2 F(M,M) \), the ‘\( \text{RO}(K) \)-graded homotopy groups’ of the endomorphism ring of \( M \). This element can also be identified with the image of \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \) under the unit map \( S \rightarrow F(M,M) \).

Identifying \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \) with its image, we can now restate the null-homotopy condition of Theorem 2.3 in either of the following equivalent ways:

1. \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \in \pi^K_2 F(M,M) \) is nilpotent, or
2. \( F(M,M)[e_{\tilde{\rho}_K}]^{-1} \simeq * \in \text{Sp}_K \).

While \( M \in \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}} \) implies that \( M[e_{\tilde{\rho}_K}]^{-1} \) is contractible for each \( K \notin \mathfrak{F} \), the converse does not hold. The contractibility of \( M[e_{\tilde{\rho}_K}]^{-1} \) is equivalent to knowing that every element \( x \in \pi^K_2 M \) is annihilated by some power, possibly depending on \( x \), of \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \). The condition \( M \in \mathfrak{F}^{\text{Nil}} \) tells us that there is a fixed power of \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \) which annihilates all of \( \pi^K_2 M \).

On the other hand, when \( M = R \) is a \( G \)-ring spectrum, the two conditions are equivalent because the power of \( e_{\tilde{\rho}_K} \) annihilating \( 1 \in \pi^K_2 R \) annihilates all of \( \pi^K_2 R \).
Corollary 2.5. Suppose that $R$ is a $G$-spectrum. Then the following are equivalent:

1. The $G$-spectrum $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.
2. For each subgroup $H \not\in \mathcal{F}$, the image of $e_{\rho_H} \in \pi_*H$ under the unit map $S \to R$ is nilpotent.

2.2. The $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limits and colimits. We will now precisely define the homotopy colimits and limits mentioned in the introduction in (1.2) and prove they are equivalences when $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.

We denote the category of $G$-spaces by $S_G$. As usual, let $G(G) \subseteq S_G$ (the orbit category) denote the full subcategory of $S_G$ spanned by the transitive $G$-sets. To a family $\mathcal{F}$ we associate the full subcategory $G(G)_{\mathcal{F}} \subset G(G)$ spanned by the transitive $G$-sets whose isotropy lies in $\mathcal{F}$.

Let $i : G(G)_{\mathcal{F}} \to S_G$ denote the inclusion. We associate to $\mathcal{F}$ a $G$-space $E_{\mathcal{F}} := \text{hocolim}_{G(G)_{\mathcal{F}}} i$. We also define a pointed $G$-space $\tilde{E}_{\mathcal{F}}$ as the homotopy cofiber of the unique nontrivial map $E_{\mathcal{F}} \to S^0$. These $G$-spaces are determined up to canonical equivalence by the following properties (see Appendix A.1 and [LMS86, Def. II.2.10]):

\[
E_{\mathcal{F}}^K \simeq \begin{cases} 
* & \text{if } K \in \mathcal{F} \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{E}_{\mathcal{F}}^K \simeq \begin{cases} 
* & \text{if } K \in \mathcal{F} \\
S^0 & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]

For the family $\mathcal{F}$ of all proper subgroups of $G$, these spaces admit a particularly simple construction.

Proposition 2.7. There are canonical equivalences

\[ E_{\mathcal{F}} \simeq \text{hocolim}_n S(n_{\tilde{\rho}_G}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{E}_{\mathcal{F}} \simeq \text{hocolim}_n S_{n_{\tilde{\rho}_G}} \simeq S[e_{\tilde{\rho}_G}^{-1}]. \]

Here the homotopy colimits are indexed over the maps induced by the inclusions $n_{\tilde{\rho}_G} \to (n+1)_{\tilde{\rho}_G}$.

Proof. We just need to check that the homotopy colimits have the correct fixed points. Since fixed points commute with homotopy colimits, this follows from Proposition 2.2 and the following observation: $\tilde{\rho}_G^n$ is 0-dimensional if and only if $K = G$. \hfill $\square$

We recall the significance of the objects $E_{\mathcal{F}}$, $\tilde{E}_{\mathcal{F}}$ in the general theory, cf. [MNN17, §6.1]. Let $\text{Loc}_{\mathcal{F}}$ denote the localizing subcategory of $S_{G}$ generated by the $\{G/H_+\}_{H \in \mathcal{F}}$. It is equivalently the subcategory of $A_{\mathcal{F}}$-torsion objects (cf. [MNN17, Def 3.1]) with respect to the commutative algebra object

\[ A_{\mathcal{F}} := \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, S) \in S_{G}. \]

The inclusion $\text{Loc}_{\mathcal{F}} \subset S_{G}$ admits a right adjoint given by $\mathcal{F}$-colocalization; the right adjoint is given explicitly by $X \mapsto E_{\mathcal{F}} \land X$. In particular, $X \in \text{Loc}_{\mathcal{F}}$ if and only if the natural map

\[ E_{\mathcal{F}} \land X \to X \]

is an equivalence. We also have the subcategory of $\mathcal{F}$-complete $G$-spectra, i.e., those $G$-spectra complete with respect to the algebra object $A_{\mathcal{F}}$ [MNN17, Sec. 2]. The $G$-space $E_{\mathcal{F}}$ also controls the theory of $\mathcal{F}$-completeness: a $G$-spectrum $X$ is $\mathcal{F}$-complete if and only if the natural map

\[ X \to F(E_{\mathcal{F}} +, X) \]

is an equivalence.

We consider finally (cf. [MNN17, Sec. 3.2]) the subcategory $S_{G}[\mathcal{F}^{-1}]$ of those $G$-spectra $Y$ such that $F(X,Y) \simeq *$ for any $X \in \text{Loc}_{\mathcal{F}}$. Then $S_{G}[\mathcal{F}^{-1}]$ is a localization of $S_{G}$, and the localization is given by the functor $X \mapsto \tilde{E}_{\mathcal{F}} \land X$. The localization functor annihilates precisely the localizing subcategory $\text{Loc}_{\mathcal{F}}$. Note that, by definition [MNN17, Def. 6.36], a $G$-spectrum is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent if and only if it is $A_{\mathcal{F}}$-nilpotent.
Using the general theory of torsion, complete, and nilpotent objects with respect to a dualizable algebra object, we now record the following list of properties of $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$.

**Proposition 2.8.**

1. If $M$ is an $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent $G$-spectrum, then $\tilde{E}\mathcal{F} \wedge M$ is contractible, and thus the map $M \wedge E\mathcal{F}_+ \to M$ is an equivalence. Similarly, the map $M \to F(E\mathcal{F}_+, M)$ is an equivalence.

2. If $M$ is a $G$-ring spectrum with $\tilde{E}\mathcal{F} \wedge M$ contractible, then $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.

3. Let $X$ and $M$ be $G$-spectra. If $M$ is $F$-nilpotent, then so is $F(X, M)$.

4. A $G$-spectrum $M$ is $F$-nilpotent if and only if the endomorphism $G$-ring spectrum $F(M, M)$ is $F$-nilpotent.

**Proof.** As above, a $G$-spectrum $M$ belongs to the localizing subcategory $\text{Loc}_{\mathcal{F}}$ generated by the $\{G/H_+\}_{H \in \mathcal{F}}$ if and only if $M \wedge E\mathcal{F}$ is contractible (or equivalently if $M \wedge E\mathcal{F}_+ \simeq M$). If $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, this is certainly the case. If $M \in \mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$, then $M$ is also complete with respect to the algebra object $A_{\mathcal{F}}$ so that the $\mathcal{F}$-completion map $M \to F(E\mathcal{F}_+, M)$ is an equivalence.

Conversely, if $M$ is a $G$-ring spectrum, then the $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$-localization of $M$, i.e., $E\mathcal{F} \wedge M$, vanishes if and only $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent by [MNN17, Thm. 4.19]. We refer to [MNN17, Cor. 4.15] for the (general) argument that $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$ is closed under cotensors.

If $M \in \text{Sp}_G$ and $F(M, M) \in \mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$, then $M$, as a module over $F(M, M)$, also belongs to $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$. This verifies the third and fourth claims. □

We now construct the derived restriction and induction maps (1.2) in terms of the space $E\mathcal{F}$, as $\mathcal{F}$-colocalization and completion respectively.

**Construction 2.9.** We consider now the $\mathcal{F}$-colocalization map $E\mathcal{F}_+ \wedge M \to M$; since $E\mathcal{F} = \text{hocolim}_{G \in \mathcal{F}} G/H_+$ and smash products commute with homotopy colimits, we can write this map as

\begin{equation}
\text{Ind}_G^{\mathcal{F}} : \text{hocolim}_{G \in \mathcal{F}} G/H_+ \wedge M = E\mathcal{F}_+ \wedge M \to M.
\end{equation}

Similarly, we can identify the $\mathcal{F}$-completion map $M \to F(E\mathcal{F}_+, M)$; with the map:

\begin{equation}
\text{Res}_G^{\mathcal{F}} : M \to \text{holim}_{G \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, M).
\end{equation}

**Proposition 2.12.** If $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, then the derived induction and restriction maps (2.10) and (2.11) are equivalences.

**Proof.** This now follows from Proposition 2.8. □

We round out this subsection with a few basic examples of derived defect bases. We remark also that this technique is essentially [HHR16, Sec. 10].

**Proposition 2.13.** Let $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$ be the trivial family of subgroups. Suppose $R$ is a Borel-equivariant $G$-ring spectrum. Then $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent if and only if the $G$-Tate construction $(E\mathcal{F} \wedge R)^G$ of $R$ is contractible.

**Proof.** We know that $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent if and only if $\tilde{E}\mathcal{F} \wedge R$ is contractible by Proposition 2.8. Since this is a ring object, it is contractible if and only if its fixed point spectrum is contractible. □

**Proposition 2.14.** The derived defect base of $C_2$-equivariant $K\mathbb{R}$-theory [Ati66] is $\mathcal{F}$, the trivial family.
Proof. We need to show that $K \mathbb{R}$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent. In view of [MNN17, Thm. 6.41], it suffices to show that the geometric fixed point spectrum $\Phi^G K \mathbb{R} = (E\mathcal{F} \wedge R)^{C_2}$ is contractible. In this language the relevant calculation appears in [Faj95, Thm. 5.2] and in [HHR11, §7.3]; however the result follows from [Ati66, Prop. 3.2 and Lem. 3.7]. In fact, in the proof of [Faj95, Thm. 5.2], it is observed that the cube of the Euler class of the reduced regular representation of $C_2$ vanishes in $K \mathbb{R}$. $\square$

Let $MO$ and $MU$ denote the genuine $G$-equivariant real and complex cobordism spectra of tom Dieck [tD70, BH72]. When $G = C_2$, let $M \mathbb{R}$ denote the real $G$-equivariant complex cobordism spectrum of Landweber [Lan68].

Proposition 2.15. The derived defect base of any of $MO$, $MU$, and $M \mathbb{R}$ is $\mathcal{F}$nilpotent, the family of all subgroups of $G$.

Proof. We need to show that there is no proper family $\mathcal{F}$ such that any of these $G$-spectra is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent. By Corollary 2.5, to prove this for a $G$-ring spectrum $R$, it suffices to show that

$$0 \neq \pi_* \Phi^G R \left( \cong \pi_* \tilde{E}\mathcal{F} \wedge R \cong \pi_* R[e_{p_0}^{-1}] \right).$$

In each of the stated cases this is known. The results for $MO$ and $MU$ are due to tom Dieck and can be found in [May96, §XV Lem. 3.1] and [tD70, Lem. 2.2] respectively. For $M \mathbb{R}$ this is [Lan68, Cor. 3.4]. $\square$

2.3. The class $\mathcal{F}^{NH}$ and the homotopy limit spectral sequence. Before proving the equivalence of Conditions (1) and (3) from Theorem A in Theorem 2.25 below, we will give an alternate construction of $E\mathcal{F}$ and the $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence. These alternative constructions appear in the foundational work of Dress [Dre73], Greenlees [Gre92], and Greenlees-May [GM95b].

First, we describe another model for $E\mathcal{F}$. For a space $Z$, let $d_0 : Z^{*+1} \to \ast$ denote the standard augmented simplicial space which in degree $n$ is the $(n+1)$-fold product of $Z$.

When $Z \neq \emptyset$, we can pick a point in $Z$ to define a section $s^{-1}$ of $d_0$. This section defines an additional degeneracy in each degree, or equivalently a retraction diagram of simplicial spaces

$$\ast \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} Z^{*+1} \xrightarrow{d_0} \ast$$

with a simplicial homotopy $s^{-1}d_0 \simeq \text{Id}$ [GJ99, §III.5]. We will call an augmented simplicial space admitting extra degeneracies \textit{split}.

When $Z$ is a $G$-space, it is necessary and sufficient for $Z$ to have a $G$-fixed point to split $Z^{*+1}$ as a simplicial $G$-space. More generally, if $Z^H \neq \emptyset$ for $H \leq G$, then $\text{Res}_H^G(Z^{*+1}) \cong (\text{Res}_H^G Z)^{*+1}$ is split as a simplicial $H$-space. This implies that $G/H \times Z^{*+1} \simeq \text{Ind}_H^G \text{Res}_H^G Z^{*+1}$ is split as an augmented simplicial $G$-space.

Proposition 2.17 (cf. [GM95b, p. 119]). Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of subgroups of $G$ and consider the $G$-space $X = \coprod_{H \leq I \leq G} G/H$, where $I \subset \mathcal{F}$ contains a representative from each conjugacy class of maximal subgroups in $\mathcal{F}$.

Then there is an equivalence

$$|X^{*+1}| \simeq E\mathcal{F}.$$ 

Moreover, if $H \in \mathcal{F}$ then $G/H \times X^{*+1}$ is split.

Proof. This follows easily from the observations above and the characterization of $E\mathcal{F}$ from (2.6), since taking fixed points commutes with geometric realizations and products. In particular, $|X^{*+1}|^H$ is contractible when $X$ has an $H$-fixed point and is empty otherwise. $\square$
The geometric realization of a simplicial $G$-space, $Z = |W_\bullet|$, admits two standard increasing filtrations by $G$-CW subcomplexes. The first is the filtration by dimension:

$$F_{-1}Z = \emptyset \subseteq F_0Z \subseteq \cdots \subseteq F_\infty Z = Z$$

and depends on a choice of $G$-CW structure on $Z$. The second arises from the skeletal filtration on $Z$:

$$F'_{-1}Z = \emptyset \subseteq F'_0Z \subseteq \cdots \subseteq F'_{\infty} Z = Z.$$ 

Here $F'_n Z := \operatorname{hocolim}_{\Delta^n_{op}} W_n$ is the $n$-skeleton of $Z$ and depends on the presentation of $Z$ as the geometric realization of a simplicial $G$-space.

Fixing a $G$-spectrum $M$ and applying $F(-, M)$ to these two filtrations, we obtain two towers of $G$-spectra, $\{F(F_n Z, M)\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{F(F'_n Z, M)\}_{n \geq 0}$. In general, if we apply $\pi^G_t$ to a bounded below tower we obtain an exact couple and an associated spectral sequence conditionally converging to the homotopy groups of the homotopy inverse limit of the tower\footnote{Alternatively one can apply $\pi^G_t$ to obtain a Mackey functor-valued, RO($G$)-graded spectral sequence. This variant, although useful, will not be required for this paper.} [Boa99, §7].

In the case of the first tower, we are using a $G$-CW filtration on $Z$ which satisfies

$$F_n Z / F_{n-1} Z \simeq \bigvee_{i \in I_n} G/H_i \wedge S^n,$$

where $I_n$ is the set of orbits of $n$-cells of $Z$. The $E_1$-complex associated to the tower $\{F(F_n Z, M)\}_{n \geq 0}$ is

$$E_1^{s,t} = \pi^G_{t-s} F(F_s Z / F_{s-1} Z, M) \cong \prod_{i \in I_s} \pi^G_{t-i} M,$$

where the $d_1$-differential is induced by the attaching maps. This yields the equivariant analogue of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence whose $E_2$-term is, by definition, the \textit{Bredon cohomology} of $Z$ with coefficients in $\pi^G_{(-)} M$:

$$H^G_{t-s}(Z; \pi_{(-)} M) \Longrightarrow \pi^G_{t-s} F(Z, M).$$

If $M$ is a $G$-ring spectrum then (2.19) is a spectral sequence of algebras [GM95b, App. B].

For the second tower we obtain the equivariant analogue of the Bousfield-Kan spectral sequence [Bou89, §3]:

$$\pi^+ \pi^G_t (F(W_{\bullet+}; M)) \Longrightarrow \pi^G_{t-s} F(Z_{\bullet+}; M).$$

Here, the $E_2$-term is the cohomology of the graded cosimplicial abelian group $\pi^G_\bullet(F(W_{\bullet+}, M))$. In Section 3 we will discuss the $E_2$-terms of these two spectral sequences further.

**Proposition 2.21.** Suppose that $Z$ is the geometric realization of a simplicial $G$-space $W_\bullet$ and $M$ is a $G$-spectrum. If $W_n$ is discrete for each $n$, then the two spectral sequences (2.19) and (2.20) are isomorphic from the $E_2$-page on.

**Proof.** To compare (2.19) and (2.20) we would like a map between the associated towers. We do have an equivalence $F_\infty Z \simeq F'_\infty Z$, but in general this equivalence need not respect the filtrations. However, when $W_\bullet$ is degree-wise discrete, then for each $n$, $F_n Z$ is $n$-dimensional and the skeletal filtration on $Z$ is just the dimension filtration for a different choice of $G$-CW structure on $Z$. In this case, we can find an equivalence $s$: $F_\infty Z \to F'_\infty Z$ which respects the filtrations [May96, Cor. 3.5] and hence induces a map from the spectral sequence in (2.20) to the spectral sequence of (2.19). Applying the same argument to an inverse equivalence $t$: $F'_\infty Z \to F_\infty Z$ and to a homotopy $ts \simeq \operatorname{Id}$, we obtain a homotopy equivalence of $E_1$-complexes and hence an isomorphism at $E_2$. \qed
We now turn our attention to $E\mathcal{F} = \text{hocolim}_{\theta(G)\mathcal{F}} i$ for $i : \theta(G)\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G}$ the inclusion. We will model this homotopy colimit as the geometric realization of the standard two-sided bar construction (see Appendix A.1 for further details):

$$\tag{2.22} E\mathcal{F} \simeq |B_\bullet(*, \theta(G)\mathcal{F}, i)|. $$

**Definition 2.23.** Let $M$ be a $G$-spectrum. The $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence associated to $M$ is the homotopy spectral sequence associated to the tower

$$ \{ F(\text{sk}_n E\mathcal{F}_+, M) \}_{n \geq 0}, $$

where $E\mathcal{F}$ is equipped with the simplicial structure of (2.22).

**Proposition 2.24.** Let $N$ be a $G$-spectrum. Then there is an isomorphism, from $E_2$ on, between:

1. The $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence:

$$\pi^* \pi_1^G(F(B_\bullet(*, \theta(G)\mathcal{F}, i)_+), N) \implies \pi_{t-s}^G(F(E\mathcal{F}_+, N) \simeq \text{holim}_{\theta(G)\mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, N)$$

from Definition 2.23,

2. the Bousfield-Kan spectral sequence

$$\pi^* \pi_1^G(F(X_{\bullet+1}^G, N) \implies \pi_{t-s}^G(F(E\mathcal{F}_+, N) \simeq \text{holim}_{\theta(G)\mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, N)$$

associated to a simplicial presentation of $E\mathcal{F}$ from Proposition 2.17, and

3. the equivariant Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence

$$H^*_G(E\mathcal{F}; \pi_i^{-}(-)) \implies \pi_{t-s}^G(F(E\mathcal{F}_+, N) \simeq \text{holim}_{\theta(G)\mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, N).$$

Moreover, when $N = F(Y, M)$, for two $G$-spectra $Y$ and $M$ such that $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, the above spectral sequences abut to $M_G^{-1}(Y).$

**Proof.** When $G$ is discrete, both $X_{\bullet+1}^G$ and $B_\bullet(*, \theta(G)\mathcal{F}, i)$ are degree-wise discrete. So it follows from Proposition 2.21 that all three spectral sequences are forms of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence for $E\mathcal{F}$ and hence isomorphic. The final claim follows from Proposition 2.12 and the isomorphism $\pi_{t-s}^G F(Y, M) \cong M_G^{-1}(Y).$ 

To proceed, we will need to recall some results on towers of $G$-spectra from [Mat15, §3]. We denote by $\text{Tow}(\text{Sp}_G) = \text{Fun}((\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})^\text{op}, \text{Sp}_G)$ the $\infty$-category of towers in $\text{Sp}_G$. Inside this $\infty$-category is $\text{Tow}^\text{nil}(\text{Sp}_G) \subset \text{Tow}(\text{Sp}_G)$, the full subcategory of nilpotent towers, i.e., those towers $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ such that for some $N \geq 0$ and all $k \geq 0$, the map $X_{N+k} \to X_k$ is zero. We denote by $\text{Tow}^\text{fast}(\text{Sp}_G) \subset \text{Tow}(\text{Sp}_G)$ the full subcategory of quickly converging towers, i.e., those towers $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ such that the cofiber of the canonical map of towers $\{\text{holim} X_n\} \to \{X_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is contained in $\text{Tow}^\text{nil}(\text{Sp}_G)$. It follows from the definitions that $\text{Tow}^\text{fast}(\text{Sp}_G)$ is a thick subcategory, and that exact endofunctors of $\text{Sp}_G$ preserve $\text{Tow}^\text{fast}(\text{Sp}_G)$.

We can now formulate the main result of this subsection, which in particular establishes the equivalences between Conditions (1) and (3) from Theorem A.

**Theorem 2.25.** The following three conditions on a $G$-spectrum $M$ are equivalent:

1. The $G$-spectrum $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.
2. The restriction map $\text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}^G : M \to \text{holim}_{\theta(G)\mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, M) \simeq F(E\mathcal{F}_+, M)$ is an equivalence and the associated tower $\{ F(\text{sk}_n E\mathcal{F}_+, M) \}_{n \geq 0}$ converges quickly.

5 As a consequence of Theorem 2.25, Item 3 below, they actually converge strongly to their abutment.
(3) The map $M \to F(E\mathcal{F}_+, M)$ is an equivalence and there are integers $m$ and $n \geq 2$ such that for every $G$-spectrum $Y$, the $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence:

$$E_2^{s,t} = H^s(E\mathcal{F}; \pi_t^{(1)} F(Y, M)) \implies M_G^{s-t}(Y)$$

has a horizontal vanishing line of height $m$ on the $E_m$-page. In other words, $E_\infty^{s,t} = 0$ for all $s > m$ and $k \geq n$.

Proof. The equivalence $(2) \iff (3)$ is [Mat15, Prop. 3.12] combined with the identification of the $\mathcal{F}$-spectral sequence from Proposition 2.24.

We will now show $(1) \iff (2)$. Let $A_\mathcal{F} = \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H, S)$, so that a $G$-spectrum is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent if and only if it is $A_\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent. Write $E\mathcal{F} = [X^{s+1}]$ for $X = \bigsqcup_{H \in \mathcal{F}} G/H$. Then the tower $\{F(sk_n E\mathcal{F}_+, M)\}$ is the Tot tower of the $A_\mathcal{F}$-cobar complex of $M$. This is a quickly converging tower with homotopy limit $M$ if and only if the $A_\mathcal{F}$-Adams tower [MNN17, Construction 2.2] is nilpotent (note that the $A_\mathcal{F}$-Adams tower is the colimit of the map of towers $(M) \to \{F(sk_n E\mathcal{F}_+, M)\}$ by [MNN17, Prop. 2.14]). Furthermore, that holds if and only if and $M$ is $A_\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent [MNN17, Prop. 4.7]. □

Recall also that we can quantify nilpotence, leading to the notion of the $\mathcal{F}$-exponent of an $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent $G$-spectrum $M$, denoted $\exp_{\mathcal{F}}(M)$ [MNN17, Def. 6.36]. Recall again that, associated to $G$ and $\mathcal{F}$, there is the commutative algebra $A_\mathcal{F} := \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H, S)$ in $\text{Sp}_G$. The fiber $I$ of the canonical map $S \to A_\mathcal{F}$ is a non-unital algebra, and the $\mathcal{F}$-exponent of $M$ is $\mathcal{F}^nS$ is the minimum number $n \geq 0$ such that $(I^n \to S) \wedge M$ is zero. For $Y \in \text{Sp}_G$, we will denote by $E_\infty^{s,t}(Y)$ the $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence abutting to $M_G^\infty(Y)$. We can then formulate the following alternate descriptions of the $\mathcal{F}$-exponent.

Proposition 2.26. For a nontrivial $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent spectrum $M$, the following integers are equal:

- the $\mathcal{F}$-exponent $\exp_{\mathcal{F}}(M)$,
- the minimal $n$ such that the canonical map $M \simeq F(E\mathcal{F}_+, M) \to F(sk_{n-1} E\mathcal{F}_+, M)$ in $\text{Sp}_G$ admits a retraction,
- the minimal $n'$ such that $M$ is a retract of an $F(Z_+, M)$ for an $(n' - 1)$-dimensional $G$-CW complex $Z$ with isotropy in $\mathcal{F}$,
- and the minimum $s \geq 0$ such that for all $Y \in \text{Sp}_G$ and $k \geq s$, $E_\infty^{k,s}(Y) = E_\infty^{k,s}(Y) = 0$.

Proof. This follows easily from results in [MNN17]. Fix the $G$-space $X := \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} G/H$ and the associated simplicial $G$-space $X^{s+1}$ which realizes to $E\mathcal{F}$. One sees that the identification $A_\mathcal{F} \simeq F(X_+, S)$ generalizes to an identification of cosimplicial commutative algebras in $\text{Sp}_G$, namely the co-bar construction $\text{CB}^\bullet(A_\mathcal{F})$ (cf. [MNN17, Sec. 2.1]) is equivalent to $F(X^{s+1}_+, S)$. In view of this, the equality of the first two integers follows from [MNN17, Prop. 4.9]. To compare $n'$ and $n$ we first note that by setting $Z = sk_{n-1} E\mathcal{F}$ we see that $n' \leq n$. The other inequality follows because $F(Z_+, M)$, for an $(n' - 1)$-dimensional $G$-CW complex $Z$ with isotropy in $\mathcal{F}$ and for any $G$-spectrum $M$, has $\mathcal{F}$-exponent $\leq n'$.

Finally, we show $n = s$. Using $\text{CB}^\bullet(A_\mathcal{F}) \simeq F(X^{s+1}_+, S)$ again, one sees that our $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence can be identified with the $A_\mathcal{F}$-based Adams spectral sequence as in [Gre92], and it is well-known that the Adams filtration of a map $f: \Sigma^{-}Y \to M$ in $M_G^\infty(Y)$ is exactly the maximum $q$ such that $f$ factors through $I^{q\cdot} \wedge M \to M$. It follows that $(n-1)$ is the (precisely) maximum $A_\mathcal{F}$-Adams filtration of any map into $M$, which implies that $E_\infty^{k,s}(Y) = 0$ for $k \geq n$ and for any $G$-spectrum $Y$; moreover, $n$ is minimal with respect to this property.

It remains to show that the $\mathcal{F}$-spectral sequence degenerates at $E_{n+1}$, or equivalently that $d_i = 0$ for $i \geq n + 1$. This is a very general assertion about these types of generalized Adams spectral sequences. For simplicity of notation, we assume that $Y = S^0$. The $E_1^{0,0}$-page of the
spectral sequence gives the homotopy groups \( \pi_\gamma(\fib(Tot_q \to Tot_{q-1})) \) for the cosimplicial object \( M \otimes CB^\bullet(A_T) \). By [MNN17, Prop. 2.14], we have
\[
\fib(Tot_q \to Tot_{q-1}) = \cofib(I^{\lambda q+1} \to I^{\lambda q}) \wedge M = I^{\lambda q}/I^{\lambda q+1} \wedge M.
\]
If a class survives to \( E_{n+1} \), then it can be lifted to
\[
\fib(Tot_{q+n} \to Tot_{q-1}) = I^{\lambda q}/I^{\lambda q+n+1} \wedge M,
\]
by [MNN17, Prop. 2.14] again. Consider now the diagram
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
I^{\lambda q}/I^{\lambda q+n+1} \wedge M & \longrightarrow & \Sigma I^{\lambda q+n+1} \wedge M \\
\phi \downarrow & & \phi \downarrow \\
I^{\lambda q} \wedge M & \longrightarrow & \Sigma I^{\lambda q+1} \wedge M.
\end{array}
\]
We claim that, under the hypotheses, there exists a dotted arrow making the diagram commute. Therefore, our class can be in fact lifted to \( \fib(Tot \to Tot_{q-1}) \) and so is a permanent cycle in the \( \mathcal{F} \)-spectral sequence. To see this, we need to argue that the composite \( \partial \circ \psi \) is null-homotopic. However, this follows from the fact that the diagram commutes and that \( \phi \) is null-homotopic by hypothesis on \( M \).

The proof of Theorem A is now complete except for the identification of the \( E_2 \)-term of the homotopy limit spectral sequence, and this will be completed in Section 3.1.

**Remark 2.27.** One can dualize [Mat15, §3] since the notion of a stable \( \infty \)-category is self-dual. We thus obtain inside \( \Fun(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \Sp_G) \) the nilpotent and quickly converging directed systems. The latter subcategory is thick and stable under exact endofunctors of \( \Sp_G \). The exact couples associated to such directed systems once again define homological-type spectral sequences with horizontal vanishing lines. For example, when \( M \) is \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent, \( \{sk_n E\mathbb{F}_+ \wedge M\}_{n \geq 0} \) is a quickly converging directed system. It follows that for arbitrary \( X \in \Sp_G \), the \( \mathcal{F} \)-homotopy colimit spectral sequence
\[
E^2_{s,t} = H^G_\mathcal{F}(E\mathbb{F}; \pi_*(-)^{-1}F(X, M)) \cong \colim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} M^H_\mathcal{F}(X) \Longrightarrow M^G_{t+s}(X)
\]
has a horizontal vanishing line at a finite page.

Coupling this with the analogous result for the homotopy limit spectral sequence forces the generalized \( \mathcal{F} \)-Tate spectral sequence of [GM95b, §22] to collapse to zero at some finite stage. Indeed, the positive degree terms of this spectral sequence are a quotient of the positive degree terms in the \( \mathcal{F} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequence while the terms in degrees less than \(-1\) are a subset of the positive degree terms in the \( \mathcal{F} \)-homotopy colimit spectral sequence (cf. (3.11)). Our vanishing results now imply the collapse of the \( \mathcal{F} \)-Tate spectral sequence at a finite stage. By Proposition 2.8 this spectral sequence converges to 0.

3. **Analysis of the spectral sequences**

Let \( G \) be a finite group and \( \mathcal{F} \) a family of subgroups. Let \( X = \coprod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} G/H \) be as in Proposition 2.17. As observed in the previous section, the \( \mathcal{F} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequence can be viewed as the Bousfield-Kan spectral sequence [BK72, Ch. X] associated to the cosimplicial \( G \)-spectrum \( F(X^{+1}, M) \) or as an equivariant Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence with \( E_2 \)-term
\[
H^G_\mathcal{F}(X^{+1}; \pi_*^{-1}M) \cong H^G_\mathcal{F}(E\mathbb{F}_+; \pi_*^{-1}M).
\]
In Section 3.1 we recall that this \( E_2 \)-term can be identified with the derived functors \( \lim^\mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} \pi_*^{-1}M \) as expected.
There is also an $F$-homotopy colimit spectral sequence and the chain complexes calculating the $E_2$-terms of the $F$-homotopy colimit and limit spectral sequences can be glued together to form the associated Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology groups $\hat{H}_F^n(\pi_*^{-1}M)$. In Section 3.2 we will review this construction and recall a few vanishing results. These results play a critical role in the proofs of Theorems B and C and Corollary 1.4 in Section 3.3. They will also be used in the proof of the generalized hyperelementary induction theorem Proposition 4.12, in Section 4. We conclude this section with a form of Quillen’s stratification theorem (Proposition 3.29).

3.1. Bredon (co)homology and derived functors. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a small category and $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}$ the category of contravariant functors from $\mathcal{C}$ to abelian groups; $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}$ is an abelian category with kernels and cokernels calculated object-wise. The category $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}$ also has enough projectives: by the Yoneda lemma, one sees that the functors $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{C}(-, c))$ for $c \in \mathcal{C}$ form a set of projective generators.

For any pair $M_1$ and $M_2$ of objects in $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}$ we can, as usual, take a projective resolution $P_\bullet$ of $M_1$ to calculate the Ext-groups:

$$\text{Ext}^n_{\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}}(M_1, M_2) \cong H^n(\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}(P_\bullet, M_2)).$$

Now let $\mathbb{Z}$ denote the constant functor $c \mapsto \mathbb{Z}$. This functor corepresents the (covariant, left exact) limit functor, i.e., for any $M \in \mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Z}, M) \cong \lim_{\mathcal{C}} M,$$

and we obtain the derived functors of $\lim_{\mathcal{C}}$:

$$\lim_{\mathcal{C}}^n (M) \cong \text{Ext}^n_{\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{C}}(\mathbb{Z}, M).$$

We now specialize to the primary case of interest for us.

Definition 3.2. The category of coefficient systems (on a finite group $G$) is the category $\mathcal{ZG}$ of contravariant functors from $G$ to abelian groups.

Examples 3.3. (1) Associated to any $G$-set $X$ we obtain a coefficient system $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ defined by

$$Z[X]: G/H \mapsto \mathbb{Z}\{H \leq G: X/H \text{ is a $G$-set}\} \cong \mathbb{Z}[X^H].$$

When $X = G/H$, $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ is the projective functor $\mathcal{Z}(G)(-G/H)$ considered above. More generally, by decomposing $X$ into orbits we see that $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ is a direct sum of projective functors.

(2) Let $X$ be a $G$-CW complex and for each $n \geq 0$ let $X_n$ be the $G$-set of $n$-cells in $X$. The attaching maps define a chain complex of coefficient systems $C^*(X) := \mathbb{Z}[X_*].$

(3) Let $\mathbb{Z}[F]$ denote the coefficient system

$$\mathbb{Z}[F]: G/K \mapsto H^*(E\mathbb{F}^K; Z) = H^0(E\mathbb{F}^K; Z).$$

By (2.6), we see that $\mathbb{Z}[F](G/K) = \mathbb{Z}$, when $K \in F$, and is zero otherwise.

(4) A $G$-spectrum $M$ defines a graded coefficient system $\pi_*^{-1}M$ by

$$\pi_*^{-1}M: G/H \mapsto \pi^0_F(G/H_\ast, M) \cong \pi_*^HM.$$

Lemma 3.4. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{D}$ be the inclusion of a full subcategory. Suppose for any $d \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $d \notin \mathcal{C}$, the category $\mathcal{C}

\frac{d}{,}$ is empty. Let $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathcal{C}} \in \mathcal{ZD}$ denote the functor

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}(d) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & d \in \mathcal{C} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
Then for any $M \in \mathcal{E}$, there is a functorial isomorphism
\[ \text{Ext}^s_{\mathcal{E}[\mathcal{E}]}(\mathbb{Z}_{\mathcal{E}}, M) \simeq \lim_{\mathcal{E} \to s} (M|_{\mathcal{E}}). \]

**Proof.** The object $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the homotopical left Kan extension of $\mathbb{Z} \in \mathcal{E}$ to $\mathcal{E}$. The statement reduces now to the adjunction isomorphism at the level of homotopy categories. \qed

**Proposition 3.5.** Let $C \in \mathcal{Z}[\mathcal{G}]$ be a coefficient system. Then there is an identification between the Bredon cohomology $H^G_\ast(E \mathcal{F}; C)$ and the derived functors $\lim^G_{\mathcal{G}} G C$. \[ \lim^G_{\mathcal{G}} G C \]

**Proof.** The Bredon cohomology groups as defined previously are the cohomology groups of the cone complex
\[ \mathcal{Z} \mathcal{G}(G)(C_\ast(E \mathcal{F}), C). \]

Now the desired isomorphism follows from Lemma 3.4 applied to $\mathcal{G} \mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G} \mathcal{F}$ and the fact that $H_\ast(E \mathcal{F}; \mathbb{Z})$ is always concentrated in degree 0; hence $C_\ast(E \mathcal{F}) \to H_0(E \mathcal{F}(-); \mathbb{Z})$ is a projective resolution of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{F}]$. \qed

**Corollary 3.6.** Fix a $G$-spectrum $M$. Let $E_2^{s,t}$ denote the $E_2$-term of the $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence. Then there is a chain of isomorphisms:
\[ E_2^{s,t} \simeq H^G_\ast(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_t^{-1} M) \]
\[ \simeq \text{Ext}^s_{\mathcal{Z} \mathcal{G}(G)}(\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{F}], \pi_t^{-1} M) \]
\[ \simeq \lim^G_{\mathcal{G} \mathcal{F}} \pi_t^HM \]
\[ \simeq \text{Ext}^s_{\mathcal{Z} \mathcal{G}(G)}(\mathbb{Z}, \pi_t^{-1} M). \]

In particular, the 0-line is $\lim^G_{\mathcal{G} \mathcal{F}} \pi_t^HM$.

**Proof.** The identification of the $E_2$-term as the derived functors of the limit is due to Bousfield and Kan [BK72, Ch. XI] and the remaining isomorphisms follow from the above discussion. \qed

The above results and identifications dualize, although we leave the details to the reader: A $G$-spectrum $M$ defines a **covariant** functor $\pi_t^{-1} M$ from $\mathcal{G}$ to (graded) abelian groups by
\[ (\pi_t^{-1} M)(G/H) = \pi_t^G(G/H \wedge M) \simeq \pi_t^HM. \]

Now the skeletal filtration on $E \mathcal{F}$ defines a homological Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence with the following $E^2$-identifications (cf. [May96, §1.4]):
\[ E^2_{s,t} \simeq H^G_\ast(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_t^{-1} M) \equiv \text{Tor}^G_{\mathcal{Z} \mathcal{G}(G)}(\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{F}], \pi_t^{-1} M) \equiv \text{Tor}^G_{\mathcal{Z} \mathcal{G}(G)}(\mathbb{Z}, \pi_t^{-1} M) \]
\[ \simeq \text{colim}_{\mathcal{G} \mathcal{F}} \pi_t^HM \implies \pi_t^G \text{hocollim}_{G/H \wedge M}. \]

Here, for a $G$-space $X$, the Bredon homology $H^G_\ast(X; \pi_t^{-1} M)$ is defined to be the homology of the chain complex
\[ C^G_\ast(X; \pi_t^{-1} M) := C_\ast(X) \otimes_{\mathcal{Z} \mathcal{G}(G)} \pi_t^{-1} M \]
formed from the tensor product of graded functors.
3.2. Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology. Let $C \in \text{ZO}(G)$ and consider the Bredon cohomology $H^*_G(E \mathcal{F}; C) = \lim^s_{(G)^p} C$. When $C$ comes from a Mackey functor on $G$ (e.g., as the homotopy groups of a $G$-spectrum), these groups are forced to be $|G|$-torsion for $s > 0$. This will be fundamental for our computational applications of $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotence.

In this subsection, we will review some of the theory of Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology [GM95b, §21], which we will use to prove these results. For notational simplicity, we will always assume that our Mackey functor is given to us as the homotopy groups of a $G$-spectrum $M$.

Construction 3.7. We can splice together the $E_1$-pages of the homological and cohomological spectral sequences from the previous section to define Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology.

For this purpose let $C_*(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M))$ and $C^*(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M))$ denote the Bredon cellular chains and cochain complexes on $E \mathcal{F}$ with coefficients in $\pi_*^{-}(M)$. These complexes have degree zero (co)homology given by $\text{colim}_{(G)^p} \pi_*^H M$ and $\text{lim}_{(G)^{op}} \pi_*^H M$, respectively, and we obtain a natural norm map (cf. (1.1))

\[ N: \lim_{(G)^p} \pi_*^H M \to \text{lim}_{(G)^{op}} \pi_*^H M. \]

As a result, we obtain a map of complexes

\[ C_*(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M)) \to C^*(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M)) \]

determined by the condition that it induce (3.8) in $\pi_0$. We define the Amitsur-Dress-Tate complex $\hat{C}_*(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M))$ to be the cofiber of the above map.

**Definition 3.10 ([GM95b, Def. 21.1]).** The Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology groups of $\mathcal{F}$ with coefficients in $\pi_*^{-}(M)$ are defined by

\[ \hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^*(\pi_*^{-}(M)) := H^*(\hat{C}_*(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M))). \]

We immediately obtain the following identification of the Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology in terms of (3.8):

\[ \hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^*(\pi_*^{-}(M)) \cong \begin{cases} H^*_{\mathcal{F}G}(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M)) & \text{if } s > 0 \\ H^{-s}_{\mathcal{F}G}(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M)) & \text{if } s < -1 \\ \text{coker } N & \text{if } s = 0 \\ \text{ker } N & \text{if } s = -1 \end{cases} \]

We will now record some basic properties of Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology.

**Proposition 3.12.** Suppose that $R$ is a $G$-ring spectrum and $M$ is an $R$-module, then:

1. The Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology groups $\hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^*(\pi_*^{-}(R))$ have an induced graded $\pi_*^G R$-algebra structure and $\hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^*(\pi_*^{-}(M))$ is a graded module over $\hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^*(\pi_*^{-}(R))$ such that the isomorphisms in (3.11) respect this structure.

2. If $x = \text{Ind}_H^G y \in \pi_*^G R$ for some $H \in \mathcal{F}$ and $y \in \pi_*^H R$, then $x \cdot \hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^*(\pi_*^{-}(R)) = 0$.

3. The commutative ring $\hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^0(\pi_0^{-}(R))$ is annihilated by $|G|$. We let $n(\mathcal{F})$ be the minimal positive integer which vanishes in $\hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^0(\pi_0^{-}(R))$, so that $n(\mathcal{F}) \mid |G|$.

4. The number $n(\mathcal{F})$ from (3) is the minimal positive integer $n$ such that $n \cdot \hat{H}_\mathcal{F}^*(\pi_*^{-}(M)) = 0$, for every $R$ and $M$.

In particular, if $i > 0$ then $H_i(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M))$ and $H^i(E \mathcal{F}; \pi_*^{-}(M))$ are $n(\mathcal{F})$-torsion.
subgroups of

Indices of families of

\( (A) \)

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is a module over

\( \hat{\pi} \)

For a finite group

Definition 3.13. For a finite group \( G \) and a family \( \mathcal{F} \) of subgroups of \( G \), the integer \( n(\mathcal{F}) \) in Proposition 3.12, (3) is called the index of the family \( \mathcal{F} \) (of subgroups of \( G \)).

Proof of Proposition 3.12. The argument below is an algebraic one. Although our applications concern \( G \)-spectra, their appearance in this proposition is a red herring; it could just as easily be stated in terms of general Green and Mackey functors.

The first claim is a graded form of [Dre73, Prop. 2.3]. It follows that \( \hat{H}_G^x(\pi_\ast(-)R) \) is a module over

\[
\hat{H}_G^x(\pi_\ast(-)R) \cong \lim_{\mathcal{G}(G)} \pi_\ast(-)R/\text{Im} \left( \text{Ind}_{\mathcal{G}(G)}^G \right) = \lim_{\mathcal{G}(G)} \pi_\ast(-)R/(\sum_{H \in \mathcal{F}} \text{Im} \text{Ind}_{\mathcal{G}(G)}^H(\pi_\ast H R)).
\]

This immediately implies the second claim. The fourth claim is clear because every \( \hat{H}_G^x(\pi_\ast(-)M) \) is a module over \( \hat{H}_G^x(\pi_\ast(-)S) \), and the third claim will be addressed in the lemma below.

Recall that we have \( \pi_\ast^G S \simeq A(G) \), the Burnside ring of \( G \). Jointly with (3.14) applied to \( R = S \) and \( s = 0 \), this yields a description of the commutative ring \( \hat{H}_G^x(\pi_\ast(-)S) \) in terms of the Burnside rings \( A(H) \) for certain subgroups \( H \leq G \), and shows that claim (3) of Proposition 3.12 is equivalent to the following result.

Lemma 3.15. There is a minimal positive integer \( n(\mathcal{F}) \) such that there exists \( x \in \text{Im} \text{Ind}_{\mathcal{G}(G)}^G \subseteq A(G) \)

\[
y \in \ker \left( A(G) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\mathcal{G}(G)}^G} \lim_{\mathcal{G}(G)} A(-) \right)
\]

such that \( n(\mathcal{F}) = x + y \). Furthermore, the integer \( n(\mathcal{F}) \) divides the group order \( |G| \).

**Proof.** See [GM95b, Prop. 21.3 and Cor. 21.4].

Remark 3.16. The existence proof of \( n(\mathcal{F}) \) is constructive. In fact, computing \( n(\mathcal{F}) \) is a linear algebra problem involving the table of marks of \( G \) which can be calculated by a computer algebra package such as GAP.

Examples 3.17. (1) When \( G = A_5 \) we have calculated the indices of various families in Figure 3.18A using the table of marks in Figure 3.19A.

(2) A prime \( p \) divides \( n(\mathcal{F}) \) if and only if there is a nontrivial homomorphism \( G \to C_p \) or, equivalently, \( H^1(BG; F_p) \neq 0 \). In particular, if \( G \) is perfect, then we have \( n(\mathcal{F}) = 1 \).
3.3. Artin induction and \( N\)-isomorphism theorems. Proposition 3.12 immediately implies the following more precise form of Theorem B:

**Theorem 3.21.** Let \( M \) and \( X \) be \( G\)-spectra and \( \mathcal{F} \) a family of subgroups such that \( M \) is \( \mathcal{F}\)-nilpotent. Then each of the following maps

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(3.22)} & \quad \colim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} M^+_H(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{O}} M} M^G_H(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}}} \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} M^+_H(X) \\
\text{(3.23)} & \quad \colim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} M^+_H(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{O}} M} M^G_H(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}}} \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} M^+_H(X)
\end{align*}
\]

is an isomorphism after inverting \( n(\mathcal{F}) \), the index of the family \( \mathcal{F} \).

**Proof.** Since \( \mathcal{F}_{\text{nil}} \) is closed under tensors and cotensors, it suffices to prove the theorem in the case \( X = S^0 \). Since \( \pi^{(-1)}_1 M = M^{(-1)}_1(S^0) = M^{(-1)}_1(S^0) \), we see that (3.22) and (3.23) both reduce to statements about homotopy groups.

Set \( n = n(\mathcal{F}) \). Since \( M \) is \( \mathcal{F}\)-nilpotent, the \( \mathcal{F}\)-homotopy limit spectral sequence converges strongly and has a horizontal vanishing line, say of height \( m \) at the \( N\)th page. We will now analyze the following composition of maps

\[ \ker \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \hookrightarrow \pi^+_H M \twoheadrightarrow E^0_{\infty} \hookrightarrow E^0_{2} \]

where the composition of the latter two maps is \( \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \). Now \( \ker \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \) consists of those elements in \( \pi^H_0 M \) detected in positive filtration. The associated graded of this filtration on \( \pi^H_0 M \) is \( \bigoplus_{s \geq 0} E^s_{\infty} \). These groups are \( n\)-torsion for \( s > 0 \) by Proposition 3.12 and 0 for \( s = 0 \). So if \( x \) is detected in \( E^s_{\infty} \) for \( s > 0 \) then \( nx \) is zero up to modulo higher filtration. Since the groups in filtration degree greater than \( m \) are zero we see that \( n^m \cdot \ker \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} = 0 \). So \( \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \) is an injection after inverting \( n \).

Now suppose that \( x \in E^0_{2} \) is not in the image of \( \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \). Since the spectral sequence converges strongly \( x \) must support a differential. Suppose that \( d_2 x = y \neq 0 \). Since \( y \) is in positive filtration it is \( n\)-torsion and hence \( d_2(nx) = ny = 0 \). So \( nx \) survives to \( E_3 \). Inductively we see that \( n^k x \) survives to the \( E_{2+k} \) page. Using the horizontal vanishing line we see that there must be a \( k \) such that \( n^k E^0_{2} \hookrightarrow E^0_{\infty} \hookrightarrow \text{ImRes}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \). It follows that \( \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \) is an isomorphism after inverting \( n \).

The claim for \( \text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \) is easier and only requires that the map \( \text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{O}} : E_{\mathcal{F}+} \wedge M \rightarrow M \) be an equivalence, i.e., that \( M \) be \( \mathcal{F}\)-torsion, rather than that \( M \) be actually \( \mathcal{F}\)-nilpotent. Since inverting \( n \) commutes with homotopy colimits and ordinary colimits, if we tensor the \( \mathcal{F}\)-homotopy colimit spectral sequence

\[ \colim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} (\pi^H_0 M) \Rightarrow \pi^H_0 M \]

with \( \mathbb{Z}[n^{-1}] \) we obtain the homotopy colimit spectral sequence for \( M[n^{-1}] \). This spectral sequence collapses at \( E_2 \) onto the zero line by Proposition 3.12 and the claim for \( \text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \) follows. \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.24.** Let \( R \) be an \( \mathcal{F}\)-nilpotent \( G\)-ring spectrum and let \( X \) be a \( G\)-space. Suppose further that for each \( H \in \mathcal{F} \), the graded ring \( R^H_H(X) \) is graded-commutative. Then the canonical map

\[ \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} : R^G_G(X) \rightarrow \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} R^H_H(X) \]

is a uniform \( N\)-isomorphism, i.e., there are positive integers \( K \) and \( L \) such that if \( x \in \ker \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \) and \( y \in \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)} R^H_H(X) \) then \( x^K = 0 \) and \( y^L \in \text{Im Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \). Moreover, after localizing at a prime \( p \), \( \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{O}} \) is a uniform \( \mathcal{F}_p\)-isomorphism.
Suppose that $x \in \ker \Res^G_{\F}$. It follows from the strong convergence of the $\F$-homotopy limit spectral sequence

\[
E^{s,t}_{2} = \lim_{\theta \in (G)^{op}} R^s_{H} \Rightarrow R^{s+t}_{G}(X)
\]

that $x$ is detected in positive filtration. This spectral sequence has a horizontal vanishing line at the $E_{2\infty}$-page. More precisely, we know that for $K = \exp_{\F}(R)$, $E^{s\infty}_{2} = 0$ when $s \geq K$. It follows that $x^{K} = 0$.

Now suppose that $y \in \lim_{\theta \in (G)^{op}} R^s_{H}(X)$ is not in the image of $\Res^G_{\F}$. Convergence of the $\F$-homotopy limit spectral sequence implies that such an element must support a nontrivial differential, say $d_{n}(y) = z \neq 0$. Since $z$ is in positive filtration, it is $N = n(\F)$-torsion by Proposition 3.12. Replacing $y$ with its square if necessary, we can assume that $y$ is in even degrees.

Now since $R^s_{H}(X)$ is a graded-commutative ring functionally in $H \in \F$, $\lim_{\theta \in (G)^{op}} R^s_{H}(X)$ is a graded-commutative ring. It now follows from the Leibniz rule that $d_{n}(y^{N}) = Ny^{N-1}z = 0$ and that $y^{N}$ survives to the $E_{n+1}$-page. We can now argue by induction and, since the spectral sequence collapses at the $E_{K+1}$-page, it follows that for every $y \in \lim_{\theta \in (G)^{op}} R^s_{H}(X)$, $y^{2^{n^2}}$ survives the spectral sequence. Setting $L = 2^{N^{K-1}}$ we that $\Res^G_{\F}$ is a uniform $N$-isomorphism as described above.

To see that $\Z_{(p)} \otimes \Res^G_{\F}$ is a uniform $\F_{p}$-isomorphism we consider the $p$-localization of the $\F$-homotopy limit spectral sequence in (3.25). In general, $p$-localization does not commute with limits or homotopy inverse limits, but since $p$-localization is topologically realized by smashing with $S_{(p)}$ and the category of quickly converging towers is closed under smashing with constant towers, we see that the $p$-localization of (3.25) is the $\F$-homotopy limit spectral sequence for $F(X_{+}, R)(p)$. Now the same argument above shows that if $x \in \ker \Res^G_{\F}$ then $x^{K} = 0$. Since the prime-to-$p$ torsion in positive filtration in (3.25) is 0 after $p$-localization, we see that if $y \in \lim_{\theta \in (G)^{op}} R^s_{H}(X)(p)$, $y^{2^{p^{k(M-2)}}}$ survives the spectral sequence for some $k$. \hfill \Box

Remark 3.26. The horizontal vanishing line in fact implies $\ker(\Res^G_{\F})^{\exp_{\F}(R)} = 0$.

We conclude this section with several applications of Theorem 3.24 including Proposition 3.29, a form of Quillen’s stratification theorem. First we will prove the following two elementary propositions, which were known to Quillen, which demonstrate how Theorem 3.24 implies Corollary 1.4.

Proposition 3.27. If $f : A \to B$ is an $N$-isomorphism of commutative rings, then $\Spec(f)$ is a homeomorphism.

Proof. We factor $f$ as $A \to A/\ker(f) \to B$. The first map induces a homeomorphism on Spec by [AM69, §1, ex. 21.iv)] and the second one a closed continuous surjection by [AM69, §3, ex. 21, v) and §5, ex. 1]. It remains to see that $\Spec(B) \to \Spec(A/\ker(f))$ is injective. If $p_{1}, p_{2} \subseteq B$ are prime ideals with the same contraction to $A/\ker(f)$, and $x \in p_{1}$ is given, then for some $n \geq 0$ we have

\[x^{n} \in p_{1} \cap (A/\ker(f)) \subseteq p_{2},\]

hence $x \in p_{2}$ and $p_{1} \subseteq p_{2}$. By symmetry this gives $p_{1} = p_{2}$, as desired. \hfill \Box

Proposition 3.28. Suppose that $f : A \to B$ is a map of commutative rings such that:

1. $f \otimes \Q$ is an isomorphism and
2. for every prime $p$, $f \otimes \Z_{(p)}$ is an $\F_{p}$-isomorphism.

Then

\[f^{*} : \Ring(B, -) \to \Ring(A, -)\]
is an isomorphism after restriction to algebraically closed fields. In other words, $f$ is a $\mathcal{V}$-isomorphism [GS99, Defn. A.3].

**Proof.** The first condition implies that $f^*$ is an isomorphism after restricting to fields of characteristic 0. For algebraically closed fields of characteristic $p$, since $f \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ is an $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism by assumption and any $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism between two $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebras is a $\mathcal{V}$-isomorphism by [Qui71, Prop. B.8], we just need to verify that reducing a $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism mod $p$ induces a $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism.

In other words, we need to show that if $f' = f \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ is an $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism then so is $\overline{f} = f \otimes \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{F}_p$. Suppose that $\overline{x} \in \ker(\overline{f})$, which we lift to $x \in A(p)$. Now $f'(x) = pz$ for some $z \in B_p$. Since $f'$ is an $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism, there exists an $m \geq 0$ and $y \in A(p)$ such that $z^{p^m} = f'(y)$. Now set $w = (x^{p^n} - p^n y)$ so

$$f'(w) = p^m z^{p^m} - p^m z^{p^m} = 0.$$  

Since $f'$ is an $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism, $w$ is nilpotent; however, $w$ reduces to $\overline{p}^m$ so $\overline{z}$ is nilpotent.

Now consider some $\overline{x} \in R \otimes \mathbb{F}_p$ and choose a lift $z' \in B(p)$. Since $f'$ is an $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism there is a non-negative integer $m'$ and $y' \in A(p)$ such that $f'(y') = (z')^{p^{m'}}$. Reducing $y'$ mod $p$, we see that $\overline{f}$ is an $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism. $\square$

We will now combine the above results with the work of Quillen to obtain the following stratification result:

**Proposition 3.29.** Suppose that $R$ is a homotopy commutative $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent ring spectrum. Suppose further that $\pi^G_0 R$ is noetherian and for every $H \in \mathcal{F}$, $\pi^H_0 R$ is finite over $\pi^G_0 R$ via $\text{Res}_H^G$. Then the canonical natural transformations

$$\text{colim} \text{Ring}(\pi^H_0 R, -) \to \text{Ring}(\lim_{G \in \mathcal{F}} \pi^H_0 R, -) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_H^G} \text{Ring}(\pi^G_0 R, -)$$

are isomorphisms after restricting to algebraically closed fields. Similarly, the canonical maps between Zariski spaces

$$\text{colim} \text{Spec}(\pi^H_0 R) \to \text{Spec}(\lim_{G \in \mathcal{F}} \pi^H_0 R) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_H^G} \text{Spec}(\pi^G_0 R)$$

are homeomorphisms.

**Proof.** The natural transformations directed to the right are isomorphisms by [Qui71, Lem. 8.11]. The natural transformations directed to the left are isomorphisms by Proposition 3.28 and Proposition 3.27, respectively. $\square$

**Example 3.30.** Suppose $n(\mathcal{F}) = 1$. For instance, this occurs if $G$ is a perfect group and $\mathcal{F} = P$ is the family of all proper subgroups of $G$ (Example 3.17).

In this case, the idempotent $e_\mathcal{F}$ belongs to the Burnside ring $A(G)$. We obtain a decomposition of the symmetric monoidal $\infty$-category $\mathcal{S}p_G$ as

$$\mathcal{S}p_G \simeq \mathcal{C}_1 \times \mathcal{C}_2,$$

where $\mathcal{C}_1$ consists of those $G$-spectra on which $e_\mathcal{F}$ is the identity (equivalently, is a self-equivalence), and $\mathcal{C}_2$ consists of those $G$-spectra on which $e_\mathcal{F}$ is null (cf. [Bar09]).

We claim that $\mathcal{C}_1$ is equal to the subcategories of $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, $\mathcal{F}$-complete, and $\mathcal{F}$-torsion $G$-spectra (which therefore all coincide). In particular, $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotence is a purely algebraic condition on the homotopy groups of a $G$-spectrum in this case.

We start by showing that every $\mathcal{F}$-complete $G$-spectrum belongs to $\mathcal{F}^{\text{Nil}}$. In fact, this follows from Theorem 2.25, since our assumptions imply that the associated $\mathcal{F}$-spectral sequence has
a horizontal vanishing line at $E_2$. We now invoke [MNN17, Prop 4.22] to obtain that the sub-
categories of $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, $\mathcal{F}$-complete, and $\mathcal{F}$-torsion objects in $\Sp_G$ all coincide and that there is a splitting (of symmetric monoidal $\infty$-categories) of $\Sp_G \simeq C'_1 \times C'_2$ where $C'_1$ consists of the $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent objects and $C'_2$ consists of the $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$-local objects.

It remains to show that the two splittings of $\Sp_G$ coincide. To see this, observe that $e_\mathcal{F}$ restricts to 1 in $A(H)$ for $H \in \mathcal{F}$. As a result, $e_\mathcal{F}$ acts as the identity on $\{G/H \}_H \in \mathcal{F}$ and therefore on the localizing subcategory they generate. It follows that $C_1$ contains the $\mathcal{F}$-torsion $G$-spectra, i.e., $C_1 \supset C'_1$. Conversely, if $X \in \Sp_G$ is $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$-local, then its restriction to $\Sp_H$ for $H \in \mathcal{F}$ is contractible; therefore the class $e_\mathcal{F} \in A(G)$, as a sum of classes induced from subgroups in $\mathcal{F}$, acts by zero. Therefore, $C_2 \supset C'_2$. It now follows that $C_1 = C'_1, C_2 = C'_2$ as desired.

3.4. The end formula. In this subsection, we will explain how to deduce from our methods rational and $\mathcal{T}_p$-isomorphism results directly analogous to the end formulas of [Qui71, HKR00, GS99]. These results will require studying a different homotopy limit spectral sequence and will require some additional machinery, which we will review. The convergence properties of this new homotopy limit spectral sequence will be more subtle even when considering the family of all subgroups, in particular these results will require as input a finite (or at least finite-dimensional) $G$-CW complex (cf. Remark 3.35).

Let $X$ be a $G$-space and let $E$ be a $G$-spectrum. Then we have a bifunctor $T : \mathcal{O}(G) \times \mathcal{O}(G)^{\text{op}} \to \text{Ab}_*$ (where $\text{Ab}_*$ denotes the category of graded abelian groups) given by the formula

$$T(G/H, G/K) = (E^K)^*(X^H).$$

Here $E^K = \text{Hom}_{\Sp_G}(G/K_+, E)$ denotes the $K$-fixed point spectrum of $E$ and $X^H$ denotes the subspace of $H$-fixed points of $X$. Note that the $E^K$ (resp. $X^H$) are non-equivariant spectra (resp. spaces) here.

Fix a family of subgroups $\mathcal{F}$ of $G$. We can form the end $\int_{\mathcal{O}(G)^{\text{op}}}^X T$ of this bifunctor, consisting precisely of those tuples of elements $\{x_H \in (E^K)^*(X^H)\}_{H \in \mathcal{F}}$ which have the following property: whenever we are given a map $G/H \to G/H'$, the natural images of $x_H$ and $x_{H'}$ in $(E^K)^*(X^{H'})$ agree. Such classes naturally arise from the following construction. Given a map of $G$-spectra $X_+ \to \Sigma^* E$ and an $H \in \mathcal{F}$, we obtain a map of spectra $X^H_+ \to \Sigma^* E^H$. Altogether these define a natural comparison map

$$E^*_G(X) \to \int_{\mathcal{O}(G)^{\text{op}}}^X (E^K)^*(X^H).$$

The main result of this section is the following.

**Theorem 3.33.** Suppose $X$ is a finite-dimensional $G$-CW complex. Let $E$ be an $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent $G$-spectrum. Then (3.32) becomes an isomorphism after inverting $|G|$. In fact, the kernel and cokernel of (3.32) are both annihilated by a power of $|G|$.

Suppose in addition that $E$ is an $A_\infty$-algebra in $\Sp_G$ which is homotopy commutative. Then the map (3.32) is a uniform $N$-isomorphism and for any prime $p$, its $p$-localization is a uniform $\mathcal{T}_p$-isomorphism.

**Remark 3.34.** Taking $X$ to be a point in Theorem 3.33, we obtain variants of Theorems 3.21 and 3.24.

**Remark 3.35.** We note that unlike Theorems 3.21 and 3.24, Theorem 3.33 can fail if $X$ is not assumed to have the equivariant homotopy type of a finite dimensional $G$-CW complex. To illustrate this let us take $G = C_2$, $X = EC_2$, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{c_2} = \text{odd}$, and $E = KU$, $C_2$-equivariant complex $K$-theory. So $KU^0_{C_2}(X) \cong KU^0(BC_2) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ where $\mathbb{Z}_2$ is topologically generated
by a non-nilpotent element. Since $X^{C_2} = \emptyset$, the calculation of the end simplifies:

$$\left(\int_{G/H \in \mathcal{G}(C_2)^{op}} (KU^H)^0(X^H)\right) \cong \text{eq} \left( KU^0(X) \Rightarrow \prod_{C_2} KU^0(X) \right) \cong KU^0(\ast) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$  

We easily identify the comparison map in (3.32) as the augmentation map $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. The kernel of this map is the $\mathbb{Z}_2$-summand, which is neither torsion nor nilpotent.

We note that the argument for the analog of Theorem 3.33 in [Qui71, Thm. 6.2] uses sheaf cohomology, while we will give a homotopy limit spectral sequence argument in the spirit of this paper. The $\mathbb{Z}[1/G]$-local version of Theorem 3.33 for complex-oriented Borel-equivariant theories appears in [HKR00, Thm. 3.3]. For certain Borel-equivariant theories, variants of the second assertion appear in [GS99].

We will require some preliminaries first. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a small $\infty$-category, $\mathcal{D}$ a stable $\infty$-category, and consider the $\infty$-category $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ of functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. Given any two objects $X_1, X_2 \in \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$, we can extract a spectrum of maps $\text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})}(X_1, X_2)$. We will need a formula for this mapping spectrum, which is analogous to a standard formula in classical category theory.

Our desired formula makes use of the twisted arrow $\infty$-category $\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$, which is a classical construction for ordinary categories and has been studied in [Lur11b, Sec. 4.2] for $\infty$-categories. If $\mathcal{C}$ is an ordinary category, then $\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$ is an ordinary category:

- The objects of $\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$ are the arrows $a \rightarrow b$ in $\mathcal{C}$.
- The maps in $\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$ between $f: a \rightarrow b$ and $f': a' \rightarrow b'$ are pairs $u: a' \rightarrow a$ and $u': b \rightarrow b'$ of maps in $\mathcal{C}$ such that the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
a & \xrightarrow{f} & b \\ \downarrow{u} & & \downarrow{u'} \\ a' & \xrightarrow{f'} & b'
\end{array}
\]

- Composition is defined in the natural way.

The extension of this construction to $\infty$-categories is straightforward. We have an endofunctor $i$ of $\Delta$ such that $i([n]) = [n]^{op} \ast [n] \cong [2n + 1]$, in other words, $i$ sends a linearly ordered set to the join of its opposite with itself. This induces our desired endofunctor of simplicial sets $\mathcal{C} \mapsto \text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$.

Restricting along the natural inclusions $(\Delta^n)^{op} \prod \Delta^n \rightarrow (\Delta^n)^{op} \ast \Delta^n$, we obtain a functor $p: \text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C}$.

**Definition 3.36.** Given any functor $U: \mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Sp}$, we define the *end* of $U$ as

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} U = \int_{\mathcal{C}} U(c, c) = \text{holim}_{\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})} U \circ p.$$  

More generally, we can replace $\text{Sp}$ by any $\infty$-category with limits.

Let $R$ be an $A_\infty$-ring spectrum. Suppose given functors $X_1, X_2: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Mod}_R(R)$. Then we have a natural functor

$$\mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Sp}, \quad (c_1, c_2) \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_R(R)}(X_1(c_1), X_2(c_2)),$$

where $\text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_R(R)}(\cdot, \cdot)$ denotes the mapping spectrum in $R$-modules. For example, if $R = S^0$, then $\text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_R(S^0)}(\cdot, \cdot)$ is simply the function spectrum $F(\cdot, \cdot)$. The following result shows that the spectrum of natural transformations can be recovered as an end.
**Proposition 3.37.** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an $\infty$-category and $R$ be an $A_\infty$-ring spectrum. Given functors $X_1, X_2 : \mathcal{C} \to \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R)$, we can describe the spectrum $\text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R))}(X_1, X_2)$ via the end formula

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R))}(X_1, X_2) \simeq \int_{\mathcal{C}} \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R)}(X_1(c), X_2(c)).$$

**Proof.** We have a natural map from the left-hand-side to the right-hand-side, and the claim is that it is an equivalence. By applying iterates of the suspension functor to $X_2$, this reduces to the analogous assertion for functors into spaces, which is [Gla16, Prop. 2.3] or [GHN15, Prop. 5.1].

It follows that we can use the homotopy inverse limit spectral sequence to compute maps in $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R))$. Henceforth, we will assume that $\mathcal{C}$ is an ordinary category.

**Definition 3.39.** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a small category and let $K : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \to \text{Ab}$ a functor. The **cohomology** groups $H^s(\mathcal{C}; K)$ of $K$ are the derived functors of the inverse limit of the pullback $p^*K$ of $K$ to $\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$, i.e.,

$$H^s(\mathcal{C}; K) = \lim^s_{\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})} K \circ p = \pi_{-s} \holim_{\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})} i \circ K \circ p = \pi_{-s} \int_{\mathcal{C}} i \circ K.$$

Here $i : \text{Ab} \to \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathbb{Z})$ is the Eilenberg-MacLane functor. We will often abuse notation and omit the functor $p$ from the notation.

These cohomology groups are called the *Hochschild-Mitchell cohomology*. We refer to [BW85] for a treatment and discussion. The connection between Hochschild-Mitchell cohomology and obstructions for homotopy coherence for functors appears in [DKS89].

The standard Bousfield-Kan construction of the homotopy limit spectral sequence now takes the following form:

**Proposition 3.40.** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an ordinary category and $X_1, X_2 \in \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R))$. There is a conditionally convergent $\text{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$-homotopy limit spectral sequence:

$$(3.41) \quad H^s(\mathcal{C}; \pi_t \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R)}(X_1(c), X_2(d))) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s} \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R))}(X_1, X_2).$$

Here we consider the bifunctors $\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \to \text{Ab}$ given by $(c, d) \mapsto \pi_t \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(R)}(X_1(c), X_2(d))$ for each $t$.

**Proposition 3.42.** Suppose $K : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \to \text{Ab}$ is the bifunctor $(c, d) \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X_c, Y_d)$ where $X, Y : \mathcal{C} \to \text{Ab}$ are functors. Moreover, suppose $X \simeq \mathbb{Z}[\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c_0, \cdot)]$ for some $c_0 \in \mathcal{C}$. Then we have $H^*(\mathcal{C}; K) = 0$ for $s > 0$.

**Proof.** By definition $H^*(\mathcal{C}; K) := \pi_{-s} \int_{\mathcal{C}} i \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X_c, Y_d)$ and since $X$ takes values in free $\mathbb{Z}$-modules we have an equivalence of functors $i \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X_c, Y_d) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathbb{Z})}(iX_c, iY_d)$. So by Proposition 3.37 and the Yoneda lemma we obtain:

$$H^*(\mathcal{C}; K) \simeq \pi_{-s} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathbb{Z})}(iX_c, iY_d) \simeq \pi_{-s} \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \text{Mod}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathbb{Z}))}(iX, iY) \simeq \pi_{-s} iY(c_0) \simeq \pi_0 Y(c_0) = Y(c_0).$$

\[\square\]
Corollary 3.43. Suppose $X', Y' : \mathcal{C}^{\operatorname{op}} \to \operatorname{Ab}$ are functors. Consider the functor $K : \mathcal{C}^{\operatorname{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \to \operatorname{Ab}$ given by $(c, d) \mapsto \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X'd, Y'c)$ and suppose that $X' \simeq \mathbb{Z}[\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\cdot, d_0)]$ for some $d_0 \in \mathcal{C}$. Then we have $H^s(\mathcal{C}; K) = 0$ for $s > 0$.

Proof. This follows from Proposition 3.42 and the natural identification $\operatorname{TwArr}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \operatorname{TwArr}(\mathcal{C}^{\operatorname{op}})$.

Proposition 3.44. Suppose $X_1$ belongs to the thick subcategory of $\operatorname{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \operatorname{Mod}_{\mathcal{Sp}}(R))$ generated by functors of the form $Y \cdot \Sigma^\infty_+ \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, \cdot)$ for $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $Y \in \operatorname{Mod}_{\mathcal{Sp}}(R)$. Then, for any $X_2$, the $\operatorname{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$-homotopy limit spectral sequence (3.41) degenerates at some $E_k$ with a horizontal vanishing line.

Proof. By the main result of [HPS99], for fixed $X_2$, the collection $\mathcal{T} \subset \operatorname{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \operatorname{Mod}_{\mathcal{Sp}}(R))$ of $X_1$ such that $\operatorname{TwArr}(\mathcal{C})$-homotopy limit spectral sequence for $\operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \operatorname{Mod}_{\mathcal{Sp}}(R))}(X_1, X_2)$ degenerates at some $E_k$ with a horizontal vanishing line is thick. Now when $X_1 = Y \cdot \Sigma^\infty_+ \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, \cdot)$ we have an isomorphism of bifunctors:

$$\pi_t \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Mod}_{\mathcal{Sp}}(R)}(Y \cdot \Sigma^\infty_+ \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, \cdot), X_2(\cdot)) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Ab}}(\mathbb{Z}[\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, \cdot)], \pi_t \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Mod}_{\mathcal{Sp}}(R)}(Y, X_2(\cdot))).$$

So by Proposition 3.42, $Y \cdot \Sigma^\infty_+ \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, \cdot)$ is in $\mathcal{T}$, and the result follows.

We will now specialize to the case where $\mathcal{C} = B(G)^{\operatorname{op}}_\mathbb{Z}$, in which case we will be able to show an analog of Proposition 3.12: in the presence of a Mackey structure on the coefficients, the higher Hochschild-Mitchell cohomology is $|G|$-power torsion.

Let $\operatorname{Mack}_G$ be the category of Mackey functors for the group $G$, and let $\operatorname{Mack}_G[1/|G|]$ be the subcategory of those Mackey functors for which multiplication by $|G|$ acts invertibly. We refer the reader to [Web00] for an introduction to the theory of Mackey functors. We need to recall some basic and classical facts about the category $\operatorname{Mack}_G[1/|G|]$. Given a Mackey functor $M$ and $H \leq G$, we will write $M(H)$ for the value of $M$ on $G/H$. For each $H \leq G$, $M(H)$ has an action of the Weyl group $W_GH := N_GH/H$ of $H$, where $N_GH \leq G$ is the normalizer of $H$ in $G$.

We consider the functor

$$\phi^H : \operatorname{Mack}_G \to \operatorname{Fun}(BW_GH, \operatorname{Ab}), \quad M \mapsto \frac{M(H)}{\operatorname{im}(\operatorname{tr} : \bigoplus_{K \leq H} M(K) \to M(H))},$$

where we take the quotient of $M(H)$ by the image of transfers from $M(K)$ as $K$ varies over the proper subgroups of $H$.

Remark 3.45. Associated to a Mackey functor $M$ is an Eilenberg-MacLane $G$-spectrum $\Sigma M$ representing equivariant cohomology with coefficients in $M$. For any subgroup $H \leq M$, the functors $\phi^H$ and $\Phi^H$ are related by the isomorphism $\phi^H(M) \cong \pi_0\Phi^H(\Sigma M)$. We caution the reader that, unlike $(\Sigma M)^H$, the positive homotopy groups of $\Phi^H(\Sigma M)$ are generally non-trivial.

We will need to use the following classical equivalence. We refer to [TW95, §9] and [Lew, §8] for treatments of Mackey functors with $|G|$ inverted.

Proposition 3.46. The functors $\phi^H, H \leq G$ induce an equivalence of categories

$$\operatorname{Mack}_G[1/|G|] \simeq \prod_H \operatorname{Fun}(BW_GH, \operatorname{Ab}[1/|G|]),$$

where $H$ ranges over a system of representatives of the subgroups of $G$ up to conjugacy.

In the following, we will use the description of a Mackey functor $M$ for the group $G$ as the assignment of abelian groups $M(T)$ for every finite $G$-set $T$ together with, for every map $f : T \to T'$ of finite $G$-sets, morphisms $f^* : M(T') \to M(T)$ and $f_* : M(T) \to M(T')$ satisfying certain conditions.
Construction 3.47. Let $H \leq G$. Then we define a Mackey functor $\mathbb{Z}_H$ as follows.

- Given a $G$-set $T$, we assign to $T$ the abelian group
  \[ \mathbb{Z}_H(T) = \text{Map}(\text{Hom}_G(G/H, T), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Map}(T^H, \mathbb{Z}) \]
  of $\mathbb{Z}$-valued functions on the set of $G$-maps $G/H \to T$.

- Given a map $f: T \to T'$ of $G$-sets, we define the map $f^*: \mathbb{Z}_H(T') \to \mathbb{Z}_H(T)$ by pulling back functions along the map $\text{Hom}_G(G/H, T) \to \text{Hom}_G(G/H, T')$.

- Given a map $f: T \to T'$ of $G$-sets, we define the map $f_*: \mathbb{Z}_H(T) \to \mathbb{Z}_H(T')$ by pushing forward (i.e., summing along the fibers) functions along the map $\text{Hom}_G(G/H, T) \to \text{Hom}_G(G/H, T')$.

This defines a Mackey functor; here we use the fact that $\text{Hom}_G(G/H, \cdot)$ commutes with finite limits from $G$-sets to sets.

Proposition 3.48. Let $K, H$ be subgroups of $G$, then $\phi^K\mathbb{Z}_H \cong \mathbb{Z}[W_G H]$, if $K$ is conjugate to $H$ and $\phi^K\mathbb{Z}_H = 0$ otherwise.

Proof. We consider the three possible cases:

1. If for all $g \in G$, $gKg^{-1} \cap H$ is a proper subgroup of $H$, then $\phi^K\mathbb{Z}_H = 0$.
2. There exists some $g \in G$ such that $gKg^{-1} \cap H = H$. We break this up into two subcases:
   2.1 If the subgroup $K$ is conjugate to $H$, then $\phi^K\mathbb{Z}_H \simeq \mathbb{Z}[W_G H]$.
   2.2 If there exists some $g \in G$, such that $gKg^{-1}$ properly contains $H$, then $\phi^K\mathbb{Z}_H = 0$.

Assuming the first hypothesis and applying the double coset formula, we see that $G/K^H = 0$. So $\mathbb{Z}_H(K) = 0$ and $\phi^K\mathbb{Z}_H$ must vanish.

When $K$ is conjugate to $H$, $\mathbb{Z}_H(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}[W_G H]$ and the argument for the first case shows that, for every proper subgroup $K' < K$, $\mathbb{Z}_H(K') = 0$. It follows that $\phi^K\mathbb{Z}_H = 0$.

For the final case, we first note that $\phi^K$ is naturally isomorphic to $\phi^{gKg^{-1}}$ so we can assume that $K$ contains $H$. In this case, there is a surjective map of $G$-sets $\pi: G/H \to G/K$ which induces a transfer map

\[ \pi_*: \mathbb{Z}_H(H) = \mathbb{Z}[W_G H] \to \mathbb{Z}_H(K) = \prod_{x \in G/K^H} \mathbb{Z}. \]

Unwinding the definitions, we see that this map is surjective which proves the final claim. \qed

For any Mackey functor $M \in \text{Mack}_G[1/|G|]$ and subgroup $H$ of $G$, we have a natural map in $\text{Mack}_G[1/|G|]$:

\[ \mathbb{Z}_H[1/|G|] \otimes \phi^H M \to M \]

which corresponds to the action map

\[ \mathbb{Z}[W_G H, 1/|G|] \otimes \phi^H M \to \phi^H M \]

of $W_G H$-modules under the equivalence of Proposition 3.46. Taking the sum of these maps as $H$ varies over a choice of representatives of the conjugacy classes of subgroups of $G$ we obtain a map

\[ \bigoplus_{H} \mathbb{Z}_H[1/|G|] \otimes (\phi^H M) \to M. \]

(3.49)

Observe that the diagonal maps $\phi^H(M) \to \mathbb{Z}[W_G H, 1/|G|] \otimes \phi^H(M)$ define a natural section of (3.49).
Definition 3.50. Let \( u: \text{Mack}_G \to \text{Fun}(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}, \text{Ab}) \) be the forgetful functor which takes a Mackey functor to its underlying coefficient system and let \( F: \mathcal{O}(G) \times \mathcal{O}(G)^{op} \to \text{Ab} \) be a functor. We will say that \( F \) extends to a Mackey functor in the second variable if there exists a functor \( \tilde{F}: \mathcal{O}(G) \to \text{Mack}_G \) such that the composite

\[
\mathcal{O}(G) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} \text{Mack}_G \xrightarrow{u} \text{Fun}(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}, \text{Ab})
\]

is equivalent to the adjoint of \( F \).

Example 3.51. Let \( F_0: \mathcal{O}(G) \to \text{Ab} \) be a functor. Then for any subgroup \( H \leq G \), we obtain a functor

\[
U(F_0, H): \mathcal{O}(G) \times \mathcal{O}(G)^{op} \to \text{Ab},
\]

\[
(G/L, G/K) \mapsto F_0(G/L) \otimes (\mathbb{Z}[1/|G|])(G/K),
\]

which extends to a Mackey functor in the second variable.

For any functor \( F: \mathcal{O}(G) \times \mathcal{O}(G)^{op} \to \text{Ab} \) which extends to a Mackey functor in the second variable, we can apply the retraction from (3.49) to see that \( F \otimes \mathbb{Z}[1/|G|] \) is a retract of a direct sum of functors of the form \( U(F_0, H) \).

Proposition 3.52. Let \( F: \mathcal{O}(G) \times \mathcal{O}(G)^{op} \to \text{Ab} \) be a functor. Suppose that \( F \) extends to a Mackey functor in the second variable. Then we have that \( H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F) \) is annihilated by a power of \(|G|\) for \( s > 0 \). The power of \(|G|\) can be taken independently of \( F \).

Proof. First we claim that it suffices to show \( H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F[1/|G|]) = 0 \) for every such \( F \) and \( s \). Indeed, since \( \mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}) \) is a category with finitely objects and finitely many morphisms, \( \text{TwArr}(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op})) \) inherits these properties, so \( H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); -) \) commutes with filtered colimits. When \( H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F)[1/|G|] \cong H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F) || \) for every element of \( H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F) \) is annihilated by some power of \(|G|\). This forces there to exist a universal \( G \)-power exponent for \( H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F) \) which is independent of \( F \); otherwise, one could construct an infinite product of such functors \( F = \prod F_i \) such that

\[
H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F)[1/|G|] \cong \left( \prod H^s(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}); F_i) \right)[1/|G|] \neq 0.
\]

We now proceed to prove the claim when \( F \cong F[1/|G|] \). In this case, we can apply the discussion of Example 3.51, and assume that \( F \) is of the form \( U(F_0, H) \) for a functor \( F_0: \mathcal{O}(G) \to \text{Ab}[1/|G|] \) and \( H \leq G \). If \( H \) is not in \( \mathcal{F} \), then \( U(F_0, H) \) restricts to the zero functor on \( \text{TwArr}(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op})) \) and the claim is trivial, so we now assume that \( H \) is in \( \mathcal{F} \). In other words, we have that

\[
F(T_0, T_1) = \text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}((\mathcal{O}_0(\mathcal{O}(G))(G/H, T_1)), F_0(T_0)) = \text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}((\mathcal{O}_0(\mathcal{O}(G))(T_1, G/H)), F_0(T_0)),
\]

for \( T_0, T_1 \in \mathcal{O}(G)_F \). By Corollary 3.43 with \( C = \mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}) \), the higher cohomology vanishes as desired.

We now return to the main result of this section.

Proof of Theorem 3.33. We begin by proving Theorem 3.33 when \( X \) is a finite-dimensional \( G \)-CW complex with isotropy in \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( E \) is an \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent \( G \)-spectrum.

Let \( j^* : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{O}_F(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}), \text{Sp}) \to \text{Sp}_G \) be a colimit preserving functor which sends, for each \( H \leq G \), the functor \( F_H : G/K \to \Sigma \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}]/G/H \) to \( \Sigma \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}]/G/H \). Such a functor \( j^* \) is left adjoint to the forgetful functor \( j_* : \text{Sp}_G \to \text{Fun}(\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}, \text{Sp}) \) and hence uniquely determined up to a contractible space of choices.

Let \( F_1, F_2: \mathcal{O}(G)^{op} \to \text{Sp} \) be the functors defined by

\[
F_1(G/H) = \Sigma^s \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}_F(H)], \quad F_2(G/H) = (j^* E)(G/H) = E^H = \text{Hom}_\text{Sp}_G(\Sigma \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}]/G/H, E).
\]
Since $\Sigma_+^\infty X = j_! F_1$, we identify

$$E^*_G(X) = \pi_{-*} \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\Theta(G)_{/T}, \text{Sp})}(F_1, F_2).$$

By hypothesis $E$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, so $F_2$ is homotopy right Kan extended from $\Theta(G)_{/T}$ (compare Proposition 2.12). Therefore, if we set $F^\mathcal{F}_i = F_1|_{\Theta(G)_{/T}}$ for $i = 1, 2$, then we can write

$$E^*_G(X) = \pi_{-*} \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\Theta(G)_{/T}, \text{Sp})}(F^\mathcal{F}_1, F^\mathcal{F}_2).$$

We thus obtain from (3.41) a spectral sequence

$$H^*(\Theta(G)_{/T}; R_i) \Rightarrow E^{*+i}_G(X),$$

where

$$R_i(G/H, G/K) = \pi_{-*} \text{Hom}_{\text{Sp}}(\Sigma_+^\infty X^H, E^K).$$

One now argues as in Theorem 3.21 to verify the claims of the first paragraph of Theorem 3.33, when $X$ is a finite dimensional $G$-CW complex with isotropy in $\mathcal{F}$, by combining the following three results. The edge homomorphism of the spectral sequence is precisely (3.32). By Proposition 3.44, the spectral sequence degenerates with a horizontal vanishing line at some finite stage. By Proposition 3.52, every term in positive filtration is annihilated by a power of $|G|$, depending only on the cohomological degree.

Now when $E$ is a homotopy commutative $A_\infty$-algebra in $\text{Sp}_G$, the spectral sequence is one of graded-commutative algebras. Arguing as in Theorem 3.24 we see that (3.32) has the desired multiplicative properties when $X$ is a finite dimensional $G$-CW complex with isotropy in $\mathcal{F}$.

We now prove Theorem 3.33 for arbitrary finite-dimensional $X$. For any $G$-space $X$, we define $T_\mathcal{F} E_G^*(X)$ as the end on the right-hand-side of (3.32), so that we have a natural map $E_G^*(X) \to T_\mathcal{F} E_G^*(X)$ which we need to prove is an isomorphism after inverting $|G|$ and an $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism after localizing at $p$.

Consider the diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Fun}_\mathcal{F}(\Theta(G)_{/T}, \text{Sp}) E_G^*(X) \\
\downarrow \pi_1 \\
\lim_{\text{Fun}_\mathcal{F}(\Theta(G)_{/T}, \text{Sp})} E_G^*(X \times G/H) \\
\downarrow \pi_2 \\
\text{Fun}_\mathcal{F}(\Theta(G)_{/T}, \text{Sp}) T_\mathcal{F} E_G^*(X \times G/H)
\end{array}
\text{Fun}_\mathcal{F}(\Theta(G)_{/T}, \text{Sp}) \phi_1 \\
\phi_2
$$

Here in the inverse limits, $G/H$ ranges over $\Theta(G)_{/T}$.

We let $\mathcal{W}$ be the class of morphisms $f : A \to B$ of commutative rings such that ker $f$, coker $f$ are annihilated by a power of $|G|$ and such that for each prime number $p$, $f_{(p)}$ is a uniform $\mathcal{F}_p$-isomorphism. We note that this condition implies that $f$ is a uniform $\mathcal{N}$-isomorphism. We need to show that $\phi_1 \in \mathcal{W}$.

By considering each of the individual terms $E^H(X^H)$, we see easily that $\pi_2$ is actually an isomorphism. Thus, it suffices to show that $\phi_2 \circ \pi_1 \in \mathcal{W}$. Moreover, $\phi_2$ is a finite inverse limit of the maps $E_G^*(X \times G/H) \to T_\mathcal{F} E_G^*(X \times G/H)$, which belong to $\mathcal{W}$, by the case of Theorem 3.33 that we have already proved. As $\mathcal{W}$ is closed under finite limits by Lemma 3.53 below, it follows that $\phi_2 \in \mathcal{W}$. Finally, $\pi_1 \in \mathcal{W}$ by Theorem 3.21 and Theorem 3.24. Thus, $\phi_2 \circ \pi_1$ and therefore $\phi_1$ belong to $\mathcal{W}$ and we are done. 

We used the following elementary algebraic lemma.

**Lemma 3.53.** Fix a positive integer $m$. Consider the class $\mathcal{W}$ of morphisms $f : A \to B$ of commutative rings which have the property that:

1. The kernel and cokernel $f$ are both annihilated by a power of $m$ (in particular, $f \otimes \mathbb{Z}[1/m]$ is an isomorphism).
(2) For each prime number \( p \), \( f_{(p)} \) is a uniform \( \mathcal{F}_p \)-isomorphism. Then \( W \) is closed under finite limits.

**Proof.** The terminal isomorphism \( 0 = 0 \) is evidently in \( W \), so it suffices to show that if we have fiber product diagrams of commutative rings

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \to & A_0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
B & \to & B_0 \\
A_1 & \to & A_{01} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
B_1 & \to & B_{01},
\end{array}
\]

and a natural map of diagrams between them such that \( \phi_0 : A_0 \to B_0, \phi_1 : A_1 \to B_1, \phi_{01} : A_{01} \to B_{01} \) belong to \( W \), then \( \phi : A \to B \) belongs to \( W \). It follows easily via a diagram-chase that the kernel and cokernel of \( \phi \) are annihilated by a power of \( m \), so it suffices to show that for each \( p \), \( \phi_{(p)} \) is a uniform \( \mathcal{F}_p \)-isomorphism.

Without loss of generality, we can assume that we are already localized at \( p \). It follows easily that \( \ker(\phi) \) is nilpotent. Suppose given \( y \in B \), with images \( y_0, y_1, y_{01} \) in \( B_0, B_1, B_{01} \), respectively. After replacing \( y \) by a suitable \( p \)-th power (chosen uniformly for all \( y \)), we can assume that \( y_0, y_1 \) belong to the image of \( \phi_0, \phi_1 \). That is, there exist \( x_0, x_1 \in A_0, A_1 \) which map to \( y_0, y_1 \). However, \( x_0, x_1 \) need not have the same image in \( A_{01} \). Let \( z_0, z_1 \) be the images in \( A_{01} \). Then \( z = z_0 - z_1 \) is \( p \)-power torsion and nilpotent, both of uniform exponent, as it maps to zero in \( B_{01} \) under \( \phi_{01} \). It follows that

\[
\pi_1^{p^n} = (\pi_0 + z)^{p^n} = \pi_0^{p^n}
\]

for \( n \gg 0 \), by the binomial theorem. In particular, \( x_0^{p^n}, x_1^{p^n} \) have equal images in \( A_{01} \), which implies that \( y^{p^n} \) belongs to the image of \( \phi \) as desired. One sees that \( n \gg 0 \) can be chosen uniformly.

\[\Box\]

If we are only interested in the underlying *variety* of \( E^*_G(X) \), we can make a further simplification. Consider the functor

\[
K : \mathcal{G}(G) \times \mathcal{G}(G)^{op} \to \text{Ring}, \quad K(G/H, G/L) = (E^*)^0(\pi_0X^H),
\]

defined in a similar fashion as in (3.31). Given a family of subgroups \( \mathcal{F} \), we have a similar natural map

\[
(3.54) \quad E^0_G(X) \to \int_{\mathcal{G}(G)_p^G} (E^H)^0(\pi_0X^H).
\]

We can also study the properties of this map. This recovers results in line with [GS99]. Taking \( E \) to be 2-periodic mod \( p \) cohomology, we can recover results of [Qui71].

**Corollary 3.55.** Suppose that \( E \) is a homotopy commutative \( A_{\infty} \)-algebra in \( \text{Sp}_G \) and \( E \) is \( \mathcal{F} \)-nilpotent. Suppose that \( \pi^0_k E \) is a noetherian ring and for any \( H \leq G \), \( \pi^1_k E \) is a finitely generated \( \pi^0_k E \)-module. Then for any finite \( G \)-CW complex \( X \), (3.54) is a \( V \)-isomorphism in the sense of [GS99]. Moreover, the maps

\[
\int_{\mathcal{G}(G)_p^G} \text{Ring} \left( (E^H)^0(X^H), \cdot \right) \to \text{Ring} \left( \int_{\mathcal{G}(G)_p^G} (E^H)^0(\pi_0X^H), \cdot \right) \leftarrow \text{Ring}(E^0_G(X), \cdot)
\]

are isomorphisms when restricted to algebraically closed fields.
Proof. We observe that the edge maps

\[(E^H)^0(X^H) \to (E^H)^0(\pi_0X^H)\]

in the associated Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequences are \(V\)-isomorphisms because each \(X^H\) is a finite CW complex. Note that both sides are finitely generated \(\pi_0^G E\)-modules under our hypotheses, and the map is surjective with nilpotent kernel. Then the result follows from Quillen’s work as in Proposition 3.29 in view of Theorem 3.33. □

4. Defect bases and \(F\)-split spectra

4.1. Classical defect bases and \(F\)-split spectra. Classical induction theory centers around the notion of a defect base. To define this, we will first need the following:

Proposition 4.1. Let \(R(-)\) be a Green functor for the group \(G\), see [Gre71, Web00]. Then there is a unique minimal family \(\mathcal{F}\) such that the map

\[(4.2) \text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}} : \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{F}} R(H) \to R(G)\]

is surjective.

Proof. It suffices to show that if \(\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2\) are families such that \(\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}_1}\) and \(\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}_2}\) are surjective, then the same holds for \(\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2\). This is a straightforward exercise with the double coset formula [Gre71] which we leave to the reader. □

Definition 4.3. Let \(R(-)\) be a Green functor for the group \(G\). The defect base of \(R\) is the minimal family \(\mathcal{F}\) of subgroups of \(G\) such that the map \(\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}\) above (4.2) is surjective. The defect base of a \(G\)-ring spectrum \(R\) is the defect base of the Green functor \(\pi(-) R\).

To relate the notion of a defect base of a \(G\)-ring spectrum \(R\), which only depends on \(R\) through \(\pi(-) R\), to the derived defect base, we have the following:

Proposition 4.4. Let \(R\) be a \(G\)-ring spectrum. For a family of subgroups \(\mathcal{F}\) of \(G\), consider the sum of the induction maps \(\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}} : \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{F}} \pi^0 H R \to \pi^0 G R\). Then the following are equivalent:

1. The map \(\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}\) is surjective.
2. The product of the restriction maps

\[\prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} \text{Res}^G_H : R \to \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, R)\]

splits in \(\text{Sp}_G\).
3. The \(G\)-spectrum \(R\) is \(\mathcal{F}\)-nilpotent and \(\hat{H}^0_{\mathcal{F}}(\pi(-) R) = 0\).
4. The \(G\)-spectrum \(R\) is \(\mathcal{F}\)-nilpotent and \(\exp_{\mathcal{F}}(R) \leq 1\).

Proof. First we will prove (1) \(\implies\) (4). By assumption, there is for each \(H \in \mathcal{F}\) an element \(m_H \in \pi_0^H R\) such that

\[(4.5) 1 = \sum_{H \in \mathcal{F}} \text{Ind}^G_H m_H \in \pi^0 G R\]

The element \(m_H \in \pi_0^H R\) is represented by a \(G\)-map \(R \to F(G/H_+, R)\) and \(\text{Ind}^G_H m_H\) is obtained by postcomposing with the projection \(F(G/H_+, R) \simeq R \wedge G/H_+ \to R\). Assembling these together, we find that the composite map

\[R \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} m_H \to \prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, R) \to R\]
is homotopic to the identity. This retraction implies that $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent with $\mathcal{F}$-exponent $\leq 1$, proving (4).

The equivalence of (2) and (4) follows from Proposition 2.26 because $\prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H, R) \simeq F(\sk_0 E\mathcal{F}_{\ast}, R)$ with our preferred model for $E\mathcal{F}$.

Now we will show $(2) \implies (3)$. By assumption, $R$ is a retract of the product spectrum $\prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H, R)$, which is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent. Since $\mathcal{F}\text{-Nil}$ is closed under finite products and retracts we see that $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.

We will now show $\hat{H}^0_{\mathcal{F}}(\pi_{\ast}^{-}) R = 0$. Since the Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology groups are bigraded modules over the algebra in bidegree $(0,0)$, it suffices to prove this claim when the bidegree is $(0,0)$. Furthermore, since $R$ is a retract of $\prod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H, R)$, it suffices to show that for each $H \in \mathcal{F}$, $\hat{H}^0_{\mathcal{F}}(\pi_{\ast}^{-}) F(G/H, R)) = 0$, and by naturality again it suffices to consider the case $R = S^0$. However, in $\pi^G_{\ast} F(G/H, S^0)$, the unit is a norm from $\pi^H_0 F(G/H, S^0)$, so that it vanishes in the $\mathcal{F}$-Tate cohomology, which is therefore zero.

Next, we prove $(3) \implies (1)$. Since $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, the $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence converges to $\pi^G_{\ast} R$. The vanishing of the Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology groups implies that this spectral sequence collapses at $E_2$ and the edge map induces an isomorphism $\pi^G_{\ast} R \cong \lim_{\mathcal{F} (G, \mathcal{F})} \pi^H_{\ast} R$. Combining this with the identification of zeroth cohomology group from (3).11 we obtain

$$\hat{H}^0_{\mathcal{F}}(\pi^{-}_{\ast} R) \cong \left( \lim_{\mathcal{F} (G, \mathcal{F})} \pi^H_0 R \right) / (\text{Im Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}) \cong \pi^G_0 R / (\text{Im Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}).$$

Since these groups are zero by assumption, $\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is surjective.

\section*{Definition 4.6.} We will say that a $G$-ring spectrum $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-\textit{split} if it satisfies any of the equivalent characterizations of Proposition 4.4. More generally, we will say a $G$-spectrum $M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-\textit{split} if its endomorphism ring $\text{End}(M)$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split.

\section*{Remark 4.7.} It follows from the definitions that the defect base of a $G$-ring spectrum $R$ is the smallest family $\mathcal{F}$ such that $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split.

\section*{Remark 4.8.} The $\mathcal{F}$-split condition can be used to test for projectivity and flatness (cf., [HKR00, Rem. 3.5.2]). For example, since $KU$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split for the family $\mathcal{F}$ of Brauer elementary subgroups we know that for a $G$-spectrum $X$, $KU^G_*(X)$ is torsion-free if and only if $KU^H_*(X)$ is torsion-free for each $H \in \mathcal{F}$.

\section*{Proposition 4.9.} Suppose that $R$ is a $G$-ring spectrum such that $\pi^H_0 R$ is isomorphic to the complex representation ring functor. Then the defect base of $R$ is the family $\mathcal{F}$ of Brauer elementary subgroups of $G$, i.e., subgroups which are products of $p$-groups with cyclic subgroups of order prime to $p$.

\section*{Proof.} This purely algebraic claim about the representation ring Green functor is a combination of Brauer’s theorem and its converse due to J. Green [Ser77, §11.3].

We now give two important cases in which the derived defect base and the defect base automatically coincide. Recall that a $G$-spectrum $M$ is \textit{connective} if, for every subgroup $H$ of $G$, $\pi^H_i M = 0$ if $i < 0$.

\section*{Proposition 4.10.} Suppose that $R$ is a connective $G$-ring spectrum and $\mathcal{F}$ is a family of subgroups of $G$. Then $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent if and only if $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split. In particular, the defect base and the derived defect base of $R$ coincide.
Proof. Clearly any $\mathcal{F}$-split spectrum is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent. For the other direction, suppose that $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, so the $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy colimit spectral sequence abuts to $\pi_*^G E\mathcal{F}_+ \wedge R \cong \pi_*^G R$ by Proposition 2.8. The connectivity assumption implies that $E_{0,0}^2$ is the only term contributing to $\pi_*^G R$ in this spectral sequence. Hence we obtain an isomorphism

$$\pi_*^G R \cong E_{0,0}^2 \cong H_0^G(\mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}_+; \pi_*^G R) \cong \colim_{\sigma(G)/\sigma} \pi^G_{0,0} R.$$ 

Since the $E_2$-edge map is an isomorphism on $\pi_*^G$, the $E_1$-edge map $\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is surjective and hence $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split. \qed

Proposition 4.11. Let $R$ be a $G$-ring spectrum. If $n(\mathcal{F}) \in \pi_*^G R$ is a unit, then $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent if and only if $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split. In particular, the defect base and the derived defect base of $R$ coincide.

Proof. If $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split, then it is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent by definition. On the other hand, if $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent then, by Proposition 4.4.(3), $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split if and only if the Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology groups $\hat{H}_k^G(\pi_*^G(R))$ vanish. Now since $n(\mathcal{F}) \in \pi_*^G R$ acts on these groups simultaneously by a unit and by zero by Proposition 3.12, we see that they must be zero. \qed

4.2. Brauer induction theorems. If we know the defect base of a $G$-ring spectrum we obtain an upper bound on the derived defect base. We now include results that enable us to go the other direction: if we know the derived defect base we obtain an upper bound on the defect base.

Proposition 4.12. Suppose that $R$ is an $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent $G$-ring spectrum. Let $\mathcal{F} \supseteq \mathcal{F}$ be a family of subgroups satisfying the following condition: if $H \leq G$ that fits into a short exact sequence

$$e \to N \to H \to H/N \to e$$

where $N \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ and $H/N$ is a $p$-group, for some prime $p$, then $H \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-split.

Proof. Since $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ and $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, $R$ is also $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent. By [Dre75, Prop. 1.6] we can find an $x \in \text{Im} \text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $y \in \ker \text{Res}^G_{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $x + y = 1 \in \pi_*^G R$. Since $y$ is nilpotent by Theorem 3.24, $x$ must be a unit and $\text{Ind}^G_{\mathcal{F}}$ must be surjective as desired. \qed

Remark 4.14. Observe that any family $\mathcal{F}$ satisfying the assumption of Proposition 4.12 necessarily contains all $p$-Sylow subgroups of $G$. So when $R$ is a Borel-equivariant theory, the bound on the defect base of $R$ given by Proposition 4.12 will provide no information (cf. Theorem 4.25 below).

When all of the subgroups in our given family $\mathcal{F}$ are abelian, and they often are, we can more explicitly identify a family $\mathcal{F}$ satisfying the assumption of Proposition 4.12.

Proposition 4.15. Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ be a family of abelian subgroups of $G$. Then the set $\mathcal{F}$ of subgroups of the form $G' = H' \times P$, where $P \in \mathcal{A}$ is a $p$-group for some prime $p$ and $H' \in \mathcal{F}[p^{-1}]$ is a subgroup in $\mathcal{F}$ of order prime to $p$, is a family of subgroups satisfying the assumption of Proposition 4.12.

Proof. Consider the family $\mathcal{F}$ of subgroups $H \leq G$ that fit into a short exact sequence as in (4.13) with $N \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ and $H/N$ a $p$-group (for some $p$). We will show that any such $H$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}$, so that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$. By Proposition 4.12, this will suffice for the result.

Note first that $N = N_1 \times N_2$ where $N_2$ is a $p$-group and $p \nmid |N_1|$, since $N$ is abelian by assumption. Now $N_1 \leq N$ is a characteristic subgroup and is therefore normal in $H$. Therefore, we obtain a new short exact sequence

$$e \to N_1 \to H \to H/N_1 \to e,$$

where $N_1 \in \mathcal{F}$ has order prime to $p$ and $H/N_1$ is a $p$-group. The Schur-Zassenhaus theorem now implies that this extension splits. Consequently, $H \in \mathcal{F}$ as desired. \qed
4.3. Applications of \( \mathcal{F} \)-split spectra. If a \( G \)-ring spectrum \( R \) is \( \mathcal{F} \)-split and \( M \) is an \( R \)-module, then the Amitsur-Dress-Tate cohomology groups of \( M \) vanish by Proposition 4.4. So under these hypotheses the \( \mathcal{F} \)-homotopy limit and colimit spectral sequences collapse at \( E_2 \) onto the zero line and we obtain the following integral form of Theorem 3.21:

**Theorem 4.16.** Let \( R \) be an \( \mathcal{F} \)-split \( G \)-ring spectrum and let \( X \) be a \( G \)-spectrum. Then for each \( R \)-module \( M \), each of the following maps

\[
\text{colim}_\mathcal{O}(G)^\mathcal{F} M^G_\ast(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}}^G} M^G_\ast G(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}^G} \text{lim}_{\mathcal{O}(G)^\mathcal{F}} M^G_\ast(X)
\]

\[
\text{colim}_\mathcal{O}(G)^{\mathcal{F}^\ast} M^{G^\ast}_\ast(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}}^G} M^{G^\ast}_\ast G(X) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\mathcal{F}}^G} \text{lim}_{\mathcal{O}(G)^{\mathcal{F}^\ast}} M^{G^\ast}_\ast(X)
\]

is an isomorphism.

We will now show how the \( \mathcal{F} \)-split condition fits into Balmer's theory of descent for triangulated categories with a monoidal product which is exact in each variable [Bal12]. For this we suppose that \( R \) is an \( E_2 \)-\( G \)-ring spectrum so the \( \infty \)-category \( \text{Mod}(R) \) of structured \( R \)-modules is monoidal [Lur14, Cor. 5.1.2.6]. Moreover, the monoidal product commutes with homotopy colimits in each variable; in particular, tensoring with a fixed module is an exact functor. It follows that the homotopy category \( \text{Ho}(\text{Mod}(R)) \) of \( R \)-modules is an idempotent-complete triangulated category with a monoidal structure that is exact in each variable (cf. [Man12]).

Now given a family of subgroups \( \mathcal{F} \), let \( X = \coprod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} G/H \) and \( A = F(X_+, R) \). The \( R \)-algebra structure on \( A \) defines a monad \( T \) on \( \text{Ho}(\text{Mod}(R)) \) where \( TM = A \wedge R M \). The forgetful functor \( U_T \) from \( T \)-algebras in \( \text{Ho}(\text{Mod}(R)) \) to the underlying category \( \text{Ho}(\text{Mod}(R)) \) admits a right adjoint \( F_T \). This defines a comonad \( C = F_T U_T \) on the category of \( T \)-algebras and we let \( \text{Desc}_R(\mathcal{F}) \) denote the category of \( C \)-coalgebras in \( T \)-algebras. The free algebra functor \( F_T \) canonically lifts to a functor

\[
Q_\mathcal{F} : \text{Ho}(\text{Mod}(R)) \to \text{Desc}_R(\mathcal{F})
\]

and we will say that \( R \) effectively descends along \( \mathcal{F} \) if \( Q_\mathcal{F} \) is an equivalence of categories.

**Proposition 4.19.** Let \( R \) be an \( E_2 \)-\( G \)-ring spectrum and \( \mathcal{F} \) a family of subgroups. Then the following are equivalent:

1. \( R \) effectively descends along \( \mathcal{F} \).
2. \( R \) is \( \mathcal{F} \)-split.

**Proof.** According to [Bal12, Cor. 3.1], \( R \) effectively descends along \( \mathcal{F} \) if and only if \( A \wedge_R (-) \) is faithful. Moreover, this condition is equivalent to the unit \( R \to A \) admitting a retraction in \( \text{Ho}(\text{Mod}(R)) \). Indeed, if we have a retraction then clearly the functor is faithful; the other implication is [Bal12, Prop. 2.12] but we also include a more direct argument for the special case at hand: To see that \( R \to A \) admits a retraction, we need to argue that the map \( \text{hofib}(R \to A) \to R \) is zero. We can check this after smashing with \( A \), and hence it suffices to see that \( A \cong R \wedge A \to A \wedge A \) admits a retraction; such is furnished by the multiplication map.

Finally, since the unit map

\[
R \to A \simeq \coprod_{H \in \mathcal{F}} F(G/H_+, R)
\]

is the product of the restriction maps, we see that \( R \) is \( \mathcal{F} \)-split if and only if \( R \) effectively descends along \( \mathcal{F} \). \( \square \)
Example 4.20. In Proposition 4.9 we saw that $KU$ is split for the family of Brauer elementary subgroups. When $G = \Sigma_3$, then the family of Brauer elementary subgroups is the family $\mathcal{C}$ of cyclic subgroups and the category $\mathcal{B} (\Sigma_3, \mathcal{C})$ has a very simple form. So, in this case, one can more explicitly identify the target of the restriction isomorphism in Theorem 4.16.

For this purpose we fix Sylow subgroups $C_2$ and $C_3$ of $\Sigma_3$ and let $W_{\Sigma_3} C_3 \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$ denote the Weyl group of the 3-Sylow subgroup. We leave it to the reader to show (e.g., using Proposition A.6) that for any $\Sigma_3$-spectrum $X$, $KU_\Sigma_3^* (X)$ fits into the following pullback diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{c}
KU_{\Sigma_3}^* (X) & \overset{\text{Res}_{\Sigma_3}^{\Sigma_2}}{\longrightarrow} & KU_{C_3}^* (X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \\
\downarrow \text{Res}_{\Sigma_3}^{\Sigma_2} & & \downarrow \text{Res}_{\Sigma_2}^{\Sigma_3} \\
W_{C_2}^* (X) & \underset{\text{Res}_{\Sigma_2}^{\Sigma_3}}{\longrightarrow} & KU_{C_3}^* (X)^{\Sigma_3}
\end{array}
$$

(4.21)

Here

$$W_{C_2}^* (X) := KU_{C_3}^* (X) \cap (\text{Res}_{\Sigma_3}^{C_3})^{-1} \left(KU_{C_3}^* (X)^{\Sigma_3}\right).$$

4.4. Examples of $\mathcal{F}$-split spectra; the Borel-equivariant sphere. We will now establish some more of the claims made in Figure 1.6A.

Proposition 4.22. Let $T$ be a multiplicatively closed subset of $\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Then the derived defect base of $S[T^{-1}]$ is equal to its defect base, which is $\mathcal{F} \ell$, the family of all subgroups.

Proof. Since $S[T^{-1}]$ is connective, the derived defect base of $S[T^{-1}]$ is the same as the defect base of $\pi_0^-(S[T^{-1}] \cong A(-)[T^{-1}]$ (Proposition 4.10). It suffices to show that the family $\mathcal{F}$ of proper subgroups is not a defect base. The image of $\text{Ind} \mathcal{F}$ is generated as a $\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]$-module by those finite $G$-sets whose isotropy is a proper subgroup of $G$. In particular, they have trivial $G$-fixed points. It follows that $[G/G] \in A(G) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]$ is not in the image of $\text{Ind} \mathcal{F}$, and hence $\mathcal{F}$ is not a defect base. □

Recall from Figure 1.5A that for a family $\mathcal{F}$, the subfamily $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is defined to be the subset of groups in $\mathcal{F}$ of prime power order. Let $\mathcal{F}(0) = \mathcal{F}$ and, for each prime $p$, let $\mathcal{F}(p) \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ denote the subfamily of $\mathcal{F}$ whose elements are $p$-groups. For any multiplicative subset $T$ of $\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, we let $\mathcal{F}[T^{-1}]$ denote the subset of groups in $\mathcal{F}$ whose order is not invertible in $\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]$.

Definition 4.23. The constant Green functor $R(-)$ associated to a ring $R$ is defined as follows:

- For each subgroup $H$ of $G$, $R(G/H)$ is the ring $R$.
- The restriction and conjugation maps of $R(-)$ are all identities.
- For each chain of subgroup inclusions $H < K < G$, $\text{Ind}_H^K$ is multiplication by $[K/H]$.

Proposition 4.24. Let $R \neq 0$ be a ring and let $T$ be the set of elements in $\mathbb{Z}$ which are invertible in $R$. Then $\mathcal{F} \ell[T^{-1}]$ is the derived defect base of both $HR$ and $HH$: $\mathcal{F} \ell[T^{-1}]$ is also the derived defect base of $HR$.

Proof. Since $HR$ is connective, its derived defect base and its defect base are equal (Proposition 4.10). The remaining claims follow from since $\pi_0^-(H)R \cong \pi_0^-(HR) = R$ is the constant Green functor at $R$. Indeed, the image of $\text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}}^G$ inside $R(G/G) = R$ is the principal ideal generated by $\gcd([G/H])_{H \in \mathcal{F}}$, so $\text{Ind}_{\mathcal{F}}^G$ is surjective if and only if this integer is a unit in $R$. □

We now give a particularly deep example of the determination of the derived defect base of a $G$-ring spectrum. We do not know if it is possible to carry this out without the use of the Segal conjecture.
Theorem 4.25. The derived defect base of $S$ is equal to its defect base $\mathcal{S}$. More generally if $T \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ is a multiplicatively closed subset, then the derived defect base of $S[T^{-1}]$ is equal to its defect base $\mathcal{S}$. Consequently, if $M$ is an $S[T^{-1}]$-module, then $M$ is $\mathcal{S}$-nilpotent.

Proof. We first bound above the derived defect base of $S[T^{-1}]$ as claimed. In fact, it suffices (cf. [MNN17, Prop. 6.40]) to show that:

1. $\mathcal{S}$ is nilpotent (even split) for the family $\mathcal{S}$.
2. If $G$ is a $p$-group for a prime number $p$ invertible in $\mathbb{Z}[T^{-1}]$, then $S[T^{-1}]$ is nilpotent (even split) for the family consisting of the trivial group.

Recall first that the category of dualizable structured modules over $S[T^{-1}]$ embeds into $\text{Fun}(BG, \text{Perf}(S[T^{-1}]))$ (where the latter $S[T^{-1}]$ belongs to the category of non-equivariant spectra) by [MNN17, Cor. 6.21].

We now treat the assertions above. We begin with the first. For each prime $p$ dividing the order of the group $G$, we let $G_p \leq G$ denote a $p$-Sylow subgroup. We consider the composite map

$$
\psi_p : S \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}_{G_p}^G} (G/G_p)_+ \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_G^{G_p}} S,
$$

which induces multiplication by $|G/G_p|$ on the underlying spectrum. The orders of the $\{|G/G_p|\}$ generate the unit ideal in $\mathbb{Z}$, so there is a linear combination $\sum_p \epsilon_p \psi_p$ of the $\psi_p$ which is a self-equivalence $\phi$ of $S$. We thus get a retraction diagram

$$
S \xrightarrow{\sum \epsilon_p \text{Ind}_{G_p}^G} \bigoplus_p (G/G_p)_+ \xrightarrow{\phi^{-1} \circ \text{Res}_G^{G_p}} S,
$$

which shows that $S$ is nilpotent (even split) for the family $\mathcal{S}$.

For the second claim, we observe that in this case the composite

$$
S[T^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}_{G_p}^G} G_+[T^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_G^{G_p}} S[T^{-1}]
$$

is an equivalence.

Finally, we show that the families are minimal as claimed. In general, if a prime $p$ is not inverted in $S[T^{-1}]$, then $S_{(p)}$ is an $S[T^{-1}]$-module. It thus suffices to show that if $G$ is a $p$-group, then $S_{(p)}$ is not nilpotent for the family of proper subgroups. In the next proposition, we will show that $S/p$ is not nilpotent for the family of proper subgroups, which will prove the claim. Note also that the since the derived defect base of $S[T^{-1}]$ is $\mathcal{S}T[T^{-1}]$ and $S[T^{-1}]$ is split for this family, that is also the defect base.

Remark 4.26. The Segal conjecture determines $\pi_0(-)$ of the Borel-equivariant sphere as a completion of the Burnside Green functor. Using general facts about the Burnside ring, one can check directly that if $G$ is a $p$-group, then $S$ is not nilpotent for the family of proper subgroups (in fact, $(S)\mathcal{G}$ is not). We leave the details to the reader.

Proposition 4.27. Let $p$ be a prime and $X$ a nontrivial finite $p$-torsion spectrum. Then the derived defect base of $X$ is $\mathcal{S}$.p.

Proof. By assumption, $X$ is an $S_{(p)}$-module and hence $\mathcal{S}$ is $\mathcal{S}$-nilpotent, so we just need to prove the minimality of this family. For this claim, it suffices to show that if $G$ is a $p$-group then $\Phi^G_X \not\simeq *$.

Let $i_* : Sp \to Sp_G$ denote the functor that sends the sphere to the $G$-sphere. The class of spectra $Y$ such that the canonical map $i_*Y \to Y$ is an equivalence of $G$-spectra forms a thick subcategory $\mathcal{C} \subseteq Sp$. Since $G$ is a $p$-group, the Segal conjecture [Car84] (in the equivalent form
given in [MM82, Prop. B]) implies \( S/p \in \mathcal{C} \) and hence every finite \( p \)-torsion spectrum belongs to \( \mathcal{C} \). Since \( X \) is nontrivial and \( \Phi^G i_* X \simeq X \), it follows that \( \Phi^G X \simeq \Phi^G i_* X \simeq X \neq \ast \). \( \square \)

5. Derived defect bases via orientations

In this final section, we give the main examples of derived defect bases. All of these will rely on the use of *orientations* together with thick subcategory arguments, and a reduction (following Quillen) to the family of *abelian* subgroups via consideration of the flag variety.

5.1. On \( G \)-spectra with Thom isomorphisms. We will now consider how our conditions on a homotopy commutative \( G \)-ring spectrum simplify when the spectrum is oriented in the following sense (Cf. [GM97, Defn. 2.1, Rem. 2.2, Defn. 3.7]):

**Definition 5.1.** Let \( R \) be a homotopy commutative \( G \)-ring spectrum and \( V \) an orthogonal representation of \( G \). Then a *Thom class for \( V \) with respect to \( R \) is a map of \( G \)-spectra \( \mu_V : S^{V\Rightarrow V} \Rightarrow R \) such that its canonical extension to an \( R \)-module map

\[
R \wedge S^{\Rightarrow V} \xrightarrow{R \wedge \mu_V} R \wedge R \xrightarrow{\Delta} R
\]

is an equivalence. If \( V \) is a representation of a subgroup \( H \leq G \), then we say that a *Thom class for \( V \) with respect to \( R \) is a Thom class for \( V \) with respect to the \( H \)-spectrum \( R_{H}^G R \).

Let \( I \) be a class of representations closed under finite direct sums, restriction, and conjugation (e.g., unitary, oriented, 8n-dimensional spin). We will say that \( R \) has *multiplicative Thom classes* for \( I \) if, for each subgroup \( H \leq G \), it has Thom classes for every \( H \)-representation \( V \) in \( I \) and the Thom classes are multiplicative: \( \mu_{V \oplus \mathcal{W}} = \mu_{V} \cdot \mu_{\mathcal{W}} \).

In this case we define the *oriented Euler class of \( V \), \( \chi(V) \in R_I^{[V]}(\ast) \), to be the following composition

\[
\chi(V) : S^{\Rightarrow [V]} \xrightarrow{ev \wedge S^{\Rightarrow [V]}} S^{\Rightarrow V} \xrightarrow{\mu_V} R_{H}^G R.
\]

**Remark 5.2.** Thom classes often appear in another guise which we will now describe (cf. [GM97, Rem. 2.2]). Given an orthogonal \( H \)-vector bundle \( V \) on an \( H \)-space \( X \) we have an associated Thom space \( TV \). Suppose that we are given a family of isomorphisms of \( R_H \)-modules

\[
\phi_V : R_H^{I}(\Sigma^{V\Rightarrow V}(X_+)) \Rightarrow R_H^{I}(TV)
\]

which are natural in \( X \) and \( H \). In the case \( X \) is a point, \( TV \simeq S^V \) and we can rewrite \( \phi_V \) as an isomorphism

\[
\pi_*^H R \simeq \pi_*^H R \wedge S^{V \Rightarrow V}
\]

of \( \pi_*^H R \)-modules. The unit in \( \pi_*^H R \) corresponds to a map of \( H \)-spectra \( \mu_V : S^{V\Rightarrow V} \Rightarrow R_{H}^G R \) which extends to an equivalence of \( R_{H}^G R \)-modules

\[
R_{H}^G R \wedge S^{V \Rightarrow V} \Rightarrow R_{H}^G R.
\]

So we see that natural Thom isomorphisms give rise to such Thom classes.

In terms of the \( RO(G) \)-graded groups \( \pi_*^G R \), the Euler classes are evidently related to the oriented Euler classes by the following formula:

\[
\chi(V) = ev_V \cdot \mu_V.
\]

Since the Euler classes are in the Hurewicz image of \( \pi_*^G S \), they are necessarily central and it follows that \( \chi(V^n) = \chi(V)^n \). Since \( \mu_V \) is necessarily a unit in \( \pi_*^G R \), we immediately obtain the following:

**Lemma 5.3.** Suppose that \( R \) is a homotopy commutative \( G \)-ring spectrum with multiplicative Thom classes for a class \( I \) of representations and \( V \) admits the structure of an \( I \)-representation of \( G \). Then, for each positive integer \( n \), \( \chi(V)^n \) is zero if and only if \( e_{V}^n \) is zero.
The following proposition will play a key role in proving the $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotency of many $G$-spectra.

**Proposition 5.4.** Suppose that $R$ is a homotopy commutative $G$-ring spectrum with multiplicative Thom classes for either unoriented, oriented, unitary, or $8n$-dimensional spin representations. Then the following are equivalent:

1. The $G$-spectrum $R$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.
2. For every subgroup $H \leq G$ with $H \not\in \mathcal{F}$, if
   \[ x \in \ker \left( \pi^H_* R \to \prod_{K<H} \pi^K_* R \right), \]
   then $x$ is nilpotent.

**Proof.** The implication (1) $\implies$ (2) is an easy consequence of Theorem 3.24, since for $H \not\in \mathcal{F}$, $\text{Res}^G_H R$ is nilpotent for the family of proper subgroups of $H$.

For the reverse implication, it suffices by Corollary 2.5 to show that for each $H \not\in \mathcal{F}$, $e^\tilde{\rho}_H \in \pi^H_* R$ is nilpotent. This class restricts to zero on all proper subgroups of $H$ by the first part of Proposition 2.2, so if assumption (2) were stated in terms of $\text{RO}(H)$-graded groups we would already be done. Instead, we will use the Thom isomorphisms to reduce to the integer grading:

By Lemma 5.5 below there is an $n$ such that $n \tilde{\rho}_H$ has an Euler class $\chi(n \tilde{\rho}_H) \in \pi^H_* R$. This class is nilpotent by Lemma 5.3 and assumption (2). Since the nilpotency of $e^\tilde{\rho}_H$ is equivalent to the nilpotency of $\chi(n \tilde{\rho}_H)$ by Lemma 5.3, the result follows. \(\square\)

**Lemma 5.5.** For any finite group $G$,

1. $2 \tilde{\rho}_G$ underlies a unitary and hence oriented representation and
2. $8 \tilde{\rho}_G$ underlies a spin representation whose dimension is divisible by 8.

**Proof.** The real representation underlying the complex reduced regular representation of $G$ is $2 \tilde{\rho}_G$, which proves the first claim.

Now $8 \tilde{\rho}_G$ admits a spin structure if and only if the first two Stiefel-Whitney classes
\[ w_1(8 \tilde{\rho}_G), w_2(8 \tilde{\rho}_G) \in H^*(BG; \mathbb{F}_2) \]
vanish. By the Whitney sum formula $w_1(8 \tilde{\rho}_G) = 2w_1(4 \tilde{\rho}_G) = 0$ and hence $w_2(8 \tilde{\rho}_G) = 2w_2(4 \tilde{\rho}_G) = 0$ as desired. \(\square\)

### 5.2. Equivariant topological $K$-theory.

**Proposition 5.6.** The derived defect base of both the complex and real equivariant $K$-theory spectra, $KU$ and $KO$, is $\mathcal{C}$.

**Proof.** First we show that $KO$ and $KU$ are $\mathcal{C}$-nilpotent. Since $KU$ is a $KO$-module it suffices to prove this for $KO$. Now $KO$ admits multiplicative Thom classes for $8n$-dimensional spin representations and is 8-periodic [Ati68, Thm. 6.1], so by Proposition 5.4, it suffices to show that any element $x \in \pi^H_0 KO = RO(H)$ which restricts to zero on all cyclic subgroups is zero. By elementary character theory, the complexification of $x$ in $R(H)$ is zero since it is zero on all cyclic subgroups. Now since the composite $RO(H) \to R(H) \to RO(H)$ of the complexification and the forgetful map is multiplication by 2 and $RO(H)$ is torsion-free, $x$ is necessarily zero.

To see that this is a minimal family it suffices to prove this for the $KO$-module $KU$. Now $KU$ admits multiplicative Thom classes for unitary representations and is 2-periodic [Ati68, Thm. 4.3]. So it suffices, by Proposition 5.4 again, to construct, for an arbitrary cyclic group $G$, a non-nilpotent element $x \in R(G)$ which restricts to zero on all proper subgroups. Since
\[ R(H_1 \times H_2) \cong R(H_1) \otimes R(H_2), \]
if we can do this in the case $G = C_p^n$ is a cyclic $p$-group, then we can tensor the classes together to obtain the desired element.

The character map $R(C_p^n) \to \prod_{\pi \in C_p^n} \mathbb{C}$ is a ring map and an injection into a reduced ring, so any non-zero element of $R(C_p^n)$ is non-nilpotent. Now $R(C_p^n) = \mathbb{Z}[z_n]/(z_n^p - 1)$ and $x = z_n^p - 1$ is a nontrivial and hence non-nilpotent element of $R(C_p^n)$. Under the inclusion $C_{p^n - 1} \to C_{p^n}$ of the unique maximal proper subgroup, $z_n$ restricts to $z_{n-1} \in R(C_{p^{n-1}})$ and we see that $x$ restricts to zero on this subgroup. It thus restricts to zero on all proper subgroups as desired.

\[ \square \]

**Proposition 5.7.** The derived defect base of both the Borel-equivariant $K$-theory spectra $KU$ and $KO$ is $\mathcal{E}$.  

**Proof.** First we will show that these spectra are $\mathcal{E}$-nilpotent. Since the arguments for the real and complex case are identical, we will just do the complex case. Since $KU$ is split $[\text{May96}, \S \text{XVI.2}][\text{LMS86}, \text{p. 458}]$, $KU = F(EG_+, i, KU) \simeq F(EG_+, KU)$. It follows that $KU$ is a $KU$-module and hence $\mathcal{E}$-nilpotent by Proposition 5.6. Since $KU$ is also an $S$-module it is $\mathcal{E} \cap \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{E}$-nilpotent by Theorem 4.25.

We will now prove that this is the minimal such family for $KU$. Since $KU$ is a $KO$-module this will establish the minimality claim for $KO$ as well. Now for each cyclic $p$-group $G$, we will construct a non-nilpotent element $x \in \pi_0^G KU$, which restricts to zero on all proper subgroups. Since $KU$ is complex-orientable, it has Thom classes for unitary representations and the minimality claim will then follow from Proposition 5.4.

We have already constructed such an $x$ in $\pi_0^G KU \simeq R(G)$ in Proposition 5.6, so it suffices to show that the natural ring map

$$i: \pi_0^G KU \to \pi_0^G KU$$

is an injection. By the Atiyah-Segal completion theorem $[\text{AS69}]$, $\pi_0^G KU$ is $\hat{R}(G)$, the completion of $R(G)$ at the ideal of virtual representations of dimension zero, and $i$ is the completion map. This map is an injection for all $p$-groups $G$ by $[\text{Ati61}, \text{Prop. 6.11}]$, so the claim follows. 

\[ \square \]

**Remark 5.8.** One can also show that the derived defect bases of $KU$ and $KO$ (resp. $KU$ and $KO$) agree with an independent argument using Galois descent $[\text{MNN17, Prop. 9.15}]$.

There are at least two standard notions of ‘connective’ equivariant $K$-theory. The first is $KU_{\geq 0}$ which is the standard connective cover: it admits a canonical map $KU_{\geq 0} \to KU$ such that $\pi_i^{(-)}$ is an isomorphism when $i \geq 0$ and $\pi_i^{(-)} KU_{\geq 0} = 0$ for $i < 0$. By Proposition 4.10 the derived defect base of $KU_{\geq 0}$ is its defect base and this is the family of Brauer elementary subgroups of $G$ by Proposition 4.9. The more interesting variant is the following:

**Definition 5.9.** Let $ku$ denote the equivariant connective\(^6\) $K$-theory spectrum constructed by Greenlees $[\text{Gre04, Gre05}]$. This is defined by the following homotopy pullback along the self-evident ring maps:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
ku & \to & KU \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
ku & \to & KU \simeq F(EG_+, KU)
\end{array}
\tag{5.10}
$$

The real analogue, $ko$ is defined similarly.

**Proposition 5.11.** The derived defect base of $ku$ and $ko$ is $\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{E}$.  

\[ ^6 \text{Which is not generally connective!} \]
Proof. Since the arguments for $ku$ and $ko$ are essentially identical, we will prove the claim for $ku$. We have already shown in Propositions 5.6 and 5.7 that the derived defect bases of $KU$ and $ku$ are $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ respectively. In Corollary 5.34 we will show that the derived defect base of $ku$ is $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{E}$. It follows that each of these spectra is $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{E}$-nilpotent. Since the $\infty$-category of $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{E}$-nilpotent $G$-spectra is closed under homotopy pullbacks, $ku$ is $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{E}$-nilpotent. The required results for $KO$, $KQ$, and $kQ$ are proven in Propositions 5.6 and 5.38.

Since $KU$ and $ku$ are $ku$-algebras via the above maps, the minimality claim follows from the minimality of the families for $ku$ and $KU$. □

Let $G$ be a compact Lie group with an involution $g \mapsto \overline{g}$, i.e., a Real Lie group in Atiyah’s terminology. Then one can form a split extension of groups (the semidirect product)

$$1 \to G \to \tilde{G} \to C_2 \to 1.$$ 

A $\tilde{G}$-space is then a Real $G$-space in the sense of [AS69, §6]. There is an equivariant cohomology theory $KR\mathcal{Z}_G$ on $\tilde{G}$-spaces $X$ such that, for a finite $\tilde{G}$-CW complex, $KR\mathcal{Z}_G(X)$ is the Grothendieck group of Real $G$-vector bundles on $X$. In [HJJS08, Ch. 14], the Thom isomorphism theorem is proved for Real $G$-vector bundles on compact $\tilde{G}$-spaces. We let $KR_G$ be a ring $\tilde{G}$-spectrum representing this cohomology theory.

We have the following generalization of Proposition 2.14.

**Proposition 5.12.** Suppose $G$ (and therefore $\tilde{G}$) is finite. The derived defect base of the $\tilde{G}$-spectrum $KR_G$ is given by the family of cyclic subgroups of $G$.

**Proof.** We will need the two following observations:

1. Let $X$ be a finite $\tilde{G}$-CW complex on which $G$ acts trivially, so that it arises from a finite $\mathcal{C}_2$-CW complex. Then we have $KR^*_G(X) = KR^*(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} KR^0_G(*)$.

2. We have $\text{Res}_G^{\tilde{G}} KR_G = KU_G = KU$.

By the second item, it suffices to show that $KR_G$ is nilpotent for the family of subgroups of $G$. To show this, we first let $\sigma$ denote the real sign representation of $C_2$, regarded as a $\tilde{G}$-representation. Then the first item together with the calculation used in Proposition 2.14 shows that the Euler class $S^0 \to S^{3\sigma}$ becomes null-homotopic after smashing with $KR_G$. This means that $KR_G$ is a retract of $S(3\sigma)_+ \wedge KR_G$ and is therefore nilpotent for the family of subgroups of $G$. □

**Remark 5.13.** We do not know of an extension of Proposition 2.15 along the lines of Proposition 5.12 as of this time.

5.3. **Complex-oriented Borel-equivariant theories.** The following is fundamental to all of the following calculations of derived defect bases of Borel-equivariant spectra.

**Theorem 5.14** (cf. [HKR00] and [MNN17, Cor. 7.50]). The derived defect base of the Borel-equivariant $G$-spectrum $MU$ is $\mathcal{D}$.

**Proof.** We begin by showing that $MU$ is $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{F}$-nilpotent. Since $MU$ is an $\mathcal{S}$-module and the latter is $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{F}$-nilpotent, it suffices to show that $MU$ is $\mathcal{D}$-nilpotent. Since $MU$ has Thom isomorphisms for unitary representations, it suffices by Proposition 5.4 to show that any $x$ in $MU^*(BG)$ which restricts to zero on each abelian subgroup is nilpotent.

The following nilpotence argument is standard (see [GS99, §4]) and dates back to [Qui71]. Let $F$ be the variety of complete flags associated to a faithful representation of $G$. This is a compact $G$-manifold with abelian isotropy, so it admits the structure of a finite $G$-CW complex, whose cells have abelian isotropy which we will now fix. By [HKR00, Prop. 2.6] we have an inclusion...
$MU^*(BG) \to MU^*(EG \times_G F)$. So it suffices to show that $x$ is nilpotent in the target ring. Filtering $F$ by its $G$-CW structure, there is a multiplicative spectral sequence

$$E_2^{s,t} = H_G^s(F; \pi_*^{(-)} MU) \implies MU^{t+s}(EG \times_G F)$$

with the following properties:

1. Any class $y \in MU^*(BG)$ which restricts to zero in $MU^*(BA)$ for each abelian subgroup $A$ belongs to the kernel of the edge homomorphism

$$MU^*(EG \times_G F) \to E_2^{0,*} \subseteq E_1^{0,*}.$$

This is a consequence of the following two facts:

1.1 The flag variety $F$ has abelian isotropy and hence $E_1^{0,*}$ is a product of terms of the form $MU^*(EG \times_G G/A) \cong MU^*(BA)$.

1.2 The $E_1$-edge homomorphism is the product of the restriction homomorphisms induced by a coproduct of projections of the form $G/A \to G/G$.

2. $E_2^{s,*}$ is 0 for $s > \dim F$ by definition of the spectral sequence.

Property (1) shows that $x$ must be detected in positive filtration, while the property (2) shows that $x$ is nilpotent.

In Proposition 5.36 below, we will show that for every prime $p$ and integer $n$, the $\mathcal{M}U$-module $E_n$ has $\mathcal{S}^n{(p)}$ as its derived defect base. Since $n$ and $p$ are arbitrary this forces the minimality of the family for $\mathcal{M}U$.

Remark 5.15. The argument with the flag variety above plays a key role in the unipotence results of [MNN17, §7]. A consequence of those results (combined with Proposition 2.26 above) is that if $G$ admits an $n$-dimensional faithful complex representation then we obtain an explicit upper bound

$$\exp_{\mathcal{M}U}(MU) \leq n(n - 1) + 1$$

on the $\mathcal{S}$-exponent of $G$-equivariant $\mathcal{M}U$.

5.4. Ordinary Borel-equivariant cohomology. We will now discuss the further reduction one can make when one is over the integers.

Proposition 5.16 (cf. [Qui71]). The derived defect base of $HF_p$ is $\mathcal{S}^n{(p)}$.

Proof. We first prove that $HF_p$ is $\mathcal{S}^n{(p)}$-nilpotent. Since $HF_p$ is a $\mathcal{M}U$-module and an $S{(p)}$-module, $HF_p$ is $\mathcal{S} \cap S{(p)} = \mathcal{S}^n{(p)}$-nilpotent by Theorems 5.14 and 4.25. Moreover, $HF_p$ has Thom isomorphisms for oriented representations. So by Proposition 5.4, it suffices to show that if $G = A$ is an abelian $p$-group and $x \in H^*(BA; F_p)$ restricts to 0 on each elementary abelian subgroup then $x$ is nilpotent.

The remainder of the argument follows from elementary group cohomology calculations: If $A = C_{p^1} \times \cdots \times C_{p^m}$, then there is a polynomial subalgebra $R = F[x_1, \ldots, x_n] \subset H^*(BA; F_p)$ whose generators are in degree 2 and such that for any element $x \in H^*(BA; F_p)$, $x^p \in R$. Moreover, there is a maximal elementary abelian subgroup $E$ of $A$ such that the composite

$$R \to H^*(BA; F_p) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_E^p} H^*(BE; F_p)$$

is an injection. It follows that if $x$ restricts to zero on $E$ then $x$ is nilpotent.

To prove minimality of the family $\mathcal{S}^n{(p)}$, we suppose that $G = E$ is an elementary abelian group. To see that $HF_p$ is not $\mathcal{S}$-nilpotent we will construct an element $z \in H^*(BE; F_p)$, which restricts to zero on each proper subgroup of $E$ and belongs to the polynomial subalgebra $R$ of $H^*(BE; F_p)$ and hence is non-nilpotent. Let $y \in H^1(BC_p; F_p) = F_p$ be non-zero. For each nontrivial homomorphism $\phi: E \to C_p$, we obtain a nontrivial element $y_\phi = \beta\phi^*(y) \in$
\( R \cap H^2(BE; \mathbb{F}_p) \). By construction \( y_\phi \) restricts to zero on the maximal proper subgroup ker \( \phi \) of \( E \). Since any proper subgroup is contained in the kernel of such a map, the element
\[
z = \prod_{\phi \in \text{Gp}(E,C_p) \setminus \{0\}} y_\phi
\]
restricts to zero on any proper subgroup of \( E \) and is non-nilpotent as desired because \( z \in R \). □

**Corollary 5.17.** The derived defect base of \( MO \) is \( \mathcal{E}_{(2)} \).

**Proof.** Since \( H\mathbb{F}_2 \) is an \( MO \)-algebra via the zeroth Postnikov section, the minimality claim will follow from the minimality claim for \( H\mathbb{F}_2 \) in Proposition 5.16. Moreover, \( MO \) additively splits into a wedge of suspensions of \( H\mathbb{F}_2 \) and hence admits the structure of an \( H\mathbb{F}_2 \)-module. It follows that \( MO \) is \( \mathcal{E}_{(2)} \)-nilpotent. □

**Example 5.18.** We now examine the \( \mathcal{E}_{(2)} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequence for \( H\mathbb{F}_2 \) when \( G = Q_8 \) is the quaternion group of order 8. The edge homomorphism of this spectral sequence was first analyzed by Quillen [Qui71, Ex. 7.4] and provides an example where this map is neither of the spectral sequence and verify Quillen’s result.

In this case, the only nontrivial elementary abelian subgroup is the center \( Z(Q_8) = C_2 \). Since this is normal with quotient \( C_2 \times C_2 \), by Lemma A.3 the \( \mathcal{E}_{(2)} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequence (which is also the Lyndon-Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence) takes the form
\[
H^*(B(C_2 \times C_2); H^*(BC_2; \mathbb{F}_2)) \Rightarrow H^{*+*}(BQ_8; \mathbb{F}_2).
\]
Since the action of \( C_2 \times C_2 \) on the center is trivial, the local coefficient system is trivial.

Hence the \( E_2 \)-page is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{F}_2(e_1, e_2) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[e_3] \) where \( e_3 \) generates the cohomology of the center and is in bidegree \((0, 1)\). Now \( e_1 \) and \( e_2 \) are both in bidegree \((1, 0)\) and for degree reasons they are permanent cycles. Since the spectral sequence does not have a horizontal vanishing line at the \( E_2 \)-page we know that the last remaining indecomposable \( e_3 \), must support a differential. For degree reasons this must be a \( d_2 \).

To identify this differential we note that the \( \mathcal{E}_{(2)} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequence is acted on by \( \text{Aut}(Q_8) \). This follows from the observation that the family \( \mathcal{E}_{(2)} \) of elementary abelian 2-groups is invariant under automorphisms of \( Q_8 \), and all resolutions in question can therefore be carried out respecting the \( \text{Aut}(Q_8) \)-action. Since \( \text{Aut}(Q_8) \) fixes the center and acts transitively on the non-zero elements of the quotient group \( C_2 \times C_2 \) [AM04, Lem. IV.6.9] we see that \( d_2(e_3) \) must land in the invariants
\[
H^2(BC_2 \times C_2; \mathbb{F}_2)^{\text{Aut}(Q_8)} \cong \mathbb{F}_2(e_1^2 + e_1 e_2 + e_2^2).
\]
This forces \( d_2(e_3) = e_1^2 + e_1 e_2 + e_2^2 \).

The \( E_2 \)-page shown in Figure 5.19 does not yet have a horizontal vanishing line so there must be a further differential. By the same reasoning as above we see that \( [e_3^2] \) must support a differential and this must be a \( d_4 \) which lands in the invariants of the \( \text{Aut}(Q_8) \)-action. This forces \( d_4([e_3^2]) = e_1^2 e_2 + e_1 e_2^2 \). At this point there is no room for further differentials and the spectral sequence collapses at \( E_4 \). There are no additive or multiplicative extensions for degree reasons.

So we obtain:
\[
H^*(BQ_8; \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2(e_1, e_2, [e_3^2])/([e_3^2] + e_1 e_2 + e_2^2, e_1^2 e_2 + e_1 e_2^2)
\]
(cf. [AM04, Lem. IV.2.10]). Since there are elements of filtration 3 at \( E_\infty \), we find that \( \exp \mathcal{E}_{(2)}(H\mathbb{F}_2) \geq 4 \).

We can in fact show that this is an equality, equivalently, that there is a 3-dimensional finite \( Q_8 \)-CW-complex \( X \) with isotropy in \( \mathcal{E}_{(2)} \) such that \( H\mathbb{F}_2 \) splits off \( H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge X^+ \). For this, we choose \( X = \mathbb{P}(H) \), the projective space of the 4-dimensional real representation of \( Q_8 \) afforded
by quaternion multiplication on $\mathbb{H} \cong \mathbb{R}^4$. The required splitting follows from the projective bundle theorem in mod 2-cohomology (cf. [Hus94, Sec. 17, Thm. 2.5]). In fact, this produces a map

$$\sum_{i=0}^3 H_{-i}(\mathbb{F}_2) \to H_{-i}(\mathbb{F}_2) \otimes \mathbb{D}X_+,$$

classifying the generators of the free $H^*(BQ_8; \mathbb{F}_2)$-module $\pi^Q_{-i}(H_{-i}(\mathbb{F}_2) \otimes \mathbb{D}X_+) \simeq H^*_Q(X; \mathbb{F}_2)$.

Since the projective bundle formula implies that (5.20) is an equivalence on $H$-fixed points for any $H \leq Q_8$, we get that (5.20) is an equivalence and we have the desired splitting after dualizing.

**Remark 5.21.** In [Qui71], Quillen actually considers a smaller indexing category than $\mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{E}p}$. The objects of this category are the elementary abelian subgroups of $G$ and the morphisms are the group homomorphisms $A \to B$ of the form $c_g: a \mapsto gag^{-1}$ for some $g \in G$.

To relate these two notions we construct a functor $J: \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{E}p} \to A$ sending $G/A$ to $A$. Given a $G$-map $f: G/A_1 \to G/A_2$ satisfying $f(A_1) = gA_2$, we set $J(f) = c_{g^{-1}}$. Since the subgroups involved are abelian, this functor is well-defined.

Now $J$ is a cofinal functor and hence the induced map $\lim J^* F \to \lim G_{\mathcal{E}p} J^* F$ is an isomorphism for every contravariant functor $F$ indexed on $A$. Now for a $G$-space $X$, the functor on $\mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{E}p}^{op}$ sending $G/A$ to $H^*(EG \times_A X; \mathbb{F}_p)$ extends over $J$, so Quillen’s limit is isomorphic to the one considered here.

However $J$ is not *homotopy cofinal*; the higher limit terms are generally quite different. For example, in the case $G = Q_8$ just considered we have

$$\lim_{A_{\mathcal{E}p}}^* H^*(BA; \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \lim_{A_{\mathcal{E}p}}^0 H^*(BA; \mathbb{F}_2) \cong H^*(BZ(Q_8); \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[c_3].$$

Since the higher limit functors vanish we see that the homotopy limit spectral sequence using Quillen’s indexing category will not converge to $H^*(BQ_8; \mathbb{F}_2)$.

**Example 5.22.** We will now calculate the $\mathcal{E}$-exponent of $Q_8$-equivariant $H_{\mathcal{F}2}$ for a slightly larger family than $\mathcal{E}(2)$. Let $f$ be one of the nontrivial classes in $H^1(Q_8; \mathbb{F}_2)$ and let $\sigma$ be the pullback of the sign representation along $f$, so $\chi(\sigma) = f$. Now $f^3 = 0$ by the calculation above.
so $H\mathbb{F}_2$ is a retract of $H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge S(3\sigma)_+$. If we set $\mathcal{F}$ to be the family of subgroups contained in the kernel of $f$, then we see that the $\mathcal{F}$-exponent of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ for $G = Q_3$ is at most 3. Moreover, $\exp_2(H\mathbb{F}_2) \geq 3$ because $f^2 \neq 0$ (cf. Remark 3.26), so we have in fact equality.

We now prove the integral version of the above result. We will frequently use the following.

**Lemma 5.23.** Fix a finite group $G$. For a spectrum $E$, we let $\mathcal{F}_E$ be the derived defect base of $E \in \text{Sp}_G$. If $R$ is a ring spectrum, then $\mathcal{F}_R = \bigcup_{p|\lvert G\rvert} \mathcal{F}_{R_p} = \bigcup_{p|\lvert G\rvert} \mathcal{F}_{R_{(p)}}$ where $R_p$ (resp. $R_{(p)}$) denotes the $p$-completion (resp. $p$-localization) of $R$.

**Proof.** We give the argument for the completions; the argument for the localizations is similar.

Since $R_p$ is an algebra over $R$, we have $\mathcal{F}_R \supset \bigcup_p \mathcal{F}_{R_p}$. To obtain the opposite inclusion, we use the arithmetic square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
R & \rightarrow & \prod_{p|\lvert G\rvert} R_p \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
R[1/\lvert G\rvert] & \rightarrow & \left(\prod_{p|\lvert G\rvert} R_p\right)[1/\lvert G\rvert].
\end{array}
\]

This induces a pullback square upon taking Borel-equivariant theories. The Borel-equivariant forms of $R[1/\lvert G\rvert]$ and $\left(\prod_{p|\lvert G\rvert} R_p\right)[1/\lvert G\rvert]$ have trivial derived defect base since they are $|G|^{-1}$-local (Theorem 4.25). As a result, we obtain $\mathcal{F}_R \subset \mathcal{F}_{R_{[\lvert G\rvert]}} R_p = \bigcup_{p|\lvert G\rvert} \mathcal{F}_{R_p}$ as desired. \qed

**Proposition 5.25 (cf. [Car00]).** The derived defect base of $H\mathbb{Z}$ is $\mathcal{E}$.

We note that this result is essentially equivalent to [Car00, Thm. 2.1]. See also [Bal16, Thm. 4.3] for another equivalent statement stated in a language closer to ours.

**Proof.** We first prove that $H\mathbb{Z}$ is $\mathcal{E}$-nilpotent. By Lemma 5.23, it suffices to show that $H\mathbb{Z}_p$ is $\mathcal{E}_{(p)}$-nilpotent. Since $H\mathbb{Z}_p$ is both an $MU$-module and an $S_{(p)}$-module, we already know that $H\mathbb{Z}_p$ is $\mathcal{E}_{(p)}$-nilpotent by Theorems 5.14 and 4.25.

Moreover, $H\mathbb{Z}_p$ has Thom isomorphisms for oriented representations. So by Proposition 5.4 it suffices to show that if $A$ is an abelian $p$-group and $x \in H^*(BA; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ restricts to 0 on each elementary abelian subgroup, then $x$ is nilpotent.

Suppose we have such an $x \in H^*(BA; \mathbb{Z}_p)$. Note that $|x|$ is necessarily greater than zero and, by Proposition 5.16, the mod-$p$ reduction of $x$ is nilpotent. In other words, a power of $x$ is divisible by $p$. It follows that there exists $k \geq 1$ and $z \in H^*(BA; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ such that $x^k = |A|z$. Since $|A| \cdot H^*(BA; \mathbb{Z}_p) = 0$ for $s > 0$, we see that $x^k = 0$ as desired.

For the minimality claim, we note that since $H\mathbb{F}_p$ is an $H\mathbb{Z}$-module, the derived defect base of $H\mathbb{Z}$ must contain $\mathcal{E}_{(p)}$ by Proposition 5.16. The claim now follows by varying $p$. \qed

### 5.5. $L_n$-local Borel-equivariant theories

Using Hopkins-Kuhn-Ravenel character theory, we now determine the minimal family for Borel-equivariant Morava $E$-theory and some related spectra.

**Proposition 5.26 (cf. [GS99, HKR00]).** Suppose that $E$ is a complex-oriented homotopy commutative ring spectrum with associated formal group $G$. Suppose further that:

- The coefficient ring $\pi_* E$ is a complete local ring with maximal ideal $m$.
- The graded residue field $\pi_* E/m$ has characteristic $p > 0$.
- The localization $\pi_* E[p^{-1}]$ is non-zero.
- The mod $m$ reduction of $G$ has height $n < \infty$.

Then the derived defect base of $E$ is $\mathcal{E}_n^{(p)}$. 

Proof. First we show that $\widehat{E}$ is $s^\ell_{(1)}$-nilpotent. Since $E$ is complex oriented and $p$-local we already know $\widehat{E}$ is $s^\ell \cap s^\ell_{(p)} = s^\ell_{(p)}$-nilpotent. So by Proposition 5.4 it suffices to show that if $A$ is an abelian $p$-group and $x \in E^*(BA)$ restricts to zero on $E^*(BA')$ for any $A' \leq A$ of rank $\leq n$, then $x$ is nilpotent.

The results of [HKR00] show that, under the given hypotheses, there is a natural injection
\[
E^*(BA) \to L(E^*) \otimes_{E^*} E^*(BA) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Sets}}(\text{Gp}(\mathbb{Z}_p^n, A), L(E^*))
\]
of $E^*(BA)$ into a ring of generalized characters valued in some particular nontrivial $E^*[p^{-1}]$-algebra $L(E^*)$. By assumption, $x \in E^*(BA)$ is trivial on all of the subgroups of $A$ which appear as images of some homomorphisms $\mathbb{Z}_p^n \to A$. It follows that $x$ has trivial image in the character ring. Since $E^*(BA)$ injects into the character ring, $x$ must be zero.

To see the minimality of this family, we will suppose that $A$ is a product of $n$ cyclic $p$-groups and find a non-nilpotent element $x \in E^*(BA)$ which restricts to zero on all proper subgroups $A_k$ as in [HKR00, Thm. C], there is an $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_p^n)$-action on the right-hand-side of (5.27) such that $p^{-1}E^*(BA)$ is the $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_p^n)$-invariants. Let $z \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Sets}}(\text{Gp}(\mathbb{Z}_p^n, A), L(E^*))$ be the generalized character which sends each surjective homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_p^n \to A$ to $1 \in L(E^*)$ and all other homomorphisms to zero. The element $z$ is $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_p^n)$-invariant and therefore belongs to $p^{-1}E^*(BA)$. Clearly $z$ is idempotent and restricts to zero on all proper subgroups. Since the map in (5.27) is an isomorphism after inverting $p$, there is an $x \in E^*(BA)$ and a natural number $k$ such that $p^kz = x$. By construction, $x$ is non-nilpotent and restricts to zero on all proper subgroups.

The derived defect base shrinks if one quotients by an invariant ideal in $\pi_0E$. For each positive integer $n$, let $\widehat{E}(n)$ denote the $I_n$-adically completed Johnson-Wilson theory. This is a complex oriented $p$-local cohomology theory whose coefficients $\pi_0\widehat{E}(n)$ are obtained by completing $\pi_0E(n) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[v_1, \ldots, v_n, v_{n-1}]$ at the ideal $I_n = (p, v_1, \ldots, v_{n-1})$ (here $v_0 = p$ conventionally).

Proposition 5.28. For $0 \leq k \leq n$, let $E = \widehat{E}(n)$ and $E/I_k = E/(p, v_1, \ldots, v_{k-1})$. The derived defect base of $E/I_k$ is $s^\ell_{(p)}^{n-k}$.

Proof. Using the $v_n$-periodicity of $E$ it suffices to study the nilpotence of elements in degree 0. Let $G$ be the formal group over $\pi_0(E/I_k)$ associated to the complex-oriented ring spectrum $E/I_k$. Note that this is the reduction modulo $I_k$ of the formal group associated to $E$. Let $A$ be an abelian $p$-group and let $A^\vee$ denote the Pontryagin dual.

Recall that $\text{Spec} \left( (E/I_k)^0(BA) \right)$ is the formal scheme that classifies homomorphisms $A^\vee \to G$. Since $E^0(BA)$ is a finite free module over $\pi_0E$, we have
\[
(E/I_k)^0(BA) \cong \pi_0(E/I_k) \otimes_{\pi_0E} E^0(BA).
\]
By applying [GS99, Thm. 2.3] to $E$ and then base-changing along $\pi_0E \to \pi_0(E/I_k)$, one has a morphism of schemes
\[
\bigsqcup_{H \leq A} \text{Level}(H^\vee, G) \to \text{Spec} \left( (E/I_k)^0(BA) \right),
\]
which induces an isomorphism on underlying reduced schemes. Here $\text{Level}(H^\vee, G)$ is the closed subscheme of $\text{Spec} \left( (E/I_k)^0(BH) \right)$ classifying level structures $H^\vee \to G$ and the above map factors through the map induced by the restriction homomorphisms. Moreover, $\text{Level}(H^\vee, G)$ is empty if and only if $\text{rank}(H) > n - k$.

It follows now that the map of schemes
\[
\bigsqcup_{H \leq A} \text{Spec} \left( (E/I_k)^0(BH) \right) \to \text{Spec} \left( (E/I_k)^0(BA) \right)
\]

(5.29)
is surjective on geometric points if and only if rank\((A) > n - k\) and rank\((A) > n - k\), it follows that any element in \((E/I_k)\) which restricts to zero on proper subgroups is nilpotent. This proves that the derived defect base of \(E/I_k\) is at most \(\mathcal{A}_{p-k}\). Similarly, the analysis of (5.29) combined with Proposition 3.29 shows that the derived defect base can be no smaller. □

**Example 5.30.** We show explicitly that the derived defect base of \(K(n)\) is \(\mathcal{T}\). Since \(\mathcal{T}\) is the minimal family, we only need to show that these \(G\)-spectra are \(\mathcal{T}\)-nilpotent. Using Proposition 2.13, this can also be deduced from [GS96, Thm. 1.1] (i.e., the vanishing of Tate spectra).

Since \(K(n)\) is complex orientable and \(p\)-local we already know that \(K(n)\) is \(\mathcal{A}\)-nilpotent. Now since \(K(n)\) admits Thom isomorphisms for unitary representations, it suffices to show that if \(A = C_{p^1} \times \cdots \times C_{p^k}\) is an arbitrary abelian \(p\)-group and \(x \in K(n)^*(BA)\) restricts to zero on the trivial subgroup then \(x\) is nilpotent by Proposition 5.4. By the Künneth isomorphism for Morava \(K\)-theory and the well-known calculations of the complex-oriented cohomology of cyclic groups,

\[
K(n)^*(BA) \cong K(n)^* \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x_1, \ldots, x_k]/(x_1^{p^1n}, \ldots, x_k^{p^kn})
\]

and the kernel of the restriction map \(\text{Res}_A^X : K(n)^*(BA) \to K(n)^*(B\ell)\) is the ideal \((x_1, \ldots, x_k)\). This ideal is evidently nilpotent and hence so is \(x\), proving the claim.

We can also obtain a variant for the telescopic replacement for \(K(n)\).

**Proposition 5.31.** (Cf. [Kuh04]). Let \(X\) be a type \(n\)-finite complex and let \(T(n)\) be its \(v_n\)-periodic localization. Then the derived defect base of \(T(n)\) is \(\mathcal{T}\).

**Proof.** The spectrum \(T(n)\) is a module over the \(v_n\)-periodic localization of the type \(n\), \(A_{\infty}\)-ring spectrum \(\text{End}(X)\). So it suffices to consider the case \(T(n) := \text{End}(X)[v_n^{-1}]\). Since this spectrum is obtained from an \(A_{\infty}\)-ring by inverting a central element [Rav92, Lem. 6.1.2] it is \(A_{\infty}\) [Lur14, §7.2.4]. Now by Proposition 2.13 it suffices to show that the associated Tate object \(\hat{\mathcal{T}} \lambda \wedge T(n)\) is contractible. This is [Kuh04, Cor. 1.6]. □

**5.6. Hybrids of \(L_n\)-local theories and \(HZ\)-algebras.** We now include examples of Borel-equivariant theories where there are two contributions to the derived defect base: an \(L_n\)-local piece and a \(HZ\)-algebra piece.

**Proposition 5.32.** The derived defect base of \(BP(n)\) is \(\mathcal{E}_{(p)} \cup \mathcal{A}_{(p)}\).

**Proof.** Since both \(H\mathbb{F}_p\) and the completed Johnson-Wilson theory \(\hat{E}(n)\) are \(BP(n)\)-modules, the minimality claim will follow from the minimality results for these module spectra proven in Propositions 5.16 and 5.26.

To show that \(BP(n)\) is \(\mathcal{E}_{(p)} \cup \mathcal{A}_{(p)}\)-nilpotent, we argue by induction on \(n\). The base case \(n = 0\) follows from Proposition 5.25. So suppose \(n > 0\). Since \(BP(n)\) has Thom isomorphisms for unitary representations, by Proposition 5.4 it suffices to show that if \(x \in BP(n)^*(BG)\) restricts to zero in \(BP(n)^*(BA)\) for each \(A \in \mathcal{E}_{(p)} \cup \mathcal{A}_{(p)}\) then \(x\) is nilpotent.

First observe that \(x\) maps to a nilpotent class in \((L_nBP(n))^*(BG)\) by Proposition 5.36 below. So by raising \(x\) to a power, we may assume that \(x\) is already zero in \((L_nBP(n))^*(BG)\). Moreover, by the inductive assumption, and raising \(x\) to a sufficiently high power, we may assume that \(x\) maps to zero under \(x\) in the long exact sequence

\[
\cdots \to (BP(n)))^{|v_n1|}BG \xrightarrow{v_n} (BP(n))^*(BG) \xrightarrow{\delta} (BP(n-1))^*(BG) \to \cdots.
\]

This means that \(x = v_ny\) for some \(y \in (BP(n))^*(BG)\).

The \(L_n\)-localization map fits into the following fiber sequence of \(BP(n)\)-modules

\[
\Gamma_n BP(n) \rightarrow BP(n) \rightarrow L_n BP(n).
\]
Mapping $BG$ into this sequence we obtain another fiber sequence of $BP\langle n \rangle$-modules

$$F(BG_+, \Gamma_n BP(n)) \to F(BG_+, BP\langle n \rangle) \to F(BG_+, L_n BP\langle n \rangle).$$

By the long exact sequence in homotopy, $x$ lifts to $(\Gamma_n BP(n))^*(BG)$. Now by [GM95a, Thm. 2.3, §3, and Thm. 6.1] we see that $\Gamma_n BP(n)$ and hence $F(BG_+, \Gamma_n BP(n))$ are bounded above $BP\langle n \rangle$-modules. It follows that there is a power of $v_n$ such that

$$v_n^r x = 0 \in (\Gamma_n BP(n))^*(BG), \quad r \gg 0.$$

Exchanging the long exact sequence we see that $0 = v_n^r x \in BP\langle n \rangle^*(BG)$. Moreover, since $x = v_n y$,

$$x^{r+1} = (v_n y)^{r+1} = v_n^r xy = 0$$

as desired. \qed

The key properties of $BP\langle n \rangle$ that are used above are that it is a ring spectrum with the desired homotopy groups, that $BP\langle n \rangle \to L_n BP\langle n \rangle$ is an equivalence on connective covers, and that it admits the standard cofiber sequence relating $BP\langle n \rangle$ to $BP\langle n-1 \rangle$. As such, the argument is quite robust. We give another example of this argument below.

**Proposition 5.33.** Let $R$ be a connective $E_{\infty}$-ring. Suppose that $\pi_*(R) \simeq \pi_0(R)[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, where $x_i \in \pi_i(R)$ is in positive even degrees. Consider the finite localization $R'$ of $R$ away from $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ (cf. [GM95a]). For a spectrum $X$, let $\mathcal{F}_X$ denote the derived defect base of $X$ with respect to a finite group $G$. Then we have

$$\mathcal{F}_R = \mathcal{F}_{R'} \cup \mathcal{F}_{H\pi_0 R}.$$

**Proof.** Since $R'$ and $H\pi_0 R$ are $R$-algebras, the inclusion $\mathcal{F}_R \supset \mathcal{F}_{R'} \cup \mathcal{F}_{H\pi_0 R}$ is evident.

Let $G$ be a finite group such that $R'$, $H\pi_0 R \in SP_G$ are nilpotent for the family of proper subgroups. It suffices to show that $R'$ is too. We will show that $R/(x_1, \ldots, x_k)$ is nilpotent for the family of proper subgroups by descending induction on $k$. When $k = n$, this iterated cofiber is $H\pi_0 R$ and the induction hypothesis holds by assumption.

Suppose now that $R/(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+1})$ is nilpotent for the family of proper subgroups. We want to prove the analog with $k+1$ replaced by $k$. Note that each $R/(x_1, \ldots, x_i)$ admits an $A_{\infty}$-algebra structure in $R$-modules by [Ang08, Cor. 3.2]. Since $\pi_*(R)$ is concentrated in even degrees, $R$ is complex orientable. It therefore suffices to show that if

$$u \in (R/(x_1, \ldots, x_k))^*(BG)$$

restricts to zero on proper subgroups, it is nilpotent. The inductive hypothesis shows that a power $u^k$ of $u$ is a multiple of $x_{k+1}$, so it suffices to show that some power of $u$ is annihilated by a power of $x_{k+1}$.

Let $\Gamma_n R$ denote the fiber of $R \to R'$, so that $\Gamma_n R$ has bounded-above homotopy groups via the spectral sequence of [GM95a, (3.2)]. We consider similarly the cofiber sequence

$$\Gamma_n R/(x_1, \ldots, x_k) \to R/(x_1, \ldots, x_k) \to R'/(x_1, \ldots, x_k),$$

where $\Gamma_n R/(x_1, \ldots, x_k)$ has bounded-above homotopy groups. Replacing $u$ by a power of itself, we may assume that $u$ maps to zero in $(R/(x_1, \ldots, x_k))^*(BG)$, so that it lifts to the module $(\Gamma_n R/(x_1, \ldots, x_k))^*(BG)$. However, we see as before that every element of this (as a bounded above object) is annihilated by a power of $x_{k+1}$. \qed

**Corollary 5.34.** The derived defect base of $k\mu$ is $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{F}$.
Proof. By Lemma 5.23, it suffices to check the derived defect base of $k_u(p)$ is $\mathcal{E}_w(p) \cup \mathcal{E}(p)$ for each prime $p$ dividing the group order. Now since $k_u(p)$ splits as a wedge of suspensions of $BP(1)$ and $BP(1)$ is a $k_u(p)$-module, the derived defect base of $k_u(p)$ is the derived defect base of $BP(1)$. The claim now follows from Proposition 5.32. □

**Proposition 5.35.** The derived defect base of $k(n)$ is $\mathcal{E}(p)$.

Proof. This is deduced similarly from the derived defect bases of $k(n)$ and $H\mathbb{P}_p$. We leave the details to the reader. □

5.7. **Thick subcategory arguments.** We will now show how to apply thick subcategory arguments, e.g. the thick subcategory theorem of Hopkins-Smith [HS98, Thm. 7], to extend the results of the previous section to non-orientable Borel-equivariant theories such as $tmf$ and $L_0S^0$.

**Proposition 5.36.** The derived defect base of $L_0S^0$ is $\mathcal{A}^n(p)$.

Proof. By the Hopkins-Ravenel smash product theorem, there exists $k \geq 0$ such that $L_0S^0$ is a retract of $\text{Tot}_k E_n^{\bullet+1}$, the $k$th stage of the $E_n$-cobar construction [Rav92, §8]. Since $E_n$ is $\mathcal{A}^n(p)$-nilpotent (Proposition 5.26), for each positive integer $k$, the module spectrum $E_n^{\bullet,k}$ is $\mathcal{A}^n(p)$-nilpotent. Taking finite homotopy limits, we see that the Borel-equivariant theories $\text{Tot}_k E_n^{\bullet+1}$ associated to the finite stages of the $E_n$-cobar construction are $\mathcal{A}^n(p)$-nilpotent. Finally, since $\mathcal{A}^{n,Nil}(p)$ is closed under retractions, we see that $L_0S^0$ is $\mathcal{A}^n(p)$-nilpotent. Conversely, since $E_n$ is an $L_0S^0$-module, the minimality claim follows from Proposition 5.26. □

**Lemma 5.37.** Suppose that $p$ is a prime and $X$ is a $p$-local finite spectrum of type zero, i.e., $H_n(X;\mathbb{Q}) \neq 0$. Then $X \wedge M$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent if and only if $M(p)$ is $\mathcal{F}$-nilpotent.

Proof. Note that the functor $X \mapsto X$ preserves finite limits and colimits, so that $X \wedge M \simeq i_*X \wedge M$ for a finite spectrum $X$. It thus follows that the thick subcategories of $\text{Sp}_G$ generated by $X \wedge M$ and $M(p)$ are equal, so their derived defect bases are equal. □

**Proposition 5.38.** The derived defect base of $KO$ is $\mathcal{E}$, while the derived defect base of $ko$ is $\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{E}$.

Proof. Both of these statements are consequences of Wood’s theorem [Mat16, Thm. 3.2] which gives equivalences $C \wedge KO \simeq KU$ and $C \wedge ko \simeq ku$. Since $H_n(C;\mathbb{Q}) \neq 0$ we can apply Lemma 5.37 and Proposition 5.6 and Corollary 5.34 to see that $KO$ is $\mathcal{E}$-nilpotent and $ko$ is $\mathcal{E} \cup \mathcal{E}$-nilpotent. The minimality of these families follows from the minimality results in Proposition 5.6 and Corollary 5.34 for their respective module spectra $KU$ and $KU$. □

**Definition 5.39.** Let $\mathcal{O}^{\text{top}}$ be the Goerss-Hopkins-Miller sheaf of $E_\infty$-ring spectra on $M_{\text{ell}}$, the compactified moduli stack of elliptic curves (cf. Beh14). Let $M_{\text{ell}} \subset M_{\text{ell}}$ denote the locus parametrizing smooth elliptic curves.

- Let $TMF := \Gamma(M_{\text{ell}}; \mathcal{O}^{\text{top}})$ denote the derived global sections of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{top}}$ over $M_{\text{ell}}$.
- Let $Tmf := \Gamma(M_{\text{ell}}; \mathcal{O}^{\text{top}})$ denote the derived global sections of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{top}}$.
- Let $tmf$ denote the connective cover of $Tmf$.

Note that by construction, we have a sequence

$$tmf \rightarrow Tmf \rightarrow TMF$$

of $E_\infty$-ring maps, where the first map is the connective covering and the second map is induced by the restriction map on structure sheaves.
Proposition 5.40. The family \( \mathcal{A}^2 \) is the derived defect base of both \( \text{tmf} \) and \( \text{TMF} \).

Proof. To show that the derived defect bases of \( \text{tmf} \) and \( \text{TMF} \) must contain \( \mathcal{A}^2 \), it suffices to show this is true for the \( \text{tmf} \)-module \( \text{TMF} \). We will do this by constructing, for every prime \( p \), a map \( \text{tmf} \to \hat{E} \) of ring spectra such that the derived defect base of \( \hat{E} \) is \( \mathcal{A}^2 \). By varying \( p \) we see that the derived defect base of \( \text{tmf} \) must contain all of \( \mathcal{A}^2 \).

Fix a supersingular elliptic curve \( C \) over \( \mathbb{F}_p \).\(^7\) It determines a geometric point \( x : \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_p) \to \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}} \). Choose an affine étale neighborhood \( \text{Spec}(R) \to \mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}} \) of \( x \). Note that \( R \) is finitely generated over \( \mathbb{Z} \) (hence noetherian) and torsion-free. Let \( E \) denote the localization of \( \text{Spec}(R) \) at the prime ideal corresponding to the point \( x \). There is a canonical map of \( E_{\infty} \)-rings \( \text{TMF} \to E \). Furthermore, \( E \) is even periodic with trivial \( \pi_1 \), hence complex orientable, \( \pi_0 E \) is a local ring, and the corresponding formal group \( G \) on \( \pi_0 E \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}}(x) \) is the base-change of the formal group of the elliptic curve. In particular, the reduction of \( G \) modulo the maximal ideal of \( \pi_0 E \) is the formal group of \( C \), hence of height 2. It now follows from Proposition 5.26 applied to the completion \( [\text{Lur}11a, \S 4] \) \( \hat{E} \) of \( E \) at the maximal ideal that the derived defect base of \( \hat{E} \) is \( \mathcal{A}^2 \) as desired.

We will now prove that \( \text{tmf} \) is \( \mathcal{A}^2 \)-nilpotent; the claim for \( \text{TMF} \) will then follow by the module structure. By Lemma 5.23, it suffices to show \( \text{tmf}(p) \) is \( \mathcal{A}^2 \)-nilpotent for each prime \( p \) (dividing \( |G| \)). Since \( \text{tmf}(p) \) is \( L_2 \)-local \( [\text{Beh}14] \), and hence an \( L_2 \)-finite \( S^0 \)-module, the result now follows from Proposition 5.36.

Proposition 5.41. The derived defect base of \( \text{tmf} \) is \( \mathcal{A}^2 \cup \mathcal{E} \).

Proof. For the minimality claim, we note that \( H\mathbb{Z} \) is a \( \text{tmf} \)-module and hence the derived defect base of \( \text{tmf} \) must contain \( \mathcal{E} \) by Proposition 5.25. Since \( \text{tmf} \) is also a \( \text{tmf} \)-module, the derived defect base of \( \text{tmf} \) must also contain \( \mathcal{A}^2 \) by Proposition 5.40.

To prove that \( \text{tmf} \) is \( \mathcal{A}^2 \cup \mathcal{E} \)-nilpotent, we will use Lemma 5.23 and check this locally at every prime.

1. At the prime 2 we recall that there is a finite 2-local spectrum \( DA(1) \) of type zero such that \( DA(1) \wedge \text{tmf}(2) \simeq BP(2) \) \( [\text{Mat}16, \text{Thm. 5.8}] \). It now follows from Proposition 5.32 and Lemma 5.37 that \( \text{tmf}(2) \) is \( \mathcal{A}(2) \cup \mathcal{A}(2) \)-nilpotent.

2. A similar argument at the prime 3 applies using a finite 3-local complex \( F \) of type zero such that \( F \wedge \text{tmf}(3) \simeq \text{tmf}(1)(3) \) (cf. \( [\text{Mat}16, \text{Thm. 4.13}] \)). One now applies Proposition 5.33 to determine the derived defect base of \( \text{tmf}(1)(3) \) (whose homotopy groups are polynomial on classes \( a_2, a_4 \) in \( \pi_4, \pi_8 \) and hence that of \( \text{tmf}(3) \)). Note that the finite localization of \( \text{tmf}(1)(3) \) away from the ideal \( (a_2, a_4) \) is \( \text{TMF}(1)(3) \) because the compactified moduli stack \( (\mathcal{M}_{\text{ell}}/(2))(3) \) is \( (\text{Spec} \mathbb{Z}(a_2, a_4) \setminus V(a_2, a_4))/\mathbb{G}_m \). This is in particular \( L_2 \)-local by construction, so that the Borel-equivariant theory \( \text{TMF}(1)(3) \) is \( \mathcal{A}^2 \)-nilpotent as before.

3. At \( p \geq 5 \), one applies Proposition 5.33 directly to \( \text{tmf}(p) \), which is now complex orientable and whose homotopy groups are \( \mathbb{Z}(p)[c_4, c_6] \). Similarly, the finite localization away from the ideal generated by \( (c_4, c_6) \) is \( \text{tmf}(p) \) and is therefore \( L_2 \)-local by construction. Therefore, one can conclude as before.

\(^7\) The existence of such a curve for every \( p \) is classical, it follows from the Eichler-Deuring mass formula \( [\text{Sil}86, \text{Exer. V.5.9}] \).
5.8. **Additional bordism theories.** Finally, we determine the derived defect bases for the Borel-equivariant forms of a few additional bordism theories.

**Proposition 5.42.** The derived defect base of $\text{MSO}$ is $\mathcal{E}_{(2)} \cup \mathcal{G}^1[1/2]$.

*Proof.* By Lemma 5.23, it suffices to show that the derived defect bases of $\text{MSO}_{(2)}$ and $\text{MSO}[1/2]$ are $\mathcal{E}_{(2)}$ and $\mathcal{G}^1[1/2]$, respectively.

Using a result of Wall [Wal60, Thm. 5], $\text{MSO}_{(2)}$ admits an $HZ_{(2)}$-module structure [Sto68, p. 209] and hence $\text{MSO}_{(2)}$ is $\mathcal{E}_{(2)}$-nilpotent by Proposition 5.25. This family is minimal since $HZ_{(2)}$ is an $\text{MSO}_{(2)}$-algebra via the zeroth Postnikov section.

It is well known that the evident composite

$$MSp \to MU \to MSO$$

of ring maps induces an isomorphism in $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]$-homology. Since these spectra are connective the composite in (5.43) is a homotopy equivalence after inverting 2. It follows that the derived defect base of $\text{MU}[1/2]$ is bounded above by the derived defect base for $\text{MSp}[1/2]$ and bounded below by the derived defect base for $\text{MSO}[1/2]$ and that all of these derived defect bases are equal.

Now, by Theorems 4.25 and 5.14, each of these derived defect bases is $\mathcal{G}^1[1/2]$-nilpotent. Thus, the derived defect bases of $\text{MSO}$ is $\mathcal{G}^1[1/2]$. □

As shown in the course of the previous proof we have:

**Corollary 5.44.** The derived defect base of $\text{MSp}[1/2]$ is $\mathcal{G}^1[1/2]$.

In general, the map of ring spectra $\text{MSp} \to MU$ induced by forgetting structure and Theorem 5.14 show that any defect base of $\text{MSp}$ must contain $\mathcal{G}$.

We now consider the family of Borel equivariant bordism theories associated to $\text{MU}(n)$ and $\text{MO}(n)$ for $n \geq 0$. These commutative ring spectra are constructed by applying the generalized Thom construction to the $n - 1$ st connective covers of $BU \times \mathbb{Z}$ and $BO \times \mathbb{Z}$ respectively.

By construction, there are maps of ring spectra $\text{MU}(n) \to \text{MU}(n - 1)$ and $\text{MO}(n) \to \text{MO}(n - 1)$ for $n \geq 1$. So the following proposition gives lower bounds on the derived bases of the associated Borel equivariant theories:

**Proposition 5.46.** For any $n \geq 0$ the derived defect base of $\text{MU}(n)$ is $\mathcal{G}$. The derived defect base of $\text{MO}(n)$ is $\mathcal{G}_{(2)}$.

*Proof.* Since $\text{MU}(0)$ complex oriented, $\text{MU}(0)$ is $\mathcal{G}$-nilpotent. As an $\text{MU}$-module, there is a well-known splitting $\text{MU}(0) \simeq \bigvee_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2n} \text{MU}$. So the derived defect base of $\text{MU}(0)$ must contain $\mathcal{G}$ as well.

The argument for $\text{MO}(0)$ is deduced similarly from Corollary 5.17. □

**Proposition 5.47.** For any $n \geq 0$, $\text{MO}(n)$ is $\mathcal{G}[1/2]$-nilpotent and the derived defect base of $\text{MO}(n)[1/2]$ is $\mathcal{G}[1/2]$ for $n \geq 2$.

*Proof.* By Lemma 5.23 and Proposition 5.45, it suffices to show, for each prime $p$, $\text{MU}(n)_{(p)}$ is $\mathcal{G}_{(p)}$-nilpotent. Using the results of [HR95, §5] and the notation therein, there is a map of ring spectra $\text{MBP}(r, tq) \to \text{MU}(n)_{(p)}$. So it suffices to show $\text{MBP}(r, tq)$ is $\mathcal{G}_{(p)}$-nilpotent.

The ring spectrum $\text{MBP}(r, tq)$ has the property that there exists a finite type 0 complex X and a splitting of $\text{MBP}(r, tq) \wedge X$ into a wedge of suspensions of $BP$ by [HR95, Cor. 5.2]. We note that the existence of desired finite complexes follows from the work of Smith [Sm, Thm. 1.5]; note that Smith’s construction produces finite even complexes. The claim now follows from Lemma 5.37. □
Proof. Using the orientations $MU(n) \to MO(n)$ we see the first claim is a corollary of Proposition 5.46. For $n \geq 2$ the derived defect base of $MO(n)[1/2]$ contains that of $MSO[1/2] = MO(2)$. So the second claim follows from the first and Proposition 5.42.

We can obtain a sharp lower bound on the derived defect bases of $MO(n)$ for small $n$.

**Proposition 5.48.** The derived defect base of $MSpin = MO(4)$ is $\langle \mathcal{E}(2) \cup \mathcal{E}(2) \cup \mathcal{A}[1/2] \rangle$.

Proof. By Lemma 5.23 and Proposition 5.47, it suffices to show that the derived defect base of $MSpin(2)$ is $\langle \mathcal{E}(2) \cup \mathcal{E}(2) \rangle$.

Now 2-locally $MSpin$ additively splits as a wedge of $ko(2)$-modules [ABP67] and $ko(2)$ is an $MSpin(2)$-module via the Atiyah-Bott-Shapiro orientation. It follows that the derived defect base of $MSpin(2)$ is equal to the derived defect base of $ko(2)$ which is $\langle \mathcal{E}(2) \cup \mathcal{E}(2) \rangle$ by Proposition 5.38 and Theorem 4.25.

**Proposition 5.49.** The derived defect base $\mathcal{F}$ of $MString$ satisfies $\langle \mathcal{A} \supseteq \mathcal{F} \supseteq \mathcal{A}[1/2] \cup \mathcal{E}(2) \cup \mathcal{F}(2) \rangle$.

Proof. The first containment is a special case of Proposition 5.47. The second containment follows from the String-orientation on $tmf$ [AHRO6] and Proposition 5.41.

It is an open problem to determine if there is an analogue of the Anderson-Brown-Peterson splitting of $MSpin(2)$ for $MString(2)$. If $MString(2)$ split additively into a wedge of $tmf(2)$-modules then our methods would show that the derived defect base of $MString$ is $\langle \mathcal{A}[1/2] \cup \mathcal{E}(2) \cup \mathcal{F}(2) \rangle$.

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Appendix A. A toolbox for calculations

Below we provide a few technical results for working with $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy (co)limit spectral sequences.

A.1. The classifying space $E\mathcal{F}$. We will now verify some claims about the classifying space $E\mathcal{F}$ which were used in the body of the paper.

Let $i: \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} \to S_G$ be the inclusion of the full subcategory spanned by the transitive $G$-sets with isotropy in $\mathcal{F}$. We have defined $E\mathcal{F}$ to be $\hocolim \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}}$. We can model this $G$-space by the standard two-sided bar construction [BK72, §XII.5][May96, §V.2]:

$$E\mathcal{F} := \hocolim \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} \simeq \left| \bigoplus_{G/H_{n-1},...,G/H_0 \in \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}}} \bigtimes \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} (G/H_n, G/H_{n-1}) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} (G/H_1, G/H_0) \times i(G/H_0) \right|,$$

where $B_n(\ast, \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}}, i)$ is the simplicial $G$-space in degree $n$ is

$$\bigtimes_{G/H_{n-1},...,G/H_0 \in \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}}} \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} (G/H_n, G/H_{n-1}) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} (G/H_1, G/H_0) \times i(G/H_0).$$

The zeroth face map is the projection which sends $\mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} (G/H_n, G/H_{n-1})$ to a point and is the identity on the other factors. Using the functoriality of $i$ we obtain a map

$$\mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}} (G/H_1, G/H_0) \times i(G/H_0) \to i(G/H_1).$$

The last face map is the product of this with map with the identity on the remaining factors. The remaining face maps come from the composition in $\mathcal{O}(G)_{\mathcal{F}}$ and the degeneracies come from including identities into the hom-factors.

Proposition A.2. The $G$-space $E\mathcal{F}$ has the following properties:

1. The fixed points of $E\mathcal{F}$ have the following homotopy types:

$$E\mathcal{F}^K \simeq \begin{cases} \ast & \text{if } K \in \mathcal{F} \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

2. Let $S_{\mathcal{F}} \subseteq S_G$ denote the full subcategory spanned by those $G$-spaces which admit a $G$-CW structure with cells having isotropy only in $\mathcal{F}$. Then $E\mathcal{F}$ is a homotopically terminal object in $S_{\mathcal{F}}$.

3. The $G$-space $E\mathcal{F}$ is determined up to equivalence by Condition (1).

Proof. We only give the proof of the first assertion. Let $K \leq G$ be such that $K \notin \mathcal{F}$. Since $K$-fixed points commute with homotopy colimits, it follows easily that $(E\mathcal{F})^K = \emptyset$. Suppose now $K \in \mathcal{F}$; then we have

$$\hocolim_{G/H \in \mathcal{O}(G)} (G/H)^K = \hocolim_{G/H \in \mathcal{O}(G)} \text{Hom}_{S_G} (G/K, G/H) \simeq \ast$$

because the homotopy colimit of a corepresentable functor is contractible. \qed
A.2. Cofinality results. The following cofinality results aid in the calculation of $\mathcal{F}$-homotopy (co)limit spectral sequences.

**Lemma A.3.** Let $N$ be a normal subgroup of $G$. If $\mathcal{F}$ is the family of all subgroups of $N$ then the inclusion $i: BG/N^{\text{op}} \to \Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}}$ is homotopy cofinal. In particular, the derived functors of colimits and limits over $\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}}$ for $\mathcal{F}$ the family of subgroups contained in $N$ are identified with group (co)homology for $G/N$.

**Proof.** This is a special case of [MNN17, Prop. 6.31].

**Proposition A.4.** Let $p$ and $q$ be two distinct primes and $\mathcal{F}_1$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_2$) the family of $p$-subgroups (resp. $q$-subgroups) of the finite group $G$. Then the following commutative square of categories

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
BG & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_1} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_2} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2}
\end{array}
\]

induces a pushout of simplicial sets upon applying the nerve functor.

**Proof.** It suffices to prove the statement above for the opposite categories. That is, we show $N\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \cong N\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_1} \cup_{NBG^{\text{op}}} N\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_2}$ is just a set-theoretic union in each degree.

So we need to show that any $n$-simplex in the nerve of $\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2}$ lies entirely in the nerve of $\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_1}$, or entirely in the nerve of $\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_2}$; and if the $n$-simplex lies in both, then it must lie entirely in their intersection $NBG^{\text{op}}$. When $n$ is 0, the $n$-simplices of a nerve correspond to the objects of the category and this claim is obvious. When $n$ is positive the $n$-simplices correspond to chains of morphisms of length $(n-1)$.

Now suppose that $H_p$ is a $p$-subgroup of $G$ and $H_q$ is a $q$-subgroup of $G$, then

\[\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2}(G/H_p, G/H_q) \neq \emptyset \iff H_p \text{ is subconjugate to } H_q \iff H_p = e.\]

This argument is symmetric in $p$ and $q$, so any chain of morphisms in $\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2}$ is either in the image of $\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_1}$ or in the image of $\Theta(G)_{\mathcal{F}_2}$ under the embeddings in (A.5). If the chain of morphisms is in both categories, then it is a sequence of endomorphisms of $G/e$ as desired.

**Proposition A.6.** Let $p$ and $q$ be two distinct primes and $\mathcal{F}_1$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_2$) the family of $p$-subgroups (resp. $q$-subgroups) of the finite group $G$. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a complete $\infty$-category. Then for any functor $F: \Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2} \to \mathcal{C}$

the decomposition in Proposition A.4 induces a homotopy pullback diagram in $\mathcal{C}$:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{holim}_{\Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2}} F & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \text{holim}_{\Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_1}} F|_{\Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_1}} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{holim}_{\Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_2}} F|_{\Theta(G)^{\text{op}}_{\mathcal{F}_2}} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \text{holim}_{BG} F|_{BG}
\end{array}
\]

**Proof.** Applying the nerve functor to the pushout diagram from Proposition A.4 we obtain a pushout diagram of $\infty$-categories where, since the inclusions are fully faithful, each map is a monomorphism. The claim now follows from the dual of [Lur09, Prop. 4.4.2.2].
Appendix B. A Sample Calculation in Equivariant $K$-Theory

In this section we analyze the $\mathcal{C}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence converging to $\pi_\ast^G KU$ when $G = C_2 \times C_2$ is the Klein 4-group and $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{F}$ is the family of all cyclic subgroups of $G$. Of course we know the target groups of this spectral sequence and we will use this knowledge below. Although this seems like a silly way to spend one’s time, this calculation does illustrate some standard techniques for calculating derived functors and for evaluating differentials in these spectral sequences. Moreover, this determines the ‘stable’ portion of the $\mathcal{C}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence abutting to the homotopy groups of the Picard spectrum of the category of $G$-equivariant $KU$-modules (cf. [MS]). We hope to return to this topic later.

Even this most elementary case is still nontrivial. We will leave minor details to the reader. We first fix some notation for the various subgroups and quotient groups:

\[
\begin{align*}
H_1 &= C_2 \times e < G & F_1 &= G/H_1 \\
H_2 &= e \times C_2 < G & F_2 &= G/H_2 \\
H_3 &= \Delta(C_2) < G & F_3 &= G/H_3
\end{align*}
\]

The quotient maps induce ring homomorphisms $R(F_i) \to R(G)$ such that the induced map

\[
R(F_1) \otimes R(F_2) \to R(G)
\]

is an isomorphism. Let $\sigma_i$ denote both the complex sign representation of $F_i \cong C_2$ and the representation of $G$ obtained by pulling back along the quotient map.

The $\mathcal{C}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence for $KU$ takes the following form:

\[
\lim_i^{\mathcal{C}} \pi_i^{(-)} KU \implies \pi_{i-3}^G KU
\]

The abutment is

\[
R(G)[\beta^{\pm 1}] = \mathbb{Z}\{1, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2\}[\beta^{\pm 1}]
\]

where $\beta$ is the Bott periodicity generator in degree 2 and $R(G)$ is the complex representation ring in degree 0. Since $\pi_{i-3}^{(-)} KU$ is 2-periodic with respect to this generator, the $E_2$-page is 2-periodic as well.

The map sending a virtual representation to its virtual dimension defines a map $R(-) \to \mathbb{Z}$ of Green functors with kernel the augmentation ideal functor $I(-)$. Although this map does not split as Mackey functors, it does split as coefficient systems. From this splitting we obtain:

**Proposition B.1.** The $E_2$-term of the $\mathcal{C}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence has the following form:

\[
\lim_i^{\mathcal{C}} \pi_i^{(-)} KU \cong \lim_i^{\mathcal{C}} (\mathbb{Z}[\beta])[\beta^{\pm 1}] \oplus \lim_i^{\mathcal{C}} (I(-))[\beta^{\pm 1}]
\]

To calculate these summands we will use the identification, for coefficient systems $M$,

\[
\lim_i^{\mathcal{C}} (M) \cong \operatorname{Ext}^{i}_{\mathcal{C}^G}(\mathbb{Z}, M)
\]

of Section 3.1. One could calculate this directly from the definition by taking a projective resolution of $\mathbb{Z}$ in coefficient systems. We will instead use a less direct method that can be be applied to a wider class of problems.

We will perform the analogous calculation for various subfamilies $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ of subgroups, starting with the trivial family and gradually working our way up. For such a family let $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{F}]$ be the coefficient system obtained by restricting $\mathbb{Z}$ to $\mathcal{C}^G$ and then left Kan extending to a functor on $\mathcal{C}^G$. We then define the coefficient system $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{F}]$ by the following short exact sequence:

\[
0 \to \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{F}] \xrightarrow{i} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{C}] \xrightarrow{\pi_{\ast}^G} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{F}] \to 0
\]
where \( i \) is the counit of the left Kan extension/restriction adjunction.

From this short exact sequence we obtain the following long exact sequence of Ext-groups:

\[
\cdots \text{Ext}_2^a(\mathbb{F}[1], M) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_2^a(\mathbb{F}[2], M) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_2^a(\mathbb{F}[3], M) \rightarrow \cdots
\]

Just as in the proof of Corollary 3.6 we have an adjunction isomorphism

\[
\text{Ext}_2^a(\mathbb{F}[1], M) \cong \text{Ext}_2^a(\mathbb{F}[2], M).
\]

We will use this isomorphism and the long exact sequence of (B.2) repeatedly to calculate the \( E_2 \)-term in Proposition B.1 by gradually increasing the size of the family under consideration.

**B.1. The trivial family of subgroups.** We begin by considering the trivial family of subgroups. In this case \( \Theta(G)_{\mathbb{F}} \) is the category with one object \( G/e \) and whose morphisms are the elements of \( G \). The composition law is obtained from the group multiplication and a projective resolution of \( \mathbb{F} \) just a projective resolution of the trivial module \( \mathbb{F} \) in \( \mathbb{F} \)-modules. Under this identification the free module \( \mathbb{F}[G] \) corresponds to the restriction of the projective functor \( \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, G/e)] \) to the trivial family. This leads easily to the following identification (when \( \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F} = \{e\} \))

\[
\text{Ext}_2^a(\mathbb{F}[1], \mathbb{F}[1], M) \cong H^*(G; M/G/e).
\]

In the case \( M = I, I(G/e) = 0 \) so these groupings vanish. To simplify the notation we will write \( I(H) := I(G/H) \) below. When \( M = \mathbb{F} \) this is just the integral cohomology of \( G \), which we will denote by \( H^*(G; \mathbb{F}) \) throughout this section.

We will now recall the well-known calculation of \( H^*(G; \mathbb{F}) \) in order to fix notation and to relate it to the cohomology of the subgroups \( H_i \) and the quotient groups \( F_i \). We will use the Bockstein spectral sequence from the cohomology with \( \mathbb{F}_2 \)-coefficients. Recall that \( H^*(F_1; \mathbb{F}_2) \) is a polynomial algebra on a generator \( x_1 \) in degree 1. This element supports a nontrivial Bockstein \( \beta x_1 = \text{Sq}^1 x_1 = x_1^2 \). By the Künneth theorem the quotient maps induce an isomorphism

\[
H^*(F_1; \mathbb{F}_2) \otimes H^*(F_2; \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, x_2] \cong H^*(C_2 \times C_2; \mathbb{F}_2).
\]

The Bockstein spectral sequence collapses at \( E_2 \). There is only simple 2-torsion and no exotic multiplicative extensions:

\[
H^*(C_2 \times C_2; \mathbb{F}) \cong \mathbb{F}[y_1, y_2, z]/(2y_1, 2y_2, 2z, z^2 - y_1y_2^2 - y_2^2y_1).
\]

Here \( y_i = \beta x_i \) is in degree 2 and \( z = \beta(x_1, x_2) \) is in degree 3.

**B.2. The nearly trivial family of subgroups.** We now consider the case \( \mathcal{F} = \{e, H_1\} \). By the Yoneda lemma, we can identify a map of coefficient systems

\[
f : \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, G/H)] \rightarrow M
\]

with an element \( f \in M(G/H) \). In particular we obtain an augmentation map

\[
e : \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, G/H)] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}
\]

corresponding to the unit. Similarly, for every element in the Weyl group \( g \in N_G H/H = \Theta(G)(G/H, G/H) \) we obtain a map

\[
g : \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, G/H)] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, G/H)]
\]

**Lemma B.3.** Let \( \mathbb{F} \) denote the constant \( G = C_2 \times C_2 \)-Green functor at the integers restricted to the family \( \mathcal{F} = \{e, H_1\} \). Let \( g \) be a generator of the quotient group \( F_1 = N_G H_1 \cong C_2 \). Then the following sequence of functors is exact:

\[
0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, F_1)] \xrightarrow{e-g} \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, F_1)] \xrightarrow{e-g} \mathbb{F}[\Theta(G)(-, F_1)] \xrightarrow{e} \mathbb{F} \rightarrow 0.
\]
Before proceeding to the proof, we note that we can concatenate these exact sequences together to obtain a projective resolution of $\mathbb{Z}$. This immediately yields:

**Corollary B.4.** For the family $\mathcal{F} = \{e, H_i\}$, we have the following identification:

$$\text{Ext}^*_\mathcal{B}(G)_{\mathcal{F}}(\mathbb{Z}, M) \cong H^*(F_1; M(G/H_i)).$$

**Proof of Lemma B.3.** Although this is a special case of Lemma A.3, we include an alternative, and perhaps more explicit, argument.

Since kernels and cokernels in $\mathcal{B}(G)_{\mathcal{F}}$ are calculated object-wise, the exactness of a sequence of natural transformations is equivalent to the exactness of the sequence of maps obtained by evaluating at $G/H_1 = F_1$ and $G/e$. In both cases we obtain the beginning of the standard 2-periodic $\mathbb{Z}[F_1]$-resolution of the trivial module $\mathbb{Z}$. \hfill $\square$

We will now calculate the terms in Corollary B.4 when $M$ is either of the summands $\mathbb{Z}$ or $I(-)$ of $R(-)$. From the discussion in Appendix B.1 we know that $H^*(F_1; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[y_i]/(2y_i)$. The action of $F_1$ on $I(H_i) = \mathbb{Z}(1 - \sigma_i)$ is via the conjugation action on $H_i$ which is trivial since $G$ is abelian. Regarding $H^*(F_1; I(H_i))$ as a module over $H^*(F_1, \mathbb{Z})$, we obtain:

$$H^*(F_1; I(H_i)) \cong \mathbb{Z}[y_i]/(2y_i) \otimes (1 - \sigma_i).$$

Here $\sigma_i$ is the sign representation of $H_i$, not $F_i = G/H_i$, so $\sigma_j$ restricts to $\sigma_i$ if and only if $j$ is not $i$.

Note that the relations $(1 - \sigma_i)^2 = 2(1 - \sigma_i)$ and $2y_i = 0$ force all products of positive degree elements in $H^*(F_1; I(H_i))$ to vanish.

We will need to understand the behavior of the restriction map induced by the natural transformation

$$i: \mathbb{Z}[[e]] \to \mathbb{Z}[[e, H_i]]$$

of coefficient systems. Topologically this corresponds to the nontrivial map $EG_+ \to E\{e, H_i\}_+ \simeq EF_{i+1}$ of pointed $G$-spaces. Using the preferred models $EG = |G^{\bullet+1}|$ and $EF_i = |F_i^{\bullet+1}|$, we see that this map is induced by the quotient map $G \to F_i$. It follows that

$$i^*: H^*(F_1; \mathbb{Z}) \to H^*(G; \mathbb{Z})$$

is induced by the quotient $G \to F_1$. Of course

$$i^*: H^*(F_1; I(H_i)) \to H^*(G; I(e)) = 0$$

is the zero map.

**B.3. The family $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{F}$.** We can now assemble the above results to calculate the $E_2$-term from Proposition B.1. The sum of the counit maps

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{3} \mathbb{Z}[[e, H_i]] \to \mathbb{Z}$$

is evidently surjective and yields the following short exact sequence of coefficient systems:

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z}[[e]] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[[e]] \xrightarrow{j} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{3} \mathbb{Z}[[e, H_i]] \to \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}[[e, H_1, H_2, H_3]] \to 0. \tag{B.5}$$

Here $j$ is the inclusion of the kernel, which is adjoint to the linear map between trivial $\mathbb{Z}[G]$-modules given by the following matrix:

$$j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$
The short exact sequence in (B.5) induces the following long exact sequence in Ext-groups:

\[ \cdots \xleftarrow{\partial} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{2} H^*(C_2 \times C_2; \mathbb{Z}[\beta^\pm]) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_i^*} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{3} H^*(F_i; R(H_i)[\beta^\pm]) \xrightarrow{j_*} H^*_C(C_2 \times C_2; \mathbb{Z}^{\beta^\pm}) \xrightarrow{\partial} \cdots. \]

**Remark B.7.** We can find G-spectra whose integral Bredon homology realizes the short exact sequence of coefficient systems in (B.5). Moreover, we can also lift the maps of a coefficient systems to maps of G-spectra:

\[ \Sigma_+^\infty EG \lor \Sigma_+^\infty EG \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_i} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{3} \Sigma_+^\infty E_6(H_i) \rightarrow \Sigma_+^\infty E_6. \]

Mapping this sequence into KU and taking the associated Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequences one can see that the maps in (B.5) are morphisms between the E₂-terms of these spectral sequences.

**Theorem B.9.** The E₂-term from Proposition B.1 can be explicitly identified as follows:

\[ \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)}^{\ast} \pi_i^{(-)} KU \cong \mathbb{Z}[\beta^\pm] \otimes (A \oplus B) \]

where

\[ A = \text{Im} \partial = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{2} H^{i-1}(C_2 \times C_2; \mathbb{Z})/ (\mathbb{Z}/2 \{ (y_1^k, 0), (y_2^k, y_2^k), (0, y_3^k) \}_{k \geq 1}) \]

and

\[ B = \ker j^* = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{3} H^*(F_i; I(H_i)). \]

**Proof.** Plugging the calculations of the previous sections into the associated long exact sequence from (B.2) we obtain an exact sequence

\[ 0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)}^{\ast} R(-) \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0. \]

In the zeroth cohomological degree all of the terms are in B, so we have to check this sequence splits in positive degrees. In positive degrees the splitting of the coefficient system \( R(-) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus I(-) \) splits this sequence. □

**Remark B.12.** We will now perform some simple consistency checks. Note that all of the positive filtration terms in this spectral sequence are 2-torsion in accordance with Proposition 3.12. One can independently verify the correctness of the 0-line by analyzing the representation rings.

Finally we note that if we restrict to any proper subgroup of \( C_2 \times C_2 \), then for some \( i \) and all positive \( k, y_i^k \) is sent to zero as are all the terms divisible by the \( z \) classes. The terms \( I(H_i) \) restrict to zero on all of the subgroups except \( H_i \), in which case the higher cohomology groups map to zero. It follows that all of the positive degree terms restrict to zero on any proper subgroup as expected.

**B.4. Analysis of the \( \mathcal{C} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequence.** In this section we will complete this calculation and prove:

**Theorem B.13.** Let \( G = C_2 \times C_2 \). The \( \mathcal{C} \)-homotopy limit spectral sequence

\[ E^{a,t}_{2,2} = \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)}^{\ast} (\pi_i^{(-)} KU) \Rightarrow \pi_i^{G} KU \cong R(G)[\beta^\pm] \]
Figure B.16. The $E_3$-page of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence abutting to $\pi^G_{t-s} KU \cong KU^{s-t}(BG)$, where $G = C_2 \times C_2$.

collapses at $E_4$ onto the zero line. Moreover the $E_2$-edge homomorphism

$$R(G) \to \lim_{\mathcal{O}(G)^{op}} R(C)$$

is injective with cokernel $Z/2$. A generator of the cokernel supports a nontrivial $d_3$.

We will break up the analysis of this spectral sequence using the splitting in Theorem B.9. To analyze the $A$-summand in (B.10) we will first determine the behavior of the classical Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence

$$H^s(G; \mathbb{Z}[\beta^\pm]) \cong \mathbb{Z}[y_1, y_2, z]/(2y_1, 2y_2, 2z - y_1^2 - y_1y_2)\beta^\pm$$

which is compatible with the similarly defined filtration on the ring spectrum $R := F(EG_+, KU)$, as discussed in Remark B.7, the spectral sequence abutting to $\pi^{G-}_s F(\Sigma(EG_+ \vee EG_+), KU)$ maps to the $C$-homotopy limit spectral sequence and by Theorem B.9 the image of this morphism is the $A$-summand. Through this comparison we can determine the differentials emanating from the $A$-summand from the differentials in (B.15).

Now by [Ati61, Prop. 2.4], the first differential in (B.15) is a $d_3$ given by the operation $\text{Sq}^3$. This operation is defined to be the following composition

$$\text{Sq}^3 : H\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\otimes \mathbb{Z}/2} H\mathbb{Z}/2 \xrightarrow{\text{Sq}^2} \Sigma^2 H\mathbb{Z}/2 \xrightarrow{\beta_{\mathbb{Z}}} \Sigma^3 H\mathbb{Z}.$$
Figure B.18. The $E_3$-page of the $\mathcal{C}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence abutting to $\pi_*^{(-)} KU$, where $G = C_2 \times C_2$. The $A$-terms from (B.10) and the differentials emanating from them are tinted blue. The $B$-terms from (B.11) and the differentials emanating from them are tinted red.

zero on $x_i^{2\ell}$, for $\ell$ positive. It follows that $d_3(y_i^k) = \text{Sq}^2 y_i^k = 0$. Similarly

$$\text{Sq}^3 z = 2z \text{Sq}^2 (x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2) = 2z(x_1^4 x_2 + x_1 x_2^4) = y_1^2 y_2 + y_1 y_2^2 = z^2,$$

so $d_3(z) = z^2$. Using the Leibniz rule, one generates all other differentials in this spectral sequence. The $E_4$-page is concentrated in even degrees, so the spectral sequence of Figure B.16 collapses at this stage.

Proof of Theorem B.13. Since the homotopy groups $\pi_*^{(-)} KU$ are concentrated in even degrees the first possible differential in the $\mathcal{C}$-homotopy limit spectral sequence is a $d_3$. We will first calculate this differential on the $A$-summand from (B.10):

$$(\beta^k) \otimes A = \bigoplus_{i=1}^2 \tilde{H}^{2i-1}(C_2 \times C_2; \mathbb{Z}[\beta^k]) \rightarrow H^{*}(C_2 \times C_2; E\mathcal{C}; \pi_*^{(-)} KU) .$$

Having determined the behavior of the spectral sequence in (B.15) we can now determine the differentials emanating from the $A$-summand. We see that $d_3(z, 0) = (z^2, 0)$ and $d_3(0, z) = (0, z^2)$ and that these generate all $d_3$ differentials emanating from the $A$-term (see Figure B.18). Moreover all of the remaining classes from $A$ are permanent cycles from $E_4$-onward, since they come from permanent cycles in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence abutting to $KU^*_G(\Sigma(EG_+ \vee EG_+))$.

Since the $B$-summand (B.11) is concentrated in even degrees, any possible $d_3$ emanating from it must land in the $A$-summand. Let us now calculate the differentials coming out of the zero line. An elementary analysis of the restriction maps $R(C_2 \times C_2) \rightarrow R(H_1)$ shows that the degree
0 part of the $E_2$-edge homomorphism

$$R(C_2 \times C_2) \rightarrow \lim_{G/\mathfrak{g}^\circ \mathfrak{f}} R(-) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^3 \mathbb{Z}\{1 - \sigma_i\}$$

sends the unit summand isomorphically to itself, while sending $(1 - \sigma_i)$ to $\sum_{j \neq i} (1 - \sigma_j)$. It follows that the restriction map is injective with cokernel $\mathbb{Z}$. We can choose $(1 - \sigma_i)$ as a generator of $\Delta$ for any $i$. Since the spectral sequence converges we know that that all terms in positive filtration must die and that $\Delta$ must support a differential, i.e., $d_i(\Delta) \neq 0$ for some $i \geq 3$.

We will now show that $d_4(\Delta) \neq 0$. Examining the $E_2$-term from Theorem B.9 we see that

$$d_3(\Delta) \in H^3_G(E; \pi_2(-) \mathbb{K}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$$

which is generated by

$$M = (y_2, 0)\beta \equiv (y_3, y_3)\beta \equiv (0, y_1)\beta.$$

Now $M \in A$ is a permanent cycle. Since the positive filtration terms can not survive the spectral sequence, $M$ must be hit by a differential emanating from the zero line. It follows that

$$d_3(\Delta) = d_3(1 - \sigma_i) = M$$

for each $i$.

The remaining terms in $E_4^{0,*}$ are the free abelian groups generated by

$$1, (1 - \sigma_1) + (1 - \sigma_3), (1 - \sigma_2) + (1 - \sigma_3),$$

and $2(1 - \sigma_3)$.

These are in the image of the restriction map and hence survive to the $E_\infty$-page.

For the remaining terms we examine the Poincaré series for $H^*(-G; E; R(-))$ (see Figures B.18 and B.19). We can argue inductively on the filtration degree to see that all of the $A$-terms which do not support a differential must be the target of a $d_3$ and that $d_3$ is injective on the positive degree terms in $B$. For example, one can see that the 3-dimensional vector space $V_2\beta$ in filtration degree 5 must be in the image of a differential. Since the only possible differential out of the zero line is the $d_3$ we just calculated, we see that $V_2\beta$ must be the image of a $d_3$ coming from the 3-dimensional vector space

$$V_2 = F_2\{(1 - \sigma_i)\ y_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq 3}$$

in filtration degree 2. This pattern continues with $d_3$-differentials yielding isomorphisms between the remaining pairs of 3-dimensional vector spaces.

It follows that the $'C'$-homotopy limit spectral sequence collapses at $E_4$ onto the zero line. \[\square\]
