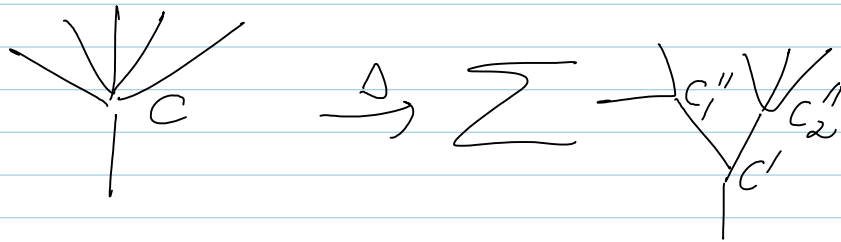


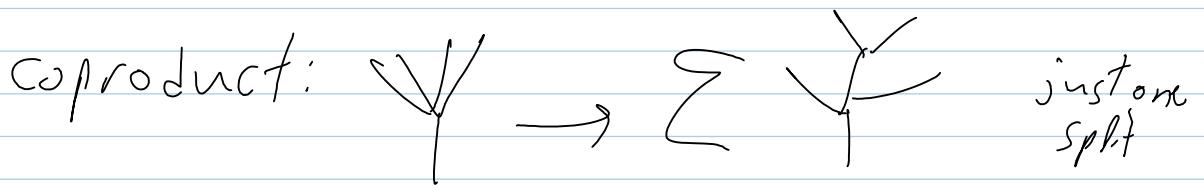
1. Bar and cobar constructions for operads.

$$\mathcal{P} : \text{operad} \quad \mathcal{P} \circ \mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathcal{P}$$

$$\mathcal{C} : \text{co-operad} \quad \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathcal{C} \circ \mathcal{C}$$



$$\Delta_{(1)} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \overset{\circ}{\otimes} \mathcal{C} \quad \text{the "infinitesimal"}$$

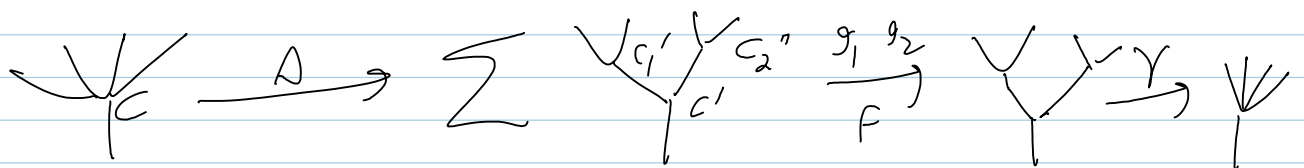


DEF  $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{P}) = \{ \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}(n), \mathcal{P}(n)) \}_n$

has the structure of an operad:

Given  $F, g_1, \dots, g_n \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{P})$  do

$$\gamma(F, g_1, \dots, g_n) =$$



Recall  $\mathcal{P} * \mathcal{Q} = \sum \mathcal{P}_i * \mathcal{Q}$  in an operad  
— not quite associative:

$$(P * Q) * r - P * (Q * r) = \sum \text{diagram}$$

So the "associator" is symmetric in  $Q$  &  $r$   
 A "pre-Lie algebra"

Define  $P * Q \pm Q * P =: [P, Q]$  - it  
 is a Lie bracket!

So operad  $\Rightarrow$  pre-Lie alg  $\Rightarrow$  Lie alg.

In the symmetric case convolutions don't an  
 operad make, yet  $*$  &  $[,]$  remain  
 defined. So MC makes sense, given a  
 dgop & dgcop

We now try to represent twisting morphisms...

*see video*

... get a cobar construction for operads.

... and a bar construction likewise.

*much more in video.*

Motivation. Look for a quasi-free resolution  
 of an operad  $\mathcal{P}$  ... *more in video.*

Eventually get  $A_\infty$  algebras, *in video.*