## LOCALIZATION AND COMPLETION IN HOMOTOPY THEORY<sup>1</sup>

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1. Introduction. For each space X (i.e. simplicial set with only one vertex) and solid ring R (i.e. commutative ring with 1, for which the multiplication map  $R \otimes R \rightarrow R$  is an isomorphism [3]) we shall construct, in a functorial manner, a space  $X_R^2$ , the R-completion of X, and discuss some of its properties. The proofs will be given elsewhere.

If  $R \subset Q$  (i.e. R is a subring of the rationals) and  $\pi_1 X = 0$ , then  $\pi_* X_R \approx \pi_* X \otimes R$  and  $X_R$  is a *localization* in the sense of [7], [9] and [11].

If  $R = Z_p$  (the integers modulo a prime p),  $\pi_1 X = 0$  and  $\pi_n X$  is finitely generated for all n, then  $\pi_* X_R^{\hat{}}$  is the usual p-profinite completion of  $\pi_* X$  and  $X_R^{\hat{}}$  is a p-completion in the sense of [8] and [11].

This note is, in some sense, a continuation of [2]. However, our present construction is (although homotopically equivalent to) completely different from the one of [2] and has the advantage that it can easily be generalized to a functorial notion of fibre-wise R-completion. In [2] we used cosimplicial methods, while here the basic tool is that of

2. The R-completion of a group. To define this notion we call a group N an R-nilpotent group if N has a central series

$$1 = N_k \subset \cdots \subset N_j \subset \cdots \subset N_0 = N$$

such that for each j the quotient group  $N_j/N_{j+1}$  admits an R-module structure. The R-completion of a group G then is the group  $G_R^{\hat{}}$  obtained by combining Artin-Mazur [1, §3] with an inverse limit, i.e. by taking the inverse limit [1, p. 147] of the functor which assigns to every homomorphism  $G \rightarrow N$ , where N is R-nilpotent, the group N, and to every commutative triangle



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