

These are:

1) homotopically invariant, that is,

$$M_i \rightarrow \bar{M}_i, C_i \rightarrow \bar{C}_i \text{ compatible}$$

homology isom  $\Rightarrow$

$$T_1 \square_{C_1} \dots \square_{C_{n-1}} T_n \rightarrow \bar{T}_1 \square_{\bar{C}_1} \dots \square_{\bar{C}_{n-1}} \bar{T}_n$$

is a homology isom.

Corollary:  $\text{Coker } (C_1, \dots, C_{n-1}) (M_1, \dots, M_n)$  is a well defined functor.

2) balanced, e.g.  $n=3, i=2$ :

$$T_1 \square_{C_1} M_2 \square_{C_2} T_3 \rightarrow T_1 \square_{C_1} T_2 \square_{C_2} T_3$$

is homology isom.

### Eilenberg - Moore theorem on chain models:

let  $X_1 \rightarrow A_1, X_2 \rightarrow A_1 \times A_2, \dots, X_n \rightarrow A_{n-1}$

be fibrations with  $A_1, \dots, A_{n-1} =$

1-reduced simplicial sets. Then

$$E = X_1 \times_{A_1} X_2 \times_{A_2} \dots \times_{A_{n-1}} X_n$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_1 \square_{A_1} T_2 \square_{A_2} \dots \square_{A_{n-1}} T_n \text{ is a homology isom}$$

where:  $T_i =$  construction and  $X_i \rightarrow T_i$  is homology isom.