

Incomplete Tambara functors

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For a “genuine” equivariant commutative ring spectrum R , $\pi_0(R)$ admits a rich algebraic structure known as a Tambara functor. This algebraic structure mirrors the structure on R arising from the existence of multiplicative norm maps. Motivated by the surprising fact that Bousfield localization can destroy some of the norm maps, in previous work we studied equivariant commutative ring structures parametrized by N_∞ operads. In a precise sense, these interpolate between “naive” and “genuine” equivariant ring structures.

In this paper, we describe the algebraic analogue of N_∞ ring structures. We introduce and study categories of incomplete Tambara functors, described in terms of certain categories of bispans. Incomplete Tambara functors arise as π_0 of N_∞ algebras, and interpolate between Green functors and Tambara functors. We classify all incomplete Tambara functors in terms of a basic structural result about polynomial functors. This classification gives a conceptual justification for our prior description of N_∞ operads and also allows us to easily describe the properties of the category of incomplete Tambara functors.

55P91, 55N91; 18B99, 19A22

1 Introduction

Much of the richness and subtlety of equivariant stable homotopy theory arises from the complexity of the notion of a commutative ring spectrum (ie multiplicative cohomology theory) in this context. Although one can define an equivariant commutative ring spectrum as an equivariant spectrum with a homotopy-coherent multiplication parametrized by an E_∞ operad (regarded as a G -trivial equivariant operad), much more power comes from considering multiplications parametrized by “genuine” equivariant E_∞ operads. Such commutative ring spectra have a coherent collection of multiplicative norm maps, studied extensively first by Greenlees and May [5] and utilized to great effect in the work of Hill, Hopkins, and Ravenel [8] resolving the Kervaire invariant one problem.

One of the most surprising observations emerging from the recent renewed interest in equivariant stable homotopy is the discovery that Bousfield localization does not

necessarily preserve the existence of these multiplicative norms; see Hill and Hopkins [7; 6]. Succinctly, Bousfield localization does not necessarily take genuine equivariant commutative ring spectra to genuine equivariant commutative ring spectra. For formal reasons, the localization of a genuine equivariant commutative ring spectra is equipped with a homotopy-coherent multiplication, but the question of which norm maps survive is considerably more complicated.

In order to understand exactly what kinds of structures are preserved, in previous work we introduced the more general notion of an N_∞ operad, an operad in G -spectra which interpolates between the naive E_∞ operads which parametrize a coherently homotopy commutative multiplication and the genuine G - E_∞ operads whose algebras are genuine equivariant commutative ring spectra; see Blumberg and Hill [3]. Algebras in spectra over N_∞ operads are equivariant commutative ring spectra that admit families of multiplicative norms. One of the most surprising results in our study of N_∞ operads and their algebras was that homotopically, the entire story is essentially discrete. The homotopy type of an N_∞ operad is completely determined by an “indexing system”, a coherent collection of finite H -sets for each subgroup H of G . In addition to their role classifying N_∞ operads, indexing systems also parametrize exactly which norms arise in algebras over an N_∞ operad. For example, the trivial N_∞ operad gives only a coherently commutative multiplication, while a G - E_∞ operad gives compatible norm maps for all pairs of subgroups $H \subset K$.

Definition 1.1 A *symmetric monoidal coefficient system* is a contravariant functor

$$\underline{\mathcal{C}}: \mathcal{O}rb_G^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sym}$$

from the opposite of the orbit category of G to the category of symmetric monoidal categories and strong symmetric monoidal functors.

The prototype of a symmetric monoidal coefficient system is $\underline{\text{Set}}$, the functor which assigns to G/H the category of finite H -sets, viewed as a symmetric monoidal category under disjoint union. The functoriality here is most easily seen by replacing Set^H with the equivalent category of finite G -sets over G/H , and we will implicitly work in this formulation. An indexing system is a sub-coefficient system of this coefficient system which has properties analogous to closure under composition.

Definition 1.2 An *indexing system* is a full symmetric monoidal sub-coefficient system $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ of $\underline{\text{Set}}$ that contains all trivial sets and is closed under

- (1) levelwise finite limits and
- (2) “self-induction”: if $H/K \in \underline{\mathcal{C}}(H)$ and $T \in \underline{\mathcal{C}}(K)$, then $H \times_K T \in \underline{\mathcal{C}}(H)$.

To reduce clutter, we write $\underline{\mathcal{C}}(H)$ for $\underline{\mathcal{C}}(G/H)$.

The set \mathcal{I} of indexing systems forms a poset under inclusion, and one of the basic results in [3] is that there is a fully faithful functor

$$\underline{\mathcal{C}}: \mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{N}_\infty\text{-Operad}) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}.$$

We conjecture there that this functor is in fact an equivalence of categories.

The purpose of this paper is to study the analogous story in algebra, which provides a conceptual explanation of the homotopically discrete behavior of N_∞ operads. Via π_0 , the structure of the equivariant stable category is mirrored in the abelian category of Mackey functors. Mackey functors which have a commutative multiplication, typically referred to as commutative Green functors, mirror the structure of a homotopy-coherent multiplication on an equivariant spectrum. Mackey functors that admit a commutative multiplication and in addition multiplicative norm maps, known as Tambara functors, mirror the structure of a genuine equivariant commutative ring spectrum. Although the theory of these sorts of algebraic equivariant ring objects is well developed, there has not been any study of the algebraic analogue of the algebras over the intermediate N_∞ operads, namely commutative Green functors which have some, but not necessarily all, multiplicative norm maps. This paper introduces these “incomplete Tambara functors” and explores their basic properties.

Tambara [15] originally defined his TNR–functors as product-preserving functors from a category of “bispans”, now called “polynomials”, of finite G –sets into the category of sets. Here, a “bispan” is an isomorphism class of diagrams of the form

$$(1) \quad X \xleftarrow{h} A \xrightarrow{g} B \xrightarrow{f} Y,$$

where isomorphisms are isomorphisms of diagrams which are the identity on X and on Y . The set of all such isomorphisms forms the morphisms from X to Y in the category of bispans, and in this category, disjoint union of finite G –sets forms the product. Category theorists have generalized this approach, describing the category of polynomials in a wide variety of contexts such as locally Cartesian closed categories or categories with pullbacks. Any arrow in the category of polynomials in a category \mathcal{C} can be decomposed as $T_f \circ N_g \circ R_h$, where the definitions of these maps are reviewed below. The choices of letters reflect the underlying structure: R gives the restriction

in a Mackey functor, T the transfer, and N the norm, a generalization of the Evens transfer in group cohomology. Our incomplete Tambara functors arise by restricting the map g in (1) to live in a particular subcategory. The fact that such a restriction is well defined comes from the following theorem, which holds for polynomials in any of the contexts normally studied.

Theorem 1.3 *Let \mathcal{C} be a locally Cartesian closed category or more generally a category with pullbacks, and let \mathcal{D} be a wide, pullback stable subcategory of \mathcal{C} . Then the subgraph of the category of polynomials in \mathcal{C} with all objects and with only morphisms of the form*

$$X \xleftarrow{h} A \xrightarrow{g} B \xrightarrow{f} Y,$$

where $g \in \mathcal{D}$, is a subcategory.

We call this subcategory the “polynomials in \mathcal{C} with exponents in \mathcal{D} ”. This theorem shows that we can find interesting generalizations of Tambara’s construction by considering the wide, pullback stable subcategories of the category of finite G –sets. We have a complete classification of the wide, pullback stable subcategories which are of most interest to us, and this is the major result of [Section 3](#).

Theorem 1.4 *There is an isomorphism between the poset of indexing systems and the poset of wide, pullback stable, finite coproduct complete subcategories of Set^G .*

Loosely speaking, an indexing system describes all of the norm maps which arise in the study of algebras over an N_∞ operad, and this theorem shows that from a categorical point of view, these are all that we should have expected.

Functors out of the category of polynomials in Set^G with exponents in various wide, pullback stable subcategories gives our notion of incomplete Tambara functors.

Definition 1.5 (see [Definition 4.1](#)) *For an indexing system \mathcal{O} , the category of \mathcal{O} –Tambara functors is the category of functors from polynomials with exponents in \mathcal{O} to abelian groups.*

In [Sections 4](#) and [5](#), we describe the basic constructions and explore some of the properties of the category of incomplete Tambara functors. In particular, we describe the result of localization in the category of incomplete Tambara functors, building on work of Nakaoka [\[13\]](#).

Next, in [Section 6](#) we study “change” functors and in particular focus on the analogue of the norm-restriction adjunction in this context.

Finally, we explain the connection between \mathcal{O} -ring spectra and \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors, for \mathcal{O} an N_∞ operad. We have the following theorem, proved in [Section 4](#).

Theorem 4.14 *Let \mathcal{O} be an N_∞ operad and R an \mathcal{O} -algebra in orthogonal G -spectra. Then $\pi_0(R)$ is an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor.*

In fact, the functor π_0 translates the G -symmetric monoidal structure on the equivariant stable category associated to an N_∞ operad \mathcal{O} (as in Blumberg and Hill [2]) to the G -symmetric monoidal structure on Mackey functors specified by \mathcal{O} . However, to be precise about this, we need to study the homological algebra of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors. More generally, because they are central to the behavior of localization on commutative rings in equivariant stable homotopy theory, we expect that the theory of the homological algebra of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors will be an important aspect of developing equivariant derived algebraic geometry. We intend to carry out this work in a subsequent paper.

Remark 1.6 We work in this paper in an additively complete setting, meaning that all of our flavors of Tambara functors will have an underlying Mackey functor. This is motivated by our goals in equivariant spectra, where our objects of study are multiplicative structures put on genuine G -spectra. Allowing additive incompleteness as well adds very interesting consequences, and we will return to this in a future paper.

1.1 Notation

We will use the symbol \mathcal{O} abusively to refer either to an N_∞ operad or to an indexing system; when \mathcal{O} refers to an N_∞ operad, we will use the same symbol to describe the associated indexing system. If \mathcal{O} is an indexing system, then we say that an H -set T is “admissible for \mathcal{O} ” if $T \in \mathcal{O}(H)$.

If S is a G -set and $s \in S$, let $G_s = \text{Stab}(s)$ denote the stabilizer subgroup.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank John Greenlees, Tyler Lawson, Mike Mandell, Peter May, and Charles Rezk for helpful conversations. We also thank the referee for their careful reading and helpful suggestions.

This project was made possible by the hospitality of the Hausdorff Research Institute for Mathematics at the University of Bonn.

AJ Blumberg was supported in part by NSF grant DMS-1151577. MA Hill was supported in part by NSF Grant DMS-1509652 and the Sloan Foundation.

2 Polynomials with restricted exponents

A polynomial (or bispan) in a category \mathcal{C} is an isomorphism class of composites $X \leftarrow S \rightarrow T \rightarrow Y$. The collection of polynomials forms a category with composition given by pullback. Tambara functors can be described as certain functors out of this category. Given a subcategory $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{C}$, a natural question when considering incomplete Tambara functors is to consider polynomials in \mathcal{C} with the “middle” map $S \rightarrow T$ required to be in \mathcal{D} . In this section, we discuss the basic theory of polynomials with restricted exponents; we also establish some technical results about polynomials with restricted exponents that we need in the remainder of the paper. The main result of this section (Theorem 2.10) provides natural criteria on \mathcal{D} that describe when the resulting collection of polynomials itself forms a category.

2.1 Review of polynomials

Much of the background material here is taken from work of Gambino and Kock, although everything works in Weber’s context as well [4; 16]. Following their conventions, we work in a locally Cartesian closed category \mathcal{C} . In particular, this means that for any morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$, the pullback functor $f^*: \mathcal{C}/Y \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/X$ has both adjoints:

$$\Sigma_f \dashv f^* \dashv \Pi_f.$$

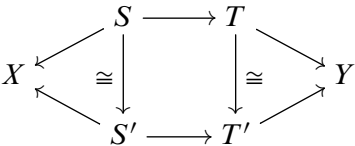
The left adjoint is called the “dependent sum” and the right the “dependent product”. In the category of finite G –sets, the dependent sum is simply “disjoint union of the fibers over y ”, while the dependent product is the “product of the fibers over y ”.

In any locally Cartesian closed category \mathcal{C} , we can define the category of polynomials.

Definition 2.1 If \mathcal{C} is a locally Cartesian closed category, let $\mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}$ be the category with objects the objects of \mathcal{C} and with morphisms isomorphism classes of “bispan”

$$X \leftarrow S \rightarrow T \rightarrow Y.$$

Here isomorphisms of bispan are specified by isomorphisms $S \rightarrow S'$ and $T \rightarrow T'$ such that following diagram commutes:



Remark 2.2 In fact, we have a bicategory of polynomials in \mathcal{C} , where the diagram expressing an isomorphism defines a 2-cell provided the central square is a pullback. For the remainder of this subsection, the statements remain true if we work in the bicategorical setting.

Composition of bispans is most easily expressed by choosing a convenient set of generating morphisms.

Definition 2.3 If $f: S \rightarrow T$ is a map in \mathcal{C} , then let

- (1) $R_f = [T \xleftarrow{f} S \xrightarrow{1} S \xrightarrow{1} T] \in \mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}(T, S)$,
- (2) $N_f = [S \xleftarrow{1} S \xrightarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{1} T] \in \mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}(S, T)$,
- (3) $T_f = [S \xleftarrow{1} S \xrightarrow{1} S \xrightarrow{f} T] \in \mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}(S, T)$.

We will refer to maps of this form as *basic* polynomials.

These maps generate the category $\mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}$. First, we have an identification

$$(2) \quad [X \xleftarrow{f} S \xrightarrow{g} T \xrightarrow{h} Y] = T_h \circ N_g \circ R_f.$$

We will say that the order of maps T, N, R given by (2) is the “canonical ordering”, and we need only show that any other composite of basic maps can be brought into this form. We do this by establishing commutation relations. The argument goes back to Tambara in the context of finite G -sets [15]. In the locally Cartesian closed category context, these were shown by Gambino and Kock and in the context of categories with pullbacks, by Weber. We summarize the commutation relations in a series of propositions.

Proposition 2.4 [15; 4; 16] *We have*

$$N_g \circ N_{g'} = N_{g \circ g'}, \quad T_h \circ T_{h'} = N_{h \circ h'}, \quad \text{and} \quad R_f \circ R_{f'} = R_{f' \circ f}.$$

Proposition 2.5 [15; 4; 16] *If*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array}$$

is a pullback diagram, then we have

$$R_f \circ N_g = N_{g'} \circ R_{f'}, \quad \text{and} \quad R_f \circ T_g = T_{g'} \circ R_{f'}.$$

The most confusing relations involve swapping norms and transfers, as this uses the much less familiar construction of an exponential diagram. Recall that an exponential diagram is a diagram isomorphic to one of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xleftarrow{h} & A & \xleftarrow{f'} & X \times_Y \prod_g A \\ g \downarrow & & & & \downarrow g' \\ Y & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & & \prod_g A \end{array}$$

h'

where $\prod_g A \xrightarrow{h'} Y$ is the dependent product of $A \xrightarrow{h} X$ along g , where g' is the canonical quotient map, and where $f': X \times_Y \prod_g A$ is a kind of evaluation map arising as the counit of the adjunction. Weber shows that alternatively, we can describe exponential diagrams as the terminal objects in the category of diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xleftarrow{h} & A & \xleftarrow{f'} & X \times_Y Q \\ g \downarrow & & & & \downarrow g' \\ Y & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & & Q \end{array}$$

h'

where the outermost rectangle is a pullback diagram [16, Proposition 2.2.3].

Proposition 2.6 [15; 4; 16] *If*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xleftarrow{h} & A & \xleftarrow{f'} & X \times_Y \prod_g A \\ g \downarrow & & & & \downarrow g' \\ Y & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & & \prod_g A \end{array}$$

h'

is an exponential diagram, then we have

$$N_g \circ T_h = T_{h'} \circ N_{g'} \circ R_{f'}.$$

For our purposes, a key fact is that the outer rectangle of an exponential diagram is actually a pullback diagram.

2.2 Polynomials with restricted exponents

We can now describe several natural subcategories of the category of polynomials. Recall that a subcategory of \mathcal{C} is *wide* if it contains all of the objects, and *essentially wide* if every object of \mathcal{C} is isomorphic to an object in the subcategory.

Definition 2.7 If $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{C}$ is a wide subcategory, then let $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ be the wide subgraph of $\mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}$ with morphisms the isomorphism classes of bispans

$$X \leftarrow S \xrightarrow{f} T \rightarrow Y,$$

with $f \in \mathcal{D}$. We call this the *polynomials in \mathcal{C} with exponents in \mathcal{D}* .

When $\mathcal{C} = \text{Set}^G$, we will write $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G$ instead of the more awkward $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{Set}^G}$.

The somewhat surprising result is that $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a subcategory of $\mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}$ under the hypothesis of pullback stability. We begin by recalling the notion of a pullback stable subcategory.

Definition 2.8 If \mathcal{C} is a category that admits pullbacks, then we say that a subcategory $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{C}$ is *pullback stable* if whenever

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

is a pullback diagram and $g \in \mathcal{D}$, the map f is also in \mathcal{D} .

We have two elementary results which we use quite often.

Proposition 2.9 *Let \mathcal{D} be a pullback stable subcategory of a category \mathcal{C} that admits pullbacks. Then:*

- (1) *If $A \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{D})$ and $f: B \rightarrow A$ is an isomorphism in \mathcal{C} , then f is in \mathcal{D} .*
- (2) *If \mathcal{D} contains a terminal object $*$ of \mathcal{C} , then \mathcal{D} is a wide subcategory.*

Proof For the first part, observe that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{f} & A \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \\ A & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & A \end{array}$$

is a pullback diagram. For the second, observe that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \longrightarrow & * \\ \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \\ B & \longrightarrow & * \end{array}$$

is a pullback diagram. □

With this, we can prove a surprising result that $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is actually a subcategory when \mathcal{D} is pullback stable and wide.

Theorem 2.10 *If \mathcal{D} is a wide, pullback stable subcategory, then the subgraph $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a subcategory of $\mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{C}}$.*

Proof We show this using the generating morphisms R_f , N_g , and T_h . Since by assumption \mathcal{D} is wide, for any f and h , the morphisms R_f and T_h are also in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, while N_g is if and only if $g \in \mathcal{D}$. Therefore, it suffices to show that the composite of any such morphisms is again of the form

$$T_h \circ N_g \circ R_f,$$

where $g \in \mathcal{D}$.

Since the maps f and h that specify R_f and T_h are arbitrary morphisms in \mathcal{C} , any composite involving only basic maps of this form will again be an element in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Thus, we need to show that composites with N_g for $g \in \mathcal{D}$ are again in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Since \mathcal{D} is a subcategory, we have $N_g \circ N_{g'}$ is again in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ provided $g, g' \in \mathcal{D}$.

Proposition 2.6 shows that $N_g \circ T_h$ can be written as $T_{f'} \circ N_{g'} \circ R_{h'}$, where g' is the pullback of g in the relevant exponential diagram. This shows that $N_g \circ T_h$ is again in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

Finally, **Proposition 2.5** shows that $R_f \circ N_g = N_{g'} \circ R_{f'}$, where g' is the pullback of g along f . This shows that $R_f \circ N_g$ is again in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and thus it is a subcategory. \square

Corollary 2.11 *If $\mathcal{D}_1 \subset \mathcal{D}_2 \subset \mathcal{C}$ are wide, pullback stable subcategories, then we have an inclusion of subcategories*

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}_1}^{\mathcal{C}} \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}_2}^{\mathcal{C}}.$$

Proposition 2.12 *If \mathcal{D} is a wide, pullback stable, symmetric monoidal subcategory of Set^G , then $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G$ has finite products and the products are created in \mathcal{P}^G .*

Proof The product in \mathcal{P}^G is induced by the disjoint union of G -sets: if S and T are G -sets and $i_S: S \rightarrow S \amalg T$ and $i_T: T \rightarrow S \amalg T$ are the inclusions, then

$$S \xleftarrow{R_{i_S}} S \amalg T \xrightarrow{R_{i_T}} T$$

is a product diagram in \mathcal{P}^G . We must show that if $F = T_h \circ N_g \circ R_f$ is any morphism in \mathcal{P}^G then $R_{i_S} \circ F$ and $R_{i_T} \circ F$ are in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G$ if and only if F is in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G$.

By assumption, F is a polynomial of the form

$$A \xleftarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{h} S \amalg T.$$

Since we are considering equivariant maps and since we are mapping into a disjoint union, C decomposes as $C_0 \amalg C_1$, where $h(C_0) \subset S$ and $h(C_1) \subset T$. Our map h is then the disjoint union of maps $h_i = h|_{C_i}$. Similarly, B and g decompose as $B = B_0 \amalg B_1$, where $g(B_i) \subset C_i$ and if $g_i = g|_{B_i}$, then $g = g_0 \amalg g_1$.

We now can directly compute $R_{i_S} \circ F$:

$$R_{i_S} \circ T_h \circ N_g \circ R_f = T_{h_0} \circ R_{i_{C_0}} \circ N_g \circ R_f = T_{h_0} \circ N_{g_0} \circ R_{i_{B_0}} \circ R_f.$$

Thus $R_{i_S} \circ F$ is in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G$ if and only if $g_0 \in \mathcal{D}$ and similarly for $R_{i_T} \circ F$. Since \mathcal{D} is a pullback stable symmetric monoidal subcategory, $g = g_0 \amalg g_1$ is in \mathcal{D} if and only if $g_0, g_1 \in \mathcal{D}$. □

Remark 2.13 Proposition 2.12 holds much more generally: if \mathcal{C} is a disjunctive category in the sense of Barwick [1], ie one in which any map to the coproduct splits as a coproduct of maps to the summands, then the same argument given goes through.

2.3 Adjunctions between categories of polynomials

We can determine sufficient conditions for when adjunctions in the ambient categories give rise to adjunctions in the polynomials with exponents in a suitable subcategory. Our motivation is generalizing the classical result that an adjoint pair

$$\uparrow_H^G = G \times_H (-): \mathbf{Set}^H \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Set}^G : i_H^*$$

induces by precomposition an adjoint pair on the categories of Mackey functors:

$$i_H^* = (\uparrow_H^G)^*: \mathbf{Mackey}_G \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Mackey}_H : \mathbf{CoInd}_H^G = (i_H^*)^*.$$

Strickland shows that this holds in the categories of Tambara functors, a result we will generalize in Theorem 6.4 below. For now, we continue to work in the more abstract context.

Definition 2.14 We say that a subcategory $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{C}$ is *essentially a sieve* if for all $f': a' \rightarrow b$ in \mathcal{C} with b in \mathcal{D} , there is an isomorphism $a' \xrightarrow{\cong} a$ and a map $f: a \rightarrow b$ in \mathcal{D} making a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a' & \xrightarrow{f'} & b \\ \cong \downarrow & \nearrow f & \\ a & & \end{array}$$

Remark 2.15 This is the strong form of the “not evil” version of a sieve. Instead of asking that the maps form a kind of ideal under composition, we ask instead that it be closed under precomposition with an isomorphic map. In particular, \mathcal{D} is not a wide subcategory of the slice category in \mathcal{C} over its objects, but it is essentially wide. Just as a sieve is a kind of union of the slice categories over its objects, this is essentially so.

The prototypical example comes from the category of finite G -sets.

Proposition 2.16 *The image of the induction functor \uparrow_H^G is essentially a sieve in Set^G .*

Proof We must show that if $f': T' \rightarrow \uparrow_H^G S$ is any G -map, then there is an H -set T , an H -map $f: T \rightarrow S$, and an isomorphism $T' \rightarrow \uparrow_H^G T$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \uparrow_H^G S \\ \cong \downarrow & \nearrow \uparrow f & \\ \uparrow_H^G T & & \end{array}$$

commutes. Let T be the pullback in H -sets

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ i_H^* T' & \xrightarrow{f'} & i_H^* \uparrow_H^G S \end{array}$$

where the map from S is the unit of the adjunction. Let f be the map $T \rightarrow S$ given by the pullback, and then by construction, the desired diagram commutes. By checking on orbits, we see that the natural map $\uparrow_H^G T \rightarrow T'$ is also an equivariant isomorphism. \square

With this definition, we can describe sufficient conditions for a pair of adjoint functors on \mathcal{C} to descend to a pair of adjoint functors on $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

Theorem 2.17 *Let $F: \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}': G$ be an adjoint pair with the following properties:*

- (1) *The image of F is essentially a sieve.*
- (2) *F and G both restrict to functors $F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ and $G: \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.*
- (3) *F detects maps in \mathcal{D} : for any $f \in \mathcal{C}$, its image $F(f)$ is in \mathcal{D}' if and only if f is in \mathcal{D} .*

Then F and G induce an adjoint pair:

$$G: \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}'}^{\mathcal{C}'} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}} : F.$$

Proof We first describe the natural transformations on Hom objects. If

$$G(X) \xleftarrow{f} A \xrightarrow{g} B \xrightarrow{h} Y$$

is in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, then we take this to

$$X \xleftarrow{f_*} F(A) \xrightarrow{F(g)} F(B) \xrightarrow{F(h)} F(Y).$$

Since F descends to a functor $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$, this is a morphism of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}'}^{\mathcal{C}'}$.

For the other direction, since the image of F is essentially a sieve, any morphism of the form

$$X \xleftarrow{f'} A' \xrightarrow{g'} B' \xrightarrow{h'} F(Y)$$

can be rewritten as

$$X \xleftarrow{f} F(A) \xrightarrow{F(g)} F(B) \xrightarrow{F(h)} F(Y).$$

We take this arrow to

$$G(X) \xleftarrow{f_*} A \xrightarrow{g} B \xrightarrow{h} Y.$$

Since $g \in \mathcal{D}$ if and only if $F(g) \in \mathcal{D}'$, this is a morphism in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

These constructions are natural and clearly inverses to each other. \square

Remark 2.18 We note that we only require that F and G descend to functors between \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{D}' , not that they give an adjoint pair. In particular, we will see below (Proposition 6.2) that these conditions are satisfied by restriction and induction for certain subcategories of finite G -sets, even when these functors are not adjoint.

3 Pullback stable subcategories of Set^G

Our incomplete Tambara functors are controlled by suitable subcategories of the category Set^G of finite G -sets. In this section, we develop the basic properties of pullback stable subcategories of Set^G that we will need for our subsequent work. In particular, we show that there is an equivalence of posets between the poset of pullback stable subcategories of Set^G and the poset of indexing systems; this classification result gives a “span-theoretic” explanation for the importance of indexing systems in our work on N_{∞} operads.

3.1 Basic properties of pullback stable subcategories

We now restrict attention to pullback stable subcategories of Set^G . This ambient category is very well behaved, and we will see that simple assumptions give surprisingly

strong results. Many of the results in this subsection work more generally; for clarity we restrict ourselves to this basic case, and leave the (easy) generalizations to the interested reader. Additionally, motivated by our study below of incomplete Tambara functors, we restrict attention to those pullback stable subcategories of \mathcal{D} which are symmetric monoidal subcategories. (Here recall that the symmetric monoidal structure on Set^G is given by the coproduct, disjoint union.) In particular, we are assuming that given maps $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $g: X' \rightarrow Y'$ in \mathcal{D} , then \mathcal{D} contains the map $X \amalg X' \rightarrow Y \amalg Y'$. Restricting to this setting has a very surprising consequence.

Proposition 3.1 *If \mathcal{D} is a pullback stable, symmetric monoidal subcategory of Set^G that contains $\emptyset \rightarrow *$, then \mathcal{D} contains all monomorphisms.*

Proof Since \mathcal{D} contains the terminal object and is pullback stable, by [Proposition 2.9](#) we conclude that it is wide. Next, any monomorphism $S \rightarrow T$ can be written as

$$\emptyset \amalg S \rightarrow (T - S) \amalg S \cong T.$$

Since \mathcal{D} is pullback stable, for any finite G -set S , pulling back the map $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ along the terminal map $T - S \rightarrow *$ implies that the initial map $\emptyset \rightarrow T - S$ is in \mathcal{D} . Since \mathcal{D} is symmetric monoidal, we can now conclude that any monomorphism is in \mathcal{D} . \square

The pullback stable subcategories \mathcal{D} of finite G -sets we consider will have an additional property: they have all finite coproducts and the coproducts are created in Set^G . We will refer to this property by saying that \mathcal{D} is a *finite coproduct complete subcategory* of Set^G . Note that any a coproduct complete subcategory of Set^G is in fact a symmetric monoidal subcategory, since the coproduct in Set^G is the symmetric monoidal product. From the point of view of the resulting Tambara functors, we will see that this is a very natural condition due to the following simple lemma.

Lemma 3.2 *Let \mathcal{D} be a pullback stable subcategory of Set^G . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *The category \mathcal{D} is a wide and finite coproduct complete subcategory of Set^G .*
- (2) *The category \mathcal{D} is a symmetric monoidal subcategory that contains the maps $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ and $* \amalg * \rightarrow *$.*

Proof If \mathcal{D} is wide and finite coproduct complete as a subcategory of Set^G , then in particular, $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ and $* \amalg * \rightarrow *$ are in \mathcal{D} .

For the converse, since $* \in \mathcal{D}$, by [Proposition 2.9](#), \mathcal{D} is a wide subcategory. Then [Proposition 3.1](#) implies that all monomorphisms are in \mathcal{D} . In particular, empty

coproducts are in \mathcal{D} . Next, for any finite G -set T , the coproduct $T \amalg T$ in Set^G is the coproduct in \mathcal{D} . To see this, consider the following pullback diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T \amalg T & \longrightarrow & T \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * \amalg * & \longrightarrow & * \end{array}$$

Pullback stability implies that the fold map $T \amalg T \rightarrow T$ is in \mathcal{D} . Since the canonical inclusions $i_1, i_2: T \rightarrow T \amalg T$ are injections, they are in \mathcal{D} . Moreover, it is clear that this holds for arbitrary finite coproducts of T . Finally, for an arbitrary finite coproduct, we can write the required universal map out as a composite of iterated fold maps and the symmetric monoidal product of maps. That is, given $T \amalg S$, the universal map to Z given $T \rightarrow Z$ and $S \rightarrow Z$ can be expressed as the composite $S \amalg T \rightarrow Z \amalg Z \rightarrow Z$. □

Definition 3.3 An *indexing* subcategory of Set^G is a wide, pullback stable, finite coproduct complete subcategory.

Pullback stability itself implies a partial converse to [Lemma 3.2](#).

Proposition 3.4 Let \mathcal{D} be a pullback stable subcategory of Set^G and assume that $\coprod_i T_i$ is the coproduct in \mathcal{D} . If $f: S \rightarrow \coprod_i T_i$ is in \mathcal{D} , then so are $f|_{S_i}$, where $S_i = f^{-1}(T_i)$.

Proof The restrictions to these summands are just the pullbacks along the inclusions of T_i into the coproduct. □

In particular, the conditions of being a wide, pullback stable, and finite coproduct complete subcategory of Set^G are extremely stringent: we can completely recover any subcategory of Set^G of this form out of a subcategory of the orbit category of G .

Definition 3.5 Let \mathcal{D} be a subcategory of Set^G . We define $\mathsf{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$ to be the full subcategory of \mathcal{D} obtained by restricting the objects to the orbits G/H (for $H \subset G$) that are contained in \mathcal{D} .

Remark 3.6 When $\mathcal{D} = \mathsf{Set}^G$, this is the ordinary orbit category, so we can rewrite $\mathsf{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$ as $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathsf{Orb}$.

Proposition 3.7 If \mathcal{D} is an indexing subcategory of Set^G , then \mathcal{D} is the finite coproduct completion of $\mathsf{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$ in Set^G : it is the smallest subcategory of Set^G containing $\mathsf{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$ that has all finite coproducts.

Proof Let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be a map in \mathcal{D} . Decomposing T into orbits, we write $T = \coprod G/H_i$, and let $S_i = f^{-1}(G/H_i)$. Finally, let $f_i = f|_{S_i}$.

Since \mathcal{D} is closed under pullbacks, [Proposition 3.4](#) implies that if $f \in \mathcal{D}$, then so are each of the f_i . If \mathcal{D} is a symmetric monoidal subcategory, then we also have the converse, since if each $f_i \in \mathcal{D}$, then so is their coproduct f . It therefore suffices to consider $T = G/H$ is an orbit.

Decomposing S into orbits, we can write $S = \coprod G/H_j$. Now let $f_j = f|_{G/H_j}$. If each f_j is in \mathcal{D} , then since \mathcal{D} is coproduct complete, we have that $f = \coprod f_j$ is in \mathcal{D} . Since \mathcal{D} is an indexing subcategory, [Proposition 3.1](#) shows that for all j , the inclusion $G/H_j \hookrightarrow S$ is in \mathcal{D} . If f is in \mathcal{D} , then the composite of this inclusion with f , namely f_j , is also in \mathcal{D} .

Putting these pieces together, we see that any map in \mathcal{D} is a sum of maps in \mathcal{D} between orbits and conversely any sum of maps between orbits in \mathcal{D} is again in \mathcal{D} . In particular, f is in \mathcal{D} if and only if it is in the finite coproduct completion of $\text{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$. \square

Remark 3.8 This should be viewed as an analogue of the classical result that Set^G is the finite coproduct completion of the full orbit category Orb .

[Proposition 3.7](#) provides a conceptual understanding of what our incomplete Tambara functors look like; for this restricted class of pullback stable subcategories, everything is determined by which maps are in $\text{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$.

3.2 Subcategories of Set^G from indexing systems

In this subsection, we explain how an indexing system determines a wide, pullback stable, and finite coproduct complete subcategory of Set^G . Recall (see [Definition 1.2](#)) that an *indexing system* is a full symmetric monoidal sub-coefficient system $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ of $\underline{\text{Set}}$ that contains all trivial sets and is closed under finite limits and self-induction, in the sense that if $H/K \in \underline{\mathcal{C}}(H)$ and $T \in \underline{\mathcal{C}}(K)$, then $H \times_K T \in \underline{\mathcal{C}}(H)$. (Recall also that we refer to the sets specified by \mathcal{O} as the admissible sets of \mathcal{O} .)

Definition 3.9 For an indexing system \mathcal{O} , let $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ denote the wide subgraph of Set^G where $f: S \rightarrow T$ is in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ if and only if for all $s \in S$,

$$G_{f(s)}/G_s \in \mathcal{O}(G_{f(s)}).$$

The orbit-stabilizer theorem immediately gives an equivalent formulation of the condition for maps to be in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$.

Proposition 3.10 *A map $f: S \rightarrow T$ is in $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ if and only if for all $s \in S$, we have*

$$G_{f(s)} \cdot s \in \mathcal{O}(G_{f(s)}).$$

The fact that \mathcal{O} is an indexing system implies that $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ is in fact a category.

Theorem 3.11 *The graph $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ forms a category.*

Proof Since trivial sets are admissible for any subgroup of G , the graph $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ contains the identity map for each object. Therefore, it suffices to show that given two morphisms $f_1: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ and $f_2: S_2 \rightarrow S_3$ in $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$, the composite $f_2 \circ f_1$ is also in $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$.

Let $s \in S_1$ be any element. By assumption,

$$G_{f_1(s)}/G_s \in \mathcal{O}(G_{f_1(s)}) \quad \text{and} \quad G_{f_2 \circ f_1(s)}/G_{f_1(s)} \in \mathcal{O}(G_{f_2 \circ f_1(s)}).$$

Since admissible sets are closed under self-induction, we conclude that

$$G_{f_2 \circ f_1(s)}/G_s \cong G_{f_2 \circ f_1(s)} \times_{G_{f_1(s)}} G_{f_1(s)}/G_s \in \mathcal{O}(G_{f_2 \circ f_1(s)}),$$

and therefore the composite is also in the category. \square

Since the condition of being a map in $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ is determined orbit-by-orbit and by assumption $\emptyset \in \mathcal{O}(H)$ for all H , the following is immediate.

Proposition 3.12 *For any indexing system \mathcal{O} , the category $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ is a finite coproduct complete subcategory of Set^G .*

Finally, we show that $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ is pullback stable. For this, we need to check that the maps in $\text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G$ are closed under induction, in the following sense.

Proposition 3.13 *A map $f: S \rightarrow T$ is in $\text{Set}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}^H$ if and only if*

$$G \times_H f: G \times_H S \rightarrow G \times_H T \in \text{Set}_\mathcal{O}^G.$$

Proof We observe that the stabilizer of the points in $G \times_H S$ can be determined by those of S :

$$G_{[(g,s)]} = gG_s g^{-1}.$$

If we let $F = G \times_H f$, then we have an identification

$$G_{F(g,s)}/G_{(g,s)} = gG_{f(s)}g^{-1}/gG_s g^{-1} = g^*G_{f(s)}/G_s,$$

where $g^*: \text{Set}^{G_s} \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Set}^{gG_s g^{-1}}$ is the multiplication by g map. In general, U is an admissible G_s -set if and only if g^*U is an admissible $gG_s g^{-1}$ -set, from which the result follows. \square

Theorem 3.14 For any indexing system \mathcal{O} , the subcategory $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ is pullback stable.

Proof Consider a pullback diagram in Set^G

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{h} & S \\ k \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ V & \xrightarrow{g} & T \end{array}$$

where the map $f: S \rightarrow T$ is in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ and where g is arbitrary. We will show that k is a map in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$. First, we reduce to the case that $T = G/G$ is the terminal object.

Consider an element $u \in U$. By assumption, we have that

$$H := G_{f \circ h(u)} = G_{g \circ k(u)},$$

and by naturality, H contains G_u , $G_{h(u)}$, and $G_{k(u)}$. [Proposition 3.10](#) shows that it suffices to work H -equivariantly, and we need only look at the points which map to $t = g(k(u)) = f(h(u)) \in T$. Hence we can replace our original diagram with an H -equivariant one:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H \cdot k(u) \times H \cdot h(u) & \xrightarrow{h} & H \cdot h(u) \\ k \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ H \cdot k(u) & \xrightarrow{g} & \{t\} \end{array}$$

The problem is therefore reduced to showing that if G/H is an admissible G -set and if G/K is arbitrary, then $G/K \times G/H \rightarrow G/K$ is in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$. However, the projection map is isomorphic to the map

$$G \times_K (i_K^* G/H \rightarrow K/K).$$

Since G/H is an admissible G -set, $i_K^* G/H$ is an admissible K -set for any subgroup K , and therefore by [Proposition 3.13](#), this map is in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$. \square

Remark 3.15 Roughly speaking, the preceding results imply that $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ is essentially the finite coproduct completion of the subcategory determined by objects isomorphic to the union of the essential images of the induction functors $\text{Set}^H \rightarrow \text{Set}^G$ restricted to $\mathcal{O}(H)$.

We close this subsection with an extremely important observation which we will need in our study of the change of groups. Since the action map is the pullback of $G/H \rightarrow *$ along $T \rightarrow *$, the following is immediate.

Corollary 3.16 *If G/H is admissible for \mathcal{O} , then for any T , the action map*

$$\epsilon_T: G \times_H i_H^* T \rightarrow T$$

is in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$.

3.3 An intrinsic formulation of indexing systems

The main result of this subsection is that all wide, pullback stable, finite coproduct complete subcategories of Set^G are of the form $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ for some \mathcal{O} . This characterization provides an intrinsic description of the data of an indexing system. We begin with a trivial observation.

Lemma 3.17 *If $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{O}'$, then we have an inclusion*

$$\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G \subset \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}'}^G.$$

As a consequence of [Lemma 3.17](#), $\text{Set}_{(-)}^G$ is a functor from the poset of indexing systems to the poset of wide, pullback stable, finite coproduct complete subcategories of Set^G .

Theorem 3.18 *The functor*

$$\text{Set}_{(-)}^G: \mathcal{O} \mapsto \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$$

gives an isomorphism between the poset of indexing systems and the poset of indexing subcategories of Set^G .

We prove this by explicitly constructing an inverse to this functor in a series of lemmas that constitute the remainder of the section. In the following discussion, let \mathcal{D} be a wide, pullback stable, finite coproduct complete subcategory of Set^G .

Lemma 3.19 *If \mathcal{D} is as above, then there is a coefficient system of categories $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}$ specified at G/H by the assignment*

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}(G/H) = \mathcal{D}_{/G/H},$$

where $\mathcal{D}_{/G/H}$ denotes the overcategory of G/H in \mathcal{D} .

Proof First, the pullback stability of \mathcal{D} implies that for any map of finite G -sets $f: S \rightarrow T$, pullback along f induces a functor

$$\mathcal{D}_{/T} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{/S}.$$

Since the restriction maps in $\underline{\text{Set}}$ come from pulling back along maps of orbits, the result follows. \square

Next, we show that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is a symmetric monoidal coefficient system. First, observe that since the forgetful functor $\mathcal{D}_{/T} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ creates all colimits, the fact that \mathcal{D} is finite coproduct complete in Set^G implies that the analogous result for $\mathcal{D}_{/T}$ holds.

Lemma 3.20 *The slice categories $\mathcal{D}_{/T}$ are all finite coproduct complete as subcategories of $\text{Set}_{/T}^G$.*

Since the coproduct is the symmetric monoidal product, this has the following immediate consequences.

Corollary 3.21 *For any T , the slice category $\mathcal{D}_{/T}$ is a symmetric monoidal subcategory of $\text{Set}_{/T}^G$.*

Corollary 3.22 *For \mathcal{D} as above, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is a symmetric monoidal coefficient system of $\underline{\text{Set}}$.*

Another consequence of the slice categories $\mathcal{D}_{/T}$ being finite coproduct complete is that when T is an orbit, $\mathcal{D}_{/T}$ is a full subcategory. This is the only place in this subsection where we use specific properties of the category Set^G .

Proposition 3.23 *The slice category $\mathcal{D}_{/G/H}$ is a full subcategory of Set^H .*

Proof Let $T \rightarrow G/H$ and $S \rightarrow G/H$ be two elements in the overcategory $\mathcal{D}_{/G/H}$. These are isomorphic in the overcategory to maps of the form $G \times_H T' \rightarrow G/H$ and $G \times_H S' \rightarrow G/H$, where T' and S' are the respective corresponding H -sets. A map of finite G -sets $T \rightarrow S$ over G/H is the same data (by the equivalence of categories) as an H -map $T' \rightarrow S'$. Choosing orbit decompositions of T' and S' shows that any $f: T' \rightarrow S'$ is isomorphic to one of the form

$$\coprod_i \coprod_j f_{i,j}: \coprod_i \coprod_j T'_{i,j} \rightarrow \coprod_i S'_i,$$

where $T'_{i,j}$ and S'_i are H -orbits for all i and j . It therefore suffices to show that whenever $G/K \rightarrow G/H$ and $G/J \rightarrow G/H$ are in \mathcal{D} , then every map of orbits

$$H/K \rightarrow H/J$$

induces up to a map in \mathcal{D} . Since any such map is H -isomorphic to a canonical quotient $H/K \rightarrow H/J$ where $K \subset J$, without loss of generality, we may assume our map of orbits is of this form.

Here is where the properties of finite G -sets appear. Consider the pullback

$$G/K \times_{G/H} G/J \rightarrow G/J$$

of the map $G/K \rightarrow G/H$ along the map $G/J \rightarrow G/H$. By assumption, this map is in \mathcal{D} . However, $G/K \times_{G/H} G/J \rightarrow G/J$ is isomorphic to the obvious map

$$G \times_J (i_J^* H/K) \rightarrow G/J.$$

(The appearance of H here is made more transparent by considering instead the equivalent H -equivariant isomorphism and inducing back up. This also shows that this isomorphism takes place in the overcategory of G/H .) Since J/K is a summand of $i_J^* H/K$, we have that G/K is a summand of $G \times_J i_J^* H/K$, and the inclusion of this summand is automatically in \mathcal{D} . Composing these two maps shows that $G/K \rightarrow G/J$ is in \mathcal{D} as desired. \square

Remark 3.24 This is a very surprising asymmetry in the argument here: at no point did we actually use that $S \rightarrow G/H$ was in \mathcal{D} . This indicates that maps in $\text{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$ are much weirder than expected at first blush. Thinking of this as the statement “if T is admissible for H , then its restriction is admissible for any subgroup of H ” makes this phenomenon less confusing.

Lemma 3.25 *For any \mathcal{D} as above, the symmetric monoidal coefficient system $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is an indexing system.*

Proof We verify the conditions from [Definition 1.2](#). [Proposition 3.23](#) shows that this is a full symmetric monoidal sub-coefficient system, so we need only verify that it is closed under finite limits and under self-induction.

To show that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}(H)$ is closed under finite limits, we show it is closed under subobjects and under products. Both of these follow immediately from pullback stability. By [Proposition 3.1](#), if $T_1 \amalg T_2 \rightarrow G/H$ is in \mathcal{D} , then the restrictions $T_1 \rightarrow G/H$ and $T_2 \rightarrow G/H$ are both in \mathcal{D} as well, showing closure under subobjects. For products, if $S, T \rightarrow G/H$ are in \mathcal{D} , then the map $S \times_{G/H} T \rightarrow S \rightarrow G/H$ is a composite of maps in \mathcal{D} and hence in \mathcal{D} .

Closure under self-induction is actually just the statement that \mathcal{D} forms a category, since induction along a map $G/H \rightarrow G/K$ is just postcomposition. Stipulating that $T \rightarrow G/K$ and $G/K \rightarrow G/H$ are both in \mathcal{D} is equivalent to the statements that $T' \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}(K)$, where T' is the inverse image of eK , and $H/K \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}(H)$. Then the composite $T \rightarrow G/K \rightarrow G/H$ is in \mathcal{D} , which is equivalent to the fact that $H \times_K T' \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}(H)$. \square

Corollary 3.26 *The assignment*

$$\mathcal{D} \mapsto \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}$$

gives a functor from the poset of indexing subcategories of Set^G to the poset of indexing systems.

To complete the proof of [Theorem 3.18](#), it suffices to show that the functor constructed in [Corollary 3.26](#) is an inverse to $\text{Set}_{(-)}^G$ on objects; since the categories in question are posets, functors inducing a bijection on objects participate in an equivalence of categories. The next two lemmas complete this verification.

Lemma 3.27 *For any \mathcal{D} as above,*

$$\mathcal{D} = \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}}^G.$$

Proof [Proposition 3.7](#) shows that any indexing subcategory \mathcal{D} is completely determined by its full subcategory $\text{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$. Since $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}}^G$ is an indexing subcategory, we need only show that

$$\text{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}} = \text{Orb}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}}.$$

By definition, $K/H \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}(K)$ if and only if $G/H \rightarrow G/K$ is in $\text{Orb}_{\mathcal{D}}$, and again by definition, $K/H \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{D}}(K)$ if and only if $G/H \rightarrow G/K$ is in $\text{Orb}_{\mathcal{O}}$. This gives the desired equality. \square

Lemma 3.28 *For any indexing system \mathcal{O} ,*

$$\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G}.$$

Proof Consider the slice category over G/H of $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$. Any object $T \rightarrow G/H$ in the slice category over G/H is isomorphic in the slice category to an object of the form $G \times_H T' \rightarrow G/H$, where $T' \rightarrow *$ is the canonical map. By [Proposition 3.13](#), $T \rightarrow G/H$ is in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ if and only if $T' \rightarrow *$ is in $\text{Set}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}^H$. However, it is immediate from the definition that $T' \rightarrow *$ is in $\text{Set}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}^H$ if and only if $T' \in i_H^* \mathcal{O}(H) = \mathcal{O}(H)$, proving the desired result. \square

4 Incomplete Tambara functors

In this section, we use the work of the preceding sections to define incomplete Tambara functors in terms of indexing systems. Specifically, we construct a category

of incomplete Tambara functors that corresponds to any indexing system \mathcal{O} via the functor $\text{Set}_{(-)}^G$ described above.

Using Theorem 2.10, we can in fact define \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors for any wide, pullback stable, symmetric monoidal subcategory of Set^G .

Definition 4.1 Let \mathcal{D} be a wide, pullback stable, symmetric monoidal subcategory of Set^G . A semi- \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor is a product-preserving functor

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G \rightarrow \text{Set}.$$

A \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor is a semi- \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor that is (abelian) group valued.

When $\mathcal{D} = \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$, we will call (semi-) \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors simply (semi-) \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors.

In $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G$, the morphism sets have a natural commutative monoid structure given by disjoint union:

$$[X \leftarrow S \rightarrow T \rightarrow Y] + [X \leftarrow S' \rightarrow T' \rightarrow Y] = [X \leftarrow S \amalg S' \rightarrow T \amalg T' \rightarrow Y].$$

Following Tambara, we can therefore group complete this category by group completing each of these morphism sets [15]. This is analogous to the passage from the category of spans of finite G -sets to the Burnside category. Using Tambara’s original argument, we then obtain a characterization of \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors in terms of the group completion.

Proposition 4.2 [15] For any semi- \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor \underline{T} , there is a unique \mathcal{D} -Tambara structure on the group completion of \underline{T} . A \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor is an additive functor from the group completion of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G$ to abelian groups.

The definition of \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors in terms of polynomials with exponents in a wide, pullback stable subcategory of Set^G makes proving structural theorems remarkably straightforward. However, a priori, it is not clear how to understand the structure on \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors in terms of the structure of \mathcal{D} . We now explain how properties of \mathcal{D} give rise to familiar structures on \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors, culminating in a characterization of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors as Green functors with additional structure in Theorem 4.13.

We begin by looking at the consequence of the simple observation that every wide, pullback stable subcategory of Set^G contains $\text{Set}_{\text{iso}}^G$, the category of finite G -sets and isomorphisms.

Proposition 4.3 *A $\text{Set}_{\text{iso}}^G$ -Tambara functor is a Mackey functor.*

Proof Any bispan of the form

$$X \leftarrow S \xrightarrow{\cong} T \rightarrow Y$$

is canonically isomorphic (via the isomorphism $S \rightarrow T$) to one of the form

$$X \leftarrow S \xrightarrow{\text{id}} S \rightarrow Y.$$

The category of such bispans is the ordinary category of spans of G -sets. □

This implies that \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors are Mackey functors with extra structure.

Corollary 4.4 *For any wide, pullback stable subcategory \mathcal{D} of Set^G , a \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor has an underlying Mackey functor.*

The next simplest case is when \mathcal{D} is the collection of finite G -sets and monomorphisms. This situation was analyzed by Hoyer in his thesis, so we just cite the result here.

Proposition 4.5 [9] *A $\text{Set}_{\text{mono}}^G$ -Tambara functor is a “pointed Mackey functor”: a Mackey functor \underline{M} together with a map from the Burnside Mackey functor \underline{A} to \underline{M} .*

The pointedness of $\text{Set}_{\text{mono}}^G$ -Tambara functors arises from the fact that Set^G has an initial object \emptyset , and hence for any T , there is a distinguished morphism $\emptyset \rightarrow T$ in the category of polynomials with exponents in $\text{Set}_{\text{mono}}^G$, namely

$$\emptyset \leftarrow \emptyset \rightarrow T \xrightarrow{=} T.$$

The canonical map from the empty set, together with the isomorphisms, generates all of $\text{Set}_{\text{mono}}^G$ as a symmetric monoidal category. To build the rest of Set^G , we need to also include the projections $G/H \rightarrow G/K$ for $H \subset K$ and the fold maps $T \amalg T \rightarrow T$.

First, we study the consequences of including the fold map in \mathcal{D} ; the proof of the following proposition is exactly the same as that given by Tambara, so we omit it.

Proposition 4.6 [15, 2.3] *Let \mathcal{D} be a wide, pullback stable subcategory such that for some T , the fold map $T \amalg T \rightarrow T$ is in \mathcal{D} . Then the following hold for any (semi-) \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor \underline{R} :*

- (1) *For all $S \rightarrow T$, $\underline{R}(S)$ is a nonunital, commutative (semi-)ring.*

- (2) For all $S_1 \xrightarrow{f} S_2 \rightarrow T$, the restriction map R_f is a nonunital, commutative (semi-)ring map.
- (3) For all $S_1 \xrightarrow{f} S_2 \rightarrow T$, the norm map N_f is a map of multiplicative monoids.
- (4) For finite G -sets over $S_1 \xrightarrow{f} S_2 \rightarrow T$, the Frobenius relation holds:

$$a \cdot T_f(b) = T_f(R_f(a) \cdot b).$$

If moreover $\emptyset \rightarrow T$ is in \mathcal{D} , then all the results in the previous list are instead for unital (semi-)rings.

Corollary 4.7 *If $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ and $* \amalg * \rightarrow *$ are in \mathcal{D} , then any \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor \underline{R} has an underlying Green functor.*

This last corollary gives us a description of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors as enhanced Green functors, which parallels the situation with N_∞ ring spectra.

Corollary 4.8 *Let \mathcal{O} be any indexing system. An \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor has an underlying Green functor.*

Remark 4.9 Strickland’s “green” condition on maps in his formulation of Green functors is exactly the condition that the map be in the wide, pullback stable symmetric monoidal subcategory of Set^G containing $\emptyset \rightarrow *$ and $* \amalg * \rightarrow *$. This is equivalent to being in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}^{\text{tr}}}^G$, where \mathcal{O}^{tr} is the indexing system of trivial sets.

At this point, we have almost all of the structure present in an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor. We only need to understand the effect of the inclusion of the maps $G/H \rightarrow G/K$ in \mathcal{D} . For this, it can be helpful to recall an alternative formulation to the axioms for the norms in a Tambara functors (analogous to the Weyl double coset formulation of the compatibility of transfers and restrictions). This has been described in detail in work of Mazur, but we reproduce it here for clarity [11, Theorem 3.5]. The compatibility with addition was proved by Tambara to show that certain formulae relating transfers and the Evens norm hold universally.

Proposition 4.10 [15; 11, Theorem 3.5] *There is a universal formula expressing the norm of a sum:*

$$N_H^K(a + b) = T_{f_s} \circ N_{g_s} \circ R_{h_s}(a \oplus b),$$

where h_s is the composite of

$$G \times_K (K/H \times \text{Map}(K/H, * \amalg *)) \xrightarrow{\Delta \times 1} G \times_K (K/H \times K/H \times \text{Map}(K/H, * \amalg *))$$

with the evaluation map

$$G \times_K (K/H \times K/H \times \text{Map}(K/H, * \amalg *)) \xrightarrow{1 \times \text{eval}} G/H \amalg G/H,$$

where

$$g_s: G \times_K (K/H \times \text{Map}(K/H, * \amalg *)) \rightarrow G \times_K \text{Map}(K/H, * \amalg *)$$

is the canonical quotient and where

$$f_s: G \times_K \text{Map}(K/H, * \amalg *) \rightarrow *$$

is the canonical map.

In particular, this formula depends only on $H \subset K$.

Proof The composite $N_H^K \circ (- + -)$ is the composite $N_{\pi_{K/H}} \circ T_{\nabla}$, where the map $\pi_{K/H}: G/H \rightarrow G/K$ is the canonical quotient and $\nabla: G/H \amalg G/H \rightarrow G/H$ is the fold map. Since the composite in question is the pullback along the map $G/K \rightarrow G/G$ of the case where $K = G$, it suffices to consider only this case. Here, it is not difficult to check from the definition that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G/H & \xleftarrow{\nabla} & G/H \amalg G/H & \xleftarrow{h_s} & G/H \times \text{Map}(G/H, * \amalg *) \\ \pi_{G/H} \downarrow & & & & \downarrow g_s \\ * & \xleftarrow{f_s} & & & \text{Map}(G/H, * \amalg *) \end{array}$$

is an exponential diagram, and this gives the required formula by [Proposition 2.6](#). \square

We pause here to stress that since we are assuming that our exponents be drawn from a category that is pullback stable, the compatibility of norms with sums is automatically satisfied in the sense that the map g_s defined in the statement of the proposition is again in our category. Put another way, when we rewrite g_s as a coproduct of orbits mapping to a coproduct of orbits, then N_{g_s} becomes a composite of multiplications and norms for various pairs of subgroups. By pullback stability, all of the norms for various pair of subgroups which show up here are norms we are already considering.

There is a similar description for the norm composed with the transfer.

Proposition 4.11 [11, Theorem 3.5] *There is a universal formula expressing the norm of a transfer:*

$$N_K^G \operatorname{Tr}_H^K(a) = T_{f_t} \circ N_{g_t} \circ R_{h_t}(a),$$

where

$$h_t: G/K \times \operatorname{Map}_K(G, K/H) \rightarrow G/H$$

is defined by $h_t(gK, \sigma) = g\sigma(g)$, where

$$g_t: G/K \times \operatorname{Map}_K(G, K/H) \rightarrow \operatorname{Map}_K(G, K/H)$$

is the canonical quotient and where

$$f_t: \operatorname{Map}_K(G, K/H) \rightarrow *$$

is the unique map.

The following is then immediate from the construction.

Proposition 4.12 *If $G/H \rightarrow G/K$ is in \mathcal{D} , then a \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor \underline{R} has a norm map*

$$\underline{R}(G/H) \rightarrow \underline{R}(G/K)$$

that satisfies the universal formulae specified by Propositions 4.10 and 4.11.

If $G/K \sqcup G/K \rightarrow G/K$ is in \mathcal{D} as well, then this norm is a map of multiplicative monoids, and if $\emptyset \rightarrow G/K$ is in \mathcal{D} , then it is unital.

Putting this together, we can give an alternate formulation of an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor. This is an extremely useful characterization, as it allows us to use the proofs of many results in the literature on ordinary Tambara functors to deduce results about \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors.

Theorem 4.13 *Let \mathcal{O} be an indexing system. An \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor is a commutative Green functor \underline{R} together with norm maps of multiplicative monoids*

$$N_H^K: \underline{R}(G/H) \rightarrow \underline{R}(G/K)$$

for each $G/H \rightarrow G/K \in \operatorname{Orb}_{\mathcal{O}}$ that satisfy the Tambara reciprocity relations given in Propositions 4.10 and 4.11.

Proof Since $\operatorname{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ is a wide, pullback stable, coproduct complete subcategory of Set^G , any \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor is a Green functor plus norm maps. Proposition 4.12 shows that

if $H \subset K$ is such that $G/H \rightarrow G/K \in \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$, then we have a norm map satisfying the desired properties. Finally, any map in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ can be written as a composite of iterated fold maps and disjoint unions of maps of the form $G/H \rightarrow G/K$, so by naturality, to such a composite we associate the corresponding product of norm maps. These steps are clearly reversible, again using that any map in Set^G and in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ can be written as a coproduct of disjoint unions of maps of orbits. \square

As a straightforward corollary of this result, we obtain the following consistency result connecting \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors to N_{∞} ring spectra.

Theorem 4.14 *Let \mathcal{O} be an N_{∞} operad and R an \mathcal{O} -algebra in orthogonal G -spectra. Then $\pi_0(R)$ is an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor.*

We include one final example of an interesting kind of \mathcal{D} -Tambara functor. Consider the category $\text{Set}_{\text{epi}}^G$ of finite G -sets and epimorphisms. This is visibly a wide, pullback stable, and symmetric monoidal subcategory of Set^G . More generally, $\text{Set}_{\text{epi}}^G \cap \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ is a wide, pullback stable, symmetric monoidal subcategory of Set^G . Moreover, it contains $* \amalg * \rightarrow *$. On the other hand, it is notably missing $\emptyset \rightarrow *$, which means that it is not one of the categories we have considered before. This lets us give what may be the first elementary definition of a nonunital Tambara functor:

Definition 4.15 *A nonunital Tambara functor is a $\text{Set}_{\text{epi}}^G$ -Tambara functor.*

A nonunital \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor is a $(\text{Set}_{\text{epi}}^G \cap \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G)$ -Tambara functor.

Proposition 4.16 *A nonunital \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor \underline{R} is a nonunital, commutative Green functor \underline{R} together with maps of multiplicative monoids*

$$N_H^K: \underline{R}(G/H) \rightarrow \underline{R}(G/K)$$

for all $G/H \rightarrow G/K \in \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ that satisfy the relations of Propositions 4.10 and 4.11.

5 Categorical properties of incomplete Tambara functors

In this section, we describe formal properties of the category of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors. We begin by describing limits and colimits in \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors. We then turn to a study of “change” functors associated to changing the indexing system. Finally, we conclude with discussions of ideals of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors and localization phenomena.

5.1 Limits and colimits in \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors

Since (semi-) \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors are simply product-preserving functors into a complete and cocomplete category, the category of all such functors is clearly complete. Additionally, since the limit of a sequence of groups in the categories of abelian groups and of commutative monoids agree (and agree with the underlying limit in sets), the category of \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors is also complete.

Proposition 5.1 *The category of \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors has all limits, where*

$$(\lim \underline{R}_i)(T) = \lim(\underline{R}_i(T)).$$

Moreover, since limits commute with filtered colimits in this setting, we immediately deduce the existence of filtered colimits.

Proposition 5.2 *The category of \mathcal{D} -Tambara functors has filtered colimits which are formed objectwise.*

The case of arbitrary colimits is much more subtle, and it depends very heavily only which (if any) fold maps are in \mathcal{D} . The case that $\mathcal{D} = \text{Set}_{\text{iso}}^G$ is classical, and here colimits are also formed objectwise. We restrict attention to \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors from now on. The following is immediate from work of Strickland.

Theorem 5.3 *The category of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors is cocomplete. The box product is the coproduct of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors.*

Proof For coproducts, Strickland (following unpublished work of Tambara) shows that there is a canonical way to define norms on the box product of two Tambara functors in a way that is compatible with the norms on the factors [14, Proposition 9.1]. The proof proceeds by constructing explicit norm maps and verifying that they satisfy the appropriate relations. Thus, by Theorem 4.13, the proof goes through without change for our restricted class of norm maps, since all of the consistency relations also take place in that category.

Next, Strickland's argument for [14, Propositions 10.5 and 10.6] makes no reference of the forms of the polynomials, and hence holds in general to show that \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors have coequalizers. Since \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors have infinite coproducts constructed as filtered colimits of finite coproducts, the result now follows. \square

Since (semi-) \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors are a diagram category, there are enough “free” objects. In particular, we can form a resolution of any \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor by particularly simply ones, which allows for more direct computation. However, these are not immediately amenable to homological algebra constructions, as many of these fail to be flat as Mackey functors (see [Warning 5.5](#)). Performing an analysis similar to the passage from a rigid \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor to a more homotopical “ N_∞ -algebra in Mackey functors” fixes this, but we will not focus on that in this paper.

Definition 5.4 If $H \subset G$, let

$$\underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_H] = \mathcal{P}_\mathcal{O}^G(G/H, -)$$

be the \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor represented by G/H .

The notation here is chosen to draw attention to the parallels with ordinary free commutative rings.

By the Yoneda lemma, we have a natural isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}(\underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_H], \underline{R}) \cong \underline{R}(G/H),$$

so in particular, given any \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor \underline{R} , we can find a free Tambara functor of the form

$$\underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_{H_1}, \dots] := \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_{H_1}] \square \dots$$

which maps surjectively onto \underline{R} : for all finite G -sets T ,

$$\underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_{H_1}, \dots](T) \twoheadrightarrow \underline{R}(T).$$

In fact, by taking the generating set to be all of $\underline{R}(G/H)$ as H varies, we can produce this functorially in \underline{R} . This allows us to form simplicial resolutions of any \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor by frees.

Warning 5.5 If \mathcal{O} is nontrivial, then in general, the underlying Mackey functors for $\underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_H]$ will not be projective. An illuminating example is given by $G = C_2$ and \mathcal{O} the complete coefficient system. Then we can describe $\underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_G] = \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x]$ as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x](G/G) & & \\ \text{tr} \uparrow & & \downarrow \text{res} \\ \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x](G/e) & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}[t]/(t^2 - 2t)[x, nx] & & \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{Z}[x] & & \end{array}$$

where the restriction map takes nx to x^2 and is the identity on x . The transfer map is just multiplication by t . (The norm map is induced by $x \mapsto nx$, together with the Tambara relations). As a Mackey functor, this can be rewritten as

$$\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \underline{A} \oplus \bigoplus_{j \in J} \underline{I},$$

where \underline{I} is the augmentation ideal of \underline{A} and where J is a \mathbb{Z} -basis for the ideal generated by $nx - x^2$ in $\mathbb{Z}[nx, x]$. This has infinite homological dimension.

5.2 \mathcal{O} -ideals

Just as in the commutative ring and classical Tambara cases, the kernel of a map between \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors has extra structure. We can define an \mathcal{O} -Tambara ideal in an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor, generalizing work of Nakaoka [12].

Definition 5.6 Let \underline{R} be an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor. An \mathcal{O} -ideal is a sub-Mackey functor \underline{J} such that

- (1) the multiplication on \underline{R} makes \underline{J} an \underline{R} -bimodule, and
- (2) \underline{J} is a sub-nonunital \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor of \underline{R} .

Remark 5.7 At first blush, the nonunital condition is somewhat weird. When one recalls that the norm associated to the unique map $\emptyset \rightarrow T$ is the multiplicative unit 1 in $\underline{R}(T)$, however, then we see that by excluding this map from our possible maps, we are simply not requiring that $\underline{J}(T)$ contain 1.

Example 5.8 If $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}^{\text{tr}}$ is the trivial indexing system, then an \mathcal{O} -ideal is simply the obvious notion of an ideal in a Green functor.

Example 5.9 If \mathcal{O} is the complete indexing system, then an \mathcal{O} -ideal is a Tambara ideal in the sense of Nakaoka [12].

Example 5.10 If \mathcal{O} is any indexing system, then an \mathcal{O} -ideal is simply an ideal in the underlying Green functor which is closed under all norms maps indexed by elements in $\mathcal{O}rb^{\mathcal{O}}$. In other words, it is an ideal in the underlying Green functor which is simultaneously a sub-nonunital Tambara functor.

Tambara ideals have the feature that the quotient by them is automatically an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor. The proof is identical to Nakaoka’s, so we omit it.

Proposition 5.11 (see [12, Proposition 2.6]) *If \underline{J} is an \mathcal{O} –Tambara ideal of \underline{R} , then $\underline{R}/\underline{J}$ has an \mathcal{O} –Tambara functor structure such that the natural map $\underline{R} \rightarrow \underline{R}/\underline{J}$ is a map of \mathcal{O} –Tambara functors.*

Given any collection of subsets of $\underline{R}(T)$ as T varies, we have a smallest \mathcal{O} –ideal containing them. Informally, it is the closure of these sets under all sums, products, restrictions, transfers, and norms. Some of the most naturally occurring subsets also result in the most pathological \mathcal{O} –ideals, namely those subsets which are simply the entirety of $\underline{R}(T)$ for some collection of G –sets T .

Definition 5.12 If \mathcal{F} is a family of subgroups of G , then let $\underline{I}_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{O}}$ be the \mathcal{O} –ideal of the Burnside ring generated by $\underline{A}(G/H)$ for $H \in \mathcal{F}$.

Example 5.13 If \mathcal{O} is the trivial indexing system, then $\underline{I}_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{O}}(G/K)$ is the subgroup of $\underline{A}(G/K)$ generated by elements the form K/H where $H \in \mathcal{F}$.

The quotients $\underline{A}/\underline{I}_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{O}}$ show up as various left adjoints to the forgetful functor applied to the zero Tambara functor, as described in Proposition 6.10 below. Topologically, when $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}^{\text{tr}}$ is the trivial indexing system, then $\underline{I}_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{O}^{\text{tr}}}$ is $\pi_0(E\mathcal{F}_+)$. More generally, when \mathcal{O} is the indexing system associated to an N_{∞} operad \mathcal{O} , the ring $\underline{A}/\underline{I}_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathcal{O}}$ is π_0 of the nullification functor killing all cells induced up from elements in the family applied to the zero sphere in the category of \mathcal{O} –algebras.

5.3 Change of structure

If $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}'$, then applying Corollary 2.11 gives us an inclusion

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}}^G \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D}'}^G.$$

We apply this in the case of $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{O}'$ and to the obvious inclusion $\text{Set}_{\text{iso}}^G \subset \text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$. These gives us restriction functors.

Proposition 5.14 *If $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{O}'$, then there is a canonical forgetful functor*

$$i_{\mathcal{O}}^{\mathcal{O}'}: \mathcal{O}'\text{–Tamb} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}\text{–Tamb}$$

given by precomposition with the inclusion. This commutes with all colimits and limits.

Proof The only statement requiring proof is that this commutes with limits and colimits. For limits, we observe that these are formed in the underlying category of Mackey functors, and hence are preserved. The same is visibly true for filtered colimits.

More general colimits of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors are built out of the box product of the underlying Mackey functors, and hence are preserved. \square

Remark 5.15 From the point of view of structure on the resulting underlying Green functor, the forgetful functor simply forgets all norms in \mathcal{O}' that are not also norms in \mathcal{O} .

Since the restriction is given by the inclusion of a subcategory and it commutes with all limits and colimits, it has both adjoints.

Proposition 5.16 *If $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{O}'$, then the restriction*

$$i_{\mathcal{O}}^{\mathcal{O}'}: \mathcal{O}'\text{-Tamb} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}$$

has a left adjoint given by left Kan extension along the inclusion $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}'}^G$, which we write as

$$\mathcal{O}' \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} (-): \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}'\text{-Tamb}$$

and a right adjoint given by the right Kan extension along $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}'}^G$, which we write as

$$F_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}', -): \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}'\text{-Tamb}.$$

Proposition 5.17 *The category $\mathcal{O}'\text{-Tamb}$ is the category of monadic algebras and comonadic coalgebras in $\mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}$ for the monad (respectively comonad) determined by the forgetful functor at its adjoints.*

Proof Since the forgetful functor has both adjoints, it preserves all limits and colimits. Since an isomorphism of \mathcal{O}' -Tambara functors is simply a map of \mathcal{O}' -Tambara functors that is an isomorphism on the underlying Mackey functors, we see that the forgetful functor reflects isomorphisms. The Beck monadicity theorem gives the result. \square

The functor $\mathcal{O}' \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} (-)$ in [Proposition 5.16](#) has a simple conceptual description. We freely adjoin norms corresponding to maps in \mathcal{O} which are not in \mathcal{O}' and all of their transfers, and then we impose relations reflecting the norms being multiplicative homomorphisms, norms factoring through the Weyl invariants, and the universal “Tambara reciprocity” formulae reviewed in [Propositions 4.10](#) and [4.11](#). The other adjoint $F_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}', -)$ is significantly weirder, but it can readily be determined by using the fact that the assignment $T \mapsto \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G(T, -)$ forms a co- \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor in the category of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors.

We also have adjunctions connecting \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors and the underlying Mackey functor.

Proposition 5.18 *For any \mathcal{O} , there is a canonical, strong symmetric monoidal forgetful functor*

$$U: \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb} \rightarrow \text{Mackey}.$$

Proof Compose with the inclusion $\mathcal{P}_{\text{iso}}^G \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$. Since the box product in \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors is formed in the underlying Mackey functors, we conclude this is strong symmetric monoidal. \square

Corollary 5.19 *If \mathcal{O} is any N_{∞} operad, then the forgetful functor*

$$U: \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb} \rightarrow \text{Mackey}$$

has a left adjoint $\text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}(-)$ given by left Kan extension along the inclusion $\mathcal{P}_{\text{iso}}^G \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$.

Since $\text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}(-)$ is the left Kan extension, we know exactly what it does to representable Mackey functors, the projective generators of the category of Mackey functors. Following the notation of [Definition 5.4](#), we let

$$\underline{A} \cdot \{x_H\}$$

denote the Mackey functor represented by G/H . We then have a natural isomorphism

$$\text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}(\underline{A} \cdot \{x_H\}) \cong \underline{A}[x_H].$$

This makes it very easy to compute $\text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}(\underline{M})$ for any Mackey functor \underline{M} .

Proposition 5.20 *If $\underline{P}_1 \rightarrow \underline{P}_0 \rightarrow \underline{M}$ is the start of a projective resolution of \underline{M} , then $\text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}$ induces an isomorphism*

$$\text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}(\underline{M}) \cong \text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}(\underline{P}_0) \square_{\text{Sym}_{\mathcal{O}}(\underline{P}_1)} \underline{A}.$$

Remark 5.21 Here the observation in [Warning 5.5](#) comes into play: the underlying Mackey functor for a free \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor is essentially never projective. This means care must be taken when performing homological algebra constructions. These results should be seen as the algebra incarnation of the topological result that the G -spectrum underlying an equivariant commutative ring spectrum is almost never cofibrant.

5.4 Localization of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors

The free \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors of [Definition 5.4](#) allow us to invert arbitrary collections of elements in \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors.

Definition 5.22 Let \underline{R} be an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor and let

$$\underline{S} = \{(a_i, T_i) \mid i \in I, a_i \in \underline{R}(T_i)\}$$

be a collection of elements in the values of \underline{R} at various finite G -sets. Then we say that a map $\phi: \underline{R} \rightarrow \underline{B}$ of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors *inverts* \underline{S} if

$$\phi(a_i) \in \underline{B}(T_i)^\times \quad \text{for all } i \in I.$$

It is clear that if $\phi: \underline{R} \rightarrow \underline{B}$ inverts \underline{S} and if $\psi: \underline{B} \rightarrow \underline{B}'$ is any map of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors, then $\psi \circ \phi$ inverts \underline{S} . Thus the subgraph of the category of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors under \underline{R} that invert \underline{S} is a subcategory provided it is nonempty. Luckily, the terminal \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor provides an example.

Proposition 5.23 *The zero \mathcal{O} -algebra inverts any set \underline{S} for any \underline{R} .*

Theorem 5.24 *Let \underline{R} be an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor and let*

$$\underline{S} = \{(a_i, T_i) \mid i \in I, a_i \in \underline{R}(T_i)\}$$

be a collection of elements in the values of \underline{R} at various finite G -sets. Then the category of maps $\phi: \underline{R} \rightarrow \underline{B}$ of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors which invert \underline{S} has an initial object.

Proof If the cardinality of I is infinite, then we simply consider the directed set of finite subsets of I and form the colimit over this. It therefore suffices to show this if $|I| < \infty$. By induction on $|I|$, it therefore suffices to show that we can invert a single element $a \in \underline{R}(T)$.

Consider the \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor

$$\underline{R}^\mathcal{O}[x_T] := \underline{R} \square \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_T].$$

In the category of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors under \underline{R} , this represents the functor which takes \underline{B} to $\underline{B}(T)$. Although in general the value of the box product on a finite G -set is very difficult to understand, we need only describe several expected elements. The unit of the free-forget adjunction between \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors and Mackey functors is a map of Mackey functors the form

$$\underline{A}_T \hookrightarrow \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_T],$$

and the unit of this \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor is a map $\underline{A} \hookrightarrow \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_T]$. Together, this gives a map of Mackey functors

$$\underline{A} \oplus \underline{A}_T \hookrightarrow \underline{A}^\mathcal{O}[x_T].$$

The reader should think of this as the inclusion of the unit and the degree-1 monomials. In particular, there is a canonical element x_T in $\underline{A}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T](T)$ which is given by the span $T \leftarrow T \rightarrow T$ in $\underline{A}_T(T)$. The Yoneda lemma says that any map out of $\underline{A}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T]$ is completely determined by its value on this element.

Boxing $\underline{A}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T]$ with \underline{R} and evaluating at T then gives us an element

$$ax \in \underline{R}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T](T).$$

By the Yoneda lemma, this choice of element gives us a map of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors

$$\underline{A}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T] \rightarrow \underline{R}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T],$$

and hence a map of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors under \underline{R}

$$\underline{R}^{\mathcal{O}}[y_T] \rightarrow \underline{R}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T].$$

At this point, the construction is standard. Let $a^{-1}\underline{R}$ be the pushout in \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors under \underline{R}

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{R}^{\mathcal{O}}[y_T] & \longrightarrow & \underline{R}^{\mathcal{O}}[x_T] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \underline{R} & \longrightarrow & a^{-1}\underline{R} \end{array}$$

where the map from $\underline{R}^{\mathcal{O}}[y_T] \rightarrow \underline{R}$ is the \underline{R} -algebra map adjoint to the element 1 in $\underline{R}(T)$. If $\phi: \underline{R} \rightarrow \underline{B}$ is a map of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors, then by construction, a map from $a^{-1}\underline{R}$ to \underline{B} is an element $b \in \underline{B}(T)$ such that $\phi(a)b = 1 \in \underline{B}(T)$. Thus $a^{-1}\underline{R}$ satisfies the named universal property. \square

Inverting an element in an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor can be an extremely weird operation. For example, it can produce the zero ring for frustratingly many examples.

Example 5.25 If $a \in \underline{I} \subset \underline{A}$ is any element in the augmentation ideal of the Burnside ring, then the localized Tambara functor $a^{-1}\underline{A}$ is always zero.

Just as topologically, it can also be difficult to know whether the localization of \underline{R} in the category of \underline{R} modules is the same as the localization described above for the category of \underline{R} -algebras. Consider a set \underline{S} as above. If each T_i , where $i \in I$, has a trivial G -action, then we can copy the arguments of Hill and Hopkins and of Nakaoka to show the following [7].

Theorem 5.26 *Let $a \in \underline{R}(G/G)$. If for all $\pi: G/H \rightarrow G/K \in \mathcal{O}rb_{\mathcal{O}}$, the element $N_{\pi} \circ \text{Res}_K^G(a)$ divides a power of $\text{Res}_H^G(a)$, then the ordinary sequential colimit*

$$\underline{R} \xrightarrow{a} \underline{R} \xrightarrow{a} \dots$$

computes the localization $a^{-1}\underline{R}$.

To make a similar statement for inverting elements in $\underline{R}(T)$ for T not a trivial G -set, we must consider the various change-of-group functors relating an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor and an $i_H^*\mathcal{O}$ -Tambara functor.

6 Change functors

In this section we study the adjunction induced on categories of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors associated to a group homomorphism $H \rightarrow G$; we are most interested in the situation where $H \subseteq G$ is a subgroup. As one would expect, the situation is precisely analogous to the situation for \mathcal{O} -algebras in spectra; there is a “norm-forget” adjunction involving the admissible sets specified by \mathcal{O} (see [Proposition 6.18](#) below). The structure we describe here is in fact similarly an aspect of an incomplete G -symmetric monoidal structure on Mackey functors, under which the commutative monoids are precisely the \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors. We intend to describe this structure in detail in a subsequent paper.

6.1 Change of groups

Observe that induction on Set^H gives a faithful embedding of Set^H into Set^G , and thus gives us a faithful embedding

$$\uparrow_H^G: \mathcal{P}_{i_H^*\mathcal{O}}^H \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G.$$

Since the product in polynomials is the disjoint union and since induction is strong symmetric monoidal for disjoint unions, this is a product-preserving embedding. The following is then immediate.

Proposition 6.1 *Precomposing with \uparrow_H^G gives the restriction functor*

$$i_H^*: \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}_G \rightarrow i_H^*\mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}_H.$$

This functor always has a right adjoint. For this, we need to apply [Theorem 2.17](#). This requires a very basic analysis of the images of the restriction and induction functors when applied to our categories $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$.

Proposition 6.2 For any \mathcal{O} , the image of \uparrow_H^G restricted to $\text{Set}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}^H$ is essentially a sieve in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$.

Proof Proposition 2.16 shows that in Set^G , the image of \uparrow_H^G is essentially a sieve. Any map isomorphic to a map in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$ is in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$, and this together with Proposition 3.13 implies the result. \square

We have the analogous result for the restriction functors.

Proposition 6.3 The restriction functor $i_H^*: \text{Set}^G \rightarrow \text{Set}^H$ restricts to give a functor $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G \rightarrow \text{Set}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}^H$.

Proof Let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be a map in $\text{Set}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$, and let $s \in S$. When we consider the H -orbit of s , the stabilizer of s in H is $H \cap G_s$, and similarly for $f(s)$. We therefore need to show that if $G_{f(s)} \cdot s$ is an admissible $G_{f(s)}$ -set, then $(H \cap G_{f(s)}) \cdot s$ is an admissible $(H \cap G_{f(s)})$ -set. However, if we consider the restriction of $G_{f(s)} \cdot s$ to $H \cap G_{f(s)}$, then $(H \cap G_{f(s)}) \cdot s$ is visibly a disjoint summand. Since the restriction of admissible sets are admissible and since summands of admissible sets are admissible, we conclude that $(H \cap G_{f(s)})$ is admissible. \square

Theorem 6.4 For all subgroups H and for all indexing systems \mathcal{O} , the functor i_H^* has a right adjoint CoInd_H^G given by

$$\text{CoInd}_H^G \underline{R}(T) := R(i_H^* T).$$

Proof We have an adjoint pair $\uparrow_H^G \dashv i_H^*$ on the category of finite G -sets. To conclude the result, we check the three conditions from Theorem 2.17. The first condition is Proposition 2.16. The second condition is Propositions 6.2 and 6.3. The third condition is Proposition 3.13. Theorem 2.17 then shows that we have an induced adjoint pair $i_H^* \dashv \uparrow_H^G$ on polynomials:

$$i_H^*: \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G \rightleftarrows \mathcal{P}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}^H : \uparrow_H^G.$$

Since both i_H^* and \uparrow_H^G are product-preserving functors, the result follows. \square

It is obvious that the functor $\text{CoInd}_H^G \underline{R}$ is a Green functor. The somewhat surprising part of Theorem 6.4 is that we have norm maps. These are built in the most naïve way possible: simply use the norm for the restriction of our map to H

$$N_f := N_{i_H^* f}.$$

The example of $H = \{e\}$ shows this quite transparently, as we can build on the representation theory story implicit in the underlying Mackey functor.

Example 6.5 If R is a commutative ring (which is an $i_e^* \mathcal{O}$ -Tambara functor any \mathcal{O}), then

$$\mathrm{CoInd}_H^G R(T) = \mathrm{Map}(T, R)$$

with the coordinatewise addition and multiplication. Just as the transfer maps are “sum over cosets”, the norm maps are “multiply over cosets”:

$$N_H^G(f) = \prod_{gH \in G/H} f(gH).$$

The composite functor $\mathrm{CoInd}_H^G \circ i_H^*$ is also readily determined, and this lets us also generalize this functor.

Proposition 6.6 The composite $\mathrm{CoInd}_H^G \circ i_H^*$ on \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors is isomorphic to the functor

$$m_{G/H}(\underline{R}) := \underline{R}_{G/H},$$

where $\underline{R}_{G/H}(T) = \underline{R}(G/H \times T)$.

Corollary 6.7 For any indexing system \mathcal{O} and for any finite G -set T , the assignment

$$m_T(\underline{R}) := \underline{R}_T$$

gives an endofunctor of the category of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors.

Proof Since $\underline{R}_{T_1 \sqcup T_2} \cong \underline{R}_{T_1} \times \underline{R}_{T_2}$ and since the category of \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors is closed under limits, it suffices to show this for $T = G/H$. This is [Proposition 6.6](#). \square

The functor m_T can also be described as the Kan extension along the functor on polynomials given by $T \times -$. For formal reasons, its left adjoint should be the functor that is Kan extension along the internal Hom object $F(T, -)$. Since $\underline{R} \mapsto \underline{R}_{G/H}$ is the composite $\mathrm{CoInd}_H^G \circ i_H^*$, then the left adjoint will be the composite of i_H^* with its left adjoint.

We now wish to build a left adjoint to the forgetful functor. Formally, such a left adjoint will be given by the left Kan extension along the inclusion, and work of Kelly and Lack shows that the left Kan extension of any product-preserving functor along \uparrow_H^G is again product preserving [\[10, Proposition 2.5\]](#). This shows that n_H^G in the following definition is well defined.

Definition 6.8 Let

$$n_H^G: i_H^* \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}_H \rightarrow \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}_G$$

be the left Kan extension along the inclusion $\uparrow_H^G: \mathcal{P}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}^H \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}}^G$.

By the universal property of the left Kan extension, the following is immediate.

Proposition 6.9 *The functor n_H^G is the left adjoint to the restriction functor i_H^* .*

In general, this is a very difficult functor to understand. We pause here to give a short example that shows how pathological this can be. Let $\underline{0}$ be the zero Green functor. This has a unique \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor structure for any \mathcal{O} .

Proposition 6.10 *For any $H \subset G$ and for any \mathcal{O} , we have*

$$n_H^G \underline{0} = \underline{A}/\underline{I}_{\mathcal{F}(H)}^{\mathcal{O}},$$

where $\mathcal{F}(H)$ is the family of subgroups of G subconjugate to H .

Proof Both sides have the same universal property: the space of maps out of them is either a point or empty, with the latter occurring exactly when the restriction to H of the target is nonzero. \square

We can use the functor n_H^G to give another formulation of inverting classes, building a result analogous to the colimit formulation of inversion.

Proposition 6.11 *If \underline{R} is an \mathcal{O} -Tambara functor and $a \in \underline{R}(G/H)$, then $a^{-1} \underline{R}$ is isomorphic to the pushout in \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors of the diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} n_H^G i_H^* \underline{R} & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & \underline{R} \\ n_H^G \downarrow & & \\ n_H^G (a^{-1} i_H^* \underline{R}) & & \end{array}$$

Proof Both the pushout and the localization of \underline{R} have the same universal property. \square

This allows us to refine [Theorem 5.26](#).

Theorem 6.12 *Let $a \in \underline{R}(G/H)$. If for all $\pi: H/K \rightarrow H/J \in \text{Orb}_{i_H^* \mathcal{O}}$, the element $N_{\pi} \circ \text{Res}_K^H(a)$ divides a power of $\text{Res}_J^H(a)$, then*

(1) the sequential colimit \underline{R}'

$$i_H^* \underline{R} \xrightarrow{a} i_H^* \underline{R} \xrightarrow{a} \dots$$

computes the localization $a^{-1} i_H^* \underline{R}$, and

(2) $a^{-1} \underline{R}$ is the pushout of the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} n_H^G i_H^* \underline{R} & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & \underline{R} \\ n_H^G \downarrow \iota & & \\ n_H^G \underline{R}' & & \end{array}$$

Proof The first part is simply a restatement of [Theorem 5.26](#). The second part follows from the first from [Proposition 6.11](#). \square

6.2 Identifying n_H^G

In general, identifying the Mackey functor underlying $n_H^G \underline{R}$ is difficult. We can single out, however, distinguished cases where such an identification is possible. We begin with a construction in Mackey functors, due to Mazur for cyclic p -groups and Hoyer for all finite groups.

Definition 6.13 [[9](#), Definition 2.3.2] Let $N_H^G: \text{Mackey}_H \rightarrow \text{Mackey}_G$ be the left Kan extension along the coinduction map

$$F_H(G, -): \text{Set}^H \rightarrow \text{Set}^G.$$

Remark 6.14 Since the coinduction functor $F_H(G, -)$ is a strong symmetric monoidal functor for the Cartesian product, this definition also gives a functor

$$N_H^G: \text{Green}_H \rightarrow \text{Green}_G.$$

We will therefore blur the distinction between which functor we mean at will.

Theorem 6.15 If G/H is admissible for \mathcal{O} , then we have a natural isomorphism of functors

$$U \circ n_H^G(-) \cong N_H^G \circ U(-): \mathcal{O}\text{-Tamb}_H \rightarrow \text{Mackey}_G.$$

Proof Our proof closely follows Hoyer's proof for the case of ordinary Tambara functors. We include the details, since there is a single point where care must be taken.

Since $n_H^G(\underline{T})$ is built as a left Kan extension, we can think of an element as an equivalence class of pairs

$$(T_h \circ N_g \circ R_f, m) \in \mathcal{P}_O^G(G \times_H X, Y) \times \underline{T}(X).$$

The coend equivalence relations say that whenever a map like N_g is induced up from H , we can move it across:

$$(T_{\uparrow f'} \circ N_{\uparrow g'} \circ R_{\uparrow h'}, m) = (1, T_{f'} \circ N_{g'} \circ R_{h'}(m)).$$

We use these to bring the bispan

$$G \times_H X \xleftarrow{f} S \xrightarrow{g} T \xrightarrow{h} Y$$

into a more canonical form, giving a better spanning set for our coend.

Since any map to an induced object is isomorphic to an induced map, we can replace our bispan with an equivalent one:

$$G \times_H X \xleftarrow{\uparrow f} G \times_H S' \xrightarrow{\epsilon_T \circ \uparrow g'} T \xrightarrow{h} Y,$$

where ϵ_T is the counit of the adjunction. Since G/H is admissible, [Corollary 3.16](#) shows that ϵ_T is in Set_O^G , and in particular, the factorization $\epsilon \circ \uparrow g'$ takes place in the category Set_O^G . This is the only point in Hoyer's argument where the fact that we were in Set_O^G arises. Now, any element

$$(T_h \circ N_g \circ R_f, m) \in \mathcal{P}_O^G(G \times_H X, Y) \times \underline{T}(X)$$

is equivalent to one of the form

$$(T_h \circ N_\epsilon, N_{g'} \circ R_{f'} m) \in \mathcal{P}_O^G(G \times_H i_H^* T, Y) \times \underline{T}(i_H^* T).$$

This shows that pairs $(T_h \circ N_\epsilon, m)$ form a spanning set for the coend defining $n_H^G \underline{T}$.

A similar argument shows that any element

$$(T_h \circ R_f, m) \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{iso}}^G(\text{Map}_H(G, X), Y) \times \underline{M}(X)$$

can be brought into the form

$$(T_h \circ R_\eta, R_{f'} m) \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{iso}}^G(\text{Map}_H(G, i_H^* S), Y) \times \underline{M}(i_H^* S).$$

The natural transformation is defined by

$$(T_h \circ N_\epsilon, m) \mapsto (T_h \circ R_\eta, m);$$

Hoyer shows that this is well defined and an isomorphism of Mackey functors [\[9, Theorem 2.3.3\]](#). □

Corollary 6.16 *The composite $N_H^G \circ i_H^*$ is naturally isomorphic to the left Kan extension along the functor $F(G/H, -)$.*

This motivates the following definition.

Definition 6.17 If T is a finite G set, then let

$$N^T : \mathcal{Mackey}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{Mackey}_G$$

be left Kan extension along the functor $S \mapsto F(T, S)$.

Since

$$F(T_1 \amalg T_2, S) \cong F(T_1, S) \times F(T_2, S),$$

we have a natural isomorphism of functors

$$N^{T_1 \amalg T_2} \cong N^{T_1} \square N^{T_2}.$$

Proposition 6.18 *For all admissible G -sets T , we have an adjoint pair of functors on \mathcal{O} -Tambara functors:*

$$N^T \dashv m_T.$$

Proof The assignment $T \mapsto N^T$ takes disjoint unions to categorical coproducts, and similarly, $T \mapsto m_T$ takes disjoint unions to categorical products. This reduces the proposition to checking on orbits G/H . Now we have a natural isomorphism

$$N_H^G \circ i_H^* \cong N^{G/H}$$

arising from the natural isomorphism $F_H(G, i_H^*(-)) \cong F(G/H, -)$. The result then follows from [Theorem 6.15](#). □

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Received: 14 March 2016 Revised: 20 June 2017