Anderson Localization from a Modern Point of View

Carles Casacuberta

Abstract. Anderson localization at a set of primes \( P \) is a functor which is defined on arbitrary CW-complexes and is naturally equivalent to Sullivan's \( P \)-localization when restricted to the homotopy category of simply-connected spaces. However, its properties have never been described beyond the class of simple spaces. In the present note, we use recent developments in homotopy theory (mainly Dror Farjoun’s localization with respect to a map) in order to discuss the effect of Anderson localization on the homotopy groups of arbitrary spaces. In particular, we point out its close connection with both Quillen’s plus-construction and localization with respect to self-maps of the circle.

1. Introduction

Our main purpose is to update and supplement an old paper of Anderson [2], by using the machinery presented by Dror Farjoun in [12], together with the special case discussed by Peschke and the author in [10].

Anderson’s paper was published shortly after the work of Sullivan on localization of simply-connected spaces at a set of primes [18]. While Sullivan’s construction suffered from the fact that it was only functorial up to homotopy, Anderson’s construction was functorial on the topological category; moreover, it did not require any restriction whatsoever on the homotopy groups of the spaces on which it could be applied. However, most of its basic properties, as described in [2], only hold under the assumption that the spaces be simple, and its behaviour on more general spaces has not been discussed so far.

In the present note, we show that for every connected space \( X \), the 1-connected cover of the Anderson localization of \( X \) at a set of primes \( P \) is homotopy equivalent to the Bousfield–Kan \( \mathbb{Z}_P \)-completion \([9]\)

\[
(\mathbb{Z}_P)_{\infty} \hat{X}
\]

(where \( \mathbb{Z}_P \) denotes the ring of integers localized at \( P \)) of a regular cover \( \hat{X} \) of \( X \). This cover \( \hat{X} \) is classified by a certain subgroup of \( \pi_1(X) \), which we call the \( P \)-radical (the precise definition is given in Section 3). Hence, the effect of Anderson localization...
localization on the higher homotopy groups of non-simple spaces can be as drastic as the effect of homology localization with \( \mathbb{Z}_p \) coefficients \([6]\).

There is another well-known construction in homotopy theory for which something very similar to the above holds. Namely, if \( X \) is any connected space and we denote by \( \hat{X} \) the regular cover of \( X \) classified by the perfect radical \([4]\) of \( \pi_1(X) \), then \( \mathbb{Z}_\infty \hat{X} \) is homotopy equivalent to the 1-connected cover of Quillen’s plus-construction \( X^+ \). Moreover, by replacing \( \mathbb{Z} \) by any ring \( R \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \), one obtains the same result, but involving an analog with \( R \) coefficients of the plus-construction, which was called partial \( R \)-completion in §6 of ch. VII in \([9]\).

The common pattern in the two situations considered is better understood if formulated in the following language. Given any map \( g: W \to V \) between CW-complexes, the \( g \)-localization functor \( L_g \) (in the sense of \([12]\)) is to be compared with the \( \Sigma g \)-localization functor, which we call the semilocalization relative to \( g \), and if \( M \) is the mapping cone of \( g \), then the \( M \)-periodization functor (i.e., localization with respect to \( M \to pt \)) is an intermediate device between \( L_g \) and \( L_{\Sigma g} \). We call it the Anderson localization or generalized plus-construction relative to \( g \). The usual plus-construction occurs when \( g \) is any map for which \( L_g \) is homology localization with \( \mathbb{Z} \) coefficients, and Anderson’s original construction arises when \( L_g \) is the “localization with respect to self-maps of the circle” developed in \([10]\).

One case of major interest, in view of the results of \([8]\) and \([12]\), is Anderson localization relative to a \( v_n \) self-map of a finite \( p \)-local CW-complex. In fact, the present paper may be viewed as the discussion of the case \( n = 0 \). Analysis of the case \( n = 1 \) might give relevant information on \( K \)-acyclic spaces.

I am indebted to Joe Neisendorfer for several illuminating comments, and to my colleagues in Barcelona for the joint work done on this topic during our 1993 seminar.

### 2. Homotopy localization with respect to a map

Overall, by “space” we mean a CW-complex with basepoint. Let \( f: W \to V \) be any (based) map. As in \([12]\), we call a space \( X \) \( f \)-local if the map of based function spaces

\[
\map_*: \map_* (V, X) \to \map_* (W, X)
\]

is a homotopy equivalence. This terminology is motivated by the existence of an \( f \)-localization functor, turning \( f \) into a homotopy equivalence in a universal way. More precisely, as shown in \([12]\),

**Theorem 2.1.** For every map \( f: W \to V \) there is a functor \( L_f \) on the pointed category of spaces, together with a natural transformation \( \text{Id} \to L_f \), such that, for every space \( X \), the map \( l: X \to L_f X \) is homotopy initial among all maps from \( X \) to \( f \)-local spaces.

We emphasize the fact that \( L_f \) preserves commutativity of diagrams of spaces and maps, not only up to homotopy. On the other hand, \( L_f \) also defines a functor on the pointed homotopy category \( \mathcal{H} \), and, if so viewed, then it is part of an idempotent monad on \( \mathcal{H} \). Thus, \( L_f \) is left adjoint to the inclusion of the full subcategory of \( f \)-local spaces in \( \mathcal{H} \).

Accordingly, a map \( X \to Y \) is said to be an \( f \)-equivalence if the induced map \( L_f X \to L_f Y \) is a homotopy equivalence. This is the same as imposing that \( [Y, L] \to [X, L] \) be bijective for all \( f \)-local spaces \( L \); see \([1]\).
Particular instances of $L_f$ are well-known; see [12] for an extensive list. In the special case when $f$ is of the form $f: W \to \text{pt}$, the functor $L_f$ has also been called $W$-localization or $W$-periodization [8], [13], [16]. An interesting source of examples of this kind can be obtained as follows; cf. [2]. Let $A$ be any abelian group. Choose a free abelian presentation

$$0 \to F_0 \to F_1 \to A \to 0$$

and a map $w: W_0 \to W_1$ between suitable wedges of circles inducing the inclusion $F_0 \to F_1$ on homology. Let $M$ be the mapping cone of $w$. We consider localization with respect to the map

$$f: M \to \text{pt}.$$ 

Then a space $X$ is $f$-local if and only if $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), \pi_1(X))$ is trivial, and

$$\text{Hom}(A, \pi_k(X)) = \text{Ext}(A, \pi_k(X)) = 0 \quad \text{for } k \geq 2,$$

as one can check by applying $[\ ,X]$ to the cofibre sequence associated with $w$.

Since $A$ is the abelianization of $\pi_1(M)$, this shows that the class of $f$-local spaces whose fundamental group is abelian does not depend on the choices made, but it only depends on $A$.

**Example 2.2.** Let $A = \mathbb{Z}/p$, where $p$ is a prime. Choose $w$ to be the degree $p$ self-map of $S^1$. Thus, $M$ is a Moore space of type $(\mathbb{Z}/p, 1)$. A space $X$ is $f$-local if and only if $\pi_1(X)$ does not contain any $p$-torsion elements, and $\pi_k(X)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/[1/p]$-module for $k \geq 2$ (this follows from (2.2)). These are precisely the target spaces of Anderson localization away from the prime $p$; cf. [2]. But two idempotent monads on the same category with the same class of targets are necessarily isomorphic [1].

More generally, let $P$ be any set of primes, and

$$A = \bigoplus_{q \notin P} \mathbb{Z}/q.$$ 

Let $W$ be a wedge of circles, one for each prime $q \notin P$; define $w$ to be the self-map of $W$ which maps the circle labelled by $q$ to itself by a map of degree $q$. Then a space $X$ is $f$-local if and only if $\pi_1(X)$ does not contain any $P'$-torsion elements ($P'$ denotes the complement of $P$), and $\pi_k(X)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/P'$-module for $k \geq 2$, where $\mathbb{Z}/P'$ is the ring of integers localized at $P$. Thus, $L_f$ is equivalent to Anderson localization at $P$.

Note that, if $\pi_1(X)$ is trivial, then $L_f X$ is homotopy equivalent to $X_P$, the $P$-localization of $X$ in the sense of Sullivan [18], [9], [14] (again, because two idempotent monads on the same category with the same class of local objects have to be isomorphic).

On the other hand, $L_f$ is not $P$-localization in general on spaces outside the category of simply-connected spaces; not even on simple spaces, since, for example, $L_f S^1 = S^1$. In the next two sections, we analyze the effect of $L_f$ on spaces which are not simply-connected.

**Example 2.3.** This example was pointed out to us by Neisendorfer. If we pick $A = \mathbb{Z}/[1/p]$ and choose a map $f$ as above, then a simply-connected space $X$ is $f$-local if and only if $\pi_k(X)$ is $\text{Ext}$-$p$-complete for $k \geq 2$, in the sense of [9]. Therefore, if we restrict ourselves to the homotopy category of simply-connected spaces, then $L_f$ coincides with the $p$-completion functor $(\mathbb{F}_p)_\infty$, since $(\mathbb{F}_p)_\infty$ is
homotopy idempotent on simply-connected spaces. Again, however, \( L_f S^1 = S^1 \), since \( \hom (\mathbb{Z}[1/p], \mathbb{Z}) = 0 \), and therefore \( L_f \) is distinct from \( (\mathbb{F}_p)_\infty \) on more general spaces.

3. Localizing with respect to a group homomorphism

In this section we introduce an auxiliary algebraic tool whose usefulness in our context will be clear; a detailed study of its properties will be undertaken elsewhere. Namely, we consider localization with respect to a given homomorphism \( \varphi : G \to K \) of (discrete) groups. A group \( \pi \) will be called \( \varphi \)-local if the induced map of sets

\[ \varphi^* : \Hom(K, \pi) \to \Hom(G, \pi) \]

is bijective.

**Theorem 3.1.** For every group homomorphism \( \varphi : G \to K \) there is a functor \( L_\varphi \) on the category of groups, together with a natural transformation \( \text{Id} \to L_\varphi \), such that, for every group \( \pi \), the map \( l : \pi \to L_\varphi \pi \) is initial among all homomorphisms from \( \pi \) to \( \varphi \)-local groups.

This can be proved by paralleling the arguments of [12], or, alternatively, by resorting to [7] or [11], where more general results are given ensuring the existence of certain left adjoints in complete or cocomplete categories. We call \( L_\varphi \) \( \varphi \)-localization of \( G \). In the special case when \( \varphi \) is of the form \( \varphi : G \to \{1\} \), we also use the terms \( G \)-localization or \( G \)-reduction (the latter is borrowed from [8]). A homomorphism \( \pi \to \nu \) is a \( \varphi \)-equivalence if \( L_\varphi \pi \to L_\varphi \nu \) is an isomorphism.

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \( G \) be any group, and \( \varphi : G \to \{1\} \). Then, for any group \( \pi \), the \( G \)-reduction map \( l : \pi \to L_\varphi \pi \) is surjective.

(In fact, for a more general homomorphism \( \varphi : G \to K \), the \( \varphi \)-localization map \( l : \pi \to L_\varphi \pi \) is surjective whenever \( \varphi \) is surjective, but we will not prove this here. Instead, we give an explicit description of \( L_\varphi \pi \) in the case when \( \varphi \) is of the form \( G \to \{1\} \); this description will be useful in the sequel.)

**Proof.** Set \( T_0 = \{1\} \), and define a (possibly transfinite) sequence \( \{T_\alpha\} \) as follows. If \( \alpha \) is a successor ordinal and \( T_{\alpha-1} \) is normal in \( \pi \), take \( T_\alpha / T_{\alpha-1} \) to be the subgroup of \( \pi / T_{\alpha-1} \) generated by all the images of homomorphisms \( G \to \pi / T_{\alpha-1} \) (then \( T_\alpha \) is normal in \( \pi \)). For a limit ordinal \( \lambda \), set \( T_\lambda = \varprojlim T_\alpha \), where the direct limit ranges over all ordinals \( \alpha < \lambda \). Since each \( T_\alpha \) is a subset of \( \pi \), the system \( \{T_\alpha\} \) will eventually stabilize. We denote by \( T_\pi(\pi) \) the direct limit, and call it the \( G \)-radical of \( \pi \). It has the property that \( \pi / T_\pi(\pi) \) is the largest quotient of \( \pi \) admitting no nontrivial homomorphism from \( G \). Observe also that every homomorphism \( G \to \pi \) maps in fact into \( T_\pi(\pi) \), and therefore

\[ T_\pi(T_\pi(\pi)) = T_\pi(\pi). \]

(Bousfield has used the notation \( \pi // G \) for \( \pi / T_\pi(\pi) \) in the case when both \( \pi \) and \( G \) are commutative [8].)

We now claim that the projection \( \pi \to \pi / T_\pi(\pi) \) is the \( G \)-reduction of \( \pi \). By construction, the group \( \pi / T_\pi(\pi) \) is \( G \)-reduced (i.e., \( \varphi \)-local). Moreover, given any homomorphism \( \psi : \pi \to L \) where \( L \) is \( G \)-reduced, one proves by transfinite induction that \( \psi(T_\alpha) = \{1\} \) for all ordinals \( \alpha \), and hence \( \psi \) factors uniquely to a
homomorphism $\overline{\psi} : \pi/T_G(\pi) \to L$. This property characterizes the $G$-reduction up to a unique isomorphism. Hence, the proof of Theorem 3.2 is complete.

The terminology “$G$-radical” comes from the fact that, if $G = \mathbb{Z}/p$ for a prime $p$, then $T_G(\pi)$—which we abbreviate to $T_p(\pi)$—has been called elsewhere the $p$-radical of $\pi$, or also the $p$-isolator. This notion is generalized in an obvious way to an arbitrary set of primes $P$. Of course, if $\pi$ is nilpotent, then $T_P(\pi)$ is just the $P$-torsion subgroup of $\pi$.

Another instance is the perfect radical [4], i.e., the maximal perfect subgroup, which is the $G$-radical if $G$ is chosen to be the free product of a set of representatives of all isomorphism classes of countable perfect groups [5].

**Proposition 3.3.** Let $f : W \to V$ be any map between connected spaces, and let $f \ast : \pi_1(W) \to \pi_1(V)$ be the induced homomorphism of fundamental groups. Then

1. A discrete group $\pi$ is $f_\ast$-local if and only if its classifying space $B\pi$ is $f$-local.
2. If $g : X \to Y$ is any $f$-equivalence of connected spaces, then the homomorphism $g_* : \pi_1(X) \to \pi_1(Y)$ is an $f_\ast$-equivalence of groups.

**Proof.** If $\pi$ is $f_\ast$-local, then $f$ induces a bijection $[V, B\pi] \cong [W, B\pi]$. This ensures that map$_*([V, B\pi]) \cong$ map$_*([W, B\pi])$, since all connected components of these function spaces are contractible. The converse is obvious.

To prove (2), let $L$ be any $f_\ast$-local group. Then, by part (1), $BL$ is $f$-local, and hence $g^* : [Y, BL] \to [X, BL]$ is bijective. This tells us precisely that the map $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(Y), L) \to \text{Hom}(\pi_1(X), L)$ is bijective, as required.

Now, for any space $X$ and every map $f : W \to V$, the $f$-localization map $l : X \to L_fX$ is an $f$-equivalence. Therefore, if $X, W, V$ are connected, then the homomorphism

$$l_* : \pi_1(X) \to \pi_1(L_fX)$$

is an $f_\ast$-equivalence of groups. This implies that there is a natural homomorphism

$$\pi_1(L_fX) \to L_f, \pi_1(X),$$

which is an epimorphism if $V = \text{pt}$, by Theorem 3.2. However, $\pi_1(L_fX)$ need not be $f_\ast$-local in general. Thus, (3.2) may fail to be an isomorphism. Here is an explicit counterexample:

**Example 3.4.** Let $W = B(\mathbb{Z}/p)$ and $f : W \to \text{pt}$; then, by Miller’s main theorem in 15, all finite-dimensional spaces are $f$-local. Therefore, if $X$ is any finite space for which $\pi_1(X)$ contains $p$-torsion, then $\pi_1(L_fX)$ fails to be $f_\ast$-local.

The moral in the above example is that the fundamental group of a space $X$ may contain $p$-torsion elements not detectable by any map $B(\mathbb{Z}/p) \to X$. In the light of this observation, the following result should be obvious:

**Theorem 3.5.** Suppose given a map $f : W \to \text{pt}$ where $W$ is a connected space. Then, for a space $X$, we have

$$\pi_1(L_fX) \cong L_f, \pi_1(X)$$

if and only if every homomorphism $\pi_1(W) \to \pi_1(L_fX)$ is induced by some map $W \to L_fX$ (and hence is trivial).

Note that, if $W$ is a CW-complex of dimension 1 or 2, then the condition stated in Theorem 3.5 is automatically satisfied.
4. Homotopy groups of Anderson localization

In this section, we restrict attention to Anderson localization $L_f$ with respect to a set of primes $P$. Thus, we consider a self-map $w: W \rightarrow W$ of a wedge of circles, as in Example 2.2, and $f: M \rightarrow pt$, where $M$ is the mapping cone of $w$.

Since $M$ is two-dimensional, Theorem 3.5 yields

**Theorem 4.1.** Let $L_f$ be Anderson localization. Then, for every space $X$,
\[ \pi_1(L_f X) \cong L_f \pi_1(X) \cong \pi_1(X)/T_P'(\pi_1(X)), \]
where $T_P'$ denotes the $P'$-radical.

This is the way in which Theorem 2.2 of [2] is to be understood in the case when the fundamental group $\pi_1(X)$ is not commutative.

The effect of $L_f$ on the higher homotopy groups of arbitrary spaces can be better analyzed if compared with the $w$-localization functor $L_w$, which has been extensively studied in [10]. Among other things, it was shown that $L_w X$ is homotopy equivalent to the $P$-localization $X_P$ when $X$ is nilpotent. For this reason, $L_w$ was called $P$-localization in [10]. The Anderson localization functor $L_f$ is “weaker” than $L_w$, in the sense that every $w$-local space is also $f$-local, but not conversely (the space $S^1$ provides the easiest counterexample).

The functor $L_{\Sigma w}$ is also significant. It was first considered by Bendersky [3], who called it semilocalization at the set $P$. Its effect on arbitrary spaces is the following. The map $l: X \rightarrow L_{\Sigma w} X$ induces isomorphisms
\[ \pi_1(X) \cong \pi_1(L_{\Sigma w} X) \]
and
\[ \mathbb{Z}_P \otimes \pi_k(X) \cong \pi_k(L_{\Sigma w} X) \quad \text{for } k \geq 2. \]

In other words, the 1-connected cover of $L_{\Sigma w} X$ is the $P$-localization of the 1-connected cover of $X$. Every $f$-local space is also $\Sigma w$-local, but not conversely. Hence, there are natural transformations of functors
\[ L_{\Sigma w} \rightarrow L_f \rightarrow L_w. \]

Of course, this situation is much more general. Starting from any map $g: W \rightarrow V$ one obtains a natural $g$-tower of localizations for every space $X$, by resorting to the cofibre sequence
\[ W \rightarrow V \rightarrow C_g \rightarrow \Sigma W \rightarrow \Sigma V \rightarrow \Sigma C_g \rightarrow \cdots. \]

In the special case $g: S^0 \rightarrow pt$, this produces the Postnikov tower. We plan to continue the study of $g$-towers elsewhere.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $w, f$ be as defined above. Then the Anderson localization $L_f X$ and the semilocalization $L_{\Sigma w} X$ are homotopy equivalent if and only if $\pi_1(X)$ does not contain $P'$-torsion.

**Proof.** One implication is clear. To prove the converse, note that both $L_f$ and $L_{\Sigma w}$ give rise to idempotent monads on the full subcategory of $\mathcal{H}$ of spaces whose fundamental group is $P'$-torsion-free. In this category, the classes of local objects associated to $L_f$ and $L_{\Sigma w}$ coincide. Hence, the two functors are naturally equivalent.
Theorem 4.3. Let \( w, f \) be as defined above. If \( T_{P'}(\pi_1(X)) = \pi_1(X) \), then \( L_f X \) and \( L_w X \) are homotopy equivalent.

Proof. Consider the full subcategory of \( \mathcal{H} \) of spaces whose fundamental group is killed by \( L_f \), and argue as in the previous proof. It is important to observe that, if a group \( G \) satisfies \( L_f G = \{1\} \), then \( L_w G = \{1\} \) as well. (The functor \( L_w \) is the usual \( P \)-localization of groups [17].)

Now, if \( X \) is any connected space, we may consider the homotopy fibration

\[
\tilde{X} \to X \to B\pi,
\]

where \( \pi = \pi_1(X)/T_{P'}(\pi_1(X)) = L_f \pi_1(X) \). Then \( B\pi \) is \( f \)-local, and hence, by Theorem C in [13], the following sequence is again a homotopy fibration

\[
L_f \tilde{X} \to L_f X \to B\pi.
\]

But from (3.1) we obtain

\[
(4.2) \quad T_{P'}(\pi_1(\tilde{X})) = T_{P'}(T_{P'}(\pi_1(X))) = T_{P'}(\pi_1(X)) = \pi_1(\tilde{X}),
\]

and hence, by Theorem 4.3, \( L_f \tilde{X} \simeq L_w \tilde{X} \). Therefore, determining the groups \( \pi_k(L_f X) \) amounts to knowing the groups \( \pi_k(L_w \tilde{X}) \), about which [10] contains some information; for example, it is shown in \( \S 8 \) that the property \( L_w \pi_1(\tilde{X}) = \{1\} \) ensures that the space \( L_w \tilde{X} \) is homotopy equivalent to the Bousfield–Kan \( Z_P \)-completion \( (Z_P)_{\infty} \tilde{X} \), and, moreover, \( \tilde{X} \) is \( Z_P \)-good. Therefore, we have proved the following:

Theorem 4.4. Let \( L_f \) be Anderson localization at a set of primes \( P \). Then, for every connected space \( X \) there is a homotopy fibration

\[
(Z_P)_{\infty} \tilde{X} \to L_f X \to B\pi,
\]

where \( \pi \) is the quotient of \( \pi_1(X) \) by its \( P' \)-radical, and \( \tilde{X} \) is the homotopy fibre of the map \( X \to B\pi \). Moreover, the space \( (Z_P)_{\infty} \tilde{X} \) is simply-connected.

5. Anderson localization as a partial homology localization

As commented in the Introduction, Theorem 4.4 suggests that Anderson localization at \( P \) is closely related to the plus-construction with \( Z_P \) coefficients. We next make more precise the role of homology in our setting.

In this section, \( w : W \to W \) and \( f : M \to \text{pt} \) have the same meaning as in Section 4. If \( X \) is simply-connected, we know that

\[
(5.1) \quad l_* : H_*(X; Z_P) \cong H_*(L_f X; Z_P),
\]

since \( L_f X \) is precisely the \( P \)-localization of \( X \). Moreover, from the fact that \( f : M \to \text{pt} \) is an \( H_*(; Z_P) \)-equivalence it follows, as already observed in [2], that \( l : X \to L_f X \) is also an \( H_*(; Z_P) \)-equivalence for every space \( X \); that is, the isomorphism (5.1) holds for all spaces \( X \), not necessarily simply-connected. But even more is true:
THEOREM 5.1. Let f: M \to \text{pt} be as defined above. Then, for every space X, the f-localization map l: X \to LfX induces isomorphisms

\[ l_*: H_*(X; A) \cong H_*(LfX; A) \]

and

\[ l^*: H^*(LfX; A) \cong H^*(X; A) \]

for every \( \mathbb{Z}_P[\pi_1(LfX)] \)-module A.

PROOF. This follows from the fact that \( \tilde{H}_*(M; A) = 0 \) and \( \tilde{H}^*(M; A) = 0 \), where the action of \( \pi_1(M) \) on A is defined via the map \( f_*: \pi_1(M) \to \{1\} \), and hence is trivial.

In [10] it was shown that the \( P \)-localization functor \( L_w \) may be viewed as homology localization with certain \( \mathbb{Z}_P \)-module twisted coefficients. In order that such an assertion makes sense, it is necessary to move provisionally outside from the category \( \mathcal{H} \). Thus, an alternative construction of \( L_wX \), for a given space \( X \), proceeds by considering first another category —which will depend on \( X \)—, whose objects are spaces \( Y \) equipped with a group homomorphism from \( \pi_1(Y) \) to \( L = L_w, \pi_1(X) = \pi_1(X)_P \). In this category, one may localize with respect to homology with coefficients in a certain \( \mathbb{Z}[L] \)-module \( F \); see Theorem 5.1 of [10]. Namely, \( F \) is the localization of the group ring \( \mathbb{Z}[L] \) at the multiplicative system generated by the elements \( 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^{n-1} \) with \( x \in L \) and \( n \in P' \). After that, one returns to \( \mathcal{H} \) by forgetting the group homomorphisms attached to spaces. This procedure yields an idempotent monad on \( \mathcal{H} \), which is said to be spliceable (i.e., obtained by “splicing” all these twisted homology localization functors from various categories depending on the spaces considered).

The Anderson localization functor \( L_f \) is also spliceable. The proof is analogous as the one given in [10] for \( L_w \). Namely, one checks that the map \( l: X \to LfX \) is a localization in the homotopy category over the group \( L = L_f, \pi_1(X) \), with respect to homology with coefficients in \( F = \mathbb{Z}_P[L] \). Thus the functors

\[ L\pi = \pi/T_P^*(\pi) \quad \text{and} \quad F\mathbb{Z}[L] = \mathbb{Z}_P[L] \]

match in the sense of §6 of [10]. Now, by resorting to Theorem 7.2 of [10], we can extend Theorem 5.1 as follows (thus characterizing the family of maps which are rendered invertible by Anderson localization at \( P \)).

THEOREM 5.2. Let f: M \to \text{pt} be as defined above. A map g: X \to Y of connected spaces is an f-equivalence if and only if \( g_*: \pi_1(X) \to \pi_1(Y) \) is an f-equivalence of groups, and \( g_*: H_*(X; A) \to H_*(Y; A) \) is an isomorphism for every \( \mathbb{Z}_P[L_f, \pi_1(Y)] \)-module A.

As already pointed out in [10], Bendersky’s semilocalization \( L_{\Sigma_w} \) is spliceable too. The corresponding pair of matching functors is \( L\pi = \pi, F\mathbb{Z}[L] = \mathbb{Z}_P[L] \). However, \( L_{\Sigma_w} \) is not spliceable; hence, it is not true that the semilocalization associated to a spliceable functor is again spliceable in general.

Finally, let \( g \) be the wedge of a set of representatives of all isomorphism classes of integral homology equivalences between spaces with countably many cells. Thus, \( L_g \) is the usual homology localization with \( \mathbb{Z} \) coefficients. This functor is obviously spliceable, with \( L = \{1\} \) and \( F = \mathbb{Z} \). The Anderson localization relative to \( g \) is the usual plus-construction, which is again spliceable: Take \( L\pi = \pi/P\pi \), where \( P \)}
denotes the perfect radical, and \( F\mathbb{Z}[L] = \mathbb{Z}[L] \). The semilocalization relative to \( g \) is just the identity, since \( \Sigma g \) is a homotopy equivalence.

**References**


Departament de Matemàtiques, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E–08193 Bellaterra, Spain

E-mail address: imatg@cc.uab.es