

On the top dimensional cohomology groups of congruence subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$

Jeremy Miller* Peter Patzt Andrew Putman†

Abstract

Let $\Gamma_n(p)$ be the level- p principal congruence subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. Borel–Serre proved that the cohomology of $\Gamma_n(p)$ vanishes above degree $\binom{n}{2}$. We study the cohomology in this top degree $\binom{n}{2}$. Let $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ denote the Tits building of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$. Lee–Szczarba conjectured that $H^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(p))$ is isomorphic to $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$ and proved that this holds for $p = 3$. We partially prove and partially disprove this conjecture by showing that a natural map $H^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(p)) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$ is always surjective, but is only injective for $p \leq 5$. In particular, we completely calculate $H^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(5))$ and improve known lower bounds for the ranks of $H^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(p))$ for $p \geq 5$.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Simplicial complexes associated to free R-modules	6
2.1	Complexes of bases and augmented bases	7
2.1.1	Partial R^\times -bases	7
2.1.2	Augmented partial R^\times -bases	8
2.1.3	Partial \pm -bases	10
2.1.4	Augmented \pm -bases	11
2.2	Complexes of determinant-1 partial \pm -bases	13
2.2.1	Determinant-1 partial \pm -bases	13
2.2.2	Augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -bases	14
2.2.3	The case $n = 2$	15
2.2.4	The unaugmented determinant-1 complex is highly connected	16
2.2.5	The augmented determinant-1 complex is highly connected	17
2.3	Improving the connectivity for small primes	18
2.3.1	Statement and skeleton of proof	19
2.3.2	Identifying the generators	20
2.3.3	The retraction	27
2.3.4	Killing initial D-triangle maps	29
2.3.5	Killing initial D-suspend maps	32
3	The Lee–Szczarba conjecture	34
3.1	Preliminaries	35
3.1.1	The map-of-posets spectral sequence	35

*Supported in part by NSF grant DMS-1709726

†Supported in part by NSF grant DMS-1811322

3.1.2	The quotient of the Tits building by a congruence subgroup	37
3.2	Resolution of the Lee–Szczarba conjecture	40
3.2.1	Relating augmented partial bases to the Steinberg module	40
3.2.2	The proof of Theorem A	42
4	Computational results	46
4.1	The recursive formula for the rank	47
4.2	Improving the bound on the top cohomology group	50

1 Introduction

The cohomology of arithmetic groups plays a fundamental role in algebraic K -theory and number theory. The most basic examples of arithmetic groups are $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and its finite-index subgroups. For $n \geq 3$, the congruence subgroup property [BaLaSe64, Me65] says that every finite-index subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ contains a *principal congruence subgroup*, i.e. the kernel $\Gamma_n(\ell)$ of the map $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}/\ell)$ that reduces coefficients modulo ℓ . In this paper, we study the high-dimensional cohomology of $\Gamma_n(p)$ for a prime p .

Stable and unstable cohomology. Borel [Bo74] calculated $H^i(\Gamma_n(p); \mathbb{Q})$ when $n \gg i$; the resulting cohomology groups are known as the *stable cohomology*. Borel–Serre [BoSe73] later showed that the rational cohomological dimension of $\Gamma_n(p)$ is $\binom{n}{2}$, so $H^i(\Gamma_n(p); \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $i > \binom{n}{2}$. This even holds integrally if $\Gamma_n(p)$ is torsion-free, i.e. if $p \geq 3$. The “most unstable” cohomology group of $\Gamma_n(p)$ is thus in degree $\binom{n}{2}$. Our main theorem calculates this when $p \leq 5$ and greatly strengthens the known lower bounds on it when $p > 5$, partially proving and partially disproving a conjecture of Lee–Szczarba [LeSz76].

Duality. Stating this conjecture requires some preliminaries. Borel–Serre [BoSe73] proved that $\Gamma_n(p)$ is a rational duality group of dimension $\binom{n}{2}$, which implies that

$$H^{\binom{n}{2}-i}(\Gamma_n(p); \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_i(\Gamma_n(p); \mathfrak{D} \otimes \mathbb{Q}) \quad \text{for all } i$$

for a $\Gamma_n(p)$ -module \mathfrak{D} called the *dualizing module*. This holds integrally if $p \geq 3$. In particular,

$$H^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(p); \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_0(\Gamma_n(p); \mathfrak{D} \otimes \mathbb{Q}) \cong (\mathfrak{D} \otimes \mathbb{Q})_{\Gamma_n(p)},$$

where the subscript indicates that we are taking coinvariants.

Steinberg modules. The dualizing module \mathfrak{D} has the following beautiful description. For a field \mathbb{F} , let $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F})$ be the *Tits building* for $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{F})$, that is, the simplicial complex whose k -simplices are flags

$$0 \subsetneq V_0 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq V_k \subsetneq \mathbb{F}^n.$$

This is an $(n-2)$ -dimensional simplicial complex, and the Solomon–Tits theorem [So68, Br98] says that $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F})$ is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of spheres of dimension $(n-2)$. The *Steinberg module* for $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{F})$, denoted $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{F})$, is $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F}))$. The action of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{F})$ on $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F})$ descends to an action on $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{F})$. For $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$, the group $\Gamma_n(p)$ acts on $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ via the

inclusion $\Gamma_n(p) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$, and Borel–Serre proved that the dualizing module \mathfrak{D} for $\Gamma_n(p)$ is $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q})$.

A first source of cohomology. The cohomology groups we are interested in are thus isomorphic to $(\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \otimes \mathbb{Q})_{\Gamma_n(p)}$, with the $\otimes \mathbb{Q}$ unnecessary if $p \geq 3$. One simple way to get elements of this is as follows. There is a bijection between subspaces of \mathbb{Q}^n and direct summands of \mathbb{Z}^n that takes $V \subset \mathbb{Q}^n$ to $V \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$. The direct summand $V \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$ can be reduced modulo p , giving a subspace of \mathbb{F}_p^n . This construction gives a map $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$, and passing to homology yields a map

$$\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)) = \mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

It is not hard to see that this map is a surjection. Since it is $\Gamma_n(p)$ -invariant, it factors through a surjection

$$H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(p)) \cong (\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

Lee–Szczerba [LeSz76] proved that this map is an isomorphism for $p = 3$. Using their techniques, it is not hard to see that it is also an isomorphism for $p = 2$ (after tensoring with \mathbb{Q}).

Larger primes. It is tempting to think that this might hold for all p , but unfortunately this is false. Indeed, the Solomon–Tits theorem [So68, Br98] also says that $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank

$$p^{\binom{n}{2}}, \tag{1.1}$$

but a theorem of Paraschivescu [Par97] says that the rank of $H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(p))$ is at least

$$\left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)^{n-1} p^{\binom{n}{2}} \tag{1.2}$$

for primes $p \geq 3$. The equation (1.2) is greater than (1.1) for primes $p \geq 5$.

A source of additional cohomology. The quotient map $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)$ induces a $\Gamma_n(p)$ -invariant map

$$\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)). \tag{1.3}$$

It will follow from our results (see below) that this map is surjective, so the coinvariants $(\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)}$ are at least as large as $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$. For $p \leq 3$, it turns out that $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p) \cong \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$, so the map (1.3) is really the map to $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ we discussed above. However, for $p \geq 5$ the building $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a proper quotient of $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)$ and the map (1.3) detects more of $H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(p))$ than just an $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ -factor. See Proposition 3.16 and Remark 3.14 for more details about all of this.

Remark 1.1. We will show that (1.3) also detects more cohomology than Paraschivescu’s bound (1.2).

Lee–Szczerba conjecture and our main theorem. In [LeSz76, remark on p. 28], Lee–Szczerba conjectured that (1.3) detects all of $H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(p))$:

Conjecture 1.2 (Lee–Szczarba). *For a prime p and $n \geq 2$, the map*

$$(\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$$

induced by (1.3) is an isomorphism.

As we said above, they proved this for $p = 3$, and it is not hard to use their techniques to also prove it for $p = 2$ (though they did not do this). However, Ash [As77] proved that Conjecture 1.2 fails for $n = 3$ and $p \geq 7$. The proofs of the results in [As77] were never published, but they follow easily from the results in [LeSc82]. The methods of these papers were specific to $n = 3$, and it seems hard to extend them to higher n .

Our main theorem completely characterizes when Conjecture 1.2 holds:

Theorem A. *For a prime p and $n \geq 2$, the map*

$$(\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)) \tag{1.4}$$

induced by (1.3) is a surjection. However, it is an injection if and only if $p \leq 5$.

We thus see that Conjecture 1.2 is true for $p \leq 5$, but is false for larger primes. In addition to dealing with the case $p = 5$, our techniques also give a new proof for $p = 2$ and $p = 3$.

Even more cohomology. Our proof that (1.4) is not injective for $p > 5$ actually gives explicit new cohomology classes, which allow us to give the following even better lower bound on the rank of $\mathrm{H}^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(p))$ for $p > 5$. For a vector space V , let $\mathrm{Gr}_k(V)$ be the Grassmannian of k -dimensional subspaces of V . See Theorem C below for a calculation of the rank of $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$, which shows up in the following theorem.

Theorem B. *Fix a prime $p \geq 3$. For $n \geq 1$, let t_n be the rank of $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$. Also, set $t_0 = 1$. Then for $n \geq 3$, the rank of $\mathrm{H}^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(p))$ is at least*

$$t_n + \frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)(p-1)}{24} \cdot |\mathrm{Gr}_2(\mathbb{F}_p^n)| \cdot t_{n-2}$$

with equality if $p = 3$ or $p = 5$.

Remark 1.3. The astute reader will notice that the term $\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)}{24}$ in Theorem B is the genus of the modular curve of level p . This is not a coincidence. Indeed, we construct a surjective homomorphism from the kernel of

$$\mathrm{H}^{\binom{n}{2}}(\Gamma_n(p)) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$$

to a group obtained by inducing up the first homology group of the level p -modular curve tensored with $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$.

Size of quotient space. Recall that the rank of $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is $p^{\binom{n}{2}}$. There does not seem to be a similar simple closed form expression for the rank of $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$. However, we will establish the following recursive formula for it.

Theorem C. Fix a prime $p \geq 3$. For $n \geq 1$, let t_n be the rank of $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$. We then have $t_1 = 1$ and

$$t_n = \left(\frac{p-3}{2} + \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right) \cdot p^{n-1} \right) t_{n-1} + \frac{(p-1)(p-3)}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} p^k \cdot |\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})| \cdot t_k t_{n-k-1}$$

for $n \geq 2$.

Remark 1.4. An easy calculation shows that $|\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^n)| = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{p^n - p^i}{p^k - p^i}$.

Relation with Paraschivescu's bound. Recall from above that Paraschivescu [Par97] proved that for $p \geq 3$, the rank of $H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(p)) = (\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)}$ is at least

$$t'_n = \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right)^{n-1} p^{\binom{n}{2}}.$$

Letting t_n be as in Theorem C, Theorem B shows that the rank of $H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(p))$ is also at least t_n . For $p \geq 5$ and $n \geq 2$, our bound t_n is always stronger than Paraschivescu's bound t'_n . Indeed, t'_n satisfies the recursive formula

$$t'_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad t'_n = \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right) p^{n-1} t'_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2).$$

We thus have $t_1 = t'_1$, and for $n \geq 2$ and $p \geq 5$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} t_n &= \left(\frac{p-3}{2} + \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right) \cdot p^{n-1} \right) t_{n-1} + \frac{(p-1)(p-3)}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} p^k \cdot |\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})| \cdot t_k t_{n-k-1} \\ &> \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right) p^{n-1} t_{n-1} \geq \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right) p^{n-1} t'_{n-1} = t'_n. \end{aligned}$$

Comments on bounds. To the best of our knowledge, Theorem B gives the best known lower bounds on these ranks for general n . It gives a complete calculation of $H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(5))$; see Table 1 for a table of values for $n \leq 15$. This table was produced in less than a second using a personal computer, which can compute all t_n for $n \leq 200$ within a minute. There have been extensive computer calculations of the cohomology of finite-index subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for small n using the theory of Voronoi tessellations (see, e.g. [AsGMc02, AsGMc08, AsGMc10]). However, for $n \geq 5$ we believe that the computation in Theorem B is beyond the reach of such computer calculations with present technology using those techniques.

Outline. The proof of Theorem A has two main ingredients: connectivity/non-connectivity results for certain simplicial complexes built from bases of \mathbb{F}_p^n , and a spectral sequence argument.

The connectivity results are proven in §2, where the primary difficulty is the case $p = 5$. For $p = 2$ or 3 , the field \mathbb{F}_p has the property that every unit lifts to a unit in \mathbb{Z} , which greatly simplifies the arguments. Although this is not true for $p = 5$, there still are not “too many” units that do not come from units in \mathbb{Z} . For example, a key property about the number 5

n	$\text{rk } H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(5))$
1	1
2	11
3	621
4	176331
5	250654141
6	1781972405051
7	63346001119010061
8	11259312615761079960171
9	10006344346503001479394156381
10	44464067922769996760030750509009691
11	987899991107026778582667588995859270541101
12	109745515200463561297438405787408294210000904481611
13	60957982865169441101378571385234702783255341037103258372221
14	169295103797089744818524470008237065225058191012577153712309414663931
15	2350867829470159774034814041007591566603522538519291648712545382850352884817741

Table 1: Calculations of the ranks of $H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(5))$ for $n \leq 15$.

that we use is that if a and b are units in \mathbb{F}_5 which do not lift to units in \mathbb{Z} , then there is a choice of signs such that $1 = \pm a \pm b$.

The spectral sequence arguments are in §3, which contains the proof of Theorem A. For $p \leq 5$, this spectral sequence argument is relatively standard and is similar to the one used by Church–Putman [ChuPu17]. However, for $p > 5$, it is more novel. We use the failure of certain simplicial complexes to be highly acyclic to produce elements in the kernel of the map

$$H^{(2)}(\Gamma_n(p)) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)).$$

These classes in the kernel that we describe are all induced up in some sense from classes in the kernel for $n = 2$. This new spectral sequence argument that we introduce in this paper has had applications to other questions concerning the cohomology of arithmetic groups (see, e.g., [MiPatWiY19]).

We close with the computational §4, which proves Theorems B and C.

Acknowledgments. We thank Ben McReynolds and Simon Rubinstein–Salzedo for helpful conversations. We would also like to thank Avner Ash, Tom Church, and Paul Gunnells for helpful comments on previous versions of this paper. Finally, the second and third authors would like to thank MSRI for their hospitality.

2 Simplicial complexes associated to free R -modules

Fix a commutative ring R . Our proof will require various simplicial complexes associated to a free R -module. The rings we will make serious use of are $R = \mathbb{Z}$ and R a field.

2.1 Complexes of bases and augmented bases

We start by discussing four versions of these complexes: the complexes of partial R^\times -bases, augmented partial R^\times -bases, partial \pm -bases, and augmented partial \pm -bases.

2.1.1 Partial R^\times -bases

Let R^\times be the set of units in R . We make the following definition.

Definition 2.1. An R^\times -vector in R^n is a set of the form $\{c\vec{v} \mid c \in R^\times\}$ for a nonzero $\vec{v} \in R^n$. Given a nonzero $\vec{v} \in R^n$, we will write $[\vec{v}]$ for the associated R^\times -vector.

We then make the following definition.

Definition 2.2. A *partial basis* for R^n is a set of elements of R^n that is a subset of a free basis for R^n . A *partial R^\times -basis* for R^n is a set $\{[\vec{v}_1], \dots, [\vec{v}_k]\}$ of R^\times -vectors in R^n such that the set $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k\}$ is a partial basis for R^n . This does not depend on the choice of the representatives \vec{v}_i .

We now turn these into a simplicial complex as follows. Here and throughout the rest of this paper, we will define simplicial complexes by specifying that their simplices are certain sets. What we mean by this is that the k -simplices are such sets containing $(k + 1)$ -elements, and the face relations between simplices are simply inclusions of sets.

Definition 2.3. The *complex of partial R^\times -bases* for R^n , denoted $B_n^\times(R)$, is the simplicial complex whose simplices are partial R^\times -bases for R^n .

To understand $B_n^\times(R)$ in an inductive way, we will need to understand links of simplices in it. We thus make the following definition.

Definition 2.4. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+m}\}$ be the standard basis for R^{n+m} . Define $B_{n,m}^\times(R) = \text{Link}_{B_{n+m}^\times(R)}\{[\vec{e}_1], \dots, [\vec{e}_m]\}$.

Recall that a simplicial complex X is *Cohen–Macaulay* of dimension r if it satisfies the following conditions:

- X is r -dimensional and $(r - 1)$ -connected, and
- for all k -simplices σ of X , the complex $\text{Link}_X(\sigma)$ is $(r - k - 1)$ -dimensional and $(r - k - 2)$ -connected.

Church–Putman [ChuPu17] proved the following.

Theorem 2.5 ([ChuPu17, Theorem 4.2]). *The complex $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 1)$ for all $n, m \geq 0$.*

We will need the analogous fact with \mathbb{Z} replaced by a field:

Proposition 2.6. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the complex $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n-1)$ for all $n, m \geq 0$.*

Proof. Since the link of a k -simplex in $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ is isomorphic to $B_{n-k-1, m+k+1}^\times(\mathbb{F})$, it is enough to prove that $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n-2)$ -connected for all $n, m \geq 0$. Let $B_{n,m}(\mathbb{F})$ be the complex defined just like $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ but using actual vectors rather than R^\times -vectors. By [VdK80, Theorem 2.6], the complex $B_{n,m}(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n-2)$ -connected. Let $\pi: B_{n,m}(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ be the projection. For each R^\times -vector v in \mathbb{F}^{n+m} , choose an arbitrary $\vec{v} \in v$. We can then define a simplicial map $\phi: B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow B_{n,m}(\mathbb{F})$ via the formula $\phi(v) = \vec{v}$ for all vertices v of $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$. We clearly have $\pi \circ \phi = \text{id}$, so ϕ is an embedding and π is a retraction of $B_{n,m}(\mathbb{F})$ onto the image of ϕ . This implies that $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n-2)$ -connected, as desired. \square

Remark 2.7. Rather than deducing Proposition 2.6 from [VdK80, Theorem 2.6], it could instead be proved by imitating the proof of [ChuPu17, Theorem 4.2]. We proved it the way we did above to emphasize that the essential core of the result was in [VdK80].

2.1.2 Augmented partial R^\times -bases

We now add certain simplices to $B_{n,m}^\times(R)$. The key definition is as follows.

Definition 2.8. An *augmented partial R^\times -basis* for R^n is a set $\{[\vec{v}_0], \dots, [\vec{v}_k]\}$ of R^\times -vectors in R^n that can be reordered such that the following hold:

- $\{[\vec{v}_1], \dots, [\vec{v}_k]\}$ is a partial R^\times -basis for R^n .
- There exist units $\lambda, \nu \in R^\times$ such that $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$. The existence of λ and ν does not depend on the choice of the representatives \vec{v}_1 and \vec{v}_2 .

We will call the R^\times -vectors $\{[\vec{v}_0], [\vec{v}_1], [\vec{v}_2]\}$ the *additive core* of $\{[\vec{v}_0], \dots, [\vec{v}_k]\}$.

Remark 2.9. The additive core of an augmented partial R^\times -basis σ for R^n can be characterized intrinsically as the set of all $v \in \sigma$ such that $\sigma \setminus \{v\}$ is a partial R^\times -basis for R^n .

A subset of an augmented partial R^\times -basis is either an augmented partial R^\times -basis (if the subset contains the entire additive core) or a partial R^\times -basis (if the subset does not contain the entire additive core). We thus can make the following definition.

Definition 2.10. The *complex of augmented partial R^\times -bases* for R^n , denoted $\text{BA}_n^\times(R)$, is the simplicial complex whose simplices consist of partial R^\times -bases and augmented partial R^\times -bases for R^n .

Again, we will need to study links of simplices in $\text{BA}_n^\times(R)$. However, for technical reasons we will not study the entire link, but rather the following subcomplex of it.

Definition 2.11. Let $\sigma = \{[\vec{v}_1], \dots, [\vec{v}_k]\}$ be a simplex of $\text{BA}_n^\times(R)$. The *augmented link* of σ , denoted $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_n^\times(R)}(\sigma)$, is the full subcomplex of $\text{Link}_{\text{BA}_n^\times(R)}(\sigma)$ spanned by vertices $[\vec{w}]$

of $\text{Link}_{\text{BA}_n^\times(R)}(\sigma)$ such that $\vec{w} \notin \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle$. This definition does not depend on the choice of the representatives \vec{v}_i or \vec{w} .

The simplices of $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_n^\times(R)}(\sigma)$ fall into the following three classes:

Definition 2.12. Let $\sigma = \{[\vec{v}_1], \dots, [\vec{v}_k]\}$ be a simplex of $\text{BA}_n^\times(R)$. Let η be a simplex of $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_n^\times(R)}(\sigma)$. Then one of the following three conditions hold.

- η is a partial R^\times -basis for R^n . We will then call η a *standard simplex*.
- η is an augmented partial R^\times -basis for R^n , i.e. we can write $\eta = \{[\vec{w}_0], \dots, [\vec{w}_\ell]\}$ such that $\vec{w}_0 = \lambda\vec{w}_1 + \nu\vec{w}_2$ with $\lambda, \nu \in R^\times$. We will then call η an *internally additive simplex*.
- We can write $\eta = \{[\vec{w}_0], \dots, [\vec{w}_\ell]\}$ with $\vec{w}_0 = \lambda\vec{w}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_i$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in R^\times$ and some $1 \leq i \leq k$. We will then call η an *externally additive simplex*.

We will sometimes call a simplex that is either internally or externally additive simply an *additive simplex*.

Just like for $\text{B}_{n,m}^\times(R)$, we make the following definition.

Definition 2.13. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+m}\}$ be the standard basis for R^{n+m} . Define $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(R) = \widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_{n+m}^\times(R)}\{[\vec{e}_1], \dots, [\vec{e}_m]\}$.

Church–Putman [ChuPu17] proved the following, which is an analogue of Theorem 2.5 for $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem 2.14 ([ChuPu17, Theorem C']). *The complex $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension n for all $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ with $n + m \geq 2$.*

We will need the analogous fact with \mathbb{Z} replaced by a field:

Proposition 2.15. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the complex $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension n for all $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ with $n + m \geq 2$.*

Proof. We start by briefly describing the proof of [ChuPu17, Theorem C']. Consider a vertex v of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$. Pick $\vec{v} \in v$, and write $\vec{v} = (a_1, \dots, a_{n+m}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+m}$. Define

$$R(v) = |a_{n+m}| \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

This does not depend on the choice of \vec{v} . In [ChuPu17, Theorem C'], the function $R(v)$ is used as a sort of Morse function, and spheres in $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$ are homotoped so as to decrease the largest value of $R(v)$ as v ranges over the vertices of the sphere. This homotopy makes use of the division algorithm in \mathbb{Z} via the observation that if $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ is a standard simplex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$ with $R(v_1) > 0$ and if $\vec{v}_i \in v_i$ are representatives, then we can find $\nu_2, \dots, \nu_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that letting $\vec{v}'_i = \vec{v}_i + \nu_i\vec{v}_1$ and $v'_i = [\vec{v}'_i]$ for $2 \leq i \leq k$, we have

$$R(v'_i) < R(v_1) \quad (2 \leq i \leq k),$$

while $\{v_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_k\}$ is still a standard simplex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$. To extend this to the augmented simplices, an elaborate analysis of the process of carrying during integer multiplication is required.

A very similar (but much easier proof) works for $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$. The appropriate complexity function R is defined as follows. Consider a vertex v of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$. Pick $\vec{v} \in v$, and write $\vec{v} = (a_1, \dots, a_{n+m}) \in \mathbb{F}^{n+m}$. Define

$$R(v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a_{n+m} \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } a_{n+m} = 0. \end{cases}$$

The division algorithm is much easier in a field. Indeed, the appropriate analogue of the above fact is that if $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ is a standard simplex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ with $R(v_1) = 1$ and if $\vec{v}_i \in v_i$ are representatives, then we can find $\nu_2, \dots, \nu_k \in \mathbb{F}$ such that letting $\vec{v}'_i = \vec{v}_i + \nu_i \vec{v}_1$ and $v'_i = [\vec{v}'_i]$ for $2 \leq i \leq k$, we have

$$R(v'_i) = 0 \quad (2 \leq i \leq k),$$

while $\{v_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_k\}$ is still a standard simplex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$. With this definition, the entire proof of [ChuPu17, Theorem C'] goes through with minimal changes. We omit the details. \square

2.1.3 Partial \pm -bases

We now turn to a different complex where we only allow multiplication by -1 . We start with the following.

Definition 2.16. A \pm -vector in R^n is a set $v = \{\vec{v}, -\vec{v}\}$ with $\vec{v} \in R^n$ nonzero. Given a nonzero $\vec{v} \in R^n$, we will write $\pm\vec{v}$ for the associated \pm -vector $\{\vec{v}, -\vec{v}\}$.

We then make the following definition.

Definition 2.17. A *partial \pm -basis* for R^n is a set $\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ of \pm -vectors in R^n such that the set $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k\}$ is a partial basis for R^n . This does not depend on the choice of the representatives \vec{v}_i .

These form a simplicial complex:

Definition 2.18. The *complex of partial \pm -bases* for R^n , denoted $B_n^\pm(R)$, is the simplicial complex whose simplices are partial \pm -bases for R^n .

To understand $B_n^\pm(R)$ in an inductive way, we will need to understand links of simplices in it. We thus make the following definition.

Definition 2.19. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+m}\}$ be the standard basis for R^{n+m} . Define $B_{n,m}^\pm(R) = \text{Link}_{B_{n+m}^\pm(R)}\{\pm\vec{e}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{e}_m\}$.

Remark 2.20. Since $\mathbb{Z}^\times = \{\pm 1\}$, we have $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$.

The following is the analogue for $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ of Proposition 2.6.

Proposition 2.21. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the complex $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 1)$ for all $n, m \geq 0$.*

Proof. We compare $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ with $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$. For each vertex v of $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$, choose an arbitrary element $\vec{v} \in v$. Define $\Lambda = \mathbb{F}^\times / \{\pm 1\}$, considered as a multiplicative group. Vertices of $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ can then be identified with pairs (v, λ) with v a vertex of $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda$ via the identification that takes (v, λ) to $\pm(\lambda\vec{v})$. This expression makes sense even though $\lambda \in \Lambda$ rather than \mathbb{F}^\times since we are considering \pm -vectors. Under this identification, a set $\{(v_0, \lambda_0), \dots, (v_k, \lambda_k)\}$ forms a k -simplex precisely when $\{v_0, \dots, v_k\}$ forms a k -simplex of $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ (which implies that the v_i are distinct). This means that $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is a *complete join complex* over $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ in the sense of [HWa10, Definition 3.2]. Proposition 2.6 says that $B_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 1)$. In [HWa10, Proposition 3.5], Hatcher–Wahl proved that if Y is a complete join complex over a complex X that is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension r , then Y is also Cohen–Macaulay of dimension r . Applying this to our situation, we deduce that $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 1)$, as desired. \square

2.1.4 Augmented \pm -bases

We now define the augmented version of $B_{n,m}^\pm(R)$. The key definition is as follows.

Definition 2.22. An *augmented partial \pm -basis* for R^n is a set $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ of \pm -vectors in R^n that can be reordered such that the following hold:

- $\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ is a partial \pm -basis for R^n .
- There exist units $\lambda, \nu \in R^\times$ such that $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$. The existence of λ and ν does not depend on the choice of the representatives \vec{v}_1 and \vec{v}_2 – making the other choice merely multiplies them by -1 .

We will call the \pm -vectors $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ the *additive core* of $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$.

Remark 2.23. The additive core of an augmented partial \pm -basis σ for R^n can be characterized intrinsically as the set of all $v \in \sigma$ such that $\sigma \setminus \{v\}$ is a partial \pm -basis for R^n .

A subset of an augmented partial \pm -basis is either an augmented partial \pm -basis (if the subset contains the entire additive core) or a partial \pm -basis (if the subset does not contain the entire additive core). We thus can make the following definition.

Definition 2.24. The *complex of augmented partial \pm -bases* for R^n , denoted $BA_n^\pm(R)$, is the simplicial complex whose simplices consist of partial \pm -bases and augmented partial \pm -bases for R^n .

Again, we will need to study links of simplices in $BA_n^\pm(R)$. Just like for $BA_n^\times(R)$, we make the following definition.

Definition 2.25. Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ be a simplex of $\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)$. The *augmented link* of σ , denoted $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$, is the full subcomplex of $\text{Link}_{\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$ spanned by vertices $\pm\vec{w}$ of $\text{Link}_{\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$ such that $\vec{w} \notin \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle$. This definition does not depend on the choice of the representatives \vec{v}_i or \vec{w} .

The simplices of $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$ fall into the following three classes:

Definition 2.26. Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ be a simplex of $\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)$. Let η be a simplex of $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$. Then one of the following three conditions hold.

- η is a partial \pm -basis for R^n . We will then call η a *standard simplex*.
- η is an augmented partial \pm -basis for R^n , i.e. we can write $\eta = \{\pm\vec{w}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{w}_\ell\}$ such that $\vec{w}_0 = \lambda\vec{w}_1 + \nu\vec{w}_2$ with $\lambda, \nu \in R^\times$. We will then call η an *internally additive simplex*.
- We can write $\eta = \{\pm\vec{w}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{w}_\ell\}$ with $\vec{w}_0 = \lambda\vec{w}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_i$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in R^\times$ and some $1 \leq i \leq k$. We will then call η an *externally additive simplex*.

We will sometimes call a simplex that is either internally or externally additive simply an *additive simplex*.

Just like for $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(R)$, we make the following definition.

Definition 2.27. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+m}\}$ be the standard basis for R^{n+m} . Define $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(R) = \widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BA}_{n+m}^\pm(R)}\{\pm\vec{e}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{e}_m\}$.

Remark 2.28. Since $\mathbb{Z}^\times = \{\pm 1\}$, we have $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$.

The analogue of Proposition 2.15 is the following.

Proposition 2.29. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the complex $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension n for all $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ with $n + m \geq 2$.*

Proof. Just like we did in the proof of Proposition 2.21, we compare $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ with $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$. For each vertex v of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$, choose an arbitrary element $\vec{v} \in v$. Define $\Lambda = \mathbb{F}^\times / \{\pm 1\}$, considered as a multiplicative group. Vertices of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ can then be identified with pairs (v, λ) with v a vertex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda$ via the identification that takes (v, λ) to $\pm(\lambda\vec{v})$. This expression makes sense even though $\lambda \in \Lambda$ rather than \mathbb{F}^\times since we are considering \pm -vectors. Under this identification, a set $\{(v_0, \lambda_0), \dots, (v_k, \lambda_k)\}$ forms a k -simplex precisely when $\{v_0, \dots, v_k\}$ forms a k -simplex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$; for additive simplices, the additive core of $\{(v_0, \lambda_0), \dots, (v_k, \lambda_k)\}$ consists of the v_i that lie in the additive core of $\{v_0, \dots, v_k\}$. This means that $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is a complete join complex over $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ in the sense of [HWa10, Definition 3.2]. By [HWa10, Proposition 3.5], the fact that $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension n now follows from Proposition 2.15, which says that $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension n . \square

Remark 2.30. It is tempting to try to prove Proposition 2.29 by mimicking the proof of the analogous result over \mathbb{Z} from [ChuPu17], just like we did for Proposition 2.15. Since we will

only use Proposition 2.29 and not Proposition 2.15 later in the paper, this would allow us to totally ignore the complexes of R^\times -bases. Unfortunately, it turns out that the proof in [ChuPu17] breaks down for $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ (a certain retraction it uses breaks), so this strategy does not work. This was why we ended up introducing the complexes of R^\times -bases.

2.2 Complexes of determinant-1 partial \pm -bases

For our proof, what we really need are certain subcomplexes of the complexes of partial \pm -bases where we impose a determinant condition.

2.2.1 Determinant-1 partial \pm -bases

We make the following definition.

Definition 2.31. A partial \pm -basis $\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ for R^n is a *determinant-1 partial \pm -basis* if it satisfies the following condition.

- If $k = n$, then we require that the determinant of the matrix $(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \vec{v}_n)$ whose columns are the \vec{v}_i is equal to either 1 or -1 . This does not depend on the choice of the \vec{v}_i or their ordering.
- If $k < n$, then no additional condition needs to be satisfied.

These form a simplicial complex:

Definition 2.32. The *complex of determinant-1 partial \pm -bases* for R^n , denoted $\text{BD}_n^\pm(R)$, is the simplicial complex whose simplices are determinant-1 partial \pm -bases for R^n .

Just like for $\text{B}_n^\pm(R)$, we need to consider links as well:

Definition 2.33. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+m}\}$ be the standard basis for R^{n+m} . Define $\text{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(R) = \text{Link}_{\text{BD}_{n+m}^\pm(R)}\{\pm\vec{e}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{e}_m\}$.

Remark 2.34. Since $\mathbb{Z}^\times = \{\pm 1\}$, we have $\text{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{B}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$.

With these definitions, we have the following key lemma. Recall that $\Gamma_n(p)$ is the level- p congruence subgroups of $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.

Lemma 2.35. For a prime p , we have $\text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_n(p) \cong \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Proof. For a commutative ring R , the complex $\text{BD}_n^\pm(R)$ can be viewed as the one whose simplices are collections of \pm -vectors $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ in R^n such that there exist representatives $\vec{v}_i \in v_i$ that arise as some of the columns in a matrix in $\text{SL}_n(R)$. We remark that we only need matrices of determinant 1 (rather than ± 1) since we are free to multiply the \vec{v}_i by -1

as needed. In light of the fact that $\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$, the lemma now immediately follows from the classical fact that the group homomorphism

$$\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$$

that reduces matrices modulo p is surjective with kernel $\Gamma_n(p)$. \square

2.2.2 Augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -bases

We make the following definition.

Definition 2.36. An *augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -basis* for R^n is a set $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ of \pm -vectors in R^n that can be reordered such that the following hold:

- $\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ is a determinant-1 partial \pm -basis for R^n .
- There exist $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$.

We will call the \pm -vectors $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ the *additive core* of $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$.

Remark 2.37. The additive core of an augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -basis σ for R^n can be characterized intrinsically as the set of all $v \in \sigma$ such that $\sigma \setminus \{v\}$ is a determinant-1 partial \pm -basis for R^n .

A subset of an augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -basis is either an augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -basis (if the subset contains the entire additive core) or a determinant-1 partial \pm -basis (if the subset does not contain the entire additive core; this uses the fact that the constants λ and ν are ± 1 rather than general units). We thus can make the following definition.

Definition 2.38. The *complex of augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -bases* for R^n , denoted $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)$, is the simplicial complex whose simplices consist of determinant-1 partial \pm -bases and augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -bases for R^n .

We now make a series of definitions that are very similar to the ones we made for $\text{BA}_n^\pm(R)$.

Definition 2.39. Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ be a simplex of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)$. The *augmented link* of σ , denoted $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$, is the full subcomplex of $\text{Link}_{\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$ spanned by vertices $\pm\vec{w}$ of $\text{Link}_{\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$ such that $\vec{w} \notin \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle$. This definition does not depend on the choice of the representatives \vec{v}_i or \vec{w} .

The simplices of $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$ fall into the following three classes:

Definition 2.40. Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ be a simplex of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)$. Let η be a simplex of $\widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BDA}_n^\pm(R)}(\sigma)$. Then one of the following three conditions hold.

- η is a determinant-1 partial \pm -basis for R^n . We will then call η a *standard simplex*.

- η is an augmented determinant-1 partial \pm -basis for R^n , i.e. we can write $\eta = \{\pm\vec{w}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{w}_\ell\}$ such that $\vec{w}_0 = \lambda\vec{w}_1 + \nu\vec{w}_2$ with $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$. We will then call η an *internally additive simplex*.
- We can write $\eta = \{\pm\vec{w}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{w}_\ell\}$ with $\vec{w}_0 = \lambda\vec{w}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_i$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$ and some $1 \leq i \leq k$. We will then call η an *externally additive simplex*.

We will sometimes call a simplex that is either internally or externally additive simply an *additive simplex*.

Definition 2.41. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+m}\}$ be the standard basis for R^{n+m} . Define $\text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(R) = \widehat{\text{Link}}_{\text{BDA}_{n+m}^\pm(R)}\{\pm\vec{e}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{e}_m\}$.

Remark 2.42. Since $\mathbb{Z}^\times = \{\pm 1\}$, we have $\text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{BA}_{n,m}^\times(\mathbb{Z})$.

The analogue of Lemma 2.35 for $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ is as follows.

Lemma 2.43. *For a prime p , we have $\text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_n(p) \cong \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ for all $n \geq 2$.*

Proof. For a standard simplex $\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ of $\text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$, there are precisely two choices of $\pm\vec{v}_0$ such that $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ is an additive simplex whose additive core is $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$, namely

$$\pm\vec{v}_0 = \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \pm\vec{v}_0 = \pm(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2).$$

A similar observation holds for $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ (unless $p = 2$, in which case both of the above choices are the same). From this, the lemma easily follows from Lemma 2.35. \square

2.2.3 The case $n = 2$

We now specialize to the case $n = 2$, where these complexes have a simple description.

Lemma 2.44. *For a prime $p \geq 3$, the complex $\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is homeomorphic to a closed oriented surface of genus $\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)}{24}$. Also, the complex $\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_2)$ is contractible.*

Proof. The complex $\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_2)$ is easily seen to be a single triangle with vertices $\pm(1, 0)$ and $\pm(0, 1)$ and $\pm(1, 1)$, and is thus contractible. Assume now that p is an odd prime.

Consider the usual bordification of the upper half plane \mathbb{H}^2 whose points are

$$\overline{\mathbb{H}}^2 = \mathbb{H}^2 \cup (\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}) \subset \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

In this bordification, the topology on $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^2$ restricts to the usual topology on \mathbb{H}^2 , but the topology on $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^2$ is not the subspace topology from $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$, but rather one where open horoballs centered at the ideal points $\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ form neighborhood bases of these ideal points. The group $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^2$ by linear fractional transformations, and the quotient $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^2/\Gamma_2(p)$ is the level- p modular curve. This modular curve is a closed oriented surface of

genus $\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)}{24}$; see [Gu62, Theorem 8]. It is enough, therefore, to prove that there is an $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant homeomorphism between $\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\overline{\mathbb{H}^2}$.

This homeomorphism is implicit in [ChuPu17, pp. 1002–1004], so we only briefly describe it:

- For a vertex $\pm(a, b)$ of $\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$, the associated point of $\overline{\mathbb{H}^2}$ is $a/b \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$.
- For an edge e of $\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$, the associated portion of $\overline{\mathbb{H}^2}$ is the hyperbolic geodesic joining the ideal points corresponding to the endpoints of e .
- For a triangle t of $\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$, the associated portion of $\overline{\mathbb{H}^2}$ is the hyperbolic ideal triangle whose boundary consists of the geodesics corresponding to the boundary of t . \square

2.2.4 The unaugmented determinant-1 complex is highly connected

We now turn to proving that the complexes $\mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ are Cohen–Macaulay.

Proposition 2.45. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the complex $\mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 1)$ for all $n, m \geq 0$.*

The heart of the proof of Proposition 2.45 is the following.

Lemma 2.46. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the complex $\mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is a retract of $\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ for all $n, m \geq 0$.*

Before proving Lemma 2.46, we derive Proposition 2.45 from it.

Proof of Proposition 2.45, assuming Lemma 2.46. Combining Lemma 2.46 with Proposition 2.21 (which says that $\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n - 2)$ -connected), we deduce that $\mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n - 2)$ -connected. Since the link of a k -simplex in $\mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{BD}_{n-k-1, m+k+1}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$, this implies that $\mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 1)$, as desired. \square

Proof of Lemma 2.46. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+m}\}$ be the standard basis for the vector space \mathbb{F}^{n+m} . To define a retraction $\rho: \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow \mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$, it is enough to say what ρ does to a simplex σ of $\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ that does not lie in $\mathrm{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$. The only such simplices are $(n - 1)$ -dimensional simplices $\sigma = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ such that $\{\pm\vec{e}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{e}_m, v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ is not a determinant-1 total \pm -basis for \mathbb{F}^{n+m} . Arbitrarily pick some $\vec{v}_i \in v_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, and let $d \neq \pm 1$ be the determinant of the matrix

$$(\vec{e}_1 \quad \cdots \quad \vec{e}_m \quad \vec{v}_1 \quad \cdots \quad \vec{v}_n).$$

Let $S(\sigma)$ be the result of subdividing σ with a new vertex x_σ . The top-dimensional simplices of $S(\sigma)$ are then of the form

$$\{v_1, \dots, \widehat{v}_i, \dots, v_n, x_\sigma\} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n).$$

Define

$$\rho|_{\sigma}: \sigma \cong S(\sigma) \longrightarrow B_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$$

to be the map that fixes the vertices v_1, \dots, v_n and takes the vertex x_{σ} to $\frac{1}{d}(\vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{v}_n)$. We must check that this extends over the top-dimensional simplices of $S(\sigma)$, which follows from the calculation

$$\begin{aligned} & \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \cdots & \vec{e}_m & \vec{v}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{\vec{v}_i} & \cdots & \vec{v}_n & \frac{1}{d}(\vec{v}_1 + \cdots + \vec{v}_n) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \cdots & \vec{e}_m & \vec{v}_1 & \cdots & \widehat{\vec{v}_i} & \cdots & \vec{v}_n & \vec{v}_i \end{pmatrix} = \pm d/d = \pm 1. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

2.2.5 The augmented determinant-1 complex is highly connected

We now prove that the complex $BDA_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n-2)$ -connected. We remark that it is n -dimensional, so this is a weaker range of connectivity than would be implied by it being Cohen–Macaulay.

Proposition 2.47. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the complex $BDA_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n-2)$ -connected for all $n, m \geq 0$.*

Remark 2.48. For $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p$ with $p \leq 5$, we will improve this to $(n-1)$ -connected in Proposition 2.50 below.

Proposition 2.45 implies that $BD_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n-2)$ -connected, so Proposition 2.47 is an immediate consequence of the following lemma.

Lemma 2.49. *For a field \mathbb{F} , the inclusion map $BD_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}) \hookrightarrow BDA_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ induces a surjection on π_k for $0 \leq k \leq n-1$ for all $n, m \geq 0$.*

Proof. Let X be a compact simplicial complex of dimension at most $(n-1)$ and let $\phi: X \rightarrow BDA_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ be a simplicial map. It is enough to prove that ϕ can be homotoped to a map whose image is contained in $BD_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$.

If the image of ϕ is not contained in $BD_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$, then the image of ϕ contains either a 2-dimensional internally additive simplex or a 1-dimensional externally additive simplex. Let σ be a simplex of X whose image is of this form whose dimension ℓ is as large as possible. Since ϕ need not be injective, it might be the case that $\ell > \dim(\phi(\sigma)) \in \{1, 2\}$.

Let $*$ be the simplicial join, so $\sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma) \subset X$. Let

$$f: \sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma) \rightarrow BDA_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$$

be the restriction of ϕ . What we will do is construct a subdivision Z of $\sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma)$ along with a map $g: Z \rightarrow BDA_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ with the following properties:

- No simplices of $\partial\sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma)$ are subdivided when forming Z .
- f and g restrict to the same map on $\partial\sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma)$.

- f and g are homotopic through maps fixing $\partial\sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma)$.
- There are no simplices of dimension at least ℓ in Z that map to either 2-dimensional internally simplices or 1-dimensional externally additive simplices.

From this, we see that we can subdivide X to replace $\sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma)$ with Z and then homotope ϕ so as to replace f by g . This eliminates σ , and repeating this over and over again homotopes ϕ to a map whose image is contained in $\text{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$, as desired.

It remains to construct Z and g . We will show how to do this when $\eta = \phi(\sigma)$ is a 2-dimensional internally additive simplex. The case where η is a 1-dimensional externally additive simplex is similar. Write $\eta = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ with $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$.

Since the dimension of σ is as large as possible, we have

$$f(\text{Link}_X(\sigma)) \subset \text{Link}_{\text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\eta).$$

Setting $\eta' = \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$, the key observation is that

$$\text{Link}_{\text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\eta) = \text{Link}_{\text{BD}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\eta') \cong \text{BD}_{n-2,m+2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}).$$

Proposition 2.45 says that $\text{BD}_{n-2,m+2}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n-4)$ -connected. Since X has dimension at most $(n-1)$ and σ has dimension $\ell \geq 2$, the complex $\text{Link}_X(\sigma)$ has dimension at most $(n-4)$. We conclude that the map

$$\text{Link}_X(\sigma) \longrightarrow \text{Link}_{\text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\eta) \tag{2.1}$$

obtained by restricting f is nullhomotopic.

Letting $\{p_0\}$ denote a 1-point space, we conclude that (2.1) extends to a continuous map

$$F: \{p_0\} * \text{Link}_X(\sigma) \rightarrow \text{Link}_{\text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\eta)$$

that is simplicial with respect to some subdivision Z' of its domain that does not subdivide any simplices of $\text{Link}_X(\sigma)$. Define

$$Z = \partial\sigma * Z' \cong \partial\sigma * \{p_0\} * \text{Link}_X(\sigma) \cong \sigma * \text{Link}_X(\sigma).$$

The \cong here are topological homeomorphisms where the domain is a subdivision of the codomain. Finally, define $g: Z \rightarrow \text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ to be

$$Z = \partial\sigma * Z' \cong \partial\sigma * (\{p_0\} * \text{Link}_X(\sigma)) \xrightarrow{f|_{\partial\sigma * F}} \text{BDA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}).$$

It is clear that this has the desired properties. □

2.3 Improving the connectivity for small primes

In this section, we show that the connectivity range for $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ can be improved for $p \leq 5$. We state our result and give the skeleton of its proof in §2.3.1. This depends on several lemmas which are proved in subsequent sections.

2.3.1 Statement and skeleton of proof

Our result is as follows.

Proposition 2.50. *For a prime $p \leq 5$, the complex $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is $(n-1)$ -connected for $n \geq 1$.*

Remark 2.51. For primes $p > 5$, Lemma 2.44 implies that this is false for $n = 2$. We do not know whether or not it holds for $p > 5$ and $n \geq 3$.

Skeleton of proof of Proposition 2.50. We outline the proof of the proposition, reducing it to several lemmas. For $n = 1$, the complex $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a single point and the proposition is trivial, so we can assume that $n \geq 2$. For $p \in \{2, 3\}$, we have $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p) = \text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$, so the proposition follows from Proposition 2.29. We thus only need to deal with the case $p = 5$.

The proof will be by induction on n . The base case $n = 2$ follows from Lemma 2.44, which says that $\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is homeomorphic to a 2-sphere. Assume now that $n > 2$ and that the result is true for all smaller n . Proposition 2.47 says that $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is $(n-2)$ -connected, so we must only show that $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)) = 0$.

Lemma 2.49 says that the inclusion $\iota: \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \hookrightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ induces a surjection on π_{n-1} , so it is enough to prove that it also induces the zero map on π_{n-1} . We will do this by identifying generators for $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ and then showing that these generators all lie in the kernel of the map $\iota_*: \pi_{n-1}(\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)) \rightarrow \pi_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$. Since $n \geq 3$, Proposition 2.45 says that $\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is 1-connected, so we can ignore basepoints and represent elements of $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ by unbased maps of $(n-1)$ -spheres into $\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$.

Lemma 2.46 says that there is a retraction $\rho: \text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, so if S is a generating set for $\pi_{n-1}(\text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$, then $\{\rho_*(s) \mid s \in S\}$ is a generating set for $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$. To describe generators for $\pi_{n-1}(\text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$, we first introduce some notation.

Notation 2.52. Let X be a simplicial complex and let Δ^{k-1} be an $(k-1)$ -simplex.

- Let v_1, \dots, v_k be (not necessarily distinct) vertices of X such that $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ is a simplex. Define $\llbracket v_1, \dots, v_k \rrbracket$ to be the map

$$\llbracket v_1, \dots, v_k \rrbracket: \Delta^{k-1} \longrightarrow X$$

taking the vertices of Δ^{k-1} to the v_i .

- Let v_1, \dots, v_k be (not necessarily distinct) vertices of X such that $\{v_1, \dots, \widehat{v}_i, \dots, v_k\}$ is a simplex of X for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. Define $\overline{\llbracket v_1, \dots, v_k \rrbracket}$ to be the map

$$\overline{\llbracket v_1, \dots, v_k \rrbracket}: \partial\Delta^{k-1} \longrightarrow X$$

taking the vertices of $\partial\Delta^{k-1}$ to the v_i .

- Let Y and Z be simplicial complexes and let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ and $g: Z \rightarrow X$ be simplicial maps. Assume that for all simplices σ of Y and η of Z , the join $f(\sigma) * g(\eta)$ is a simplex of X . Then let $f * g$ denote the natural map $f * g: Y * Z \rightarrow X$.

The following lemma now gives generators for $\pi_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$. It will be proved in §2.3.2. For a finite-dimensional \mathbb{F}_5 -vector space V , we write $\mathbb{B}^\pm(V)$ for the complex of partial \pm -bases of V , so $\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) = \mathbb{B}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5^n)$.

Lemma 2.53. *For $n \geq 3$, the group $\pi_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ is generated by the following two families of generators.*

- **The initial D-triangle maps.** *Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ be a 2-dimensional additive simplex of $\mathbb{B}A_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ with $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$. Let $f: S^{n-3} \rightarrow \text{Link}_{\mathbb{B}A_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)}(\sigma)$ be a simplicial map for some triangulation of S^{n-3} . The associated initial D-triangle map is then*

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2 \rrbracket} * f: \partial\Delta^2 * S^{n-3} \cong S^{n-1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5).$$

- **The initial D-suspend maps.** *Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{F}_5^n$ be a nonzero vector, let $W \subset \mathbb{F}_5^n$ be an $(n-1)$ -dimensional subspace such that $\mathbb{F}_5^n = \langle \vec{v} \rangle \oplus W$, and let $\vec{w} \in W$ be nonzero. Let $f: S^{n-2} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}^\pm(W)$ be a simplicial map for some triangulation of S^{n-2} . The associated initial D-suspend map is then*

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{v}, \pm(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) \rrbracket} * f: \partial\Delta^1 * S^{n-2} \cong S^{n-1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5).$$

Remark 2.54. The ‘‘D’’ in D-triangle and D-suspend maps are there to distinguish them from more general ones we will introduce in the next section. Since $n \geq 3$ in Lemma 2.53, the σ in the definition of an initial D-triangle map is actually a simplex of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$; however, we define it like we did since later we will talk about them when $n = 2$, in which case we do not want to require a determinant condition.

To finish the proof, it is now enough to prove the following two lemmas.

Lemma 2.55 (Kill initial D-triangle maps). *For some $n \geq 3$, let $g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be an initial D-triangle map, let $\rho: \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retraction given by Lemma 2.46, and let $\iota: \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \hookrightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the inclusion. Then $\iota \circ \rho \circ g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is nullhomotopic.*

Lemma 2.56 (Kill initial D-suspend maps). *For some $n \geq 3$, let $g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be an initial D-suspend map, let $\rho: \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retraction given by Lemma 2.46, and let $\iota: \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \hookrightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the inclusion. Assume that $\pi_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)) = 0$. Then $\iota \circ \rho \circ g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is nullhomotopic.*

We will prove Lemma 2.55 in §2.3.4 and Lemma 2.56 in §2.3.5. □

Here is an outline of the remainder of this section. In §2.3.2, we will prove Lemma 2.53 above. Next, in §2.3.3 we will prove some preliminary results about the retraction given by Lemma 2.46. Finally, in §2.3.4 and §2.3.5 we will prove Lemmas 2.55 and 2.56.

2.3.2 Identifying the generators

This section proves Lemma 2.53, which identifies generators for $\pi_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$. The main idea of our proof will be to include $\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ into $\mathbb{B}A_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, which by Proposition 2.29 is

$(n - 1)$ -connected. We will construct our generators inductively, and this section is the one where it will be important for us to use the complexes $B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ built from links.

We start by proving two results that work over any field. Our initial results will be phrased in terms of homology groups rather than homotopy groups since that is how our proofs function (and it allows us to avoid worrying about basepoints). We will later use the Hurewicz theorem to translate this into information about homotopy groups. Throughout this section, our convention is that S^{-1} is the empty set.

Lemma 2.57 (Inductive generators). *Let \mathbb{F} be a field. Let $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ be such that $n + m \geq 2$. Then the group $\tilde{H}_{n-1}(B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ is generated by the images of the fundamental classes under the following two families of maps.*

- **The initial triangle maps**, which require $n \geq 2$. Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ be a 2-dimensional internally additive simplex of $BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$, so $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in \mathbb{F}^\times$. Let $f: S^{n-3} \rightarrow \text{Link}_{BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\sigma)$ be a simplicial map for some triangulation of S^{n-3} . The associated initial triangle map is then

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]} * f: \partial\Delta^2 * S^{n-3} \cong S^{n-1} \longrightarrow B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}).$$

- **The initial external suspend maps**, which require $m \geq 1$. Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1\}$ be a 1-dimensional externally additive simplex of $BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$. Let $f: S^{n-2} \rightarrow \text{Link}_{BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\sigma)$ be a simplicial map for some triangulation of S^{n-2} . The associated initial external suspend map is then

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1]} * f: \partial\Delta^1 * S^{n-2} \cong S^{n-1} \longrightarrow B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}).$$

Proof. Proposition 2.29 says that $BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is $(n - 1)$ -connected, so the long exact sequence in homology for the pair $(BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ contains the segment

$$H_n(BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})) \rightarrow 0.$$

The group $\tilde{H}_{n-1}(B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ is thus generated by the image under the boundary map of generators for $H_n(BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$.

For a k -simplex $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ of $BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$, write $[\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k]$ for the associated element of the relative simplicial chains $C_k(BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$. We thus have $[\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k] = 0$ if $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ is a standard simplex. We now identify two important subcomplexes of $C_\bullet(BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$.

Step 1. Let $s = (\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2)$ be an ordered internally additive simplex of $BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$. We then define a subcomplex $D_\bullet(s)$ of the chain complex $C_\bullet(BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ such that the image of the composition

$$H_n(D_\bullet(s)) \rightarrow H_n(BA_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(B_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$$

is contained in the subgroup generated by the images of the fundamental classes under the initial triangle maps.

Proof of Step 1. For all k , let $D_k(s)$ be the subgroup of $C_k(\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ spanned by elements of the form $[\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k]$, where $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ is an internally additive simplex of $\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ starting with the elements of s . For any $0 \leq i \leq 2$, deleting $\pm\vec{v}_i$ from this gives a standard simplex, so

$$\begin{aligned} \partial[\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k] &= \sum_{i=0}^k [\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \widehat{\pm\vec{v}_i}, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k] \\ &= \sum_{i=3}^k (-1)^i [\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \widehat{\pm\vec{v}_i}, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k]. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $D_\bullet(s)$ is a subcomplex of the chain complex $C_\bullet(\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$. Moreover, our boundary formula also implies that

$$\begin{aligned} D_\bullet(s) &\cong \widetilde{C}_{\bullet-3}(\mathrm{Link}_{\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\})) \\ &\cong \widetilde{C}_{\bullet-3}(\mathrm{Link}_{\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\})). \end{aligned}$$

The complex

$$\mathrm{Link}_{\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}) \cong \mathrm{B}_{n-2,m+2}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$$

is $(n-4)$ -connected by Proposition 2.21, so

$$\widetilde{H}_{n-3}(\mathrm{Link}_{\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}))$$

is generated by the images of fundamental classes under maps

$$f: S^{n-3} \rightarrow \mathrm{Link}_{\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\})$$

that are simplicial for some triangulation of S^{n-3} . The claim about the image of $H_n(D_\bullet(s))$ in $\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ follows. \square

Step 2. Let $t = (\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1)$ be an ordered externally additive simplex of $\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$. We then define a subcomplex $E_\bullet(t)$ of the chain complex $C_\bullet(\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ such that the image of the composition

$$H_n(E_\bullet(t)) \rightarrow H_n(\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})) \rightarrow \widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$$

is contained in the subgroup generated by the images of the fundamental classes under the initial external suspend maps.

Proof of Step 2. For all k , let $E_k(t)$ be the subgroup of $C_k(\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ spanned by elements of the form $[\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k]$, where $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ is an externally additive simplex of $\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ starting with the elements of t . Just like in Step 1, this is a subcomplex of $C_\bullet(\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}), \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$. Generators for the image of $H_n(E_\bullet(t))$ in $\widetilde{H}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$ can also be calculated just like in Step 1, so we omit the details. \square

To conclude the proof, let I be the set of all 2-dimensional internally additive simplices of $\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ and let J be the set of all 1-dimensional externally additive simplices of $\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$.

We thus have $I = \emptyset$ if $n = 1$ and $J = \emptyset$ if $m = 0$. Endow each element of I and J with an arbitrary ordering. Examining the above constructions, we then see that we have an isomorphism

$$C_{\bullet}(\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}), \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})) \cong \left(\bigoplus_{s \in I} D_{\bullet}(s) \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{t \in J} E_{\bullet}(t) \right)$$

of chain complexes. The above two steps show that the image in $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}))$ of the n^{th} homology group of each term on the right-hand side of this isomorphism is contained in the subgroup generated by the generators claimed in the lemma. The lemma follows. \square

Lemma 2.58 (Absolute generators). *Let \mathbb{F} be a field. Let $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ be such that $n + m \geq 2$. Then the group $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}))$ is generated by the images of the fundamental classes under maps of the form*

$$f_1 * \cdots * f_k: \partial\Delta^{r_1} * \cdots * \partial\Delta^{r_k} \cong S^{m-1} \rightarrow \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}),$$

where the f_i are as follows. There exists a decomposition $\mathbb{F}^{n+m} = \mathbb{F}^m \oplus A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$, and for $1 \leq i \leq k$ the map f_i falls into one of the following two classes:

- **A triangle.** There exists a 2-dimensional internally additive simplex $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ of $\mathrm{BA}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ such that

$$f_i = \overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}: \partial\Delta^2 \rightarrow \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$$

and such that $A_i = \langle \vec{v}_0, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$. Note that A_i is 2-dimensional.

- **A suspend.** There exist nonzero vectors $\vec{v} \in A_i$ and $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{F}^m \oplus A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_{i-1}$ and some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^{\times}$ such that

$$f_i = \overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm(\lambda\vec{v} + \vec{w})]}: \partial\Delta^1 \rightarrow \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$$

and such that $A_i = \langle \vec{v} \rangle$. Note that A_i is 1-dimensional.

Proof. To simplify our exposition, we will abuse notation and identify maps of spheres into $\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ with the associated elements of reduced homology. Let $\Lambda_{n,m}$ be the subgroup of $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}))$ generated by the indicated generators. We must prove that $\Lambda_{n,m} = \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}))$. We will prove this by induction on n .

The base case $n = 1$ follows immediately from Lemma 2.57. Indeed, in this base case, for dimension reasons there are no initial triangle maps, so Lemma 2.57 says that $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-1}(\mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}))$ is generated by initial suspend maps, which in this degenerate case are simply $f_1: \partial\Delta^1 \rightarrow \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F})$ with f_1 a suspend.

Assume now that $n \geq 2$ and that the lemma is true for all smaller n . Applying Lemma 2.57, it is enough to prove that $\Lambda_{n,m}$ contains all initial triangle maps and initial suspend maps. The proofs of these two facts are similar, so we will show how to prove that initial triangle maps are in $\Lambda_{n,m}$ and leave the case of initial suspend maps to the reader.

Consider an initial triangle map

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]} * f: \partial\Delta^2 * S^{n-3} \cong S^{n-1} \longrightarrow \mathrm{B}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}). \quad (2.2)$$

By definition, $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ is a 2-dimensional internally additive simplex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ and $f: S^{n-3} \rightarrow \text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is a simplicial map for some triangulation of S^{n-3} whose image lies in

$$\text{Link}_{\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\sigma) = \text{Link}_{\text{B}_{n,m}^\pm}(\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}) \cong \text{B}_{n-2,m+2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}).$$

Let

$$\Psi: \text{B}_{n-2,m+2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow \text{Link}_{\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F})}(\sigma)$$

be this isomorphism. By induction, $\Lambda_{n-2,m+2} = \tilde{\text{H}}_{n-3}(\text{B}_{n-2,m+2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}))$. For each generator f' of $\Lambda_{n-2,m+2}$, the map

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]} * \Psi(f')$$

is a generator for $\Lambda_{n,m}$. Since $\Psi^{-1}(f) \in \tilde{\text{H}}_{n-3}(\text{B}_{n-2,m+2}^\pm(\mathbb{F})) = \Lambda_{n-2,m+2}$ can be expressed as a product of these generators, it follows that (2.2) lies in $\Lambda_{n,m}$, as desired. \square

We now give a useful variant of Lemma 2.58 for $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_5$.

Lemma 2.59 (Absolute generators, \mathbb{F}_5). *Let $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 0$ be such that $n + m \geq 2$. Then the group $\text{H}_{n-1}(\text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ is generated by the images of the fundamental classes under maps of the form*

$$f_1 * \cdots * f_k: \partial\Delta^{r_1} * \cdots * \partial\Delta^{r_k} \cong S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5),$$

where the f_i are as follows. There exists a decomposition $\mathbb{F}_5^{n+m} = \mathbb{F}_5^m \oplus A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$, and for $1 \leq i \leq k$ the map f_i falls into one of the following three classes:

- **A D-triangle.** There is a 2-dimensional internally additive simplex $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ with $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that

$$f_i = \overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}: \partial\Delta^2 \rightarrow \text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

and such that $A_i = \langle \vec{v}_0, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$. Note that A_i is 2-dimensional.

- **A D-suspend.** There are nonzero vectors $\vec{v} \in A_i$ and $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{F}_5^m \oplus A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_{i-1}$ and such that

$$f_i = \overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm(\vec{v} + \vec{w})]}: \partial\Delta^1 \rightarrow \text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

and such that $A_i = \langle \vec{v} \rangle$. Note that A_i is 1-dimensional.

- **A double-suspend.** There is a nonzero vector $\vec{v} \in A_i$ such that

$$f_i = \overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm 2\vec{v}]}: \partial\Delta^1 \rightarrow \text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

and such that $A_i = \langle \vec{v} \rangle$. Note that A_i is 1-dimensional.

Moreover, if $m = 0$ then at least one of the f_i is either a D-triangle or a D-suspend.

Proof. To simplify our exposition, we will abuse notation and identify maps of spheres into $\text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ with the associated elements of reduced homology. Lemma 2.58 says that $\tilde{\text{H}}_{n-1}(\text{B}_{n,m}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ is generated by maps $f_1 * \cdots * f_k$, where each f_i is either a triangle or a suspend. To express this in terms of our new generators, it is enough to show how to write triangles and suspends as sums of D-triangles, D-suspends, and double-suspends.

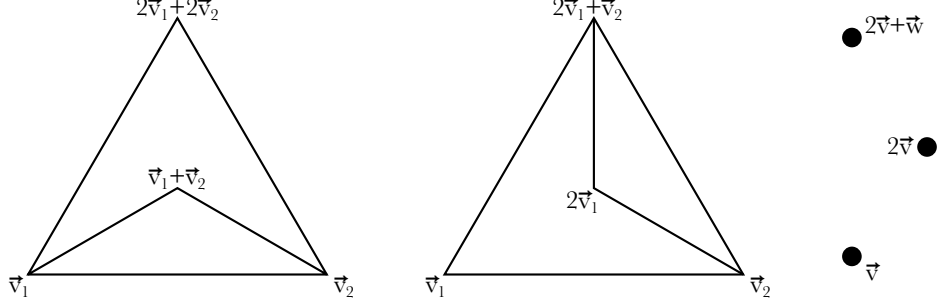


Figure 1: Decomposing triangles/suspends into sums of D -triangles, D -suspends, and double suspends. To avoid clutter, we omit the \pm 's.

We start with triangles. Consider a triangle $\overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}}$. By definition, $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ is an internally additive simplex of $\text{BA}_{n,m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{F}_5)$. We thus have $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ with $\lambda, \nu \in \mathbb{F}_5^{\times}$. We remark that no reordering of the \vec{v}_i is necessary for this. Multiplying \vec{v}_1 and/or \vec{v}_2 by -1 if necessary, we can assume that $\lambda, \nu \in \{1, 2\}$. There are now three cases.

If $\lambda = \nu = 1$, then our triangle is already a D -triangle.

If $\lambda = \nu = 2$, then as in Figure 1 we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\overline{[\pm(2\vec{v}_1 + 2\vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}} &= \overline{\overline{[\pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}} \\ &\quad + \overline{\overline{[\pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm 2(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2)]}} * \overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_2, \pm\vec{v}_1]}} \\ &= \overline{\overline{[\pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}} \\ &\quad + \overline{\overline{[\pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm 2(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2)]}} * \overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_2, \pm(\vec{v}_2 - (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2))].} \end{aligned}$$

The right-hand side of our equation consists of a D -triangle and the join of a double-suspend and a D -suspend.

Assume now that one of λ and ν is 1 and the other is 2. Swapping them if necessary, we can assume that $\lambda = 2$ and $\nu = 1$. As in Figure 1, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\overline{[\pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}} &= \overline{\overline{[\pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm 2\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2,]}} \\ &\quad - \overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm 2\vec{v}_1]}} * \overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_2, \pm(\vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_1)]}}. \end{aligned}$$

The right-hand side of our equation consists of a D -triangle and the join of a double-suspend and a D -suspend.

Having dealt with triangles, we now must deal with suspends. Consider a suspend $\overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm(\lambda\vec{v} + \vec{w})]}}$. We thus have $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_5^{\times}$. Multiplying \vec{v} by -1 if necessary, we can assume that $\lambda \in \{1, 2\}$. If $\lambda = 1$, then our suspend is already a D -suspend. If $\lambda = 2$, then as in Figure 1, we can write

$$\overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm(2\vec{v} + \vec{w})]}} = \overline{\overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm 2\vec{v}]}} + \overline{\overline{[\pm 2\vec{v}, \pm(2\vec{v} + \vec{w})]}}.$$

This is the sum of a double-suspend and a D -suspend.

All that remains to prove is the final claim of the lemma: if $m = 0$, then in our generators we can require at least one of the f_i to either be a D -triangle or a D -suspend. For this, observe

that the condition $m = 0$ ensures that in the generators $f_1 * \cdots * f_k$ given by Lemma 2.58, the term f_1 must be a triangle (there is no way to choose a nonzero \vec{w} as in the definition of a suspend for it). When we expand out the triangle f_1 as above, every term that appears has either a D-triangle or a D-suspend in it. The lemma follows. \square

We finally prove Lemma 2.53.

Proof of Lemma 2.53. Fix some $n \geq 3$. Recall that our goal is to prove that $\pi_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ is generated by the initial D-triangle maps and the initial D-suspend maps. Proposition 2.21 says that $\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is $(n-2)$ -connected, so the Hurewicz theorem gives an isomorphism $\pi_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)) \cong \mathbb{H}_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$. It is thus enough to prove that $\mathbb{H}_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ is generated by the images of the fundamental classes under these generators. To simplify our expressions, we will abuse notation and identify our generators with the images of the fundamental classes in $\mathbb{H}_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ under them.

Consider one of the generators

$$f_1 * \cdots * f_k: \partial\Delta^{r_1} * \cdots * \partial\Delta^{r_k} \cong S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

for $\mathbb{H}_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ identified by Lemma 2.59. Let $\mathbb{F}_5^n = A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$ be the associated direct sum decomposition. We will prove that up to signs, in $\mathbb{H}_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ the element $f_1 * \cdots * f_k$ equals either an initial D-triangle map or an initial D-suspend map.

Assume first that there exists some $1 \leq i_0 \leq k$ such that f_{i_0} is a D-triangle. We then have $r_{i_0} = 2$. As in the definition of a D-triangle, write

$$f_{i_0} = \overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]}: \partial\Delta^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

for an additive simplex $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ of $\mathbb{B}A_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ with $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ for some $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$. Set

$$f = f_1 * \cdots * \widehat{f_{i_0}} * \cdots * f_k: \partial\Delta^{r_1} * \cdots * \widehat{\partial\Delta^{r_{i_0}}} * \cdots * \partial\Delta^{r_k} \cong S^{n-3} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5).$$

We thus have that the image of f lies in $\text{Link}_{\mathbb{B}A_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)}(\sigma)$. Up to signs, in $\mathbb{H}_{n-1}(\mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ the element $f_1 * \cdots * f_k$ equals the initial D-triangle map

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2]} * f: \partial\Delta^2 * S^{n-3} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5),$$

as desired.

We thus can assume that none of the f_i are D-triangles. Since at least one of the f_i is either a D-triangle or a D-suspend, there must exist some $1 \leq i_0 \leq k$ such that f_{i_0} is a D-suspend. Pick i_0 such that it is as large as possible. Set

$$W = A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \widehat{A_{i_0}} \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k,$$

and as in the definition of a D-suspend write

$$f_{i_0} = \overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm(\vec{v} + \vec{w})]}: \partial\Delta^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5).$$

We thus have $\vec{v} \in A_{i_0}$ and $\vec{w} \in W$. Moreover, setting

$$f = f_1 * \cdots * \widehat{f_{i_0}} * \cdots * f_k: \partial\Delta^{r_1} * \cdots * \widehat{\partial\Delta^{r_{i_0}}} * \cdots * \partial\Delta^{r_k} \cong S^{n-2} \rightarrow B_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

we have that the image of f lies in $B^\pm(W)$ (this is where we use the fact that i_0 is as large as possible). Up to signs, in $H_{n-1}(B_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ the element $f_1 * \cdots * f_k$ equals the initial D-suspend map

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{v}, \pm(\vec{v} + \vec{w})]} * f: \partial\Delta^2 * S^{n-3} \rightarrow B_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5),$$

as desired. \square

2.3.3 The retraction

We now discuss the retraction $\rho: B_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow BD_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ provided by Lemma 2.46. In fact, for later use we will extend it to the following larger complex.

Definition 2.60. Let $BAO_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the subcomplex of $BA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ consisting of $BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ along with all standard simplices of $BA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$.

We will construct a retraction $\rho: BAO_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ that extends the one given by Lemma 2.46. The only simplices of $BAO_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ that do not lie in $BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ are of the form $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\}$ with $\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \vec{v}_n) = \pm 2$. Letting $S(\sigma)$ be the result of subdividing σ with a new vertex x_σ , the map ρ is defined by setting $\rho(x_\sigma) = \pm\vec{w}$ and extending linearly, where $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{F}_5^n$ is chosen such that

$$\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \widehat{\vec{v}_i} \cdots \vec{v}_n \vec{w}) = \pm 1 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

The only possible choices for \vec{w} are of the form

$$\vec{w} = 2c_1\vec{v}_1 + \cdots + 2c_n\vec{v}_n \quad \text{for some } c_1, \dots, c_n \in \{\pm 1\}.$$

It is annoying that ρ depends on the choice of these c_i ; however, the following lemma implies that all possible choices result in homotopic ρ :

Lemma 2.61. *For some $n \geq 2$, let $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n \in \mathbb{F}_5^n$ be such that $\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \vec{v}_n) = \pm 2$. Let $\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \in \mathbb{F}_5^n$ be such that*

$$\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \widehat{\vec{v}_i} \cdots \vec{v}_n \vec{w}_j) = \pm 1 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq 2.$$

Then the maps

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{w}_1]} * \overline{[\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n]}: \Delta^0 * \partial\Delta^{n-2} \rightarrow BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

and

$$\overline{[\pm\vec{w}_2]} * \overline{[\pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n]}: \Delta^0 * \partial\Delta^{n-2} \rightarrow BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

are homotopic relative to $\partial(\Delta^0 * \partial\Delta^{n-2}) = \Delta^{n-2}$.

Before we prove this lemma, we highlight how we will use it:

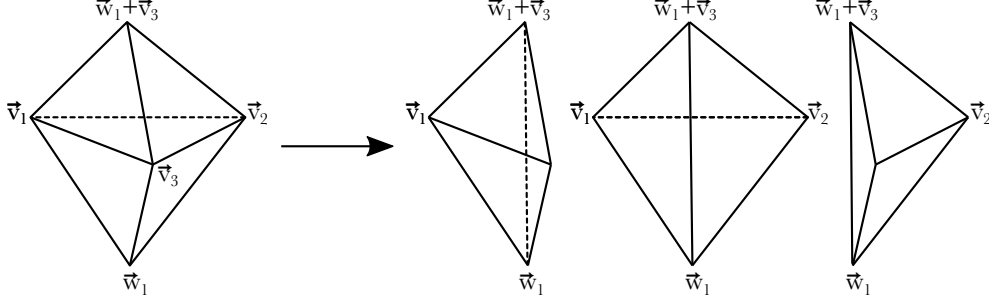


Figure 2: The sphere in the proof of Lemma 2.61 in the case $n = 3$, along with the result of breaking it into $n = 3$ spheres. To avoid clutter, we omit the \pm 's.

Principle 2.62. Given a map $f: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BAO}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ that is simplicial with respect to a triangulation of S^{n-1} , if we want to prove that $\rho \circ f: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is nullhomotopic in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, then we can choose any way we want to subdivide the image of any $(n-1)$ -simplex σ in S^{n-1} such that $f(\sigma)$ is not a simplex of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$.

Indeed, by Lemma 2.61 we can make an initial homotopy of $\rho \circ f$ to change the original subdivision coming from ρ to our arbitrary one.

We now turn to the proof of Lemma 2.61. This proof will require the following lemma.

Lemma 2.63. For some $n \geq 2$, let $\{\pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_n\}$ be an $(n-1)$ -simplex in $\text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$. Then the map

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_n, \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{v}_n) \rrbracket}: \partial \Delta^n \rightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

is nullhomotopic in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$.

Proof. Using Lemma 2.35, we can find an $(n-1)$ -simplex $\{\pm \vec{V}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{V}_n\}$ in $\text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ mapping to $\{\pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_n\}$ under the projection $\text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$. Changing the signs of the \vec{V}_i , we can assume that $\vec{V}_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ projects to $\vec{v}_i \in \mathbb{F}_5^n$ for all i . We then have a map

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{V}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{V}_n, \pm(\vec{V}_1 + \dots + \vec{V}_n) \rrbracket}: \partial \Delta^n \rightarrow \text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$$

whose postcomposition with the projection $\text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is the map we are trying to prove is nullhomotopic. Theorem 2.14 says that F is nullhomotopic in $\text{BA}_n^\times(\mathbb{Z}) = \text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$. Composing this homotopy with the projection $\text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ given by Lemma 2.43, we get our desired homotopy. \square

Proof of Lemma 2.61. Write

$$\vec{w}_1 = 2c_1\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 2c_n\vec{v}_n \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{w}_2 = 2d_1\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 2d_n\vec{v}_n$$

with $c_i, d_i \in \{\pm 1\}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. It is enough to deal with the case where all but one of the c_i and d_i are equal. Reordering the \vec{v}_i , possibly multiplying them by -1 , and possibly flipping \vec{w}_1 and \vec{w}_2 , we can assume that $c_i = d_i = 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and that $c_n = 1$ and $d_n = -1$. Since $2c_n = 2$ and $2d_n = -2 = 3$, we thus have that $\vec{w}_2 = \vec{w}_1 + \vec{v}_n$.

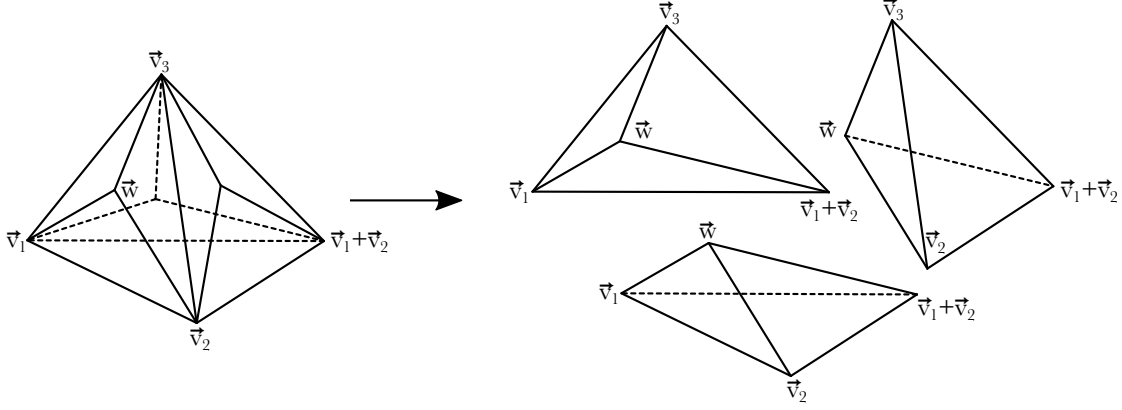


Figure 3: On the left is the sphere $\rho \circ f$ in the proof of Lemma 2.64 in the case $n = 3$ with its three subdivided faces. On the right is the $n = 3$ spheres it can be cut into (with the required subdivisions omitted to improve readability). To avoid clutter, we omit the \pm 's.

Our goal is equivalent to proving that

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{w}_1, \pm(\vec{w}_1 + \vec{v}_n) \rrbracket} * \overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_n \rrbracket}: \partial \Delta^1 * \partial \Delta^{n-1} \cong S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

is nullhomotopic in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$; see Figure 2. As is clear from that figure, as an element of $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ our sphere is the sum of the following n spheres:

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \widehat{\pm \vec{v}_i}, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_n, \pm \vec{w}_1, \pm(\vec{w}_1 + \vec{v}_n) \rrbracket} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n).$$

For $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, these are the boundaries of additive simplices, and thus are trivially nullhomotopic in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$. For $i = n$, since

$$\begin{aligned} \pm(\vec{w}_1 + \vec{v}_n) &= \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1} + 3\vec{v}_n) = \pm(3\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 3\vec{v}_{n-1} + 2\vec{v}_n) \\ &= \pm(\vec{w}_1 + \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{v}_{n-1}), \end{aligned}$$

this is precisely the sphere that Lemma 2.63 says is nullhomotopic. The lemma follows. \square

2.3.4 Killing initial D-triangle maps

We now turn to proving Lemma 2.55, whose statement we will recall below. This will require the following lemma.

Lemma 2.64. *For some $n \geq 2$, let $\rho: \text{BAO}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retraction constructed in §2.3.3. Let $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$ be a basis of \mathbb{F}_5^n . Then*

$$\rho \circ \overline{\llbracket \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_n \rrbracket}: \partial \Delta^n \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

is nullhomotopic.

Proof. Set $f = \overline{\llbracket \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_n \rrbracket}$. If $\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \vec{v}_n) = \pm 1$, then $\rho \circ f = f$ and the image of f is the boundary of an additive simplex of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, so the lemma is trivial. We can thus assume that this determinant is ± 2 .

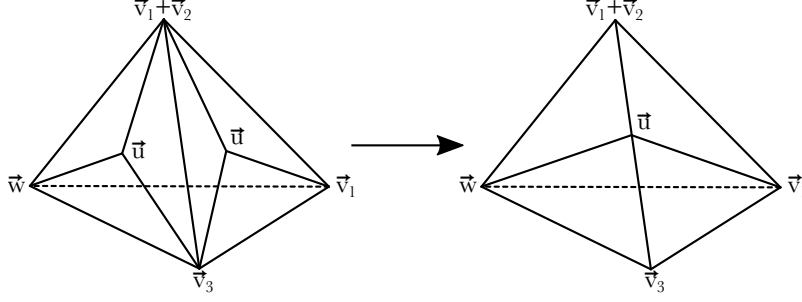


Figure 4: On the left is the sphere appearing in the case $i = 2$ of the proof of Lemma 2.64 for the case $n = 3$. On the right is the result of homotoping it to the union of two tetrahedra. To avoid clutter, we omit the \pm 's.

In the image of $\rho \circ f$, exactly 3 faces of the image of f are subdivided, namely the images of

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2, \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{\pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_2, \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\} \\ & \text{and} \quad \{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\}. \end{aligned}$$

See Figure 3. By Principle 2.62, we can choose the \pm -vector we use for each subdivision arbitrarily. We will use $\pm\vec{w}$ with

$$\vec{w} = 2\vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_3 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_n$$

for $\{\pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2, \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\}$ and leave the others unspecified (for the moment).

As in Figure 3, in $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ the sphere $\rho \circ f$ is the sum of the n spheres $\rho \circ f_i$ with

$$f_i = \overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{w}, \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \widehat{\pm\vec{v}_i}, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n \rrbracket} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

For $3 \leq i \leq n$, we have $\rho \circ f_i = f_i$ and the image of f_i is the boundary of an augmented simplex in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, so it is trivially nullhomotopic. We thus must only deal with $i = 1$ and $i = 2$. The proofs in these two cases are similar, so we will do the case $i = 2$ and leave the case $i = 1$ to the reader.

When forming $\rho \circ f_2$ for

$$f_2 = \overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{w}, \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n \rrbracket},$$

only two faces are subdivided, namely the images of

$$\{\pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{\pm\vec{w}, \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\}. \quad (2.3)$$

See Figure 4. The key observation is that by Principle 2.62 we can use the same vertex for both of these faces, namely $\pm\vec{u}$ with

$$\vec{u} = \vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_3 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_n.$$

This follows from the fact that

$$\vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_3 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_n = -2(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) - 2\vec{v}_1 + 2\vec{v}_3 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_n$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_3 + \cdots + 2\vec{v}_n &= 2(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + 2\vec{w} - 2\vec{v}_3 - \cdots - 2\vec{v}_n \\ &= 2(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + 2(2\vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_3 + \cdots + 2\vec{v}_n) - 2\vec{v}_3 - \cdots - 2\vec{v}_n.\end{aligned}$$

The two $(n-1)$ -dimensional faces (2.3) meet in a common $(n-2)$ -dimensional simplex

$$\eta = \{\pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\}.$$

As in Figure 4, we can homotope $\rho \circ f_2$ so as to replace the two subdivisions of the faces (2.3) with a single subdivision of the $(n-2)$ -simplex η by $\pm\vec{u}$. The result is the sum in $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ of $(n-1)$ different spheres

$$\begin{aligned}&\overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{w}, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{u}, \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n \rrbracket} \\ &\text{and } \overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{w}, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{u}, \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \widehat{\pm\vec{v}_i}, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n \rrbracket} \text{ for } 3 \leq i \leq n.\end{aligned}$$

These correspond to all the ways of replacing a vertex of η with $\pm\vec{u}$ and then adding the vertices $\pm\vec{w}$ and $\pm\vec{v}_1$ that do not appear in η . Since $\vec{w} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}_1$, these are all the boundaries of additive simplices in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, and hence are all nullhomotopic. \square

Proof of Lemma 2.55. We first recall the statement. For some $n \geq 3$, let $g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be an initial D-triangle map, let $\rho: \text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retraction given by Lemma 2.46, and let $\iota: \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \hookrightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the inclusion. We must prove that $\iota \circ \rho \circ g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is nullhomotopic.

By definition, the initial D-triangle map g is of the following form. Let $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2\}$ be a 2-dimensional additive simplex of $\text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ such that $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ with $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$. Multiplying \vec{v}_1 and/or \vec{v}_2 by -1 if necessary, we can assume that $\lambda = \nu = 1$. Let $f: S^{n-3} \rightarrow \text{Link}_{\text{BA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)}(\sigma)$ be a simplicial map for some triangulation of S^{n-3} . We then have

$$g = \overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{v}_0, \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2 \rrbracket} * f = \overline{\llbracket \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2 \rrbracket} * f: \partial\Delta^2 * S^{n-3} \cong S^{n-1} \longrightarrow \text{B}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5).$$

Our goal then is to show that the map

$$\iota \circ \rho \circ \left(\overline{\llbracket \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2 \rrbracket} * f \right) : \partial\Delta^2 * S^{n-3} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

is nullhomotopic.

It is enough to show that it extends over $\Delta^2 * S^{n-3}$. The only simplices of $\Delta^2 * S^{n-3}$ whose image under this map are not simplices of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ are of the form $\Delta^2 * \sigma$ where σ maps to a simplex $\{\pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n\}$ such that $\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \vec{v}_n) = \pm 2$. By obstruction theory, it is enough to show that $\partial(\Delta^2 * \sigma)$ is mapped to an $(n-1)$ -sphere that is nullhomotopic. Since the restriction of our map to $\partial(\Delta^2 * \sigma)$ is

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), \pm\vec{v}_1, \pm\vec{v}_2, \pm\vec{v}_3, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_n \rrbracket},$$

this follows immediately from Lemma 2.64. \square

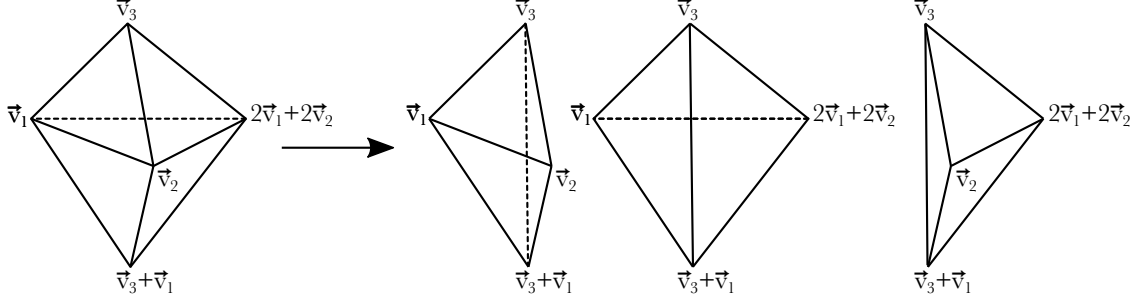


Figure 5: The sphere in the proof of Lemma 2.65 in the case $n = 3$, along with the result of breaking it into $n = 3$ spheres. To avoid clutter, we omit the \pm 's.

2.3.5 Killing initial D-suspend maps

We now turn to proving Lemma 2.56, whose statement we will recall below. This will require two lemmas.

Lemma 2.65. For some $n \geq 2$, let $\rho: \text{BAO}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retraction constructed in §2.3.3. Let $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$ be a basis for \mathbb{F}_5^n such that $\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \vec{v}_n) = \pm 2$. Pick some $\vec{u} \in \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{n-1} \rangle \subset \mathbb{F}_5^n$. Then the maps

$$\rho \circ \left(\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_n \rrbracket * \llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1}, \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \cdots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}) \rrbracket} \right) : \Delta^0 * \partial\Delta^{n-1} \longrightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

and

$$\rho \circ \left(\overline{\llbracket \pm(\vec{v}_n + \vec{u}) \rrbracket * \llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1}, \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \cdots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}) \rrbracket} \right) : \Delta^0 * \partial\Delta^{n-1} \longrightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

are homotopic in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ through maps fixing $\partial(\Delta^0 * \partial\Delta^{n-1}) = \partial\Delta^{n-1}$.

Proof. It is enough to deal with the case where $\vec{u} = \vec{v}_i$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n-1$; the general case can then be deduced via a sequence of these homotopies. Since everything is symmetric, we can in fact assume that $\vec{u} = \vec{v}_1$.

Our goal is equivalent to showing that the map

$$\rho \circ \left(\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_n, \pm(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1) \rrbracket * \llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1}, \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \cdots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}) \rrbracket} \right) : \partial\Delta^1 * \partial\Delta^{n-1} \longrightarrow \text{BD}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

is nullhomotopic in $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$. See Figure 5. As is shown in that figure, as an element of $\pi_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5))$ this is the sum of n spheres.

The first is the sphere

$$\rho \circ \overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_n, \pm(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1), \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1} \rrbracket} : \partial\Delta^n \longrightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5),$$

which is nullhomotopic by Lemma 2.64.

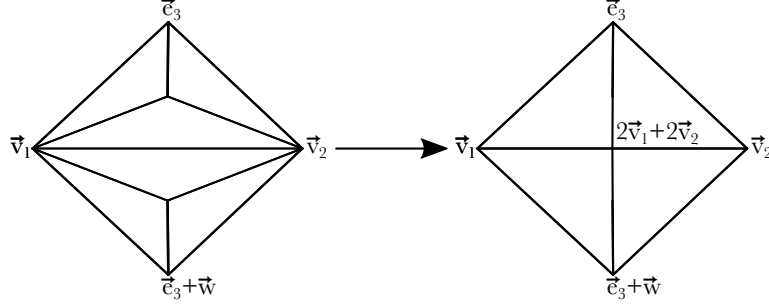


Figure 6: The homotopy we are trying to achieve in Lemma 2.66 for $n = 3$. To avoid clutter, we omit the \pm 's.

The other $(n - 1)$ are the spheres

$$\rho \circ \overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_n, \pm(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1), \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \widehat{\pm \vec{v}_i}, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1}, \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}) \rrbracket} : \partial \Delta^1 * \partial \Delta^{n-1} \longrightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$. These are of two types:

- For $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$, these are nullhomotopic by Lemma 2.64.
- For $i = 1$, this is a bit more unusual. The key observation here is that precisely one face of this is subdivided by ρ , namely

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_n, \pm(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1), \pm \vec{v}_2, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1} \rrbracket}.$$

By Principle 2.62, we can choose the vertex we use in this subdivision arbitrarily. If we use $\pm \vec{w}$ with

$$\vec{w} = -2\vec{v}_n + 2(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1) + 2\vec{v}_2 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1} = 2\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1},$$

then our sphere is the degenerate sphere

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}), \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \dots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}) \rrbracket} * \overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_n, \pm(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1), \pm \vec{v}_2, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1} \rrbracket},$$

which is trivially nullhomotopic. \square

Lemma 2.66. For some $n \geq 3$, let $\rho: \text{BAO}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ and $\rho': \text{BAO}_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow \text{BDA}_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retractions constructed in §2.3.3. Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$ be the standard basis of \mathbb{F}_5^n , let $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{n-1}\}$ be some basis of $\mathbb{F}_5^{n-1} \subset \mathbb{F}_5^n$, and let $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{F}_5^{n-1}$. Then the maps

$$\rho \circ \left(\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{e}_n, \pm(\vec{e}_n + \vec{u}) \rrbracket} * \overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1} \rrbracket} \right) : \partial \Delta^1 * \Delta^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

and

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{e}_n, \pm(\vec{e}_n + \vec{u}) \rrbracket} * (\rho' \circ \overline{\llbracket \pm \vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm \vec{v}_{n-1} \rrbracket}) : \partial \Delta^1 * \Delta^{n-1} \rightarrow \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

are homotopic through maps fixing $\partial(\partial \Delta^1 * \Delta^{n-1}) = \partial \Delta^1 * \partial \Delta^{n-1}$.

Proof. If $\det(\vec{v}_1 \cdots \vec{v}_{n-1} \vec{e}_n) = \pm 1$, then these maps are equal, so assume that this determinant is ± 2 . In this case, $\partial\Delta^1 * \Delta^{n-1}$ consists of two n -simplices the image of both of which under the first map above are subdivided by ρ . Moreover, ρ' subdivides the image of $\llbracket \pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_{n-1} \rrbracket$. Using Principle 2.62, we can use $\pm\vec{w}$ with

$$\vec{w} = 2\vec{v}_1 + \cdots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}$$

for this subdivision. See Figure 6 for a picture of the homotopy we are trying to achieve. The key observation is that this is really a disguised version of Lemma 2.65; indeed, if you cut it open along the central

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{v}_1, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_{n-1}, \pm(2\vec{v}_1 + \cdots + 2\vec{v}_{n-1}) \rrbracket}$$

you get precisely the two discs that Lemma 2.65 claims are homotopic via a homotopy fixing their boundary. The lemma follows. \square

Proof of Lemma 2.56. We first recall the statement. For some $n \geq 3$, let $g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow B_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be an initial D-suspend map, let $\rho: B_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow BD_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retraction given by Lemma 2.46, and let $\iota: BD_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \hookrightarrow BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the inclusion. Assume that $\pi_{n-2}(BDA_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)) = 0$. We must prove that $\iota \circ \rho \circ g: S^{n-1} \rightarrow BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is nullhomotopic.

By definition, the initial D-suspend map g is of the following form. Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{F}_5^n$ be a nonzero vector, let $W \subset \mathbb{F}_5^n$ be an $(n-1)$ -dimensional subspace such that $\mathbb{F}_5^n = \langle \vec{v} \rangle \oplus W$, and let $\vec{w} \in W$ be nonzero. Let $f: S^{n-2} \rightarrow B^\pm(W)$ be a simplicial map for some triangulation of S^{n-2} . We then have

$$g = \overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{v}, \pm(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) \rrbracket} * f: \partial\Delta^1 * S^{n-2} \cong S^{n-1} \longrightarrow B_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5).$$

Let $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$ be the standard basis of \mathbb{F}_5^n . Changing coordinates with an element of $SL_n(\mathbb{F}_5)$, we can assume that $\vec{v} = \vec{e}_n$ and that $W = \mathbb{F}_5^{n-1}$. Our map f thus lands in $B_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, and our goal is to prove that the map

$$\iota \circ \rho \circ \left(\overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{e}_n, \pm(\vec{e}_n + \vec{w}) \rrbracket} * f \right): \partial\Delta^1 * S^{n-2} \rightarrow BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$$

is nullhomotopic.

Let $\rho': BAO_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5) \rightarrow BDA_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ be the retraction constructed in §2.3.3. Applying Lemma 2.66 to $S^0 * \sigma$ for each $(n-2)$ -simplex σ of S^{n-2} , we see that our map is homotopic to

$$\overline{\llbracket \pm\vec{e}_n, \pm(\vec{e}_n + \vec{w}) \rrbracket} * (\rho' \circ f): \partial\Delta^1 * S^{n-2} \rightarrow BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5). \quad (2.4)$$

Since $BDA_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ is $(n-2)$ -connected, the map $\rho' \circ f$ is nullhomotopic in $BDA_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$. Since the suspension of $BDA_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$ with suspension points \vec{e}_n and $\vec{e}_n + \vec{w}$ lies in $BDA_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_5)$, we conclude that (2.4) is nullhomotopic, as desired. \square

3 The Lee–Szczarba conjecture

This section contains the proofs of our main results. It has two sections. In §3.1, we discuss some preliminary results, and in §3.2, we prove Theorem A.

3.1 Preliminaries

There are two sections of preliminaries. In §3.1.1, we review the map-of-posets spectral sequence, and in §3.1.2, we give a concrete description of the quotient of the Tits building $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ by the congruence subgroup $\Gamma_n(p)$.

3.1.1 The map-of-posets spectral sequence

In this subsection, we review some results about the homology of posets with coefficients in a functor and about the map-of-posets spectral sequence. Much of this is due to Quillen [Q78] and Charney [Cha87]. We begin with some definitions concerning posets.

Definition 3.1. Let \mathbb{X} be a poset and $x \in \mathbb{X}$. We say x has height m and write $\text{ht}(x) = m$ if m is the largest integer such that there exists a chain

$$x_0 < \cdots < x_m = x \quad \text{with } x_i \in \mathbb{X} \text{ for all } 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

We write $\mathbb{X}_{>x}$ for the subposet of \mathbb{X} consisting of elements strictly larger than x . For a map $f: \mathbb{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ of posets, we write $f_{\leq x}$ for the subposet of \mathbb{Y} consisting of all $y \in \mathbb{Y}$ such that $f(y) \leq x$.

A poset \mathbb{X} can be viewed as a category with a single morphism from $x \in \mathbb{X}$ to $x' \in \mathbb{X}$ precisely when $x \leq x'$. Letting Ab denote the category of abelian groups, we now recall the definition of the homology of a poset with coefficients in a functor $F: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$.

Definition 3.2. Let \mathbb{X} be a poset and let $F: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ be a functor. Define $C_\bullet(\mathbb{X}; F)$ to be the following chain complex. For $k \geq 0$, we set

$$C_k(\mathbb{X}; F) = \bigoplus_{x_0 < \cdots < x_k} F(x_0),$$

where the x_i are understood to be elements of \mathbb{X} . The differential $\partial: C_k(\mathbb{X}; F) \rightarrow C_{k-1}(\mathbb{X}; F)$ is defined to be $\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \partial_i$, where $\partial_i: C_k(\mathbb{X}; F) \rightarrow C_{k-1}(\mathbb{X}; F)$ is as follows:

- For $0 < i \leq k$, the map ∂_i takes the $x_0 < \cdots < x_k$ summand of $C_k(\mathbb{X}; F)$ to the $x_0 < \cdots < \hat{x}_i < \cdots < x_k$ summand of $C_{k-1}(\mathbb{X}; F)$ via the identity map $F(x_0) \rightarrow F(x_0)$.
- The map ∂_0 takes the $x_0 < \cdots < x_k$ summand of $C_k(\mathbb{X}; F)$ to the $x_1 < \cdots < x_k$ summand of $C_{k-1}(\mathbb{X}; F)$ via the induced map $F(x_0) \rightarrow F(x_1)$.

We define $H_k(\mathbb{X}; F) = H_k(C_\bullet(\mathbb{X}; F))$.

Example 3.3. Fix a poset \mathbb{X} . For a commutative ring R , we will write \underline{R} for the constant functor on X with value R . We then have $H_k(\mathbb{X}; \underline{R}) \cong H_k(|\mathbb{X}|; R)$, where $|\mathbb{X}|$ is the geometric realization of \mathbb{X} . We will often simply write this as $H_k(\mathbb{X}; R)$.

These homology groups can be very difficult to calculate. One case where there is an easy formula is where the functor F is *supported on elements of height m* , i.e. where $F(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$ with $\text{ht}(x) \neq m$. We then have the following lemma. See e.g. [MiPatWiY19, Lemma 3.2] for a proof.

Lemma 3.4. *Let \mathbb{X} be a poset and let $F: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ be a functor that is supported on elements of height m . Then*

$$\mathbf{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F) \cong \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(x)=m} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{k-1}(|\mathbb{X}_{>x}|; F(x)),$$

where the coefficients $F(x)$ are simply regarded as an abelian group.

Our main interest in the homology of a poset with coefficients in a functor is due to the following spectral sequence. See Quillen [Q78, Section 7] or Charney [Cha87, Section 1] for a proof, and see Remark 3.6 for why we use the nonstandard indices (k, h) .

Theorem 3.5 (Map-of-posets spectral sequence). *Let $f: \mathbb{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ be a map of posets. Then there is a homologically graded spectral sequence*

$$\mathbf{E}_{kh}^2 = \mathbf{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; [x \mapsto \mathbf{H}_h(f_{\leq x})]) \implies \mathbf{H}_{k+h}(\mathbb{Y}).$$

Remark 3.6. We use the nonstandard indices (k, h) since for us, p is always a prime (so we cannot use (p, q)) and n is always a dimension (so we cannot use (n, m)).

We will need a way to show that the map-of-posets spectral sequence vanishes in a large range. The following lemma will be the key to this.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $f: \mathbb{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ be a map of posets and let \mathbf{E}_{kh}^2 be the map-of-posets spectral sequence for it given by Theorem 3.5. For some $d, e, r \geq 0$, assume that the following hold for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$.*

- $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_h(|f_{\leq x}|) = 0$ for all $h \notin [\text{ht}(x) + d - r, \text{ht}(x) + d]$.
- $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_k(|\mathbb{X}_{>x}|) = 0$ for all $k \neq e - \text{ht}(x) - 1$

Then $\mathbf{E}_{kh}^2 = 0$ for all $k \geq 0$ and $h \geq 1$ satisfying $k + h \notin [d + e - r, d + e]$.

For the proof of Lemma 3.7, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.8. *Let \mathbb{X} be a poset and let $F: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ be a functor. For some $b \geq a \geq 0$ and $e \geq 0$, assume that the following hold for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$.*

- $F(x) = 0$ whenever $\text{ht}(x) \notin [a, b]$.
- $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_k(|\mathbb{X}_{>x}|) = 0$ for all $k \neq e - \text{ht}(x) - 1$.

Then $\mathbf{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F) = 0$ for all $k \notin [e - b, e - a]$.

Proof. The proof will be by induction on $b - a$. The base case $b - a = 0$ follows from Lemma 3.4, which says that setting $m = a = b$ we have

$$\mathbf{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F) = \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(x)=m} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{k-1}(|\mathbb{X}_{>x}|; F(x)).$$

Since $F(x)$ here is just an abelian group, this vanishes by assumption when $k - 1 \neq e - m - 1$. Assume now that $b - a > 0$. Define $G: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ via the formula

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} F(x) & \text{if } a < \text{ht}(x) \leq b, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We then have a short exact sequence of functors

$$0 \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow F/G \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $G(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$ with $\text{ht}(x) \notin [a + 1, b]$ and $F/G(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$ with $\text{ht}(x) \neq a$. The associated long exact sequence in homology contains segments of the form

$$\mathrm{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; G) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F/G).$$

Our inductive hypothesis says that $\mathrm{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; G) = 0$ for all $k \notin [e - b, e - a - 1]$ and that $\mathrm{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F/G) = 0$ for all $k \neq e - a$. We conclude that $\mathrm{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F) = 0$ for all k such that $k \notin [e - b, e - a - 1]$ and $k \neq e - a$, i.e. such that $k \notin [e - b, e - a]$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.7. Consider some $h \geq 1$. Let $F_h: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ be the functor defined via the formula $F_h(x) = \mathrm{H}_h(f_{\leq x})$. By assumption, for all $x \in \mathbb{X}$ we have that $F_h(x) = 0$ whenever $h \notin [\text{ht}(x) + d - r, \text{ht}(x) + d]$, i.e. whenever $\text{ht}(x) \notin [h - d, h - d + r]$. Applying Lemma 3.8, we see that $\mathrm{E}_{kh}^2 = \mathrm{H}_k(\mathbb{X}; F_h) = 0$ for all $k \notin [e - (h - d + r), e - (h - d)]$, i.e. for all k satisfying $k + h \notin [d + e - r, d + e]$, as desired. \square

3.1.2 The quotient of the Tits building by a congruence subgroup

In order to prove/disprove the Lee–Szczarba conjecture, we need a concrete description of the quotient of the Tits building for \mathbb{Q} by a congruence subgroup. We begin by generalizing the definition of the Tits building to an arbitrary commutative ring.

Definition 3.9 (Tits building). Let R be a commutative ring and let V be a finite-rank free R -module. Define $\mathbb{T}(V)$ to be the poset of proper nonzero direct summands of R^n , ordered by inclusion. Also, let $\mathcal{T}(V)$ denote the geometric realization of $\mathbb{T}(V)$, viewed as a simplicial complex. For $n \geq 1$, we will write $\mathbb{T}_n(R) = \mathbb{T}(R^n)$ and $\mathcal{T}_n(R) = \mathcal{T}(R^n)$.

The following lemma helps clarify the action of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ on $\mathbb{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})$.

Lemma 3.10. For $n \geq 1$, we have $\mathbb{T}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})$.

Proof. This follows from the fact that there is a bijection between subspaces of \mathbb{Q}^n and direct summands of \mathbb{Z}^n taking a subspace $V \subset \mathbb{Q}^n$ to $V \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$ and a direct summand $W \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ to $W \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. \square

We now decorate our buildings by appropriate versions of orientations.

Definition 3.11 (\pm -orientation). Let R be a commutative ring and let V be a rank- d free R -module, so $\wedge^d V \cong R^1$. An *orientation* on V is an element $\omega \in \wedge^d V$ that generates it as an R -module. The group R^\times of units acts simply transitively on the set of orientations on V by scalar multiplication. A \pm -orientation on V is a \pm -vector $\pm\omega$ such that ω is an orientation on V .

Example 3.12. If V is a rank- d free \mathbb{Z} -module, then $\wedge^d V \cong \mathbb{Z}^1$. Since the units of \mathbb{Z} are $\{\pm 1\}$, there is a unique \pm -orientation on V .

Definition 3.13 (\pm -oriented Tits building). Let R be a commutative ring and let V be a finite-rank free R -module. Define $\mathbb{T}^\pm(V)$ to be the poset of proper nonzero direct summands of V equipped with a \pm -orientation. The poset structure is simply inclusion; the \pm -orientations play no role in it. Let $\mathcal{T}^\pm(V)$ denote the geometric realization of $\mathbb{T}^\pm(V)$, viewed as a simplicial complex. Finally, let $\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(R) = \mathbb{T}^\pm(R^n)$ and $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(R) = \mathcal{T}^\pm(R^n)$. We call $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(R)$ the \pm -oriented Tits building.

Remark 3.14. We have $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(R) = \mathcal{T}_n(R)$ if and only if $R^\times = \{\pm 1\}$. In particular, $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}) = \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p) = \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ if and only if $p \in \{2, 3\}$.

For a field \mathbb{F} , the Solomon–Tits theorem [So68, Br98] says that $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 2)$. The following is the analogue of this for the \pm -oriented Tits building.

Lemma 3.15. *For any field \mathbb{F} and any $n \geq 1$, the complex $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 2)$.*

Proof. As we said above, it follows from the Solomon–Tits theorem [So68, Br98] that $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F})$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 2)$. The complex $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F})$ is a complete join complex over $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{F})$ in the sense of Hatcher–Wahl [HWa10, Definition 3.2], so the lemma follows from [HWa10, Proposition 3.5]. \square

We now come to the main result of this section.

Proposition 3.16. *For all primes p and all $n \geq 1$, we have $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p) \cong \mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$.*

For the proof of this proposition, we need two definitions and a lemma.

Definition 3.17. Let V be a rank- n free \mathbb{Z} -module, let \bar{V} be an n -dimensional \mathbb{F}_p -vector space, and let $\pi: V \rightarrow \bar{V}$ be a surjection (so $\ker(\pi) = pV$). The image under π of the unique \pm -orientation on V is the \pm -orientation on \bar{V} that is *induced* by π .

Definition 3.18. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space equipped with a \pm -orientation $\pm\omega$. A basis $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ for V is *compatible* with $\pm\omega$ if $\pm\omega = \pm(\vec{x}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \vec{x}_n)$.

Lemma 3.19. *Let V be a rank- n free \mathbb{Z} -module, let \bar{V} be an n -dimensional \mathbb{F}_p -vector space, and let $\pi: V \rightarrow \bar{V}$ be a surjection. Let $\pm\omega$ be the \pm -orientation on \bar{V} induced by π and let $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ be a basis for \bar{V} that is compatible with $\pm\omega$. For some $0 \leq m < n$, let $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_m\}$ be a partial basis for \bar{V} such that $\pi(\vec{X}_i) = \vec{x}_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. We can then complete our partial basis to a basis $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_n\}$ for V such that $\pi(\vec{X}_i) = \vec{x}_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.*

Proof. Let $W \subset V$ be the span of $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_m\}$ and let $\text{GL}(V, W)$ be the subgroup of $\text{GL}(V)$ consisting of automorphisms of V acting as the identity on W . Also, let $\overline{W} \subset \overline{V}$ be the span of $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m\}$, let $\text{SL}^\pm(\overline{V})$ be the subgroup of $\text{GL}(\overline{V})$ consisting of matrices with determinant ± 1 , and let $\text{SL}^\pm(\overline{V}, \overline{W})$ be the subgroup of $\text{SL}^\pm(\overline{V})$ consisting of automorphisms of \overline{V} with determinant ± 1 acting as the identity on \overline{W} . We then have a surjection $\text{GL}(V, W) \rightarrow \text{SL}^\pm(\overline{V}, \overline{W})$. The group $\text{GL}(V, W)$ acts simply transitively on the set of free bases for V containing $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_m\}$, and the group $\text{SL}^\pm(\overline{V}, \overline{W})$ acts simply transitively on the set of bases for \overline{V} that contain $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m\}$ and are compatible with $\pm\omega$. The lemma follows. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.16. By Lemma 3.10, the proposition is equivalent to the assertion that $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_n(p) \cong \mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$. Let $\pi: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^n$ be the mod- p reduction map, and let $\psi: \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ be the map taking a direct summand $V \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ to $\pi(V) \subset \mathbb{F}_p^n$ equipped with the \pm -orientation induced by the restriction of π to V . The map ψ is clearly $\Gamma_n(p)$ -invariant, and thus induces a map $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_n(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$. To prove this is an isomorphism, we must prove the following two facts.

Claim. *Let $\bar{\sigma}$ be a simplex of $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$. Then there exist a simplex σ of $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $\psi(\sigma) = \bar{\sigma}$.*

Proof of claim. Let $\bar{\sigma}$ be the flag

$$0 \subsetneq \overline{V}_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \overline{V}_k \subsetneq \mathbb{F}_p^n, \quad (3.1)$$

where \overline{V}_i is equipped with the \pm -orientation $\pm\omega_i$. Set $n_i = \dim(\overline{V}_i)$. We can then find a basis $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ for \mathbb{F}_p^n with the following two properties:

- $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ is compatible with the \pm -orientation on \mathbb{F}_p^n induced by the surjection $\pi: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^n$.
- For $0 \leq i \leq k$, the set $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{n_i}\}$ is a basis for \overline{V}_i that is compatible with $\pm\omega_i$.

Using Lemma 3.19, we can find a basis $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_n\}$ such that $\pi(\vec{X}_i) = \vec{x}_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. For $0 \leq i \leq k$, let V_i be the span of $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_{n_i}\}$. We thus have a flag

$$0 \subsetneq V_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq V_k \subsetneq \mathbb{Z}^n$$

of direct summands of \mathbb{Z}^n , and hence a simplex σ of $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. By construction, $\psi(\sigma) = \bar{\sigma}$. \square

Claim. *Let σ and σ' be simplices of $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $\psi(\sigma) = \psi(\sigma')$. Then there exists some $f \in \Gamma_n(p)$ such that $f(\sigma) = \sigma'$.*

Proof of claim. Set $\bar{\sigma} = \psi(\sigma) = \psi(\sigma')$. Let $\bar{\sigma}$ be the flag

$$0 \subsetneq \overline{V}_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \overline{V}_k \subsetneq \mathbb{F}_p^n, \quad (3.2)$$

where \overline{V}_i is equipped with the \pm -orientation $\pm\omega_i$. Set $n_i = \dim(\overline{V}_i)$. Finally, let σ and σ' be the flags

$$0 \subsetneq V_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq V_k \subsetneq \mathbb{Z}^n \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \subsetneq V'_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq V'_k \subsetneq \mathbb{Z}^n.$$

Just like in the previous claim, we can find a basis $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ for \mathbb{F}_p^n with the following two properties:

- $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ is compatible with the \pm -orientation on \mathbb{F}_p^n induced by the surjection $\pi: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^n$.
- For $0 \leq i \leq k$, the set $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{n_i}\}$ is a basis for \bar{V}_i that is compatible with $\pm\omega_i$.

Applying Lemma 3.19 recursively to each V_i and then finally to \mathbb{Z}^n , we can find a free basis $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_n\}$ for \mathbb{Z}^n such that $\pi(\vec{X}_i) = \vec{x}_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and such that $\{\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_{n_i}\}$ is a basis for V_i for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. Similarly applying Lemma 3.19 recursively to each V'_i and then finally to \mathbb{Z}^n , we can find a free basis $\{\vec{X}'_1, \dots, \vec{X}'_n\}$ for \mathbb{Z}^n such that $\pi(\vec{X}'_i) = \vec{x}_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and such that $\{\vec{X}'_1, \dots, \vec{X}'_{n_i}\}$ is a basis for V'_i for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. Let $f: \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ be the automorphism taking \vec{X}_i to \vec{X}'_i for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. By construction, we have $f(\sigma) = \sigma'$. Moreover, we also have $f \in \ker(\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_p))$. If $p \neq 2$, then this implies that $f \in \Gamma_n(p)$ and we are done. If $p = 2$, then this might not hold since f might have determinant -1 instead of 1 ; however, in this case we can replace \vec{X}_1 by $-\vec{X}_1$ and fix f to have determinant 1 . \square

This completes the proof of Proposition 3.16. \square

3.2 Resolution of the Lee–Szczarba conjecture

The proof of Theorem A is in §3.2.2, which is preceded by the preliminary §3.2.1, which explains how to relate our complexes of augmented partial bases to the Steinberg module.

3.2.1 Relating augmented partial bases to the Steinberg module

Recall from Lemma 3.10 that the Steinberg module $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z}))$. We now explain how to relate this to our complexes of augmented partial bases. We start with the following definition.

Definition 3.20. Let R be a commutative ring. Define $\mathrm{BDA}_n^\pm(R)'$ to be the subcomplex of $\mathrm{BDA}_n^\pm(R)$ consisting of simplices $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ such that the R -span of the \vec{v}_i is a proper submodule of R^n .

In [ChuPu17], Church–Putman gave a new proof of a beautiful presentation for $\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ that was originally proved by Bykovskii [By03]. During their proof, they established the following result. For a simplicial complex X , write $\mathcal{P}(X)$ for the poset of simplices of X .

Lemma 3.21 ([ChuPu17, §2.2]). *For $n \geq 2$, we have isomorphisms*

$$\mathrm{H}_{n-1}(\mathrm{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}), \mathrm{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})') \xrightarrow{\cong} \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathrm{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})') \xrightarrow{\cong} \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})) \cong \mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}),$$

where ∂ and Φ are as follows:

- ∂ is the boundary map in the long exact sequence of a pair in reduced homology.

- $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})') \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ is the poset map taking a simplex $\{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})'$ to the \mathbb{Z} -span of the \vec{v}_i .

Remark 3.22. The map Φ in the above lemma makes sense since $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})'$ is precisely the subcomplex of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ where the indicated span is a *proper* summand of \mathbb{Z}^n .

The Lee–Szczarba conjecture (Conjecture 1.2) concerns the map

$$(\text{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \longrightarrow \widetilde{\text{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)). \quad (3.3)$$

Our next goal is to understand this map in terms of our complexes using Lemma 3.21. The first result is as follows.

Lemma 3.23. *For all $n \geq 2$ and all primes p , we have*

$$(\text{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \cong \text{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)').$$

Proof. Since $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})'$ is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional complex containing the $(n-2)$ -skeleton of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ is n -dimensional, we have

$$\text{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})') \cong \text{coker}(C_n(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})')).$$

Similarly, we have

$$\text{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \cong \text{coker}(C_n(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))).$$

The relative chains $C_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})')$ are the free abelian group with basis the standard simplices of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$, and similarly over \mathbb{F}_p . Using this, the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 2.35 shows that

$$(C_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z}), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})'))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \cong C_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)').$$

Also, the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 2.43 shows that

$$(C_n(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \cong C_n(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)).$$

The lemma follows from the above four equations along with the fact that taking coinvariants is right-exact. \square

Proposition 3.16 says that $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p) \cong \mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$. Combining this with Lemma 3.23, we see that the map (3.3) can be identified with a map

$$\text{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \longrightarrow \widetilde{\text{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)). \quad (3.4)$$

This map is described in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.24. *For $n \geq 2$ and p a prime, the map (3.4) equals the composition*

$$\text{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \xrightarrow{\partial} \widetilde{\text{H}}_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \xrightarrow{\Psi_*} \widetilde{\text{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)),$$

where the maps are as follows:

- ∂ is the boundary map in the long exact sequence of a pair in reduced homology.
- $\Psi: \mathcal{P}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is the poset map taking a simplex $\sigma = \{\pm\vec{v}_0, \dots, \pm\vec{v}_k\}$ of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)'$ to the \mathbb{F}_p -span of the \vec{v}_i equipped with the following \pm -orientation:
 - If σ is a standard simplex, then the \pm -orientation is $\pm(\vec{v}_0 \wedge \dots \wedge \vec{v}_k)$.
 - If σ is an additive simplex and is ordered such that $\vec{v}_0 = \lambda\vec{v}_1 + \nu\vec{v}_2$ with $\lambda, \nu \in \{\pm 1\}$, then the \pm -orientation is $\pm(\vec{v}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \vec{v}_k)$.

Moreover, ∂ is always surjective and is injective if $p \leq 5$.

Remark 3.25. It is an easy exercise to see that the \pm -orientations described in Lemma 3.24 are independent of the various choices.

Proof of Lemma 3.24. That (3.4) is the indicated map is immediate from the definitions, so all we must prove are the claims about ∂ . The long exact sequence in reduced homology of the pair $(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)')$ contains the segment

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) &\rightarrow \text{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \\ &\xrightarrow{\partial} \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 2.47 says that $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is $(n-2)$ -connected, so $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) = 0$ and ∂ is surjective. Also, Proposition 2.50 says that if $p \leq 5$, then $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is $(n-1)$ -connected, so $\tilde{H}_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) = 0$ and ∂ is injective. \square

3.2.2 The proof of Theorem A

Theorem A asserts that for a prime p and $n \geq 2$, the induced map

$$(\text{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)) \quad (3.5)$$

is always a surjection, but is an injection if and only if $p \leq 5$.

We will prove something more precise than this. Since the mechanisms in the cases $n = 2$ and $n \geq 3$ are slightly different, we will treat these two cases separately. The case $n = 2$ is dealt with in the following theorem.

Theorem 3.26. *For all odd primes p , we have a short exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)}{12}} \longrightarrow (\text{St}_2(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_2(p)} \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_0(\mathcal{T}_2(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_2(p)) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Also, $(\text{St}_2(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_2(2)} \cong \tilde{H}_0(\mathcal{T}_2(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_2(2))$.

For the proof, we need the following observation.

Lemma 3.27. *Let V be a vector space over a field. Then there is a bijection between the following two sets:*

- The set of $\pm\vec{v}$ with $\vec{v} \in V$ nonzero.

- The set of \pm -oriented 1-dimensional subspaces of V .

Proof. The bijection takes $\pm\vec{v}$ with $\vec{v} \in V$ nonzero to the subspace spanned by \vec{v} equipped with the \pm -orientation $\pm\vec{v}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.26. Lemma 3.23 says that

$$(\mathrm{St}_2(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_2(p)} \cong \mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)'),$$

and Proposition 3.16 says that

$$\mathcal{T}_2(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_2(p) \cong \mathcal{T}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

Identifying the domain and codomain of (3.5) using these isomorphisms, Lemma 3.24 says that for $n = 2$ the map (3.5) can be identified with the composition

$$\mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \xrightarrow{\partial} \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_0(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \xrightarrow{\Psi_*} \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_0(\mathcal{T}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)),$$

where ∂ is the boundary map in the long exact sequence of a pair and $\Psi: \mathcal{P}(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a poset map defined in that lemma.

The simplicial complex $\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)'$ is the discrete set $\{\pm\vec{v} \mid \vec{v} \in \mathbb{F}_p^2 \text{ nonzero}\}$, and $\mathbb{T}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is the set of \pm -oriented 1-dimensional subspaces of \mathbb{F}_p^2 . By Lemma 3.27, the map Ψ is a bijection, so Ψ_* is an isomorphism. Moreover, since $\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)'$ is discrete, we have $\mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') = 0$. Finally, Lemma 3.24 says that ∂ is a surjection onto $\tilde{\mathrm{H}}_0(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)')$.

Summarizing, we see that the long exact sequence for the pair $(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)')$ contains the segment

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_0(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow = & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) & \longrightarrow & (\mathrm{St}_2(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_2(p)} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_0(\mathcal{T}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

Lemma 2.44 implies that

$$\mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^{\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)}{12}} & \text{if } p > 2, \\ 0 & \text{if } p = 2. \end{cases}$$

The theorem follows. \square

The case $n \geq 3$ is as follows.

Theorem 3.28. *Fix a prime p and some $n \geq 3$, and let P_2^n denote the set of \pm -oriented 2-dimensional subspaces of \mathbb{F}_p^n . Then the map*

$$(\mathrm{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$$

is surjective. It is injective for $p \leq 5$, while for $p > 5$ its kernel surjects onto $\mathbb{Z}[P_2^n] \otimes \tilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \otimes \mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$.

Remark 3.29. To deduce the fact that the map is not injective for $p > 5$, we need to know two things:

- $H_1(\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is a nontrivial free \mathbb{Z} -module. In fact, by Lemma 2.44 it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^{\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)}{12}}$.
- $\tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is a nontrivial free \mathbb{Z} -module (we remark that in the degenerate case $n = 3$, we have $\mathcal{T}_1^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p) = \emptyset$ and thus $\tilde{H}_{-1}(\mathcal{T}_1^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$). In fact, Lemma 3.15 says that $\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 4)$, so $\tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is automatically a free \mathbb{Z} -module. The fastest way to see that it is nontrivial is to use the fact that forgetting the \pm -orientations gives a map

$$\tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}(\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong \text{St}_{n-2}(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

The Solomon–Tits theorem [So68, Br98] says that $\text{St}_{n-2}(\mathbb{F}_p) \neq 0$, and it is easy to see that its generators (given by “apartments”) lift to nontrivial elements of $\tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$. We remark that Theorem C (proved in §4 below) actually calculates $\tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$.

Proof of Theorem 3.28. Lemma 3.24 says that the map we are concerned with can be identified with the map

$$H_{n-1}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p), \text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \xrightarrow{\partial} \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \xrightarrow{\Psi_*} \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)),$$

where ∂ is the boundary map in the long exact sequence of a pair and $\Psi: \mathcal{P}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a poset map defined in that lemma. Lemma 3.24 also says that ∂ is always surjective and is injective for $p \leq 5$. It is thus enough to show that the map

$$\Psi_*: \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$$

is always surjective, is injective for $p \leq 5$, and has a kernel surjecting onto $H_1(\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[P_2^n] \otimes \tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ for $p > 5$. Since $n \geq 3$, we have $n - 2 \geq 1$ and thus we can work with unreduced homology.

We will do this by studying the map-of-posets spectral sequence (Theorem 3.5) of the poset map $\Psi: \mathcal{P}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$. This takes the form

$$E_{kh}^2 = H_k(\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p); [V \mapsto H_h(\Psi_{\leq V})]) \implies H_{k+h}(\mathcal{P}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)')).$$

We wish to apply Lemma 3.7 to this to deduce a vanishing range. This requires the following two facts. Consider $V \in \mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$.

- We have

$$\Psi_{\leq V} \cong \text{BDA}_{\dim(V)}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p) = \text{BDA}_{\text{ht}(V)+1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

Proposition 2.47 says that this is $(\text{ht}(V) - 1)$ -connected. Since it has dimension at most $(\text{ht}(V) + 1)$, we conclude that

$$\tilde{H}_h(|\Psi_{\leq V}|) = 0 \quad \text{for all } h \notin [\text{ht}(V), \text{ht}(V) + 1]. \quad (3.6)$$

For later use, observe that the dimension is exactly $(\text{ht}(V) + 1)$ except in the degenerate case of $\text{ht}(V) = 0$. In this case, $\text{BDA}_1^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a single point, so $\tilde{H}_h(\text{BDA}_1^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) = 0$ for all h . The upshot is that

$$\text{the functor } V \mapsto H_1(\Psi_{\leq V}) \text{ is supported on elements of height 1.} \quad (3.7)$$

- We have

$$(\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))_{>V} \cong \mathbb{T}_{n-\dim(V)}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p) = \mathbb{T}_{n-1-\text{ht}(V)}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

Lemma 3.15 says that this is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $(n - 3 - \text{ht}(V))$, which implies that

$$\tilde{H}_k(|(\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))_{>V}|) = 0 \quad \text{for all } k \neq n - 3 - \text{ht}(V). \quad (3.8)$$

Facts (3.6) and (3.8) imply that we can apply Lemma 3.7 with $d = 1$ and $r = 1$ and $e = n - 2$. This lemma implies that

$$E_{hk}^2 = 0 \quad \text{for all } k \geq 0 \text{ and } h \geq 1 \text{ satisfying } k + h \notin [d + e - r, d + e] = [n - 2, n - 1].$$

We now analyze the bottom row E_{k0}^2 . Proposition 2.47 implies that $\text{BDA}_{\dim(V)}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is connected when $\dim(V) \geq 2$, and $\text{BDA}_1^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a single point and is also thus connected (this is one key place where it is important that we are using \pm -vectors and requiring the determinant to be ± 1). We thus see that

$$E_{k0}^2 = H_k(\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p); [V \mapsto H_0(\Psi_{\leq V})]) = H_k(\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p); \mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} H_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) & \text{if } k = n - 2, \\ \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } k = 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq 0, n - 2. \end{cases}$$

This last equality uses Lemma 3.15.

Summarizing the above two calculations, the only potentially nonzero terms in our spectral sequence are of the form

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} E_{0,n-1}^2 & & & & & & & \\ E_{0,n-2}^2 & E_{1,n-2}^2 & & & & & & \\ & E_{1,n-3}^2 & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & \ddots & E_{n-4,3}^2 & & & & \\ & & & E_{n-4,2}^2 & E_{n-3,2}^2 & & & \\ & & & & E_{n-3,1}^2 & E_{n-2,1}^2 & & \\ \mathbb{Z} & & & & & & H_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) & \end{array}$$

Observe that no nontrivial differentials come into or out of the $E_{n-2,0}^2 = H_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ term, so this term survives until E^∞ . This edge value in our spectral sequence is the image of the map

$$\Psi_*: H_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow H_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)),$$

so we deduce that this map is surjective, which is one of the conclusions of the theorem.

As for the other conclusions of the theorem, we separate things into two cases.

Case 1. $p \leq 5$.

In this case, we can replace our invocations of Proposition 2.47 with Proposition 2.50, which improves the degree of connectivity of $\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ by 1. This causes all the terms on the $k + h = n - 2$ diagonal other than $E_{n-2,0}^2 = H_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ to vanish. The conclusion is that the map

$$\Psi_*: H_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow H_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$$

is an isomorphism, as desired.

Case 2. $p > 5$.

In this case, observe that there are no nontrivial differentials going into or out of the $E_{n-3,1}^2$ -term, so this term survives until E^∞ . By definition, this implies that the kernel of the map

$$\Psi_*: H_{n-2}(\text{BDA}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)') \rightarrow H_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$$

surjects onto $E_{n-3,1}^2$, so it is enough to prove that

$$E_{n-3,1}^2 \cong \mathbb{Z}[P_2^n] \otimes \tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \otimes H_1(\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)), \quad (3.9)$$

where we recall that P_2^n is the set of \pm -oriented 2-dimensional subspaces of \mathbb{F}_p^n .

By definition,

$$E_{n-3,1}^2 = H_{n-3}(\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}); [V \mapsto H_1(\Psi_{\leq V})]).$$

As we observed in (3.7), the functor $V \mapsto H_1(\Psi_{\leq V})$ is supported on elements of height 1. Applying Lemma 3.4, we see that $E_{n-3,1}^2$ is isomorphic to

$$\begin{aligned} E_{n-3,1}^2 &\cong \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(V)=1} \tilde{H}_{n-4}((\mathbb{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))_{>V}; H_1(\Psi_{\leq V})) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{\dim(V)=2} \tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathbb{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p); H_1(\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{\dim(V)=2} \tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathbb{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \otimes H_1(\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)). \end{aligned}$$

There are precisely $|P_2^n|$ terms in this direct sum, so (3.9) follows. \square

4 Computational results

We close the paper by proving Theorem C in §4.1 and Theorem B in §4.2.

4.1 The recursive formula for the rank

Our goal in this section is to prove Theorem C, which gives a recursive formula for the rank of $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$. Before we do this, we will prove the following combinatorial lemma. For a vector space V and a line $\ell \subset V$, write $X_k(V, \ell)$ for the set of all $W \in \text{Gr}_k(V)$ such that $\ell \not\subset W$. In the following lemma (and throughout this section), we emphasize to the reader that $|S|$ means the cardinality of the set S (as opposed to something like a geometric realization).

Lemma 4.1. *Let p be a prime. For some $n \geq 2$, let ℓ be a line in \mathbb{F}_p^n . Then*

$$|X_k(\mathbb{F}_p^n, \ell)| = p^k |\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})|.$$

Proof. Pick some nonzero $\vec{x} \in \ell$. Define

$$X = \{(U, \zeta) \mid U \subset \mathbb{F}_p^n \text{ a } (k+1)\text{-dimensional subspace with } \vec{x} \in U \\ \text{and } \zeta: U \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p \text{ a linear map with } \zeta(\vec{x}) = 1\}.$$

The map $X \rightarrow X_k(\mathbb{F}_p^n, \ell)$ taking (U, ζ) to $\ker(\zeta)$ is a bijection; its inverse takes $W \in X_k(\mathbb{F}_p^n, \ell)$ to the pair (U, ζ) where $U = \langle W, \vec{x} \rangle$ and $\zeta: U \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ is the unique linear map satisfying $\zeta|_W = 0$ and $\zeta(\vec{x}) = 1$. It is thus enough to count $|X|$. The possible choices for U are in bijection with $\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^n/\ell)$, so there are $|\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})|$ of them. For a fixed U , there are p^k choices of ζ such that $(U, \zeta) \in X$; indeed, picking a basis $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{k+1}\}$ for U with $\vec{x}_1 = \vec{x}$, the linear map ζ must satisfy $\zeta(\vec{x}_1) = 1$, but the values of $\zeta(\vec{x}_i)$ for $2 \leq i \leq k+1$ can be arbitrary elements of \mathbb{F}_p . The lemma follows. \square

Proof of Theorem C. Recall that the statement we must prove is as follows. Fix a prime $p \geq 3$. For $n \geq 1$, let t_n be the rank of $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p))$, so trivially $t_1 = 1$. We then must prove that

$$t_n = \left(\frac{p-3}{2} + \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right) \cdot p^{n-1} \right) t_{n-1} + \frac{(p-1)(p-3)}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} p^k \cdot |\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})| \cdot t_k t_{n-k-1}$$

for $n \geq 2$.

Proposition 3.16 says that

$$\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p) \cong \mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p),$$

so we must calculate the rank of $\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$. Our argument for this is inspired by the discrete Morse theory proof of the Solomon–Tits theorem in [Be08, Proof of Theorem 5.1].

Fix a line $\ell \subset \mathbb{F}_p^n$. For $0 \leq k \leq n-1$, define subcomplexes Y_k of $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ as follows.

- Let Y_0 be the full subcomplex of $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ spanned by \pm -oriented subspaces V of \mathbb{F}_p^n such that $\ell \subset V$.
- For $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, let Y_k be the full subcomplex of $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ spanned by Y_{k-1} along with all \pm -oriented subspaces V of \mathbb{F}_p^n such that $\ell \not\subset V$ and $\dim(V) = k$.

We thus have

$$Y_0 \subset Y_1 \subset \cdots \subset Y_{n-1} = \mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

We inductively determine the homotopy type of these Y_k as follows. For a subspace V of \mathbb{F}_p^n , let $\text{Or}(V)$ be the discrete set of all \pm -orientations on V , so $|\text{Or}(V)| = \frac{p-1}{2}$ and $\text{Or}(V)$ is a wedge of $\frac{p-3}{2}$ copies of S^0 .

Claim. Y_0 is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of $\left(\frac{p-3}{2}\right) \cdot t_{n-1}$ copies of S^{n-2} .

Proof of claim. Indeed, Y_0 is homeomorphic to the join of the following two spaces:

- The discrete set $\text{Or}(\ell)$, which is homeomorphic to a wedge of $\frac{p-3}{2}$ copies of S^0 .
- The full subcomplex of $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ spanned by \pm -oriented subspaces V with $\ell \subsetneq V$. This is homeomorphic to $\mathcal{T}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p^n/\ell) \cong \mathcal{T}_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$, and thus is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of t_{n-1} copies of S^{n-3} .

We conclude that Y_0 is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of $\left(\frac{p-3}{2}\right) \cdot t_{n-1}$ copies of $S^0 * S^{n-3} \cong S^{n-2}$, as desired. \square

Claim. For $1 \leq k \leq n-2$, the complex Y_k is homotopy equivalent to the wedge of Y_{k-1} and

$$\frac{(p-1)(p-3)}{4} \cdot p^k \cdot |\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})| \cdot t_k t_{n-k-1}$$

copies of S^{n-2} .

Proof of claim. The new vertices that are added to Y_{k-1} to form Y_k consist of the \pm -oriented k -dimensional subspaces V of \mathbb{F}_p^n such that $\ell \not\subset V$. There are $\frac{p-1}{2}$ possible \pm -orientations on each such k -dimensional subspace, so by Lemma 4.1 there are

$$\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot p^k |\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})| \tag{4.1}$$

new vertices.

Let V be one of these new vertices and let $L(V)$ be its link in Y_k . The vertex V is not adjacent to any other new vertices, so $L(V)$ is entirely contained in Y_{k-1} . We deduce that Y_k is homeomorphic to the space obtained from Y_{k-1} by coning off all these $L(V)$. Below we will prove that $L(V)$ is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of

$$\left(\frac{p-3}{2}\right) \cdot t_k t_{n-k-1} \tag{4.2}$$

copies of S^{n-3} . Since by induction we already know that Y_{k-1} is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of copies of S^{n-2} , this will imply that $L(V)$ is nullhomotopic in Y_{k-1} and thus that coning it off changes the homotopy type of Y_{k-1} by wedging it with the suspension $\Sigma L(V)$, which is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of (4.2) copies of S^{n-2} . Since we are doing this (4.1) times, the claim follows.

It remains to prove that $L(V)$ is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of (4.2) copies of S^{n-3} . The link of V in the whole complex $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ consists of flags of \pm -oriented subspaces such

that the flag does not contain V , but such that V can be inserted into it. In other words, the link of V in $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ consists of flags of \pm -oriented subspaces of \mathbb{F}_p^n of the form

$$0 \subsetneq A_0 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq A_r \subsetneq B_{r+1} \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq B_{r+s} \subsetneq \mathbb{F}_p^n, \quad (4.3)$$

where each A_i is properly contained in V and each B_j properly contains V . For this flag to lie in $L(V)$, each \pm -oriented subspace in it must lie in Y_k . The A_i have dimension less than $\dim(V) = k$, so they automatically lie in Y_k . For the B_j 's, however, the only way they can lie in Y_k is for them to lie in Y_0 , i.e. for them to contain ℓ . Since B_j already contains V , we deduce that it must contain $V' = \langle V, \ell \rangle$. This containment need not be proper, i.e. possibly $B_j = V'$ with some \pm -orientation.

In summary, $L(V)$ consists of flags of \pm -oriented subspaces of \mathbb{F}_p^n as in (4.3) where each A_i is properly contained in V and each B_j contains (and possibly even equals) V' . This implies that $L(V)$ is homeomorphic to the join of the following spaces:

- The subcomplex $\mathcal{T}^\pm(V)$, which since V is k -dimensional is by induction homotopy equivalent to a wedge of t_k copies of S^{k-2} .
- The discrete subspace $\text{Or}(V')$ of Y_{k-1} , which is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of $\frac{p-3}{2}$ copies of S^0 .
- The full subcomplex of $\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ spanned by \pm -oriented subspaces W with $V' \subsetneq W$. This is homeomorphic to $\mathcal{T}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p^n/V') \cong \mathcal{T}_{n-k-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$, and thus is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of t_{n-k-1} copies of S^{n-k-3} .

We conclude that $L(V)$ is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of

$$t_k \cdot \binom{p-3}{2} \cdot t_{n-k-1}$$

copies of $S^{k-2} * S^0 * S^{n-k-3} \cong S^{n-3}$, as desired. \square

Claim. *The complex Y_{n-1} is homotopy equivalent to the wedge of Y_{n-2} and*

$$\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot p^{n-1} \cdot t_{n-1}$$

copies of S^{n-2} .

Proof of claim. This is almost identical to the proof of the previous claim, so we only list the differences:

- There are now

$$\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot p^{n-1} |\text{Gr}_{n-1}(\mathbb{F}_p^{n-1})| = \frac{p-1}{2} \cdot p^{n-1}$$

new vertices.

- This time the link $L(V)$ is just homeomorphic to $\mathcal{T}^\pm(V) \cong \mathcal{T}_{n-1}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)$ since $\langle V, \ell \rangle$ is the whole vector space \mathbb{F}_p^n and thus does not contribute vertices to the building. It is thus homotopy equivalent to t_{n-1} copies of S^{n-2} . \square

Adding up the contributions coming from the above three claims, we deduce the desired recursive formula. \square

4.2 Improving the bound on the top cohomology group

We close by proving Theorem B.

Proof of Theorem B. We first recall what we must prove. Fix a prime $p \geq 3$. For $n \geq 1$, let t_n be the rank of

$$\tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)) \cong \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$$

given by Theorem C. Also, set $t_0 = 1$. We must prove that for $n \geq 3$, the rank of

$$H^{(n)}(\Gamma_n(p)) \cong (\text{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)}$$

is at least

$$t_n + \frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)(p-1)}{24} \cdot |\text{Gr}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)| \cdot t_{n-2}$$

with equality if $p = 3$ or $p = 5$.

For $p = 3$ and $p = 5$, this follows from Theorem A, so we can assume that $p > 5$. Let P_2^n be the set of \pm -oriented 2-dimensional subspaces of \mathbb{F}_p^n . Theorem 3.28 says that there is a surjective map

$$(\text{St}_n(\mathbb{Q}))_{\Gamma_n(p)} \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-2}(\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{Q})/\Gamma_n(p)) \quad (4.4)$$

whose kernel surjects onto

$$\mathbb{Z}[P_2^n] \otimes \tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)) \otimes H_1(\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p)). \quad (4.5)$$

Since there are $\frac{p-1}{2}$ choices of \pm -orientation on a 2-dimensional subspace of \mathbb{F}_p^n , the rank of $\mathbb{Z}[P_2^n]$ is $\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot |\text{Gr}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)|$. Lemma 2.44 says that the rank of $H_1(\text{BDA}_2^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is $\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)}{12}$. Finally, the rank of $\tilde{H}_{n-4}(\mathcal{T}_{n-2}^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ is t_{n-2} . We deduce that the rank of (4.5) is

$$\frac{(p+2)(p-3)(p-5)(p-1)}{24} \cdot |\text{Gr}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)| \cdot t_{n-2}.$$

Since the rank of the target of (4.4) is t_n , the theorem follows. \square

Remark 4.2. It follows from work of Lee–Schwermer ([LeSc82]; see [Ad97] for an alternate, more topological proof) that the rank of $H^3(\Gamma_3(p))$ is at least $\frac{(p^3-1)(p^3-3p^2-p+15)}{12} + 1$. This is generally larger than the bound we give in Theorem B for $n = 3$. One can likely use this bound to give a lower bound for the rank of $H_2(\text{BDA}_3^\pm(\mathbb{F}_p))$ which can then be plugged into the map-of-posets spectral sequence to obtain an even better lower bound for the rank of $H^{(n)}(\Gamma_n(p))$ for $n > 3$. We do not pursue this approach here.

References

- [Ad97] A. Adem, Buildings, group extensions and the cohomology of congruence subgroups, in *Homotopy theory via algebraic geometry and group representations (Evanston, IL, 1997)*, 1–15, Contemp. Math., 220, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI.

- [As77] A. Ash, Cohomology of subgroups of finite index of $SL(3, \mathbb{Z})$ and $SL(4, \mathbb{Z})$, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 83 (1977), no. 3, 367–368.
- [AsGMc02] A. Ash, P. E. Gunnells and M. McConnell, Cohomology of congruence subgroups of $SL_4(\mathbb{Z})$, J. Number Theory 94 (2002), no. 1, 181–212.
- [AsGMc08] A. Ash, P. E. Gunnells and M. McConnell, Cohomology of congruence subgroups of $SL(4, \mathbb{Z})$. II, J. Number Theory 128 (2008), no. 8, 2263–2274.
- [AsGMc10] A. Ash, P. E. Gunnells and M. McConnell, Cohomology of congruence subgroups of $SL_4(\mathbb{Z})$. III, Math. Comp. 79 (2010), no. 271, 1811–1831.
- [BaLaSe64] H. Bass, M. Lazard and J.-P. Serre, Sous-groupes d’indice fini dans $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 70 (1964), 385–392.
- [Be08] M. Bestvina, PL Morse theory, Math. Commun. 13 (2008), no. 2, 149–162.
- [Bo74] A. Borel, Stable real cohomology of arithmetic groups, Ann. Sci. École Norm. Sup. (4) 7 (1974), 235–272 (1975).
- [BoSe73] A. Borel and J.-P. Serre, Corners and arithmetic groups, Comment. Math. Helv. 48 (1973), 436–491.
- [Br98] K. S. Brown, *Buildings*, reprint of the 1989 original, Springer Monographs in Mathematics, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1998.
- [By03] V. A. Bykovskii, Funct. Anal. Appl. 37 (2003), no. 4, 263–272; translated from Funktsional. Anal. i Prilozhen. 37 (2003), no. 4, 27–38, 95.
- [Cha87] R. Charney, A generalization of a theorem of Vogtmann, J. Pure Appl. Algebra 44 (1987), no. 1-3, 107–125.
- [ChuPu17] T. Church and A. Putman, The codimension-one cohomology of $SL_n \mathbb{Z}$, Geom. Topol. 21 (2017), no. 2, 999–1032.
- [Gu62] R. C. Gunning, *Lectures on modular forms*, Notes by Armand Brumer. Annals of Mathematics Studies, No. 48, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1962.
- [HWa10] A. Hatcher and N. Wahl, Stabilization for mapping class groups of 3-manifolds, Duke Math. J. 155 (2010), no. 2, 205–269.
- [LeSc82] R. Lee and J. Schwermer, Cohomology of arithmetic subgroups of SL_3 at infinity, J. Reine Angew. Math. 330 (1982), 100–131.
- [LeSz76] R. Lee and R. H. Szczarba, On the homology and cohomology of congruence subgroups, Invent. Math. 33 (1976), no. 1, 15–53.
- [Me65] J. L. Mennicke, Finite factor groups of the unimodular group, Ann. of Math. (2) 81 (1965), 31–37.
- [MiPatWiY19] J. Miller, P. Patzt, J. Wilson, and D. Yasaki, Non-integrality of some Steinberg modules, to appear in J. Topol.
- [Par97] A. Paraschivescu, On a generalization of the double coset formula, Duke Math. J. 89 (1997), no. 1, 1–8.
- [Q78] D. Quillen, Homotopy properties of the poset of nontrivial p -subgroups of a group, Adv. in Math. 28 (1978), no. 2, 101–128.
- [So68] L. Solomon, The Steinberg character of a finite group with BN -pair, in *Theory of Finite Groups (Symposium, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., 1968)*, 213–221, Benjamin, New York.
- [VdK80] W. van der Kallen, Homology stability for linear groups, Invent. Math. 60 (1980), no. 3, 269–295.

Jeremy Miller
 Department of Mathematics
 Purdue University
 150 N University St
 West Lafayette, 47907 IN
 jeremymiller@purdue.edu

Peter Patzt
 Department of Mathematics
 Purdue University
 150 N University St
 West Lafayette, 47907 IN
 ppatzt@purdue.edu

Andrew Putman
 Department of Mathematics
 University of Notre Dame
 255 Hurley Hall
 Notre Dame, IN 46556
 andyp@nd.edu