

Higher Category lecture Group

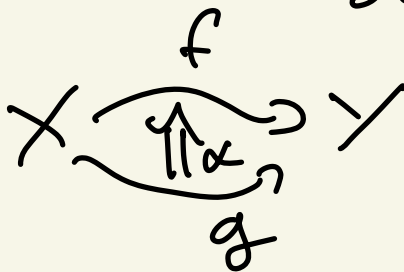
- Books: Higher Categories
and homotopical algebra

Cisinski.

Why ∞ -categories

• study top. space

↘ continuous maps
between these space



$$H: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$$

$$H|_{X \times \{0\}} = f \quad H|_{X \times \{1\}} = g$$

X top. space

• fundamental group,
 $x_0 \in X$

$\pi_1(X, x_0)$ homotopy classes
of loops
through x_0 .



⇒ fundamental groupoid

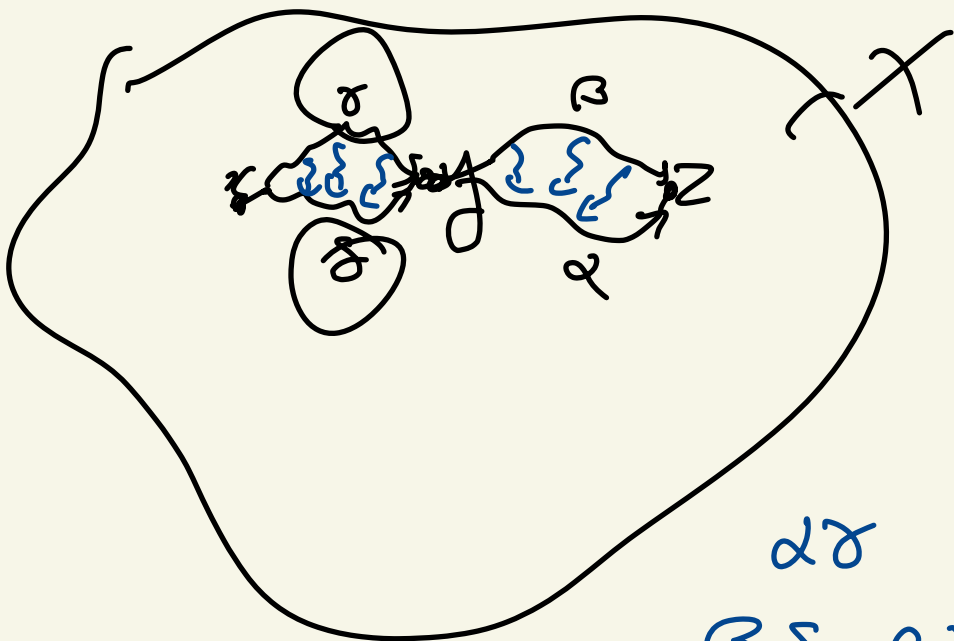
• objects → points of X

• morphisms → ~~homotopy classes~~
of paths

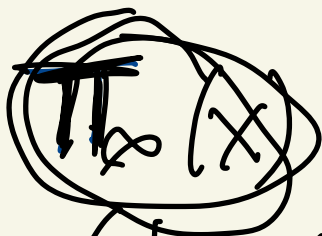
$(\Pi_1(X))$

starting

$x \in X, \text{Aut}_{\Pi_1(X)}(x) = \pi_1(X, x)$.



$\alpha \gamma$
 $\beta \delta \beta \gamma$



Obj : points of X

1-morphisms : paths $x \rightarrow y$

2-morphisms : homotopies

3-morphisms : homotopies between paths
 homotopies between homotopies

$\pi_0(X), \pi_1(X), \pi_2(X) \dots$

object: Top spaces

1-morphism: C^0 maps

2-morphism: homotopies of maps \mathbb{D}

⋮

∞ -category
of Top. spaces.

Last example

Top Sd/s S

S { Top \rightarrow Cat : category
of category

X \mapsto Sheaves(X)
presheaves(X)
coh(X) ..

S(X)

S(Q) = $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{G} \mapsto (U \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(U))$

$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$

$$S(X) \xrightarrow{f_*} S(Y)$$

$$(g \circ f)_* \quad \swarrow \quad g_*$$

$$S(Z) \quad (S = K^b(S_{\text{hom}}(Z)))$$

~~$f_* \circ g_* \stackrel{?}{=} (g \circ f)_*$~~

$$\text{hom}() = \text{hom}()$$

$$f_* \circ g_* \xrightarrow{\cong} (g \circ f)_*$$

homotopy of chains.

$$f_* \quad \boxed{f \bullet}$$

composition defined up to natural equivalence.

$$S: \mathcal{T}op \rightarrow \mathcal{Cat}_2 \in \mathcal{Q}$$

\mathcal{O}_b : objects

1-morphisms : functors

2-morphisms : natural transformations

2-category -

composition and associativity
defined up to 2-morphisms

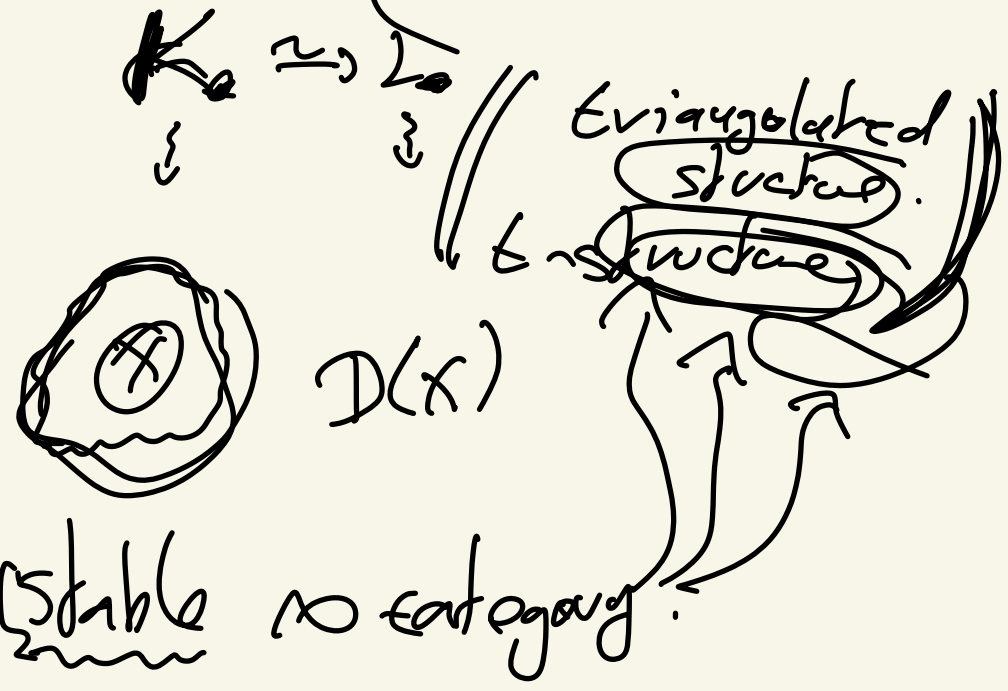
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{g \circ f} & \mathcal{D} \\
 \uparrow \pi & & \uparrow \\
 \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{f \circ g} & \mathcal{B}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{E} \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow \alpha & \searrow & \\
 & & \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{B} \\
 & & \downarrow \epsilon & & \\
 & & \mathcal{C} & &
 \end{array}$$

$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A})$ -category
 $\mathcal{C} > \mathcal{A}$

Stable ∞ -categories. // Higher Algebra Chapter 1

$D(X) =$ objects (K_0)
 morphisms $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{invariant up to} \\ \text{homotopy} \\ \text{quasi-isomorphisms} \end{array} \right.$



Stable ∞ -category

∞ -categories contains
more info about
compatibility, composition...

\rightarrow info is ~~not~~ intrinsic.

Where ∞ -cats

- Alg geometry

\rightarrow modern approach
 \rightarrow motivic cohomology
 \rightarrow stable homotopy

intersection
theory.

\rightarrow ~~found~~ no art.

of derived schemes.

$\Sigma \text{Tor}(\dots)$

~~\mathbb{A}^1~~
 \mathbb{A}^1

$X \cdot Y$

\rightarrow intersection
is always a derived
scheme.

DGA $I, II \dots XIII$ $\subseteq HA$
- 60 page long } 6 volumes
150

- Alg. Topol. \cdot Fundamental ∞ -groupoid.
 \cdot category of spaces
- Physics. quantum mechanics \sim sp.
QFT ...

mechanics \rightarrow symplectic geometry
multisymplectic geometry \leftarrow not enough
} explains quite well in terms of Lie - ∞ Algebroid.

Note: precise maths.

chapter 1. 1 and 2 of the Book.

- presheaves
- simplicial sets.

presheaves.

A category.

Def : A presheaf over A is

$$X : A^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$$

$$a \in \text{ob}(A), X_a = X(a)$$

$$a \xrightarrow{c} b, X(c) = c^* : X_b \rightarrow X_a$$

$$X, Y : A^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$$

a natural transformation $X \rightarrow Y$

$$(f_a) \quad a \in A.$$

$$X_b \xrightarrow{u_a} X_a \quad u: a \rightarrow b$$

$$\downarrow f_b \quad \circlearrowleft \quad \downarrow f_a$$

$$Y_b \xrightarrow{v_a} Y_a$$

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

$$A^{op} \begin{matrix} X \\ \downarrow f \\ Y \end{matrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$$

def Yoneda embedding

$$h : A \rightarrow \hat{A} \leftarrow \text{presheaves over } A.$$

$$|a| \mapsto \text{hom}_A(-, a)$$

Thm (Yoneda Lemma) $a \in A$
 $x \in \hat{A}$

$$\underbrace{\text{Hom}_{\hat{A}}(h_a, x)} \xrightarrow{\cong} \underbrace{X_a}_{\text{natural}}$$

pt ex \square

Cor h is fully faithful

pt $\text{Hom}_{\hat{A}}(h_a, h_b) \xrightarrow{h(\delta)} \delta$

\cong (Yoneda Lemma)

$\text{Hom}_{\hat{A}}(h_a, h_b) = \text{Hom}_A(a, b)$

$A \subseteq \hat{A} \quad f: a \rightarrow x$

$(\Leftarrow) h_a \xrightarrow{f} X(\Leftarrow) f \in X_a$

Def $X \in \hat{A}$. Category of elements
of X , ~~A~~ / X S_A^X .

obj: (a, s) , $a \in \text{Ob}(A)$
 $s \in X_a$
 $a \xrightarrow{s} X$

morphisms: $(a, s) \rightarrow (b, t)$

$U: a \rightarrow b$

$U^* t = s$

"

$X(U)(t)$.

$\Delta: a \rightarrow X$

$h_a \xrightarrow{U} h_b$
 $s \searrow \Delta \swarrow t$
 X

$$\varphi_X : \begin{array}{ccc} \textcircled{A/X} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{A} \\ (a, s) & \longmapsto & h_a \\ 0 & \longmapsto & 0 \end{array} \quad \underline{\text{faithful.}}$$

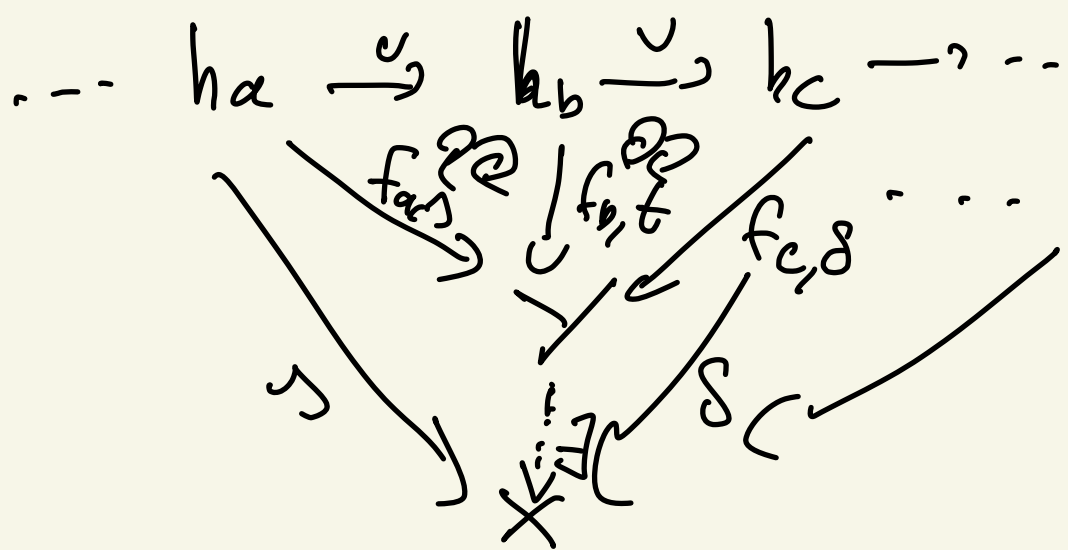
$$\xrightarrow{\sim} (a, s) \xrightarrow{c} (b, t) \xrightarrow{v} (c, \delta) \quad \dots$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} h_a \xrightarrow{c} h_b \xrightarrow{v} h_c \quad \dots$$

\Rightarrow cocore over X .

$$\boxed{\text{PROP : } \left[X = \text{colim}_{(a, t) \in A/X} \varphi_X(a, t) \right]}$$

pf $\forall \epsilon \in \hat{A}_{b,t} \quad c, \delta$



$$f_{a,s} : h_a \rightarrow \gamma$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f_s \in \gamma_a \quad \forall a, s$$

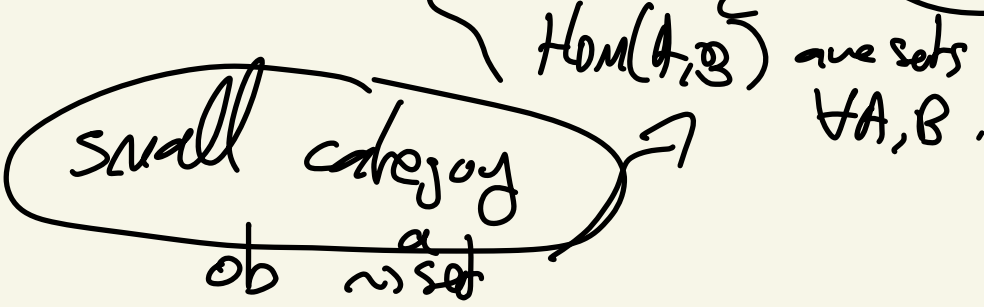
\times a d n

$$(a, s) \xrightarrow{c} (b, t)$$

$$U^*(f_\epsilon) = f_\Delta$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \gamma_a \rightarrow \gamma_a \\ s \mapsto f_s \end{array} \right\} \text{ implies of previous } \quad \square$

Yoneda Lemma for (locally small categories



A is small \Rightarrow \hat{A} locally small.

Thm (Kan) A small, \mathcal{C} locally

$v: A \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ a functor. small category with small colimits.

eval. at v

$$v^*: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \hat{A}$$

$$\mathcal{C} \mapsto (a \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(v(a), -))$$

fun set ~~one~~

~~has~~ has a ~~right~~ adjoint.

$\forall v!: \hat{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}.$

i.e

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(U, X, Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_A(X, U^{\otimes} C)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} X = Ua \quad \text{and} \quad U(a) \cong U, Ua \\ \text{Hom}(Ua, U^{\otimes} C) = \text{Hom}(U, U^{\otimes} C) \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \text{Hom}(U(a), C) \end{array} \right) \leftarrow \text{Yoneda } \dagger$$

$$X \in \widehat{A} / \alpha_X \quad \left(\widehat{A} / X \right) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} & (a, \mathcal{D}) & \longmapsto U(a) \\ & \uparrow & \\ A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_X} & \end{array}$$

$$U!(X) = \text{codim}(\alpha_X)$$

$$X = Ua \quad (b, t) \in \widehat{A} / Ua$$

$$(b, t) \xrightarrow{\exists!} (ha, 1a)$$

$$(b, t) \begin{cases} b \xrightarrow{t} a \\ t \searrow \swarrow 1a \\ a \end{cases}$$

$$X = ha, \quad U!(ha) = U(a).$$

$$\leadsto X \in \hat{A}, \quad Y \in \mathcal{C}.$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(U!X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\underset{(a, \tau)}{\text{colim}} U(a), Y)$$

$$= \lim_{(a, \tau)} \text{Hom}(U(a), Y)$$

$$\stackrel{Y \text{ cod}}{=} \lim_{(a, \tau)} \text{Hom}_{A \rightarrow} (ha, U^{\circ} Y)$$

$$= \text{Hom}_{\hat{A}} (\text{colim } h, U^{\circ} Y)$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\underline{\text{colim}} X, Y) \cong \text{Hom}(X_c, v^0 Y) \quad \square$$

$v_!$ = extension of v by colimits.

one can show that $F: \hat{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$
which preserves colimits.

$$\exists v, F = v_! \text{ for.}$$

$$F = \text{id}_{\hat{A}} = h_!$$

$\hat{\hookrightarrow}$ Yoneda embedding.

Coro: $\hat{A} \xrightarrow{\text{functor}} \mathcal{C}$ commutes with colimits
 \Rightarrow it has a right adjoint.

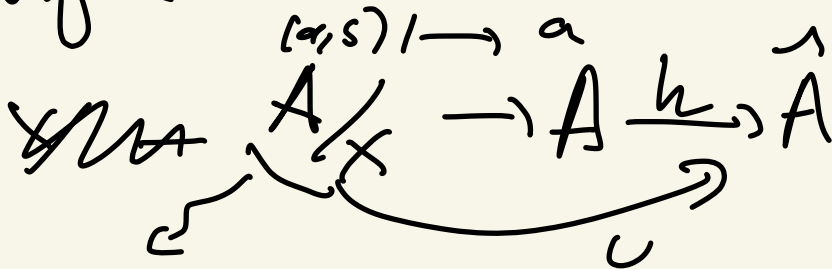
$$F: v_! \dashv \rightarrow v^*$$

\square .

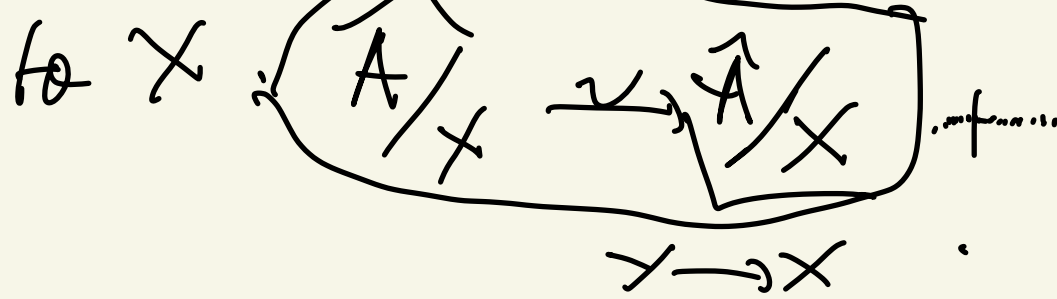
Last remark. $X \in \hat{A}$

study maps $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow X$
 \hat{A}/X

why? :



0! sends final object of \hat{A}/X



Simplicial sets

Def. Δ $\begin{cases} \text{objects: } [n] = \{0, \dots, n\} \\ \text{maps: non-decreasing} \\ \text{maps} \end{cases}$

. A simplicial set is a presheaf

$$\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$$

$$\forall n, X_n \in \text{Sets}$$

δ Sets their category.

$$\Delta^n = h_{[n]} := \text{standard } n\text{-simplex.}$$

$$\forall X \in \text{Set}, X_n = X([n]) = \text{Hom}(\Delta^n, X)$$

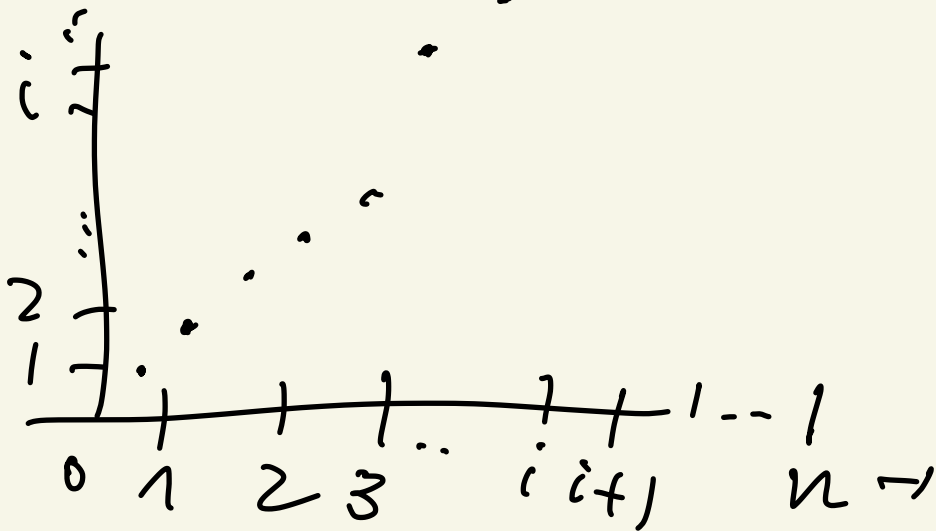
\nearrow
 n -simplices of X , a simplex of X is a set on X_n .

giving a simplex $x \in X_n$

$$\Leftrightarrow x: \Delta^n \rightarrow X.$$

$$\partial_i^n : \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \Delta^n \\ \{n-1\} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \{n\} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{face maps}}$$

only map that misses i .

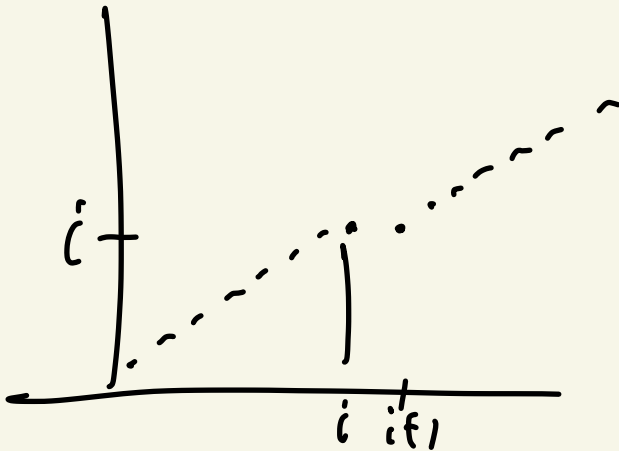


degeneracy maps.

$$\sigma_i^k : \Delta^{k+1} \rightarrow \Delta^k \text{ is}$$

$$[u+1] \xrightarrow{\sigma_i} [u]$$

The only map done i twice.



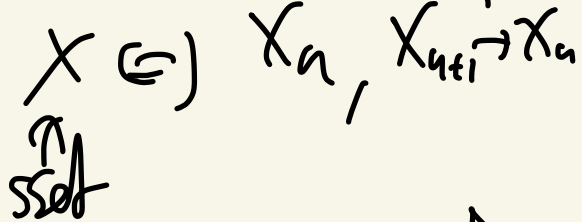
identities

$$\partial_j^{n+1} \partial_i^m = \partial_i^{m+1} \partial_{j-1}^n \quad i < j$$

$$\sigma_j^n \sigma_i^{n+1} = \sigma_i^n \sigma_{j+1}^{n+1} \quad i \leq j$$

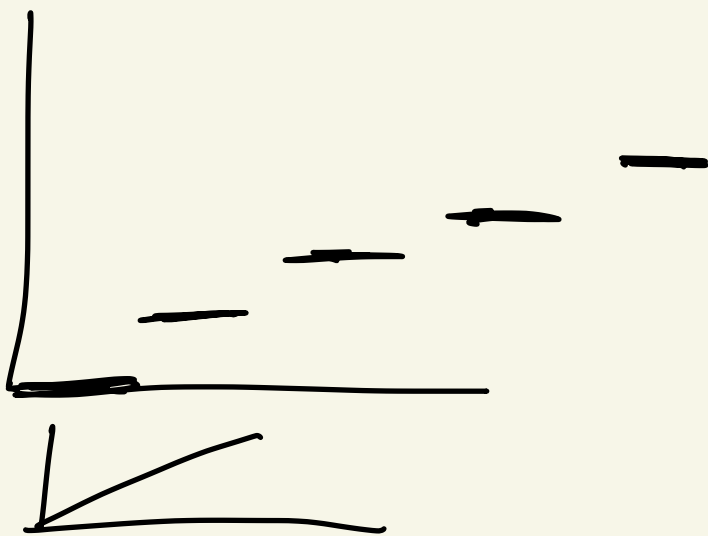
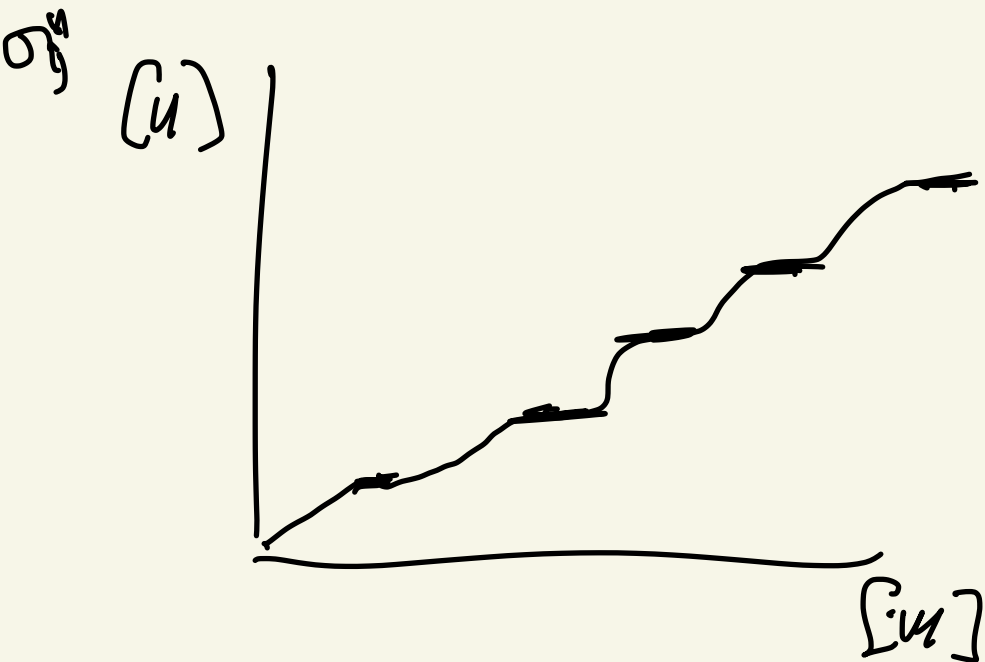
$$\partial_j^{n-1} \sigma_i^m = \sum \begin{cases} \partial_i^{m-1} \sigma_{j-1}^{n-2} & i < j \\ \text{id}_{\Delta^{n-1}} & i = j, j+1 \\ \partial_{i-1}^{n-1} \sigma_j^{n-2} & i > j+1 \end{cases}$$

no proof.



prop: $f: \Delta^m \rightarrow \Delta^n \in \mathcal{D}$
has a unique factorisation $f = i \circ \sigma$

$\frac{d\mu}{dx}$ (i) ~~MONO~~ (sturdy increasing)
 mag
 μ Solid epi



Notation $X \in \text{Set}$

$$d_u^i = (\partial_i)^{\otimes u} : X_u \rightarrow X_{u-1}$$

$$s_u^i = (\sigma_i)^{\otimes u} : X_u \rightarrow X_{u+1}$$

e.g. Topology

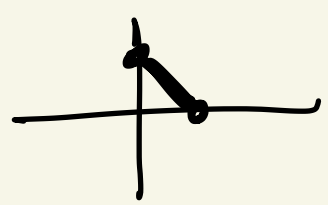
type in detail

$$|\Delta^u| = \sum_{\substack{\alpha_i \geq 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^u \alpha_i = 1}} (x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_u^{\alpha_u}) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^u / \sum_{i=1}^u x_i = 1$$

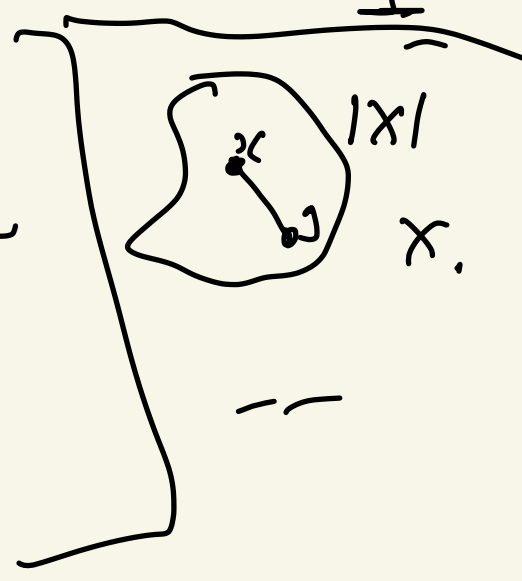
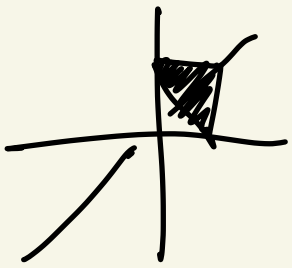
$n=0$



$n=1$



$n=2$

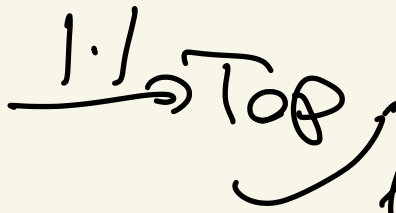


$$f: [m] \rightarrow [n] \text{ in } \Delta.$$

$$|F|: [\Delta^m] \rightarrow [\Delta^n]$$

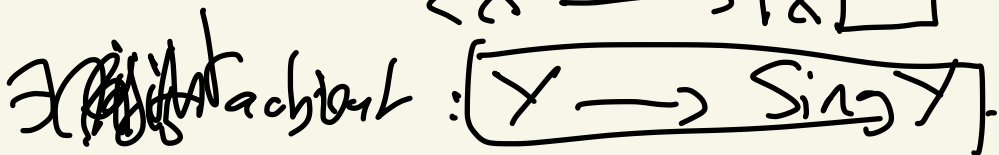
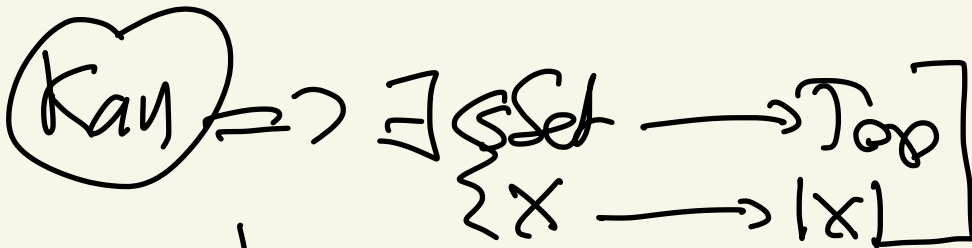
$$|g|(x_1, \dots, x_m) = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$y_j = \sum_{i \in \Delta^{-1}(j)} x_i$$



locally small with small cells.

$\lfloor \frac{[k]}{n} \rfloor$



(u) \rightarrow Ho $(|S^1|, Y)$.

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{top}}(|S^1|, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Set.}}(X, \text{Sing } Y)$$

↳ explains terminology $X \in \text{Set}$

0 simplex $\alpha: \Delta^0 \rightarrow X$

\Leftrightarrow point of X .

1-simplex path in X

$$\alpha = d_1^1(\delta) \rightarrow \gamma = d_0^0(\delta)$$

maps D .

◁ end ▷