

# Motivic Homotopy Theory

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Foreword

The concept of “motive” was introduced by Grothendieck who noticed a series of similarities in Weil cohomology theories. In his idea, he thought there should be an universal cohomology theory which every cohomology theory taking values in a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -category should pass through it.

This idea soon became so important in the research about Weil conjecture that people believe once the “motive” is discovered, then the problem can be done.

Thanks to the effort of many mathematicians, we succeeded in constructing “pure motives” for smooth projective varieties as well as “mixed motives” for a more general cases.

One important observation in algebraic topology is that when we talk about cohomology theories, what really matters is the derived category. It was Voevodsky who introduced the “motivic homotopy category” and prove the universal property of it, which is what we are interested in this paper.

## 1.2 The main content of this paper

In short, motivic homotopy theory concerns how to construct an algebraic topology theory on algebraic geometry. To give the readers an intuition, we include a corresponding diagram below.

Table 1: Comparison between classic algebraic topology world and motivic world

Classic World	Motivic World
$\mathcal{S}$ (Spaces)	$\mathcal{H}(S)$
$I$	$\mathbb{A}^1$
$I$ -homotopy equivalence	$\mathbb{A}^1$ -homotopy equivalence
$S^1$	$\mathbb{P}^1$
$\mathbf{Sp}$	$\mathcal{SH}(S)$

In Chapter 2, we’ll recommend the language of  $\infty$ -categories. Any reader who is already familiar with it can skip this chapter.

In Chapter 3, we will firstly recommend some preliminaries that are important to understand the topic we’ll discuss. It mainly contains higher topos theory, stable homotopy theory and six functor formalism.

In Chapter 4, we will construct the unstable motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  as a motivic localization of the Nisnevich presheaf category. We will also see the reasonability of such construction.

In Chapter 5, we will construct the stable motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$ , as a variant of the classic stabilization of the  $\mathcal{H}(S)$ . We will also see how Robalo unifies them into a general framework and proves the universal property of  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$ .

## 2 Language of $\infty$ -categories

The motivation of  $\infty$ -categories is to construct a language where we can talk about higher morphisms. A naive approach towards this is enriched category. However, the coherence data soon become too complicated to describe as the level increases. So we will construct some models to describe  $\infty$ -categories.

It should be noted what we call  $\infty$ -categories here are in fact  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, which means all  $n$ -morphisms ( $n \geq 2$ ) are invertible.

Readers are assumed to have been familiar with the knowledge of simplicial sets and model categories.

### 2.1 Models of $\infty$ -categories

When we say a “model” for  $\infty$ -categories, we mean a model category, whose objects (up to weak equivalence) are  $\infty$ -categories and the weak equivalence between two objects represents equivalence between two  $\infty$ -categories. These models are “equivalent”, namely Quillen equivalent.

In short,

**The theory of  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories lies in the homotopy category of a model category which “models” the  $\infty$ -categories.** (2.1)

Although for practical reasons we have to construct those definitions and propositions in a specific category, they should be invariant under weak equivalences.

In this subsection, we will introduce two models of  $\infty$ -categories, which are quasi-categories and simplicially enriched categories.

**Definition 2.1** (Boardman-Vogt, 1973). A simplicial set  $X$  is called a quasi-category if it satisfies the right lifting property against inner horn inclusions:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists h & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & * \end{array} \quad (0 < k < n)$$

Take  $\Lambda_k^n = \Lambda_1^2$ , then the lifting property provides a lifting  $h : \Delta^2 \rightarrow X$ . If we denote  $f$  as the image of  $\{0 \rightarrow 1\}$  in  $X$ ,  $g$  as the image of  $\{1 \rightarrow 2\}$  in  $X$ , then we can view  $h$  as the “homotopy” witnessing the composition of  $f$  and  $g$ .

A question arising here is that the “homotopy”  $h$  witnessing the composition is not unique. However, if we understand the “uniqueness” following the philosophy in 2.1, it is “unique”, or precisely,  $\text{Fun}(\Delta^2, C) \times_{\text{Fun}(\Lambda_1^2, C)} (g, \bullet, f)$  is contractible (2.24).

**Remark 2.2.** We denote the full subcategory of  $\text{Set}_\Delta$  generated by quasi-categories as  $\text{QCat}$ .

**Definition 2.3.** We define  $\text{Cat}_\Delta$  as the category of  $\text{Set}_\Delta$ -enriched categories, whose morphisms are given by enriched functors. We also define  $\text{Cat}_{\text{Kan}}$  as the full subcategory of  $\text{Cat}_\Delta$  generated by those Kan complex-enriched (which we will introduce in 2.8) categories.

We will then show two model categories which model the  $\infty$ -categories, or more precisely, whose fibrant full subcategories model the  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories.

**Theorem 2.4** (Joyal, 2008). There exists a model structure called Joyal model structure on  $\text{Set}_\Delta$  where fibrant objects are exactly quasi-categories.

**Theorem 2.5** (Bergner, 2004). There exists a model structure called Bergner model structure on  $\text{Cat}_\Delta$ , whose fibrant objects are exactly Kan complex-enriched categories.

Joyal and Tierney pointed out that these two model categories are Quillen equivalent, thus whose fibrant subcategories are also Quillen equivalent.

**Theorem 2.6** (Joyal & Tierney, 2007). There exists a Quillen equivalence:  $\mathfrak{C} : \text{Set}_\Delta^{\text{Joyal}} \rightleftarrows \text{Cat}_\Delta : \mathfrak{N}$ .

**Corollary 2.7.**  $\text{QCat}$  and  $\text{Cat}_{\text{Kan}}$  are Quillen equivalent.

## 2.2 Mapping Spaces

The idea of  $\infty$ -categories is that for any two objects in the category, there exists a “mapping space” between such that the “mapping space” is an  $(\infty, 0)$ -category (Just as the case in  $\mathcal{CG}$ -enriched categories). That gives rise to the concept of Kan complexes where every morphism is “invertible”.

We still define the mapping space as the fibrant object in a homotopy category of a model category which we call as “Kan-Quillen” model category. This model category is Quillen equivalent to  $\text{Top}$ , whose fibrant objects are CW complexes, that is, “good spaces”.

**Definition 2.8.** A simplicial set  $X$  is called a Kan complex if it satisfies the right lifting property against horn inclusions:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists h & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & * \end{array} \quad (0 \leq k \leq n)$$

We make it clear why we say “any morphism in Kan complex is invertible” here.

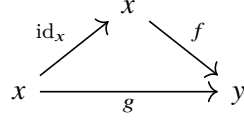
**Remark 2.9.** Let  $C$  be a quasi-category, the expression  $x \in C$  means  $x$  is a 0-simplex in  $C$  (We also call  $x$  as a 0-morphism); the expression  $f : x \rightarrow y$  means  $f$  is a 1-simplex in  $C$  satisfying  $d_0 f = x, d_1 f = y$  (We also call  $f$  as a 1-morphism).

**Theorem 2.10.** ([2], 1.4.3.6) Let  $C$  be a quasi-category,  $x, y \in C, f, g : x \rightarrow y$ , The following are equivalent:

1. There exists a 2-simplex  $\sigma$  satisfying  $d_0 \sigma = id_x, d_1 \sigma = g, d_2 \sigma = f$ , i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & y & \\ f \nearrow & & \searrow id_y \\ x & \xrightarrow{g} & y \end{array}$$

2. There exists a 2-simplex  $\sigma$  satisfying  $d_0\sigma = f, d_1\sigma = g, d_2\sigma = id_x$ , i.e.



**Remark 2.11.** Obviously the condition is a equivalence relationship, we will say  $f$  is homotopic to  $g$  if one holds.

**Definition 2.12.** Let  $C$  be an quasi-category, The homotopy category  $hC$  of  $C$  is defined as the ordinary category as below:

$$\text{Ob}(hC) = \text{Ob}(C);$$

$$\text{Hom}_{hC}(x, y) = \text{Hom}_C(x, y) / \sim, \text{ where } \sim \text{ is defined by homotopy};$$

For  $f : x \rightarrow y, g : y \rightarrow z \in hC$ , the composition  $g \circ f$  is defined as  $d_1(h)$ , where  $h$  is a 2-morphism witnesing the composition of  $f$  and  $g$ . This is well-defined because  $\text{Fun}(\Delta^2, C) \times_{\text{Fun}(\Lambda_1^2, C)} (g, \bullet, f)$  is contractible.

**Remark 2.13.** Let  $f : x \rightarrow y \in C$ , we will call  $f$  an isomorphism if the image  $[f]$  of  $f$  in  $hC$  is an isomorphism.

**Theorem 2.14.** ([3]) A quasi-category  $C$  is a Kan complex if and only if all morphisms in  $C$  are isomorphisms.

Before formally giving the consturction of mapping space, we have to clairify the third model category whose fibrant objects are exactly Kan complexes. The following results are classic in algebraic topology.

**Theorem 2.15.** There exists a model structure called Kan-Quillen model structure on  $\text{Set}_\Delta$  where fibrant objects are Kan complexes. We call the weak equivalences in Kan-Quillen model as "weak homotopy equivalences".

**Theorem 2.16.** There exists a Quillen equivalence:

$$|\cdot| : \text{Set}_\Delta^{Kan-Quillen} \rightleftarrows \text{Top} : \text{Sing}.$$

**Corollary 2.17.** Kan and CW are Quillen equivalent.

It is well-known that CW complexes are "good spaces", that is, whose "mapping space" between two CW complexes itself is still a CW complex.

We will then formally give the consturction of mapping spaces.

**Definition 2.18.** Let  $X$  be a simplicial set,  $X^\triangleleft := \Delta^0 \star X; X^\triangleright := X \star \Delta^0$ , where  $\star$  represents join in simplicial set.

**Definition 2.19.** Let  $X$  be a simplicial set,  $x \in X$ , the slice simplicial set  $X_{/x}$  of  $X$  over  $x$  is defined by:

$$\text{Hom}(Y, X_{/x}) := \text{Hom}(Y^\triangleright, X) \times_{\text{Hom}(\Delta^0, X)} \{x\};$$

the coslice simplicial set  $X_{x/}$  of  $X$  under  $x$  is defined by:

$$\text{Hom}(Y, X_{x/}) := \text{Hom}(Y^\triangleleft, X) \times_{\text{Hom}(\Delta^0, X)} \{x\};$$

**Definition 2.20.** Let  $C$  be a quasi-category,  $x, y \in C$ . We will define:

The left pinched complex  $\text{Hom}_C^L(x, y) := C_x / \times_C \{y\}$ ;

The right pinched complex  $\text{Hom}_C^R(x, y) := \{x\} \times_C C_y$ ;

The balanced complex  $\text{Hom}_C^B(x, y) := \{x\} \times_{\text{Fun}(\{0\}, C)} \text{Fun}(\Delta^1, C) \times_{\text{Fun}(\{1\}, C)} \{y\}$ .

**Theorem 2.21.** ([2], 4.6.5.5)  $\text{Hom}_C^L(x, y)$ ,  $\text{Hom}_C^R(x, y)$ , and  $\text{Hom}_C^B(x, y)$  are Kan complexes which are weak homotopy equivalent.

As a result, we can well-defined the mapping space as a kan complex up to weak equivalence (in the sense of Kan-Quillen model structure).

**Definition 2.22.** Let  $C$  be a quasi-category,  $x, y \in C$ , we can define the mapping space  $\text{Maps}(x, y)$  from  $x$  to  $y$  as the object in  $\text{Set}_\Delta[W^{-1}]$  defined by 2.21.

In fact,  $\text{Maps}$  can be extended to an  $(\infty, 1)$ -functor  $C^{op} \times C \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ , which we will show in 2.43.

Based on this observation, we can illustrate the idea that mapping spaces are well-defined up to weak equivalence (following the philosophy in 2.1) by stating a stronger theorem in 2.49.

At the end of this subsection, we will make it clear what we mean by “contractible”.

**Definition 2.23.** A Kan complex  $X$  is called contractible if it satisfies the right lifting property against boundary inclusions:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \partial\Delta^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists h & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & * \end{array}$$

**Theorem 2.24.** ([2], 1.5.6.2) Let  $C$  be a quasi-category,  $x, y, z \in C$ ,  $f : x \rightarrow y$ ,  $g : y \rightarrow z$ , then  $\text{Fun}(\Delta^2, C) \times_{\text{Fun}(\Delta_1^2, C)} \{(g, \cdot, f)\}$  is a contractible Kan complex.

## 2.3 Functors of $\infty$ -categories

Functors between two quasi-categories are just morphisms in  $\text{Set}_\Delta$ . Two types of weak equivalences provide two types of “equivalences”. We’ll show their meaning in the  $(\infty, 1)$ -category of  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories.

**Definition 2.25.** Let  $C, D$  be two quasi-categories, we will call the morphism  $F : C \rightarrow D$  in  $\text{Set}_\Delta$  a functor from  $C$  to  $D$ .

**Proposition 2.26.**  $\text{Set}_\Delta$  admits a Cartesian closed structure. With a little abuse of the notation, we will denote the corresponding internal hom  $[X, Y]$  as  $\text{Fun}(X, Y) \in \text{Set}_\Delta$ .

By Yoneda lemma clearly the 0-morphisms in  $\text{Fun}(X, Y)$  are exactly the functors from  $X$  to  $Y$ . We call this category the  $(\infty, 1)$ -functor categories from  $X$  to  $Y$ .

**Corollary 2.27.** Let  $X, Y, Z$  be three simplicial sets, then there exists a natural composition  $\text{Fun}(X, Y) \times \text{Fun}(Y, Z) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(X, Z)$ .

**Theorem 2.28.** ([4], 5.4.5) Let  $C, D$  be two quasi-categories,  $F : C \rightarrow D$  be a functor from  $C$  to  $D$ . Then the following are equivalent:

1.  $F$  is a weak equivalence in  $\text{Set}_\Delta^{\text{Joyal}}$ ;
2. For any quasi-category  $E$ , the induced morphism  $\text{Fun}(D, E) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(C, E)$  is a weak equivalence in  $\text{Set}_\Delta^{\text{Joyal}}$ .

We will call this weak equivalence a “homotopy equivalence” or “equivalence”.

Following the philosophy in 2.1, this is the right “isomorphism” in the  $(\infty, 1)$ –category of  $(\infty, 1)$ –categories, that is,  $\text{Cat}_\infty$ .

**Lemma 2.29.** ([2], 1.5.3.7) Let  $X \in \text{Set}_\Delta, Y \in \text{QCat}$ , then  $\text{Fun}(X, Y) \in \text{QCat}$ .

**Lemma 2.30.** ([2], 1.3.5.4) Let  $X \in \text{QCat}$ , then there exists a maximal Kan complex contained in  $X$ , which we denote as  $X^\simeq$ , or the core of  $X$ .

**Definition 2.31.** Let  $\mathbf{QCat}$  be a  $\text{Set}_\Delta$ –enriched category which is defined as:

Objects are all quasi-categories;

$\text{Hom}(X, Y) := \text{Fun}(X, Y)^\simeq$ ;

The composition map is given by 2.27.

**Definition 2.32.** We define the  $(\infty, 1)$ –category of  $(\infty, 1)$ –categories as  $\mathfrak{R}(\mathbf{QCat})$ , which we denote as  $\text{Cat}_\infty$ .

Similarly we have:

**Definition 2.33.** Let  $\mathbf{Kan}$  be a  $\text{Set}_\Delta$ –enriched category which is defined as:

Objects are all Kan complexes;

$\text{Hom}(X, Y) := \text{Fun}(X, Y)^\simeq$ ;

The composition map is given by 2.27.

**Definition 2.34.** We define the  $(\infty, 1)$ –category of  $(\infty, 1)$ –groupoids as  $\mathfrak{R}(\mathbf{Kan})$ , which we denote as  $\text{Grpd}_\infty$  or  $\mathcal{S}$ .

**Proposition 2.35.** ([4], 5.7.6) The homotopy category  $\text{hCat}_\infty$  is equivalent to the ordinary category  $\text{hQC}\text{-}\sqcup$  defined as:

$\text{Ob}(\text{hQC}\text{-}\sqcup) :=$  all small quasi-categories;

$\text{Hom}_{\text{hQC}\text{-}\sqcup}(C, D) := \pi_0(\text{Fun}(C, D)^\simeq)$ ;

$[G] \circ [F] = [G \circ F]$ .

**Theorem 2.36.** ([4], 5.4.1) Let  $C, D$  be two quasi-categories,  $F : C \rightarrow D$ ,  $F$  is a homotopy equivalence iff  $[F]$  is an isomorphism in  $\text{hQC}\text{-}\sqcup$ .

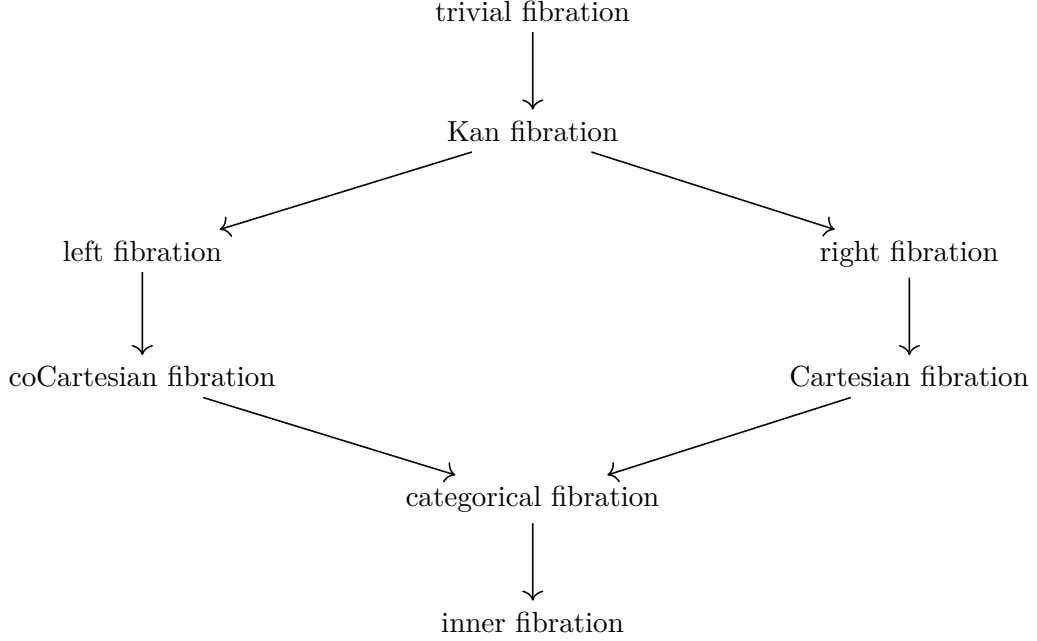
This explains the reasonability of “homotopy equivalence”.



## 2.4 Fibrations of $\infty$ -categories

In ordinary category theory, we are already familiar with the Grothendieck construction with respect to a kind of fibration. These concepts still have their correspondence in  $\infty$ -categories.

The relationship of those kinds of fibrations can be represented by the diagram below[1].



While the Grothendieck-Lurie construction[1] gives the equivalence of  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories:

The $(\infty, 1)$ -category of Fibrations	The $\infty$ -category of Functors
$\text{LFib}/S$	$\text{Fun}(S, \text{Grpd}_\infty)$
$\text{RFib}/S$	$\text{Fun}(S^{\text{op}}, \text{Grpd}_\infty)$
$\text{coCart}/S$	$\text{Fun}(S, \text{Cat}_\infty)$
$\text{Cart}/S$	$\text{Fun}(S^{\text{op}}, \text{Cat}_\infty)$

In this subsection we will not illustrate everything in these two pictures. Instead, we only define left fibration and present the related Grothendieck-Lurie construction to give a “genuine” definition of Maps.

**Definition 2.37.** Let  $C, D$  be two quasi-categories,  $p : C \rightarrow D$  is a functor, we say  $p$  is an inner fibration if it satisfies the right lifting property against inner horn inclusions:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Lambda_k^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \exists h & \downarrow \\
 \Delta^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D
 \end{array} \quad (0 < k < n)$$

**Definition 2.38.** Let  $C, D$  be two  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories,  $p : C \rightarrow D$  be an inner fibration<sup>1</sup>. We say

<sup>1</sup> As the word “fibration” implies, inner fibration is stable under pullback, thus given  $x \in C$  the fiber  $C_{p(x)}$  is a quasi-category. In a model-independent theory this condition is not required.

$p$  is a left fibration if it satisfies the right lifting property:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & C \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists h & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & D \end{array} \quad (0 \leq k < n)$$

**Definition 2.39.** Let  $S$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category, we define the  $(\infty, 1)$ -category  $\mathbf{LFib}_S$  as the full subcategory of  $\mathbf{Cat}_\infty$  generated by those left fibrations.

**Theorem 2.40.** ([1] 3.2.0.1) Given an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category  $S$ , there exists an equivalence of  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories:

$$\mathbf{LFib}_S \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Fun}(S, \mathbf{Grpd}_\infty).$$

Finally we can extend the definition of Maps.

**Definition 2.41.** Let  $C$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category, we define the  $(\infty, 1)$ -category of twisted arrow category  $\mathbf{TwArr}(C) := \mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(\mathbf{N}_\bullet((-)^{op} \star (-)), C)$ .

**Proposition 2.42.** ([2], 8.1.1.15) The projection  $\mathbf{TwArr}(C) \rightarrow C^{op} \times C$  induced by  $[n]^{op} \rightarrow [n]^{op} \star [n] \leftarrow [n]$  is a left fibration.

Consider The projection as an object in  $\mathbf{LFib}_S$ , we can formally give our definition of Maps

**Definition 2.43.** We define the functor  $\mathbf{Maps} : C^{op} \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{Grpd}_\infty$  as the correspondence of the projection  $\mathbf{TwArr}(C) \rightarrow C^{op} \times C$  via 2.40.

We'll use the following definition in 2.9.

**Definition 2.44.** Let  $C, D$  be two  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories,  $p : C \rightarrow D$  be an inner fibration,  $f : x \rightarrow y \in C$ . We say  $f$  is  $p$ -coCartesian if it satisfies the right lifting property:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_0^n & \xrightarrow{\phi} & C \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists h & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$$

where  $n \geq 2, \phi|_{\{0,1\}} = f$ .

## 2.5 Limits and Colimits

**Definition 2.45.** Let  $C$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category,  $x \in C$ , we say  $x$  is initial if  $\forall y \in C$ ,  $\mathbf{Maps}(x, y)$  is contractible;  $x$  is final if  $\forall y \in C$ ,  $\mathbf{Maps}(y, x)$  is contractible.

**Definition 2.46.** Let  $K$  be a simplicial set,  $C$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category,  $u : K \rightarrow C$ . The slice category of  $C$  over  $u$  is defined by:

$$\mathbf{Hom}(Y, C_{/u}) := \mathbf{Hom}(Y \star K, C) \times_{\mathbf{Hom}(K, C)} \{u\};$$

The coslice category of  $C$  under  $u$  is defined by:

$$\mathbf{Hom}(Y, C_{u/}) := \mathbf{Hom}(K \star Y, C) \times_{\mathbf{Hom}(K, C)} \{u\}.$$

**Definition 2.47.** Let  $K$  be a simplicial set,  $C$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category,  $u : K \rightarrow C$ . We say a diagram  $\bar{u} : K^\triangleleft \rightarrow C$  is a limit diagram if it is a final object in  $C_{/u}$ ; We say a diagram  $\bar{u} : K^\triangleright \rightarrow C$  is a colimit diagram if it is an initial object in  $C_{u/}$ .

We also say that  $\bar{u}$  exhibits  $\bar{u}(*)$  as a limit/colimit of  $u$ .

**Definition 2.48.** We say a limit diagram  $\bar{u} : K^\triangleleft \rightarrow C$  is preserved by a functor  $F : C \rightarrow C'$  if  $F \circ \bar{u} : K^\triangleleft \rightarrow C'$  is a limit diagram; A colimit diagram  $\bar{u}$  is preserved by  $F$  if  $F \circ \bar{u}$  is a colimit diagram.

**Theorem 2.49.** ([2] 4.6.4.21) Let  $C, D$  be two  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories,  $F : C \rightarrow D$  be an equivalence,  $u : K \rightarrow C$  be a diagram, then the induced functor  $C_{/u} \rightarrow C_{/F \circ u}$  is an equivalence.

## 2.6 Adjoint functors

The definition we give here is slightly different from Lurie's classic one, which explicitly gives the equivalence.

**Definition 2.50.** Let  $C, D$  be two  $(\infty, 1)$ -categories. We say a pair of functors  $F : C \rightleftarrows D : G$  is an adjunction pair if there exists an equivalence  $\varphi : \text{Maps}(F(-), -) \rightarrow \text{Maps}(-, G(-))$  in  $\text{Fun}(C^{op} \times D, \mathcal{S})$ .

We say that  $F$  is a left adjoint functor which admits a right adjoint functor  $G$ , and vice versa.

**Proposition 2.51.** Let  $F : C \rightleftarrows D : G$  be an adjunction pair, then  $F$  preserves all small colimits while  $G$  preserves all small limits.

## 2.7 Presentable categories

Roughly speaking, we will see a series of correspondences between the filtered version and the normal version (just as in the case of 1-categories).

**Definition 2.52.** Let  $K$  be a simplicial set,  $\kappa$  be a regular cardinal. We say  $K$  is  $\kappa$ -small if  $|S| < \kappa$ , where  $S$  is the set of nondegenerate simplexes in  $K$ .

We say call a diagram  $u : K \rightarrow C$  is  $\kappa$ -small if  $K$  is  $\kappa$ -small.

**Definition 2.53.** Let  $C$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category, we say  $C$  is a  $\kappa$ -filtered category if any  $\kappa$ -small diagram  $u : K \rightarrow C$  can be extended to  $K^\triangleright \rightarrow C$ .

The corresponding limit/colimit diagram is called as  $\kappa$ -filtered limit/colimit diagram.

**Definition 2.54.** Let  $C$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category, we define the presheaf category  $\text{Psh}(C)$  of  $C$  as  $\text{Fun}(C^{op}, \mathcal{S})$ .

We call the functor  $h_C : C \rightarrow \text{Psh}(C)$ ,  $X \mapsto \text{Maps}(-, X)$  as the "Yoneda embedding".

**Definition 2.55.** Let  $C$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category, we define the  $\kappa$ -ind category  $\text{Ind}_\kappa(C)$  of  $C$  as the full subcategory of  $\text{Psh}(C)$  generated by theose objects which are small filtered colimits in  $\text{Psh}(C)$  where  $K \subset h_C(C)$ .

**Remark 2.56.** Clearly  $C \subset \text{Ind}_\kappa(C)$ , thus we have another embedding functor from  $C$  to  $\text{Ind}_\kappa(C)$ , which is denoted as  $\iota$ .

We then show that  $\text{Ind}$  category is just the filtered version of presheaf category.

**Proposition 2.57.** The Yoneda functor  $h_C$  preserves small colimits while  $\iota$  preserves  $\kappa$ -filtered small colimits.

Thus given a functor  $F$  from  $C$  to a cocomplete/ $\kappa$ -filtered cocomplete category  $D$ , it can be extended naturally to  $\tilde{F} : \text{PSh}(C)/\text{Ind}_\kappa(C) \rightarrow D$ .

To be precise, that is:

**Theorem 2.58.** There is an equivalence of category from  $\text{LFun}(\text{PSh}(C), D) \simeq \text{Fun}(C, D)$ , where  $\text{LFun}(\text{PSh}(C), D)$  is the full subcategory of  $\text{Fun}(\text{PSh}(C), D)$  generated by those functors which preserve small colimits.

**Theorem 2.59.** There is an equivalence of category from  $\text{Fun}(\text{Ind}(C), D)_{\kappa\text{-cont}} \simeq \text{Fun}(C, D)$ , where  $\text{Fun}(\text{Ind}(C), D)_{\kappa\text{-con}}$  is the full subcategory of  $\text{Fun}(\text{Ind}(C), D)$  generated by those functors which preserve  $\kappa$ -small filtered colimits.

**Definition 2.60.** Let  $C$  be a  $(\infty, 1)$ -category,  $\kappa$  be a regular cardinal. We let  $\text{Ind}_\kappa(C)$  denote the full subcategory of  $\text{Psh}(C)$  spanned by these functors  $F : C^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  which classifies all right Kan fibrations  $f : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$  where  $\tilde{C}$  is  $\kappa$ -regular.

**Definition 2.61.** Let  $C$  be a  $(\infty, 1)$ -category,  $\kappa$  be a regular cardinal. We say  $C$  is  $\kappa$ -accessible if  $\exists$  an essentially small  $(\infty, 1)$ -category  $C_0$  such that

$$C \simeq \text{Ind}_\kappa(C_0).$$

We say  $C$  is accessible if there exists a regular cardinal  $\kappa$  such that  $C$  is  $\kappa$ -accessible.

**Definition 2.62.** Let  $C$  be a  $(\infty, 1)$ -category. We say  $C$  is locally presentable or presentable if  $C$  satisfies:

1.  $C$  is accessible;
2.  $C$  admits all small colimits.

There is an equivalent definition of presentable categories, which may give a more intuitive understanding of the name.

**Definition 2.63.** Let  $C$  be an  $\kappa$ -accessible category,  $D$  be a category. We say a functor  $F : C \rightarrow D$  is  $\kappa$ -accessible if it preserves  $\kappa$ -filtered small colimits.

We also say a functor  $F$  is accessible if it is  $\kappa$ -accessible for some regular cardinal  $\kappa$ .

## 2.8 Stable categories

**Definition 2.64.** Let  $C$  be an  $\infty$ -category. We say  $C$  is a pointed category if there exists a zero object  $0 \in C$ .

**Theorem 2.65.** Let  $C$  be an  $\infty$ -category with a terminal object  $*$ , then the coslice category  $C_{*/}$  is a pointed category. This process induces a functor which we denote as  $()_+$ .

**Definition 2.66.** Let  $C$  be a pointed  $\infty$ -category that admits finite colimits,  $X, Y \in C$ ,  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ , then we define the cofiber  $\text{cof}(f) := 0 \sqcup_X Y$ ;

If  $C$  admits finite limits, we can define the fiber  $\text{fib}(f) := 0 \times_Y X$ .

**Definition 2.67.** Let  $C$  be a pointed  $\infty$ -category, a triangle is a diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & Z \end{array}$$

We say the triangle is a fiber sequence if it is a pullback square, and a cofiber sequence if it is a pushout square.

**Definition 2.68.** Let  $C$  be a pointed  $\infty$ -category, we say  $C$  is stable if:

1.  $\forall f \in \text{Mor}(C)$ ,  $f$  admits a fiber and a cofiber;
2. A triangle is a fiber sequence if and only if it is a cofiber sequence.

**Definition 2.69.** Let  $C$  be a pointed  $\infty$ -category that admits finite colimits, we can define the suspension functor  $\Sigma : C \rightarrow C$  which maps

$$X \mapsto 0 \sqcup_X 0;$$

Let  $C$  be a pointed  $\infty$ -category that admits finite limits, we can define the suspension functor  $\Omega : C \rightarrow C$  which maps

$$X \mapsto 0 \times_X 0.$$

**Proposition 2.70.** Let  $C$  be a pointed  $\infty$ -category that admits finite limits and colimits, then the following are equivalent:

1.  $C$  is stable
2. The adjunction pair  $\Sigma : C \rightleftarrows C : \Omega$  are equivalences.
3. A square in  $C$  is a pushout square if and only if it is a pullback square.

## 2.9 $(\infty, 1)$ -Operads and symmetric monoidal categories

**Definition 2.71.** We denote the pointed finite set category as  $\text{Fin}_*$ . We denote  $[n] \coprod \{*\}$  as  $\langle n \rangle$ .

**Definition 2.72.** Let  $I \rightarrow J$  be a morphism in  $\text{Fin}_*$ ,  $\alpha : I \rightarrow J$ . We say  $\alpha$  is inert if  $\forall j \in J \setminus \{*\}$ ,  $\alpha^{-1}(j)$  is a singleton; We say  $\alpha$  is active if  $\alpha^{-1}(\{*\}) = \{*\}$ .

**Definition 2.73.** An  $(\infty, 1)$ -operad  $\mathcal{O}$  is a pair  $(\mathcal{O}^\otimes, p)$  where  $\mathcal{O}^\otimes$  is an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category and  $p$  is a functor  $\mathcal{O}^\otimes \rightarrow \text{Fin}_*$  such that (We denote  $p^{-1}(\langle n \rangle)$  as  $\mathcal{O}_{\langle n \rangle}^\otimes$ ):

1. Any inert morphism  $f : \langle m \rangle \rightarrow \langle n \rangle$  can be lifted to a  $p$ -coCartesian morphism  $\tilde{f}$ . In particular, the lifting induces the  $(\infty, 1)$ -functor  $f_! : \mathcal{O}_{\langle m \rangle}^\otimes \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\langle n \rangle}^\otimes$ ;
2. The  $\infty$ -functor  $\text{Maps}_f^\otimes(C_1, C_2) \rightarrow \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{Maps}_{\rho^i \circ f}(C_1, C_3^i)$  induced by morphism  $f : \langle m \rangle \rightarrow \langle n \rangle$  is an equivalence, where  $\rho^i : \langle n \rangle \rightarrow \langle 1 \rangle$  denotes the morphism which maps everything but  $i$  to  $*$ ;

3. For any  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n \in \mathcal{O}_{\langle 1 \rangle}^\otimes$ , there exists  $C \in \mathcal{O}_{\langle n \rangle}^\otimes$  such that there exists a collection of the  $p$ -CoCartesian lifting from  $C$  to  $C_i$  of  $\rho^i$ .

**Remark 2.74.** In fact  $\text{Fin}_*$  is an  $\infty$ -operad which we denote as  $\text{Comm}^\otimes$ .

**Example 2.75.**  $(\text{Fin}_*, \text{Id})$  itself is an  $(\infty, 1)$ -operad. We denote it as  $\text{Comm}^\otimes$  or  $\mathbb{E}_\infty$ .

**Example 2.76.** Let  $\text{Assoc}^\otimes$  denotes the subcategory of  $\text{Fin}_*$  whose objects are those of  $\text{Fin}_*$  but the morphisms are generated by those  $f : \langle m \rangle \rightarrow \langle n \rangle$  such that for each  $j \in \langle n \rangle \setminus \{*\}$ ,  $\alpha|_{\alpha^{-1}(j)}$  preserves ordering.

We also denote  $(\text{Assoc}^\otimes, i)$  as  $\mathbb{E}_1$ .

**Definition 2.77.** Let  $(\mathcal{O}^\otimes, p)$  be an  $(\infty, 1)$ -operad, we call a pair  $(C^\otimes, p')$  where  $C^\otimes$  is an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category and  $p'$  is a coCartesian fibration is an  $\mathcal{O}$ -monoidal  $(\infty, 1)$ -category if the composite  $p' \circ p$  exhibits  $C^\otimes$  as an  $\infty$ -operad.

**Remark 2.78.** We will call the  $\text{Comm}^\otimes$ -monoidal categories as symmetric monoidal categories; We will call the  $\text{Assoc}^\otimes$ -monoidal categories as monoidal categories.

### 3 Preliminaries

#### 3.1 Higher topos theory

##### 3.1.1 Localization

In algebraic geometry, it is common to consider sheafification with respect to a Grothendieck topology. This process can be put in a more general framework called localization. It gives a characterization of presentable categories.

**Definition 3.1.** ([1] 5.2.7.2) Let  $C, D$  be two  $\infty$ -categories,  $F : C \rightarrow D$  be a functor. We say  $F$  exhibits  $D$  as a localization of  $C$  if  $F$  admits a fully faithful right adjoint  $G : D \rightarrow C$ .

**Definition 3.2.** Let  $C \subset D$  be two  $\infty$ -categories, we say a localization functor  $L : D \rightarrow C$  is accessible if the composite functor  $D \xrightarrow{L} C \hookrightarrow D$  is an accessible functor.

Warning: A localization functor is always accessible, so the definition won't cause confusion.

**Theorem 3.3.** ([1] 5.5.1.2) Let  $F : D \rightarrow C$  be a localization functor, then the following are equivalent:

1.  $F$  is accessible;
2.  $C$  is accessible.

Then we have the following characterization of presentable categories.

**Theorem 3.4.** Let  $D$  be an accessible  $\infty$ -category and  $L : D \rightarrow D$  be an accessible localization functor, then the essential image of  $L$  is presentable.

**Theorem 3.5.** ([1] 5.5.1.1) Let  $C$  be an  $\infty$ -category, the following are equivalent:

1.  $C$  is presentable;
2. There exists a small  $\infty$ -category  $D$  such that  $C$  is an accessible localization of  $\mathrm{PSh}(D)$ .

These immediately give us an important observation in algebraic geometry.

**Example 3.6.** Let  $(C, \tau)$  be a small Grothendieck site, then the sheafification functor  $\mathrm{PSh}(C) \rightarrow \mathrm{Shv}(C, \tau)$  exhibits  $\mathrm{Shv}(C, \tau)$  as an accessible localization of  $\mathrm{PSh}(C)$ . Thus  $\mathrm{Shv}(C, \tau)$  is presentable.

### 3.1.2 S-Localization

In this subsection we will introduce a special case of localization, which is called S-localization. This is the case we will use in the construction of unstable motivic homotopy category.

**Definition 3.7.** Let  $C$  be an  $\infty$ -category,  $S$  be a set of morphisms in  $C$ . We say an object  $X \in C$  is S-local if  $\forall f : A \rightarrow B \in S$ , the induced map:

$$\mathrm{Maps}(B, X) \rightarrow \mathrm{Maps}(A, X)$$

is an equivalence in  $\mathcal{S}$ .

**Theorem 3.8.** ([1] 5.5.4.15) Let  $C$  be a presentable  $\infty$ -category,  $S$  be a set of morphisms in  $C$ . Let  $C'$  be the full subcategory of  $C$  spanned by S-local objects, then the inclusion  $C' \hookrightarrow C$  admits a left adjoint  $L_S : C \rightarrow C'$ .

A classic example of S-localization is sheafification. Recall that for a Grothendieck site  $(C, \tau)$ , a presheaf  $F$  is a sheaf if for any covering  $\mathcal{U}$ , the map:

$$F(X) \rightarrow \lim_{\Delta} F(\check{C}(\mathcal{U}))$$

is an equivalence, where  $\check{C}(\mathcal{U})$  is the Čech nerve of the covering  $\mathcal{U}$ .

By yoneda lemma and the left exactness of  $\mathrm{Maps}(-, F)$ , this is equivalent to say that for any covering  $\mathcal{U}$ , the map:

$$\mathrm{Maps}(X, F) \rightarrow \mathrm{Maps}(\check{C}(\mathcal{U}), F)$$

is an equivalence. Thus we have:

**Example 3.9.** Let  $(C, \tau)$  be a small Grothendieck site,  $S$  be the set of morphisms  $\{\check{C}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow X \mid \mathcal{U} \text{ is a covering of } X\}$ . Then the sheaf category  $\mathrm{Shv}(C, \tau)$  is exactly the full subcategory of  $\mathrm{PSh}(C)$  spanned by S-local objects.

Since  $\mathrm{PSh}(C)$  is presentable, by the above theorem we have:

**Corollary 3.10.** The inclusion  $\mathrm{Shv}(C, \tau) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{PSh}(C)$  admits a left adjoint, i.e. the sheafification functor. We denote it as  $L_\tau : \mathrm{PSh}(C) \rightarrow \mathrm{Shv}(C, \tau)$ .

### 3.1.3 Properties of presentable categories

Presentable categories are very useful in practice, we could firstly show some important properties of presentable categories here.

**Theorem 3.11.** Let  $C$  be a presentable  $\infty$ -category, then  $C$  admits all small limits.

**Corollary 3.12.**  $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{S}h(C)$  and  $\mathcal{S}h(C, \tau)$  are complete and cocomplete.

**Theorem 3.13** (Adjoint functor theorem). ([1] 5.5.2.9) Let  $C, D$  be two presentable  $\infty$ -categories,  $F : C \rightarrow D$  be a functor. Then:

1.  $F$  is a left adjoint if and only if it preserves all small colimits;
2.  $F$  is a right adjoint if and only if it is accessible and preserves all small limits.

Thus we can consider a category which has really good properties (especially in stable homotopy theory)  $\mathcal{P}r^L$ .

**Definition 3.14.** ([1] 5.5.3.1) We define  $\mathcal{P}r^L$  (resp.  $\mathcal{P}r^R$ ) as the subcategory of  $\mathcal{C}at_\infty$  whose objects are presentable  $\infty$ -categories while the morphisms are left (resp. right) adjoint functors. For  $\mathcal{P}r^L$ , that's exactly the functors which preserve all small colimits.

## 3.2 Stable Homotopy Theory

To stabilize an  $\infty$ -category, we can formally invert the suspension functor. If we view the suspension as the smash product with  $S^1$ , then we can view the stabilization as a "localization" with respect to  $S^1$ . This philosophy is generated by Robalo to explain the universal property of the stable motivic homotopy category.

### 3.2.1 Stabilization and Spectra

**Definition 3.15.** Let  $C$  be a pointed  $\infty$ -category which admits finite colimits, we define the stabilization  $\mathcal{S}p(C)$  of  $C$  as the limit of the tower:

$$\dots \xrightarrow{\Omega} C \xrightarrow{\Omega} C \xrightarrow{\Omega} C.$$

We will denote the stabilization functor from  $C$  to  $\mathcal{S}p(C)$  as  $\Sigma^\infty : C \rightarrow \mathcal{S}p(C)$ .

Here the limit is taken in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}at}_\infty$ . However, if  $C$  is a presentable category, we can take the limit in  $\mathcal{P}r^R$ . Furthermore, we have duality in  $\mathcal{P}r^L$  and  $\mathcal{P}r^R$ .

**Theorem 3.16.** Let  $C$  be a presentable pointed  $\infty$ -category which admits finite colimits, then the following are equivalent:

1. The limit of the tower in  $\mathcal{P}r^R$ :  $\dots \xrightarrow{\Omega} C \xrightarrow{\Omega} C \xrightarrow{\Omega} C$ .
2. The colimit of the tower in  $\mathcal{P}r^L$ :  $C \xrightarrow{\Sigma} C \xrightarrow{\Sigma} C \xrightarrow{\Sigma} \dots$ .
3.  $\mathcal{S}p(C)$ .

If  $C$  is  $\mathcal{S}_*$ , then  $\mathcal{S}p(C)$  is exactly the classic stable homotopy category  $\mathcal{S}p$ . Notice that  $\mathcal{S}_*$  itself has a symmetric monoidal structure induced by the smash product  $\wedge$ , we'll show that  $\mathcal{S}p$  has a symmetric monoidal structure as well, which satisfies a universal property.



### 3.2.2 Symmetric monoidal structure and universal property of spectra

**Definition 3.17.** We denote  $\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{St}}^L$  as the subcategory of  $\mathrm{Pr}^L$  whose objects are presentable stable  $\infty$ -categories while the morphisms are left adjoint functors.

**Definition 3.18.** We denote  $\mathrm{Pr}^{\otimes, L}$  as the subcategory of  $\mathrm{Pr}^L$  whose objects are presentably symmetric monoidal  $\infty$ -categories while the morphisms are symmetric monoidal left adjoint functors.

**Theorem 3.19** (Lurie tensor product). There exists a closed symmetric monoidal structure on  $\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{St}}^L$ , where the tensor product  $\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D}$  is given by:

$$\mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D} := \mathrm{Fun}^R(\mathcal{C}^{op}, \mathcal{D});$$

**Theorem 3.20.** ([5] 4.8.2.19) There exists a symmetric monoidal structure on  $\mathrm{Pr}^L$ .

Thus we can talk about the universal property in  $\mathrm{Pr}^{\otimes, L}$ .

**Theorem 3.21** (Hovey). For every  $\mathcal{C}^{\otimes} \in \mathrm{Pr}^{\otimes, L}$  and morphism  $F : \mathcal{S}_*^{\wedge} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\otimes}$  in  $\mathrm{Pr}^{\otimes, L}$  for which the object  $F(S^1)$  is invertible (admits an inverse with respect to  $\otimes$ ), there exists an essentially unique morphism  $\hat{F} : \mathrm{Sp}^{\otimes} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\otimes}$  in  $\mathrm{Pr}^{\otimes, L}$  such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}_*^{\wedge} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{C}^{\otimes} \\ \Sigma^{\infty} \downarrow & \nearrow \hat{F} & \\ \mathrm{Sp}^{\otimes} & & \end{array}$$

That is,  $F \simeq \hat{F} \circ \Sigma^{\infty}$ .

### 3.3 Six functor formalism

Six functor formalism is a synthetic framework to study homology/cohomology theories, allowing us to define homology and cohomology in its internal language.

The contents of this section come from [6] and [7].

**Definition 3.22.** (Naive) A six functor theory contains the following data:

- (1) An  $\infty$ -category  $\mathcal{C}$  which admits finite limits.
- (2) A class of morphisms  $E$  contains all isomorphisms, and is stable under pullback and composition.
- (3) An association  $X \mapsto D(X)$  from  $\mathcal{C}$  to  $\infty$ -categories  $D(X)$ .
- (4) A symmetric monoidal closed structure on  $D(X)$ , where the tensor functor and the internal hom functor are denoted as  $\otimes$  and  $\mathcal{H}om$ .
- (5) For each  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ , a pullback functor  $f^* : D(Y) \rightarrow D(X)$  and a pushforward functor  $f_* : D(X) \rightarrow D(Y)$ .
- (6) For each  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  in  $E$ , a proper pullback functor  $f^! : D(Y) \rightarrow D(X)$  and a proper pullback functor  $f_! : D(X) \rightarrow D(Y)$ .

which satisfies the following compatible conditions:

$$f^* : D(Y) \rightarrow D(X) \quad \dashv \quad f_* : D(X) \rightarrow D(Y);$$

$$f_! : D(X) \rightarrow D(Y) \quad \dashv \quad f^! : D(Y) \rightarrow D(X);$$

For a pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \xrightarrow{g'} & Y \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ X' & \xrightarrow{g} & X \end{array}$$

there exists isomorphism of functors:  $g^* f_! \simeq f'_! g'^*$ ;

Let  $f : Y \rightarrow X \in E, M \in D(X), N \in D(Y)$ , then we have  $M \otimes f_! N \simeq f_! (f^* M \otimes N)$ .

$f^*$  and  $f_!$  are compatible with composition.

**Definition 3.23.** Let  $(C, E)$  be a six functor theory, we can define the cohomology  $\Gamma(X, \Lambda) = p_* 1$  for  $X \in C$ , where  $p : X \rightarrow *$ ,  $1$  is the unit in  $D(X)$ .

For  $p \in E$ , we can define the cohomology with compact support  $\Gamma_c(X, \Lambda) = p_! 1$ .

We define  $\omega_X := p^! 1$ , where  $1$  is the unit of  $D(*)$ .

**Proposition 3.24.** (K  neth formula)

Let  $X, Y \in C$ , then we have:

$$\Gamma_c(X \times Y, \Lambda) \simeq \Gamma_c(X, \Lambda) \otimes \Gamma_c(Y, \Lambda).$$

**Proposition 3.25.** (Poincar   duality)

$$p_* \omega_X \simeq \mathcal{H}om(\Gamma_c(X, \Lambda), \Lambda).$$

## 4 Unstable Motivic Homotopy Theory

The unstable motivic homotopy theory was first introduced by Voevodsky [8] in 1998 to construct a homotopy theory in algebraic geometry. The basic intuition is that in such homotopy theory, the affine line  $\mathbb{A}^1$  should play the same role as  $\mathbb{I}$  in classic algebraic topology, so it was also called  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -homotopy theory.

In Voevodsky's original work, he used the simplicial sheaves to capture the higher information. However, as we've mentioned in the preliminaries, the development of  $\infty$ -categories supply a more convenient framework to capture them.

In this chapter, we will give the definition of motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  related to a Noetherian scheme  $S$ , which plays the role of "spaces" where algebraic topology works. With this intuition, we'll soon see the reasonability of its definition.

In short, the motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  is just a  $S$ -localization of  $\text{PSh}(Sm/S)$ , where  $S$  is generated by  $\mathbb{A}^1$  and Nisnevich descent.

In the motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{H}(S)$ , there are two trivial examples: the yoneda embedding from  $Sm/S$  and the constant sheaf from  $\mathcal{S}$ . These two "embedding" provide two kinds of spheres, i.e. the tate sphere and the standard sphere, thus inducing two types of stabilization in stable motivic homotopy theory.

## 4.1 Nisnevich topology

In algebraic geometry, we were very familiar with two types of topology, i.e., the Zariski topology and the étale topology. However, the Zariski topology is too coarse while the étale topology is too fine for algebraic topology theories to work.

To be concrete, we can see the following two examples from [9].

**Example 4.1.** Let  $X \in Sm/\mathbb{C}$  with Zariski topology,  $\mathcal{F}$  is a constant sheaf, then  $\dim H^1(X(\mathbb{C}), \mathcal{F}) = b_1(X(\mathbb{C}))$  while  $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ , where  $b_1$  denotes the first betti number.

**Example 4.2.** Let  $X = Spec(\mathbb{F}_q)$ , then  $\dim X = 0$  while  $H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) \neq 0$ , where  $(p, q) = 1$ .

The right topology suitable for algebraic topology works ends up to be the Nisnevich topology, developed by Yevsey Nisnevich in 1989[10].

**Definition 4.3.** Given a Noethrian scheme  $S$ , consider in  $Sm/S$ , the category of smooth schemes of finite type over  $S$ , a family of  $\{\varphi_i : X_i \rightarrow Y\}_{i \in I}$  is called a Nisnevich cover if:

1.  $\varphi_i$  is étale;
2.  $\forall y \in Y, \exists i \in I, x \in \varphi_i^{-1}(y)$  such that the induced map of residue field  $\tilde{\varphi}_i : k(x) \rightarrow k(y)$  is an isomorphism.

**Theorem 4.4.** The above definition indeed defines a Grothendieck (pre)topology on  $Sm/S$ , which we call the Nisnevich topology.

Now we can talk about the presheaf category  $PSh(Sm/S)$  and the sheaf category  $Shv_{Nis}(Sm/S)$  with respect to the Nisnevich topology. By Corollary 3.10, we have the sheafification functor  $L_{Nis} : PSh(Sm/S) \rightarrow Shv_{Nis}(Sm/S)$ .

## 4.2 Excision property

In algebraic geometry, usually it is hard to check the descent condition directly. Sometimes we can find an excision property to replace it.

**Definition 4.5.** Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a  $\infty$ -presheaf on the Nisnevich site  $Sm/S$ . We say  $\mathcal{F}$  has the excision property if:

1.  $\mathcal{F}(\emptyset) = *$  ;
2. For any Nisnevich distinguished square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U' & \xrightarrow{j'} & X' \\ p' \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ U & \xrightarrow{j} & X \end{array}$$

where  $j$  is an open immersion,  $p$  is an étale morphism, and the induced map  $p^{-1}(X \setminus U) \rightarrow$

$X \setminus U$  is an isomorphism, the induced square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(X) & \xrightarrow{j^*} & \mathcal{F}(U) \\ p^* \downarrow & & \downarrow p'^* \\ \mathcal{F}(X') & \xrightarrow{j'^*} & \mathcal{F}(U') \end{array}$$

is a pullback square in  $\mathcal{S}$ .

**Theorem 4.6.** Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a  $\infty$ -presheaf on the Nisnevich site  $Sm/S$ , then  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Nisnevich sheaf if and only if it satisfies the excision property.

### 4.3 $\mathbb{A}^1$ -equivalent

As we've mentioned, the affine line  $\mathbb{A}^1$  should play the same role as the unit interval  $I$  in classical algebraic topology. We need every object to be weakly equivalent to its "cylinder object", so that we can define "left homotopy" relations, similar to the construction in model categories.

**Remark 4.7.** We will simply write  $\mathbb{A}^1$  in replace of  $\mathbb{A}_S^1$  in  $Sm/S$ .

**Definition 4.8.** Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a  $\infty$ -presheaf on the Nisnevich site  $Sm/S$ . We say  $\mathcal{F}$  is  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -equivalent if  $\forall X \in Sm/S$ ,  $\mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X \times \mathbb{A}^1)$  is an equivalence in  $\mathcal{S}$ .

By Yoneda lemma, we can view  $\mathbb{A}^1$  as an object in  $\text{PSh}(Sm/S)$ . Thus we can consider the S-localization with respect to the set  $S = \{X \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X | X \in \text{PSh}(Sm/S)\}$ . Since  $\text{PSh}(Sm/S)$  is presentable, we can define the  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -localization functor.

**Definition 4.9.** Let  $L_{\mathbb{A}^1} : \text{PSh}(Sm/S) \rightarrow \text{PSh}(Sm/S)$  be the S-localization functor with respect to the set  $S = \{X \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X | X \in \text{PSh}(Sm/S)\}$ . We call  $L_{\mathbb{A}^1}$  the  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -localization functor.

Warning: A Naive idea arising here is that one might try to define the unstable motivic homotopy category as  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -localization of  $\text{Sh}(Sm/S)$ , so that every Nisnevich sheaf becomes  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -equivalent. Sadly, this try fails because  $L_{\mathbb{A}^1}$  will destroy the sheaf structure.

### 4.4 Unstable motivic homotopy category

The correct way to define the unstable motivic homotopy category is to combine the Nisnevich descent and the  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -equivalence together, but in the localization set.

**Definition 4.10.** Let  $S$  be a Noethrian scheme. We define the unstable motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  as the S-localization of  $\text{PSh}(Sm/S)$ , where  $S$  is the set of morphisms consisting of:

1.  $\{\mathcal{F} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} | \mathcal{F} \in \text{PSh}(Sm/S)\};$
2.  $\{\check{C}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow X | \mathcal{U} \text{ is a Nisnevich covering of } X \in Sm/S\}.$

Since  $\text{PSh}(Sm/S)$  is presentable, we can define the motivic localization functor.

**Definition 4.11.** Let  $L_{\text{mot}} : \text{PSh}(Sm/S) \rightarrow \text{PSh}(Sm/S)$  be the  $S$ -localization functor with respect to the set  $S$  defined above. We call  $L_{\text{mot}}$  the motivic localization functor.

Since  $\text{PSh}(Sm/S)$  is accessible,  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  is accessible; since  $\text{PSh}(Sm/S)$  is cocomplete and  $L_{\text{mot}}$  preserves colimits,  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  is cocomplete.

**Theorem 4.12.** The unstable motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  is presentable, thus complete and cocomplete.

Here are two trivial examples of objects in motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{H}(S)$ .

**Example 4.13.** Let  $K \in \mathcal{S}$ , then the constant sheaf over  $Sm/S$  is a motivic space. We will still denote it as  $K$ .

**Example 4.14.** Let  $X/S \in Sm/S$ , then the yoneda embedding of  $X/S$  is a motivic space. With a little abuse of the notation, we still denote it as  $X$ .

These two examples provide two embedding from  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $Sm/S$  to  $\mathcal{S}$ . The two circles embedded from each category is what we call as “standard sphere” and “tate sphere”.

**Definition 4.15.** We call the constant sheaf valued on  $\Delta[1]/\partial\Delta[1]$  the standard sphere, denoted as  $S_s^1$ . We call the yoneda embedding of  $\mathbb{P}^1$  the tate sphere, denoted as  $S_t^1$ .

## 4.5 Tate sphere

We will talk in pointed case in this section. Since the functor  $()_+$  has functoriality in  $Cat_\infty$ , it commutes with any functor. Thus with an abuse of notation, we will not distinguish the theory in pointed case with that of unpointed case.

**Remark 4.16.** We denote the product in  $Sh_\bullet(Sm/S)$  as  $\wedge$ , i.e. the smash product.

**Proposition 4.17.** The following objects (or more precisely, the yoneda embedding of them) in  $Sh_\bullet(Sm/S)$  are  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -equivalent.

1.  $\mathbb{P}^1$ ;
2. cofiber of  $\mathbb{G}_m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ ;
3.  $S^1 \wedge \mathbb{G}_m$ .

As a result, these objects in  $Sh_\bullet(Sm/S)$  well-define an object in  $\mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet$ , which we call “tate sphere” or “motivic sphere”.

As in classic algebraic topology, the “sphere” induces the infinite loop functor, which gives rise to the stable motivic homotopy theory.

## 5 Stable Motivic Homotopy Theory

As we’ve shown in, there is a standard process to get a stable  $\infty$ -category from a pointed  $\infty$ -category. In this section however, we will see a more generalized version of stabilization process, in Robalo’s sense.

## 5.1 Robalo's Stabilization

The classic stabilization process depend on the suspension functor defined by  $\infty$ -pushout against the base point. In  $\mathrm{Sp}$ , that corresponds to the smash product with  $S^1$ . The generalization we make here is to replace  $S^1$  by an arbitrary object  $X$  in a closed presentable symmetric monoidal pointed  $\infty$ -category. By the closed structure, we can define the loop functor in duality.

**Definition 5.1.** Let  $\mathcal{C}^\otimes$  be a closed presentable symmetric monoidal pointed  $\infty$ -category,  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  be an object. The suspension functor  $\Sigma_X : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  is defined as the functor:  $- \otimes X$ , while the loop functor  $\Omega_X : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  is defined as the functor:  $\mathcal{H}om(X, -)$ .

**Definition 5.2.** Let  $\mathcal{C}^\otimes$  be a closed presentable symmetric monoidal pointed  $\infty$ -category,  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  be an object. The stable  $\infty$ -category  $\mathcal{C}[X^{-1}]$  is defined as:

$$\lim[\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\Omega_X} \mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\Omega_X} \dots]$$

We also have the universal property of such stabilization.

**Theorem 5.3.** Let  $\mathcal{C}^\otimes$  be a closed presentable symmetric monoidal pointed  $\infty$ -category,  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  be an object. For every  $\mathcal{D}^\otimes \in \mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{St}}^{\otimes, L}$  and morphism  $F : \mathcal{C}^\otimes \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\otimes$  in  $\mathrm{Pr}^{\otimes, L}$  for which the object  $F(X)$  is invertible (admits an inverse with respect to  $\otimes$ ), there exists an essentially unique morphism  $\hat{F} : \mathcal{C}[X^{-1}]^\otimes \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\otimes$  in  $\mathrm{Pr}^{\otimes, L}$  such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}^\otimes & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{D}^\otimes \\ \Sigma_X^\infty \downarrow & \nearrow \hat{F} & \\ \mathcal{C}[X^{-1}]^\otimes & & \end{array}$$

That is,  $F \simeq \hat{F} \circ \Sigma_X^\infty$ .

**Remark 5.4.** Denote  $S_t^1$  as the tate sphere,  $S_s^1$  as the standard sphere.

**Definition 5.5.** The s-suspension functor  $\Sigma_s : \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet$  is defined as the functor:  $- \wedge S_s^1$ , while the t-suspension functor  $\Sigma_t : \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet$  is defined as the functor:  $- \wedge S_t^1$ .

**Definition 5.6.** The s-loop functor is defined as  $\mathrm{Maps}(S_s^1, -)$ , while the t-loop functor is defined as  $\mathrm{Maps}(S_t^1, -)$ .

**Proposition 5.7.** There are two adjunctions:

$$\Sigma_s : \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \rightleftarrows \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet : \Omega_s;$$

$$\Sigma_t : \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \rightleftarrows \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet : \Omega_t.$$

**Definition 5.8.** The stable motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{SH}_s(S)$  (or simply denoted as  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$ ) is defined as:

$$\mathrm{colim}[\mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} \dots] \in \mathrm{Pr}^L$$

While the  $\mathcal{SH}_t(S)$  can be defined as:

$$\mathrm{colim}[\mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_t} \mathcal{H}(S)_\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_t} \dots] \in \mathrm{Pr}^L$$

The object in motivic homotopy category is called "motivic spectra".

In duality, we can also define  $\lim[\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_s} \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_s} \dots] \in \text{Pr}^R$ ,  $\lim[\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_t} \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_t} \dots] \in \text{Pr}^R$ . Since  $\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet$  is presentable, we have similar propositions like ??.

**Proposition 5.9.** The colimit  $\text{colim}[\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} \dots]$  corresponds to the limit  $\lim[\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_s} \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_s} \dots]$  via  $\text{Pr}^L \simeq (\text{Pr}^R)^{op}$ ;

The colimit  $\text{colim}[\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_t} \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xrightarrow{\Sigma_t} \dots]$  corresponds to the limit  $\lim[\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_t} \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \xleftarrow{\Omega_t} \dots]$  via  $\text{Pr}^L \simeq (\text{Pr}^R)^{op}$ .

So we will not distinguish the colimit and limit and call them all as  $\mathcal{SH}_s(S)$  and  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$ .

**Remark 5.10.**  $\Sigma_* : \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{SH}_*(S)$  and  $\Omega_* : \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{SH}_*(S)$  each naturally induce functor from  $\mathcal{SH}_*(S)$  to  $\mathcal{SH}_*(S)$  ( $*$   $\in \{s, t\}$ ). With a little abuse of notation, we still denote them as  $\Sigma_*$  and  $\Omega_*$ .

**Remark 5.11.** Since the stabilization process we've mentioned in 5.8 has functorality, the process can be considered as a functor from  $\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet$  to  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$ , which we denoted as  $\Sigma_*$ ,  $*$   $\in \{s, t\}$ .

Duality, we denote the functor from  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$  to  $\mathcal{H}(S)\bullet$  which maps a spectrum to its first term.

**Remark 5.12.** We will denote  $\Sigma_*[k]$  as  $\Sigma_*^k$ ,  $\Omega_*[k]$  as  $\Omega_*^k$ ,  $*$   $\in \{s, t\}$ ;

We will denote  $\Sigma_*^\infty \circ \Sigma_*[k]$  as  $\Sigma_*^{\infty-k}$ ,  $\Omega_*^\infty \circ \Omega_*[k]$  as  $\Omega_*^{\infty-k}$ ,  $*$   $\in \{s, t\}$ .

It's easy to verify the commutativity of these functors, which is why we use additivity to represent its index.

**Proposition 5.13.** There are two adjunctions:

$$\Sigma_*^{\infty-k} : \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \rightleftarrows \mathcal{SH}_*(S) : \Omega_*^{\infty-k}, \quad *, * \in \{s, t\};$$

As for bigraded cases, the situation become a little more complicated.

**Definition 5.14.** The category  $\mathcal{SH}_{s,t}(S)$  can be defined as:

$$\lim_{\Sigma_s, \Sigma_t} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \dots & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \dots & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \dots \\ \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t \\ \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \dots \\ \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t \\ \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \dots \\ \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t & & \uparrow \Sigma_t \\ \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet & \xrightarrow{\Sigma_s} & \dots \end{array} \right] \in \text{Pr}^L$$

Similarly we can define  $\Sigma_{s,t}^{\infty, \infty}$  as the stabilization functor and  $\Omega_{s,t}^{\infty, \infty}$  as taking the  $(1, 1)$ -term of the spectrum. The definition of  $\Sigma_{s,t}^{i,j}$  as well as  $\Omega_{s,t}^{i,j}$  is similar.

**Proposition 5.15.**  $\Sigma_{s,t}^{\infty-i, \infty-j} : \mathcal{H}(S)\bullet \rightleftarrows \mathcal{SH}_{s,t}(S) : \Omega_{s,t}^{\infty-i, \infty-j}$ .

## 5.2 Motivic cohomology

In classic algebraic topology, Brown representation theorem tell us that there exists a 1-1 corresponding between cohomology theories and spectra. Naumann and Spitzweck proved[13] that the theorem still holds in motivic world, after giving the axioms which a bigraded cohomology theory should satisfy.

**Definition 5.16.** We call a sequence of functor  $(F^{p,q})_{(p,q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2)} : (Sm/S)^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}ns$  is a motivic cohomology if:

1.  $F^{p+1,q}(S_s^1 \wedge X) = F^{p,q}(X)$ ;
2.  $F^{p,q+1}(S_t^1 \wedge X) = F^{p,q}(X)$ ;
3.  $F^{p,q}$  satisfies Nisnevich excision property and  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -invariant property.

**Theorem 5.17.** A motivic cohomology is represented by a motivic spectrum  $E$  by  $F^{p,q}(X) := [X, \Omega_{s,t}^{\infty-(p-2q), \infty-q} E] = [\Sigma_{s,t}^\infty X, \Omega_{s,t}^{p-2q,q} E]$ , and vice versa.

We will show some classic examples of motivic spectra together with their corresponding motivic cohomology.

## 5.3 Motivic Spectra

We firstly see the motivic Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum. The construction below come from [14].

**Definition 5.18.** Let  $X \in Sm/S$ , define  $L(X) : (Sm/S)^{op} \rightarrow Ab$  which maps:

$$U \mapsto F(Irr(U, X)),$$

where  $Irr(U, X)$  is the set of closed irreducible subscheme  $Y$  of  $U \times X$  such that  $p_0 : Y \rightarrow U$  is of finite type and  $im(p_0)$  covers one of the connected components of  $U$ ,  $F$  is the free abelization functor.

**Proposition 5.19.** The functor  $U \circ L$  is a Nisnevich sheaf which satisfies  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -equivalent category, where  $U$  is the forgetful functor. Thus  $U \circ L \in \mathcal{H}(S)$ .

**Definition 5.20.** The Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum  $\mathbf{HZ}^{p,q} := L((S_s^1)^{\wedge p} \wedge (S_t^1)^{\wedge q})$ .

We don't forget its group structure here because we want to transfer the cohomology theory.

Just as in classic algebraic topology, Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum represents the "singular cohomology", that is, the Bloch's higher Chow group.

**Proposition 5.21.**  $[X, \mathbf{HZ}^{p,q}] = CH^q(X, 2q - p)$ .

The next example we're cared about is the algebraic K-theory spectrum.

**Definition 5.22.** Define  $BGL_n := \text{colim}(\dots \rightarrow Gr_n(\mathbb{A}^{n+m}) \rightarrow Gr_n(\mathbb{A}^{n+m+1}) \rightarrow \dots)$ ;

$$KGL_n := \mathbb{Z} \times BGL_n.$$

$$KGL := \text{colim}[\dots \rightarrow KGL_{n-1} \rightarrow KGL_n \rightarrow KGL_{n+1} \rightarrow \dots]$$

**Proposition 5.23.** There exists  $\beta : \mathbb{P}^1 \wedge KGL \rightarrow KGL$ .



**Definition 5.24.** We call the spectrum  $(KGL, KGL, \dots)$  together with  $\beta$  on each degree the algebraic K-theory spectrum.

**Proposition 5.25.** The algebraic K-theory spectrum represents algebraic K-theory.

## 5.4 Universal Property

In this section, we will show that the stable motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$  is indeed “motivic”, i.e. has the universal property, which is proved by Robalo in 2012[16].

**Definition 5.26.** Let  $X, Y \in \mathcal{SH}(S)$ ,  $X \otimes Y := \lim_n n \lim_m (\Sigma^\infty (X_n \wedge Y_m) [-(n+m)])$

**Definition 5.27.** Let  $X, Y \in \mathcal{H}(S)$ ,  $map(X, Y) := ([X, Y[n]], [[X, Y[n]] \rightarrow [X, \Omega Y[n+1]] \rightarrow \Omega[X, Y[n+1]]])$ .

**Proposition 5.28.** The  $\otimes$  functor and the  $map$  functor define a symmetric monoidal closed structure on  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$ .

Since  $\mathcal{H}(S)$  is presentable, we have:

**Proposition 5.29.**  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$  is pointed and presentable.

**Proposition 5.30.** The composition of functor  $L_{\mathbb{A}^1} \circ ()_+ \circ h_C: Sm/S \rightarrow \mathcal{SH}(S)$  is a symmetric monoidal, colimit-preserving functor.

**Theorem 5.31.** [16] Let  $D^\otimes$  be a pointed presentable symmetric monoidal  $(\infty, 1)$ -category, then the composition map:

$$Fun^{\otimes, L}(\mathcal{SH}(S)^\otimes, D^\otimes) \rightarrow Fun^{\otimes, L}(Sm/S^\times, D^\otimes)$$

is fully faithful and its image satisfies:

1. Nisnevich excision property;
2.  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -invariant;
3. send Tate sphere to an invertible object.

This theorem completes the original motivation for our topic, i.e. find a universal cohomology theory such that every cohomology theory passes through it.

## 5.5 Six functor formalism

In 2007, Ayoub [17] found that the stable motivic homotopy category  $\mathcal{SH}(S)$  admits a six functor theory, which can be seen as an enhance of cohomology theory.

**Theorem 5.32.** ([17]) There is a six functor theory on  $(Sm/S, \mathcal{SH}(S))$ , where  $E$  is the set of separated morphisms of finite type.

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