Title: The complicial sets model of higher âˆž-categories

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Abstract: <p>While itâ€™s undeniably sexy to work with infinite-dimensional categories â€œmodel-independently,â€• we contend there is a categorical imperative to familiarize oneself with at least one concrete model in order to check that proposed model-independent constructions interpret correctly. With this aim in mind, we recount the n-<i>complicial sets</i> model of (âˆž,n)-categories for 0 â‰¤ n â‰¤ âˆž, the combinatorics of which are quite similar to its low-dimensional special cases: quasi-categories (n=1) and Kan complexes (n=0). We conclude by reporting on an encounter with 2-complicial sets in the wild, where a suitably-defined fibration of 2-complicial sets enables the <i>comprehension construction</i> introduced in joint work with Verity. Special cases of the comprehension construction can be used to â€œstraightenâ€• a co/cartesian fibration of (âˆž,1)-categories into a homotopy coherent functor, exhibit a quasi-categorical version of the â€œunstraighteningâ€• construction, and define an internal model of the Yoneda embedding for (âˆž,1)-categories.</p>

Emily Riehl

Johns Hopkins University

The complicial sets model of higher ∞-categories

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics

A prehistory of higher categorical physics

John C. Baez and Aaron Lauda

- A prehistory of n-categorical physics In H. Halvorson (Ed.), Deep Beauty: Understanding the Quantum World through Mathematical Innovation (pp. 13-128). arXiv:0908.2469

The idea of a higher ∞-category

An ∞-category, a nickname for an $(\infty, 1)$-category, has:

- objects
- 1-arrows between these objects
- with composites of these 1-arrows witnessed by invertible 2-arrows
- with composition associative up to invertible 3-arrows (and unital)
- with these witnesses coherent up to invertible arrows all the way up

A higher ∞-category, meaning an (∞, n)-category for $0 \leq n \leq \infty$, has:

- objects
- 1-arrows between these objects
- 2-arrows between these 1-arrows
- $\vdots$
- n-arrows between these $n-1$-arrows

Fully extended topological quantum field theories

The (∞, n)-category Bord_n has

- objects = compact 0-manifolds
- k-arrows = k-manifolds with corners, for $1 \leq k \leq n$
- $n + 1$-arrows = diffeomorphisms of n-manifolds rel boundary
- $n + m + 1$-arrows = m-fold isotopies of diffeomorphisms, $m \geq 1$

often with extra structure (eg framing).

A fully extended topological quantum field theory is a homomorphism with domain Bord_n, preserving the monoidal structure and all compositions. The cobordism hypothesis classifies fully extended TQFTs of framed bordisms by the value taken by the positively oriented point.

Dan Freed

- The cobordism hypothesis, Bulletin of the AMS, vol 50, no 1, 2013, 57–92; arXiv:1210.5100

On the unicity of the theory of higher ∞-categories

The schematic idea of an (∞, n)-category is made rigorous by various models: θ_n-spaces, iterated complete Segal spaces, Segal n-categories, n-quasi-categories, n-relative categories, ...

Theorem (Barwick–Schommer-Pries, et al). All of the above models of (∞, n)-categories are equivalent.

Clark Barwick and Christopher Schommer-Pries

- On the Unicity of the Homotopy Theory of Higher Categories
  arXiv:1112.0040

But the theory of higher ∞-categories has not yet been sufficiently developed in any model, so there is "analytic" work still to be done.

Plan

Goal: introduce a user-friendly model of higher ∞-categories

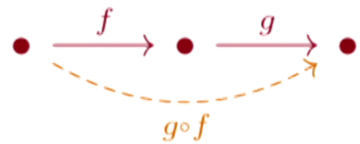
1. A simplicial model of $(\infty, 1)$-categories
2. Towards a simplicial model of $(\infty, 2)$-categories
3. The complicial sets model of (∞, n)-categories
4. Complicial sets in the wild

1

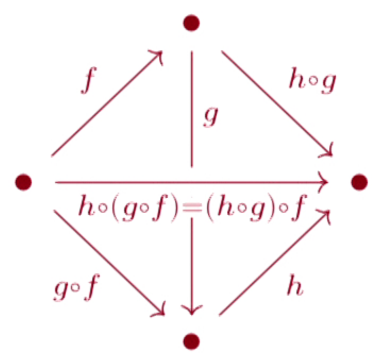
A simplicial model of $(\infty, 1)$-categories

The idea of a 1-category

A 1-category has:

- objects: 
- 1-arrows: 
- composition: 

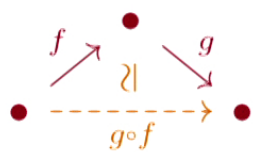
- identity 1-arrows: 
- identity axioms: 

- associativity axioms: 

From 1-categories to $(\infty, 1)$-categories

In an $(\infty, 1)$-category, the composition operation and associativity and unit axioms become higher data.

An $(\infty, 1)$-category has:

- objects $\bullet$; 1-arrows $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$; identity 1-arrows $\bullet = \bullet$
- composition 

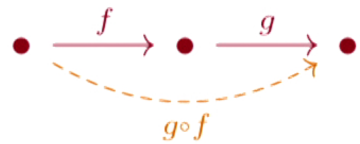
witnessed by invertible 2-arrows

The idea of a 1-category

A 1-category has:

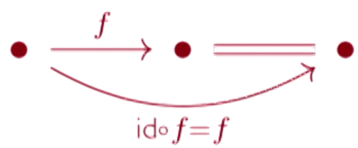
- objects: •
- 1-arrows:

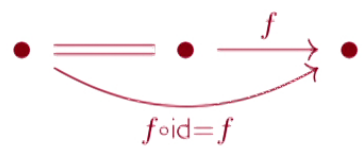
- composition:



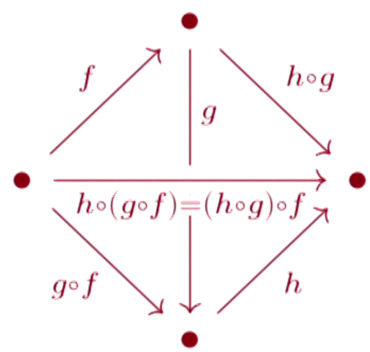
- identity 1-arrows:

- identity axioms:





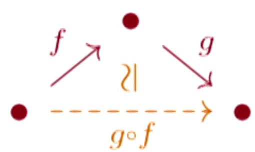
- associativity axioms:

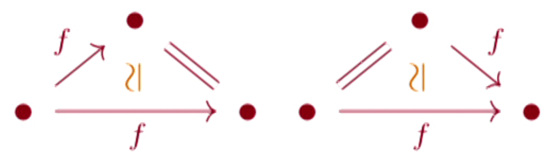


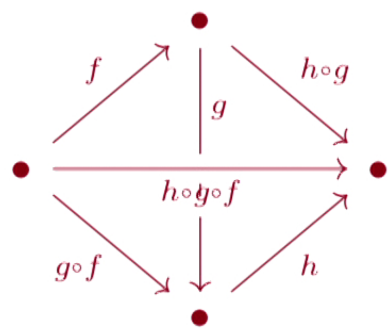
From 1-categories to $(\infty, 1)$-categories

In an $(\infty, 1)$-category, the composition operation and associativity and unit axioms become higher data.

An $(\infty, 1)$-category has:

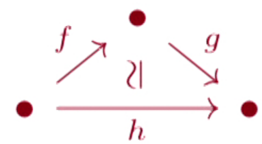
- objects •; 1-arrows • ⟶ •; identity 1-arrows • ═══ •
- composition 

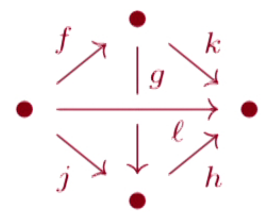
witnessed by invertible 2-arrows
- identity composition witnesses 

- invertible 3-arrows witnessing associativity 

A model for $(\infty, 1)$-categories

In a quasi-category, one popular model for an $(\infty, 1)$-category, this data is structured as a simplicial set with:

- 0-simplices = $\bullet$ = objects
- 1-simplices = $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$ = 1-arrows
- 2-simplices = 

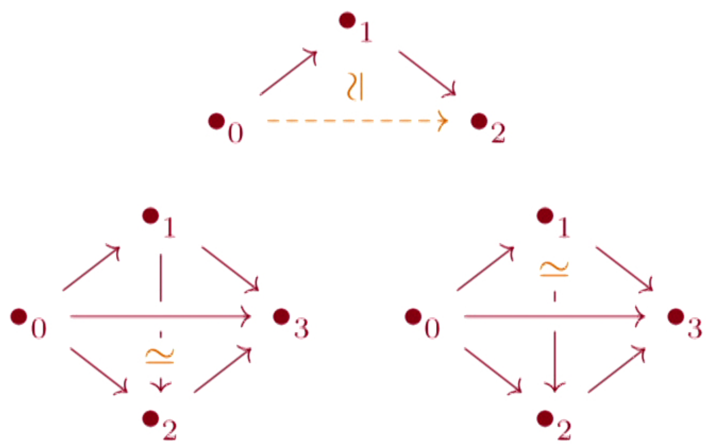
= binary composites
- 3-simplices = 

= ternary composites
- n-simplices = n-ary composites
- with degenerate simplices used to encode identity arrows and identity composition witnesses

A model for $(\infty, 1)$-categories

A quasi-category is a "simplicial set with composition": a simplicial set in which every inner horn can be filled to a simplex.

Low dimensional horn filling:



An inner horn is the subcomplex of an n-simplex missing the top cell and the face opposite the vertex $\bullet_k$ for $0 < k < n$.

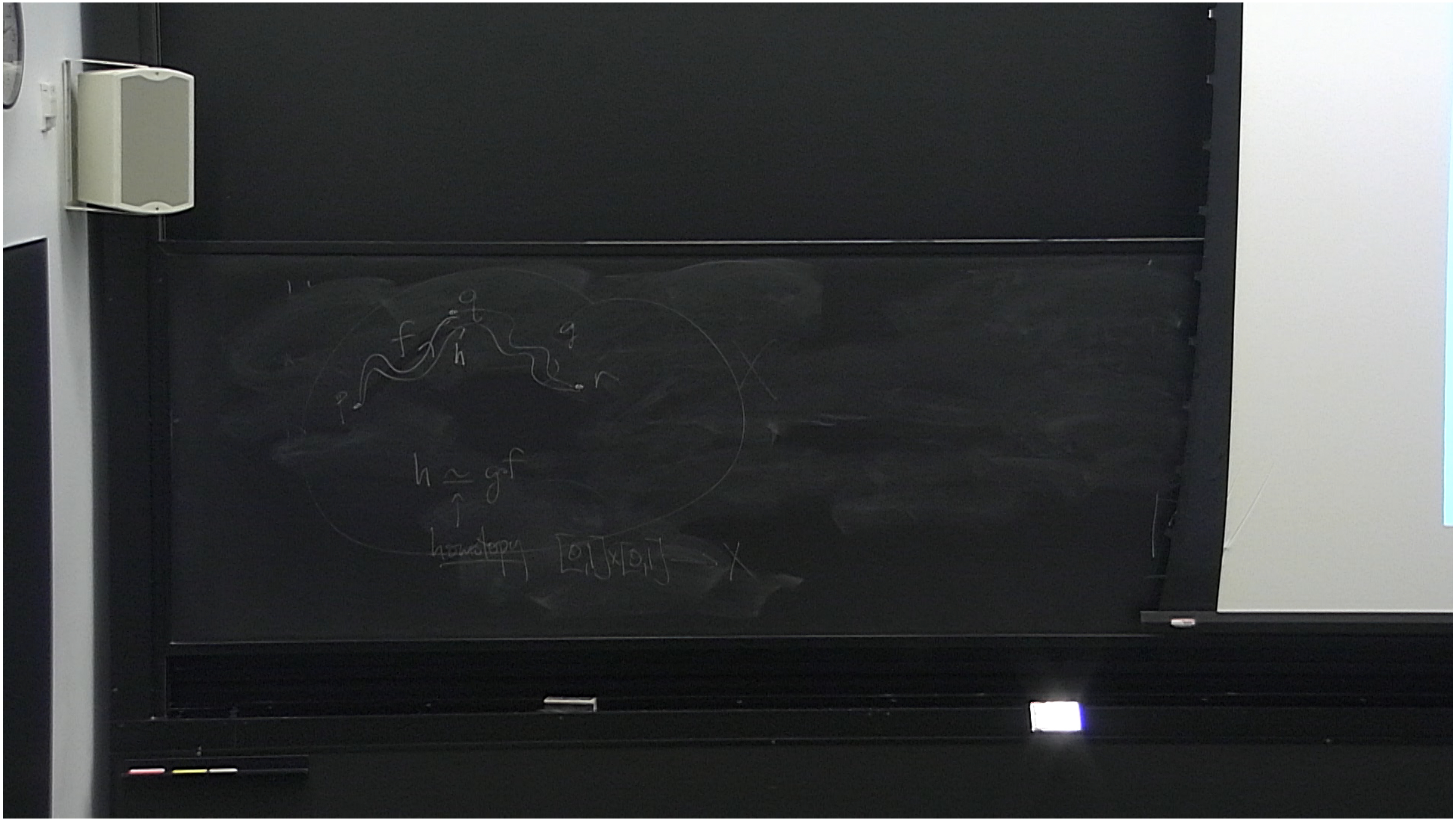
Corollary: In a quasi-category, all n-arrows with $n > 1$ are equivalences.

Summary: quasi-categories model ∞-categories

A quasi-category is a model of an infinite-dimensional category structured as a simplicial set.

- Basic data is given by low dimensional simplices:
  - 0-simplices = objects
  - 1-simplices = 1-arrows
- Axioms are witnessed by higher simplices:
  - 2-simplices witness binary composites
  - 3-simplices witness associativity of ternary composition
- Higher simplices also regarded as arrows: n-simplices = n-arrows
- Axioms imply that n-arrows are equivalences for $n > 1$.

Thus a quasi-category is an $(\infty, 1)$-category, with all n-arrows with $n > 1$ weakly invertible.

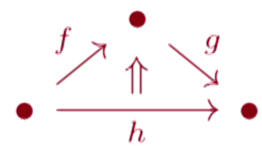

p
q
r
f
g
h
X
h ≃ g∘f
homotopy
[0,1]×[0,1] → X

2

Towards a simplicial model of $(\infty, 2)$-categories

Towards a simplicial model of an $(\infty, 2)$-category

How might a simplicial set model an $(\infty, 2)$-category?

- 0-simplices = $\bullet$ = objects
- 1-simplices = $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$ = 1-arrows
- 2-simplices = 

= 2-arrows

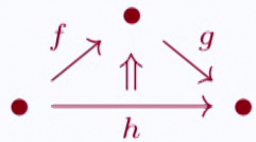
Problem: the 2-simplices must play a dual role, in which they are

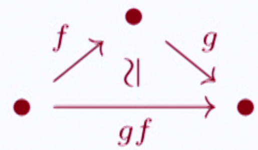
- interpreted as inhabited by possibly non-invertible 2-cells
- while also serving as witnesses for composition of 1-simplices

in which case it does not make sense to think of their inhabitants as non-invertible.

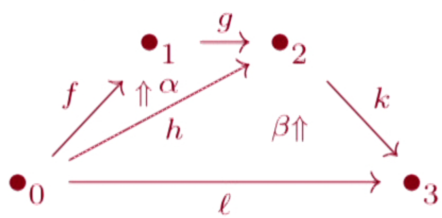
Idea: "mark" the 2-simplex witnesses for composition and demand that these marked 2-simplices behave as 2-dimensional equivalences.

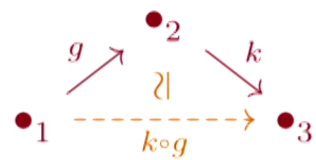
Towards a simplicial model of an $(\infty, 2)$-category

- 2-simplices =  = 2-arrows

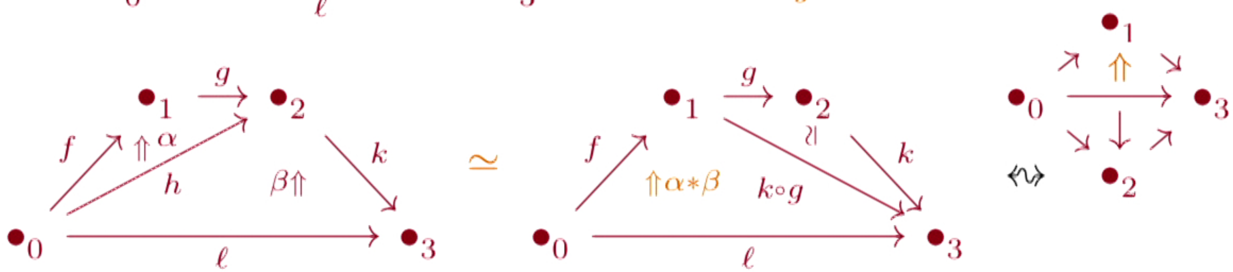
- marked 2-simplices  witness 1-arrow composition

Now 3-simplices witness composition of 2-arrows:

given 

fill 

then fill



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The complicial sets model of (∞, n)-categories

Marked simplicial sets

For a simplicial set to model a higher ∞-category with non-invertible arrows in each dimension:

- It should have a distinguished set of "marked" n-simplices witnessing composition of $n-1$-simplices.
- Identity arrows, encoded by the degenerate simplices, should be marked.
- Marked simplices should behave like equivalences.
- In particular, 1-simplices that witness an equivalence between objects should also be marked.

This motivates the following definition:

A marked simplicial set is a simplicial set with a designated subset of marked simplices that includes all degenerate simplices.

The symbol "$\simeq$" is used to decorate marked simplices.

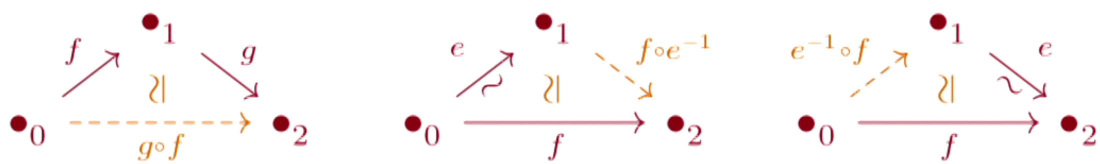
Complicial sets

Recall:

A quasi-category is a “simplicial set with composition”: a simplicial set in which every inner horn can be filled to a simplex.

A complicial set is a “marked simplicial set with composition”: a simplicial set in which every admissible horn can be filled to a simplex and in which composites of marked simplices are marked.

Low dimensional admissible horn filling:

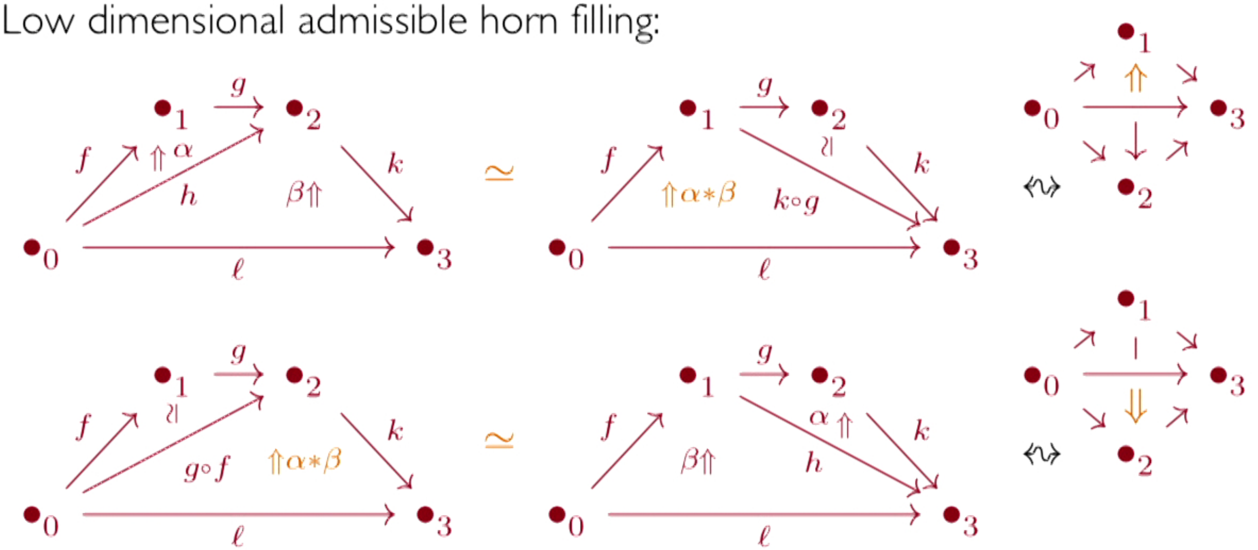


and if f and g are marked so is $g \circ f$.

Complicial sets

A complicial set is a "marked simplicial set with composition": a simplicial set in which every admissible horn can be filled to a simplex and in which composites of marked simplices are marked.

Low dimensional admissible horn filling:



and if α and β are marked so is $\alpha * \beta$.

Admissible horns

An n-simplex in a marked simplicial set is k-admissible — "its kth face is the composite of its $k-1$ and $k+1$-faces" — if every face that contains all of the vertices $\bullet_{k-1}, \bullet_k, \bullet_{k+1}$ is marked.

Marked faces include:

- the n-simplex
- all codimension-1 faces except the $(k-1)$th, kth, and $(k+1)$th
- the 2-simplex spanned by $\{\bullet_{k-1}, \bullet_k, \bullet_{k+1}\}$ when $0 < k < n$
- the edge spanned by $\{\bullet_0, \bullet_1\}$ when $k = 0$ or $\{\bullet_{n-1}, \bullet_n\}$ when $k = n$.

An k-admissible n-horn is the subcomplex of the k-admissible n-simplex that is missing the n-simplex and its k-th face.

Strict ω-categories as strict complicial sets

A strict complicial set is a complicial set in which every admissible horn can be filled uniquely, a "marked simplicial set with unique composition."

Any strict ω-category $\mathcal{C}$ defines a strict complicial set $N\mathcal{C}$ whose n-simplices are strict ω-functors

$$\mathcal{O}_n \to \mathcal{C},$$

where

- $\mathcal{O}_n$ is the free strict n-category generated by the n-simplex and
- an n-simplex is marked in $N\mathcal{C}$ just when the ω-functor $\mathcal{O}_n \to \mathcal{C}$ carries the top-dimensional n-arrow in $\mathcal{O}_n$ to an identity in $\mathcal{C}$.

The strict complicial set $N\mathcal{C}$ is called the Street nerve of $\mathcal{C}$.

Street-Roberts Conjecture (Verity). The Street nerve defines a fully faithful embedding of strict ω-categories into marked simplicial sets, and the essential image is the category of strict complicial sets.

Strict ω-categories as *weak* complicial sets

Strict ω-categories can also be a source of *weak* rather than *strict* complicial sets, simply by choosing a more expansive marking convention.

Any strict ω-category $\mathcal{C}$ defines a complicial set $N\mathcal{C}$ whose n-simplices are strict ω-functors

$$\mathcal{O}_n \to \mathcal{C},$$

where

- $\mathcal{O}_n$ is the free strict n-category generated by the n-simplex and
- an n-simplex is marked in $N\mathcal{C}$ just when the ω-functor $\mathcal{O}_n \to \mathcal{C}$ carries the top-dimensional n-arrow in $\mathcal{O}_n$ to an equivalence in $\mathcal{C}$.

Moreover the complicial sets that arise in this way are saturated, meaning that every equivalence is marked.

The n-complicial sets model of (∞, n)-categories

An n-complicial set is a saturated complicial set in which every simplex above dimension n is marked.

For example:

- the nerve of an ordinary 1-groupoid defines a 0-complicial set with everything marked
- the nerve of an ordinary 1-category defines a 1-complicial set with the isomorphisms marked
- the nerve of a strict 2-category defines a 2-complicial set with the 2-arrow isomorphisms and 1-arrow equivalences marked

In fact:

- A 0-complicial set is the same thing as a Kan complex, with everything marked.
- A 1-complicial set is exactly a quasi-category, with the equivalences marked.

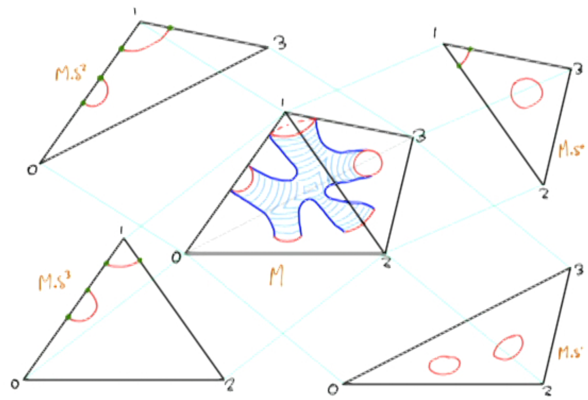
Summary: complicial sets model higher ∞-categories

A complicial set is a model of an infinite-dimensional category structured as a marked simplicial set.

- Basic data is given by simplices:
  - 0-simplices = objects
  - n-simplices = n-arrows
- Axioms are witnessed by marked simplices:
  - marked n-simplices exhibit binary composites of $(n-1)$-simplices
- Marked simplices define invertible arrows:
  - marked n-simplices = n-equivalences
- In a saturated complicial set, all equivalences are marked.

An n-complicial set, a saturated complicial set in which every simplex above dimension n is marked, is a model of an (∞, n)-category.

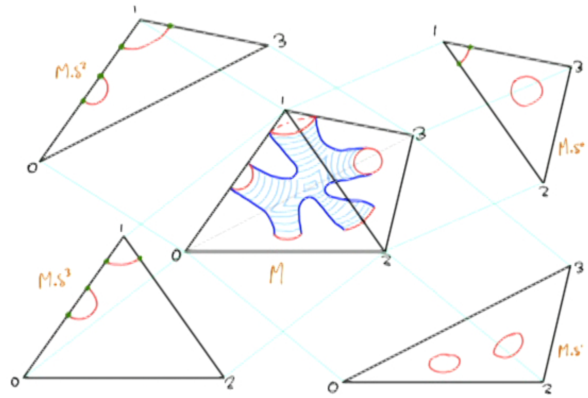
A simplicial set of simplicial bordisms (Verity)



A n-simplicial bordism is a functor from the category of faces of the n-simplex to the category of PL-manifolds and regular embeddings satisfying a boundary condition.

- Simplicial bordisms assemble into a semi simplicial set that admits fillers for all horns, constructed by gluing in cylinders.

A complicial set of simplicial bordisms (Verity)



The Kan complex of simplicial bordisms can be marked in various ways:

- mark all bordisms as equivalences
- mark only trivial bordisms, which collapse onto their odd faces
- mark the simplicial bordisms that define h-cobordisms from their odd to their even faces

Theorem (Verity). All three marking conventions turn simplicial bordisms into a complicial set, and the third is the saturation of the second.

Complicial sets defined as homotopy coherent nerves

The homotopy coherent nerve converts a simplicially enriched category into a simplicial set.

Theorem (Cordier–Porter). The homotopy coherent nerve of a Kan complex enriched category is a quasi-category.

Theorem (Cordier–Porter). The homotopy coherent nerve of a 0-complicial set enriched category is a 1-complicial set.

Similarly:

Theorem*(Verity). The homotopy coherent nerve of a n-complicial set enriched category is a $n + 1$-complicial set.

In particular, there are a plethora of 2-complicial sets of ∞-categories.