STRONG AND SHIFTED STABILITY FOR THE COHOMOLOGY OF CONFIGURATION SPACES

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ABSTRACT. Homological stability for unordered configuration spaces of connected manifolds was discovered by Th. Church and extended by O. Randal-Williams and B. Knudsen: $H_i(C_k(M); \mathbb{Q})$ is constant for $k \geq f(i)$. We characterize the manifolds satisfying strong stability: $H^*(C_k(M); \mathbb{Q})$ is constant for $k \gg 0$. We give few examples of manifolds whose top Betti numbers are stable after a shift of degree.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF RESULTS

For a topological space $X$ we consider the $k$-points ordered configuration space $F_k(X)$ and the unordered configuration space $C_k(X)$ defined by

$$F_k(X) = \{(x_1, \ldots, x_k) \in X^k | x_i \neq x_j \text{ for } i \neq j\}, \quad C_k(X) = F_k(X)/S_k,$$

with the induced topology and quotient topology respectively.
One of the first results in the study of configuration spaces was the cohomological strong stability theorem of V. I. Arnold [1]: for $k \geq 2$

$$H^i(C_k(\mathbb{R}^2); \mathbb{Q}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}, & \text{if } i = 0, 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } i \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

The abelianization of Artin braid group is $\mathbb{Z}$; Arnold proved that higher cohomology groups are finite groups (they are trivial for $i \geq k$) and also he proved cohomological stability for the torsion part:

$$H^i(C_{2i-2}(\mathbb{R}^2); \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^i(C_{2i-1}(\mathbb{R}^2); \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^i(C_{2i}(\mathbb{R}^2); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \ldots$$

The isomorphisms (for $k$ large depending on $i$)

$$H^i(C_k(M); \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^i(C_{k+1}(M); \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^i(C_{k+2}(M); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \ldots$$

were generalized for open manifolds by D. McDuff [24] and G. Segal [31]. Using representation stability, Th. Church [7] proved that

$$H^i(C_k(M); \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^i(C_{k+1}(M); \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^i(C_{k+2}(M); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \ldots$$

for $k > i$ and $M$ a connected oriented manifold of finite type. This result was extended by O. Randal-Williams [27] and B. Kundsen [21].

We will define and study other stability properties of the rational cohomology of unordered configuration spaces of connected manifolds of finite type. Without a special mention, the (co)homology groups will have coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}$. For a manifold $M$ of dimension $n$, its Betti numbers, its Poincaré polynomial and its total Betti number are defined by

$$\beta_i(M) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H^i(M), \quad P_M(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_i(M) t^i, \quad \beta(M) = P_M(1).$$

The top Betti number $\beta_\tau(M)$ is the last non-zero Betti number of $M$, its cohomological dimension is $\text{cd}(M) = \tau$ and its $q$-truncated Poincaré polynomial contains the last $q$-Betti numbers:

$$P_{M}^{[q]}(t) = \beta_{\tau-q+1}(M) t^{\tau-q+1} + \ldots + \beta_\tau(M) t^{\tau}.$$

A space $X$ has even cohomology if all its odd Betti numbers are zero, and a space $Y$ has odd cohomology if all its positive even Betti numbers are zero (and it is path connected):

$$H^*(X) = H^{\text{even}}(X), \quad \text{respectively } \tilde{H}^*(Y) = H^{\text{odd}}(Y).$$

We say that a manifold $M^{4m}$ is a homology projective plane if its Poincaré polynomial is $1 + t^{2m} + t^{4m}$.

**Remark 1.1.** There are classical results on topological spaces with three nonzero integral Betti numbers; see many example in the paper of J. Eells and N. Kupers "Manifolds which are like projective planes" [18]. In all of them $m$ takes values 1, 2, 4. More rational projective planes are described in [26], [16], [20] and [33].
Some algebraic models for the configuration spaces are bigraded and this will give a bigrading on the cohomology of $C_k(M)$:

$$H^*(C_k(M)) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} H^i(C_k(M)), \quad H^i(C_k(M)) = \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} H^{i,j}(C_k(M))$$

and we will use the two-variables Poincaré polynomial

$$P_{C_k(M)}(t, s) = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} \dim \overline{H}^{i,j}(C_k(M)) t^i s^j = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} B_{i,j} t^i s^j$$

(of course we have $P_{C_k(M)}(1, 1) = P_{C_k(M)}(t, s)$).

We will prove a bigraded version of classical stability:

**Theorem 1.2.** For a manifold $M^{2m}$ we have:

a) if $i \leq k$

$$H^i(C_k(M)) \cong H^{i+1}(C_{k+1}(M)) \cong H^{i+2}(C_{k+2}(M)) \cong \ldots$$

b) if $j \geq 1$ and $i \leq k + (2m - 2)j - 1$

$$H^{i,j}(C_k(M)) \cong H^{i,j}(C_{k+1}(M)) \cong H^{i,j}(C_{k+2}(M)) \cong \ldots$$

Here is our first definition:

**Definition 1.3.** A connected manifold satisfies the strong stability condition for its unordered configuration spaces $\{C_k(M)\}_{k \geq 1}$, with range $r$, if and only if the cohomology groups are eventually constant:

$$H^*(C_r(M)) \cong H^*(C_{r+1}(M)) \cong H^*(C_{r+2}(M)) \cong \ldots$$

In the literature there are few examples of manifolds satisfying this condition: $\mathbb{R}^2$-V. I. Arnold [1], $\mathbb{R}^n$-F. Cohen [9] (see also [28]), $S^2$-M. B. Sevryuk [32], $S^n$-P. Salvatore [29] (see also [28]), $\mathbb{C}P^2$-Y. Félix and D. Tanré [15] (see also [22]), $\mathbb{R}P^n$-B. Knudsen [21].

**Remark 1.4.** The (strong) stability property is missing in the torsion part of homology: E. Fadell and J. Van Buskirk [12] computed the first homology group of $C_k(S^2): \mathbb{Z}/(2k - 2)\mathbb{Z}$. Also D. B. Fuchs [17] proved that, for an arbitrary degree $i$, one can find a large $k$ such that $H^{2i}(C_k(\mathbb{R}^2); \mathbb{Z})$ is non-zero, hence $S^2$ and $\mathbb{R}^2$ have not the strong stability property with integral cohomology.

The first results say the previous examples are essentially all manifolds with the strong stability property.

**Theorem 1.5.** A manifold of odd dimension has the strong stability property if and only if $M$ has odd cohomology. In this case the range of stability is:

$$r = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } M \text{ is rationally acyclic}, \\ \beta(M) - 1, & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$
Theorem 1.6. A closed oriented manifold of even dimension has the strong stability property if and only if $M$ is a homology sphere or a homology projective plane and the ranges of stability are 3 and 4 respectively.

Corollary 1.7. A closed oriented manifold $M$ has the strong stability property if and only if $M$ is a homology sphere or a homology projective plane.

Various results and conjectures on stability of the top Betti number could be found in the literature: J. Miller and J. Wilson [25], Th. Church, B. Farb and A. Putman [8] or M. Maguire [23] and, recently, S. Galatius, A. Kupers and O. R. Williams [19]. Here is our second definition:

Definition 1.8. A connected manifold $M$ satisfies the shifted stability condition for its unordered configuration spaces $\{C_k(M)\}_{k \geq 1}$, with range $r$, shift $\sigma$ and length $q$ ($r, \sigma, q \geq 1$), if and only if the $q$-truncated Poincaré polynomial is stable after a shift: for any $k \geq r$ we have

$$P_{C_{k+1}(M)}^{[q]}(t) = t^\sigma P_{C_k(M)}^{[q]}(t).$$

We give two examples, $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ and $\mathbb{CP}^3$, where classical stability and shifted stability properties combined give the entire two variable Poincaré polynomials:

Proposition 1.9. The product of two projective lines, $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$, has the shifted stability property with range 8, shift 2 and length 5:

$$P_{C_{k+1}(\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1)}^{[5]}(t, s) = t^2 P_{C_k(\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1)}^{[5]}(t, s) \quad \text{for } k \geq 8.$$ More precisely, for $k \geq 8$, we have:

$$P_{C_k(\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1)}(t, s) = 1 + 2t^2 + 3t^4 + 2t^6 + 2t^8 + \ldots + 2t^{2k} +$$

$$+ s(2t^7 + 4t^9 + 5t^{11} + 4t^{13} + 4t^{15} + \ldots + 4t^{2k+1} + 2t^{2k+3}) +$$

$$+ s^2(t^{14} + 2t^{16} + 2t^{18} + \ldots + 2t^{2k+4}).$$

Proposition 1.10. The complex projective space, $\mathbb{CP}^3$, has the shifted stability property with range 8, shift 2 and length 6:

$$P_{C_{k+1}(\mathbb{CP}^3)}^{[6]}(t, s) = t^2 P_{C_k(\mathbb{CP}^3)}^{[6]}(t, s) \quad \text{for } k \geq 8.$$ More precisely, for $k \geq 8$, we have:

$$P_{C_k(\mathbb{CP}^3)}(t, s) = 1 + t^2 + 2t^4 + 2t^6 + 2t^8 + t^{10} + t^{12} + \ldots + t^{2k} +$$

$$+ s(t^{11} + 2t^{13} + 3t^{15} + 3t^{17} + 3t^{19} + 2t^{21} + 2t^{23} + \ldots + 2t^{2k+5} + t^{2k+7}) +$$

$$+ s^2(t^{24} + t^{26} + \ldots + t^{2k+12}).$$

More examples will be given in [4].

The computation of $H^*(C_k(M))$, using cohomology algebra of $M$, is easy in the odd dimensional case (see [5] and [15]):
Theorem 1.11. (C-F. Bödigheimer, F. Cohen, L. Taylor – Y. Félix, D. Tanré) 
For a manifold $M^{2m+1}$ we have 
$$H^*(C_k(M)) = \text{Sym}^k(H^*(M)).$$

In the even dimensional case, the cohomology groups $H^*(C_*(M))$ are given by the 
cohomology of a differential bigraded algebra $(\Omega^*(*) (V^*, W^*), \partial)$ introduced by Y. Félix 
and J. C. Thomas [14] and extended by B. Knudsen [21] (the two graded vector spaces $V^*$, and $W^*$, and the differential $\partial$ depend on various cohomology groups of $M$ and cohomology product): 

Theorem 1.12. (Y. Félix, J. C. Thomas – B. Knudsen) 
For a manifold $M^{2m}$ we have 
$$H^*(C_k(M)) \cong H^*(\Omega^*(k) (V^*, W^*), \partial).$$

We recall the definition of $V^*$, $W^*$ and $\partial$ in Section 4, for a closed oriented manifold $M^{2m}$, and in Section 5, for an arbitrary even dimensional manifold. In Section 2 we introduce the algebraic tool to analyze Félix-Thomas model and Knudsen model, a sequence of weighted spectral sequences. As a first application we give the proof of Theorem 1.2 and an improved version of it. The proof of Theorem 1.5 is given in Section 3 and the proof of Theorem 1.6 in Section 5. Partial results for even dimensional manifolds, open or non-orientable, are presented in Section 5. In Section 6 we introduce three new notions of shifted stability and we describe their relations. Two necessary conditions for these shifted stability conditions are given. Section 7 contains stability properties of $\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$ and $\mathbb{C}P^3$ and the proofs of Propositions 1.9 and 1.10.

2. Weighted spectral sequences

In this section we analyze algebraic properties of the differential bigraded algebra 
$(\Omega^*(*) (V^*, W^*), \partial)$ introduced by Y. Félix and J. C. Thomas [14] and extended by B. Knudsen [21]. 

Let us introduced some notation. For a graded $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space $A^* = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A^i$ we will use the notation 
$$A^\geq q = \bigoplus_{i \geq q} A^i, \quad A^{\text{even}} = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A^{2i}, \quad \tilde{A}^* = \bigoplus_{i \neq 0} A^i,$$
and similarly $A^{\leq q}$ and $A^{\text{odd}}$; the degree $i$ component of the shifted graded space $A^*[r]$ is $A^{i+r}$. We suppose that $A^*$ is connected: if $A^0 \neq 0$, then $A^0 \cong \mathbb{Q}$. The symmetric algebra $\text{Sym}(A^*)$ is the tensor product of a polynomial algebra and an exterior algebra: 
$$\text{Sym}(A^*) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \text{Sym}^k(A^*) = \text{Polynomial}(A^{\text{even}}) \otimes \text{Exterior}(A^{\text{odd}}),$$
where $\text{Sym}^k$ is generated by the monomials of length $k$ (without any other convention, the elements in $A^*$ have length 1).
Fix a positive even number $2m$, the “geometric” dimension, and consider two graded vector spaces $V^*, W^*$, and a degree 1 linear map $\partial_W :$

$$V^* = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{2m} V^i, \quad W^* = \bigoplus_{j=2m-1}^{4m-1} W^j, \quad \partial_W : W^* \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2 V^*.$$ 

By definition, the elements in $V^*$ have length 1 and weight 0 and the elements in $W^*$ have length 2 and weight 1. We choose bases in $V^i$ and $W^j$ as

$$V^i = \mathbb{Q}\langle v_{i,1}, v_{i,2}, \ldots \rangle, \quad W^j = \mathbb{Q}\langle w_{j,1}, w_{j,2}, \ldots \rangle$$

(the degree of an element is marked by the first lower index; $x_i^n$ stands for the product $x_i \wedge x_i \wedge \ldots \wedge x_i$ of $q$-factors). Always we take $V^0 = \mathbb{Q}\langle v_0 \rangle$. The graded vector space $V^*$ is $(h-1)$-connected if $V^* = V^0 \oplus V^{\geq h}$.

The definition of the bigraded differential algebra $\Omega^*(k)$ is

$$\Omega^*(*) (V^*, W^*) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} \Omega^* (k)(V^*, W^*),$$

$$\Omega^*(k)(V^*, W^*) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \Omega^i (k)(V^*, W^*) = \text{Sym}^k (V^* \oplus W^*),$$

where the total degree $i$ is given by the grading of $V^*$ and $W^*$ and the length degree $k$ is the multiplicative extension of length on $V^*$ and $W^*$. The differential is defined by $\partial|_{V^*} = 0, \partial|_{W^*} = \partial_W$ and it has bidegree $(1, 0)$. For instance,

$$H^*(\Omega^*(1)(V^*, W^*), \partial) = H^*(\text{Sym}^1(V^*), \partial = 0) = V^*.$$ 

We are interested in the stability properties of the sequence of cohomology spaces $\{H^*(\Omega^*(k)(V^*, W^*), \partial)\}_{k \geq 1}$ i.e. we have to compare $H^*(\Omega^*(k-1)(V^*, W^*), \partial)$ with $H^*(\Omega^*(k)(V^*, W^*), \partial)$, and for this we introduce a sequence of weighted spectral sequences.

The subspace of $\Omega^* (k)$ containing the elements of weight $\omega$ is denoted $\omega^\omega \Omega^*(k)$ and we have

$$\Omega^*(k)(V^*, W^*) = \bigoplus_{\omega \geq 0} \omega^\omega \Omega^*(k), \quad 0\Omega(k) = \text{Sym}^k (V^*),$$

$$\partial : \omega^\omega \Omega^*(k) \rightarrow \omega^{\omega-1} \Omega^{\omega+1}(k).$$

We define an increasing filtration of subcomplexes $\{F^i \Omega^*(k)(V^*, W^*)\}_{i=0, \ldots, 2m}$:

$$F^i \Omega^*(k) = [V^{\leq i} \otimes \Omega^*(k-1)(V^*, W^*)] + [W^{\leq 2i} \otimes \Omega^*(k-2)(V^*, W^*)].$$

Obviously we have

$$\partial (V^{\leq i} \otimes \Omega^*(k-1)) \subseteq V^{\leq i} \otimes \Omega^*(k-1) \text{ and }$$

$$\partial (W^{\leq 2i} \otimes \Omega^*(k-2)) \subseteq V^{\leq i} \otimes \Omega^*(k-1) + W^{\leq 2i} \otimes \Omega^*(k-2).$$
The filtration \( \{F^i\}_{i=0,...,2m} \) and the weight decomposition \( \{\omega \Omega^*(k)\}_{\omega=0,...,\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \) are compatible:

\[
F^i\Omega^*(k) = F^i \cap 0\Omega^*(k) \oplus F^i \cap 1\Omega^*(k) \oplus \ldots \oplus F^i \cap \lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor \Omega^*(k) = \bigoplus_{\omega=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} F^i\Omega^*(k),
\]

hence the spectral sequence \( E^*,*(k) \) associated with the filtration \( \{F^i\Omega^*(k)\}_{i=0,...,2m} \) is weight-splitted at any page:

\[
E^*,*(k) = \bigoplus_{\omega=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \omega E^*,*(k),
\]

with differential

\[
d_r^{i,j} : \omega E_r^{i,j}(k) \longrightarrow \omega^{-1} E_r^{i-r,j+r+1}(k).
\]

Some general properties of these spectral sequences are obvious:

**Proposition 2.1.** Every \( E^*,*(k) \) is a first quadrant spectral sequence; as \( E_r^{2m+1,q}(k) = 0 \), the spectral sequence degenerate at \( 2m + 1 \).

Here are few pictures of the polygons containing the support of the weighted components of the first page of the spectral sequences \( E^*,*(k) \):

The equations of the lines are \( \alpha : q = p \) and \( \beta : q = p - 1 \).
The equations of the lines are \( \gamma : q = 2p \) and \( \delta : q = p - 1 \).

The equations of the lines are \( \varepsilon : q = 3p \), \( \theta : q = p + 2m - 1 \), \( \eta : q = 3p - 1 \) and \( \varphi : q = p + 4m - 1 \).
The equations of the lines are \( \lambda : q = 4p, \mu : q = 4p - 1 \) and \( \nu : q = 2p + 2m - 1 \). Using the definition of the filtration \( F^p \), one can describe the support of \( \omega E^*_0(k) \), in general:

**Proposition 2.2.** a) If \( 2\omega > k \), then \( \omega E^*_0(k) = 0 \).

b) The support of the weighted components of \( \omega E^*_0(k) \) are contained in the following regions:

\( \omega = 0 \) : the triangle defined by \( 0 \leq (k - 1)p \leq q \leq 2(k - 1)m \); 
\( \omega = 1 \) : if \( k = 2 \), the trapezoid defined by \( m - 1 \leq p - 1 \leq q \leq \min(p, 2m - 1) \);
if \( k \geq 3 \), the quadrilateral defined by 
\( \max((k - 3)p + 2m - 1, (k - 1)p - 1) \leq q \leq 2(k - 1)m - 1 \);
\( \omega \geq 2 \) : if \( k = 2\omega \), the trapezoid defined by \( m \leq p \leq 2m - 1 \) and 
\( (k - 1)p - 1 \leq q \leq p + (2k - 4)m - k + 3 \);
if \( k \geq 2\omega + 1 \), the pentagon defined by 
\( \max((k - 2\omega - 1)p + 2\omega m - 1, (k - 1)p - 1) \leq q \leq 2(k - 1)m - 2\omega + 1 \)
and the exterior point \( (p, q) = (2m - 1, 2(k - 1)m - 2) \).

**Proof.** In the table there is a list of elements of minimal degree (in bottom position) and elements of maximal degree (in top position) in the column \( F^p / F^{p-1} \) of the spectral sequence \( \omega E^*_0(k) \):

### Table 1

| \( (\omega, k) \) | \( 0 \leq p \leq m - 1 \) | \( m \leq p \leq 2m - 1 \) | \( p = 2m \) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| \( \omega = 0 \) | \( v_p, v_p^{k-1}, v_p^{k-1} \) | \( v_p, v_p^{k-1} \) | \( v_p^{k-1} \) |
| \( \omega = 1 \) | \( k = 2 \) | \( k > 2 \) | \( k = 2\omega \) | \( k > 2\omega \) |
| \( \omega = 2 \) | \( \omega = 2\omega \) | \( \omega = 2\omega + 1 \) | \( \omega = 2\omega + 2 \) | \( \omega = 2\omega + 3 \) |
| \( \omega = \infty \) | \( \omega = \infty \) | \( \omega = \infty \) | \( \omega = \infty \) | \( \omega = \infty \) |

There is a unique exception: if \( p = 2m - 1, \omega \geq 2 \) and \( k \geq 2\omega + 1 \), the element of maximal degree is \( v_2^{k-2\omega-1}w_2^{\omega-1} \).

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** Let us define

\[
k(j) = \begin{cases} 
  k, & \text{if } j = 0 \\
  k + (2m - 2)j - 1, & \text{if } j \geq 1.
\end{cases}
\]
On the 0-th page of the spectral sequence \( ^*E^*_0(k + 1) \) we find that \( E^0_{p,q}(k + 1) \) has no element under the line \( p + q = k + 1 \) for \( j = 0 \) and nothing under the line \( p + q = k + (2m - 2)j \) for \( j \geq 1 \).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\( j = 0 \)} \\
0^*E^*_0(k + 1) \\
\Lambda^{k+1}V^1 \\
p + q = k + 1 \\
\hline
1 \\
p \\
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\( j \geq 1 \)} \\
j^*E^*_0(k + 1) \\
\Lambda^{k+1-2j}/\Lambda^{k+1}V^1w_{2m-1}S\text{ym}^{j-1}W^m \\
p + q = k + (2m - 2)j \\
\hline
1 \\
p \\
\end{array}
\]

On the column 0 we have \( E^0_{p,q}(k + 1) = H^*(C(M)) \) and also
\[
H^{<k,j}(C(M)) = E^0_{p,q}(k + 1) \approx \cdots \approx H^{<k,j}(C_{k+1}(M)).
\]

\( \square \)

**Theorem 2.3.** For a \((h-1)\)-connected closed orientable manifold \( M^{2m} \) we have:

1. If \( i \leq h(k + 1) - 1 \), then
   \[
   H^i(\Sigma_k^j) \cong H^i(\Sigma_{k+1}^j) \cong H^i(\Sigma_{k+2}^j) \cong \cdots
   \]

2. If \( j \geq 1 \) and \( i \leq hk + (2m - h - 1)j - 1 \), then
   \[
   H^i(\Sigma_k^j) \cong H^i(\Sigma_{k+1}^j) \cong H^i(\Sigma_{k+2}^j) \cong \cdots
   \]

**Proof.** In this case the two graded spaces \( V^* \) and \( W^* \) are given by
\[
V^* = V^0 \oplus V^h \oplus V^{h+1} \oplus \cdots \oplus V^{2m-h-1} \oplus V^{2m},
\]
\[
W^* = W^{2m-1} \oplus W^{2m+h-1} \oplus W^{2m+h} \oplus \cdots \oplus W^{4m-h-1} \oplus W^{4m-1},
\]
where the first (and last) components are one dimensional: \( V^0 = \langle v_0 \rangle \), \( W^{2m-1} = \langle w_{2m-1} \rangle \) (see [14] or Section 4). As in the previous proof we find out the lowest lines:
\[
p + q = h(k + 1) \text{ for } j = 0 \text{ and } p + q = hk + (2m - h - 1)j \text{ for } j \geq 1.
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\( j = 0 \)} \\
0^*E^*_0(k + 1) \\
\text{Sym}^{k+1}V^h \\
p + q = h(k+1) \\
\hline
h \\
p \\
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\( j \geq 1 \)} \\
j^*E^*_0(k + 1) \\
\text{Sym}^{k+1-2j}V^h w_{2m-1} \text{Sym}^{j-1}W^{2m+h} \\
p + q = h(k+(2m-h-1))j \\
\hline
h \\
p \\
\end{array}
\]

\( \square \)
Corollary 2.4. (Th. Church)
For a \((h - 1)\)-connected closed oriented manifold \(M^{2m}\) we have
\[ H^i(C_k(M)) \cong H^i(C_{k+1}(M)) \cong H^i(C_{k+2}(M)) \cong \ldots \]
for \(i \leq hk + h - 2\).

Proof. If \(M^{2m}\) is not a homology sphere, we have the relation \(m \geq h\) and the Theorem 2.3 gives the inequality \(\min\{\text{h}(k + 1) - 1, hk + (2m - h - 1)j - 1\} \geq hk - h - 2\). □

3. Strong stability: odd dimensional manifolds

In this section the manifold \(M\) has odd dimension.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. If there is a non-zero cohomology class (of positive degree) \(x \in H^{2i}(M)\), then \(x \wedge x \wedge \ldots \wedge x = x^k\) will give a non-zero cohomology class in \(H^{2ki}(C_k(M))\), with arbitrary high degree, hence \(H^*(C_k(M))\) cannot be stable.

If \(M\) has odd cohomology, with total Betti number \(\beta(M) = \beta\), and a basis \(\{1 = x_0, x_{1,1}, x_{1,2}, \ldots\\} \) of \(H^*(M)\), then the highest degree of a product of length \(\beta + q - 1\) is \(\sum_{i=0}^{\beta} i\beta_i(M)\), the degree of the product \(x_0^{\beta} \wedge (\wedge_{i \geq 0, x_{2i+1,d}})\). We have the sequence of isomorphisms:
\[
\begin{align*}
H^*(C_{\beta-1}(M)) & \cong H^*(C_\beta(M)) \cong H^*(C_{\beta+1}(M)) \\
\text{Sym}^{\beta-1}(H^*(M)) & \cong \text{Sym}^\beta(H^*(M)) \cong \text{Sym}^{\beta+1}(H^*(M)) \\
\end{align*}
\]
□

Proof of Corollary 1.7. If \(M^{2m+1}\) is a closed oriented manifold, by Poincaré duality we find that \(\beta_{2i+1}(M) \neq 0\) implies \(\beta_{2m-2i}(M) \neq 0\); if \(M\) has the strong stability property, this implies \(m = i\).

If \(M\) has even dimension, the statement is a direct consequence of Theorem 1.6. □

4. Strong stability: closed orientable even dimensional manifolds

First we give a necessary condition for the strong stability property.

Proposition 4.1. If \(M^{2m}\) has negative Euler-Poincaré characteristics, then \(M^{2m}\) cannot have the strong stability property.

Proof. From [14] and [13] we have
\[
1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \chi(C_k(M)) t^k = (1 + t)\chi(M),
\]
hence, if \(\chi(M)\) is negative, the sequence \(\{\chi(C_k(M))\}_{k \geq 1}\) is not eventually constant. □
In this section we analyze the strong stability property for a closed oriented manifold of even dimension $M^{2m}$.

The DG-algebra introduced by Y. Félix and J. C. Thomas [14] is defined by

$$V^* = H_*(M), \quad W^* = H_*(M)[2m - 1]$$

and the differential $\partial$ is dual to the cup product

$$H^*(M) \otimes H^*(M) \to H^*(M).$$

**Lemma 4.2.** If $M^{2m}$ is a homology sphere, then $M$ has the strong stability property with the range of stability 3.

**Proof.** As $H^*(M) = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^2)$, the two graded vector spaces are $V^* = \mathbb{Q}\langle v_0, v_{2m} \rangle$, and $W^* = \mathbb{Q}\langle w_{2m-1}, w_{4m-1} \rangle$ with differential

$$\partial w_{2m-1} = 2v_0v_{2m}, \quad \partial w_{4m-1} = v_{2m}^2.$$

The second spectral sequence is

and this implies that $P_{C_2(M)}(t, s) = 1$.

The third spectral sequence is

and therefore $P_{C_3(M)}(t, s) = 1 + st^{4m-1}$.

By induction on $k$, we suppose that $P_{C_k(M)}(t, s) = 1 + st^{4m-1}$. In the $(k+1)$-th spectral sequence we have
The differential $d_0$ kills the $2m$-th column; the 0-th column has the cohomology of $C_k(M)$:

The case $m = 1$ in the following lemma, that is $M = \mathbb{C}P^2$, was obtained by Y. Félix and D. Tanré [15].

**Lemma 4.3.** If $M^{4m}$ is a homology projective plane, then $M$ has the strong stability property with the range of stability 4.

**Proof.** The two graded spaces are $V^* = \mathbb{Q}\langle v_0, v_{2m}, v_{4m} \rangle$, $W^* = \mathbb{Q}\langle w_{4m-1}, w_{6m-1}, w_{8m-1} \rangle$, with differential

$$
\partial w_{4m-1} = 2v_0v_{4m} + v_{2m}^2, \quad \partial w_{6m-1} = 2v_{2m}v_{4m}, \quad \partial w_{8m-1} = v_{4m}^2.
$$

The sequence of spectral sequences starts with:

$$
*E_0^{*,*}(1) = *E_\infty^{*,0}(1) \simeq V^*
$$

and
so \( P_{C_1(M)(t, s)} = P_{C_2(M)(t, s)} = 1 + t^{2m} + t^{4m} \). The result for the spectral sequences \( *E_{s,*}^q(k) \), \( k = 3, 4, 5 \), are given in the following table.

| \( k \) | non-zero terms | \( *E_{s,*}^{1,q}(k) = *E_{s,*}^{1,q}(k) \) |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | \( E_{2m, t}^{2m, 0} \) = \( \langle v_{4m} W_{4m-1} \rangle \), \( E_{2m, t}^{4m, 0} \) = \( \langle v_{4m} W_{6m-1} \rangle \) | |
| 4 | \( E_{2m, t}^{2m, 0} \) = \( \langle 2v_{4m} W_{4m-1} - v_{2m} v_{4m} W_{6m-1} \rangle \) | |
| 5 | | |

hence

\[
P_{C_3(M)(t, s)} = 1 + t^{2m} + t^{4m} + s(t^{8m-1} + t^{10m-1})
\]

and

\[
P_{C_4(M)(t, s)} = P_{C_4(M)(t, s)} = 1 + t^{2m} + t^{4m} + s(t^{8m-1} + t^{10m-1} + t^{12m-1}).
\]

From \( k = 6 \) the spectral sequences become stable at \( *E_{1,*}^q(k) \):

\[
\begin{align*}
4m(k - 1) & \\
4m & 2m(2k - 2) - 1 \\
2m & 2m(2k - 3) - 1 \\
2m & 2m(2k - 4) - 1 \\
2m & 2m(2k - 5) - 1 \\
2m & 2m(2k - 6) - 1 \\
0 & k^2 - 1(k - 1) \\
2m & 4m & p & 2m & 3m & 4m & p
\end{align*}
\]
The differential \( d_0 \) is given by \( d_0(w_{4m-1}, w_{8m-1}) = (v_{2m}^2, v_{4m}^2) \) and

\[
d_0(v_{2m}^\alpha v_{4m}^\beta w_{6m-1}) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \\
2v_{2m}^\alpha v_{4m}^{\beta+1} & \text{if } \alpha \geq 1.
\end{cases}
\]

On the column \( p = 0 \) we get \( ^wH^*(C_{k-1}) \) and nothing on the last two columns, \( p = 3m \) and \( p = 4m \); the differential \( d_0 \) is also an isomorphism in the cases:

\[
E_0^{2m,2m(k-1)-1}(k) \xrightarrow{\cong} E_0^{2m,2m(k-1)}(k) \quad \text{and} \quad E_0^{2m,2m(k-2)-1}(k) \xrightarrow{\cong} E_0^{2m,2m(k-2)}(k).
\]

In general, we have the exact sequence \((j = k + 2, k + 3, \ldots, 2k - 4)\)

\[
E_0^{2m,2m(j-3)}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(j-2)}(k) \xrightarrow{d_0} E_0^{2m,2m(j-1)}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(j)}(k) : [1] \rightarrow [3] \rightarrow [3] \rightarrow [1]
\]

(the dimensions are given in the square brackets) where the matrix of \( d_0 \) is

\[
d_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
\]

For small values \((j = k, k + 1)\) and for \( j = 2k - 3 \) we have short exact sequences

\[
E_0^{2m,2m(k-2)}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(k-1)}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(k)}(k) : [1] \rightarrow [2] \rightarrow [1]
\]

\[
E_0^{2m,2m(k+1)-2}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(k+1)-1}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(k+1)}(k) : [2] \rightarrow [3] \rightarrow [1]
\]

\[
E_0^{2m,2m(2k-3)-2}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(2k-3)-1}(k) \rightarrow E_0^{2m,2m(2k-3)}(k) : [2] \rightarrow [3] \rightarrow [1]
\]
In conclusion, we get

\[ *E_{1}^*(k) = E_{2}^{0, *}(k) = 0E_{2}^{0, *}(k) \oplus \gamma E_{1}^{0, *}(k), \]

with Poincaré polynomial \((k \geq 4)\):

\[ P_{C_{i}(M)}(t, s) = 1 + t^{2m} + t^{4m} + s(t^{8m-1} + t^{10m-1} + t^{12m-1}). \]

\[ \Box \]

\textbf{Proof of Theorem 1.6.} Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3 give one implication of the theorem. For the opposite implication, we show in the next three lemmas that \( M \) cannot have the strong stability property in the following cases:

Case 1) the Poincaré polynomial of \( M^{4m} \) is \( 1 + \beta_{2m} t^{2m} + t^{4m}, \beta_{2m} \geq 2; \)

Case 2) there is a non-zero odd Betti number \( \beta_{2i+1}; \)

Case 3) there is a non-zero even Betti number of \( M^{2m}, \beta_{2i}, i \neq 0, \frac{m}{2}, m. \)

\[ \Box \]

\textbf{Lemma 4.4.} If \( M^{4m} \) has the Poincaré polynomial \( 1 + bt^{2m} + t^{4m}, \) with \( b \geq 2, \) then \( M \) cannot have the strong stability property.

\textbf{Proof.} The associated graded spaces are \( V^{*} = Q(v_{0}, v_{2m+1}, v_{2m+2}, \ldots, v_{2m+b}, v_{4m}) \) and \( W^{*} = Q(w_{0}; w_{2m+1}, w_{2m+2}, \ldots, w_{2m+b}, w_{4m}) \) (although irrelevant for the argument, one can choose the basis such that \( \hat{\epsilon} w_{4m-1} = 2v_{0}v_{4m} + \sum_{i=1}^{b} v_{2m,i}, \hat{\epsilon} w_{6m-1,i} = 2v_{2m,i}v_{4m}, \hat{\epsilon} w_{8m-1} = v_{4m}^{2} \).

In the \( k \)-th spectral sequence, the domain and the range of the differential

\[ d_{0} : 1E_{0}^{2m, 2m(k-1)-1}(k) \rightarrow 0E_{0}^{2m, 2m(k-1)}(k) \]

have dimensions \( \binom{k+b-3}{b-1} \) and \( \binom{k+b-1}{b-1} \) respectively. Obviously \( d_{0}(0E_{0}^{*, *}(k)) = 0 \) and \( d(v_{4m}^{k-2} \otimes W^{*}) \subset V_{4m}^{k-2} \otimes \wedge^{2} V^{*} \), therefore we have non-zero elements in \( 0E_{\infty}^{2m, 2m(k-1)}(k) \) of arbitrary large degree.

\[ \Box \]

\textbf{Lemma 4.5.} If \( M^{2m} \) has a non-zero odd Betti number, then \( M \) cannot have the strong stability property.

\textbf{Proof.} Choose the non-zero odd Betti number of the highest degree, \( 2i + 1. \) The graded spaces \( V^{*} \) and \( W^{*} \) are

\[ V^{*} = Q(v_{0}, \ldots, v_{2i+1}, v_{2i+1}', \ldots, v_{2p}, \ldots, v_{2q}, \ldots, v_{2m}), \]

\[ W^{*} = Q(w_{2m-1}, \ldots, w_{2m+2i}, w_{2m+2i}', \ldots, w_{2m+2p-1}, \ldots, w_{2m+2q-1}, \ldots, w_{4m-1}). \]

The differential of \( w_{2m+2i} \) contains a unique term, \( 2v_{2i+1}v_{2m}, \) for degree reason (a quadratic product \( v_{s}v_{t} \) with \( 2i + 1 < s, t < 2m \) has even degree). The spectral sequence \( kE_{s}^{*, *}(2k+1) \) contains the product \( z = v_{2i+1}w_{2m+2i}^{*}, \) which is a permanent cocycle. Its is never a coboundary:

\[ d(\wedge^{*} V^{*} \otimes \wedge^{*} W^{*}) \subset \wedge^{2} V \otimes \wedge^{*} W^{*}. \]

The degree of \( z \) is arbitrary large, therefore \( M \) has not the strong stability property. \[ \Box \]
Remark 4.6. C. Schliessl [30] computed all Betti numbers of \( C_k(T^2) \). Its top Betti number is \( \beta_{r=k+1}(C_k(T^2)) = \frac{2k - 1 - 3(-1)^k}{4} \) (see also [11] and [23]).

Lemma 4.7. If \( M^{2m} \) has a non-zero even Betti number \( \beta_{2i} \) (with \( 2i \neq 0 \), \( m \) and \( 2m \)), then \( M \) cannot have the strong stability property.

Proof. Using Poincaré duality we can choose a positive \( i \) satisfying \( 0 < 2i < m \) : \( V_\ast = \mathbb{Q}\langle v_0, \ldots, v_{2i}, \ldots, v_{2m} \rangle \). In the spectral sequence \( ^0E_{\ast, \ast}^k(2k) \), the product \( v_{2i}^2 \) is a permanent cocycle and it is never a coboundary:

\[
d(Sym^{k-2} V^{\geq 2i+1} \otimes W^\ast) \subset Sym^{k-2} V^{\geq 2i+1} \otimes Sym^2 V.
\]

\( \Box \)

Remark 4.8. M. Maguire [23] computed all Betti numbers of \( C_k(\mathbb{CP}^3) \). Its top Betti number is \( \beta_{r=2k+12}(C_k(\mathbb{CP}^3)) = 1 \) \( (k \geq 11) \).

5. Strong stability: open or non-orientable even dimensional manifolds

In this section we use B. Knudsen’s model [21]: the differential graded algebra computing the cohomology of \( C_k(M) \) for an even dimensional manifold \( M^{2m} \) is given by

\[
H^\ast (\Omega^\ast (k)(V^\ast, W^\ast), \partial),
\]

where the graded spaces \( V^\ast \) and \( W^\ast \) are

\[
V^\ast = H_{c}^{-\ast} (M; \mathbb{Q}^\omega)[2m], \quad W^\ast = H_{c}^{-\ast} (M; \mathbb{Q})[4m - 1],
\]

and the differential is the shifted dual of the product

\[
H_{c}^{-\ast} (M; \mathbb{Q}^\omega) \otimes H_{c}^{-\ast} (M; \mathbb{Q}^\omega) \longrightarrow H_{c}^{-\ast} (M; \mathbb{Q})
\]

(here \( H_{c}^{-\ast} \) is cohomology with compact supports and \( \mathbb{Q}^\omega \) is the orientation sheaf; as before \( A^\ast [q] \) is the graded space \( A^\ast \) shifted by \( q \)).

In the same paper B. Knudsen computed the cohomology of \( C_k(M) \) for three even dimensional manifolds with odd cohomology: Klein bottle \( \mathbb{K} \), the punctured Euclidean space \( \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{pt\} \) and the punctured torus \( \hat{T} = T \setminus \{pt\} \). He found that their top Betti numbers are

\[
\beta_{r=k}(C_k(\mathbb{K})) = 2,
\]

\[
\beta_{r=k}(C_k(\mathbb{R}^n)) = 1,
\]

\[
\beta_{r=k}(C_k(\hat{T})) = \frac{3 + (-1)^{k+1}}{4} k + 1,
\]

so these three spaces do not have the strong stability property.

We will describe few cases of manifolds of even dimensions with the strong stability property.
Proposition 5.1. Let $M^{2n}$ be a closed non-oriented manifold with $\beta_r(M) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{4m-2}{3} \right\rfloor$. Then $M$ has the strong stability property if and only if $M$ is acyclic.

Proof. For a closed manifold non-orientable manifold we have $H^{-\ast}_c(M) = H^{-\ast}(M)$ and $H^{-\ast}(M; \mathbb{Q}) = H_{2m-\ast}(M)$ and these imply that

$$V^\ast = V^0 \oplus V^1 \oplus \ldots \oplus V^{\beta_r(M)}, \quad W^\ast = W^{4m-\beta_r(M)} \oplus W^{4m-\beta_r(M)} \oplus \ldots \oplus W^{4n-1}.$$ 

The product $V^\ast \otimes V^\ast \to W^\ast$ is zero by degree reason:

$$2\beta_r(M) < 4m - \beta_r(M) - 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \beta_r(M) \leq \frac{4m - 2}{3},$$

hence the differential $\partial$ is also zero. If $M^{2m}$ is not acyclic, then there is a non-zero $x \in H^{2+1}(M).$ If the degree of $x$ is even, then there is a corresponding non-zero $\nu \in V^{\text{even}}$; otherwise, there is a corresponding non-zero $w \in W^{\text{even}}.$ Therefore $\nu^k$, respectively $w^k$, are non-zero cohomology classes of arbitrary large degree, and this contradicts the strong stability property. \quad \Box

Proposition 5.2. Let $M^{2n}$ be a closed non-orientable manifold with odd cohomology. Then $M$ has the strong stability property if and only if $M$ is acyclic.

Proof. For a closed non-orientable manifold we have $H^{-\ast}_c(M) = H^{-\ast}(M), H^{-2m}(M) = 0, H^0(M) = \mathbb{Q}$, hence $W^\ast = W^{\geq 2m}$ and $W^{4m-1} = \mathbb{Q}\langle x_{4m-1} \rangle$.

If $M$ has odd cohomology, we have

$$W^\ast = W^{\text{even}} \oplus W^{4m-1}$$

by Poincaré duality (see [6] or [10]), $H^{-\ast}(M^{2n}; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_{2m-\ast}(M; \mathbb{Q})$, hence

$$V^\ast = V^{\leq 2m-1} = \mathbb{Q}\langle v_0 \rangle \oplus V^{\text{odd}}.$$ 

A non-zero (odd) Betti number of $M^{2m}$ will give a non-zero $w \in W^{\text{even}}$. Its differential $\partial w$ is in $(\bigwedge^2 V)^{\text{odd}} = v_0 \wedge V^{\text{odd}}$, the degree of $w$ is at least $2m$, and the degree of an element in $v_0 \wedge V^{\text{odd}}$ is at most $2m - 1$, therefore $\partial w = 0$. The product $w^k$ gives a permanent cocycle in $E^\ast_k(2k)$, and it is never a coboundary:

$$\partial(SymV^\ast \otimes SymW^\ast) \subset Sym^{\geq 2} V^\ast \otimes SymW^\ast.$$ 

The degree of $w^k$ is arbitrary large, hence $M$ cannot have the strong stability property.

If $M^{2m}$ is acyclic, the cohomology of $C_k(M)$ is reduced to

$$H^\ast(C_k(M)) \cong \mathbb{Q}\langle v_0^k, v_0^{k-2} w_{4m-1} \rangle$$

and this is stable. \quad \Box

Proposition 5.3. Let $M^{2n}$ be an open orientable manifold with odd cohomology. Then $M$ has the strong stability property if and only if $M$ is acyclic.
Proof. For an open oriented manifold $M^{2m}$ we have, by Poincaré duality,

$$H^*_c(M;\mathbb{Q}^\omega) = H^*_c(M;\mathbb{Q}) \cong H_{2m-*}(M;\mathbb{Q}),\ H_{2m}(M) = 0,\ H_0(M) = \mathbb{Q},$$

hence $W^* = \mathbb{Q}\langle w_{2m-1}\rangle \oplus \mathcal{W}^{2m}$. If $M$ has odd cohomology, we also have

$$W^* = \mathbb{Q}\langle w_{2m-1}\rangle \oplus \mathcal{W}^{\text{even}}\text{ and } V^* = \mathbb{Q}\langle v_0\rangle \oplus \mathcal{V}^{\text{odd}}\mathcal{W}^{2m-1}.$$ 

Now we can repeat the argument in the proof of Proposition 5.2. □

Remark 5.4. It seems that the sequence of Betti numbers $\{\beta_i(C_k(M))\}_{k\geq 1}$ is increasing for any $i \geq 0$ and for any manifold $M$, with the exception of $S^{2m}$. For other peculiar properties of the cohomology of configuration spaces of $S^2$, see [2] and [3].

6. Shifted stability

We start to analyse the odd dimensional case.

**Proposition 6.1.** A manifold $M^{2m+1}$ satisfies the shifted stability condition if and only if the top positive even Betti number is one.

**Proof.** Let $\beta_{2a}$ the top even Betti number ($a \geq 1$). For $k \geq \Sigma_{t=2a} \beta_i + 1 = \beta + 1$ we have

$$H^{top}(C_k(M)) = \text{Sym}^{k-\beta}V^{2a} \bigotimes \bigwedge V^{2a+1},$$

hence $M$ has the shifted stability property if and only if, for any $M^{2m+1}$ has the shifted stability property if and only if, for any $\text{dim}\text{Sym}^{k-\beta}V^{2a}$ does not depend on $k$, therefore $\beta_{2a}$ should be one. □

Now, for an even dimensional manifold $M$, we give three new definitions for shifted stability of the sequence $\{C_k(M)\}_{k\geq 1}$. In the first definition, the spectral sequences $\{\omega E_{\omega}^{\sigma}(k)\}_{k\geq 1}$ are those defined in Section 2. We suppose that $M$ satisfies the condition $\omega E_{\omega}^{\sigma}(k+1) = \omega H^{\sigma}(C_k(M))$.

**Definition 6.2.** The manifold $M$ satisfies the **spectral shifted stability condition** with range $r$ and shift $\sigma (r, \sigma \geq 1)$ if and only if, for any $k \geq r$, any $p \geq 1$ and any $\omega \geq 0$, we have

$$\omega E_{\omega}^{p,q}(k+1) = \omega E_{\omega}^{p,q}(k)$$

and this is non-zero.

**Definition 6.3.** The manifold $M$ satisfies the **Poincaré polynomial shifted stability condition** with range $r$, shift $\sigma (r, \sigma \geq 1)$ and ratio $R(s,t) \neq 0$ if and only if, for any $k \geq r$, we have

$$P_{C_{k+1}(M)}(t,s) = P_{C_k(M)}(t,s) + t^{(k+1-r)\sigma}R(t,s).$$
Definition 6.4. The manifold $M$ satisfies the extended shifted stability condition with rang $r$ and shift $\sigma$ ($r, \sigma \geq 1$) if and only if, for any $k \geq r$, we have
\[ P_{C_{k+1}(M)}^{[(k-r+1)\sigma]}(t, s) = t^\sigma P_{C_k(M)}^{[(k-r+1)\sigma]}(t, s). \]

The relation between these shifted stability properties are given by:

Proposition 6.5. Spectral shifted stability $\Rightarrow$ Poincaré polynomial shifted stability $\Rightarrow$ extended shifted stability $\Rightarrow$ shifted stability.

Proof. First implication: Let us define the polynomial $R(s, t)$, the ratio of an arithmetical sequence, as the two-variables Poincaré polynomial of $\omega E_\infty^{[1, \ast]}(r)$:
\[ R(s, t) = \sum_{\omega \geq 0} \sum_{\rho+q=i}^{\rho \geq 1} \dim \omega E_\infty^{p,q}(r)t^\rho s^\omega. \]

By induction we get
\[ \omega E_\infty^{p,q}(r) = \omega E_\infty^{p,q+(k-r)\sigma}(k) \quad \text{(for a positive $p$ and $k \geq r$)} \]
and this implies that Poincaré polynomial of $\omega E_\infty^{[1, \ast]}(k)$ is constant, for $k \geq r$, up to a shift with $t^\sigma$. Therefore we have:
\[ P_{C_{k+1}(M)}(t, s) = P_{*E_\infty^{0,k+1}}(t, s) + P_{*E_\infty^{1,k+1}}(t, s) = P_{C_k(M)}(t, s) + t^{(k+1-\sigma)}R(t, s), \]
hence the spectral shifted stability condition with range $r$ and shift $\sigma$ gives the Poincaré polynomial shifted stability condition with the same range $r$ and shift $\sigma$.

Second implication: The recurrence formula $P_{C_{k+1}} = P_{C_k} + t^{(k+1-\sigma)}R$ gives
\[ P_{C_{k}(M)}(t, s) = P_{C_{k}(M)}(t, s) + (t^\sigma + t^{2\sigma} + \ldots + t^{(k-\sigma)\sigma})R(t, s). \]

Take $\rho$ such that the strip $[0, \rho] \times \mathbb{R}$ contains the support of $P_{C_{k}(M)}(t, s)$ and $h$ big enough such that support of $t^\sigma R(s, t)$ is contained in $[\rho + 1, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}$.

For $\rho = r + h - 1$ we have $P_{\rho+1}^{[\sigma]}(t, s) = t^\sigma P_{\rho}^{[\sigma]}(t, s)$, next we have $P_{\rho+2}^{[2\sigma]}(t, s) = t^\sigma P_{\rho+1}^{[2\sigma]}(t, s)$, and in general, for $k \geq \rho$,
\[ P_{k+1}^{[(k+1-\rho)\sigma]}(t, s) = t^\sigma P_{k}^{[(k+1-\rho)\sigma]}(t, s). \]

Third implication: This is obvious. \qed
Remark 6.6. In order to have “weight stability at 0” in the sequence of spectral sequences \( \{ E_{s,s}^k \} \) (i.e., there is a range \( r \) and a weight \( \omega_{\text{max}} \) such that \( \omega E_{s,s}^k(k) = 0 \) for any \( k \geq r \) and any \( \omega > \omega_{\text{max}} \)), we have to consider only manifolds with even cohomology: a non-zero odd cohomology class \( x \in H^{\text{odd}}(M) \) will give a non-zero \( \omega \in W^{\text{even}} \) and infinitely many non-zero terms \( \omega^s \in sE_{s,s}^k(2s) \) of arbitrary large weights.

In fact, if the manifold \( M \) has the spectral shifted stability property, then \( M \) should have even cohomology.

**Proposition 6.7.** If there is a non-zero cohomology class \( x \in H^{\text{odd}}(M) \), then \( M \) cannot have the spectral shifted stability property.

**Proof.** Take a maximal odd degree element \( v_{2i+1} \in V^s = \langle v_0, \ldots, v_{2m} \rangle \) and the corresponding \( w_{2m+2i} \in W^s \). The relations

\[
d(w_{2m+2i}) = 2v_{2i+1}v_{2m} \quad \text{and} \quad d(w_{4m-1}) = v_{2m}^2
\]

give the infinite (non-zero) cocycle

\[
2hv_{2m+1}w_{2m+2i}^{h-1}w_{4m-1} + v_{2m}w_{2m+2i}^h \in E_{\infty}^s(2h + 1)
\]
of arbitrary large weight. Definitely, the spectral shifted stability condition implies the “weight stability condition at \( \infty \)”: there is a range \( r \) and a weight \( \omega_{\text{max}} \) such that \( \omega E_{s,s}^k(k) = 0 \) for \( k \geq r \) and \( \omega > \omega_{\text{max}} \).

For the Poincaré polynomial shifted stability condition, a weaker condition is needed.

**Proposition 6.8.** If \( \chi(M) \leq -2 \), then the manifold \( M \) does not satisfy the Poincaré polynomial shifted stability condition.

**Proof.** The recurrence relations \( (k \geq r) \)

\[
P_{C_{k+1}(M)}(t, s) = P_{C_k(M)}(t, s) + t^{(k+1-r)}R(t, s),
\]

\[
P_{C_{k+2}(M)}(t, s) = P_{C_{k+1}(M)}(t, s) + t^{(k+2-r)}R(t, s)
\]

imply that, for large \( k \), \( \chi(C_k(M)) \) is an arithmetic sequence (if \( \sigma \) is even) or \( \chi(C_k(M)) = \chi(C_{k+2}(M)) = \chi(C_{k+4}(M)) = \ldots \) (if \( \sigma \) is odd).

If \( \chi(M) \leq -2 \), the Euler characteristics \( \{ \chi(C_k(M)) \} \), that is the coefficients in the expansion of \( (1 + t)^{\chi(M)} \), have a polynomial growth (at least quadratic) for \( \chi(M) \leq -3 \) and, for \( \chi(M) = -2 \), \( \chi(C_k(M)) = (-1)^{k+1}(k + 1) \).

In the case of a manifold \( M^{2m} \) with Poincaré polynomial shifted stability, Propositions 1.2 and 2.3 give some restriction for the shift \( \sigma \) and ratio \( R(t, s) \). For instance, we have:

**Proposition 6.9.** For a \( (h - 1) \)-connected closed orientable manifold \( M^{2m} \) satisfying the Poincaré polynomial shifted condition with shift \( \sigma \), we have the inequality \( h \leq \sigma \).
Proof. Choose \( j \geq 0 \) such that there is a non-zero coefficient \( r^i j \) of the ratio polynomial \( R(s, t) \). From Proposition 2.3

\[
(k + 1 - r)\sigma + i \geq \begin{cases} 
  h(k + 1) & \text{if } i = 0 \\
  hk + (2m - h - 1) j & \text{if } i \geq 1,
\end{cases}
\]

and, for large \( k \), this implies \( \sigma \geq h \). \( \square \)

Remark 6.10. In the following examples, \( \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \) and \( \mathbb{C}P^3 \), we have \( h = \sigma = 2 \); the same is true for \( \mathbb{C}P^4 \). For \( \mathbb{C}P^5 \) and \( \mathbb{C}P^6 \) we have \( h = 2, \sigma = 4 \).

The shifted stability property gives a formula for \( \text{cd}(k) \), the cohomological dimension of \( C_k(M) \).

Proposition 6.11. For a manifold \( M \) satisfying the shifted stability condition with range \( r \) and shift \( \sigma \) we have, for any \( k \geq r \),

\[ \text{cd}(k) = \text{cd}(r) + (k - r)\sigma. \]

Proof. This is clear from the definition. \( \square \)

Example 6.12. The cohomological dimension of \( C_k(\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1) \) is given by

\[
\text{cd}(1) = \text{cd}(2) = 4, \quad \text{cd}(3) = 9, \quad \text{cd}(4) = 11, \quad \text{cd}(k) = 2k + 4 \text{ if } k \leq 5.
\]

For large \( k \), the classical stability property and the extended shifted stability property give all the Betti numbers of \( C_k(M) \).

Proposition 6.13. Let \( M^{2m} \) be a \((h - 1)\)-connected closed orientable manifold satisfying the extended shifted stability condition with the range \( r \) and shift \( \sigma \). Then, for any \( k \) satisfying the inequality \( \max\{r, \text{cd}(r)\} \leq hk + h - 2 \), we have the recurrence relation

\[ H^*(C_{k+1}(M)) = H^{\leq \text{cd}(r)}(C_k(M)) \bigoplus H^{\geq \text{cd}(r) - \sigma + 1}(C_k(M))[\sigma]. \]

Proof. If \( \text{cd}(r) \leq hk + h - 2 \), from Corollary 2.4, we have the initial equality

\[ H^{\leq \text{cd}(r)}(C_k(M)) = H^{\leq \text{cd}(r)}(C_k(M)) \]

and, if \( r \leq k \), using the extended shifted stability property, we have the final equality

\[ H^{\geq \text{cd}(r) + 1}(C_{k+1}(M)) = H^{\geq \text{cd}(r) - \sigma + 1}(C_k(M))[\sigma]. \] \( \square \)

7. Shifted stability: examples

The first example is the product \( \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \). In this case the graded spaces \( V^*, W^* \) and the differential \( \partial_\omega \) are

\[
V^* = \langle v_0, v_2, \bar{v}_2, v_4 \rangle, \quad W^* = \langle w_3, w_5, \bar{w}_5, w_7 \rangle
\]

\[
\partial_\omega(w_3, w_5, \bar{w}_5, w_7) = (2v_0v_4 + v_2^2, 2v_2v_4, 2\bar{v}_2v_4, v_4^2).
\]
New cocycles in \(*E_0^{*,*}(k), k \geq 3,\) are generated by
\[
\gamma = v_2\tilde{w}_5 - v_4w_3, \quad \tilde{\gamma} = \tilde{v}_2w_5 - v_4w_3,
\]
\[
\varepsilon = v_4w_5 - v_2w_7, \quad \tilde{\varepsilon} = v_4\tilde{w}_5 - \tilde{v}_2w_7,
\]
\[
\eta = v_4w_5\tilde{w}_3 - \tilde{v}_2w_5w_7 + v_2\tilde{w}_5w_7 \quad (\tilde{\eta} = -\eta).
\]

**Proposition 7.1.** The product of two projective lines, \(\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1,\) satisfies the spectral shifted stability condition with range 6 and shift 2. More precisely, the non-zero pieces \(*E_\infty^{\geq 1,*}(k)\) (for \(k \geq 6\)) are:
\[
0E_\infty^{2,2k-2}(k) = \langle v_2^k, \tilde{v}_2^k \rangle,
\]
\[
1E_\infty^{2,2k-1}(k) = \langle v_2^{k-3}, \tilde{v}_2^{k-3} \rangle, \quad 1E_\infty^{2,2k+1}(k) = \langle v_2^{k-3}, \tilde{v}_2^{k-3} \rangle,
\]
\[
2E_\infty^{2,2k+2}(k) = \langle v_2^{k-5}, \tilde{v}_2^{k-5} \rangle.
\]

**Proof.** The sequence of spectral sequences starts with
\[
*E_0^{*,*}(1) = *E_\infty^{*,0}(1) \cong V^*
\]
and

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\omega = 0 & \omega = 1 & \omega = 0 \\
4 & \text{Iv}_4 & \text{Iv}_4 \\
2 & \text{I}^2 & \text{I}^2
\end{array}
\]

Here and in the following computations we use the notation
\[
\text{I} = \langle v_2, \tilde{v}_2 \rangle, \quad \text{J} = \langle w_5, \tilde{w}_5 \rangle \text{ and also } \text{I}^k = \langle v_2^k, \tilde{v}_2^{k-1}, \ldots, \tilde{v}_2^k \rangle,
\]
\[
\text{J}^2 = \langle w_5, \tilde{w}_5 \rangle, \quad \text{IJ} = \langle v_2w_5, \tilde{v}_2w_5, v_2\tilde{w}_5, \tilde{v}_2\tilde{w}_5 \rangle \text{ and so on.}
\]

The results for the spectral sequences \(*E_\ast^{*,*}(k), k = 3, 4, \ldots, 7,\) the “weight unstable part,” are given in the table (\(\Delta_k = P_{C_k}(t, s) - P_{C_{k-1}}(t, s)\)):
For $k \geq 8$ the sequence \( \{ *E^{\omega,*}_{\omega}(k) \} \) is “weight stable at 0” \( \cong E^0_{\omega,*}(k) = 0 \) and we have the following picture of the first page of the $k$-th term \( *E^{\omega,*}_{\omega}(k) \):
On the column $p = 2$ we have a five components cochain complex $e(q)$, where $q$ takes values in the interval $[k - 2, 2k - 3]$:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\oplus \\
\oplus \\
\oplus \\
\oplus \\
\oplus
\end{array}
\]

The differential $d_0$ is $d_0(w_3, w_7) = (2v_2v_4, v_4^2)$ and

\[
d_0(v_2^a v_4^b v_5^c, v_2^a v_4^b v_5^c) = \begin{cases} 
(0, 0) & \text{if } \alpha = \beta = 0 \\
(2v_2^a v_4^b v_5^c, 2v_2^a v_4^b v_5^c) & \text{if } \alpha + \beta \geq 1.
\end{cases}
\]

On the column $p = 0$ we get $\alpha H^*(C_{k-1})$ and nothing on the columns $p = 3$ and $p = 4$: the differential $d_0$ is an isomorphism in the following case:

\[
\begin{align*}
2^{E_{0,4k-7}}(k) &= v_4^{k-4}Jw_7 \\
3^{E_{0,4k-10}}(k) &= v_4^{k-6}J^2w_7 \\
1^{E_{0,4k-5}}(k) &= v_4^{k-2}w_7
\end{align*}
\]
In the generic case, \( q \in [k + 2, 2k - 6] \), all the five components are non-zero and \( e(q) \) is acyclic; the matrices of the differentials are

\[
a = \begin{pmatrix} \text{id} & * \\ * & \text{id} & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id} & * \\ 0 & * & * \\ 0 & * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} * & \text{id} & 0 \\ * & \text{id} & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id} & * \\ 0 & * & * \\ 0 & * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 & \text{id} & 0 \\ * & 0 & \text{id} & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & \text{id} \\ * & * & 0 & \text{id} \end{pmatrix} \quad d = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & \text{id} \end{pmatrix}.
\]

For the last values of \( q \) the cochain complex \( e(q) \) is shorter and still acyclic:

\[
q = 2k - 5
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-6}w_{3}J_{7}} \quad \xrightarrow{b} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-5}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{c} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{d} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}}
\end{array}
\]

\[
q = 2k - 4
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-6}w_{3}J_{7}} \quad \xrightarrow{b} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-5}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{c} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{d} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-2}}
\end{array}
\]

\[
q = 2k - 3
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}w_{3}J_{7}} \quad \xrightarrow{b} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-5}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{c} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{d} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{k-1}}
\end{array}
\]

For the first values of \( q \) we obtain non-zero cohomology classes.

\[
q = k - 2
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}w_{3}J_{7}} \quad \xrightarrow{b} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{c} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{2k-3}w_{3}J_{2}} \quad \xrightarrow{d} \quad \xrightarrow{I_{4}^{k}}
\end{array}
\]
and this gives $0E_{1}^{2k-2}(k) = \langle v_{2}^{k}, v_{2}^{k} \rangle$.

$q = k - 1$

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\mathbb{I}^{k-4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-4}v_{4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-2}v_{4} & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-3}v_{4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-3}v_{4}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-2}w_{7} & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-2}J & 
\end{array}
\]

Obviously, the first differential is injective and the second is surjective, the Euler characteristic is $(2k - 6) - (3k - 4) + k = -2$ and $\langle v_{2}^{k-3}, v_{2}^{k-3} \rangle$ is a complement for the image of $c$, hence $1E_{1}^{2k-1}(k) = \langle v_{2}^{k-3}, v_{2}^{k-3} \rangle$.

$q = k$

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\mathbb{I}^{k-6}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-5}v_{4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-4}w_{3}w_{7}J & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-5}v_{4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-4}v_{4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-3}v_{4}J & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-4}w_{3}w_{7}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-4}w_{3}w_{7}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-2}w_{7} & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-4}J & 
\end{array}
\]

Definitely, $\langle v_{2}^{k-3}, v_{2}^{k-3} \rangle \subset \ker(d)$ and its intersection with Im($e$) is 0. The subcomplex $f(k) \subset e(k)$ generated by $v_{4}^{2}$ and $w_{7}$ is acyclic ($\alpha v_{4}^{2} \mapsto \alpha w_{7}$ gives a homotopy $\text{id}_{f(k)} \simeq 0$) and the quotient complex $e(k)/f(k)$ is

$\mathbb{I}^{k-6}w_{3}J \rightarrow \mathbb{I}^{k-5}v_{4}w_{3}J \oplus \mathbb{I}^{k-4}w_{3}w_{7} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}^{k-3}v_{4}J$ with dimensions $k - 5$, $3k - 11$ and $2k - 4$ respectively. Therefore $1E_{1}^{2,2k+1}(k)$ has dimension 2 and it is equal to $\langle v_{2}^{k-3}, v_{2}^{k-3} \rangle$.

$q = k + 1$

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\mathbb{I}^{k-7}v_{4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-6}v_{4}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-5}v_{4}J & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-6}w_{3}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-5}v_{4}w_{3}w_{7}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-5}v_{4}w_{3}w_{7}J & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-5}v_{4}w_{3}w_{7}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-4}v_{4}w_{3}w_{7}J & \mathbb{I}^{k-3}v_{4}w_{7} & \\
\mathbb{I}^{k-4}Jw_{7} & 
\end{array}
\]
As in the previous case, \( \langle v_2^{k-5} \eta, v_2^{k-5} \tilde{\eta} \rangle \subset \ker(e) \) and its intersection with \( \text{Im}(b) \) is 0. The same subcomplex \( f(k + 1) \subset e(k + 1) \) is acyclic and in the quotient subcomplex
\[
I^{k-3}v_4w_3I^2 \rightarrow I^{k-5}v_4J^2
\]
the dimensions are \( k - 6 \) and \( k - 4 \). Hence \( E^{2,2k+2}_2(k) = \langle v_2^{k-5} \eta, v_2^{k-5} \tilde{\eta} \rangle \).

In conclusion, the spectral sequences \( \{*E_*^\bullet(k)\}_{k \geq 8} \) degenerate at \( *E_1^\bullet, \) with the described eight cohomology classes in \( *E_2^1, *E_2^\bullet \).

As a consequence of the computation we have the following table of the two-variables Poincaré polynomials (for each \( k \), the first line contains the coefficients corresponding to \( s = 0 \), the second line those with \( s = 1 \) and the third line corresponds to \( s = 2 \)) and the proofs of Corollaries 7.2, 7.3 and Proposition 1.9.

### Table 4

| \( k \) | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |   | 2 |   |   |   |   |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |   |   |   |   |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 |   |   |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 |

**Corollary 7.2.** The space \( \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \) satisfies the Poincaré polynomial shifted stability condition with range 6, shift 2 and recurrence relation
\[
P_{C_{k+1}(\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1)}(t,s) = P_{C_{k}(\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1)}(t,s) + 2t^{2k+2}[1 + s(t + t^2) + s^2t^4] \quad (k \geq 6).
\]

**Corollary 7.3.** The space \( \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \) satisfies the extended shifted stability condition with range 6 and shift 2. For any \( k \geq 6 \) we have:
\[
P_{C_{k+1}(\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1)}^{[2(k-5)]}(t,s) = t^2P_{C_{k}(\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1)}^{[2(k-5)]}(t,s).
\]

**Proof of Proposition 1.9.** Obvious from Corollaries 7.2 and 7.3. \( \Box \)

With a different terminology, that of “stable instability,” M. Maguire proved in [23] the shifted stability property for the complex projective space \( \mathbb{C}P^3 \). Using our method one can obtain M. Maguire’s result as Proposition 7.4 and Corollaries 7.5, 7.6.
Proposition 7.4. The complex projective space $\mathbb{CP}^3$ satisfies the spectral sequence shifted stability condition with range 6 and shift 2. More precisely, the non-zero pieces $E^r_{\infty, k}(k)$ (for $k \geq 6$) are:
\[
\begin{align*}
0 &E^2_{\infty, 2k-2}(k), & 1 &E^2_{\infty, 2k+3}(k), & 1 &E^2_{\infty, 2k+5}(k) & \text{and} & 2 &E^2_{\infty, 2k+10}(k)
\end{align*}
\]
and all these spaces have dimension one.

The next table contains the coefficients of the two-variables Poincaré polynomials of the first configuration spaces $C_k(\mathbb{CP}^3)$ (we use the convention of Table 4):

| $k$ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 26 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1   | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 4   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 5   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 6   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 7   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Corollary 7.5. The space $\mathbb{CP}^3$ satisfies the Poincaré polynomial shifted stability condition with range 5, shift 2 and recurrence relation
\[
P_{C_{k+1}(\mathbb{CP}^3)}(t, s) = P_{C_k(\mathbb{CP}^3)}(t, s) + t^{2k+2}[1 + s(t^5 + t^7) + s^2t^{12}] (k \geq 5).
\]

Corollary 7.6. The spaces $\mathbb{CP}^3$ satisfies the extended shifted stability condition with range 6 and shift 2. For any $k \geq 6$ we have:
\[
P_{[2(k-5)]}^{C_{k+1}(\mathbb{CP}^3)}(t, s) = t^2 P_{[2(k-5)]}^{C_k(\mathbb{CP}^3)}(t, s).
\]

The complete details of the proofs of these and other results for the unordered configuration spaces of $\mathbb{CP}^n$ will be given in [4].

Proof of Proposition 1.10. Obvious from Corollaries 7.5 and 7.6. □

Remark 7.7. In these two examples, $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ and $\mathbb{CP}^3$, the sequence of odd Betti numbers is unimodal for any $k$. This is not true for the sequence of even Betti numbers, but the sequences of Betti numbers $\{\beta_{i,j}\}_{i\geq 1}$ are unimodal too, for each $j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. 

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