MACKEY FUNCTORS AND BISETS

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ABSTRACT. For any finite group G, we define a bifunctor from the Dress category of finite G-sets to the conjugation biset category, whose objects are subgroups of G, and whose morphisms are generated by certain bifree bisets. Any additive functor from the conjugation biset category to abelian groups yields a Mackey functor by composition. We characterize the Mackey functors which arise in this way.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a finite group. A Mackey functor in the sense of Dress [6, p. 301] is a bifunctor

$$\mathcal{M} \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$$

from the category of finite left G-sets and G-maps to abelian groups, satisfying a pull-back axiom (M1) and an additivity axiom (M2). These axioms express the classical Mackey properties from representation theory, as formulated by Green [7]. In this paper, unless otherwise mentioned, by a *Mackey functor* we mean a Mackey functor in the sense of Dress.

Many of the Mackey functors encountered in applications of the theory factor through the G-Burnside category $\mathbf{A}(G)$, whose objects are the subgroups $H \subset G$ and whose morphisms are generated by H_2-H_1 bisets with certain properties (compare [8, 1.A.4]). Let $\mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$ denote the additive completion of this category, defined in Section 3.

In Section 6 we define a subcategory $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G) \subset \mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$, where the morphisms are restricted to be *conjugation bisets*, and construct a bifunctor $j \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ (see Definition 7.2). A Mackey functor $\mathcal{M}$ is said to be *conjugation invariant* provided that the centralizer $C_G(H)$ acts trivially on $M(G/H)$ for all $H \subset G$, via the G-maps $\varphi \colon G/H \to G/H$ given by $eH \mapsto zH$, for some $z \in C_G(H)$ (see Definition 3.1).

The main result (see Theorem 8.1) is a recognition principle for such Mackey functors.

Theorem A. *Let G be a finite group. A Mackey functor $\mathcal{M} \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ factors through $j \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ if and only if $\mathcal{M}$ is conjugation invariant.*

The applications surveyed in [8] and [10], mostly depend on the following immediate consequence of our main result.

Corollary B. *For any additive functor $F \colon \mathbf{A}_\bullet(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$, the composition $F \circ j \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ is a Mackey functor.*

This result applies to classical Mackey functors such as the Swan ring and the Dress ring, and to algebraic K-theory and L-theory functors encountered in geometric topology and surgery theory.

Remark 1.1. The topic of Mackey functors has been extensively explored over the last 30 years, and there is a large literature (see, for example, the survey by Webb [17]). Here are some remarks about a selection of this earlier work.

(a). The idea of reformulating the classical bifunctor Mackey properties as a single functor out of an intermediate category has been carried out by several authors (see Lindner [13, Theorem 2], Gaunce Lewis [11], tom Dieck [5, Chap. IV.8], Thévenaz-Webb [15]).

(b). The use of bisets as morphisms in a category has also appeared in various settings in the literature (see, for example, Lewis-May-McClure [12], Adams-Gunawardena-Miller [1, §9, p. 454], Hambleton-Taylor-Williams [8, 1.A.4], and Bouc [2], [3, §2], [4]).

(c). In [6, p. 292] Dress restricts attention to a variant of classical Mackey functors, now usually called *global Mackey functors* [16, p. 267], defined on the category **gr** of finite groups and monomorphisms, and in particular the maps induced by conjugations depend only on the underlying group homomorphisms. In [6, p. 298-299], Dress describes the passage from global Mackey functors to his functors. The output of this process is a conjugation-invariant Mackey functor.

(d). In [16, p. 271], Webb sketches a proof of a result analogous to Theorem A, that a global Mackey functor is equivalent to an additive functor out of a category $\Omega_{\mathbf{Z}}$ whose objects are finite groups, and whose morphisms are bifree bisets. The restriction of $\Omega_{\mathbf{Z}}$ to the subgroups of a fixed group G is just the category $\mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$, defined in our MSRI preprint (1990) [9, Ex. 5.5].

(e). There is a sub-category of **gr** defined by restricting to the subgroups of a fixed group G, and to the monomorphisms generated by inclusions and conjugations. A Mackey functor out of this sub-category is equivalent to an additive functor out of $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$. This is exactly the statement of Theorem A expressed in classical terms. In other words, Theorem A provides a direct method to check the Mackey properties, starting from minimal input data.

(f). The proof of Theorem A follows Webb's proof [16, p. 271] in outline, but we supply all the technical details necessary, for example, to check that we have actually constructed a functor $F\colon \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$, factoring a given conjugation invariant Mackey functor.

2. Mackey functors

We will first recall the basic definitions Dress used in his formulation of induction theory [6]. Let G be a finite group, and let $\mathcal{D}(G)$ denote the category whose objects are finite, left G-sets and whose morphisms are G-maps. A *Mackey functor* is a bifunctor $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{M}_*, \mathcal{M}^*)\colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$, where $\mathcal{A}b$ denotes the category of abelian groups and groups homomorphisms, such that $\mathcal{M}_*(S) = \mathcal{M}^*(S)$ for each object $S \in \mathcal{D}(G)$, and the following two properties hold:

(M1) For any pullback diagram of finite G-sets

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
S & \xrightarrow{\ \Psi\ } & S_1 \\
{\scriptstyle \Phi}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \varphi} \\
S_2 & \xrightarrow{\ \psi\ } & T
\end{array}
$$

the induced maps give an commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{M}(S) & \xrightarrow{\ \Psi_{\mathcal{M}}\ } & \mathcal{M}(S_1) \\
{\scriptstyle \Phi^{\mathcal{M}}}\uparrow & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \varphi^{\mathcal{M}}} \\
\mathcal{M}(S_2) & \xrightarrow{\ \psi_{\mathcal{M}}\ } & \mathcal{M}(T)
\end{array}
$$

Here we denote the covariant maps by $\psi_{\mathcal{M}}$ and the contravariant maps by $\varphi^{\mathcal{M}}$.

(M2) The embeddings of S_1 and S_2 into the disjoint union $S_1 \bigsqcup S_2$ define an isomorphism $\mathcal{M}^*(S_1 \bigsqcup S_2) \to \mathcal{M}^*(S_1) \oplus \mathcal{M}^*(S_2)$. Let $\mathcal{M}(\emptyset) = 0$.

The property (M1) is the usual double coset formula, and (M2) gives additivity. We remark that for any bifunctor satisfying (M1), the composition $\mathcal{M}_*(S_1) \oplus \mathcal{M}_*(S_2) \to \mathcal{M}_*(S_1 \bigsqcup S_2) = \mathcal{M}^*(S_1 \bigsqcup S_2) \to \mathcal{M}^*(S_1) \oplus \mathcal{M}^*(M_2) = \mathcal{M}_*(S_1) \oplus \mathcal{M}_*(S_2)$ is just the identity matrix. It follows that any sub-bifunctor of a Mackey functor is Mackey.

Remark 2.1. We could replace the target category $\mathcal{A}b$ of abelian groups throughout by the category R-Mod of R-modules, for any commutative ring R with unit.

3. The G-Burnside category $\mathbf{A}(G)$

We will be interested in Mackey functors which factor through the G-Burnside category $\mathbf{A}(G)$, whose objects are subgroups $H \subset G$, and where $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ is the Grothendieck construction applied to the isomorphism classes of finite bifree H_2-H_1 bisets (meaning both left and right actions are free). In contrast, the morphisms in the G-Burnside category of [1, §9, p. 454], and our category RG-Morita [8, 1.A.4] just have a one-sided isotropy assumption.

To make our recognition principle more precise, we will define a subcategory $\mathbf{B}(G) \subset \mathbf{A}(G)$ by restricting its morphisms to *conjugation bisets* (see Definition 6.1).

Because of the Grothendieck construction, $\mathbf{A}(G)$ and $\mathbf{B}(G)$ are both Ab–categories: the morphism sets are abelian groups and the compositions are bilinear [14, I.8, p. 28]. Let $u\colon \mathbf{A}(G) \to \mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$ and $u\colon \mathbf{B}(G) \to \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ denote the associated universal free additive categories, and the universal inclusions (see [14, VII.2, problem 6, p. 194]).

It turns out that the Mackey functors which factor through $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ have an additional property, called *conjugation invariance*, which can be expressed in terms of their restriction to the orbit category $\mathbf{Or}(G)$. Recall that the objects of $\mathbf{Or}(G)$ are the subgroups $H \subset G$, and the morphisms $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Or}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ are the G-maps $\varphi\colon G/H_1 \to G/H_2$. Any such G-map is uniquely determined by $eH_1 \mapsto gH_2$, where $g^{-1}H_1 g \subseteq H_2$. If $H_1 = H_2 = H$, then any element $z \in C_G(H)$ in the centralizer of H gives a G-map $\varphi_z\colon G/H \to G/H$.

Definition 3.1. A functor $F \colon \mathbf{Or}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ is called *conjugation invariant* if the induced maps $F(\varphi_z) = \mathrm{id} \colon F(H) \to F(H)$, whenever $\varphi_z \colon G/H \to G/H$ is given by $eH \mapsto zH$, for some $z \in C_G(H)$. A Mackey functor is said to be conjugation invariant if its restriction to $\mathbf{Or}(G)$ satisfies this condition.

We now relate this condition to the conjugation homomorphisms which will be used in the definition of $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$. If $\varphi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Or}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ is represented by $g \in G$, we let $c_g \colon H_1 \to H_2$ denote the associated conjugation homomorphism given by $c_g(h_1) = g^{-1}h_1 g \in H_2$, for all $h_1 \in H_1$. Since the G-map φ only depends on the coset gH_2, we may vary $g \sim gh_2$, for any $h_2 \in H_2$. The associated conjugation homomorphism $c_{gh_2} = c_{h_2} \circ c_g$ is thus well-defined (as a homomorphism) up to conjugation by elements of H_2. Let

$$c_\varphi := [c_g] \in \mathrm{Hom}(H_1, H_2)/(\text{conjugation in } H_2)$$

denote the equivalence class of the associated conjugation homomorphism to a G-map $\varphi(eH_1) = gH_2$. Two different morphisms $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Or}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ yield the same equivalence class $c_{\varphi_1} = c_{\varphi_2}$ if and only if $g_1 h_2 g_2^{-1}$ centralizes H_1, for some $h_2 \in H_2$.

Lemma 3.2. *A functor $F \colon \mathbf{Or}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ is conjugation invariant if and only if $c_{\varphi_1} = c_{\varphi_2}$ implies $F(\varphi_1) = F(\varphi_2)$ for all morphisms $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Or}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Or}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ are given by $\varphi_i(eH_1) = g_i H_2$, for $i = 1, 2$. If there exists an element $h_2 \in H_2$ such that $z := g_1 h_2 g_2^{-1} \in C_G(H_1)$, then we see that $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_z$. Therefore, if F is conjugation invariant and $c_{\varphi_1} = c_{\varphi_2}$ we conclude that $F(\varphi_1) = F(\varphi_2)$. Conversely, for any subgroup $H \subset G$, and any $z \in C_G(H)$, the G-maps $\varphi_z, \mathrm{id} \colon G/H \to G/H$ have the property $c_{\varphi_z} = c_{\mathrm{id}}$. Therefore the given condition implies that $F(\varphi_z) = F(\mathrm{id}) = \mathrm{id}$, and hence F is conjugation invariant. $\square$

The morphisms in $\mathbf{A}(G)$ are defined by the Grothendieck construction with addition operation the disjoint union of bisets. By convention, the empty biset $\emptyset$ represents the zero element. Composition comes from the balanced product:

$$_{H_3}X_{H_2} \circ {}_{H_2}Y_{H_1} = ({}_{H_3}X_{H_2}) \times_{H_2} ({}_{H_2}Y_{H_1}).$$

The reader should check that this is well–defined on isomorphism classes of bisets and "bilinear" in that

$$({}_{H_3}X_{H_2} \textstyle\bigsqcup {}_{H_3}Y_{H_2}) \circ {}_{H_2}Z_{H_1} \cong ({}_{H_3}X_{H_2} \circ {}_{H_2}Z_{H_1}) \textstyle\bigsqcup ({}_{H_3}Y_{H_2} \circ {}_{H_2}Z_{H_1})$$

with a similar formula for disjoint union on the right. The morphisms in $\mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$ are matrices of morphisms in $\mathbf{A}(G)$.

Definition 3.3. We define a contravariant involution $\tau \colon \mathbf{A}(G) \to \mathbf{A}(G)$, by the identity on objects, and on morphisms it is the map induced on the Grothendieck construction by the function which takes the finite bifree H_2-H_1 biset ${}_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ to the finite bifree H_1-H_2 biset ${}_{H_1}X_{H_2}$ which is X as a set and $h_1 \cdot x \cdot h_2$ is defined to be $h_2^{-1}xh_1^{-1}$.

The reader needs to check that isomorphic bisets are isomorphic after reversing the order, and should also check that the transpose conjugate of a disjoint union is isomorphic to the disjoint union of the conjugate transposes of the pieces. This means that τ is a functor which induces a homomorphism of Hom–sets. It is clearly an involution, not

just up to natural equivalence. Since τ is a homomorphism on Hom-sets, it induces an additive contravariant involution $\tau^\bullet \colon \mathbf{A}_\bullet(G) \to \mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$, called *conjugate transpose*, which commutes with the functor $u \colon \mathbf{A}(G) \to \mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$. By definition, $\tau^\bullet$ acts on a matrix of morphisms by applying τ to each entry, and then transposing the matrix.

4. Indecomposable H_2-H_1 bisets

We will need some more detailed information about the bifree bisets used to define morphisms in $\mathbf{A}(G)$. Much of this material can be found in Bouc [2], but we include the details here to fix our notation and to emphasize the role of the base-points.

An H_2-H_1 biset is just a left $(H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})$-set and so any finite H_2-H_1-biset is a disjoint union of transitive $(H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})$-sets. Since there are three groups acting (H_1, H_2 and $H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}}$), the following definition should avoid confusion.

Definition 4.1. An H_2-H_1 biset X is *indecomposable* if X is a transitive $(H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})$-set.

Since every H_2-H_1 biset is a disjoint union of indecomposable H_2-H_1 bisets, it follows that $X_1 \bigsqcup Y$ is isomorphic to $X_1 \bigsqcup Y$ if and only if X_1 is isomorphic to X_2. One result of this remark is that the Grothendieck group of finite bifree H_2-H_1 bisets is the free abelian group on the indecomposable bifree ones.

An indecomposable H_2-H_1 biset X is isomorphic (via choice of base point) to a coset space $(H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})/S$, for some subgroup $S \subset H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}}$. These models will be used extensively below, so we make some remarks and introduce some notation.

(i) To see $(H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})/S$ as an H_2-H_1 biset, define the H_2 action to be left multiplication in the first coordinate, but define $(h_2, h_1)S \cdot g_1 = (h_2, g_1^{-1}h_1)S$.

(ii) We introduce the following notation for points in $(H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})/S$: if $h_2 \in H_2$ and $h_1 \in H_1$, write $\{h_2, h_1\} = (h_2, h_1^{-1})S$. In this notation, the H_2-H_1 action is the evident one: $g_2\{h_2, h_1\}g_1 = \{g_2 h_2, h_1 g_1\}$.

(iii) The left isotropy group of (e, e) is just $(H_2 \times \{e\}) \cap S$, and the right isotropy group of (e, e) is just $(\{e\} \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}}) \cap S$, so the actions are free if and only if $(H_2 \times \{e\}) \cap S = \{e \times e\}$ and $(\{e\} \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}}) \cap S = \{e \times e\}$.

(iv) Equivalently, the S-action is bifree if the compositions $\iota_1 \colon S \subset H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}} \to H_2$ and $S \subset H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}} \to H_1^{\mathrm{op}}$ are injective. We will work instead with the composite $\iota_2 \colon S \to H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}} \to H_1^{\mathrm{op}} \xrightarrow{\approx} H_1$, where the last homomorphism takes h_1 to h_1^{-1}.

(v) Let $L \subset H_2$ denote the image of the isotropy subgroup S under the injection ι_1, and let $K \subset H_1$ denote the image of S under the injection ι_2. Define

$$\gamma \colon L \xrightarrow{\iota_1^{-1}} S \xrightarrow{\iota_2} K$$

and notice that this is an isomorphism.

(vi) Conversely, given subgroups $L \subset H_2$, $K \subset H_1$, and an isomorphism $\gamma \colon L \xrightarrow{\approx} K$, let $_{H_2}[L, \gamma, K]_{H_1}$ denote the indecomposable bifree biset $(H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})/S$, where $S \subset H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}}$ is the graph of

$$\bar{\gamma} \colon L \xrightarrow{\gamma} K \subset H_1 \xrightarrow{\iota} H_1^{\mathrm{op}},$$

and $\iota\colon H_1 \xrightarrow{\approx} H_1^{\mathrm{op}}$ is the usual isomorphism which takes h to h^{-1}.

Given an indecomposable H_2-H_1 biset X, a choice of base-point $x \in X$ yields an isotropy subgroup $S_x \subset H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}}$ and a preferred biset isomorphism

$$(4.2) \qquad\qquad \Psi_x\colon (H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})/S_x \xrightarrow{\cong} X$$

defined by $\Psi_x(\{h_2, h_1\}) = h_2 x h_1$.

Definition 4.3 (The standard representation)**.** Let X be an indecomposable bifree H_2-H_1 biset, and $x \in X$ a base-point. The *standard representation for X at x* is the data

$$(4.4) \qquad\qquad \Psi_x\colon {}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1} \xrightarrow{\cong} X$$

given by the preferred biset isomorphism $\Psi_x(\{h_2, h_1\}) = h_2 x h_1$, where $L_x \subset H_2$ is the image of the isotropy subgroup S_x under ι_1, $K_x \subset H_1$ is the image of ι_2, and

$$\gamma_{X,x}\colon L_x \xrightarrow{\iota_1^{-1}} S_x \xrightarrow{\iota_2} K_x$$

is an isomorphism. We noted above that L_x, K_x and $\gamma_{X,x}$ determine S_x as a (graph) subgroup of $H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}}$. $\qquad\square$

Remark 4.5. Any model coset space ${}_{H_2}[L, \gamma, K]_{H_1}$ is the standard representation for some indecomposable bifree biset. We let $X = (H_2 \times H_1^{\mathrm{op}})/S$, and choose $x \in X$ as the coset of the identity, then $L_x = L$, $K_x = K$ and $\gamma_{X,x} = \gamma$. $\qquad\square$

Remark 4.6. Here is a second description of the standard representation. We present it so as to identify the component of any point x in an H_2-H_1 bifree biset X, indecomposable or not. Let $L_x = \{h_2 \in H_2 \mid h_2 x \in x H_1\}$. Check L_x is a subgroup of H_2. Since the H_1 action is free, there exists a unique $h_1 \in H_1$ such that $h_2 x = x h_1$. Define a function $f\colon L_x \to H_1$ by $f(h_2) = h_1$. Let K_x denote the image of f and let $\gamma_{X,x}\colon L_x \to K_x$ denote the restriction of f. Check that f is a homomorphism and hence $\gamma_{X,x}$ is an isomorphism. Finally check that $\Psi_x\colon {}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1} \to X$ defined by Formula 4.4 above is an injection of H_2-H_1 bisets which is then automatically onto the component of X containing x. $\qquad\square$

Hereafter we will call ${}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1}$ the *standard representation of X at x* even if X is not indecomposable. It follows that

$$\bigsqcup_{x \in X} {}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1} \xrightarrow{\;\sqcup \Psi_x\;} X$$

is a bijection of H_2-H_1 bisets, where we take one x in each indecomposable component of X. Here are two useful properties of the standard representation for the reader to verify.

We note the effect of the involution $\tau\colon \mathbf{A}(G) \to \mathbf{A}(G)$ on the standard representations.

Lemma 4.7. *If $[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]$ is the standard representation for X at x, then $[K_x, \gamma_{X,x}^{-1}, L_x]$ is the standard representation for $\tau(X)$ at x.*

Next we consider a change of base-point. If y is another point in the same indecomposable component as x, then $y = h_2 x h_1$ for some choice of $h_2 \in H_2$ and $h_1 \in H_1$. For $g \in G$ and any subgroup $K \subset G$, let $K^g = g^{-1} K g$. If $\gamma \colon L \to K$ is a homomorphism between subgroups of G and if g_1, $g_2 \in G$, define ${}_{g_2} \gamma^{g_1}(h) = g_1^{-1} \gamma(g_2^{-1} h g_2) g_1 \colon L^{g_2^{-1}} \to K^{g_1}$.

Lemma 4.8. *With notation as above, the standard representation for X at $y = h_2 x h_1 \in X$ is $\left[L_x^{h_2^{-1}}, {}_{h_2} \gamma_{X,x}^{h_1}, K_x^{h_1} \right]$. In other words, $L_y = L_x^{h_2^{-1}}$, $K_y = K_x^{h_1}$ and $\gamma_{X,y} = {}_{h_2} \gamma_{X,x}^{h_1}$.*

It will be useful later to be able to identify X/H_1 and $H_2 \backslash X$.

Lemma 4.9. *If X is an indecomposable, bifree H_2-H_1 biset, then the bijection of bisets $\Psi_x \colon {}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1} \to X$ induces*
  (i) *a bijection of left H_2-sets $H_2/L_x \to X/H_1$*
  (ii) *a bijection of right H_1-sets $K_x \backslash H_1 \to H_2 \backslash X$.*

Proof. The proof is immediate. $\qquad\square$

5. COMPOSITION OF BISETS

Fix indecomposable, bifree bisets ${}_{H_2}(X_1)_{H_1}$ and ${}_{H_3}(X_2)_{H_2}$ and let us analyze $X_3 = X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$. In general X_3 will not be indecomposable, and the Mackey double coset formula enters the picture. We begin by analyzing the standard representation at a point.

Lemma 5.1. *The standard representation for $X_3 = X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ at $[x_2, x_1]$ is given by*
  - $L_{[x_2,x_1]} = \gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1} \right)$,
  - $K_{[x_2,x_1]} = \gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]}(L_{[x_2,x_1]}) = \gamma_{X_1,x_1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1} \right)$
  - $\gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]} = \gamma_{X_1,x_1} \circ \gamma_{X_2,x_2}$.

Proof. Since the projection $X_2 \times X_1 \to X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ is onto, every point in $X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ is the image of a point in $X_2 \times X_1$. Given $x_1 \in X_1$ and $x_2 \in X_2$ write $[x_2, x_1] \in X_3 = X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ for the image of $x_2 \times x_1$. In this notation, the H_3-H_1 structure is the evident one: $h_3[x_2, x_1] h_1 = [h_3 x_2, x_1 h_1]$.

The point $[x_2, x_1] \in X_3$ is a set of points $\{x_2 h \times h^{-1} x_1\} \subset X_2 \times X_1$ for all $h \in H_2$. If $h_3(x_2 \times x_1) h_1 = x_2 h \times h^{-1} x_1 \in X_2 \times X_1$ for some $h \in H_2$ then $h_3 x_2 = x_2 h$ and $h^{-1} x_1 = x_1 h_1$. Now if $h_3 x_2 = x_2 h$ then $h = \gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3)$ and $h_3 \in L_{x_2}$. If $h^{-1} x_1 = x_1 h_1$ then $h_1 = \gamma_{X_1,x_1}(h^{-1})$ and $h^{-1} \in L_{x_1}$. Since L_{x_1} is a group, $h \in L_{x_1}$. Since $h = \gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3)$, $h \in K_{x_2}$. Therefore, $h_3 \in \gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1} \right)$. Let $L_{[x_2,x_1]} = \gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1} \right)$ and define $\gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]} = \gamma_{X_1,x_1} \circ \gamma_{X_2,x_2}$. What we have seen so far is that if $h_3 \, [x_2, x_1] \, h_1 = [x_2, x_1]$ in X_3, then $h_3 \in L_{[x_2,x_1]}$ and $h_1 = \gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]}(h_3)$.

If $h_3 \in L_{[x_2,x_1]}$, then $h_3(x_2 \times x_1)\gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]}(h_3) = x_2 \gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3) \times \gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3)^{-1} x_1$ and it further follows that for any $h_2 \in H_2$, $h_3(x_2 h_2 \times h_2^{-1} x_1)\gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]}(h_3) = x_2 \gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3) h_2 \times h_2^{-1} \gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3)^{-1} x_1 = x_2\left(\gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3) h_2\right) \times \left(\gamma_{X_2,x_2}(h_3) h_2\right)^{-1} x_1$. In other words, if $L_{[x_2,x_1]}$ and $\gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]}$ are defined as above, then for any $h_3 \in L_{[x_2,x_1]}$, $h_3 \, [x_2, x_1] \, \gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]}(h_3) = [x_2, x_1]$. If we let $K_{[x_2,x_1]} = \gamma_{X_3,[x_2,x_1]}(L_{[x_2,x_1]})$, then the proof is complete. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 5.2. *The double coset space $K_{x_2}\backslash H_2/L_{x_1}$ parametrizes the indecomposable components of $X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$, where $x_1 \in X_1$ and $x_2 \in X_2$ are base points.*

Proof. To simplify the notation let $X_2 = {}_{H_2}[L_3, \gamma_2, K_2]_{H_1}$, and $X_1 = {}_{H_2}[L_2, \gamma_1, K_1]_{H_1}$. The set of indecomposable components is given by

$$H_3\backslash(X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1)/H_1 = (H_3\backslash X_2) \times_{H_2} (X_1/H_1).$$

By Lemma 4.9, $(H_3\backslash X_2) \times_{H_2} (X_1/H_1) = (K_2\backslash H_2) \times_{H_2} (H_2/L_2) = K_2\backslash H_2/L_2$. If $\{h_2\} \in K_2\backslash H_2/L_2$ is a set of double coset representatives with $h_2 \in H_2$, then $[x_2 h_2, x_1]$ gives a set of points, one in each indecomposable component. $\square$

Next we give an explicit formula for $X_3 = X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ as a disjoint union of indecomposable bisets. We define a map

$$\Phi_{h_2}\colon {}_{H_3}[L_{x_3}, \gamma_{X_3, x_3}, K_{x_3}]_{H_1} \longrightarrow {}_{H_3}[L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_2, x_2}, K_{x_2}]_{H_2} \times_{H_2} {}_{H_2}[L_{x_1}, \gamma_{X_1, x_1}, K_{x_1}]_{H_1}$$

by the formula $\Phi_{h_2}(\{h_3, h_1\}) = [\{h_3, h_2\}, \{e, h_1\}]$, using the notation of Definition 4.3.

Theorem 5.3 (Mackey double coset formula). *The H_3-H_1 biset $X_3 = X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ is given by the disjoint union of the left-hand vertical maps in the diagram*

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\left[\gamma_{X_2, x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}\right), \gamma_{X_1, x_1} \circ c_{h_2} \circ \gamma_{X_2, x_2}, \gamma_{X_1, x_1}\left(K_{x_2}^{h_2} \cap L_{x_1}\right)\right] & =\!\!=\!\!= & {}_{H_3}[L_{x_3}, \gamma_{X_3, x_3}, K_{x_3}]_{H_1} \\
\Big\downarrow {\scriptstyle \Phi_{h_2}} & & \Big\downarrow {\scriptstyle \Psi_{x_3}} \\
{}_{H_3}[L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_2, x_2}, K_{x_2}]_{H_2} \times_{H_2} {}_{H_2}[L_{x_1}, \gamma_{X_1, x_1}, K_{x_1}]_{H_1} & \xrightarrow[\approx]{\Psi_{x_2} \times \Psi_{x_1}} & X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1
\end{array}
$$

over the base-points $x_3 = [x_2 h_2, x_1]$, for $h_2 \in K_{x_2}\backslash H_2/L_{x_1}$.

Proof. We first derive the explicit formula displayed in the top left corner of the diagram. Let $[L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_2, x_2}, K_{x_2}]$ be the standard representation for X_2 at x_2, and let $[L_{x_1}, \gamma_{X_1, x_1}, K_{x_1}]$ be the standard representation for X_1 at x_1. Then the standard representation for X_2 at $x_2 h_2$ is given by Lemma 4.8: $[L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_2, x_2 h_2}, K_{x_2}] = [L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_2, x_2}^{h_2}, K_{x_2}^{h_2}]$. It further follows that the standard representation for $X_3 = X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ at $x_3 = [x_2 h_2, x_1]$ is given by

$$[L_{x_3}, \gamma_{X_3, x_3}, K_{x_3}] = [L_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]}, \gamma_{X_3, [x_2 h_2, x_1]}, K_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]}] .$$

By Lemmas 4.8, 5.1 and 5.2

- $L_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]} = \gamma_{X_2, x_2 h_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2 h_2} \cap L_{x_1}\right) = (\gamma_{X_2, x_2}^{h_2})^{-1}\left(K_{x_2}^{h_2} \cap L_{x_1}\right) = \gamma_{X_2, x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}\right)$
- $K_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]} = \gamma_{X_1, x_1}\left(K_{x_2 h_2} \cap L_{x_1}\right) = \gamma_{X_1, x_1}\left(K_{x_2}^{h_2} \cap L_{x_1}\right)$
- $\gamma_{X_3, [x_2 h_2, x_1]} = \gamma_{X_1, x_1} \circ \gamma_{X_2, x_2 h_2} = \gamma_{X_1, x_1} \circ \gamma_{X_2, x_2}^{h_2} = \gamma_{X_1, x_1} \circ c_{h_2} \circ \gamma_{X_2, x_2}$

For $h_2 \in H_2$ the function defined by $\Phi_{h_2}(\{h_3, h_1\}) = [\{h_3, h_2\}, \{e, h_1\}]$ makes the following diagram commute

$$_{H_3}[L_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]}, \gamma_{X_3, [x_2 h_2, x_1]}, K_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]}]_{H_1} \xrightarrow{\Phi_{h_2}} {}_{H_3}[L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_2, x_2}, K_{x_2}]_{H_2} \times_{H_2} {}_{H_2}[L_{x_1}, \gamma_{X_1, x_1}, K_{x_1}]_{H_1}$$

$$\Psi_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]} \searrow \qquad \downarrow \Psi_{x_2} \times \Psi_{x_1}$$

$$_{H_3}(X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1)_{H_1}$$

Since the Ψ maps are injective, it suffices to prove that the formula given for Φ_{h_2} makes the diagram commute. Over and then down takes $\{h_3, h_1\}$ to $[\{h_3, h_2\}, \{e, h_1\}]$ and then to $[h_3 x_2 h_2, x_1 h_1]$ whereas $\Psi_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]}(\{h_3, h_1\}) = h_3[x_2 h_2, x_1]h_1 = [h_3 x_2 h_2, x_1 h_1]$.

The conclusion now follows immediately from the commutativity of the displayed diagram, since the disjoint union of the right-hand vertical maps Ψ_{x_3} is a bijection, and the map $\Psi_{x_2} \times \Psi_{x_1}$ is a bijection (see Definition 4.3). $\qquad \square$

Remark 5.4. The map $\gamma_{X_3, [x_2 h_2, x_1]}$ can be displayed as the composition on the top row of the diagram

$$L_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]} \xrightarrow{\gamma_{X_2, x_2}|} K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}} \xrightarrow{c_{h_2}} K_{x_2}^{h_2} \cap L_{x_1} \xrightarrow{\gamma_{X_1, x_1}|} K_{[x_2 h_2, x_1]}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad\qquad \downarrow \qquad\qquad \downarrow \qquad\qquad\qquad \downarrow$$

$$L_{x_2} \xrightarrow{\gamma_{X_2, x_2}} K_{x_2} \xrightarrow{c_{h_2}} K_{x_2}^{h_2} \qquad L_{x_1} \xrightarrow{\gamma_{X_1, x_1}} K_{x_1}$$

where $c_g(h) = g^{-1}hg$ is conjugation.

6. Conjugation bisets and $\mathbf{B}(G)$

We will now define a subcategory $\mathbf{B}(G) \subset \mathbf{A}(G)$, with the same objects (the subgroups of G), but with morphisms restricted to bifree conjugation bisets. As before, we perform the Grothendieck construction on the isomorphism classes of these bisets to get an $\mathcal{A}b$-category. The universal construction $u \colon \mathbf{B}(G) \to \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ then produces an additive subcategory (with involution) of $\mathbf{A}_\bullet(G)$.

Definition 6.1 (Conjugation bisets). An indecomposable *conjugation biset* is an indecomposable bifree biset $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ so that the isomorphism in the standard representation of X at $x \in X$, $\gamma_{X,x} = c_g$, for some $g \in G$ such that $g^{-1}L_x g = K_x$. A *conjugation biset* is a bifree biset, each of whose indecomposable subsets satisfies this condition.

Remark 6.2. The choice of g such that $\gamma_{X,x} = c_g$ is not unique, but the conjugation biset only depends on $\gamma_{X,x}$ as a *homomorphism*. This is the basic reason that functors out of $\mathbf{B}(G)$ are conjugation invariant. By definition, $c_g(h_2) = g^{-1}h_2 g \in K_x$, for all $h_2 \in L_x \subset H_2$, where $g^{-1}L_x g = K_x \subset H_1$. We have $c_g = c_{g_1} \colon L_x \to K_x$ if and only if $g_1 g^{-1} \in C_G(L_x)$, where $C_G(L_x)$ denotes the centralizer of L_x in G.

The formula for the change of base-point in Lemma 4.8 shows that the definition of conjugation biset does not depend on the choice of point x used to compute $\gamma_{X,x}$: the element giving the conjugation may change, but not the fact that it is given by some

conjugation. In particular, any biset which is isomorphic to a conjugation biset is itself a conjugation biset.

By Theorem 5.3, the composition of two conjugation bisets is again a conjugation biset. In addition, by Lemma 4.7, the involution τ restricts to give an involution $\tau\colon \mathbf{B}(G) \to \mathbf{B}(G)$.

§6A. **Induction and restriction.** There are two extreme cases of indecomposable bifree bisets $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$.

> (i) We say $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ is a *restriction* if the H_1 action is transitive.
> (ii) We say $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ is an *induction* if the H_2 action is transitive.

We say that $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ is an *isomorphism* if it is both a restriction and an induction.

Proposition 6.3. *Let $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ be an indecomposable, bifree biset. Pick a point $x \in X$ and let $[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]$ be the standard representation.*

> (i) *$_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ is a restriction if and only if $K_x = H_1$.*
> (ii) *$_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ is an induction if and only if $L_x = H_2$.*

Proof. Immediate from Lemma 4.9. □

Proposition 6.4. *If $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ is an isomorphism, $\tau(_{H_2}X_{H_1})$ is the inverse isomorphism. Conversely, if $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ has an inverse then it is an isomorphism. This justifies the terminology.*

Proof. Let $_{H_1}Y_{H_2}$ be the inverse for $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$. Then $_{H_2}X_{H_1} \times_{H_1} {}_{H_1}Y_{H_2}$ is isomorphic to $_{H_2}H_{2H_2}$. Since $(_{H_2}H_{2H_2})/H_2$ is a point, so is $(_{H_2}X_{H_1} \times_{H_1} {}_{H_1}Y_{H_2})/H_2 = (X_1/H_1) \times (Y/H_2)$. It follows that Y is a restriction. The other equation for the inverse shows that Y is also an induction.

If $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ is both an induction and a restriction, it follows that the standard representation is H_2, H_1 and some isomorphism $\gamma_{X,x}$. By Lemma 4.7 the standard representation for $\tau(X)$ is $[H_1, \gamma_{X,x}^{-1}, H_2]$. By Theorem 5.3, $\tau(X)$ is the inverse for X. □

It further follows from Theorem 5.3 that the composition of two restrictions is a restriction and the composition of two inductions is an induction. More explicitly, we have the following.

Proposition 6.5. *Let $[L_{x_1}, \gamma_{X_1,x_1}, K_{x_1}]$ be the standard representation for the biset $_{H_2}X_{1H_1}$ at x_1 and let $[L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_2,x_2}, K_{x_2}]$ be the standard representation for the biset $_{H_3}X_{2H_2}$ at x_2.*

> (i) *If X_1 and X_2 are both restrictions then so is $X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$.*
> (ii) *If X_1 and X_2 are both inductions then so is $X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$.*
> (iii) *If X_1 is an induction and if X_2 is a restriction then $[L_{x_2}, \gamma_{X_1,x_1} \circ \gamma_{X_2,x_2}, K_{x_1}]$ is the standard representation for the composition using the point $[x_2, x_1]$*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 5.1 and some standard set theory. □

Definition 6.6. We define three subcategories of $\mathbf{A}(G)$, denoted $\mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{A}}(G)$, $\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathbf{A}}(G)$ and $\mathrm{Iso}_{\mathbf{A}}(G)$. The objects of any of these categories are all the objects of $\mathbf{A}(G)$. The morphisms in $\mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{A}}(G)$ are the set of all restrictions, the morphisms in $\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathbf{A}}(G)$ are the set of all inductions and the morphisms in $\mathrm{Iso}_{\mathbf{A}}(G)$ are the isomorphisms. □

Remark 6.7. Because $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ is the free abelian group on the indecomposable bifree H_2-H_1 bisets, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Res}(G)}(H_1, H_2) \subset \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$, and indeed it is a summand. There is a similar statement for each of $\mathrm{Ind}(G)$ and $\mathrm{Iso}(G)$. Moreover, $\mathrm{Iso}(G) = \mathrm{Res}(G) \cap \mathrm{Ind}(G)$.

Let $_{H_2}X_{H_1}$ be an indecomposable bifree biset. After choosing a point $x \in X$, we can display X as a composition.

Definition 6.8. Let $[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]$ be the standard representation for X at x. We may regard H_2 is an H_2-L_x biset, and H_1 as a K_x-H_1 biset, via group multiplication in G.
  (i) We define $\mathrm{Ind}_x = {}_{H_2}(H_2)_{L_x}$, note that it is an induction and call it the *standard induction for X at x*.
  (ii) We define $\mathrm{Res}_x = {}_{K_x}(H_1)_{H_1}$, note that it is a restriction and call it the *standard restriction for X at x*.
  (iii) There are two evident isomorphisms. Make K_x into a left L_x set using $\gamma_{X,x}$, and into a right K_x set via group multiplication. This makes K_x into an L_x-K_x biset. Similarly make L_x into an L_x-K_x biset using $\gamma_{X,x}^{-1}$. Let $_{L_x}(K_x)_{K_x}$ be denoted $\mathfrak{R}_x$ and let $_{L_x}(L_x)_{K_x}$ be denoted $\mathfrak{L}_x$.

Note that $\mathfrak{L}_x$ and $\mathfrak{R}_x$ are isomorphic as bisets via the bijection $\gamma_{X,x} \colon L_x \to K_x$.

Proposition 6.9. *As H_2-H_1 bisets, an indecomposable bifree biset X is isomorphic to the composition $\mathrm{Ind}_x \circ \mathfrak{L}_x \circ \mathrm{Res}_x$.*
  (i) *The standard restriction Res_x is always a conjugation restriction.*
  (ii) *The standard induction Ind_x is always a conjugation induction.*
  (iii) *The indecomposable bifree biset X is a conjugation biset if and only if $\mathfrak{L}_x$ is a conjugation isomorphism.*
  (iv) *Moreover, X is a restriction if and only if Ind_x is the identity; X is an induction if and only if Res_x is the identity.*

Proof. The standard representation for Ind_x is $_{H_2}[L_x, id, L_x]_{L_x}$, so it is clearly a conjugation biset. The case Res_x is similar. The standard representation for $\mathfrak{R}_x$ is $_{L_x}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{K_x}$, and so $\mathfrak{R}_x$ is a conjugation biset if and only if X is.

The function
$$\mathrm{Ind}_x \times_{L_x} \mathfrak{L}_x \times_{K_x} \mathrm{Res}_x \to X$$
which sends the image of $h_2 \times \ell \times h_1$ to $h_2 \ell x h_1$ can be checked to be a bijection of bisets. The remarks about X being a restriction or an induction are immediate. $\square$

Remark 6.10. Of course the choice of $x \in X$ is not unique, so let $y = h_2 x h_1$. Let Res_y, Ind_y and $\mathfrak{R}_y$ be the corresponding bisets. Define an L_y-L_x biset V_{yx} to be L_x with right multiplication by L_x as the right action and use $c_{h_2} \colon L_y \to L_x$ to define the left action. Note that V_{yx} is an isomorphism and a conjugation biset. By Lemma 4.8, we have $\mathrm{Ind}_x \cong \mathrm{Ind}_y \times_{L_y} V_{yx}$.

Similarly, we define a K_y-K_x biset W_{yx} to be K_x with right multiplication by K_x and left multiplication defined by $c_{h_1} \colon K_y \to K_x$. We have $\mathrm{Res}_x \cong W_{yx}^{-1} \times_{K_y} \mathrm{Res}_y$ and $\mathfrak{L}_x \cong V_{yx}^{-1} \times_{L_y} \mathfrak{L}_y \times_{K_y} W_{yx}$.

Definition 6.11. We define three subcategories of $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$, denoted $\mathrm{Ind}_\mathbf{B}(G) \subset \mathrm{Ind}_\mathbf{A}(G)$, $\mathrm{Res}_\mathbf{B}(G) \subset \mathrm{Res}_\mathbf{A}(G)$ and $\mathrm{Iso}_\mathbf{B}(G) \subset \mathrm{Iso}_\mathbf{A}(G)$. These are the subcategories with the same objects as the bigger categories, but whose morphisms are all the morphisms which are conjugation bisets. $\qquad\square$

7. Bifunctors into $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$

In this section we will define the bifunctor $j\colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ used in the statement of Theorem A. Let $\mathcal{D}_*(G)$ denote the category whose objects are pairs $(X, \mathbf{b})$, consisting of a finite G-space X and an *ordered* collection $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \cdots, b_n)$ of base-points, one for each G-orbit of X. The morphisms are the G-maps (not necessarily base-point preserving). There is a functor

$$\mu\colon \mathcal{D}_*(G) \to \mathcal{D}(G)$$

defined by forgetting the base-points. Since every object of $\mathcal{D}(G)$ is isomorphic to the image $\mu(X, \mathbf{b})$ of an object of $\mathcal{D}_*(G)$, and μ induces a bijection on morphism sets, it follows that μ gives an equivalence between the categories $\mathcal{D}_*(G)$ and $\mathcal{D}(G)$, with inverse functor μ' [14, IV.4, Theorem 1, p. 91]. Moreover, the inverse functor μ' can be chosen so that we have the additivity formula

$$\mu'(X \sqcup Y) = \mu'(X) \sqcup \mu'(Y)$$

for any finite G-sets X and Y. This will be needed later to verify axiom (M2) for additive functors out of $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$.

We will now define the remaining functors in the following diagram:

(7.1)
$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbf{Or}(G) & \underset{i_\bullet}{\overset{i^\bullet}{\rightrightarrows}} & \mathbf{B}(G) \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathfrak{o}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle u} \\
\mathcal{D}(G) \xrightarrow{\ \mu'\ } \mathcal{D}_*(G) & \underset{j_\bullet}{\overset{j^\bullet}{\rightrightarrows}} & \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)
\end{array}
$$

The functor $\mathfrak{o}\colon \mathbf{Or}(G) \to \mathcal{D}_*(G)$ sends H to the 1-tuple H and a G-set map $G/H \to G/K$ to the same G-set map. In fact $\mathbf{Or}(G)$ as defined is isomorphic to a full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}_*(G)$.

The functor $i_\bullet$ is the identity on objects and sends a G-map $f\colon G/H \to G/K$ to the conjugation biset ${}_K K_{g^{-1}Hg}$ where $f(eH) = gK$. This is well-defined, since a different choice gk, for $k \in K$, of representative yields an isomorphic biset.

Note that $1_{G/H}\colon G/H \to G/H$ goes to ${}_H H_H$ which is the identity. Check that if $f_1\colon G/H_1 \to G/H_2$ and $f_2\colon G/H_2 \to G/H_3$ are G-maps and if $f_1(eH_1) = g_1 H_2$ and $f_2(eH_2) = g_2 H_3$ then $f_2 \circ f_1(eH_1) = (g_1 g_2) H_3$ and

$$ {}_{H_3}\big(H_3\big)_{g_2^{-1}H_2 g_2} \times_{H_2} {}_{H_2}\big(H_2\big)_{g_1^{-1}H_1 g_1} $$

is isomorphic to ${}_{H_3}\big(H_3\big)_{(g_1 g_2)^{-1}H_1 (g_1 g_2)}$ by the map $(h_3, h_2) \mapsto h_3 g_2^{-1} h_2 g_2$.

The functor $i^\bullet$ is also the identity on objects, but sends a G-map $f\colon G/H \to G/K$ to the conjugation biset ${}_{g^{-1}Hg} K_K$ where $f(eH) = gK$. Rather than check identity and composition, just note that ${}_{g^{-1}Hg} K_K$ is isomorphic to $\tau\big({}_K K_{g^{-1}Hg}\big)$ by the function which sends k to k^{-1}, so $i^\bullet = \tau \circ i_\bullet$ and hence $i^\bullet$ is a contravariant functor.

We define the functor $j_\bullet$ on objects by additivity: every object of $\mathcal{D}_*(G)$ has the form

$$(X, \mathbf{b}) = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^{k} (X_i, b_i),$$

where $(X_i, b_i) = G/H_i$ is an object of $\mathbf{Or}(G)$, and we send such an object to the ordered n-tuple $(i_\bullet(H_1), \ldots, i_\bullet(H_k))$. A morphism $\varphi \colon (X, \mathbf{b}) \to (Y, \mathbf{c})$ in $\mathcal{D}_*(G)$ is a collection (φ_i), $1 \leqslant i \leqslant k$, of G-maps of the form $\varphi_i \colon G/H_i \to G/K_{f(i)}$, where $f \colon \mathbf{b} \to \mathbf{c}$ is a function. Every morphism in $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ is represented a finite matrix of bifree conjugation bisets, where $\emptyset = 0$. We define $j_\bullet(\varphi) = \alpha$ to be the morphism in $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ represented by the matrix $\alpha = (\alpha_{ij})$, where $\alpha_{ij} = i_\bullet(\varphi_i)$, if $j = f(i)$, and $\alpha_{ij} = 0$ otherwise.

The functor $j^\bullet$ is defined in a similar way. Notice that $j_\bullet$ factors through the subcategory $\mathrm{Ind}_\mathbf{B}(G)$, and $j^\bullet$ factors through the subcategory $\mathrm{Res}_\mathbf{B}(G)$.

Definition 7.2. We define the bifunctor

$$j \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$$

as the composition $j = (j^\bullet, j_\bullet) \circ \mu'$. $\qquad\square$

8. The proof of Theorem A

We now state our main result, which is a more detailed version of Theorem A.

Theorem 8.1. *If $F \colon \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ is an additive functor, then $F \circ j \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ is a conjugation invariant Mackey functor. Conversely, any conjugation invariant Mackey functor factors uniquely through an additive functor out of $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$.*

Proof. Suppose that $F \colon \mathbf{B}_\bullet(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ is an additive functor, and let $\mathcal{M} = F \circ j \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ denote its composition with the bifunctor j. Then $\mathcal{M}$ is conjugation-invariant. The Mackey property (M2) is just additivity, so it remains to consider (M1). Let

(8.2)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & S_2 \\ {\scriptstyle\Phi}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\varphi} \\ S_1 & \xrightarrow{\psi} & T \end{array}$$

be a pull-back diagram of finite G-sets. We first remark that a G-map $u \colon S \to S'$ between finite G-sets is determined by its restriction to the disjoint G-orbits in S. In fact, each orbit in S is mapped by u into exactly one G-orbit of S'. In particular, if $u \colon S \to S'$ is an isomorphism of finite G-sets, then by Proposition 6.4 the induced maps $u_\mathcal{M}$ and $u^\mathcal{M}$ are both isomorphisms with $(u_\mathcal{M})^{-1} = u^\mathcal{M}$.

This remark implies that property (M1) depends only on the isomorphism class of diagram (8.2). More precisely, let $c \colon S_1 \xrightarrow{\approx} S_1'$ and $d \colon S_2 \xrightarrow{\approx} S_2'$ be G-isomorphisms, and

consider the commutative diagram of G-sets and G-maps:
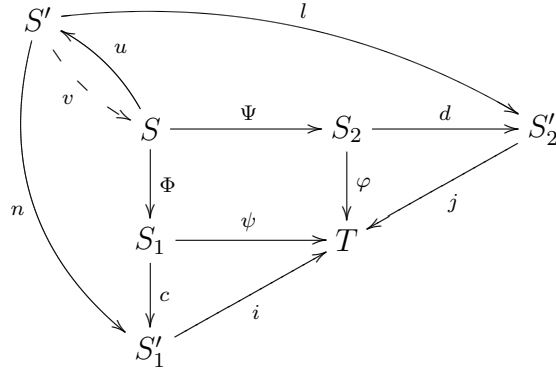
where S' is the pullback of i and j, with $\psi = i \circ c$ and $\varphi = j \circ d$. There is an induced isomorphism $u \colon S \to S'$ with inverse v, such that $l \circ u = d \circ \Psi$, and $c \circ \Phi = n \circ u$. If we have the property (M1) for the pullback (S', l, n), then the property (M1) holds for the pullback (S, Ψ, Φ). This is an easy diagram chase starting with the left-hand side of the required formula

$$(8.3) \qquad\qquad \varphi^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \psi_{\mathcal{M}} = \Psi_{\mathcal{M}} \circ \Phi^{\mathcal{M}}$$

and substituting in the expressions above for ψ and φ.

By the additivity property (M2), this formula follows from the basic cases where S_1, S_2, and T are transitive G-sets. Let $S_1 = G/H_1$, $S_2 = G/H_2$ and $T = G/K$, and choose elements $g_1, g_2 \in G$ such that $g_i^{-1} H_i g_i \subseteq K$, for $i = 1, 2$. Since $\mathcal{M}$ is conjugation invariant, we may assume that $\psi(eH_1) = g_1 K$ and $\varphi(eH_2) = g_2 K$ (varying the choice of g_1, g_2 will not affect the maps induced by $\mathcal{M}$).

For $i = 1$ and $i = 2$ there are G-isomorphisms $\theta_i \colon G/H_i \to G/H_i'$, given by $eH_i \mapsto g_i H_i'$ where $H_i' = g_i^{-1} H_i g_i$, with the property that the pullback $G/H_1' \subset G/K \supset G/H_2'$ is isomorphic to $S = G/H_1 \times_{G/K} G/H_2$. It follows (by the remarks above) that it is enough to check formula (8.3) in the special case where H_1 and H_2 are actually subgroups of K. Hence, we may assume that $g_1 = g_2 = e$.

We will regard $_{H_2} K _{H_1}$ as an H_2-H_1 biset via the natural actions $H_2 \subset K$ and $H_1 \subset K$. The pullback G-set

$$S = \big\{ (xH_1, yH_2) \,\big|\, xK = yK \big\},$$

has the G-action defined by $g \cdot (xH_1, yH_2) = (gxH_1, gyH_2)$, for all $g \in G$. It follows that in each G-orbit there is always a representative of the form (xH_1, eH_2) with $x \in K$ and $(h_2 x h_1 H_1, eH_2) = (xH_1, eH_2)$ for all $h_2 \in H_2$ and all $h_1 \in H_1$. In other words, the set of G-orbits in S is in bijection with the quotient $H_2 \backslash K / H_1$ of the biset $_{H_2} K _{H_1}$.

The isotropy subgroup

$$G_{(xH_1, eH_2)} = \big\{ g \in G \,\big|\, gxH_1 = xH_1, \ gH_2 = eH_2 \big\} = H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}}$$

where $H_1^{x^{-1}} = xH_1 x^{-1}$ and $x \in K$ as above. Therefore, we have a bijection of G-sets

$$S = \bigsqcup_{x \in H_2 \backslash K / H_1} G / H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}} \ .$$

In terms of biset morphisms, the composition

$$(8.4) \quad \Psi_{\mathcal{M}} \circ \Phi^{\mathcal{M}} = \sum F\left(_{H_2} H_2 {}_{H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}}}\right) \circ F\left(_{H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}}} (H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}})_{H_1 \cap H_2^x}\right) \circ F\left(_{H_1 \cap H_2^x} H_1 {}_{H_1}\right)$$

where the middle biset is just the conjugation G-isomorphism $c_{x^{-1}} \colon H_1 \cap H_2^x \to H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}}$.

On the other hand, the composition

$$\varphi^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \psi_{\mathcal{M}} = F\left(_{H_2} K {}_{H_1}\right) .$$

To establish formula (8.3), we consider the H_2-H_1 biset bijection

$$_{H_2} K {}_{H_1} = \bigsqcup_{x \in H_2 \backslash K / H_1} H_2 \, x \, H_1$$

from the double coset decompostion. The standard representation of the component $X = H_2 \, x \, H_1$ expressed in the standard form is

$$H_2 \, x \, H_1 = {}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1} = [H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}}, c_x, H_1 \cap H_2^x] .$$

This follows from Remark 4.6: $L_x = \{h_2 \in H_2 \,|\, h_2 x = x h_1, \ h_1 \in H_1\} = H_2 \cap H_1^{x^{-1}}$, $K_x = \{h_1 \in H_1 \,|\, x h_1 = h_2 x, \ h_2 \in H_2\} = H_1 \cap H_2^x$ and $\gamma_{X,x} = c_x$.

Now by Proposition 6.9 we see that the composition

$$\varphi^{\mathcal{M}} \circ \psi_{\mathcal{M}} = F\left(_{H_2} K {}_{H_1}\right) = \sum F(\mathrm{Ind}_x) \circ F(\mathfrak{L}_x) \circ F(\mathrm{Res}_x) .$$

But, by inspection, the right-hand side of this formula is just the expression for $\Psi_{\mathcal{M}} \circ \Phi^{\mathcal{M}}$ in formula (8.4). This proves the property (M1).

Conversely, suppose that $\mathcal{M} \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathcal{A}b$ is a conjugation-invariant Mackey functor. We define the functor F on objects by setting $F(H) = \mathcal{M}(G/H)$, and extending additively. Since the bifunctor $j \colon \mathcal{D}(G) \to \mathbf{B}_{\bullet}(G)$ is surjective on objects, this formula defines F uniquely on objects.

The morphisms in $\mathbf{B}_{\bullet}(G)$ are finite matrices of bifree conjugation H_2-H_1 bisets. Any such biset is a disjoint union of indecomposable conjugation bisets X, uniquely up to ordering, and after picking a base point $x \in X$ we have the standard representation $X \cong {}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1}$ and the factorization

$$_{H_2} X {}_{H_1} \cong {}_{H_2}[L_x, \gamma_{X,x}, K_x]_{H_1} \cong \mathrm{Ind}_x \circ \mathfrak{L}_x \circ \mathrm{Res}_x$$

of Proposition 6.9. By Definition 6.8, it follows that the morphisms in $\mathbf{B}_{\bullet}(G)$ are generated by compositions of the following three types of bifree conjugation bisets:

$$\text{(i) } \mathrm{Ind}_x = {}_{H_2}(H_2)_{L_x}, \quad \text{(ii) } \mathrm{Res}_x = {}_{K_x}(H_1)_{H_1}, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{(iii) } \mathfrak{L}_x = {}_{L_x}(L_x)_{K_x} .$$

Recall from Remark 4.6 that

$$L_x = \{h_2 \in H_2 \,|\, h_2 x = x h_1, \ h_1 \in H_1\} \subset H_2$$

and

$$K_x = \{h_1 \in H_1 \,|\, x h_1 = h_2 x, \ h_2 \in H_2\} \subset H_1 .$$

Since X is a conjugation biset, the map $\gamma_{X,x} \colon L_x \to K_x$ is given by c_{g_x}, where $g_x^{-1} L_x g_x = K_x$, so we have

$$\gamma_{X,x}(h_2) = c_{g_x}(h_2) = g_x^{-1} h_2 g_x = h_1 .$$

The element g_x need not be unique (see Remark 6.2). The isomorphism $\gamma_{X,x}^{-1}$ gives L_x the right K_x-action on L_x used to define the third biset.

We will define F on the basic morphisms of these three types, by associating to each of these bisets a G-map, and then applying the Mackey functor $\mathcal{M}$:

- to Ind_x associate the G-map $\mathrm{Ind}_{L_x}^{H_2}\colon G/L_x \to G/H_2$, with $\mathrm{Ind}_{L_x}^{H_2}(eL_x) = eH_2$;
- to Res_x associate the G-map $\mathrm{Res}_{K_x}^{H_1}\colon G/K_x \to G/H_1$, with $\mathrm{Res}_{K_x}^{H_1}(eK_x) = eH_1$;
- to $\mathfrak{L}_x$ associate the maps of G-sets $\mathfrak{L}_{K_x}^{L_x}(g_x)\colon G/K_x \to G/L_x$, with $\mathfrak{L}_{K_x}^{L_x}(g_x)(eK_x) = g_x^{-1}L_x$ for the various choices of g_x.

Now define

(i) $F(\mathrm{Ind}_x) = \mathcal{M}_*(\mathrm{Ind}_{L_x}^{H_2})$ (ii) $F(\mathrm{Res}_x) = \mathcal{M}^*(\mathrm{Res}_{K_x}^{H_1})$ (iii) $F(\mathfrak{L}_x) = \mathcal{M}_*(\mathfrak{L}_{K_x}^{L_x}(g_x))$

Item (iii) is well-defined by Lemma 3.2, since $\mathcal{M}$ is conjugation invariant. We will write $\mathfrak{L}_{K_x}^{L_x}$ for any of the $\mathfrak{L}_{K_x}^{L_x}(g_x)$.

For any morphism X in $\mathbf{B}(G)$ we define $F(X)$ by choosing a base point $x \in X$, writing $X = \mathrm{Ind}_x \circ \mathfrak{L}_x \circ \mathrm{Res}_x$, and defining $F(X) = F(\mathrm{Ind}_x) \circ F(\mathfrak{L}_x) \circ F(\mathrm{Res}_x)$. The formulas in Remark 6.10 show that the definition of $F(X)$ is independent of the choice of base point.

The functor F is defined on all the morphisms in $\mathbf{B}_\bullet(G)$ by the additive (matrix) extension of these formulas. Any relation in the Grothendieck group $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ leads to a isomorphism $X \cong Y$ of finite bifree H_2-H_1 bisets. Since both sides are canonically (up to ordering) expressed as a disjoint union of $(H_2 \times H_1^{op})$-orbits, it is clear that F is well-defined.

Finally, we must check that F is a functor. Since $F(_HH_H) = id$, it remains to check that compositions are preserved. Suppose that $X_1 \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}(G)}(H_1, H_2)$ and $X_2 \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}(G)}(H_2, H_3)$. By additivity, we may assume that X_1 and X_2 are indecomposable. We must check that

$$F(X_2 \circ X_1) = F(X_2) \circ F(X_1) .$$

Consider the left-hand side of the formula, where $F(X_2 \circ X_1) = F(X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1)$ by definition. Pick a base point $x_1 \in X_1$, and $x_2 \in X_2$. By Lemma 5.2, the components of $X_3 = X_2 \times_{H_2} X_1$ are indexed by elements $h_2 \in H_2$ representing the double cosets $K_{x_2} \backslash H_2 / L_{x_1}$. Each such component contributes a summand $F\big([L_{x_3}, \gamma_{X_3,x_3}, K_{x_3}]\big)$, where $x_3 = [x_2h_2, x_1]$. By Theorem 5.3, the standard representation at this base point is

$$(8.5) . \quad \big[L_{x_3}, \gamma_{X_3,x_3}, K_{x_3}\big] = \Big[\gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\big(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}\big), \gamma_{X_1,x_1} \circ c_{h_2} \circ \gamma_{X_2,x_2}, \gamma_{X_1,x_1}\big(K_{x_2}^{h_2} \cap L_{x_1}\big)\Big]$$

The right-hand side of the formula is

$$F(X_2) \circ F(X_1) = F(\mathrm{Ind}_{x_2}) \circ F(\mathfrak{L}_{x_2}) \circ F(\mathrm{Res}_{x_2}) \circ F(\mathrm{Ind}_{x_1}) \circ F(\mathfrak{L}_{x_1}) \circ F(\mathrm{Res}_{x_1}) .$$

By the Mackey double coset formula for $\mathcal{M}$, property (M1),

$$F(\mathrm{Res}_{x_2}) \circ F(\mathrm{Ind}_{x_1}) = \sum_{h_2 \in K_{x_2} \backslash H_2 / L_{x_1}} F(K_{x_2}) \circ F\big(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}\big) \circ F(L_{x_1})$$

where

- K_{x_2} is a (K_{x_2})-$\big(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}\big)$ biset via the two inclusions, and is a standard induction,

- $K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}$ is a $\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}} \right)$-$\left(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2} \right)$ biset via the evident inclusion on the left and conjugation by h_2^{-1} on the right, and is a standard conjugation,
- L_{x_1} is an $\left(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2} \right)$-$\left(L_{x_1} \right)$ biset via the two inclusions and is a standard restriction.

Hence $F(X_2) \circ F(X_1) = \sum_{h_2 \in K_{x_2} \backslash H_2 / L_{x_1}} A[h_2] \circ B[h_2] \circ C[h_2]$. where

$$
A[h_2] \;=\; \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathrm{Ind}_{L_{x_2}}^{H_3} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{K_{x_2}}^{L_{x_2}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathrm{Ind}_{K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}}^{K_{x_2}} \right)
$$

$$
B[h_2] \;=\; \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}}^{K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}} \right)
$$

$$
C[h_2] \;=\; \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathrm{Res}_{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}}^{L_{x_1}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{K_{x_1}}^{L_{x_1}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathrm{Res}_{K_{x_1}}^{H_1} \right)
$$

To further analyze $A[h_2]$ consider the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
H_3 & \supset & L_{x_2} & \xleftarrow{\;\gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\;} & K_{x_2} \\
 & & \cup & & \cup \\
 & & \gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}} \right) & \xleftarrow{\;\gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\;} & K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}
\end{array}
$$

which implies

$$
A[h_2] = \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathrm{Ind}_{\gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}\right)}^{H_3} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}}^{\gamma_{X_2,x_2}^{-1}\left(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}\right)} \right) .
$$

To analyze $C[h_2]$ first note that $\mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{K_{x_1}}^{L_{x_1}} \right) = \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{L_{x_1}}^{K_{x_1}} \right)$. Then consider the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
L_{x_1} & \xrightarrow{\;\gamma_{X_1,x_1}\;} & K_{x_1} & \subset & H_1 \\
\cup & & \cup & & \\
L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2} & \xrightarrow{\;\gamma_{X_1,x_1}\;} & \gamma_{X_1,x_1}\left(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2} \right) & &
\end{array}
$$

which implies

$$
\begin{aligned}
C[h_2] \;&=\; \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathrm{Res}_{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}}^{L_{x_1}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{L_{x_1}}^{K_{x_1}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathrm{Res}_{K_{x_1}}^{H_1} \right) \\
&=\; \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathfrak{L}_{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}}^{\gamma_{X_1,x_1}\left(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}\right)} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathrm{Res}_{\gamma_{X_1,x_1}\left(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}\right)}^{H_1} \right)
\end{aligned}
$$

To analyze the conjugations, note that after substituting the new expressions for $A[h_2]$

and $C[h_2]$ we have three conjugations now occurring together in $A[h_2] \circ B[h_2] \circ C[h_2]$:

$$\mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{\gamma^{-1}_{X_2,x_2}(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}})}_{K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}}_{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{\gamma_{X_1,x_1}(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2})}_{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}} \right) \;=\;$$

$$\mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{\gamma^{-1}_{X_2,x_2}(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}})}_{K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}}}_{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2}}_{\gamma_{X_1,x_1}(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2})} \right) \;=\;$$

$$\mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{\gamma^{-1}_{X_2,x_2}(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}})}_{\gamma_{X_1,x_1}(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2})} \right)$$

Hence

$$A[h_2] \circ B[h_2] \circ C[h_2] =$$

$$\mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathrm{Ind}^{H_3}_{\gamma^{-1}_{X_2,x_2}(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}})} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}_* \left(\mathfrak{L}^{\gamma^{-1}_{X_2,x_2}(K_{x_2} \cap L_{x_1}^{h_2^{-1}})}_{\gamma_{X_1,x_1}(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2})} \right) \circ \mathcal{M}^* \left(\mathrm{Res}^{H_1}_{\gamma_{X_1,x_1}(L_{x_1} \cap K_{x_2}^{h_2})} \right)$$

It now follows from (8.5) that

$$A[h_2] \circ B[h_2] \circ C[h_2] = F(\mathrm{Ind}_{x_3}) \circ F(\mathfrak{L}_{x_3}) \circ F(\mathrm{Res}_{x_3})$$

for each component $x_3 = [x_2 h_2, x_1]$. Therefore $F(X_2 \circ X_1) = F(X_2) \circ F(X_1)$. $\square$

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