

ON THE ISOMORPHISM CONJECTURE IN ALGEBRAIC K -THEORY

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ABSTRACT. The Isomorphism Conjecture is a conceptual approach towards a calculation of the algebraic K -theory of a group ring $R\Gamma$, where Γ is an infinite group. In this paper we prove the conjecture in dimensions $n < 2$ for fundamental groups of closed Riemannian manifolds with strictly negative sectional curvature and arbitrary coefficient rings R . If R is regular this leads to a concrete calculation of low dimensional K -theory groups of $R\Gamma$ in terms of the K -theory of R and the homology of the group.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Isomorphism Conjecture in algebraic K -theory. This paper deals with the computation of the algebraic K -theory groups

$$K_n(R\Gamma), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Here $R\Gamma$ is a group ring with R an arbitrary associative ring with unit and Γ is a discrete group. Ideally one would like to express $K_n(R\Gamma)$ in terms of the group homology of Γ and the algebraic K -theory of the coefficient ring R . More precisely there exists a so called assembly map

$$A : H_*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}R) \rightarrow K_*(R\Gamma)$$

which is believed to be an isomorphism for nice rings and torsion free groups. The left hand side is the generalized homology theory associated to the non-connective algebraic K -theory spectrum of the ring R , i.e. on the left we have the homotopy groups of the spectrum $B\Gamma_+ \wedge \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}R$. In favorable cases this left hand side is accessible to computations and leads to very concrete results. Compare Corollary 1.5 below.

Conjectures of this type go back to [Hsi84]. There are analogous assembly maps and conjectures in L -theory, see [Qui70] and [Qui71], and for the (topological) K -theory of C^* -algebras [BCH94]. For a general overview see [FRR95].

There are rings where surjectivity fails already for the infinite cyclic group. In these cases the Bass-Heller-Swan splitting [BHS64] yields additional summands, the so called Nil-terms on the right hand side. It is also easy to see that in general the map can not be surjective if the group is finite or contains torsion.

In [FJ93] the second and third author consider a modified version of the assembly map building on Quinn's "homology for simplicially stratified fibrations" [Qui82]. The modified assembly map takes the above mentioned problems into account and

it is conjectured in [FJ93, 1.6] to be an isomorphism for arbitrary groups and R the ring of integers.

The results of this paper suggest that the assumption $R = \mathbb{Z}$ is not necessary. The conjecture, if true for a group Γ , reduces (at least in principle) the computation of $K_n(R\Gamma)$ to homological computations and the computation of the K -theory of the group rings RH , where H is finite or contains an infinite cyclic subgroup of finite index. Roughly speaking the K -theory of finite subgroups of Γ and the Nil-groups are built into the left hand side. The general principle behind such modified assembly maps was clarified by Davis and Lück in [DL98] building on [WW95].

We proceed to explain the modified assembly map using their language. We need the concept of a universal space for a family of subgroups which generalizes the universal free Γ -space $E\Gamma$, the universal covering of the classifying space $B\Gamma$.

Definition 1.1. A set of subgroups of Γ is called a family if it is closed under conjugation and taking subgroups. We use the notation

$$1, \text{ Cyc}, \text{ VCyc} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{All}$$

for the trivial family, the family of cyclic subgroups, the family of virtually cyclic subgroups and the family of all subgroups of a given group Γ . Recall that a group is called virtually cyclic if it is finite or contains an infinite cyclic subgroup of finite index. For a family \mathcal{F} of subgroups of Γ we denote by

$$E\Gamma(\mathcal{F})$$

the universal space among Γ -spaces with isotropy in \mathcal{F} . It is characterized by the universal property that for every Γ -CW complex X whose isotropy groups are all in the family \mathcal{F} one can find an equivariant continuous map $X \rightarrow E\Gamma(\mathcal{F})$ which is unique up to equivariant homotopy. A Γ -CW complex E is a model for $E\Gamma(\mathcal{F})$ if the fixpoints E^H are contractible for $H \in \mathcal{F}$ and empty otherwise.

In [DL98] Davis and Lück construct a generalized equivariant homology theory $H_n^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(X; \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty})$ for Γ -CW complexes associated to a jazzed up version of the non-connective algebraic K -theory spectrum $\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}$. It has a simple description in terms of balanced products over the orbit category $\text{Or}\Gamma$. The construction is reviewed in Section 6. In their formulation the modified assembly map is simply the map induced by $E\Gamma(\text{VCyc}) \rightarrow E\Gamma(\text{All}) = \{pt\}$ and the above mentioned conjecture reads as follows.

Conjecture 1.2 (Isomorphism Conjecture).

The map

$$H_n^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\text{VCyc}), \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \xrightarrow{A_{\text{VCyc} \rightarrow \text{All}}} H_n^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(\{pt\}, \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) = K_n(R\Gamma)$$

induced by

$$E\Gamma(\text{VCyc}) \rightarrow E\Gamma(\text{All}) = \{pt\}$$

is an isomorphism.

Similar to the classical case there is an Atiyah-Hirzebruch type spectral sequence computing the left hand side, see [DL98, 4.7]. Further computational tools for the left hand side are developed in [LS00]. In favorable cases, e.g. if R is a field of characteristic 0, the family of virtually cyclic subgroups can be replaced by the smaller family of finite subgroups. For this family a very concrete description of

the rationalized left hand side is obtained in [Lüc]. The conjecture should therefore be seen as a conceptual approach towards a computation of $K_n(R\Gamma)$.

The conjecture has been verified by the second and third author for $n \leq 1$ (and rationally for all n) in the case where $R = \mathbb{Z}$ for a large class of groups. This class includes: Every discrete cocompact subgroup of any (virtually connected) Lie group, or any subgroup of one of these [FJ93]. The fundamental group of any complete pinched negatively curved Riemannian manifold [FJ98]. The fundamental group of any complete non-positively curved locally symmetric space [FJ98] and the fundamental group of any complete A -regular non-positively curved Riemannian manifold [FJ98].

In all these cases the restriction to $R = \mathbb{Z}$ was unavoidable because proofs went through the translation into questions about h -cobordisms [FJ86] or pseudoisotopies [FJ91]. This translation only works if R is the ring of integers.

Some very important results about $K_n(R\Gamma)$ for infinite groups and arbitrary coefficient rings are: The classical Bass-Heller-Swan formula which deals with the infinite cyclic group. The fundamental paper [Wal78] of Waldhausen, giving exact sequences for amalgamated products and HNN -extensions of groups and [CP95] where Carlsson and Pedersen discover a big portion of $K_n(R\Gamma)$ for groups arising in non-positive curvature situations by proving that the classical assembly map $A = A_{1 \rightarrow All}$ is injective.

1.2. Main Results and Corollaries. Our aim in this paper is to prove the following two theorems.

Theorem 1.3. *Let Γ be the fundamental group of a closed Riemannian manifold with strictly negative sectional curvature. Let R be an associative ring with unit. Then the assembly map*

$$A_{Cyc \rightarrow All} : H_n^{Or\Gamma}(E\Gamma(Cyc), \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \rightarrow K_n(R\Gamma)$$

is an isomorphism for $n \leq 1$.

Theorem 1.4. *The map $A_{Cyc \rightarrow All}$ in Theorem 1.3 is injective for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

The injectivity statement 1.4 will be proven in Theorem 10.1. The remaining surjectivity statement in 1.3 is Theorem 15.1 for $n = 1$. The case $n < 1$ is then a consequence of Corollary 7.3.

Note that the negatively curved compact Riemannian manifold is a model for the classifying space of Γ . In particular Γ contains no torsion and therefore the family of virtually cyclic subgroups of Γ coincides with the family of cyclic subgroups [Sta99, 2.6.6.(iii)]. Theorem 1.3 therefore verifies the Isomorphism Conjecture 1.2 for this class of groups in dimensions less than 2.

Recall that $NK_n(R)$ is defined as the cokernel of the split injection $K_n(R) \rightarrow K_n(R[t])$. Often this group is also denoted $\text{Nil}_{n-1}(R)$ and called the Nil-group of R . A ring is called (right) regular if it is right Noetherian and every finitely generated right R -module admits a finite dimensional projective resolution. For regular rings all Nil-groups vanish [Bas73]. Theorem 1.3 has the following consequence.

Corollary 1.5. *Let Γ be as in Theorem 1.3. If for the ring R the groups $NK_n(R)$ vanish for $n \leq 1$, e.g. if R is regular, then the assembly map*

$$A = A_{1 \rightarrow All} : H_n(B\Gamma, \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}R) \rightarrow K_n(R\Gamma)$$

is an isomorphism for $n \leq 1$. If moreover $K_{-n}(R) = 0$ for $n \geq 1$, e.g. if R is regular, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} K_{-n}(R\Gamma) &= 0 \text{ for } n \geq 1, \\ K_0(R\Gamma) &= K_0(R) \text{ and} \\ K_1(R\Gamma) &= \Gamma_{ab} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_0(R) \oplus K_1(R). \end{aligned}$$

Here Γ_{ab} denotes the abelianized group.

Proof. For a group Γ and two families of subgroups $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G}$ let $A_{\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}}(\Gamma)$ denote the assembly map induced by $E\Gamma(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow E\Gamma(\mathcal{G})$. The vanishing of Nil-terms implies that for every cyclic group C the map $A_{1 \rightarrow Cyc}(C)$ is an isomorphism in degrees less than 1. The same holds for $A_{Cyc \rightarrow All}(\Gamma)$ by 1.3. It follows from the ‘‘transitivity’’ proven in [LS00, 2.3] that $A_{1 \rightarrow All}(\Gamma)$ is an isomorphism. Compare also [FJ93, A.10]. This map can be identified with the ‘‘classical’’ assembly map A above. Evaluating the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence for the homology in degrees less than 1 leads to the above formulas. \square

There is an assembly map for Nil-groups, compare Subsection 7.2. The fact that we impose no conditions on the coefficient ring allows us to prove that it is an isomorphism under the assumptions of 1.3. As a consequence we obtain for example:

Corollary 1.6. *Let Γ be as in Theorem 1.3. If $NK_n(R) = 0$ for $n \leq 1$, e.g. if R is regular, then*

$$NK_n(R\Gamma) = 0 \text{ for } n \leq 1.$$

Proof. This follows by combining Theorem 1.3 with Proposition 7.4. \square

A similar argument leads to the following result.

Corollary 1.7. *Let $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_l$, where the groups Γ_i are as in Theorem 1.3. Let R be regular, then the conclusions of Corollary 1.5 hold for Γ .*

Proof. Observe that for a ring S and groups G and H we have $SG[H] = S[G \times H]$ and similarly $SG[t] = S[t]G$. Let

$$A(G, S) : BG_+ \wedge \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} S \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} SG$$

be the ‘‘classical’’ assembly map for G with coefficient ring S . If R is regular, then so are the polynomial rings $R[t_1], \dots, R[t_1, \dots, t_{l-1}]$ and hence their Nil-groups vanish. Now use repeatedly Corollary 1.5 and Proposition 7.4 to conclude that the assembly maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A(\Gamma_1, R), \dots & , & A(\Gamma_1, R[t_1, \dots, t_{l-2}]), \quad A(\Gamma_1, R[t_1, \dots, t_{l-1}]), \\ A(\Gamma_2, R\Gamma_1), \dots & , & A(\Gamma_2, R\Gamma_1[t_1, \dots, t_{l-2}]), \\ & \vdots & \\ & & A(\Gamma_l, R[\Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_{l-1}]) \end{array}$$

are isomorphisms in degrees less than 2. The result follows since

$$A(\Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2, R) = A(\Gamma_2, R\Gamma_1) \circ \text{id}_{B\Gamma_2} \wedge A(\Gamma_1, R) \text{ etc.}$$

\square

Finally we would like to mention the following result (Corollary 10.5) which shows that, for the groups considered in Theorem 1.3, the Nil-terms split off as direct summands from the left hand side and hence, by our main result in low dimensions also from the right hand side of the assembly map $A_{Cyc \rightarrow All}$.

Proposition 1.8. *Let Γ be as in Theorem 1.3. We have for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and every ring R*

$$H_n^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(Cyc); \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \cong H_n(B\Gamma; \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \oplus \bigoplus_I (NK_n(R) \oplus NK_n(R)).$$

where the right hand direct sum is indexed over the set I of conjugacy classes of maximal cyclic subgroups of Γ .

1.3. A brief outline. The proof of our main result and hence also this paper fall into three major parts. In the first part, consisting of Sections 2 to 7, we construct a model for the assembly map which allows us to bring geometric assumptions into the picture. The second part, consisting of Sections 8 to 10, proves injectivity of the assembly map. The third part, consisting of Sections 11 to 15, proves the surjectivity statement. The surjectivity and injectivity parts are completely independent of each other. So the reader who is only interested in the surjectivity part can skip Sections 8 to 10.

First part. In the first part we construct a functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$ from Γ -CW complexes to spectra and prove that it is an equivariant homology theory, compare Section 5. This means in particular that the homotopy groups of this spectrum form an equivariant homology theory in the ordinary sense, e.g. we have homotopy invariance and Mayer-Vietoris sequences. It is illuminating to consider the two extreme cases: If X is a free Γ -space, e.g. $E\Gamma$, then we obtain up to a shift the (nonequivariant) generalized homology associated to the nonconnective algebraic K -theory spectrum of the ring R evaluated on the quotient space:

$$\pi_{n+1}\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X) = H_n(X/\Gamma; \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(R)).$$

If X is a point we obtain the algebraic K -theory of the group ring $R\Gamma$:

$$\pi_{n+1}\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\{pt\}) = K_n(R\Gamma).$$

The functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$ is in fact the composition of the well studied functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}$ from additive categories to spectra and the functor $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(-)$ defined in Section 3 below.

More precisely given any Γ -CW complex we associate to it an additive category $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$, see subsection 3.2. Its objects are “geometric modules” over the “cone” $X \times \Gamma \times [1, \infty)$. Morphisms are required to satisfy a control condition near infinity. This is in the spirit of [PW89] and [ACFP94]. For our purposes we have to develop an equivariant version which also digests Γ -spaces with infinite isotropy, e.g. $E\Gamma(Cyc)$. Note that in general such a space need not be locally compact. The technical difficulty here was to find the right notion of equivariant continuous control (see 2.7). Moreover we do the generalizations necessary in order to deal with non- Γ -compact spaces. (A Γ -space X is called Γ -compact, if there exists a compact subspace $K \subset X$ such that $\Gamma K = X$.)

Later in Section 6 we show that our homology theory coincides up to a shift with the one constructed by abstract means in [DL98] and in particular the assembly

map can be identified up to a shift with the map induced on homotopy groups by

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\mathcal{F})) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(\{pt\}).$$

To invoke the geometry it is convenient to have our functor depend on a little more than just X . We introduce the notion of a resolution of a Γ -space. This is a free Γ -space \bar{X} mapping to X such that every Γ -compact set is the image of a Γ -compact set. A resolution $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ will then be the input for the slight generalization $\mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(\bar{X}; p)$ and we prove that the K -theory of $\mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(\bar{X}; p)$ depends only on X and not on the chosen resolution (see Proposition 3.5).

Suppose the universal map $E\Gamma \rightarrow E\Gamma(\mathcal{F})$ is realized as a resolution, then a possible model for the assembly map $A_{\mathcal{F} \rightarrow All}$ is obtained by applying our construction to the following map of resolutions

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E\Gamma & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & E\Gamma \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow * \\ E\Gamma(\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \{pt\}. \end{array}$$

Here $*$ is our standard notation for the map to a point. Resolutions should not be confused with Quinn's simplicially stratified fibrations which serve as the input for the homology theories considered in [Qui82, Appendix] and [FJ93]. Finally in Section 7 we use some standard tricks involving cone and suspension rings to reduce Theorem 1.3 to the case $n = 1$. This heavily depends on the fact that we have no assumption on our coefficient ring R .

Second part. The second part consisting of Sections 8 to 10 deals with the proof of the Injectivity Theorem 1.4.

The negative curvature assumption allows us to construct a specific model for the universal map $E\Gamma \rightarrow E\Gamma(Cyc)$, see Subsection 10.1. Roughly speaking $E\Gamma$ is realized as a fattened version of the universal covering \tilde{M} of the compact negatively curved Riemannian manifold and the map collapses to points those geodesics which correspond to closed geodesics down in M .

The setwise stabilizer of such a lifted closed geodesic is an infinite cyclic subgroup of Γ and the set of Γ -orbits of such geodesics is in bijection with the set of conjugacy classes of maximal cyclic subgroups.

Abstractly a lifted closed geodesic is just a real line \mathbb{R} with the standard action of the infinite cyclic group C . The map

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^C(\mathbb{R}; \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^C(\mathbb{R}; *)$$

is a model for the classical assembly map for the infinite cyclic group and hence it is the inclusion of a split direct summand by the Bass-Heller-Swan splitting. In the preparatory Section 8 we construct an induction isomorphism for our homology theory which allows us to transport these splittings for the cyclic subgroups to the whole group. This also leads to Proposition 1.8.

Since the classical assembly map $A_1 \rightarrow All$ is injective by [CP95] it remains to produce a map out of the right hand side of the assembly map which detects the Nil-groups in the splitting 1.8. This is possible because of the geometric description of the assembly map. In Section 9 we use the negative curvature assumption to construct for each maximal cyclic subgroup a partial regain control map: identify \tilde{M} with the normal bundle over a lifted closed geodesic and then push everything

linearly towards the zero section. This map is not Γ -equivariant but it is still C -equivariant for the corresponding cyclic subgroup C . Passing to this subgroup of infinite index we unfortunately lose the object support condition for our modules which is necessary to identify the K -theory groups as homology groups. But the resulting modified categories without the object support condition are still good enough to detect the Nil-groups.

Third part. The remaining Sections 11 to 15 are devoted to the proof of the surjectivity of the assembly map $A_{Cyc \rightarrow All}$ for $n = 1$.

In Section 11 we give a criterion which guarantees that elements of $K_1(R\Gamma)$ are in the image of the assembly map (see 11.8). This criterion is formulated in terms of ϵ -control and is very much in the spirit of Quinn's description of the assembly map for pseudoisotopies (see [Qui82]) which was used in [FJ93]. In particular, proving that an element is in the image of the assembly map amounts to finding a suitable controlled representative for it, i.e. we have to gain control. The transition from the description of the assembly map in terms of continuous control over a cone as discussed in the first part to the ϵ -control setting closely follows [Ped00] and seems at present only possible for K_1 but not for higher K -theory. The next section discusses transfers for modules over a space: given a Γ -fiber bundle $\tilde{p} : \tilde{E} \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ and a suitable fiber transport we transfer automorphisms of modules over \tilde{B} to chain homotopy equivalences of chain complexes of modules over \tilde{E} (see 12.3). This algebraic construction mimics a pullback: we replace the fibers $\tilde{p}^{-1}(x)$ by cellular chain complexes of the fibers viewed as geometric chain complexes over \tilde{E} and tensor them with the module sitting down at x .

From here on we translate the techniques developed in [FJ86], to prove vanishing results for Whitehead groups, to our set-up: Let M be the compact strictly negatively curved Riemannian manifold. Each fiber of the sphere bundle SM of the universal covering can be naturally identified with the sphere at infinity and this leads to the asymptotic fiber transport for the sphere bundle (see Section 14) and hence to a transfer for the bundle $SM \rightarrow M$. If we apply the geodesic flow on SM to transferred morphisms we gain foliated control (see 12.7). The necessary geometric properties of the geodesic flow and the asymptotic fiber transport are collected in Section 14 (see in particular 14.4 and 14.1). In fact we will work with the hyperbolic enlargement $\mathbb{H}M$ which comes with a distinguished direction "north" and hence allows us to work with the northern hemisphere-subbundle of the sphere bundle which is a disk bundle and hence homotopically a trivial situation.

The geodesic flow allows us to gain foliated control to any desired precision, but these controlled improvements of a given automorphism typically do not "converge". A foliated Control Theorem (see 13.2) analogous to Theorem 1.6 in [FJ86] is used to improve the foliated control we gained to ϵ -control away from flow lines that cover "short" closed geodesics in M . These flow lines are stabilized by cyclic subgroups and collapsing them to points introduces cyclic isotropy and naturally leads to working with $E\Gamma(Cyc)$ on the left hand side of the assembly map.

The reader may wonder, why the argument for the surjectivity result only works for K -theory in dimensions one and lower. The problem is that it is quite difficult to explicitly describe elements in higher K -groups. The squeezing results in Section 13, in particular the foliated Control Theorem 13.2, are however statements about individual K -theory elements and there seem to be no analogues of such statements for higher K -theory in the literature. Another problem occurs with

Section 12. The transfer as described is not a functor (compare Proposition 12.3) and it is hence not clear that it induces a map on the higher K -groups.

Meanwhile the first and fourth author found a way to circumvent both problems [BR03].

1.4. Some conventions and notations. Quite frequently in this paper the interested reader has to digest heavy loaded notation as for example the definition of $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}; p)$ in Section 3

$$\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}; p) = \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\overline{X} \times [1, \infty); (p \times \text{id})^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(X), p_{\overline{X}}^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}(\overline{X}))^\infty.$$

Here are some explanations. Details can of course be found below in particular in Section 2. Our generic symbol for the category of modules and morphisms over the space X is

$$\mathcal{C}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}).$$

Here \mathcal{E} specifies the morphism support conditions and \mathcal{F} specifies support conditions for the modules. The most important ones are the equivariant continuous control condition $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(X)$ for $X \times [1, \infty)$ (see 2.7) and the Γ -compact object support condition $\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}(X)$ for X (see 2.9). Measuring control via a map is formalized by pulling back support conditions, written e.g. as $p^{-1}\mathcal{E}$. Since there is only a limited number of p 's and q 's we decided to use the notation p_X for projections with target X whenever it seemed reasonable. The upper index Γ indicates that we deal with Γ -invariant objects and morphisms (putting it in front saves a lot of brackets). The ∞ -sign indicates “germs at infinity”, compare 2.4.

2. PREPARATIONS

2.1. Non-connective K -theory of additive categories. Let \mathcal{A} be an additive category. By default we equip an additive category with the split exact structure or equivalently with the structure of a Waldhausen category, where cofibrations are up to isomorphisms inclusions of direct summands and weak equivalences are isomorphisms. A spectrum \mathbb{E} is a sequence of spaces \mathbb{E}_n together with structure maps $\sigma_n : \mathbb{E}_n \rightarrow \Omega\mathbb{E}_{n+1}$ which need not be homotopy equivalences. A map of spectra is a sequence of maps which strictly commute with the structure maps in the obvious sense. Equivalence will always mean stable weak equivalence.

In [PW85] the authors construct a non-connective spectrum whose homotopy groups are the algebraic K -groups of \mathcal{A} (including the negative K -groups). An alternative construction using Waldhausen's S_\bullet -construction is described in [CP97]. For completeness we give a definition in Subsection 2.5. We denote this spectrum by $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(\mathcal{A})$. In fact $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}$ is a functor from additive categories to spectra, i.e. an additive and hence exact functor between additive categories induces a map of spectra. We will use the following properties of this functor:

- (i) Applied to the category of finitely generated free R -modules we get a spectrum whose homotopy groups are the Quillen K -groups ([Qui73]) of R in positive degrees and coincide with the negative K -groups from [Bas68] in negative degrees. Hence the construction generalizes work of Gersten [Ger72] and Wagoner [Wag72].
- (ii) An exact functor which is an equivalence of categories induces an equivalence.
- (iii) If \mathcal{A} is flasque, i.e. there exists an additive functor $S : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ together with a natural transformation $ID \oplus S \simeq S$, then $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(\mathcal{A})$ is contractible.

- (iv) If \mathcal{A} is a Karoubi filtration of the category \mathcal{B} (see [Kar70] or [PW89]), then there is a fibration sequence of spectra

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(\mathcal{B}/\mathcal{A}).$$

- (v) If $\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_i \mathcal{A}_i$ is a directed union of additive subcategories, then the natural map $\operatorname{colim}_i \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{A}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{A}$ is an equivalence.

The functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}$ does not distinguish between a category and its idempotent completion, e.g. the inclusion of the category of finitely generated free R -modules into the category of finitely generated projective modules induces an equivalence.

2.2. The category of modules and morphisms over a space. Let R be an associative ring with unit. Let X be a set. A *general R -module M over X* is a family of free R -modules

$$M = (M_x)_{x \in X}$$

indexed by the points of X . We are not interested in general R -modules but it is convenient to have this terminology. Let X be a topological space. A general R -module M over X is called *locally finite* if for every compact subset $K \subset X$ the module $\bigoplus_{x \in K} M_x$ is finitely generated. A morphism $\phi = (\phi_{y,x})$ from M to N is a family of R -linear maps

$$\phi_{y,x} : M_x \rightarrow N_y,$$

such that for a fixed x the set of y with $\phi_{y,x} \neq 0$ is finite and for fixed y the set of x with $\phi_{y,x} \neq 0$ is finite. Composition of morphisms is matrix multiplication, i.e.

$$(\phi \circ \psi)_{z,x} = \sum_y \phi_{z,y} \circ \psi_{y,x}.$$

If a group Γ acts on the set X then we get an induced action on general modules by $(gM)_x = M_{gx}$. If Γ acts by homeomorphisms on the topological space X we get an induced action on locally finite modules. A module M over X is Γ -invariant if for all $g \in \Gamma$ we have $M_{gx} = M_x$. A morphism ϕ between Γ -invariant modules is Γ -invariant if $\phi_{gy,gx} = \phi_{y,x}$.

Definition 2.1. The category of Γ -invariant locally finite R -modules and Γ -invariant morphisms over the Γ -space X will be denoted by

$$\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; R) \text{ or by } \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X)$$

if the ring is clear from the context.

Remark 2.2. Even though the formal definition makes sense for arbitrary Γ -spaces the spaces X for which we will actually consider $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X)$ or subcategories thereof will always be a free Γ -spaces.

Definition 2.3. Given a locally finite R -module M we define the support of M as

$$\operatorname{supp}(M) = \{x \in X \mid M_x \neq 0\} \subset X.$$

Given a morphism ϕ between modules we define the support

$$\operatorname{supp}(\phi) = \{(y, x) \mid \phi_{y,x} \neq 0\} \subset X \times X.$$

If X is equipped with a metric d we define the bound of ϕ as

$$|\phi| = \sup\{d(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in \operatorname{supp}(\phi)\}.$$

Given a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and a general R -module M over X we define $f_*(M)$ to be the general R -module over Y given by $f_*(M)_y = \bigoplus_{x \in f^{-1}(\{y\})} M_x$ for some choice of a direct sum. In general M locally finite does not imply that $f_*(M)$ is locally finite. Given $\phi : M \rightarrow N$ there is an obvious induced morphism $f_*(\phi)$.

Remark 2.4. Since there is no canonical choice for the direct sum object

$$\bigoplus_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} M_x$$

the construction is not really functorial in X . Following Weiss [Wei] the problem can be solved as follows: Let X be a free Γ -space. Define a general equivariant module M over X to be a functor from the partially ordered set of Γ -invariant subsets of X to the category of free R -modules, such that the natural map

$$\bigoplus_{\Gamma s \in \Gamma \setminus S} M(\Gamma s) \rightarrow M(S)$$

induced by the inclusions is an isomorphism. Every equivariant module M determines an underlying invariant module by $M_x = M(\Gamma x)$. Morphisms are defined as morphisms of the underlying invariant modules. The support of an equivariant module is the support of the underlying invariant module. Sending an equivariant module to its underlying invariant module induces an equivalence for all the relevant categories. This modified construction is now truly functorial by setting $f_*M(S) = M(f^{-1}(S))$. To simplify the presentation we will stick to the simple minded definition.

Remark 2.5. In order to apply K -theory it is desirable to deal with small categories. To obtain $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; R)$ as a small category one has to use a small category of free R -modules in 2.4. This does of course restrict the dimension of our modules. However, we will never need modules of uncountable dimension.

2.3. Support conditions. We will now define certain subcategories of $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; R)$ by imposing support conditions on objects and morphisms. We formalize support conditions in the notion of a *coarse structure* following [HPR97]. For us a coarse structure on X consists of a set \mathcal{E} of subsets of $X \times X$ and a set \mathcal{F} of subsets of X fulfilling certain conditions. A morphism will be *admissible* if there exists an $E \in \mathcal{E}$ which contains its support. An object will be *admissible* if there exists an $F \in \mathcal{F}$ which contains its support.

Let us work out what conditions we need to impose on \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} in order to really obtain an additive category when we restrict to admissible objects and morphisms.

- (i) Since $\text{supp}(\phi \circ \psi) \subset \text{supp}(\phi) \circ \text{supp}(\psi)$ we require that for E and E' there exists an E'' with $E \circ E' \subset E''$. Here \circ denotes the composition of relations.
- (ii) Since $\text{supp}(\phi + \psi) \subset \text{supp}(\phi) \cup \text{supp}(\psi)$ we require that for E and E' in \mathcal{E} there exists an $E'' \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $E \cup E' \subset E''$.
- (iii) Since $\text{supp}(\text{id}_M)$ is the diagonal embedding of $\text{supp}(M)$ in $X \times X$ we require that the diagonal $\Delta \subset X \times X$ is contained in \mathcal{E} .
- (iv) Since $\text{supp}(M \oplus N) = \text{supp}(M) \cup \text{supp}(N)$ we require that for any F and F' in \mathcal{F} there exists an $F'' \in \mathcal{F}$ with $F \cup F' \subset F''$.

It will be convenient to assume in addition that each $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and each $F \in \mathcal{F}$ is invariant under the Γ -operation, where Γ acts diagonally on $X \times X$. We will also assume that each $E \in \mathcal{E}$ is symmetric considered as a relation. If \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} fulfill

these conditions we will denote the corresponding subcategory of $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X)$ consisting of admissible objects and morphisms by

$$\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}).$$

Some constructions for support conditions. Given $(X, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ and a map $p: Y \rightarrow X$ we can pull back support conditions, i.e. form

$$(Y, p^{-1}\mathcal{E}, p^{-1}\mathcal{F}).$$

Here $p^{-1}\mathcal{E}$ consists of all sets $(p \times p)^{-1}(E)$ with $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and similar for $p^{-1}\mathcal{F}$. Of course the map p then respects the conditions. Given two different morphism support conditions \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' one can impose both conditions, i.e. with slight abuse of notation form

$$\mathcal{E} \cap \mathcal{E}' = \{E \cap E' \mid E \in \mathcal{E}, E' \in \mathcal{E}'\}.$$

Similarly for object support conditions. For example the *product* of two coarse spaces $(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ and $(Y; \mathcal{E}', \mathcal{F}')$ is given by $(X \times Y, p_X^{-1}\mathcal{E} \cap p_Y^{-1}\mathcal{E}', p_X^{-1}\mathcal{F} \cap p_Y^{-1}\mathcal{F}')$. Choosing \mathcal{E} or \mathcal{F} as the power set corresponds to imposing no condition. In this case we simply omit \mathcal{E} or \mathcal{F} from the notation.

Morphism support conditions. The most intuitive example of a morphism support condition is the metric morphism control condition.

Definition 2.6 (Metric control). If (X, d) is a metric space then $\mathcal{E}_d(X)$ denotes the metric morphism control condition consisting of all sets of the form

$$E_\alpha = \{(x, y) \mid d(x, y) \leq \alpha\} \subset X \times X,$$

where α is a positive real number. If X is a Γ -space we will always assume that the metric is Γ -invariant.

The most important example of a morphism support condition for us is the equivariant continuous control support condition $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}$ on a Γ -space of the form $X \times [1, \infty)$. It generalizes the continuous control condition from [ACFP94] to an equivariant setting. Recall that Γ_x denotes the isotropy subgroup of the point x .

Definition 2.7 (Equivariant continuous control). Let X be a topological space with a continuous Γ -action. A subset $E \subset (X \times [1, \infty))^{\times 2}$ is in $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(X)$ if the following holds:

- (i) For every $x \in X$, every Γ_x -invariant open neighborhood U of (x, ∞) in $X \times [1, \infty]$ there exists a Γ_x -invariant open neighborhood $V \subset U$ of (x, ∞) such that

$$(U^c \times V) \cap E = \emptyset.$$

Here U^c denotes the complement of U in $X \times [1, \infty]$.

- (ii) We require that $p_{[1, \infty)} \times p_{[1, \infty)}(E) \in \mathcal{E}_d([1, \infty))$, where $p_{[1, \infty)}$ is the projection onto $[1, \infty)$ and d is the standard Euclidean metric on $[1, \infty)$.
- (iii) E is symmetric and invariant under the diagonal operation of Γ .

One checks that $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(X)$ is closed under finite unions and composition of relations and contains the diagonal of X . The following Lemma gives an idea about the nature of this control condition in the case where X is a free Γ -space.

Lemma 2.8. *Let X be a free Γ -space. Let E be in $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(X)$. Suppose that $((x_n, t_n), (x'_n, t'_n))$ is a sequence of pairs in E . If (x_n, t_n) converges to $\bar{x} = (x, \infty)$, then also (x'_n, t'_n) converges to \bar{x} .*

Proof. Note that in the free case all neighborhoods of \bar{x} are Γ_x -invariant. Choose a neighborhood $U_{\bar{x}}$ for \bar{x} in $X \times [1, \infty]$. By assumption there exists a neighborhood $V_{\bar{x}} \subset U_{\bar{x}}$ of \bar{x} such that no pair in E lies in $V_{\bar{x}} \times U_{\bar{x}}^c$. In particular since (x_n, t_n) lies eventually in $V_{\bar{x}}$ we see that (x'_n, t'_n) lies eventually in $U_{\bar{x}}$. \square

Warning: The analogous statement is wrong in the non-free case if we have infinite isotropy: Let the infinite cyclic group C act on \mathbb{R}^2 by shifting in the x -direction. Let X be the C -space obtained from \mathbb{R}^2 by collapsing the x -axis. Now consider $x'_n = (n, 1/n) \in X$. There is an open neighborhood of $(0, 0) \in X$ such that $x'_n \notin U$ for all n . However, there is no such C -invariant neighborhood. In particular there is an $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma c}(X)$ with $((0, 0), n), (x'_n, n) \in E$ but x'_n does not converge to $(0, 0)$.

Object support conditions. To later obtain constructions which are functorial for arbitrary maps we will impose compactness conditions on objects, compare (i) towards the beginning of Subsection 3.3.

Definition 2.9 (Γ -compact object support). Let X be a Γ -space. A subset $F \subset X$ is in $\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}(X)$ if it is Γ -compact, i.e. if it is of the form ΓK for some compact set $K \subset X$. If Γ is the trivial group we write $\mathcal{F}_c(X)$.

Most of the time we will pull back this Γ -compact support condition to $X \times [1, \infty)$ via the standard projection $p_X : X \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow X$, i.e. we will work with $p_X^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}(X)$.

The following lemma explains in which way the category of Γ -invariant objects and morphisms is related to the group ring $R\Gamma$, cf. [CP95, 1.5].

Lemma 2.10. *Let X be a free Γ -space. The natural projection $p : X \rightarrow X/\Gamma$ induces an equivalence of categories*

$$\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}, R) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X/\Gamma; \mathcal{F}_c, R\Gamma).$$

For any space Y the map $q : Y \rightarrow \{pt\}$ induces an equivalence

$$\mathcal{C}(Y; \mathcal{F}_c) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\{pt\}).$$

Consequently $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}, R)$ is equivalent to the category of finitely generated free $R\Gamma$ -modules.

Proof. Define a Γ -operation on $(p_*M)_{\Gamma x} = \bigoplus_{g \in \Gamma x} M_{gx}$ by $h(m_{gx}) = m_{hgx}$ for $(m_{gx}) \in \bigoplus M_{gx}$ and $h \in \Gamma$. The R -linear map $(p_*\phi)_{\Gamma y, \Gamma x}$ is given by the matrix $(\phi_{hy, gx})$. The fact that ϕ is Γ -invariant translates into $(p_*\phi)_{\Gamma y, \Gamma x}$ being an $R\Gamma$ -module homomorphism. The functor p_* is full (surjective on morphism sets) and faithful (injective on morphism sets) and for every object in $\mathcal{C}(X/\Gamma; \mathcal{F}_c, R\Gamma)$ we find an isomorphic object of the form p_*M . \square

2.4. Germs at infinity. Given $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X \times [1, \infty); \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ we want to define the category of germs at infinity

$$\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X \times [1, \infty); \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})^{\infty}.$$

Intuitively we want to ignore everything that happens in a finite region with respect to the $[1, \infty)$ -coordinate. Objects remain the same but the morphism sets in the new category are defined as quotients of the old ones:

$$\text{mor}_{\mathcal{C}^{\infty}}(M, N) = \text{mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, N) / \sim.$$

Here morphisms f and g are identified if the difference $f - g$ factors through some object L with $\text{supp}(L) \subset X \times [1, n]$ for some finite n . To really obtain a category we

need some mild conditions on \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} that are satisfied in all our examples. Namely we want that $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})^\infty$ is a Karoubi quotient of $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ and in particular an additive category (compare the beginning of section 4). As explained in 4.2 there is a fibration sequence of spectra

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})^\infty.$$

This sequence is used frequently to obtain results about the germ category.

2.5. A model for the non-connective algebraic K -theory spectrum. For completeness we now give the definition of the model for the non-connective algebraic K -theory spectrum of an additive category which we will use throughout the paper. For more details see [PW85] and [CP97]. Note that the definitions in the previous subsections make sense for any (small) additive category instead of the category of finitely generated free modules. In particular for any additive category \mathcal{A} one can form $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}; \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{A})$ where d denotes the standard metric on \mathbb{R} . Let $|iS_\bullet \mathcal{A}|$ be the realization of the nerve of the category of isomorphisms in Waldhausen's S_\bullet -construction applied to \mathcal{A} . Set $K(\mathcal{A}) = \Omega |iS_\bullet \mathcal{A}|$ and define the n -th space of the spectrum $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{A}$ via an n -fold iteration as

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{A}_n = K(\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}; \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}; \mathcal{E}_d; \dots \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}; \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{A}) \dots))),$$

where there are n occurrences of \mathbb{R} . The structure maps are constructed from the square associated to the decomposition $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, 0] \cup [0, \infty)$ using the distinguished null-homotopies induced by the Eilenberg-Swindle on the two half-lines. Compare the last pages in [CP97]. Note that in general the structure maps are not weak equivalences.

3. THE FUNCTOR TO ADDITIVE CATEGORIES

3.1. Resolutions. For the isomorphism conjecture it is essential to deal with non-free Γ -spaces. But the translation from free $R\Gamma$ -modules to R -modules over a Γ -space as in Lemma 2.10 works only in the free case. Fortunately we can separate the space which leads to the morphism support conditions from the actual space on which the modules live and we can always arrange that the latter is free. The following definition generalizes an idea from [CPR].

Definition 3.1. A *resolution* of the Γ -space X is a free Γ -space \overline{X} together with an equivariant continuous map $p : \overline{X} \rightarrow X$ which fulfills the following condition: for every Γ -compact set $\Gamma K \subset X$ we can find a Γ -compact set $\Gamma \overline{K} \subset \overline{X}$ such that $p(\Gamma \overline{K}) = \Gamma K$. In addition we require the Γ -action on \overline{X} to be properly discontinuous and $\Gamma \backslash \overline{X}$ to be Hausdorff. (This is in particular fulfilled whenever \overline{X} is a free Γ -CW complex.)

Note that p is necessarily surjective. It is immediately clear that the standard projection $p_X : X \times \Gamma \rightarrow X$ is a resolution of X . We call this the *standard resolution of X* . For a space Y we denote the unique map $Y \rightarrow \{pt\}$ by $*$. Note that this is a resolution if Y is a free Γ -CW complex.

Suppose we are given a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between Γ -spaces. Let $p : \overline{X} \rightarrow X$ and $q : \overline{Y} \rightarrow Y$ be resolutions. A map of resolutions covering f is of course a continuous

equivariant map $\bar{f} : \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ such that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{X} & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & \bar{Y} \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow q \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

commutes. Note that the standard resolution $p_X : X \times \Gamma \rightarrow X$ is functorial in X .

3.2. The category $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$. The following definitions are crucial for all that follows. Given any Γ -space X and a resolution $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ we define

$$\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) = \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty); (p \times \text{id})^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma\text{cc}}(X), p_{\bar{X}}^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma\text{c}}(\bar{X}))$$

In words: we take the the equivariant continuous control morphism support condition on $X \times [1, \infty)$ and pull it back to $\bar{X} \times [1, \infty)$. Objects live over sets of the form $\Gamma K \times [1, \infty)$ with $K \subset \bar{X}$ compact. Moreover all modules and morphisms are Γ -invariant.

Finally we pass to germs at infinity and introduce the notation

$$\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) = \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)^\infty.$$

If we work with the standard resolution $p_X : X \times \Gamma \rightarrow X$ we write even shorter

$$\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X) = \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X \times \Gamma; p_X).$$

Our aim is now to prove that maps of resolutions induce functors between the corresponding categories. In particular we will see that $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X \times \Gamma; p_X)$ is functorial in X . Towards the end of this section we will show that up to an equivalence $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ does not depend on the chosen resolution of X . After some preparations in Section 4 we show in Section 5 that $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$ is an equivariant homology theory.

3.3. Functoriality. Let us first discuss abstractly what we have to do. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be given. Recall that for a general R -module M over X we defined $f_*(M)$ by $f_*(M)_y = \bigoplus_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} M_x$. We obtain a functor $f_* : \mathcal{C}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(Y; \mathcal{E}', \mathcal{F}')$ if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) For every compact $K \subset Y$ and every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ the set $f^{-1}(K) \cap F$ is contained in a compact set. This implies that $f_*(M)$ is again locally finite.
- (ii) The map f respects support conditions on morphisms, i.e. for every $E \in \mathcal{E}$ there exists an $E' \in \mathcal{E}'$ such that $(f \times f)(E) \subset E'$. Sometimes one can only prove the weaker statement that for every $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ there exists an $E' \in \mathcal{E}'$ with $(f \times f)(E \cap F \times F) \subset E'$. This is also sufficient.
- (iii) The map f respects support conditions on objects, i.e. for every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ there exists an $F' \in \mathcal{F}'$ such that $f(F) \subset F'$.

We will now prove that our construction is functorial with respect to maps of resolution. The proof depends on the slice theorem for Γ -CW complexes. We state it at the end of this section.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an equivariant map between Γ -CW complexes. Let \bar{f} be a map between resolutions $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ and $q : \bar{Y} \rightarrow Y$ covering f , then \bar{f} induces a functor*

$$\bar{f}_* : \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{Y}; q).$$

Proof. Let M be an object of $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}; p)$. The support condition implies that there exist Γ -compact subcomplexes $\overline{X}_0 \subset \overline{X}$ and $X_0 \subset X$ with $p(\overline{X}_0) \subset X_0$ such that M is in the image of the inclusion $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}_0; p|_{\overline{X}_0}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}; p)$. Therefore we may assume that \overline{X} and X are Γ -compact. We have to check the conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) above. By definition Γ acts properly discontinuously on \overline{Y} and $\Gamma \backslash \overline{Y}$ is Hausdorff. This can be used to deduce (i). The second condition follows from Lemma 3.3 and (iii) is obvious. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an equivariant continuous map between Γ -CW complexes. Assume that X is Γ -compact. Then $f \times \text{id}_{[1, \infty)}$ respects the equivariant continuous control morphism support conditions.*

Proof. Let $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}$ be given. That $(f \times \text{id}_{[1, \infty)})^{\times 2}(E)$ satisfies the metric condition (ii) in Definition 2.7 and is Γ -invariant and symmetric is clear. Given $y \in Y$, a Γ_y -invariant neighborhood U of y and an $r \geq 1$ we have to find a Γ_y -invariant neighborhood $V \subset U$ of y and an $R \geq r$ such that the condition 2.7 (i) is satisfied for $U \times (r, \infty]$ and $V \times (R, \infty]$. Suppose such a neighborhood V together with an R does not exist. Let V^n be a descending sequence of open slice neighborhoods of y as in Proposition 3.4 below. It follows that there exists a sequence $(x_n, t_n, x'_n, t'_n) \in E$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (f(x_n), t_n) &\in V^n \times (n, \infty) \\ \text{but } (f(x'_n), t'_n) &\notin U \times (r, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Note that t_n tends to infinity. Since X is Γ -compact there exists a sequence $g_n \in \Gamma$ such that $g_n x_n$ converges to some $x \in X$. For all $n \geq m$ we have

$$f(g_n x_n) = g_n f(x_n) \in g_n V^n \subset g_n V^m \subset \Gamma V^m$$

and hence for the limit we have $f(x) \in \overline{\Gamma V^m}$. Since this holds for every m the last sentence in Proposition 3.4 gives us

$$f(x) \in \bigcap_{m \geq 1} \overline{\Gamma V^m} = \Gamma\{y\}.$$

In particular $gf(x) = y$ for some $g \in \Gamma$ and $gg_n f(x_n)$ tends to $gf(x) = y$. For n large enough we have therefore $gg_n f(x_n) \in V^1$. Since $f(x) \in V^1$ it follows from 3.4 (ii) that $gg_n \in \Gamma_y$ for large n . Since U and V^n are Γ_y -invariant we conclude that for large n

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & (f(gg_n x_n), t_n) \in V^n \times (n, \infty) \\ (2) \quad & \text{but } (f(gg_n x'_n), t'_n) \notin U \times (r, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Let us now use that $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(X)$. There exists a Γ_{gx} -invariant neighborhood W of gx and an $R \geq r$ such that

$$(3) \quad E \cap ((W \times (R, \infty)) \times (f^{-1}(U) \times (r, \infty))^c) = \emptyset$$

Since $gg_n x_n$ tends to gx and t_n tends to infinity there exists an n_0 such that $(gg_{n_0} x_{n_0}, t_{n_0}) \in W \times (R, \infty)$. Since E is Γ -invariant $(x_{n_0}, t_{n_0}, x'_{n_0}, t'_{n_0}) \in E$ implies $(gg_{n_0} x_{n_0}, t_{n_0}, gg_{n_0} x'_{n_0}, t'_{n_0}) \in E$. Now (3) implies $(gg_{n_0} x'_{n_0}, t'_{n_0}) \in f^{-1}(U) \times (r, \infty)$. This contradicts (2). \square

Proposition 3.4 (Slice theorem). *Let X be a Γ -CW complex. For every $x \in X$ there exists a sequence of open neighborhoods V^k , $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with the following properties.*

- (i) Each V^k is an open Γ_x -invariant neighborhood of x .
- (ii) The obvious map

$$\Gamma \times_{\Gamma_x} V^k \rightarrow \Gamma V^k$$

is a homeomorphism.

(A neighborhood with these properties is called an open slice around x . In particular for such a slice we have that $gV^k \cap V^k = V^k$ for every $g \in \Gamma_x$ and $gV^k \cap V^k = \emptyset$ for $g \notin \Gamma_x$.)

- (iii) The sequence is descending, i.e. $V^1 \supset V^2 \supset V^3 \dots$ and

$$\bigcap_{k \geq 1} \overline{\Gamma V^k} = \Gamma\{x\}.$$

Proof. The proof is a slight modification of the proof of Theorem 1.37 in [Lüc89]. The compact isotropy groups required there are not necessary in the case of a discrete group. \square

3.4. Independence of the chosen resolution. We will now prove that up to an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}; p)$ only depends on X and not on the resolution $p : \overline{X} \rightarrow X$.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $p : \overline{X} \rightarrow X$ and $p' : \overline{X}' \rightarrow X$ be two resolutions of X . If in the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z & \xrightarrow{q} & \overline{X} \\ q' \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ \overline{X}' & \xrightarrow{p'} & X \end{array}$$

the space Z is defined as the pullback of $\overline{X} \rightarrow X \leftarrow \overline{X}'$, then $p \circ q = p' \circ q' : Z \rightarrow X$ is a resolution of X . The maps q and q' induce equivalences of categories

$$\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}; p) \xleftarrow{q_*} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(Z; p \circ q) \xrightarrow{q'_*} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\overline{X}'; p').$$

Proof. We first show that $p \circ q : Z \rightarrow X$ is a resolution. Recall that $Z = (p \times p')^{-1}(\{(x, x) | x \in X\}) \subset \overline{X} \times \overline{X}'$. Let K be a compact subset of X . By assumption we find compact subsets $\overline{K} \subset \overline{X}$ and $\overline{K}' \subset \overline{X}'$ with $p(\Gamma \overline{K}) = p'(\Gamma \overline{K}') = \Gamma K$. Now $q^{-1}(\overline{K}) \cap q'^{-1}(\overline{K}') = \overline{K} \times \overline{K}' \cap Z \subset \overline{X} \times \overline{X}'$ is the compact set we are looking for. It remains to be verified that the functor induced by q is an equivalence. It is faithful, which is always the case even if we map everything to a point. It is full because we pulled back the morphism support condition via q . Every object in the target category is isomorphic to an image object under the functor: Simply choose a preimage for every Γ -orbit. The resolution condition (compare Definition 3.1) assures that one can do this in such a way that the choice respects the support condition. \square

4. SOME COARSE TOOLS

In this section we briefly collect the more or less obvious generalizations of statements about the passage from coarse spaces to spectra which can be found for

example in [HPR97]. All proofs are straightforward generalizations of the proofs given there.

Let $(X, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ be a coarse Γ -space, compare Subsection 2.3. Given a Γ -invariant subset $A \subset X$ and an $E \in \mathcal{E}$ define the E -neighborhood of A in X (or the E -thickening) as

$$A^E = \{x \in X \mid \text{there exists } a \in A \text{ with } (a, x) \in E\}.$$

Note that A^E is Γ -invariant. Let

$$\mathcal{F}\langle A \rangle_{\mathcal{E}} = \{(F \cap A)^E \cap F \mid F \in \mathcal{F}, E \in \mathcal{E}\}.$$

We write $\mathcal{F}\langle A \rangle$ if \mathcal{E} is clear from the context. Note that $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}\langle A \rangle)$ is a full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$.

Definition 4.1. Let X be a free Γ -space. A coarse structure $(X, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is said to be Γ -proper if for each Γ -compact set $K \subset X$ and each $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}$ there exists a Γ -compact set K' such that $(F \cap K)^E \cap F \subset K'$.

This condition is fulfilled in our most important example: Let $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution then the coarse space $(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty), (p \times \text{id})^{-1}\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma_{cc}}(X), p_{\bar{X}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma_c}(\bar{X}))$ used to define $\mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(X)$ is Γ -proper.

The notion of a Karoubi filtration goes back to [Kar70] and is also explained in [CP97].

Proposition 4.2 (Coarse Pair). *Let X be a free Γ -space with a properly discontinuous action. Let $(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ be a coarse structure on X and let A be Γ -invariant subset. Let $i : A \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion.*

- (i) *The inclusion $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}\langle A \rangle) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is a Karoubi filtration. Let $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X, A; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ denote the corresponding quotient category.*

Suppose the coarse structure is Γ -proper then the following holds.

- (ii) *The inclusion $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(A; i^{-1}\mathcal{E}, i^{-1}\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}\langle A \rangle)$ is an equivalence of categories.*
- (iii) *There is a fibration sequence of spectra*

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(A; i^{-1}\mathcal{E}, i^{-1}\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(X, A; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}).$$

Proof. The first assertion is immediate from the definitions. It is straightforward to see that the functor in (ii) is full and faithful. Let M be an object in the target category with support contained in $(F \cap A)^E \cap F$. By definition of the thickening one can construct a (not necessarily continuous) map $f : (F \cap A)^E \cap F \rightarrow A \cap F$ such that f_*M is an object in the image of the inclusion functor which is isomorphic to M . The properness condition is used to verify that f_*M is locally finite. This implies (ii). Finally, (iii) is a consequence of property (iv) in Subsection 2.1. \square

Suppose the space is $\bar{X} \times [1, \infty)$ and $A = \bar{X} \times \{1\}$, where $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ is a resolution. Consider $\mathcal{E} = (p \times \text{id})^{-1}\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma_{cc}}$ and $\mathcal{F} = p_{\bar{X}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma_c}(\bar{X})$. Then $\mathcal{F}\langle A \rangle$ and $\mathcal{F}' = \{(\bar{X} \times [1, n]) \cap F \mid F \in \mathcal{F}, n \geq 1\}$ are equivalent in the following sense: every $S \in \mathcal{F}\langle A \rangle$ is contained in some $S' \in \mathcal{F}'$ and vice versa. We are therefore in the situation of Subsection 2.4 and we write $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty); \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})^{\infty}$ instead of $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty), \bar{X} \times \{1\}; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$.

The next proposition is the equivariant version of the coarse Mayer-Vietoris principle:

Proposition 4.3 (Coarse Mayer-Vietoris). *Let X be a free Γ -space with a properly discontinuous action. Let $(X, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ be a Γ -proper coarse structure on X and let A and B be Γ -invariant subsets such that $A \cup B = X$. Suppose that the triple (X, A, B) is coarsely excisive in the following sense: for every $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}$ there exist $E' \in \mathcal{E}$ and $F' \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $(A \cap F)^E \cap (B \cap F)^E \cap F \subset (A \cap B \cap F')^{E'} \cap F'$. Then the following diagram induces a homotopy pull-back square after applying $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(A \cap B; j^{-1}\mathcal{E}, j^{-1}\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(A; i_A^{-1}\mathcal{E}, i_A^{-1}\mathcal{F}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(B; i_B^{-1}\mathcal{E}, i_B^{-1}\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}). \end{array}$$

Here i_A, i_B and j are the obvious inclusions.

Proof. This can be proven exactly as [HPR97, 9.3]: One checks that the inclusion $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(A, A \cap B; i_A^{-1}\mathcal{E}, i_A^{-1}\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X, B; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is an equivalence of categories and uses 4.2. \square

The next proposition gives a criterion for a category of the type $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ to be flasque.

Proposition 4.4 (Eilenberg Swindle). *The category $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is flasque if there exists a Γ -equivariant self map $s : X \rightarrow X$ with the following properties:*

- (i) *For every compact $K \subset X$, every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ and every $n \geq 0$ the set $(s^n)^{-1}(K) \cap F$ is compact and eventually empty.*
- (ii) *For every $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}$ there exists an E' with*

$$\bigcup_{n \geq 1} (s \times s)^n(E \cap F \times F) \subset E'.$$

- (iii) *For every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ there exists an $F' \in \mathcal{F}$ with $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} s^n(F) \subset F'$.*
- (iv) *For every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ the set $\{(x, s(x)) \mid x \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} s^n(F)\}$ is contained in some $E \in \mathcal{E}$.*

In many applications (ii)-(iv) follow because for every $E \in \mathcal{E}$ one has $(s \times s)(E) \subset E$ and for every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ one has $s(F) \subset F$.

Proof. There is a functor $T = \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} (s^n)_*$ to general modules over X and a natural isomorphism of functors $\tau : ID \oplus T \rightarrow T$. One only needs to assure that every $T(M)$ is again locally finite and that $T(M)$, $T(\phi)$ and τ_M respect the support conditions. The first condition is responsible for locally finiteness. The third checks that $\text{supp}(T(M))$ is admissible. The second that $\text{supp}(T(\phi))$ is admissible and the last condition deals with $\text{supp}(\tau_M)$. \square

Example 4.5 (Swindle towards infinity). Consider $[1, \infty)$ with the metric coarse structure \mathcal{E}_d . Then $\mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d)$ is flasque by Proposition 4.4. Indeed, $s(t) = t + 1$ satisfies the above hypothesis.

5. AN EQUIVARIANT HOMOLOGY THEORY

In this section we will show that the functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(-)$ from the category of Γ -CW complexes and equivariant continuous maps to the category of spectra and maps (compare Subsection 2.1) is a generalized equivariant homology theory in the following sense: It satisfies

- (i) **Homotopy invariance.** An equivariant homotopy equivalence $f : X \rightarrow Y$ induces an equivalence of spectra

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(Y).$$

- (ii) **Pushout-pullback property.** A homotopy pushout square in the category of Γ -CW complexes induces a homotopy pullback square of spectra.
- (iii) **Directed unions.** Suppose the Γ -CW complex X is the directed union of subcomplexes X_i , then the natural map

$$\operatorname{colim}_{i \in I} \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$$

is an equivalence.

The last two properties may be replaced by the maybe more familiar

- (ii)' **Exactness.** A cofibration sequence of Γ -CW complexes induces a homotopy fibration sequence of spectra.
- (iii)' **Disjoint union axiom.** Given a family $X_i, i \in I$ of Γ -CW complexes the natural map

$$\bigvee_{i \in I} \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma\left(\coprod_{i \in I} X_i\right)$$

is an equivalence of spectra.

Consequently the homotopy groups

$$K_n(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)) = \pi_n(\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X))$$

give a generalized equivariant homology theory in the usual sense. Compare for example Definition 6.7 on page 144 in [tD87]. Note that the exactness axiom corresponds to a “soft” excision in comparison to a “hard” excision statement involving arbitrary closed subsets. Compare the discussion in [Wei]. In fact it is not clear whether an analogue of Proposition 5.3 holds without the extra security zone U . Note also that we have no properness restrictions or the like on maps. We have a usual homology theory, not a locally finite one.

Let us briefly discuss relative versions.

Notation 5.1. Let $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution and $\bar{A} \subset \bar{X}$ be Γ -invariant. Let $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}, \bar{A}; p)$ be

$$\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty), \bar{X} \times \{1\} \cup \bar{A} \times [1, \infty); (p \times \operatorname{id})^{-1}\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma c c}(X), p_{\bar{X}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}(\bar{X})),$$

the Karoubi quotient in the notation of Proposition 4.2(i). It is the quotient of $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ by the thickened version of $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{A}; p|_{\bar{A}})$, compare 4.2(ii). Of course we write

$$\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, A)$$

if we work with the standard resolution.

Given a homology theory $\mathbb{H}(-)$ in the sense above one can always extend it to a functor on pairs by defining $\mathbb{H}(X, A)$ to be the functor evaluated on the cone of the inclusion $i : A \rightarrow X$. It follows from Proposition 4.2 and the properties of a homology theory that the two possible interpretations of the third term in the following fibration sequence are naturally equivalent.

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, A).$$

Remark 5.2. Note that combined with Proposition 3.5 we obtain “resolved” versions of all the statements above for arbitrary instead of standard resolutions. For example a map of resolutions $(\bar{f}, f) : (\bar{X}, p) \rightarrow (\bar{Y}, q)$ where $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an equivariant homotopy equivalence induces an equivalence

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{Y}; q).$$

The proof of properties (i) to (iii) depends on results from Section 4. In order to apply the coarse Mayer-Vietoris principle in the continuous control setting we will need the next two results.

Proposition 5.3. *Let X be a Γ -CW complex and $A, B \subset X$ be two Γ -invariant closed subsets, where A is Γ -compact and $X = A \cup B$. Assume that there exists a Γ -invariant open neighborhood U of $A \cap B$ in X such that U is homeomorphic to $A \cap B \times (-1, 1)$, where Γ acts trivially on $(-1, 1)$. Moreover, $U \cap A$ should correspond to $A \cap B \times [0, 1)$ and $U \cap B$ to $A \cap B \times (-1, 0]$. Let E be in $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma\text{cc}}(X)$, then there exists an $E' \in \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma\text{cc}}(X)$, such that*

$$(A \times [1, \infty))^E \cap (B \times [1, \infty))^E \subset (A \cap B \times [1, \infty))^E.$$

Proof. Let $Z_A = (A \times [1, \infty))^E - (A \times [1, \infty))$ and $Z_B = (B \times [1, \infty))^E - (B \times [1, \infty))$. For $0 < \epsilon < 1$ let U_ϵ be the neighborhood of $A \cap B$ corresponding to $(A \cap B) \times [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$. Then our assumptions imply the following: for any $0 < \epsilon < 1$ there is t_ϵ such that $Z_A \cap X \times [t_\epsilon, \infty)$, $Z_B \cap X \times [t_\epsilon, \infty) \subset U_\epsilon \times [1, \infty)$. This allows us to define for $t \geq t_{1/2}$ the function

$$\epsilon(t) = \min\{\epsilon \mid (Z_A \cup Z_B) \cap X \times [t, \infty) \subset U_\epsilon \times [1, \infty)\}.$$

For $z \in A \cap B$ let $L_\epsilon(z) \subset U$ correspond to $\{z\} \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$. Now set

$$E' = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ((x, t), (y, t)) \quad | \quad t < t_{1/2} \text{ or } x = y \\ \text{or } x \in A \cap B \text{ and } y \in L_{\epsilon(t)}(x) \\ \text{or } y \in A \cap B \text{ and } x \in L_{\epsilon(t)}(y) \end{array} \right\}.$$

It is not hard to see that this E' satisfies our claim. \square

Lemma 5.4. *If $i : X \rightarrow Y$ is the inclusion of a closed Γ -invariant subspace, then $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma\text{cc}}(X) = i^{-1}\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma\text{cc}}(Y)$.*

Proof. This follows straightforward from the definitions. \square

We first consider the behavior of our functor applied to directed unions.

Proposition 5.5. *The functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(-)$ satisfies the property (iii) explained in the beginning of this section.*

Proof. Suppose the Γ -CW complex X is the directed union of subcomplexes X_i . Observe that $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i)$ is a full additive subcategory of $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$. Because of the object support condition $p_{X \times \Gamma}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma\text{c}})$ it follows that $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X)$ is the directed union of the subcategories $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i)$. Now apply property (v) from Subsection 2.1. \square

By standard arguments it suffices now to prove homotopy invariance and the pushout-pullback property for Γ -compact Γ -CW complexes. We now prove homotopy invariance using the coarse Mayer-Vietoris principle and an Eilenberg swindle.

Proposition 5.6. *The functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(-)$ is homotopy invariant.*

Proof. For $i = 0, 1$ let $X_i = [i, 1] \times X$ and $Z_i = [i, \infty) \times X$. It suffices to show that $X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ induces an equivalence. Let $\overline{X}, \overline{X}_i$ and \overline{Z}_i be the standard resolutions. Denote by p the projections $\overline{Z}_i \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow Z_i \times [1, \infty)$ and $\overline{X}_i \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow X_i \times [1, \infty)$. Denote by q the projections $\overline{Z}_i \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow \overline{X}$ and $\overline{X}_i \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow \overline{X}$. Let $r : \overline{Z}_i \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow Z_i \rightarrow [i, \infty)$ denote the projection and denote by d the standard metric on $[i, \infty)$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(X_i) &= \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\overline{X}_i \times [1, \infty); p^{-1}\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma_{cc}}(X_i), q^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma_c}(\overline{X}_i)) \\ \mathcal{A}(Z_i) &= \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\overline{Z}_i \times [1, \infty); p^{-1}\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma_{cc}}(Z_i) \cap r^{-1}\mathcal{E}_d([i, \infty)), q^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma_c}(\overline{Z}_i)) \end{aligned}$$

(The extra metric control condition in $\mathcal{A}(Z_i)$ is needed, because modules do not have compact support in this added direction.) Using 5.3 the conditions of 4.3 can be checked. Therefore (and by 5.4) the following square induces a homotopy pull-back square in K -theory

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}(X_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}(X_0) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{A}(Z_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}(Z_0). \end{array}$$

The map $(s, x, \gamma, r) \mapsto (s + 1/r, x, \gamma, r)$ induces Eilenberg swindles on $\mathcal{A}(Z_0)$ and $\mathcal{A}(Z_1)$. (We want to point out that this makes use of the metric control in the $[1, \infty)$ -direction from Definition 2.7 (ii).) By 4.4 this implies, that $\mathcal{A}(X_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(X_0)$ is an equivalence in K -theory. Note that $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i)$ is obtained from $\mathcal{A}(X_i)$ by taking germs at infinity. Homotopy invariance follows now from the fibration sequence in Subsection 2.4. \square

Property (ii) also depends on 4.3.

Proposition 5.7. *The functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(-)$ applied to a homotopy pushout diagram yields a homotopy-pullback diagram of spectra.*

Proof. Suppose $X_1 \leftarrow X_0 \rightarrow X_1$ is given. By homotopy invariance it is sufficient to prove that the double mapping cylinder corresponding to this diagram yields a homotopy pullback square. The triple consisting of the double mapping cylinder together with the individual mapping cylinders corresponding to $X_0 \rightarrow X_1$ respectively $X_0 \rightarrow X_2$ fulfill the assumptions of 5.3. Using this we can verify the condition in the Coarse Mayer-Vietoris principle 4.3, which we can hence apply. Lemma 5.4 finishes the proof. \square

6. IDENTIFYING THE ASSEMBLY MAP

An ordinary homology theory is determined by its behavior on a point. In the equivariant situation the basic building blocks of a space are not points but orbits. We will review from [DL98] that similarly to the ordinary case an equivariant homology theory is determined by its behavior on orbits. This will be used to identify our version of the assembly map with other existing assembly maps in the literature.

6.1. Review of the Davis-Lück construction. Let $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -denote the orbit category, i.e. the category whose objects are the Γ -sets of the form Γ/H and whose morphisms are Γ -maps. Note that objects are in bijection with the subgroups of Γ . Following [DL98] we will call a functor from the orbit category into the category of spectra (and strict maps) an $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectrum. We use a question mark to indicate the place where objects and morphisms are plugged into the functor. Associated to each $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectrum $\mathbb{K}(?)$ is an equivariant homology theory in the sense of Section 5. It is constructed as follows: every Γ -space X gives rise to a contravariant $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -space $X^? = \text{map}_\Gamma(\Gamma/?, X)$ and we can form the balanced smash product over the orbit category between a contravariant $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -space and a covariant $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectrum to obtain an ordinary spectrum, e.g.

$$X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}(?) = \left(\bigvee_{\Gamma/H \in \text{Or}\Gamma} X_+^H \wedge \mathbb{K}(H) \right) / \sim.$$

Compare [DL98, p.237]. This construction is functorial in X and satisfies the properties listed in Section 5. To stress the homological behavior we write the homotopy groups of the spectrum as

$$H_n^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(X; \mathbb{K}) = \pi_n(X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}(?).)$$

This notation was already used in the introduction.

Let us now recall the construction of the algebraic K -Theory $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectrum from [DL98, Section 2]. We will denote it by $\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}$. Given a Γ -set S we denote by \overline{S} the transport category associated to S , i.e. the category whose objects are points in S and with $\text{mor}_{\overline{S}}(s, t) = \{g \in \Gamma | gs = t\}$. The transport category is a groupoid, i.e. every morphism is an isomorphism. Given any small category \mathcal{C} we can form the associated R -linear category $R\mathcal{C}$ with the same objects and new morphism set $\text{mor}_{R\mathcal{C}}(c, d) = R\text{mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, d)$ the free R -module generated by the old morphism set. Finally we turn such an R -linear category into an additive category, i.e. we artificially introduce finite sums (or products). The resulting category is denoted $R\mathcal{C}_{\oplus}$. The Davis-Lück functor is now given as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty} : \text{Or}\Gamma &\rightarrow \text{Spectra} \\ \Gamma/H &\rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(R\overline{\Gamma/H}_{\oplus}). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}$ and $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(R)$ are different objects.

6.2. Comparing the theories. In Section 3 we constructed the functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(?)$ which sends Γ -CW complexes to spectra. In Section 5 we proved that it is in fact a generalized equivariant homology theory. We now want to identify this homology theory (up to a shift) with the one associated to the $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectrum $\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}$ as above. In particular we will see that our assembly map coincides with the one constructed in [DL98].

Proposition 6.1. *Suppose \mathbb{F} is a functor from Γ -CW complexes to spectra which is homotopy invariant, exact and satisfies the disjoint union axiom, compare Section 5. Suppose there is a zig-zag of equivalences of $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectra*

$$\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{F}_1 \xleftarrow{\simeq} \dots \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{F}_n = \mathbb{F}|_{\text{Or}\Gamma}.$$

Then for every Γ -CW complex X we have a zig-zag of equivalences of spectra

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}(?) & & \cdots & & \mathbb{F}^{\%}(X) \\
 & \searrow \simeq & \downarrow \simeq & \searrow \simeq & \downarrow \simeq_{B_X} \\
 & & X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{F}_1(?) & & X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{F}|_{\text{Or}\Gamma}(?) \\
 & & & & \searrow \simeq_{A_X} \\
 & & & & \mathbb{F}(X).
 \end{array}$$

The diagram is natural in X .

Proof. The functor $\mathbb{F}^{\%}$ and the natural transformations A and B are constructed in [DL98, 6.3]. It is shown there that B is always an equivalence and that A is an equivalence if \mathbb{F} satisfies the assumptions stated in the theorem. \square

We will now construct a zig-zag of equivalences between the restriction of our (shifted) functor $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(?)$ to the orbit category and the Davis-Lück functor $\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}(?)$.

Let S be a discrete Γ set. Let $\mathcal{E}_{\Delta} = \{\Delta\}$ be the morphism support condition on S consisting only of the diagonal Δ , i.e. morphisms do not move things at all. On $S \times [1, \infty)$ we define the discrete morphism support condition \mathcal{E}_{dis} as $p_S^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Delta} \cap p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d$, i.e. things do not move in the S -direction and we have the standard metric control structure in the $[1, \infty)$ -direction. As usual projections are indexed by their targets. Recall that we write $\mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d, \mathcal{A})$ if in the definition of $\mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d)$ we work with an additive category \mathcal{A} instead of the category of finitely generated modules.

Now define the following functors from the orbit category to additive categories:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{D}_1(S) &= \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(S \times \Gamma; p_S^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Delta}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) \\
 \mathcal{D}_2(S) &= \mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{D}_1(S))^{\infty} \\
 \mathcal{D}_3(S) &= \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(S \times \Gamma \times [1, \infty); p_{S \times [1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{dis}, p_{S \times \Gamma}^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})^{\infty}
 \end{aligned}$$

and recall the definition

$$\mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(S) = \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(S \times \Gamma \times [1, \infty); p_{S \times [1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}, p_{S \times \Gamma}^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})^{\infty}.$$

For a spectrum \mathbb{E} define $sh\mathbb{E}$ to be the spectrum with $sh\mathbb{E}_0 = \{pt\}$ and $sh\mathbb{E}_n = \mathbb{E}_{n-1}$. Note that $\pi_n(sh\mathbb{E}) = \pi_{n+1}(\mathbb{E})$ and $sh(X \wedge \mathbb{E}) = X \wedge sh\mathbb{E}$.

Proposition 6.2. *We have $\mathcal{D}_3(?) = \mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(?)$. There is a natural transformation $R(\overline{?})_{\oplus} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_1(?)$ which is objectwise an equivalence and there is a zig-zag of equivalences of $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectra:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}_1(?) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & sh\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}_2(?) & \xleftarrow{\simeq} & sh\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}_3(?) \\
 \uparrow \simeq & & & & \downarrow = \\
 \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}(?) & & & & sh\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}(?)
 \end{array}$$

Proof. (i) The equality $\mathcal{D}_3 = \mathcal{D}^{\Gamma}$ is discussed in Remark 8.2.

(ii) The equivalence $R(\overline{?})_{\oplus} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_1(?)$ is the crucial step. Let S be a discrete Γ -set. We describe a functor from the subcategory \overline{S} of $R\overline{S}_{\oplus}$ to $\mathcal{D}_1(S) = \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}(S \times \Gamma; p_S^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Delta}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}, R)$. An object s in \overline{S} is sent to the equivariant module $M(s)$ with $M(s)_x = R$ if $x \in \Gamma(s, e)$ and $M(s)_x = 0$ otherwise. Here $\Gamma(s, e)$ is the orbit of (s, e) under the diagonal operation. A morphism $k \in \text{mor}_{\overline{S}}(s, s')$, i.e. a $k \in \Gamma$ with $ks = s'$

is sent to the unique Γ -invariant morphism $M(k)$ with $M(k)_{(s,k^{-1})(s,e)} = \text{id}_R$. Note that $p_1 \times p_1(\text{supp}M(k)) = \Gamma p_1 \times p_1((s, k^{-1}, s, e)) = \Gamma(s, s)$ lies in the diagonal, i.e. fulfills the discrete morphism support condition. By the universal properties of the linearization $\bar{S} \rightarrow R\bar{S}$ and of $R\bar{S} \rightarrow R\bar{S}_\oplus$ the functor extends to $R\bar{S}_\oplus$. It induces a bijection on morphism sets. It remains to convince oneself that in every isomorphism class of modules in $\mathcal{D}_1(S)$ there is a module of the form $M_{s_1} \oplus \dots \oplus M_{s_n}$. It is straightforward to check that the functor $M = M^S$ is natural in S , i.e. given an equivariant map $f : S \rightarrow T$ we have an equality $M^T \circ R\bar{f}_\oplus = (f \times \text{id}_\Gamma)_* \circ M^S$.

(iii) From the explicit description of the spectrum $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}$ in 2.5 it follows that the map $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow sh\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}_2$ can be constructed from the functor on the right in the “germs at infinity sequence”, see Subsection 2.4.

$$\mathcal{C}((-\infty, 1]; \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{D}_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}; \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{D}_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2 = \mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{D}_1)^\infty.$$

Since the left hand term admits an Eilenberg swindle the map induces an equivalence.

(iv) Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{D}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(S \times \Gamma \times [1, \infty); p_{S \times [1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{dis}, p_{S \times \Gamma}^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{D}_3 \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow F & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{D}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d; \mathcal{D}_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{D}_2 \end{array}$$

Here the functor F is given by considering a module over $S \times \Gamma \times [1, \infty)$ as an object in $\mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d, \mathcal{D}_1)$. Note that an object in $\mathcal{C}([1, \infty); \mathcal{E}_d, \mathcal{D}_1)$ considered as a module need not have support in $p_{S \times \Gamma}^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}$. So there is no obvious functor in the reverse direction. The rows are both germs at infinity sequences (compare Subsection 2.4) and the middle terms both admit an Eilenberg swindle. This gives the equivalence $sh\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}_3 \rightarrow sh\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}\mathcal{D}_2$. \square

In particular we can now identify our assembly map with the one from [DL98].

Corollary 6.3. *The map*

$$K_{*+1} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(E\Gamma(\mathcal{F})) \rightarrow K_{*+1} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\{pt\})$$

is a model for the assembly map

$$A_{\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{All}} : H_*^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\mathcal{F}); \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \rightarrow H_*^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(\{pt\}; \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) = K_*(R\Gamma).$$

7. LOWER K-THEORY AND NIL-GROUPS

In this section we would like to explore the fact that we do not impose any assumptions on our coefficient ring.

7.1. The passage to lower K-theory. To prove the isomorphism in our main Theorem 1.3 we can restrict ourselves to the case $n = 1$, i.e. it suffices to prove that

$$H_1^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\mathcal{F}); \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \rightarrow K_1(R\Gamma)$$

is an isomorphism. This is a consequence of the fact that we have no assumptions on the ring R . We proceed to explain this.

Let R be a ring with unit. Let $M_f(R)$ be the ring of all row and column-finite infinite matrices over R , i.e. all matrices $(r_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that for fixed i only finitely many r_{ij} are nonzero and similar for fixed j . Let the cone ring CR be the subring

of $M_f(R)$ generated by all matrices (r_{ij}) for which the set $\{r_{ij} | i, j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is finite. Let $I(R)$ be the ideal of CR consisting of all finite matrices, i.e. matrices (r_{ij}) such that there exists an N with $r_{ij} = 0$ if $i \geq N$ or $j \geq N$. Finally define the suspension ring ΣR as the quotient $CR/I(R)$.

Proposition 7.1. *There exists a homotopy fibration sequence of $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectra*

$$\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}CR^{-\infty} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}\Sigma R^{-\infty}$$

and $\mathbb{K}CR^{-\infty}$ is a contractible $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectrum.

Proof. The Davis-Lück functor $\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}$ is obviously functorial in the ring R . It is sufficient to show that evaluated at any object Γ/H we have a fibration sequence of ordinary spectra. Recall that $\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}(\Gamma/H) = \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(R\overline{\Gamma/H}_{\oplus})$. Since the transport category $\overline{\Gamma/H}$ is a connected groupoid, the inclusion of the full subcategory $e\overline{H}$ on the object eH induces an equivalence. This subcategory can be identified with the group H . It is therefore sufficient to show that associated to the group rings RH , $(CR)H$ and $(\Sigma R)H$ we have a fibration sequence on the level of K -theory spectra. But in fact $(CR)H = C(RH)$ and $(\Sigma R)H = \Sigma(RH)$. So we have reduced things to the case of rings, i.e. we have to prove that

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(R_{\oplus}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(CR_{\oplus}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(\Sigma R_{\oplus})$$

is a fibration sequence and that $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}(CR_{\oplus})$ is contractible. This is a standard fact. Compare e.g. [Wag72]. \square

Remark 7.2. There are several possible definitions of a cone and suspension ring leading to a fibration sequence for ordinary algebraic K -theory. Our choice has the advantage that $C(RH) = (CR)H$ and $\Sigma(RH) = (\Sigma R)H$ which was the essential trick in the proof.

Corollary 7.3. *If the assembly map induces an isomorphism in the n -th homotopy group for arbitrary coefficient rings then it also induces an isomorphism for all $i \leq n$.*

Proof. By 7.1 we obtain from

$$X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}(?) \rightarrow X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}CR^{-\infty}(?) \rightarrow X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}\Sigma R^{-\infty}(?)$$

a long exact sequence of homotopy groups. Moreover, the homotopy groups of the middle term vanish. The sequence is natural in X . Hence inserting the map $E\Gamma(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \{pt\}$ we can identify the assembly map for R in dimension i with the assembly map for ΣR in dimension $i + 1$. \square

7.2. Assembly for Nil-groups. We will now study the assembly map for $NK_*(R)$. Let $\mathbb{N}\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}R$ denote the homotopy cofiber of the map of spectra $\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}R \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty}R[t]$ induced by the inclusion of R into the polynomial ring over R . Thus, the homotopy groups of $\mathbb{N}\mathbb{K}^{-\infty}R$ are given by $NK_*(R)$. This construction is functorial in the ring R and we obtain an $\text{Or}\Gamma$ -spectrum $\mathbb{N}\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}$. For every family \mathcal{F} of subgroups of Γ we have therefore an assembly map

$$NA_{\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{All}} : H_*^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\mathcal{F}); \mathbb{N}\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \rightarrow H_*^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(\{pt\}; \mathbb{N}\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) = NK_*(R\Gamma).$$

Proposition 7.4. *Suppose that the assembly map*

$$H_*^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\mathcal{F}); \mathbb{K}S^{-\infty}) \rightarrow H_*^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(\{pt\}; \mathbb{K}S^{-\infty}) = K_*(S\Gamma)$$

is an isomorphism for $* \leq n$ and $S = R, R[t]$. Then for the ring R and $* \leq n$ the assembly map $NA_{\mathcal{F} \rightarrow All}$ is also an isomorphism. In particular, if $\mathcal{F} = 1$ and R is regular then $NK_*(R\Gamma) = 0$ for $* \leq n$.

Proof. The first statement is a consequence of the long exact sequence of homotopy groups obtained from

$$X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}(?) \rightarrow X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{K}R[t]^{-\infty}(?) \rightarrow X_+^? \wedge_{\text{Or}\Gamma} \mathbb{N}\mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}(?).$$

Since $R[t]$ is regular if R is, the second statement follows from the fact that $NK_*(R) = 0$ for regular rings. \square

8. INDUCTION AND RESTRICTION

We collect some further constructions and formal properties related to the functor $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}, p)$ which we will need in the proof of injectivity in Section 10.1.

Let $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution. Every morphism ϕ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ is given as a matrix $\phi_{(x,t),(y,s)}$. The following lemma is a straightforward consequence of our definitions. In particular, it is important here that modules in $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ have support contained in $\Gamma K \times [1, \infty)$ for some compact $K \subset \bar{X}$.

Lemma 8.1. *Every morphism in $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ can be represented by a morphism ϕ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ such that $\phi_{(x,t),(y,s)} = 0$ whenever $p(x)$ and $p(y)$ lie in different components of X .*

Remark 8.2. The above observation is particularly useful in the following situation: let $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution where X is a discrete space. Let $\mathcal{E}_\Delta = \{\Delta\}$ be the morphism support condition consisting only of the diagonal Δ , i.e. morphisms do not move things at all. As usual projections are indexed by their targets. On $X \times [1, \infty)$ we define the discrete morphism support condition \mathcal{E}_{dis} as $p_X^{-1}\mathcal{E}_\Delta \cap p_{[1,\infty)}^{-1}\mathcal{E}_d$, i.e. things do not move in the X -direction and we have the standard metric control structure in the $[1, \infty)$ -direction. Now Lemma 8.1 implies that we can add this to our support conditions in $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ without changing our category. In symbols: If X is discrete then

$$\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) = \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty); (p \times \text{id})^{-1}\mathcal{E}_{dis}, p_{\bar{X}}^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma_c}(\bar{X}))^\infty.$$

Proposition 8.3 (Induction). *Let $H \subset \Gamma$ be a subgroup. Let X be an H -space and let $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution. Consider the induced resolution $\text{id} \times_H p : \Gamma \times_H \bar{X} \rightarrow \Gamma \times_H X$. There are inverse isomorphisms of categories*

$$\mathcal{D}^H(\bar{X}; p) \xrightleftharpoons[\text{dni}]{\text{ind}} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\Gamma \times_H \bar{X}; \text{id} \times_H p).$$

Proof. Let $i : X = H \times_H X \rightarrow \Gamma \times_H X$ denote the inclusion. For an invariant module M over $X \times [1, \infty)$ define $(\text{ind}M)_{[g,x]} = M_x$. For a morphism ϕ set $(\text{ind}\phi)_{[g',x'],[g,x]} = \phi_{g^{-1}g'x',x}$ if $g^{-1}g' \in H$ and otherwise set $(\text{ind}\phi)_{[g',x'],[g,x]} = 0$. This defines a functor to general modules over $\Gamma \times_H X \times [1, \infty)$. It is straightforward to check that this also respects the support conditions and gives a functor $\text{ind} : \mathcal{D}^H(\bar{X}; p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\Gamma \times_H \bar{X}; \text{id} \times_H p)$. Define an inverse by $(\text{dni}M)_x = M_{i(x)}$ and $(\text{dni}\phi)_{y,x} = \phi_{i(y),i(x)}$. This does not give a functor on general modules. However, Lemma 8.1 implies that we do get a functor $\text{dni} : \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\Gamma \times_H \bar{X}; \text{id} \times_H p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^H(\bar{X}; p)$. That $\text{dni} \circ \text{ind}$ is the identity functor is immediate from the above definitions. Lemma 8.1 implies that $\text{ind} \circ \text{dni}$ is also the identity. \square

If $H \subset \Gamma$ is a subgroup of finite index, then there is also an obvious restriction functor

$$\text{res} : \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^H(\bar{X}; p).$$

But the compactness conditions for objects prevents such a functor in general. Nevertheless we will in Section 10.1 need a kind of restriction functor for subgroups which are not of finite index. We achieve this by simply dropping the object support condition in the target category. This leads to some technical difficulties since Γ -compactness arguments are not available anymore. Fortunately in the situations we will consider \bar{X} always comes equipped with an invariant metric and we can solve the problems by imposing a weak metric condition on morphisms over $\bar{X} \times [1, \infty)$.

Definition 8.4. Let $p : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of Γ -spaces. Suppose \bar{X} is equipped with an invariant metric d . Let d_{prod} be a product metric on $\bar{X} \times [1, \infty)$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) &= \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty); p_{\bar{X} \times [1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc})^\infty \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) &= \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty); p_{\bar{X} \times [1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc} \cap \mathcal{E}_{d_{\text{prod}}}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}(\bar{X}))^\infty \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) &= \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\bar{X} \times [1, \infty); p_{\bar{X} \times [1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc} \cap \mathcal{E}_{d_{\text{prod}}})^\infty \end{aligned}$$

Short: the “lf” drops the Γ -compact object support condition and the twiddle adds an additional $\mathcal{E}_{d_{\text{prod}}}$ condition, i.e. each morphism is bounded in the product metric. We use the obvious analogous notation

$$\mathcal{D}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}, \bar{A}; p), \quad \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\bar{X}, \bar{A}; p) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}, \bar{A}; p)$$

for pairs. Compare 5.1.

Remark 8.5. It can be deduced from Proposition 4.2 that there are analogues of the pair fibration sequences, e.g. there are fibration sequences

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{A}; p|_{\bar{A}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}, \bar{A}; p), \\ \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\bar{A}; p|_{\bar{A}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\bar{X}, \bar{A}; p). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 8.6. One could now hope for a restriction functor $\text{res} : \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^H(\bar{X}; p)$ for arbitrary subgroups $H \subset \Gamma$. But recall that our definition of equivariant continuous control (compare 2.7 (i)) used isotropy invariant neighborhoods in X , and of course the isotropy groups may change under restriction. However, a sufficient condition for such a restriction is that X is a free Γ -space or discrete.

Remark 8.7. There is a version of Lemma 8.1 for morphisms in $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$ under certain compactness conditions. In particular, consider a disjoint union $\bar{X} = \bar{X}_0 \cup \bar{X}_1$, where the $p(\bar{X}_i)$ consist of different components of X and \bar{X}_0 is Γ -compact. Then

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) = \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}_0; p) \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}_1; p).$$

Note that for Γ -compact spaces \bar{X} we have of course $\mathcal{D}_{lf}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p) = \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\bar{X}; p)$. The following Lemma tells us that in some cases it is irrelevant whether or not we add the product metric condition.

Lemma 8.8. *Let X be a free Γ -space and let $p : X \rightarrow \pi_0(X)$ be the quotient map which assigns to a point its path component.*

- (i) *We have $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(X; \text{id}) = \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; \text{id})$.*

- (ii) *The inclusions $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(X; *) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *)$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(X; p) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; p)$ induce isomorphisms on the level of K -theory.*

Proof. (i) This is a consequence of the following (easily checked) fact: Every morphism ϕ which fulfills the $\mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(X)$ condition is already bounded with respect to the product metric.

- (ii) The map of coarse pairs

$$\begin{aligned} & (X \times [1, \infty), X \times \{1\}, (* \times \text{id})^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(\{pt\}) \cap \mathcal{E}_{d_{prod}}) \\ & \rightarrow (X \times [1, \infty), X \times \{1\}, (* \times \text{id})^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(\{pt\})) \end{aligned}$$

leads to a comparison map between the corresponding fibration sequences in K -theory, compare 4.2. The left hand comparison map is an equality already on the level of categories. The middle terms of the fibration sequences are both contractible by the usual Eilenberg swindle towards infinity, cf. Example 4.5. Hence the right hand map induces an equivalence as claimed.

To treat the second map one first uses Remark 8.2 to observe that $(p \times \text{id}_{[1, \infty)})^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}$ can be replaced by $(p \times \text{id}_{[1, \infty)})^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{dis}$. Now $(X \times [1, \infty), (p \times \text{id}_{[1, \infty)})^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{dis}$ admits an Eilenberg swindle and one can argue as above. \square

9. GEOMETRIC PREPARATIONS NEEDED FOR PROVING INJECTIVITY

Let M be an $n+1$ -dimensional closed Riemannian manifold with strictly negative sectional curvature. Let $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$. Let $\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ denote the universal cover and let d denote the distance on \tilde{M} . In general there is no Γ -equivariant contracting self map on \tilde{M} . In this section we will discuss contracting maps that are invariant under an infinite cyclic subgroup. This will be important in Section 10.

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ be a geodesic such that the setwise stabilizer of the image $C = \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \gamma f(\mathbb{R}) = f(\mathbb{R})\}$ is nontrivial (and hence infinite cyclic) and let $g = f(\mathbb{R})$. Let $Exp : T\tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ be the exponential map; i.e. if $v \in T_x \tilde{M}$, then $Exp(v) = \alpha_v(1)$, where α_v is the unique geodesic in \tilde{M} such that $\dot{\alpha}_v(0) = v$. Let E be the subset of $T\tilde{M}$ consisting of all vectors v whose foot $\alpha_v(0) \in g$ and such that $v \perp g$ at $\alpha_v(0)$. Note that $E \rightarrow g, v \rightarrow \alpha_v(0)$ is a C -equivariant \mathbb{R}^n -vector bundle with structure group $O(n)$, where $n+1 = \dim \tilde{M}$. A choice of a trivialisation allows us to identify E with $g \times \mathbb{R}^n$. Let

$$\psi : g \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \tilde{M}$$

be the restriction of Exp under this identification. Note that ψ is a C -equivariant diffeomorphism where C acts by translation on g and orthogonally on \mathbb{R}^n . We want to study the following C -equivariant map:

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} q : \tilde{M} \times [1, \infty) & \rightarrow \tilde{M} \times [1, \infty) \\ (\psi(x, v), t) & \mapsto (\psi(x, v/t), t) \end{aligned}$$

Our aim is to prove that this map is contracting and therefore allows to regain some control, cf. Lemma 9.5.

Proposition 9.1. *There is a constant K such that*

$$d(\psi(x, v/r'), \psi(y, w/r')) \leq \frac{2}{r} \cdot d(\psi(x, v), \psi(y, w))$$

provided $|v|, |w| \geq r \cdot (K + d(\psi(x, v), \psi(y, w)))$ and $r' \geq r \geq 1$. Here $|\cdot|$ denotes the Euclidean norm on \mathbb{R}^n .

The proof depends on the following lemmata.

Lemma 9.2. *Let $p : \tilde{M} \rightarrow g$ be the orthogonal projection. There is a constant K such that the following holds: if $X \in T_{\psi(x,V)}(\tilde{M})$ with $|V| \geq K$ then $\|dp(X)\| \leq \|X\|/2$. Here $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the norm induced by the Riemannian metric on the tangent space.*

Proof. This is [FJ87b, Lemma 1.2]. \square

Lemma 9.3. *Let $u, u' \in E$ and $\phi(t) = d(\alpha_u(t), \alpha_{u'}(t))$. Then*

- (i) $\phi(s) \leq \phi(t)$ for $0 \leq s \leq t$,
- (ii) $\phi(t) \geq (\phi(1) - \phi(0))t + \phi(0)$ for $t \geq 1$.

Proof. It is well known that ϕ is a convex function, cf. [BGS85, p.4]. This implies our claims by elementary arguments. \square

Proof of 9.1. By 9.3 (i) we may assume $r = r'$. Set $V = \frac{1}{r}v$ and $W = \frac{1}{r}w$, then 9.3 (i) shows that

$$d(\psi(x, V), \psi(y, W)) \leq d(\psi(x, v), \psi(y, w))$$

and hence that

$$|V|, |W| \geq K + d(\psi(x, V), \psi(y, W)),$$

with K chosen as in Lemma 9.2. Note that $|V|$ is the distance from $\psi(x, V)$ to g and that $|W|$ is the distance from $\psi(y, W)$ to g . Consequently the geodesic segment connecting $\psi(x, V)$ to $\psi(y, W)$ never gets closer than K to g . Therefore

$$d(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{2}d(\psi(x, V), \psi(y, W))$$

by 9.2. By applying 9.3 (ii) with $u = (x, V)$, $u' = (y, W)$ and $t = r$ together with this inequality and observing that $\alpha_u(r) = \psi(x, v)$ and $\alpha_{u'}(r) = \psi(y, w)$ we see that

$$d(\psi(x, v), \psi(y, w)) \geq (\phi(1) - \phi(0))r \geq \frac{1}{2}d(\psi(x, V), \psi(y, W))r.$$

Multiplying this last inequality by $\frac{2}{r}$ yields the one posited in the Proposition. \square

Remark 9.4. For (x, v) and (y, w) in $g \times \mathbb{R}^n$ we have

$$|w| \leq d(\psi(x, v), \psi(y, w)) + |v|$$

because $|v| = d(\psi(x, v), g)$, $|w| = d(\psi(y, w), g)$ and

$$d(\psi(y, w), g) \leq d(\psi(y, w), \psi(x, v)) + d(\psi(x, v), g).$$

We can now give an exact statement about the control gained by the map q , cf. (5). Proposition 9.1 will enter the proof of injectivity through the following lemma. Recall the “lf” and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ -notation from Definition 8.4. Let $p_{\tilde{M}/g} : \tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{M}/g$ be the quotient map which collapses g to a point.

Lemma 9.5. *The map q is C -invariant and induces functors*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\tilde{M}; \text{id}) &\rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^C(\tilde{M}; \text{id}) \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\tilde{M}; *) &\rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^C(\tilde{M}; p_{\tilde{M}/g}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We have to prove the following:

- (i) If $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}(\tilde{M}) \cap \mathcal{E}_{d_{prod}}(\tilde{M} \times [1, \infty))$, then $(q \times q)(E) \in \mathcal{E}_{Ccc}(\tilde{M})$.
- (ii) If $E \in \mathcal{E}_{d_{prod}}(\tilde{M} \times [1, \infty))$, then $(q \times q)(E) \in p_{\tilde{M}/g}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_{Ccc}(\tilde{M}/g)$.

(i) Note that since we have a free Γ -action all neighborhoods in the definition of equivariant continuous control are ordinary neighborhoods. Let U be an open neighborhood of $\psi(x, v) \in \tilde{M}$ and let $r \geq 1$. Suppose there exists no $V \subset U \times (r, \infty)$ as in the continuous control condition 2.7 (i). Then there exists a sequence $((\psi(x_n, v_n), t_n), (\psi(y_n, w_n), s_n)) \in E$ such that

$$(6) \quad (\psi(x_n, v_n/t_n), t_n) \in B_{1/n}(\psi(x, v)) \times (n, \infty)$$

$$(7) \quad \text{and } (\psi(y_n, w_n/s_n), s_n) \notin U \times (r, \infty).$$

Since ψ is a homeomorphism (6) implies that x_n tends to x , v_n/t_n tends to v and t_n tends to ∞ . Using the $\mathcal{E}_{d_{prod}}$ -condition and 2.7 (ii) there exists an $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$(8) \quad |s_n - t_n|, d(\psi(x_n, v_n), \psi(y_n, w_n)) < \alpha.$$

Hence s_n tends to ∞ and v_n/s_n tends to v . Let K be the constant from Proposition 9.1 and set $\tilde{r}_n = \min\{|v_n|, |w_n|\} \cdot (K + \alpha)^{-1}$. By considering a suitable subsequence it will be sufficient to consider the case where \tilde{r}_n tends to infinity (Case I) or the case where it is bounded (Case II).

Case I: Let $r_n = \min\{s_n, \tilde{r}_n\}$, then r_n tends to infinity. Eventually $s_n \geq r_n \geq 1$ and

$$\min\{|v_n|, |w_n|\} = \tilde{r}_n(K + \alpha) \geq r_n(K + d(\psi(x_n, v_n), \psi(y_n, w_n))).$$

Applying Proposition 9.1 gives that

$$d(\psi(x_n, v_n/s_n), \psi(y_n, w_n/s_n)) < \frac{2}{r_n}\alpha$$

which tends to zero. Hence $\lim \psi(y_n, w_n/s_n) = \lim \psi(x_n, v_n/s_n) = \psi(x, v)$ which contradicts (7).

Case II: Let \tilde{r}_n be bounded. Then also $\min\{|v_n|, |w_n|\}$ is bounded. Now (8) and 9.4 imply that $|v_n| \leq \alpha + |w_n|$. Passing to a subsequence we may assume therefore that v_n tends to \tilde{v} and hence $\psi(x_n, v_n) \rightarrow \psi(x, \tilde{v})$ for some \tilde{v} . Using (8) this implies $d(\psi(x, \tilde{v}), \psi(y_n, w_n)) < \alpha + 1$ for large n and by a compactness argument (passing to another subsequence) we have $\psi(y_n, w_n) \rightarrow \psi(y, \tilde{w})$ for some \tilde{w} . Now since $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}$ Lemma 2.8 implies that $\psi(x, \tilde{v}) = \psi(y, \tilde{w})$. Hence both $\psi(y_n, w_n/s_n)$ and $\psi(x_n, v_n/t_n)$ tend to $\psi(x, 0)$. This contradicts (6) or (7).

(ii) Let $z = p_{\tilde{M}/g}(g)$ be the special point in \tilde{M}/g . Let $p_{\tilde{M}/g}(\psi(x, v)) \in \tilde{M}/g$ be given. Consider first the case where $\psi(x, v) \notin g$. While trying to find a $V \subset U \times (r, \infty)$ satisfying the equivariant continuous control condition we can always replace U by the smaller open neighborhood $U - z$. From there on we can proceed exactly as in (i). Note that $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma cc}$ was only used in Case II, but Case II implied that $|v_n|$ is bounded and therefore $v = 0$. In Case I we only used (8) which follows from the $\mathcal{E}_{d_{prod}}$ condition.

Now consider the case $v = 0$, i.e. $\psi(x, v) \in g$. Let U' be a C -invariant neighbourhood of z . Let $U = p_{\tilde{M}/g}^{-1}(U')$. Since C acts orthogonally on the \mathbb{R}^n -factor we can assume that $U = \psi(g \times B_\epsilon(0))$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. Let $r > 0$. We proceed as usual by contradiction: Assume that there exists a sequence $((\psi(x_n, v_n), t_n), (\psi(y_n, w_n), s_n)) \in E$ such that

$$(9) \quad (\psi(x_n, v_n/t_n), t_n) \in \psi(g \times B_{1/n}(0)) \times (n, \infty)$$

$$(10) \quad \text{and } (\psi(y_n, w_n/s_n), s_n) \notin \psi(g \times B_\epsilon(0)) \times (r, \infty)$$

Let $\alpha > 0$ satisfy (8). As above we get $t_n, s_n \rightarrow \infty$ and $v_n/s_n \rightarrow 0$. If $|w_n|$ is bounded we have $(y_n, w_n/s_n) \in g \times B_\epsilon(0)$ for large n contradicting (10). Therefore and by 9.4 we may assume that $|w_n|$ and $|v_n|$ tend to infinity. If we define r_n as in (i) we see that it also tends to infinity. Now applying Proposition 9.1 we get

$$\begin{aligned} |w_n/s_n| &= d(g, \psi(y_n, w_n/s_n)) \\ &\leq d(g, \psi(x_n, v_n/s_n)) + d(\psi(x_n, v_n/s_n), \psi(y_n, w_n/s_n)) \\ &\leq |v_n/s_n| + \frac{2}{r_n}\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

The right hand side tends to zero. This contradicts (10). \square

10. INJECTIVITY

In this section we will prove the following theorem.

Theorem 10.1. *Let Γ be the fundamental group of a closed Riemannian manifold with strictly negative sectional curvature. Then for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and every associative ring R the assembly map*

$$H_n^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\text{Cyc}); \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \xrightarrow{A_{\text{Cyc} \rightarrow \text{All}}} K_n(R\Gamma)$$

is injective.

We will first use the negative curvature assumption to construct a specific model $p : E \rightarrow E(\text{Cyc})$ for the universal map $E\Gamma \rightarrow E\Gamma(\text{Cyc})$. This will allow us to interpret the above assembly map as the map induced by the map of resolutions (compare Subsection 3.1)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & E \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ E(\text{Cyc}) & \longrightarrow & \{pt\}. \end{array}$$

We then prove that the left hand side of the assembly map is a direct sum of $H_n(B\Gamma; \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty})$ and Nil-terms (see Corollary 10.5). Since the classical assembly map $A_1 \rightarrow \text{All}$ is known to be injective in our case by [CP95] it remains to detect the Nil-terms in the image. Using again the negative curvature assumption (in particular Proposition 9.1) we construct maps out of $K_n(R\Gamma)$ which in fact do detect the Nil-terms.

10.1. A model for the universal map $E\Gamma \rightarrow E\Gamma(\text{Cyc})$. Let M be our closed Riemannian manifold of strictly negative sectional curvature. Let $\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ be its universal covering and let $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$ be its fundamental group.

Lemma 10.2. *Let $f, f' : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ be two different geodesics, i.e. $f(\mathbb{R}) \neq f'(\mathbb{R})$. Suppose that an isometry γ of \tilde{M} stabilizes (setwise) $f(\mathbb{R})$ and $f'(\mathbb{R})$. Then γ does not act freely on \tilde{M} .*

Proof. Since \tilde{M} has negative curvature, there are unique t, t' such that

$$\text{dist}_{\tilde{M}}(f(t), f'(t')) = \text{dist}_{\tilde{M}}(f(\mathbb{R}), f'(\mathbb{R})),$$

cf. [BGS85, p.8]. Uniqueness implies that $f(t)$ and $f'(t')$ are fixed under γ . \square

Let Cyc denote the family of cyclic subgroups of Γ . Choose a set of representatives $\{C_i | i \in I\} \subset Cyc$ for the conjugacy classes of maximal infinite cyclic subgroups, i.e every maximal infinite cyclic subgroup is conjugate to a unique C_i . Let $E = \tilde{M} \times \mathbb{R}^2$ and let $p_{\tilde{M}} : E \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ be the standard projection.

Lemma 10.3. *There are embeddings $f_i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow E$ satisfying the following:*

- (i) *Each $p_{\tilde{M}} \circ f_i$ is a geodesic whose image in M is closed.*
- (ii) *The setwise stabilizer of $f_i(\mathbb{R})$ is C_i , i.e. $C_i = \{\gamma \in \Gamma | \gamma f_i(\mathbb{R}) = f_i(\mathbb{R})\}$.*
- (iii) *Each $\gamma_0 \neq 1 \in \Gamma$ stabilizes (setwise) a unique set of the form $\gamma f_i(\mathbb{R})$ (with $i \in I, \gamma \in \Gamma$).*
- (iv) *We have $f_i(\mathbb{R}) \cap \gamma f_j(\mathbb{R}) = \emptyset$ unless $\gamma \in C_i$ and $i = j$. There is an isomorphism of Γ -spaces*

$$\coprod_{i \in I} \Gamma \times_{C_i} f_i(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow X = \bigcup_{i \in I} \Gamma f_i(\mathbb{R}) \subset E.$$

Moreover $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} \Gamma f_i(\mathbb{R})$ is an embedded submanifold of E and therefore the inclusion is a cofibration.

Proof. Let γ_i be a generator of C_i . Then γ_i can be represented (up to free homotopy) by a closed geodesic $f'_i : S^1 \rightarrow M$ ([BH99, I.3.16]). Choose embeddings $h_i : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, such that $dist(h_i(S^1), h_j(S^1)) > 1$ for $i \neq j$. Then the embeddings $f'_i \times h_i : S^1 \rightarrow M \times \mathbb{R}^2$ can be lifted to the required embeddings $f_i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow E$. Uniqueness in (iii) is a consequence of Lemma 10.2. \square

One should think of the f_i as perturbed copies of lifted closed geodesics avoiding intersections and self intersections. Let now $E(Cyc)$ be the quotient of E where every path component of $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} \Gamma f_i(\mathbb{R})$ is collapsed to a point and let $p : E \rightarrow E(Cyc)$ be the natural map, i.e. we have by definition the following push-out diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{inc} & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ \pi_0(X) & \longrightarrow & E(Cyc). \end{array}$$

Proposition 10.4. *The map $p : E \rightarrow E(Cyc)$ is a model for the universal map $E\Gamma \rightarrow E\Gamma(Cyc)$.*

Proof. Using Lemma 10.3 (iii) and (iv) one checks that $E(Cyc)^H$ is contractible if $H \subset \Gamma$ is infinite cyclic or trivial and empty otherwise. \square

10.2. Splitting off the Nil-terms. Let $X_i = \Gamma f_i(\mathbb{R})$ be the Γ -orbit of $f_i(\mathbb{R})$ in E . Consider the following diagram

$$(11) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} f_i(\mathbb{R}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma \times_{C_i} f_i(\mathbb{R}) = X_i & \longrightarrow & X = \coprod X_i & \longrightarrow & E \\ \downarrow p|_{g_i} & & \downarrow p|_{X_i} & & p|_X \downarrow & \text{h-pushout} & \downarrow p \\ \{pt\} & \longrightarrow & \Gamma \times_{C_i} \{pt\} = \pi_0(X_i) & \longrightarrow & \pi_0(X) & \longrightarrow & E(Cyc). \end{array}$$

Replacing the left hand arrow in (11) by a map of resolutions one obtains a functor

$$\mathcal{D}^{C_i}(f_i(\mathbb{R}); \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{C_i}(f_i(\mathbb{R}); p|_{f_i(\mathbb{R})}).$$

Since $f_i(\mathbb{R})$ is a copy of the real line with the standard action of the infinite cyclic group this functor induces a model for the classical assembly map $A_{1 \rightarrow \text{Alt}}$ of the infinite cyclic group on the level of K -theory. Therefore by the Bass-Heller-Swan decomposition we have a split cofibration sequence of spectra

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^{C_i}(f_i(\mathbb{R}); \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^{C_i}(f_i(\mathbb{R}); p|_{f_i(\mathbb{R})}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_i.$$

Here \mathbb{N}_i is by definition the homotopy-cofiber of the assembly map whose homotopy groups are known to be

$$\pi_n(\mathbb{N}_i) = NK_n(R) \oplus NK_n(R).$$

These Nil-groups were defined before 1.6. Resolving the left hand square in (11) and using the induction isomorphisms from 8.3 we see that the above leads to a split homotopy-cofibration sequence

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i; \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i; p|_{X_i}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_i.$$

The disjoint union axiom (compare (iii)' in Section 5) gives us the split homotopy-cofibration sequence

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; p|_X) \rightarrow \bigvee_{i \in I} \mathbb{N}_i.$$

The right hand square in (11) is a homotopy push-out square since $X \rightarrow E$ is an embedded submanifold and therefore a Γ -cofibration. Our homology theory turns this into a homotopy-pullback or equivalently a homotopy-pushout square and we hence obtain the following split homotopy-cofibration sequence:

$$\mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(E; \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{-\infty} \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(E; p) \rightarrow \bigvee_{i \in I} \mathbb{N}_i.$$

In particular we have the following consequence:

Proposition 10.5. *There exists a splitting*

$$H_n^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(E\Gamma(\text{Cyc}); \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \cong H_n(B\Gamma; \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \oplus \bigoplus_i NK_i(R) \oplus NK_i(R).$$

10.3. Detecting the Nil-terms. We will now finish the proof of Theorem 10.1. Below we will construct for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ the following commutative diagram:

$$(12) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} K_n \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i; \text{id}) & \longrightarrow & K_n \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X_i; p|_{X_i}) & \longrightarrow & N_i \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_n \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(E; \text{id}) & \xrightarrow{A_{1 \rightarrow \text{Cyc}}} & K_n \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(E; p) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{k \in I} N_k \\ & \searrow^{A_{1 \rightarrow \text{Alt}}} & \downarrow^{A_{\text{Cyc} \rightarrow \text{Alt}}} & & \downarrow \\ & & K_n \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(E; *) & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_n \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(\tilde{M}; \text{id}) & \longrightarrow & K_n \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(\tilde{M}; p_{\tilde{M}/g_j}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{N}_j \end{array}$$

Here the n 'th homotopy group of \mathbb{N}_i is denoted N_i and \tilde{N}_j is by definition the cokernel of the lower left hand arrow. For the definition of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^\Gamma(\tilde{X}; p)$ compare 8.4.

We have the following facts about this diagram:

- (i) By the results from the previous Subsection the first two rows are short split exact sequences.
- (ii) We will show below in Lemma 10.6 that the right hand vertical map $N_i \rightarrow \tilde{N}_j$ is the zero map if $i \neq j$ and it is injective if $i = j$.
- (iii) The map $A_{1 \rightarrow All}$ is injective since this is a model for the “classical” assembly map for Γ and injectivity is proven in [CP95].

These facts imply the injectivity of $A_{Cyc \rightarrow All}$ and hence Theorem 10.1.

Let us now construct the diagram. The non-obvious maps in the diagram are the vertical arrows in the lower left hand square. To construct them we will need the geometry discussed in the previous section. Let $p_{\tilde{M}/g_i} : \tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{M}/g_i$ be the quotient map obtained by collapsing the geodesic $g_i = p_{\tilde{M}}^{-1}(f_i(\mathbb{R}))$ to a point. Using the identification $\tilde{M} \cong g_i \times \mathbb{R}^N$ provided by 9.1 we define a map q_i as follows

$$q_i : \tilde{M} \times [1, \infty) = g_i \times \mathbb{R}^N \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow \tilde{M} \times [1, \infty) = g_i \times \mathbb{R}^N \times [1, \infty)$$

$$(x, v, r) \mapsto (x, v/r, r)$$

Recall from Definition 8.4 that a twiddle adds a product-metric condition on morphisms and “lf” drops the Γ -compact object support condition. Let $p_{\tilde{M}} : E = \tilde{M} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ be the standard projection. By Lemma 9.5 the map q_j induces the functors with the same name in the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(X_i; \text{id}) & \xrightarrow{\text{inc}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(E; \text{id}) & \xrightarrow{p_{\tilde{M}}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\tilde{M}; \text{id}) & \xrightarrow{q_j} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(\tilde{M}; \text{id}) \\ F_N \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & F_{\tilde{N}} \downarrow \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(X_i; p|_{X_i}) & \xrightarrow{\text{inc}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(E; *) & \xrightarrow{p_{\tilde{M}}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(\tilde{M}; *) & \xrightarrow{q_j} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(\tilde{M}; p_{\tilde{M}/g_j}) \end{array}$$

Here all vertical functors are induced by identities. By Lemma 8.8 we can drop some of the twiddles and we obtain the lower left hand side of (12). (Note that vertical arrows here are horizontal in (12) and vice versa.)

By definition N_i and \tilde{N}_j are the cokernels of the maps induced by the functors F_N and $F_{\tilde{N}}$:

$$(13) \quad N_i = \text{coker}(K_n(F_N))$$

$$(14) \quad \tilde{N}_j = \text{coker}(K_n(F_{\tilde{N}})).$$

To study the induced map between these cokernels we may replace the above diagram with the following. (For the existence of the arrows labeled res see Remark 8.6.)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(X_i; \text{id}) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(X_i; \text{id}) & \xrightarrow{q_j|_{X_i}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(\tilde{M}; \text{id}) \\ F_N \downarrow & & \downarrow F & & F_{\tilde{N}} \downarrow \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^\Gamma(X_i; p|_{X_i}) & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(X_i; p|_{X_i}) & \xrightarrow{q_j|_{X_i}} & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_j}(\tilde{M}; p_{\tilde{M}/g_j}) \end{array}$$

Studying the functor F we obtain:

Lemma 10.6.

- (i) For $i \neq j$ the map $N_i \rightarrow \tilde{N}_j$ is the zero map.
- (ii) If $i = j$ then $N_i \rightarrow \tilde{N}_i$ is injective.

Proof. (i) If $i \neq j$ we have an isomorphism of C_j -spaces $X_i \cong \Gamma/C_i \times \mathbb{R}$, where C_j acts trivially on \mathbb{R} . Under this identification $p|_{X_i}$ is the projection onto the first factor. Define the C_j -equivariant contraction

$$\begin{aligned} X_i \times [1, \infty) &= \Gamma/C_i \times \mathbb{R} \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow X_i \times [1, \infty) \\ (\gamma C_i, t, r) &\mapsto (\gamma C_i, t/r, r). \end{aligned}$$

This map induces a functor $G : \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(X_i; p|_{X_i}) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(X_i; \text{id})$ which splits F , i.e. $F \circ G \simeq ID$ and in particular the cokernel of the map induced by F vanishes.

(ii) Let $Y_i := X_i - f_i(\mathbb{R})$. By Remark 8.7 there is a decomposition of the functor F as

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{C_i}(f_i(\mathbb{R}); \text{id}) \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(Y_i; \text{id}) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} F_1 & 0 \\ 0 & F_2 \end{pmatrix}} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{C_i}(f_i(\mathbb{R}); p|_{f_i(\mathbb{R})}) \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(Y_i; p|_{Y_i}).$$

Using the induction isomorphisms from 8.3 we see that the map F_N is a retract of F . It will therefore be sufficient to prove that the cokernel of the map $K_n(F_2)$ is trivial and that the map from $\text{coker}(K_n(F_1))$ to $\tilde{N}_i = \text{coker}(K_n(F_{\tilde{N}}))$ is injective.

Note that $Y_i \cong (\Gamma - C_i) \times_{C_i} \mathbb{R}$. As a consequence of Lemma 10.2 we see that the left action of C_i on $(\Gamma - C_i)/C_i$ (which can be identified with $\{\gamma f_i(\mathbb{R}) | \gamma f_i(\mathbb{R}) \neq f_i(\mathbb{R})\}$) is free. Therefore Y_i is non canonically isomorphic as a C_i -space to $(\Gamma - C_i)/C_i \times \mathbb{R}$ where \mathbb{R} is equipped with the trivial C_i -action. Hence similar as in the proof of (i) we can split F_2 .

Now note that $f_i(\mathbb{R}) \cong g_i$ and consider the diagram

$$(15) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{C_i}(g_i; \text{id}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(\tilde{M}; \text{id}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(\tilde{M}, g_i; \text{id}) \\ \downarrow F_1 & & \downarrow F_{\tilde{N}} & & \downarrow F_3 \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{C_i}(g_i; *) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(\tilde{M}; p_{\tilde{M}/g_i}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(\tilde{M}, g_i; p_{\tilde{M}/g_i}) \end{array}$$

We claim that F_3 induces an isomorphism in K -theory. Using the fibrations of spectra (see 8.5) induced by the diagram this will imply that the map $\text{coker}(K_n(F_1)) \rightarrow \text{coker}(K_n(F_{\tilde{N}}))$ is injective. To verify the claim one replaces g_i with a C_i -invariant tubular neighborhood $T \supset g_i$ in (15). By homotopy invariance (5.6)

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(g_i; \text{id}) = \mathcal{D}^{C_i}(g_i; \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{C_i}(T; \text{id}) = \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{lf}^{C_i}(T; \text{id})$$

induces an isomorphism in K -theory. (The equalities use Lemma 8.8.) Similarly we get an isomorphism with $p = p_{\tilde{M}/g_i}$ instead of the identities. Using the various fibrations (see 8.5) we conclude that it is sufficient to prove that $\mathcal{D}_{lf}^{C_i}(\tilde{M}, T; \text{id}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{lf}^{C_i}(\tilde{M}, T; p)$ is an equivalence of categories. This is seen as follows: on both sides every object is isomorphic to one with support in $(\tilde{M} - T) \times [1, \infty)$ and for morphisms between such objects the control conditions agree. \square

11. BOUNDED VERSUS ϵ -CONTROL

So far we always considered the whole category of morphisms over a space and investigated the functorial properties of such a construction. In the proof of surjectivity we will shift our attention to individual morphisms in the category.

In this section we will develop a criterion which decides that an element is in the image of the assembly map if it satisfies certain control conditions. We start by developing some more language concerning control of morphisms.

11.1. Control. Below and in Section 13 it is important to use the right notion of “control over a subset”. For a module M over X and a subset $B \subset X$ we denote by $M|_B$ the largest submodule of M with support in B . Let i_B and p_B the inclusion of respectively the projection onto $M|_B$. For a morphism ϕ we then have the restriction $\phi|_B = p_B \circ \phi \circ i_B$. Also recall the E -thickening of a subset from the beginning of Section 4.

Definition 11.1 (Control). Let X be a metric space or let $E \subset X \times X$ be a symmetric neighborhood of the diagonal. Let $B \subset X$. Let ϕ and ψ be morphisms in $\mathcal{C}(X)$.

- (i) A morphism ϕ is α -controlled if $|\phi| \leq \alpha$. A morphism ϕ is E -controlled if $\text{supp}(\phi) \subset E$.
- (ii) An automorphism ϕ in $\mathcal{C}(X)$ is called an α -automorphism if ϕ and ϕ^{-1} are α -controlled, it is called an E -automorphism if ϕ and ϕ^{-1} are E -controlled.
- (iii) A morphism ϕ is α -controlled over $B \subset X$ if for every $x \in X$ and $y \in B$ with $d(x, y) > \alpha$ we have $\phi_{x,y} = \phi_{y,x} = 0$. A morphism ϕ is said to be E -controlled over B if

$$\text{supp}(\phi \circ i_B) \subset E \quad \text{and} \quad \text{supp}(p_B \circ \phi) \subset E$$

or equivalently $\phi \circ i_B = i_{BE} \circ p_{BE} \circ \phi \circ i_B$ and $p_B \circ \phi = p_B \circ \phi \circ i_{BE} \circ p_{BE}$.

Warning: Control over B is not a local notion, i.e. we can not compute the control of ϕ over B from the knowledge of $\phi|_B$.

11.2. An explicit description of K_2 . From the germs at infinity fibration (cf. Subsection 2.4) and an Eilenberg swindle (cf. 4.5) we know abstractly that there is an isomorphism

$$K_2 \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, *) \xrightarrow{\cong} K_1 \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X).$$

But in order to translate control conditions we need a more explicit description of such an isomorphism. We follow [Ped00]. In particular compare Section 5 of that paper.

Let us briefly recall how elements in K_2 of an additive category \mathcal{A} can be described. Compare [Ped00, p.360] and [Wei81, p.4]. The description is completely analogous to the definition of K_2 of a ring as the kernel of the homomorphism $\text{St}(R) \rightarrow E(R)$. An automorphism $e : M \rightarrow M$ in \mathcal{A} is called elementary if there is a decomposition $M = M_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_k$ such that with respect to this decomposition e has only one nonzero off diagonal entry and identities on the diagonal. A deformation $\eta = (e_1, \dots, e_l)$ is a finite sequence of elementary automorphisms with respect to a fixed decomposition of a fixed module. One usually thinks of such a sequence as a formal product. We denote by $\bar{\eta}$ the automorphism associated to η , i.e. we have a map

$$\eta = (e_1, \dots, e_l) \mapsto \bar{\eta} = \prod e_i.$$

An element in $K_2 \mathcal{A}$ is represented by a deformation η with $\bar{\eta} = \text{id}$. For an elementary automorphism $e = e_\phi$ whose off diagonal term is ϕ let $e|_A$ be the same elementary automorphism with ϕ replaced by $\phi|_A$. For a deformation $\eta = (e_1, \dots, e_l)$

define $\eta|_A = (e_1|_A, \dots, e_l|_A)$. The control notions have their obvious analogues for deformations.

Definition 11.2. Let X be a metric space or let $E \subset X \times X$ be a symmetric neighborhood of the diagonal.

A deformation $\eta = (e_1, \dots, e_l)$ is α -*controlled* if $\sum |e_i| \leq \alpha$. The deformation is E -*controlled* if all partial products of the e_i are E -controlled.

We now review a construction from [Ped00] which shows how a sequence (ϕ_i, η_i) of automorphisms and deformations over a Γ -space X gives rise to an element $a(\phi_i, \eta_i) \in K_2(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *))$.

Definition 11.3 (Bounded sequences). Let $\{\phi_i : M_i \rightarrow M_i | i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a sequence of automorphisms in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X)$. Suppose $M_{i+1} = M_i \oplus L_i$ and there are deformations η_i such that $(\phi_i \oplus \text{id}_{L_i})\bar{\eta}_{i+1} = \phi_{i+1}$. We will say (ϕ_i, η_i) is a *bounded sequence* if there is an $\alpha > 0$ such that each ϕ_i is an α -automorphism and each η_i is α -controlled.

Assume that X is Γ -compact. Use the inclusion $X \times \{i\} \hookrightarrow X \times [1, \infty)$ to consider M_i as a module over $X \times [1, \infty)$. In this way $M = \bigoplus_i M_i$ is a module over $X \times [1, \infty)$. Now define $\bar{\eta}_{ev}, \bar{\eta}_{odd}, \bar{\phi}_{ev}$ and $\bar{\phi}_{odd}$ as indicated in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 M & & M_1 & & M_2 & & M_3 & & M_4 & & M_5 & & \dots \\
 \downarrow \bar{\phi}_{even} & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \phi_2 & & \downarrow \phi_2^{-1} \oplus \text{id} & & \downarrow \phi_4 & & \downarrow \phi_4^{-1} \oplus \text{id} & & \dots \\
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots \\
 \downarrow \bar{\eta}_{odd} & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \bar{\eta}_3^{-1} & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \bar{\eta}_5^{-1} & & \dots \\
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots \\
 \downarrow \bar{\phi}_{odd} & & \downarrow \phi_1 & & \downarrow \phi_1^{-1} \oplus \text{id} & & \downarrow \phi_3 & & \downarrow \phi_3^{-1} \oplus \text{id} & & \downarrow \phi_5 & & \dots \\
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots \\
 \downarrow \bar{\eta}_{even} & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \bar{\eta}_2^{-1} & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \bar{\eta}_4^{-1} & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \dots \\
 M & & M_1 & & M_2 & & M_3 & & M_4 & & M_5 & & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Recall that the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi & 0 \\ 0 & \psi^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

can be written as the following product of elementary matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \psi & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\psi^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \psi & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This identity can be used to factor $\bar{\phi}_{ev}$ and $\bar{\phi}_{odd}$ into products of elementary automorphisms. Clearly, $\bar{\eta}_{ev}$ and $\bar{\eta}_{odd}$ are also products of elementary automorphisms. (These products are only finite if the number of elementary automorphisms in the deformation η_i is uniformly bounded. However, by inserting more terms in our sequence one can easily arrange that each η_i itself is an elementary automorphism.) Note that

$$\bar{\eta}_{even} \circ \bar{\phi}_{odd} \circ \bar{\eta}_{odd} \circ \bar{\phi}_{even} = \phi_1 \oplus \text{id} \oplus \text{id} \oplus \dots$$

In $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *)$ this is equivalent to id_M . Hence we have constructed a deformation whose associated automorphism is id_M . This defines $a(\phi_i, \eta_i) \in K_2\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *)$.

Recall that for Γ -compact and free X we have by definition

$$\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *) = \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d)^\infty$$

where \mathcal{E}_d is the standard metric control condition on $[1, \infty)$. Since we take germs at infinity the element $\bar{\eta}$ associated to a sequence $\eta = (e_1, \dots, e_l)$ representing a K_2 -element need only be the identity near infinity. Now consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} P : K_2 \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *) &\rightarrow K_1 \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X) \\ \eta = (e_1, \dots, e_l) &\mapsto (p_X)_* (\bar{\eta}|_{X \times [1, r]}) = (p_X)_* \left(\left(\prod e_i \right) |_{X \times [1, r]} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We may assume that each e_i is represented by a morphism which is already elementary before taking the germs at infinity. On the right hand side we restrict to $X \times [1, r]$ for some large enough r which depends on the element and then project down to X via p_X . Compare [Ped00, 5.1].

Lemma 11.4. *The map P is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Using Steinberg relations, enlarging r or making a different choice for the representatives of the e_i in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d)$ does not change $P(\eta)$. We have a well defined homomorphism. Surjectivity is clear since $P(a(\phi_i, \eta_i)) = [\phi_1]$. Suppose $(\prod e_i)|_{[1, r]}$ is a product of elementary matrices. Complete these elementary matrices via the identity to elementary matrices f_1, \dots, f_m in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d)$. In the germ category each f_i represents the identity and hence $a = [(e_1, \dots, e_l)] = [(e_1, \dots, e_l, f_m^{-1}, \dots, f_1^{-1})]$ in $K_2 \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d)^\infty$. Now $\prod e_i \prod f_j^{-1} = \text{id}$ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d)$ by construction and hence a lies in the image of

$$K_2 \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d) \rightarrow K_2 \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d)^\infty.$$

But $K_2 \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X \times [1, \infty); p_{[1, \infty)}^{-1} \mathcal{E}_d) = 0$ by the usual Eilenberg swindle 4.5 and hence the map is injective. \square

Remark 11.5. It is conceivable that P coincides with the boundary map in the long exact sequence derived from the germs at infinity fibration sequence in Subsection 2.4 but we do not need this.

11.3. Deciding that an element is in the image. Let X be a Riemannian manifold. Let Γ act freely, properly discontinuously and cocompactly by isometries on X . Let A be closed Γ -invariant submanifold of X . Let $X(A)$ be the space obtained from X by collapsing each path component of A to a point, i.e. we have a pushout diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p_{X(A)} \\ \pi_0(A) & \longrightarrow & X(A). \end{array}$$

We now develop a criterion which decides that an element is in the image of the map $K_2 \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, p_{X(A)}) \rightarrow K_2 \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, *)$.

Definition 11.6 (Controlled sequence).

- (i) A morphism $\phi \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X)$ is said to be $p_{X(A)}$ -separating if for x, y from different path components of A we have $\phi_{x, y} = 0$.

- (ii) Let (ϕ_i, η_i) be a bounded sequence, where $\eta_i = (e_1^i, \dots, e_{l_i}^i)$. We will say that (ϕ_i, η_i) is a $p_{X(A)}$ -controlled sequence if the following holds:
- (a) All ϕ_i, ϕ_i^{-1} and e_j^i are $p_{X(A)}$ -separating.
 - (b) There are $\epsilon_i > 0$ such that ϕ_i, ϕ_i^{-1} and η_i are ϵ_i -controlled over $X - A$ and $\lim \epsilon_i = 0$.

Lemma 11.7. *Let (ϕ_i, η_i) be a $p_{X(A)}$ -controlled sequence, then $P^{-1}([\phi_1])$ is in the image of the assembly map*

$$K_2 \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, p_{X(A)}) \rightarrow K_2 \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, *).$$

Proof. By definition a $p_{X(A)}$ -controlled sequence (ϕ_i, η_i) gives an element $\bar{a}(\phi_i, \eta_i)$ in $K_2(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; p_{X(A)}))$ which maps to $a(\phi_i, \eta_i) = P^{-1}([\phi_1]) \in K_2(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *))$ under the map induced by $\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; p_{X(A)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X; *)$. \square

The following criterion which will be used in the proof of Theorem 15.1 is a consequence of the Squeezing Theorem 13.1.

Proposition 11.8. *There is an $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that the following holds: Let ϕ be an $p_{X(A)}$ -separating automorphism over X , such that ϕ and ϕ^{-1} are ϵ_0 -controlled over $X - A$. Then $[\phi]$ is in the image of the composition*

$$K_2(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, p_{X(A)})) \longrightarrow K_2(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, *)) \xrightarrow[\cong]{P} K_1(\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X)).$$

Proof. Let $A \subset U_1 \subset U_2 \subset \dots \subset U$ be a sequence of open tubular neighborhoods of A satisfying $\bar{U}_i \subset U_{i+1}$. Let $p_{X(U)} : X \rightarrow X(U)$ be the map obtained by collapsing each path component of U to a point. We can now use 13.1 to produce from ϕ a $p_{X(U)}$ -controlled sequence. The point is that we have to give up control over U_n in the n -th squeezing step, but never outside of U . Note that by 5.6 we have $K_2(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, p_{X(A)})) \cong K_2(\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, p_{X(U)}))$. The claim follows now from 11.7. \square

Addendum 11.9. *The same statement holds if we replace the Riemannian metric on the Γ -compact space X by another equivariant metric d which generates the same topology.*

Proof. By compactness there is for given ϵ_0 a δ such that δ -control with respect to d implies ϵ_0 -control with respect to the Riemannian metric. \square

12. THE TRANSFER

Before we construct the transfer we will briefly recall some facts about the torsion of a self-homotopy equivalence of a chain complex. For a detailed account see for example Chapter 12 in [Lüc89], in particular Example 12.17.

12.1. Torsion of a self-homotopy equivalence. Let \mathcal{A} be a small additive category. We denote by $\text{ch}\mathcal{A}$ the category of bounded chain complexes in \mathcal{A} . For a complex C define the objects $C_{ev} = \bigoplus_n C_{2n}$ and $C_{odd} = \bigoplus_n C_{2n+1}$. The cone $\text{cone}(f)$ of a self homotopy equivalence $f : C \rightarrow C$ is the contractible chain complex given by

$$(\text{cone}(f), \partial_{\text{cone}(f)}) = (\Sigma^1 C \oplus C, \begin{pmatrix} -\partial_C & 0 \\ f & \partial_C \end{pmatrix}).$$

Let γ be a chain contraction and let Φ denote the canonical isomorphism $\text{cone}(f)_{ev} \cong \text{cone}(f)_{odd}$. The torsion of f is defined as

$$\tau(f) := [\Phi \circ (\partial_{\text{cone}(f)} + \gamma)|_{\text{cone}(f)_{odd}}] \in K_1(\mathcal{A}).$$

It is independent of the choice of γ and depends only on the chain homotopy class of f . It has the logarithmic property $\tau(f \circ g) = \tau(f) + \tau(g)$ and $\tau(\text{id}) = 0$ and a ladder diagram of self-homotopy equivalences leads to the usual additivity relation.

Now suppose that $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{C}(X)$ is a category of modules over some space X . Later we will need to control the support of the automorphisms representing $\tau(f)$ and its inverse. We therefore need an explicit description of the contraction γ .

Let g be a chain homotopy inverse of f , let s be a chain homotopy from gf to id_C , i.e. $gf - \text{id}_C = \partial_C s + s \partial_C$. Let t be a chain homotopy from id_C to fg . Then we have a chain homotopy

$$\begin{pmatrix} s & g \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \text{ from } \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_C & 0 \\ tf + fs & \text{id}_C \end{pmatrix}$$

to the zero map. Consequently

$$(16) \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} s & g \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_C & 0 \\ -tf - fs & \text{id}_C \end{pmatrix}$$

is a chain contraction for $\text{cone}(f)$. Moreover if $2N + 2$ exceeds the dimension of C , then an explicit inverse for $\partial_{\text{cone}(f)} + \gamma$ is given by $(\partial_{\text{cone}(f)} + \gamma)(\text{id}_{\text{cone}(f)} - \gamma^2 + \gamma^4 - \dots \pm \gamma^{2N})$.

Remark 12.1. In particular the support of $(\partial_{\text{cone}(f)} + \gamma)|_{\text{cone}(f)_{odd}}$ in $X \times X$ and its inverse can be obtained from the support of f , g , s and t by a finite number of the operations “union” and “composition of relations”.

Given a bounded chain complex of finitely generated free \mathbb{Z} -modules C and a module M in \mathcal{A} it makes sense to form the tensor product $M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} C$ given by $(M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} C)_x = M_x \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} C$.

Lemma 12.2. *Let φ be an automorphism in \mathcal{A} . Let C be a finite complex of finitely generated free \mathbb{Z} -modules, then*

$$\tau(\varphi \otimes \text{id}_C) = \chi(C) \cdot [\varphi] \in K_1 \mathcal{A}$$

Proof. This follows from the definition of τ . □

12.2. The transfer. Let $p : E \rightarrow B$ be a fiber bundle of Riemannian manifolds. Let $\tilde{\pi} : \tilde{B} \rightarrow B$ be a regular cover with group of deck transformations Γ . Define \tilde{E} as the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{E} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}} & \tilde{B} \\ \pi_E \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ E & \xrightarrow{p} & B. \end{array}$$

To construct the desired transfer we need further structure. For $x \in \tilde{B}$ let \tilde{E}_x denote the fiber $\tilde{p}^{-1}(x)$. Suppose that we are given a fiber transport ∇ , i.e. a family of maps $\nabla_{y,x} : \tilde{E}_x \rightarrow \tilde{E}_y$ which is

- (i) Γ -invariant, i.e. for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we have $\gamma \circ \nabla_{y,x} \circ \gamma^{-1} = \nabla_{\gamma y, \gamma x}$.
- (ii) ∇ is functorial, i.e. $\nabla_{x,x} = \text{id}_{\tilde{E}_x}$ and $\nabla_{z,y} \circ \nabla_{y,x} = \nabla_{z,x}$.

- (iii) And ∇ induces a *homotopically trivial action*: $\nabla_{\gamma x, x}$ is homotopic to the deck transformation $\gamma : \tilde{E}_x \rightarrow \tilde{E}_{\gamma x}$.

For every $q \in B$ we choose a triangulation T_q of the fiber $E_q = p^{-1}(q)$. Let $C(T_q)$ denote the corresponding cellular \mathbb{Z} -chain complex. For $x \in \tilde{B}$ the triangulation $T_{\pi(x)}$ induces a triangulation of \tilde{E}_x under the canonical identification $\tilde{E}_x = E_{\pi(x)}$. For $x, y \in \tilde{B}$ let $\nabla_{y,x}^T$ be a cellular approximation of $\nabla_{y,x}$ with respect to these triangulations. Note that ∇^T is not functorial anymore but since $\nabla_{y,x}^T$ is homotopic to $\nabla_{y,x}$ we know that $\nabla_{z,y}^T \circ \nabla_{y,x}^T$ is homotopic to $\nabla_{z,x}^T$. We can and will assume that ∇^T is again Γ -invariant and that $\nabla_{x,x}^T = \text{id}_{\tilde{E}_x}$.

Proposition 12.3. *There exists a transfer depending on ∇^T*

$$\text{tr}_{\nabla^T} : \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) \rightarrow \text{ch}\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{E}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$$

which need not be a functor but has the following properties.

- (i) *It is functorial up to homotopy, i.e. $\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\varphi \circ \psi)$ is chain homotopic to $\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\varphi) \circ \text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\psi)$ and $\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\text{id}) = \text{id}$. In particular it sends automorphisms to self-homotopy equivalences.*
- (ii) *Torsion and transfer induce a well defined map*

$$\tau \circ \text{tr}_{\nabla^T} : K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) \rightarrow K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{E}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}).$$

- (iii) *For an automorphism φ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ we have in $K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$*

$$\tilde{p}_*\tau(\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\varphi)) = \chi(E_q) \cdot [\varphi],$$

where $\chi(E_q)$ is the Euler characteristic of the fiber.

Proof. Let M be an object in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$. We construct the chain complex $\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(M)$ over $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{E}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ as follows. Define

$$(17) \quad \text{tr}(M) = \bigoplus_{x \in \tilde{B}} M_x \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} C(T_{\pi(x)}).$$

The differential is given by

$$\partial_{\text{tr}(M)} = \bigoplus_{x \in \tilde{B}} \text{id}_{M_x} \otimes \partial_{C(T_{\pi(x)})}.$$

Using the barycenters of the triangulations we turn $\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(M)_n$ into a module over \tilde{E} : Let $e \in \tilde{E}_x$. If there is an n -simplex σ in $T_{\pi(x)}$ having $\pi_E(e)$ as its barycenter then

$$(\text{tr}(M)_n)_e = M_{\tilde{p}(e)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}\sigma,$$

otherwise $(\text{tr}(M)_n)_e = 0$. Since we used the triangulation of $E_{\pi(x)}$ instead of \tilde{E}_x to obtain a Γ -invariant object.

In order to lift morphisms we need ∇^T . Let $\varphi = (\varphi_{x,y})$ be a morphism in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$. We define $\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\varphi)$ as a matrix with respect to the direct sum decomposition in (17):

$$\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\varphi)_{y,x} = \varphi_{y,x} \otimes C(\nabla_{y,x}^T).$$

Here we consider $\nabla_{y,x}^T$ as a map $E_{\pi(x)} \rightarrow E_{\pi(y)}$ using the identifications $\tilde{E}_x = E_{\pi(x)}$ and $C(\nabla_{y,x}^T) : C(T_{\pi(x)}) \rightarrow C(T_{\pi(y)})$ is the induced map of chain complexes. Since ∇^T is functorial up to homotopy we get that $\text{tr}_{\nabla}(\varphi \circ \psi)$ is always chain homotopic to $\text{tr}_{\nabla}(\varphi) \circ \text{tr}_{\nabla}(\psi)$.

(ii) follows from the standard properties of τ , see the brief review after the definition of τ in the previous subsection.

Let us now prove (iii). Fix a point $x \in \tilde{B}$. By Lemma 2.10 the inclusion $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\Gamma x) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ is an equivalence (and both categories are equivalent to the category of finitely generated free $R\Gamma$ -modules). We may therefore assume that we have an automorphism $\varphi = (\varphi_{hx, gx}) : M \rightarrow M$ with $\text{supp} M \subset \Gamma x$. Since ∇ induces a homotopically trivial action we know that $\nabla_{hx, gx}$ and therefore $\nabla_{hx, gx}^T$ is homotopic to the deck transformation given by $h^{-1}g$. It follows that $\text{tr}_{\nabla^T}(\varphi)_{hx, gx}$ is homotopic to $\varphi_{hx, gx} \otimes \text{id}_{C(T_{\pi(x)})}$. This implies that $p_*\tau\text{tr}(\varphi) = \tau p_*\text{tr}(\varphi) = \tau(\varphi \otimes \text{id}_{C(T_{\pi(x)})})$. The result follows by Lemma 12.2. \square

12.3. Transfer and flow. We still assume the situation described in the beginning of the last subsection. Let Φ_t be a Γ -invariant flow on \tilde{E} . The flow lines of Φ_t induce a foliation with one dimensional leaves on \tilde{E} . We will need the concept of foliated or (α, δ) -control. Usually α will be large and δ will be small.

Definition 12.4 ((α, δ) -control). Let $\alpha, \delta > 0$ and $v, w \in \tilde{E}$. The pair (v, w) is said to be (α, δ) -controlled if there is a flow line L and a path $\omega : [0, 1] \rightarrow L$ of arclength at most α , such that $\text{dist}_{\tilde{E}}(v, \omega(0)) \leq \delta$ and $\text{dist}_{\tilde{E}}(\omega(1), w) \leq \delta$. Let $E_{\alpha, \delta} \subset \tilde{E} \times \tilde{E}$ be the set of all (α, δ) -controlled pairs. This is a symmetric neighborhood of the diagonal and the definition of E -control, E -control over a subset etc. from Subsection 11.1 and Subsection 11.2 apply. For brevity we usually write (α, δ) -controlled instead of $E_{\alpha, \delta}$ -controlled etc.. In particular for a subset $A \subset \tilde{E}$ the (α, δ) -thickening $A^{(\alpha, \delta)}$ consists of all points $e \in \tilde{E}$ for which there exists a point $a \in A$, such that the pair (a, e) is (α, δ) -controlled, compare the beginning of Section 4.

Definition 12.5 (Φ_t contracts ∇). We say that the flow Φ_t contracts the fiber transport ∇ if there is a function f such that for every $\alpha > 0$ there exists an assignment $t \mapsto \delta_t > 0$ for $t \in [1, \infty)$ with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \delta_t = 0$ such that the following holds:

For all $x, y \in \tilde{B}$ with $\text{dist}_{\tilde{B}}(x, y) < \alpha$ and every $e \in \tilde{E}_y$ the pair

$$(\Phi_t(\nabla_{x, y}(e)), \Phi_t(e))$$

is $(f(\alpha), \delta_t)$ -controlled.

Remark 12.6. Later in the application we will use the geodesic flow. This flow has unit speed and it is possible to specify numbers $c(x, y, e) \in \mathbb{R}$ depending continuously on x, y and e such that

$$\text{dist}(\Phi_t(\nabla_{y, x}(e)), \Phi_{t+c(x, y, e)}(e))$$

converges to 0 as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The convergence is uniform, and the function $|c|$ is uniformly bounded. Compare 14.2 and 14.3.

Proposition 12.7 (Gaining foliated control). *Suppose we are in the situation described in the beginning of Subsection 12.2. Suppose that Φ_t is a Γ -invariant flow on \tilde{E} which contracts ∇ . Fix an element $[\varphi] \in K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$. Then there is a constant $\alpha > 0$ such that for every $\delta > 0$ there is an (α, δ) -automorphism ψ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{E}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ satisfying*

$$\tilde{p}_*[\psi] = \chi(E_q) \cdot [\varphi] \in K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}).$$

Here $\chi(E_q)$ is the Euler-characteristic of the fiber.

Proof. Fix $x \in \tilde{B}$. Again we may assume by Lemma 2.10 that $\varphi : M \rightarrow M$ is an automorphism in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{B}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ with $\text{supp}(M) \subset \Gamma x$. Let $\alpha_0 > 0$ be such that $|\varphi| \leq \alpha_0$ and $|\varphi^{-1}| \leq \alpha_0$. We have to choose suitable triangulations and cellular approximations in order to use the transfer $\text{tr}_{\nabla T}(\varphi)$.

Fix $\delta_0 > 0$. By definition of morphisms the set

$$S = \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \varphi_{\gamma x, x} \neq 0 \text{ or } (\varphi^{-1})_{\gamma x, x} \neq 0\}$$

is finite, hence there is $t_0 > 0$ such that

$$(\Phi_{t_0}(\nabla_{\gamma x, x}(e)), \Phi_{t_0}(e))$$

is $(f(\alpha_0), \delta_0)$ -controlled for all $\gamma \in S$ and all $e \in \tilde{E}_x$. Let T_x be a triangulation of \tilde{E}_x . (This gives also triangulations of $E_{\pi(x)}$ and $\tilde{E}_{\gamma x}$.) For $\gamma \in \Gamma$ let $\nabla_{\gamma x, x}^T$ be a cellular approximation of $\nabla_{\gamma x, x}$. By choosing the triangulation T_x sufficiently fine and the approximation sufficiently close, we can arrange that there is a homotopy $H_\gamma : \tilde{E}_x \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \tilde{E}_{\gamma x}$ between $\nabla_{\gamma x, x}$ and $\nabla_{\gamma x, x}^T$ satisfying

$$\text{dist}_{\tilde{E}}(\Phi_{t_0}(H_\gamma(e, s)), \Phi_{t_0}(\nabla_{\gamma x, x}(e))) \leq \delta_0$$

for all $s \in [0, 1]$. This implies the following:

$(\Phi_{t_0})_*(\text{tr}_{\nabla T}(\varphi))$ and $(\Phi_{t_0})_*(\text{tr}_{\nabla T}(\varphi^{-1}))$ are $(f(\alpha_0), \delta_0)$ -controlled. Moreover, their products (both ways) are chain homotopic to the identity via $(f(\alpha_0), 2\delta_0)$ controlled chain homotopies. Remark 12.1 implies that $\tau(\text{tr}_{\nabla T}(\varphi))$ can be realized by an $(kf(\alpha_0), k\delta_0)$ -automorphism ψ , where k is a constant that depends only on the dimension of \tilde{E}_x . Now the result follows from Proposition 12.3 (iii). \square

13. SQUEEZING THEOREMS

The Foliated Squeezing Theorem 13.2 below will play an important role in the proof of the surjectivity result 15.1. Roughly such a theorem says the following: Once an automorphism has sufficient foliated control then we can find a representative in the same K -theory class with arbitrarily good ordinary control. At least this is true away from “short” closed geodesics.

Analogous statements for the Whitehead group were proven in [FJ86]. The same geometric arguments (in particular the existence of a long and thin cell-structure) lead to such a statement in our context once a suitable version of an “ordinary” Squeezing Theorem is available. Indeed such an ordinary Squeezing Theorem was proven by Quinn.

13.1. Quinn’s Squeezing Theorem. Roughly speaking an ordinary Squeezing Theorem tells us that once a certain amount of control (ϵ_g -control=“good control”) has been obtained, then one can improve the control to arbitrarily good control (ϵ_{vg} -control=“very good control”). Moreover if one starts out with control only over a part of the space (below this will be $X - S$) then the procedure still works but maybe one has to give up a little bit of control near the boundary. More precisely:

Theorem 13.1 (Squeezing). *Let X be a compact Riemannian manifold. Let $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ denote the universal cover and let Γ denote the fundamental group. Let K and S be closed subsets of X with $S \cap K = \emptyset$. Then there is $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_0(X, K, S)$ and a homeomorphism $r = r(X, K, S) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that the following holds:*

Let $\epsilon_0 \geq \epsilon_g \geq \epsilon_{vg} \geq 0$ and $\alpha > r(\epsilon_g)$ and let $\phi : M \rightarrow M$ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{X})$ be an α -automorphism. Assume moreover that ϕ and ϕ^{-1} are ϵ_g -controlled over $\tilde{X} - \pi^{-1}(S)$.

Then there is a stabilizing module L and an deformation $\eta = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ on $M \oplus L$ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{X})$ such that:

- (i) The deformed automorphism $\phi_{new} = (\phi \oplus id_L)\eta$ is an α -automorphism. Moreover, ϕ_{new} and ϕ_{new}^{-1} are ϵ_{vg} -controlled over $\pi^{-1}(K)$.
- (ii) The deformation η is $r(\epsilon_g)$ -controlled and each e_i is the identity on $(M \oplus L)|_{\pi^{-1}(S)}$.

Proof. This is almost [Qui82, 4.5] and can be proven along the same lines. Compare also the proof in [BFJR] which is based on [Ped00, 3.6]. \square

13.2. A foliated Squeezing Theorem. Let Y be a not necessarily compact Riemannian manifold. Let $\pi : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ denote the universal cover and Γ the fundamental group. Let $\Phi : \mathbb{R} \times Y \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth flow satisfying the following condition.

For every $\alpha > 0$ and every compact set $K \subset Y$ there are only finitely many closed orbits of length less than α which meet K .

Recall from 12.4 that $E_{\alpha,\delta}$ is a symmetric neighborhood of the diagonal and hence we have the notion of $E_{\alpha,\delta}$ -control which we abbreviate as (α, δ) -control. Compare 11.1 and 11.2.

Theorem 13.2 (Foliated Squeezing). *There is a constant μ_1 which only depends on the dimension of Y for which the following statement is true:*

Let $\alpha_0 > 0$ be an arbitrarily large number. Let g_1, g_2, \dots, g_N denote all the closed orbits of length less than $\mu_1 \alpha_0$. Let K be an arbitrary compact subset of Y which does not meet $S = \bigcup_{i=1}^N g_i$. Then there exist

numbers $\delta_0 > 0$ and $\mu_2 > 1$ depending on K and α_0 such that:

For any $\epsilon > 0$ and (α, δ) with

$$\epsilon \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_0 \text{ and } \epsilon \leq \delta \leq \delta_0$$

and every (α, δ) -automorphism $\phi : M \rightarrow M$ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{Y}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma_c})$ there exists a stabilizing module L over \tilde{Y} and a deformation η on $M \oplus L$ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\tilde{Y}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma_c})$ such that:

- (i) The deformed automorphism $\phi_{new} = \bar{\eta}(\phi \oplus id_L)$ and its inverse $\phi_{new}^{-1} = (\phi^{-1} \oplus id_L)\bar{\eta}^{-1}$ are both ϵ -controlled over $\pi^{-1}(K)$.
- (ii) The deformation η , ϕ_{new} and its inverse ϕ_{new}^{-1} are all everywhere $(\mu_1 \alpha, \mu_2 \delta)$ -controlled.

Proof. For controlled h -cobordisms an analogous statement is [FJ86, 1.6]. For controlled pseudoisotopies see [FJ87a, 0.2]. The present statement can be proven with similar arguments. A detailed proof will appear in [BFJR]. \square

14. GEOMETRIC PREPARATIONS NEEDED FOR PROVING SURJECTIVITY

We now collect the geometric facts, to a large extent following [FJ86], which will be needed in the proof of surjectivity.

Let N be a simply connected complete Riemannian manifold whose sectional curvature K satisfies

$$-b^2 \leq K \leq -a^2 < 0,$$

where a and b are positive constants. Geodesic rays in N are called asymptotic if their distance is bounded. The sphere at infinity is by definition the set of equivalence classes of unit speed geodesic rays, where two rays are equivalent if they are asymptotic (compare [EO73]). Let $SN \subset TN$ be the unit sphere subbundle of the tangent bundle. For each point $x \in N$ the fiber SN_x of the bundle $SN \rightarrow N$ is naturally homeomorphic to the sphere at infinity by the map which sends $v \in SN_x$ to the geodesic ray it determines. This leads to a family of homeomorphisms

$$\nabla_{y,x} : SN_x \rightarrow SN_y$$

which we call the *asymptotic fiber transport*.

Our aim now is to verify that using the geodesic flow we can achieve foliated control:

Proposition 14.1. *The geodesic flow on SN contracts the asymptotic fiber transport ∇ . Compare Definition 12.5.*

Proof. This follows by combining 14.2 and 14.3 below. \square

Recall that associated to a point θ on the sphere at infinity is a Busemann function $F : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is unique up to an additive constant. The level surfaces of F are the horospheres with center θ and $Z = -\text{grad}F$ is the unit length vector field on N pointing towards θ . In particular we have $\nabla_{y,x}(Z(x)) = Z(y)$. Clearly Z determines a flow Ψ_t on N . If we view Z as a section of the bundle $SN \rightarrow N$ and hence as an embedding of N into SN then this is just the geodesic flow. We will need the following consequence of results from [HIH77].

Proposition 14.2. *Let $x, y \in N$. Let \mathcal{H} be the unique horosphere with center θ that contains y . Let $z = \Psi_s(x)$ be the intersection point of the geodesic determined by $Z(x)$ with \mathcal{H} . Assume that $s \geq 0$, i.e. $F(x) \geq F(y)$. Let $\alpha = d(x, y)$, $c(t) = d(\Psi_t(x), \Psi_t(z))$ and $d(t) = d(\Psi_t(z), \Psi_t(y))$, where d is the distance on N . Then the following holds*

- (i) $c(t) \leq \alpha + \frac{1}{a}$,
- (ii) $d(t) \leq \frac{2}{b} \sinh(\frac{b}{2}(\alpha + \frac{1}{a})) \exp(-at)$.

Proof. Let $\gamma : [0, \alpha] \rightarrow N$ be the geodesic from x to y . Let s be the minimal number in $[0, \alpha]$ such that $w = \gamma(s)$ is a point on the horosphere \mathcal{H} . Then [HIH77, 4.8] implies $d(w, z) \leq 1/a$. Clearly $d(x, w) \leq \alpha$ and therefore $c(0) \leq \alpha + 1/a$. Ψ_t moves x and z along a common geodesic and therefore $c(t)$ is constant. This implies the first inequality. Using $d(0) \leq d(y, w) + d(w, z) \leq \alpha + 1/a$, the second inequality is a direct consequence of [HIH77, 4.1,4.6]. \square

The Riemannian metric on N induces a Riemannian metric on SN , cf. (18). Let d and d^* denote the corresponding distance functions on N and SN . The following Lemma finishes the proof of 14.1.

Lemma 14.3. *There is a constant C depending only on curvature bounds of N such that*

$$d^*(v, \nabla_{y,x}v) \leq Cd(x, y)$$

for $x, y \in N$ and $v \in SN_x$.

Proof. This is [BBE85, 1.1]. \square

From now on let M be our closed Riemannian manifold with strictly negative sectional curvature. Let $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$. Let $\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ denote the universal cover. Due to the Euler characteristic of the fiber which appears in 12.7 we can not use the sphere bundle $S\tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ itself in our construction. The problem is resolved by working with the northern-hemisphere bundle over the hyperbolic enlargement of \tilde{M} . The hyperbolic enlargement of \tilde{M} is the warped product

$$\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} = \mathbb{R} \times_{\cosh(t)} \tilde{M}.$$

Compare [BO69, Section 7]. It is the differentiable manifold $\mathbb{R} \times \tilde{M}$ equipped with the Riemannian metric determined by $dg_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}}^2 = dt^2 + \cosh(t)^2 dg_{\tilde{M}}^2$. Since M is compact \tilde{M} has strictly negative sectional curvature bounds and the same follows for $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$, compare [FJ86, 2.1.(vi)]. Note that $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} = \mathbb{H}(\tilde{M})$. Further properties of this construction can be found in Section 2 of [FJ86]. Note that the discussion in the beginning of this section applies with $N = \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ to the sphere bundle

$$p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}} : S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}.$$

For convenience we introduce the notation

$$\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t,t]} = [-t, t] \times \tilde{M} \subset \mathbb{R} \times_{\cosh(t)} \tilde{M} \quad \text{and} \quad S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t,t]} = p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}}^{-1}(\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t,t]}).$$

Note that these spaces are Γ -compact. We use analogous notation for other subsets of \mathbb{R} instead of $[-t, t]$.

The reason to introduce the hyperbolic enlargement is that the extra distinguished direction allows to introduce the northern-hemisphere subbundle $S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ of the sphere-bundle $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$. Fix a point $z = (0, x)$ in $\{0\} \times \tilde{M} \subset \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$. Use the identification $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_z = T\mathbb{R}_0 \times T\tilde{M}_x = \mathbb{R} \times T\tilde{M}_x$ to define $S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_z$ as the subspace of $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_z$ with positive \mathbb{R} coordinate. Now define $S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_y$ for arbitrary $y \in \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ as the image of $S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_z$ under the fiber transport. This is independent of the chosen point z and defines a fiber bundle whose fiber is a disk and hence has Euler characteristic $\chi = 1$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} & \subset & S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \\ & \searrow p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}} & \swarrow p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}} \\ & \mathbb{H}\tilde{M} & \end{array}$$

The northern-hemisphere bundle is invariant under the geodesic flow, i.e. we have a flow $\Phi_t : S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$. The asymptotic fiber transport can be restricted to this subbundle, i.e. we have a family of homeomorphisms

$$\nabla_{y,x} : S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_x \rightarrow S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_y.$$

The following verifies that Proposition 12.7 is applicable in our situation.

Proposition 14.4. *The asymptotic fiber transport ∇ on the northern-hemisphere bundle $p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}} : S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ is Γ -invariant, functorial and induces a homotopically trivial action. Compare Subsection 12.2. The geodesic flow on $S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ contracts the asymptotic fiber transport ∇ . Compare Definition 12.5.*

Proof. Γ -invariance and functoriality follow from the definitions. We have a homotopically trivial action because the fiber is contractible. The last statement follows from 14.1. \square

We now want to construct a metric space X together with a contracting map

$$p_X : S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow X.$$

This map will play a crucial role in the last step in the proof of Theorem 15.1. It will be used to deal with the problem that the foliated squeezing Theorem only improves control over some Γ -compact piece like $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t,t]}$.

Fix a smooth function $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $\phi^{-1}(0) = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ and $\phi^{-1}(1) = [-0.5, 0.5]$. Let $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ be the total space of the tangent bundle and let $q : T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the composition of the bundle projection $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ with the standard projection $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} = \mathbb{R} \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Define the topological space X as

$$X = \{v | q(v) \in [-1, 1] \text{ and } |v| = \phi(q(v))\} \subset T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$$

and define p_X as

$$\begin{aligned} T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \supset S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} &\rightarrow X \\ v &\mapsto \begin{cases} \phi(q(v))v & \text{if } v \in T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-1,1]} \\ r_{\pm}(0 \cdot v) & \text{if } v \notin T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-1,1]} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Here in the second case we identify the zero section of the tangent bundle with $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ and

$$r_- : \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{(-\infty, -1]} = (-\infty, -1] \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{\{-1\}} = \{-1\} \times \tilde{M}$$

is the map which sends (x, t) to $(x, -1)$ and similarly $r_+(x, t) = (x, 1)$. Note that restricted to $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-0.5, 0.5]}$ the map p_X is the identity.

Proposition 14.5. *The space X is compact and can be equipped with the structure of a differentiable manifold. There exists a metric d on X which is not Riemannian but generates the topology. With respect to this metric the map $p_X : S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow X$ satisfies*

(i) *For $v, w \in S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ we have*

$$d_X(p(v), p(w)) \leq \text{dist}_{S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}}(v, w).$$

(ii) *For all $\alpha > 0$ and $\epsilon > 0$ there is $t_0 = t_0(\alpha, \epsilon) > 0$ such that for all v, w in $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ outside of $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t_0, t_0]}$ we have the following implication:*

$$\text{dist}_{S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}}(v, w) \leq \alpha \implies d_X(p(v), p(w)) \leq \epsilon.$$

Proof. There clearly exists a number $c \in [1, \infty)$ such that $|\phi'(t)| \leq c$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. As a topological space

$$X = X^+ \cap q^{-1}([-1, 1]), \text{ where } X^+ = \{v \in T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} | |v| = \phi(q(v))\}.$$

We can factor the map $p = p_X : S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow X$ through X^+ , i.e. we consider the commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} & \xrightarrow{p_X} & X \\ & \searrow p^+ & \nearrow r \\ & & X^+ \end{array}$$

Here p^+ is defined by $p^+(v) = \phi(q(v))v$ and the retraction r is determined as follows: If we identify $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} = \mathbb{R} \times \tilde{M}$ with the zero section of $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ we can write

$$X^+ = X \cup (-\infty, -1] \times \tilde{M} \cup [1, \infty) \times \tilde{M}.$$

We define $r((t, x)) = (-1, x)$ for $t \in (-\infty, -1]$, $r((t, x)) = (1, x)$ for $t \in [1, \infty)$ and $r(y) = y$ if $y \in X$.

We proceed to put a metric d on X . Recall first that the Riemannian metric on $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ naturally determines a Riemannian metric on $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ as follows: Identify a smooth curve $A(t)$ in $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ with a smooth vector field $J(t)$ along a smooth curve $\alpha(t)$ in $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$, then

$$(18) \quad |\dot{A}(0)|^2 = |\dot{\alpha}(0)|^2 + |\dot{J}(0)|^2.$$

Furthermore we denote by $|A|$ the arclength of a piecewise smooth curve $A : [a, b] \rightarrow T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$. Let $x, y \in X$, then

$$(19) \quad d(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+c^2}} \inf \left\{ |A| \mid \begin{array}{l} A \text{ is a piecewise smooth curve} \\ \text{in } X^+ \text{ connecting } x \text{ to } y \end{array} \right\}.$$

Let $A(t)$ be a smooth curve in $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ given by the unit length vector field $J(t)$ along the curve $\alpha(t)$ in $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$. Then the smooth curve $p^+ \circ A$ in X^+ is given by the scaled vector field $K(t) = \phi(q(J(t)))J(t)$ along the same curve $\alpha(t)$ in $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$.

Claim 14.6. Let u and v be the tangent vectors (in $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$) at time $t = 0$ to A respectively $p^+ \circ A$. We have

$$(20) \quad |v| \leq \sqrt{2+c^2}|u|.$$

Proof of the claim. It clearly suffices to establish the squared inequality. In light of (18) this is implied by

$$(21) \quad |\dot{K}(0)|^2 \leq (2+c^2)|\dot{J}(0)|^2 + (1+c^2)|\dot{\alpha}(0)|^2.$$

To establish this let $\delta(t)$ and $\beta(t)$ be the components of $\alpha(t)$, i.e. $\alpha(t) = (\delta(t), \beta(t)) \in \mathbb{R} \times \tilde{M}$. Hence $\phi(q(J(t))) = \phi(\delta(t))$ and

$$(22) \quad \dot{K}(0) = \phi'(\delta(0))\delta'(0)J(0) + \phi(\delta(0))\dot{J}(0)$$

Consequently $|\dot{K}(0)| \leq c|\dot{\alpha}(0)| + |\dot{J}(0)|$. Squaring both sides yields

$$(23) \quad |\dot{K}(0)|^2 \leq c^2|\dot{\alpha}(0)|^2 + |\dot{J}(0)|^2 + 2c|\dot{\alpha}(0)||\dot{J}(0)|.$$

Therefore to establish inequality (21) it suffices to show that

$$(24) \quad c^2x^2 + y^2 + 2cxy \leq (1+c^2)x^2 + (2+c^2)y^2$$

with $x = |\dot{\alpha}(0)|$ and $y = |\dot{J}(0)|$. Subtracting the left from the right side we see that this is equivalent to

$$(25) \quad 0 \leq x^2 + (1+c^2)y^2 - 2cxy = (x-cy)^2 + y^2.$$

This establishes the claim.

We now prove (ii). Let $\alpha(t) = (\delta(t), \beta(t))$ be a piecewise smooth curve in $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} = \mathbb{R} \times \tilde{M}$ such that $|\delta(t)| \geq s_0 \geq 1$ for some constant s_0 . Since $\alpha(t)$ is a curve in X^+ , we can form the new curve

$$A(t) = r(\alpha(t)).$$

Then A is also a piecewise smooth curve. From the definition of r and the definition of the warped product Riemannian metric on $\mathbb{R} \times_{\cosh(t)} \tilde{M} = \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ it follows that

$$(26) \quad |A| \leq \frac{\cosh(1)}{\cosh(s_0)} |\alpha|.$$

Let $A : [a, b] \rightarrow S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ be a piecewise smooth path given by a vector field $V(t)$ along a piecewise smooth curve $\alpha(t) = (\delta(t), \beta(t))$ in $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$.

For every $t \in [a, b]$ we have

$$(27) \quad |\delta(t)| \geq |\delta(a)| - |A|,$$

since it is an immediate consequence of the definition of the warped product metric and of (18) that $|A| \geq |\alpha| \geq |\delta|$. From (26) and (27) together with the factorization $p^+ = r \circ p$ and the definition of the metric d we conclude that (ii) of the Proposition holds.

The statement (i) in the Proposition is a direct consequence of the following assertion. Given $\epsilon > 0$ and a piecewise smooth curve $A : [a, b] \rightarrow X^+$, there exists a second piecewise smooth curve $\hat{A} : [a, b] \rightarrow X^+$ satisfying

$$(28) \quad \hat{A}(a) = r(A(a)), \quad \hat{A}(b) = r(A(b)) \text{ and } |\hat{A}| \leq |A| + 3\epsilon.$$

To prove this define for $\epsilon \geq 0$ the subspace X_ϵ of X^+ as

$$X_\epsilon = X \cup [-1 - \epsilon, -1] \times \tilde{M} \cup [1, 1 + \epsilon] \times \tilde{M}.$$

Also define a retraction $r_\epsilon : X^+ \rightarrow X_\epsilon$ similar to r . Note that $X_0 = X$ and $r_0 = r$. Observe also that $X^+ - X$ is a smooth manifold and that $\tilde{M}_\epsilon = \{-(1+\epsilon), 1+\epsilon\} \times \tilde{M}$ is a smooth codimension one submanifold when $\epsilon > 0$. Next pick a number $\epsilon_0 \in (0, \epsilon)$ such that $A(a)$ and $A(b)$ do not lie in \tilde{M}_{ϵ_0} . Then perturb A slightly to a new piecewise smooth curve $A_0 : [a, b] \rightarrow X^+$ satisfying

$$(29) \quad A_0(a) = A(a) \text{ and } A_0(b) = A(b).$$

$$(30) \quad A_0 \text{ is transverse to } \tilde{M}_{\epsilon_0} \text{ inside of } X^+ - X.$$

$$(31) \quad |A_0| \leq |A| + \epsilon.$$

Now set $A_1 = r_{\epsilon_0} \circ A_0$. Then A_1 is a piecewise smooth curve in X^+ satisfying $|A_1| \leq |A_0|$ because of an r_ϵ -variant of (26), cf.(30). Also we can connect $r(A(a))$ to $A_1(a)$ and $r(A(b))$ to $A_1(b)$ and $r(A_1(b))$ by smooth curves in $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ of length less than ϵ . Concatenating these two curves with A_1 gives the desired curve \hat{A} .

It remains to prove that the metric d in (19) above induces the subspace topology on X considered as a subspace of $T\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$. This is an elementary but lengthy argument which we omit. \square

15. SURJECTIVITY

Let Γ be the fundamental group of a compact Riemannian manifold with strictly negative sectional curvature. In this section we prove:

Theorem 15.1. *The map*

$$A : K_2\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(EG(Cyc)) \rightarrow K_2\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\{pt\})$$

and hence according to 6.3 the assembly map

$$A_{Cyc \rightarrow All} : H_1^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(EG(Cyc); \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) \rightarrow H_1^{\text{Or}\Gamma}(\{pt\}; \mathbb{K}R^{-\infty}) = K_1(R\Gamma)$$

is surjective.

Proof. Let M be the compact Riemannian manifold. We use the notations \tilde{M} , $\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$, $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$, $S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ etc. from Section 14. In particular recall the map $p_X : S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow X$. Compactness and the negative curvature assumption imply the following: given any $\alpha > 0$ there is only a finite number of closed orbits of length shorter than α . Enumerate the closed orbits of the geodesic flow on $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ according to their length: g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots , i.e. g_n is not longer than g_{n+1} . Note that the closed geodesics all lie in $SM \subset S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-0.5, 0.5]} \subset S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ and hence their preimages $\tilde{g}_i = \pi^{-1}(g_i)$ in $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ can be considered as subsets of X .

Let $X(N)$ be the quotient of X obtained by collapsing each of $\tilde{g}_1, \dots, \tilde{g}_N$ to a point, i.e. we have a pushout

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{i=1}^N \tilde{g}_i & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p_{X(N)} \\ \pi_0(\coprod_{i=1}^N \tilde{g}_i) & \longrightarrow & X(N). \end{array}$$

Consider the following sequence of maps

$$K_2\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, p_{X(N)}) \longrightarrow K_2\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X, *) \xrightarrow[\cong]{P} K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{} K_1R\Gamma$$

We have the indicated isomorphisms by Lemma 11.4 and Lemma 2.10. We will show that for a given $a \in K_1R\Gamma$ there exists an N such that a lies in the image of the above composition. Using 3.5 we can replace the left hand map with the map $K_2\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(X(N)) \rightarrow K_2\mathcal{D}^\Gamma(\{pt\})$ induced from $X(N) \rightarrow \{pt\}$ via the standard resolution. Since $X(N)$ is a space with cyclic isotropy there is a map $X(N) \rightarrow EG(Cyc)$ by the universal property of $EG(Cyc)$. Hence we can factorize over the assembly map A and we see that a also lies in the image of the assembly map.

By Remark 5.2 we can in fact replace $\coprod_{i=1}^N \tilde{g}_i$ by a homotopy equivalent Γ -invariant tubular neighborhood with $T(N) \subset S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-0.5, 0.5]}$. This tubular neighborhood $T(N)$ will be specified in Step 2 below. We write $p_{X(T(N))} : X \rightarrow X(T(N))$ for the map which collapses each path component of $T(N)$ to a point.

Let $a \in K_1R\Gamma$ be given. According to 11.9 our task is the following: We have to find a number N and a tubular neighborhood $T(N)$ (which will also depend on a) such that for arbitrary small $\epsilon > 0$ (note that we do not know the ϵ_0 in 11.8) we can find an automorphism ϕ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ such that

- (i) The class of ϕ maps to a under the isomorphism from Lemma 2.10.
- (ii) ϕ and ϕ^{-1} are ϵ -controlled over $X - T(N)$ and
- (iii) ϕ is $p_{X(T(N))}$ -separating.

We will proceed in three steps. By Lemma 2.10 all maps in the following commutative diagram are isomorphisms.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) & \xrightarrow{i} & K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) & \xrightarrow{p_X} & K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) \\
\downarrow p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}} & & \searrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
K_1\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & & & K_1R\Gamma.
\end{array}$$

Step 1. Transfer and geodesic flow. Choose an automorphism ψ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ such that $[\psi]$ is mapped to a . Proposition 14.4 verifies that the asymptotic fiber transport ∇ for the bundle $p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}} : S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ constructed in the last section satisfies the assumptions that are needed to apply Proposition 12.7. Note that the fiber of this bundle is a disk and therefore its Euler-characteristic is 1. We achieve the following:

There is an $\alpha_0 > 0$ such that for every $\delta > 0$ we find an (α_0, δ) -automorphism ϕ_δ in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$ with $p_{\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}}([\phi_\delta]) = \psi$.

Step 2. Applying the Foliated Squeezing Theorem. Use the inclusion $i : S^+\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \hookrightarrow S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$ to consider ϕ_δ as an (α_0, δ) -automorphism in $\mathcal{C}^\Gamma(S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}, \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma c})$. Let $\mu_1 = \mu_1(\dim S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M})$ be the constant in the Foliated Squeezing Theorem 13.2.

Now choose N such that g_1, g_2, \dots, g_N are the closed orbits of length less than $\mu_1\alpha_0$. According to Lemma 15.2 we can choose a tubular neighborhood $T(N)$ such that there exists a $\delta_s = \delta_s(\mu_1\alpha_0, N)$ with the property that the $(\mu_1\alpha_0, \delta_s)$ -thickening of $T(N)$ (compare Definition 12.4) still consists of N disjoint path components. We also assume that $T(N) \subset S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-0.5, 0.5]}$. Note that $T(N)$ depends on α_0 and hence on the chosen element a .

Furthermore pick $t_0 = t_0(\mu_1\alpha_0 + 1, \epsilon) \geq 1$ as in Proposition 14.5 and set $K = S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t_0, t_0]} - \pi(T(N))$.

The Foliated Squeezing Theorem 13.2 gives us numbers δ_0 and μ_2 depending on t_0, α_0 , the flow and the tubular neighborhood $T(N)$.

Choose $\delta \leq \delta_0$ such that also $\mu_2\delta \leq \delta_s$ and $\mu_2\delta \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

Consider ϕ_δ . The Foliated Squeezing Theorem gives us a new automorphism ϕ_{new} representing the same K -theory class as ϕ_δ such that

- (i) ϕ_{new} is ϵ -controlled over $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t_0, t_0]} - T(N)$ and
- (ii) ϕ_{new} is $(\mu_1\alpha_0, \mu_2\delta)$ - and hence $(\mu_1\alpha_0, \delta_s)$ - and $\mu_1\alpha_0 + 1$ -controlled over the whole of $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}$.

Step 3. Collapsing the non-compact part. Let $p_X : S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} \rightarrow X$ be the projection from Section 14 and set $\phi = (p_X)_*(\phi_{new})$. Proposition 14.5 (ii) and the choice of t_0 tells us that p_X improves the $\mu_1\alpha_0 + 1$ control over the non-compact part $S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M} - S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-t_0, t_0]}$ to ϵ control. Moreover 14.5 (i) says that we do not destroy the ϵ -control we gained in the previous step. Hence ϕ is an ϵ -automorphism over $X - T(N)$. Since ϕ_{new} is $(\mu_1\alpha_0, \delta_s)$ -controlled Lemma 15.2 implies that ϕ is $p_{X(T(N))}$ -separating because ϕ_{new} and ϕ coincide over $T(N) \subset S\mathbb{H}\tilde{M}_{[-0.5, 0.5]}$ where p_X is the identity. \square

Lemma 15.2. *Given any $\alpha > 0$ and any $N > 1$ there exists a constant $\delta_s = \delta_s(\alpha, N) > 0$ and a Γ -invariant tubular neighborhood $T(N) = \coprod_{i=1}^N T_i$ of $\coprod_{i=1}^N \tilde{g}_i$ such that the (α, δ_s) -thickening of $T(N)$ in X (compare Definition 12.4) still consists of N disjoint path-components.*

Proof. Let S_i be pairwise disjoint closed Γ -invariant tubular neighborhoods of the \tilde{g}_i . Let $Z_i \subset S_i$ consist of all points x such that $x = \Phi_t(y)$ for some y in the boundary of S_i and some t with $|t| \leq \alpha$. (Recall that Φ_t is the geodesic flow.) Since \tilde{g}_i is invariant under the flow it does not intersect Z_i . But Z_i and \tilde{g}_i are Γ -compact. Hence there is a constant δ_s with $0 < \delta_s < \text{dist}(\tilde{g}_i, Z_i)$. Now let T_i be a tubular neighborhood that is contained in the δ_s -thickening of \tilde{g}_i . \square

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