

### Simplicial objects in categories

**Definition 1** (simplicial object). A simplicial object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  consists of:

- $\forall_{n \geq 0} X_n \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{C}$  –  $n$ -simplices of  $X$ ,
- $\forall_{n \geq 0} \forall_{0 \leq i \leq n} d_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}$  – boundaries (faces),
- $\forall_{n \geq 0} \forall_{0 \leq i \leq n} s_i : X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}$  – degeneracies,

such that

- $\forall_{i < j} d_i d_j = d_{j-1} d_i$ ,
- $\forall_{i > j} s_i s_j = s_j s_{i-1}$ ,
- $d_i s_j = \begin{cases} s_{j-1} d_i & \forall_{i < j} \\ \text{id} & \forall_{i=j \vee i=j+1} \\ s_i d_{i-1} & \forall_{i > j+1} \end{cases}$ .

**Definition 2** (simplicial map). A simplicial map between simplicial objects  $X \rightarrow Y$  consists of the sequence of  $f_n : X_n \rightarrow Y_n$  which commute with boundaries and degeneracies.

**Definition 3** (simplicial category). Denote by  $s\mathcal{C}$  the category of simplicial objects in  $\mathcal{C}$ .

**Remark 4.** Any functor  $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$  extends to  $F : s\mathcal{C} \rightarrow s\mathcal{C}'$

**Definition 5.** Let  $\Delta$  denote the subcategory of sets  $\text{Ob}(\Delta) = \{[n]\} = \{\{0, 1, \dots, n\} : n \geq 0\}$ ,  $\text{Mor}_\Delta([n], [m]) = \text{nondecreasing maps } [n] \rightarrow [m]$ .

**Definition 6** (simplicial object again). Any functor  $X : \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  is called a simplicial object in  $\mathcal{C}$ .

**Definition 7** (simplicial maps). For  $X, Y$  simplicial objects,  $\text{Mor}_{s\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = \text{Mor}_{F(\Delta^{op}, \mathcal{C})}(X, Y)$ .

**Definition 8.** Let  $\varepsilon^i : [n-1] \rightarrow [n]$  be defined as  $\varepsilon^i(j) = \begin{cases} j & \forall_{j < i} \\ j+1 & \forall_{j \geq i} \end{cases}$  and  $\eta^i : [n+1] \rightarrow [n]$

be defined as  $\eta^i(j) = \begin{cases} j & \forall_{j \leq i} \\ j-1 & \forall_{j > i} \end{cases}$ .

**Remark 9.** These correspond to  $d_i, s_i$  respectively.

**Proposition 10.** Any morphism  $\alpha \in \Delta$  can be uniquely expressed as  $\varepsilon \circ \eta$ , where  $\varepsilon$  is a composition of  $\varepsilon^i$ 's, and  $\eta$  is a composition of  $\eta^i$ 's.

**Remark 11.** A bunch of examples appear:

- $\tilde{K}$  – simplicial set of a geometric simplicial complex  $K$ ,
- $\Delta_n$  – topological simplices, and  $S : \text{Top} \rightarrow s\text{Set}$  singular simplicial set functor,
- $\Delta[n] = \text{Hom}_\Delta(\cdot, [n])$ ,
- nerve of a small category  $N(\mathcal{C})$ ,
- functor  $s\text{Set} \rightarrow s\mathbf{R}\text{-mod}$  induced by a functor  $\text{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}\text{-mod}$  mapping  $X \mapsto R[X]$ .

**Remark 12.** If  $X, Y \in s\text{Set}$ , then there is a simplicial product  $(X \times Y)_n = X_n \times Y_n$ ,  $d_i = d_i^X \times d_i^Y$  and  $s_i = s_i^X \times s_i^Y$ .

**Definition 13** (geometric realization). *Define*

$\sigma_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow \Delta_{n-1}$ ,  $\sigma_i(t_0, \dots, t_n) = (t_0, \dots, t_i + t_{i+1}, \dots, t_n)$  and

$\delta_i : \Delta_n \rightarrow \Delta_{n+1}$ ,  $\delta_i(t_0, \dots, t_n) = (t_0, \dots, t_{i-1}, 0, t_i, \dots, t_n)$ .

Assume  $X \in s\text{Set}$ . We can define a geometric realization of  $X$

$$|X_\bullet| = \sqcup X_n \times \Delta_n / \sim,$$

where  $(d_i(x), s) \sim (x, \delta_i(s))$  for  $(x, s) \in X_n \times \Delta_{n-1}$

and  $(s_i(x), s) \sim (x, \sigma_i(s))$  for  $(x, s) \in X_n \times \Delta_{n+1}$ .

**Remark 14.** If a category  $\mathcal{C}$  has a faithful functor to  $\text{Set}$ , then for  $X_\bullet \in s\mathcal{C}$  we define its  $|X_\bullet|$ .

**Theorem 15** (properties of  $|\bullet| : s\text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Top}$ ). 1.  $|X \times Y| \simeq |X| \times |Y|$  homeomorphism (in CW topology),

2.  $K$  – geometric simplicial complex, then  $|\tilde{K}_\bullet| \simeq K$  homeomorphic,

3.  $\mathcal{C}$  is group  $G$ , i.e.  $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}) = *$ ,  $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(*, *) = G$ , then  $|N(\mathcal{C})| = K(G, 1)$ ,

4. Functors  $S : \text{Top} \rightarrow s\text{Set}$  and  $|\bullet| : s\text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Top}$  are adjoint.