

Complete Segal Spaces of Spans

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Contents

1	Cocartesian fibrations between complete Segal spaces	3
1.1	A review of bisimplicial sets	3
1.2	Marked bisimplicial sets	6
1.3	Simplicial technology	12
1.4	Cocartesian fibrations	14
2	Complete Segal spaces of spans	20
2.1	A review of ∞ -categories of spans	20
2.2	Doubly-marked simplicial sets	21
2.3	Cocartesian morphisms	27
2.4	Main theorem	28
A	Appendix	29
A.1	Divisibility of bifunctors	29

Introduction

The aim of this work is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be quasicategories admitting all pullbacks, and let $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a bicartesian fibration which preserves pullbacks. Further suppose that the p -cocartesian morphisms of \mathcal{C} are compatible with pullbacks in the sense of [Theorem 2.1.1](#). Then the functor $\pi: \text{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Span}(\mathcal{D})$ is a bicartesian fibration of quasicategories.

This is a special case of a theorem of Barwick [\[2\]](#). There, Barwick proves a stronger result, which treats the weaker case of inner fibrations separately,

and allows conditions on the legs of the spans. Barwick’s proof is explicit, constructing horn fillings by enumerating the necessary simplices, and arguing one-by-one why each filling is possible. This is an impressive feat of simplicial combinatorics, but provides little intuition for why the result might be true.

Our proof is more homotopy-theoretic in character, relying on the fact that for any quasicategory \mathcal{C} with pullbacks, the infinity-category of spans in \mathcal{C} has a natural incarnation as a complete Segal space $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})$; the quasicategory $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ is then the ‘first row’ of this complete Segal space. In our proof, we define a notion of cocartesian fibration between complete Segal spaces, and show that any such cocartesian fibration gives a cocartesian fibration between first rows. The readily available homotopical data in complete Segal spaces allow us to define cocartesian morphisms purely via a condition on 2-simplices, where the combinatorics of horn filling in categories of spans is more manageable.

Our definition of a cocartesian fibration between Segal spaces is not new, although the form in which it is presented is original. The definition was first written down by De Brito in [3], and expanded by Rasekh in [5]. There, Rasekh defines a model structure whose fibrant objects model cocartesian fibrations between Segal spaces. In defining this model structure, it is necessary to distinguish certain morphisms, and Rasekh solves this problem by adding an extra simplicial dimension; the model structure for cocartesian fibrations defined there is thus a model structure on slice categories of trisimplicial sets.

In this work we restrict our attention to cocartesian fibrations between complete Segal spaces. This allows us to approach the problem of controlling cocartesian morphisms differently, by introducing a marking. This method is much closer to that used to work with cocartesian fibrations in [4], and has the advantage that many of the results proved there can be leveraged in explicit calculations. In particular, we provide a definition of a cocartesian fibration between complete Segal spaces to which Rasekh’s definition reduces in the case that both the domain and codomain are complete Segal spaces.

This work consists of two sections. [Section 1](#), we explore cocartesian fibrations between Segal spaces. After a review in [Section 1.1](#) of some material in [1], most notably the box product $-\square-$ and its adjoints, we define marked bisimplicial sets in [Section 1.2](#). We then define a marked version of the box functor, and show that some results analogous to the unmarked case hold. In [Section 1.3](#), we prove some technical lemmas about simplicial sets with certain restrictions on individual morphisms. The main result is a lemma which allows us to translate a condition on marked bisimplicial sets for a ‘pointwise condition’ involving unmarked bisimplicial sets.

In [Section 1.4](#), we define the notion of a cocartesian morphism via a condition on left horn filling of 2-simplices, and define a cocartesian fibration between complete Segal spaces to be a Reedy fibration admitting cocartesian lifts (plus a technical condition on the cocartesian morphisms, which is likely to be unnecessary). We show that this implies all higher left horn filling conditions, and use

this to show that any cocartesian fibration between complete segal spaces yields a cocartesian fibration (in the sense of quasicategories) between first rows.

In [Section 2](#), we prove the main theorem. After a brief review of the quasicategory and complete Segal space models for ∞ -categories of spans in [Section 2.1](#), in [Section 2.2](#) we introduce doubly-marked simplicial sets in order to prove a technical lemma about bicartesian fibrations.

Let $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a bicartesian fibration as above. The results of [Section 2.2](#) allow us to show, in [Section 2.3](#), that $\pi: \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{D})$ (the map between complete Segal spaces of spans) has enough cocartesian lifts. In [Section 2.4](#), we show that π is a cocartesian fibration, which proves the main result by our work in [Section 1.4](#).

1 Cocartesian fibrations between complete Segal spaces

1.1 A review of bisimplicial sets

In this section we review the basic theory of bisimplicial sets as laid out in [\[1\]](#). This is mainly to fix notation.

Bisimplicial sets can be defined in two equivalent ways:

- As functors $\Delta^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}$
- As functors $(\Delta^{\mathrm{op}})^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.

In the former case, we think of a bisimplicial set X as an \mathbb{N} -indexed collection of simplicial sets X_n ; in the latter, we think of a bisimplicial set as an $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ -indexed collection of sets X_{mn} . Both points of view are useful, and we will rely on both of them. For this reason, we fix the following convention: with the second point of view in mind, we imagine a bisimplicial set X as a collection of sets, each located at an integer lattice point of the first quadrant, where the first coordinate increases in the x -direction and the second coordinate increases

in the y -direction.

X_{03}	X_{13}	X_{23}	X_{33}
X_{02}	X_{12}	X_{22}	X_{32}
X_{01}	X_{11}	X_{21}	X_{31}
X_{00}	X_{10}	X_{20}	X_{30}

Thus, the n th row of X is the simplicial set $X_{\bullet, n}$, and the m th column of X is the simplicial set $X_{m, \bullet}$. When we think of bisimplicial sets as \mathbb{N} -indexed collections of simplicial sets X_m , we mean by X_m the m th *column* of X ; that is, $X_m = X_{m, \bullet}$.

If X is Reedy fibrant, then each simplicial set X_n is a Kan complex. Later, when we are interested in complete Segal spaces, we will interpret X_n as the space of n -simplices of X .

Definition 1.1.1. Define a functor $-\square-: \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \times \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}$ by the formula

$$(X, Y) \mapsto X \square Y, \quad (X \square Y)_{mn} = X_m \times Y_n.$$

We will call this functor the **box product**.

Example 1.1.2. By the Yoneda lemma, maps $\Delta^m \square \Delta^n \rightarrow X$ are the same as elements of X_{mn} .

Definition 1.1.3. Let A denote a simplicial set, and X a bisimplicial set.

- Define a simplicial set $A \backslash X$ level-wise by

$$(A \backslash X)_n = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(A \square \Delta^n, X).$$

- Define a simplicial set X/A level-wise by

$$(X/A)_n = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(\Delta^n \square A, X).$$

Note that by [Example 1.1.2](#), the simplicial set $\Delta^m \backslash X$ is the m th column of X , which we have agreed to call X_m . Similarly, the simplicial set X/Δ^n is the n th row of X . In particular X/Δ^0 is the zeroth row of X . (This, confusingly, is usually called the *first row* of X ; this terminological inconsistency is somewhat justified by the fact that, unlike the columns, one tends to be interested mainly in the zeroth row.)

We provide here a partial proof of the following result because we will need to refer to it later.

Proposition 1.1.4. The box product is *divisible on the left*. This means that for each simplicial set A , there is an adjunction

$$A \square - : \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2} : A \setminus - .$$

Similarly, the box product is *divisible on the right*. This means that for each simplicial set B there is an adjunction

$$- \square B : \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2} : - / B .$$

Proof. We prove divisibility on the left; because the Cartesian product is symmetric, divisibility on the right is identical. We do this by explicitly exhibiting a natural bijection

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}}(A \square B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(B, A \setminus X) .$$

Define a map

$$\Phi : \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}}(A \square B, X) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(B, A \setminus X)$$

by sending a map $f : A \square B \rightarrow X$ to the map $\tilde{f} : B \rightarrow A \setminus X$ which sends an n -simplex $b \in B_n$ to the composition

$$A \square \Delta^n \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{id}, b)} A \square B \xrightarrow{f} X .$$

Before we define our map in the other direction, we need an intermediate result. Define a map $\mathrm{ev} : A \square (A \setminus X) \rightarrow X$ level-wise by taking $(a, \sigma) \in A_m \times (A \setminus X)_n$ to

$$\sigma_{mn}(a, \mathrm{id}_{\Delta^n}) \in X_{mn} .$$

Then define a map

$$\Psi : \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(B, A \setminus X) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}}(A \square B, X)$$

sending a map $g : B \rightarrow A \setminus X$ to the composition

$$A \square B \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{id}, g)} A \square (A \setminus X) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}} X .$$

The maps Φ and Ψ are mutually inverse, and provide the necessary natural bijection.

The other bijection is defined analogously, so we only fix notation which we will

need later. We will call the mutually inverse maps

$$\Phi': \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}}(A \square B, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}}(A, X/B)$$

and

$$\Psi': \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}}(A, X/B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}}(A \square B, X),$$

where in defining Ψ' we use a map $\text{ev}': (X/B) \square B \rightarrow X$ sending

$$(\phi: \Delta^m \square B \rightarrow X, b \in B_n) \mapsto \phi_{mn}(\text{id}_{\Delta^m}, b). \quad \square$$

[Proposition 1.1.4](#), together with the fact that \mathbf{Set}_{Δ} and \mathbf{Set}_{Δ^2} are finitely complete and cocomplete, implies all of the results of [Appendix A.1](#) apply to the box product. In the notation found there, we can give a compact formulation of the definition of a Reedy fibration which we will use repeatedly.

Definition 1.1.5. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map between bisimplicial sets. The map f is a **Reedy fibration** if either of the following equivalent conditions hold.

- For each monomorphism $u: A \rightarrow A'$, the map $\langle u \backslash f \rangle$ is a Kan fibration.
- For each anodyne map $v: B \rightarrow B'$, the map $\langle f / v \rangle$ is a trivial Kan fibration.

(For the notation $\langle u \backslash f \rangle$ see [Appendix A.1](#).) That [Definition 1.1.5](#) is equivalent to the usual definition is shown in [1, Prop. 3.4]. We will also make use of the following fact ([1, Prop. 3.10]).

Theorem 1.1.6. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a Reedy fibration between Segal spaces, then for any monomorphism of simplicial sets v , the map $\langle f / v \rangle$ is an inner fibration.

Corollary 1.1.7. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a Reedy fibration between complete Segal spaces, then $f/\Delta^0: X/\Delta^0 \rightarrow Y/\Delta^0$ is an inner fibration between quasicategories.

1.2 Marked bisimplicial sets

In this section, we define the basic theory of marked bisimplicial sets. In the following, one should keep in mind that the case in we are mostly interested is when our bisimplicial spaces are complete spaces, and thus that only first (horizontal) simplicial direction should be thought of as categorical. For this reason, only the first simplicial direction will carry a marking.

Definition 1.2.1. A **marked bisimplicial set** (X, \mathcal{E}) is a bisimplicial set X together with a distinguished subset $\mathcal{E} \subseteq X_{10}$ containing all degenerate edges, i.e. all edges in the image of $s_0: X_{00} \rightarrow X_{10}$. Equivalently, a marked bisimplicial set is bisimplicial set X together with a marking \mathcal{E} on the simplicial set X/Δ^0 .

Definition 1.2.2. For a marked simplicial set A and an unmarked simplicial set B , define a marking on the bisimplicial set $A \square B$ as follows: a simplex $(a, b) \in A_1 \times B_0$ is marked if and only if a is marked in A .

This construction gives us a functor

$$-\square -: \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}^+ \times \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}^+.$$

There is a potential source of confusion here: we are using the same notation for the marked and unmarked box constructions. However, there is no real ambiguity: when we write $A\square B$, we mean the marked construction if A is a marked simplicial set and the unmarked construction if A is an unmarked simplicial set.

Our first order of business is to generalize the results of [1] summarized in [Section A.1](#) to the marked case. We will first show that the above functor is divisible on the left and on the right.

Notation 1.2.3. For any marked simplicial set A , denote the underlying unmarked simplicial set by \mathring{A} . Similarly, for any marked bisimplicial set X , denote the underlying unmarked bisimplicial set by \mathring{X} .

Definition 1.2.4. Let A denote a marked simplicial set, B an unmarked simplicial set, and X a marked bisimplicial set.

- Define an unmarked simplicial set $A\backslash X$ level-wise by

$$(A\backslash X)_n = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}^+}(A\square\Delta^n, X).$$

- Define a marked simplicial set X/B as follows. The underlying simplicial set is the same as \mathring{X}/B , and a 1-simplex $\Delta^1 \rightarrow X/B$ is marked if and only if the corresponding map $\Delta^1\square B \rightarrow \mathring{X}$ of unmarked bisimplicial sets descends to a map of marked bisimplicial sets $(\Delta^1)^{\sharp}\square B \rightarrow X$.

Again, we are overloading notation, so there is the potential for confusion. However, there is no real ambiguity; the symbol $A\backslash X$ means the marked construction if A and X are marked, and the unmarked construction if A and X are unmarked. We have tried to be clear in stating whether (bi)simplicial sets do or do not carry markings.

Example 1.2.5. Recall that we can think of a marked bisimplicial set X as an unmarked bisimplicial set \mathring{X} together with a marking \mathcal{E} on the simplicial set \mathring{X}/Δ^0 . The marking \mathcal{E} agrees with the marking on X/Δ^0 .

We will need the following analogs of the \flat - and \sharp -markings for marked simplicial sets.

Example 1.2.6. For any unmarked bisimplicial set X , we have the following canonical markings.

- The *sharp marking* X^{\sharp} , in which each element of X_{10} is marked.
- The *flat marking* X^{\flat} , in which only the edges in the image of $s_0: X_{00} \rightarrow X_{10}$ are marked.

Example 1.2.7. For each unmarked simplicial set A and marked bisimplicial set X , there is an isomorphism

$$A^b \backslash X \cong A \backslash \mathring{X}.$$

Similarly, for any unmarked bisimplicial set Y and marked simplicial set B , there is an isomorphism

$$B \backslash Y^\sharp \cong \mathring{B} \backslash Y.$$

The marked constructions above have similar properties to the unmarked constructions from [Section 1.1](#). In particular, we have the following.

Proposition 1.2.8. We have the following adjunctions.

1. For each marked simplicial set $A \in \mathbf{Set}_\Delta^+$ there is an adjunction.

$$A \square - : \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}^+ : A \backslash -$$

2. For each unmarked simplicial set $B \in \mathbf{Set}_\Delta$ there is an adjunction.

$$-\square B : \mathbf{Set}_\Delta^+ \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}^+ : -/B.$$

Proof. We start with the first, fixing a marked simplicial set A , an unmarked simplicial set B , and a marked bisimplicial set X . We have inclusions

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}^+}(A \square B, X) \xrightarrow{i_0} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}}(\mathring{A} \square B, \mathring{X})$$

and

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(B, A \backslash X) \xrightarrow{i_1} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(B, \mathring{A} \backslash \mathring{X}).$$

We have a natural bijection between the right-hand sides of the above inclusions given by the maps Φ and Ψ of [Proposition 1.1.4](#). To show that there is a natural bijection between the subsets, it suffices to show that Φ and Ψ restrict to maps between the subsets.

To this end, suppose we have a map of bimerked simplicial sets $f : A \square B \rightarrow X$. The inclusion i_0 forgets the markings, sending this to the map

$$\mathring{f} : \mathring{A} \square B \rightarrow \mathring{X}.$$

Under Φ , this is taken to a map $\Phi(\mathring{f}) : B \rightarrow \mathring{A} \backslash \mathring{X}$. We would like to show that $\Phi(\mathring{f})$ factors through $A \backslash X$, giving a map $\tilde{f} : B \rightarrow A \backslash X$. The map $\Phi(\mathring{f})$ takes an n -simplex $b \in B_n$ to the composition

$$\mathring{A} \square \Delta^n \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{id}, b)} \mathring{A} \square B \xrightarrow{\mathring{f}} \mathring{X}.$$

We need to check that this is an n -simplex in $A \backslash X$, and not just $\mathring{A} \backslash \mathring{X}$, i.e. that it respects the markings on $A \square \Delta^n$ and X . That (id, b) respects the markings on

$A \square \Delta^n$ and $A \square B$ is clear, and \mathring{f} respects the markings on $A \square B$ and X because f is a map of marked simplicial sets by assumption. Thus $\Phi(\mathring{f})$ restricts to a map $\tilde{f}: B \rightarrow A \backslash X$.

Now we show the other direction. Suppose we have a map $g: B \rightarrow A \backslash X$. The inclusion i_1 takes this to the composition

$$B \xrightarrow{g} A \backslash X \hookrightarrow A^b \backslash X \cong \mathring{A} \backslash \mathring{X},$$

which we denote by \mathring{g} by mild abuse of notation. Under Ψ , this is mapped to the composition

$$\Psi(\mathring{g}): \mathring{A} \square B \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \mathring{g}} \mathring{A} \square (\mathring{A} \backslash \mathring{X}) \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} \mathring{X}.$$

We need to check that this respects the markings on $A \square B$ and X , i.e. that for each marked simplex $a \in A_1$ and each $b \in B_0$, the element $\Psi(\mathring{g})_{10}(a, b)$ is marked in X_{10} . But $\Psi(\mathring{g})_{10}(a, b) = g(b)_{10}(a, \text{id}_{\Delta^0})$, which is marked because g lands in $A \backslash X$ by assumption. Thus, $\Psi(\mathring{g})$ descends to a map $\tilde{g}: A \square B \rightarrow X$.

Now we show the other bijection. Unlike the unmarked case, because of the asymmetry of the marked box product, this is not precisely the same as what we have just shown. Again we have inclusions

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}^+}(A \square B, X) \xrightarrow{j_0} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta^2}}(\mathring{A} \square B, \mathring{X})$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}^+}(A, B \backslash X) \xrightarrow{j_1} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}}(\mathring{A}, B \backslash \mathring{X}),$$

and a bijection between the right-hand sides given by the maps Φ' and Ψ' from [Proposition 1.1.4](#). As before, suppose that

$$f: A \square B \rightarrow X$$

is a map of marked bisimplicial sets. Under j_0 , this is sent to $\mathring{f}: \mathring{A} \square B \rightarrow \mathring{X}$. Then $\Phi'(\mathring{f}): A \rightarrow X/B$ is defined by sending $\sigma \in A_n$ to the composition

$$\Delta^n \square B \xrightarrow{(\sigma, \text{id})} \mathring{A} \square B \xrightarrow{\mathring{f}} \mathring{X}.$$

We need to show that for each marked $a \in A_1$, the corresponding map

$$\Phi'(\mathring{f})(a): \Delta^1 \square B \xrightarrow{(a, \text{id})} \mathring{A} \square B \xrightarrow{\mathring{f}} \mathring{X}$$

descends to a map of marked bisimplicial sets $\tilde{f}: (\Delta^1)^\# \square B \rightarrow X$, and thus corresponds a marked 1-simplex in to X/B . But that the first map has this property is clear because a is marked by assumption, and the map \mathring{f} has this property because f is a map of marked simplicial sets by assumption.

Now, let $g: A \rightarrow X/B$ be a map of marked simplicial sets. We need to check

that the composition

$$\Psi(\mathring{g}): \mathring{A} \square B \xrightarrow{(\mathring{g}, \text{id})} (\mathring{X}/B) \square B \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'} \mathring{X}$$

takes marked edges to marked edges. Let $(a, b) \in A_1 \times B_0$, with a marked. This maps to

$$(a, b) \mapsto (g(a), b) \mapsto g(a)_{10}(\text{id}_{\Delta^1}, b) \in X_{10}.$$

By definition, $g(a)$ is a map of marked simplicial sets

$$(\Delta^1)^\# \square B \rightarrow X$$

which therefore sends $(\text{id}_{\Delta^1}, b)$ to a marked edge in X by assumption. \square

This shows that the marked version of \square is, in the language of [1], *divisible on the left and on the right*. Thus, the results summarized in Section A.1 apply.

We will call an inclusion of unmarked simplicial sets $B \hookrightarrow B'$ *full* if it has the following property: an n -simplex $\sigma: \Delta^n \rightarrow B'$ factors through B if and only if each vertex of σ factors through B . That is, any n -simplex in B' whose vertices belong to B belongs to B .

Lemma 1.2.9. For any marked simplicial set A and Reedy-fibrant marked bisimplicial set X , the simplicial set $A \setminus X$ is a Kan complex, and the inclusion $i: A \setminus X \hookrightarrow A^b \setminus X \cong \mathring{A} \setminus \mathring{X}$ is full.

Proof. We first show that the map i is a full inclusion. The n -simplices of $A \setminus X$ are maps of marked simplicial sets $\tilde{\sigma}: A \square \Delta^n \rightarrow X$. A map of underlying bisimplicial sets gives a map of marked bisimplicial sets if and only if it respects the markings, i.e. if and only if for each $(a, i) \in A_1 \times (\Delta^n)_0$ with a marked, $\tilde{\sigma}(a, i)$ is marked in X . This is equivalent to demanding that $\sigma|_{\Delta^{\{i\}}}$ belong to $A \setminus X$.

To show that $A \setminus X$ is a Kan complex, we need to find dashed lifts

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & A \setminus X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}, \quad n \geq 1, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n.$$

For $n = 1$, the horn inclusion is of the form $\Delta^0 \hookrightarrow \Delta^1$, and we can take the lift to be degenerate. For $n \geq 2$, we can augment our diagram as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & A \setminus X & \longrightarrow & A^b \setminus X \\ \downarrow & & & \nearrow & \\ \Delta^n & & & & \end{array}.$$

Since $A^b \setminus X$ is a Kan complex, we can always find such a dashed lift. The

inclusion $\Lambda_k^n \hookrightarrow \Delta^n$ is surjective on vertices, so our lift factors through $A \setminus X$. \square

Definition 1.2.10. Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a marked bisimplicial set. We will say that \mathcal{E} **respects path components** if it has the following property: for any map $\Delta^1 \rightarrow X_1$ representing an edge $e \rightarrow e'$ between morphisms e and e' , the morphism e is marked if and only if the morphism e' is marked.

Proposition 1.2.11. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a Reedy fibration between marked bisimplicial sets such that the marking on X respects path components, and let $u: A \rightarrow A'$ be a morphism of marked simplicial sets whose underlying morphism of unmarked simplicial sets is a monomorphism. Then the map $\langle u \setminus f \rangle$ is a Kan fibration.

Proof. We need to show that for each $n \geq 0$ and $0 \leq k \leq n$ we can solve the lifting problem

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & A' \setminus X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \langle u \setminus f \rangle \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & A \setminus X \times_{A' \setminus Y} A' \setminus Y \end{array} .$$

First assume that $n \geq 2$. We can augment the above square as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & A' \setminus X & \longrightarrow & A^b \setminus X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & A \setminus X \times_{A' \setminus Y} A' \setminus Y & \longrightarrow & A^b \setminus X \times_{(A')^b \setminus Y} (A')^b \setminus X \end{array} .$$

Since the map on the right is a Kan fibration, we can solve the outer lifting problem. All the vertices of Δ^n belong to Λ_k^n , so a lift of the outside square factors through $A' \setminus X$.

Now take $n = 1$, $k = 0$, so our horn inclusion is $\Delta^{\{0\}} \hookrightarrow \Delta^1$. By [Proposition A.1.2](#), the lifting problem we need to solve is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & X/\Delta^1 \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ A' & \longrightarrow & X/\Delta^0 \times_{Y/\Delta^0} Y/\Delta^1 \end{array} .$$

Because f is a Reedy fibration, the underlying diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathring{A} & \longrightarrow & \mathring{X}/\Delta^1 \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \mathring{A}' & \longrightarrow & \mathring{X}/\Delta^0 \times_{\mathring{Y}/\Delta^0} \mathring{Y}/\Delta^1 \end{array} .$$

of unmarked simplicial sets always admits a lift. It therefore suffices to check that any such lift respects the marking on X . To see this, consider the following

triangle formed by some dashed lift.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \mathring{X}/\Delta^1 & \\
 \mathring{A}' \swarrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow & \\
 & \mathring{X}/\Delta^0 &
 \end{array}$$

Let $a \in A'_1$ be a marked 1-simplex, and consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \Delta^1 \square \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{(a, \text{id})} & \mathring{A}' \square \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \mathring{X} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed } \ell & \\
 \Delta^1 \square \Delta^1 & \xrightarrow{(a, \text{id})} & \mathring{A}' \square \Delta^1 & &
 \end{array}$$

where the triangle on the right is the adjunct to the triangle above. In order to check that the dashed lift respects the marking on X , we have to show that for each $(a, b) \in (A' \square \Delta^1)_{10} = A'_1 \times \{0, 1\}$ with a marked, the element $\ell(a, b) \in X_{10}$ is marked. Because the map γ comes from a map of marked simplicial sets, the commutativity of the triangle guarantees this for $b = 0$. The map $\Delta^1 \square \Delta^1 \rightarrow \mathring{X}$ gives us a 1-simplex $\Delta^1 \rightarrow X_1$ representing a 1-simplex $\ell(a, 0) \rightarrow \ell(a, 1)$, which implies by that $\ell(a, 1)$ is also marked because each marking respects path components.

The case $n = 1, k = 1$ is identical. \square

1.3 Simplicial technology

In the next section, we will need to work in several different cases with simplicial subsets $A \subseteq \Delta^n$ with certain conditions placed on the edge is $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$. In this section we prove some technical results in this direction. The main result in this section is [Lemma 1.3.5](#).

For the remainder of this section, fix $n \geq 2$.

Definition 1.3.1. Let X be an unmarked bisimplicial set, and let $e \in X_{10}$. For any simplicial subset $A \subseteq \Delta^n$ such that $\Delta^{\{0,1\}} \subseteq A$, we will use the notation

$$(A \setminus X)^e = A \setminus X \times_{\Delta^{\{0,1\}} \setminus X} \{e\}.$$

The simplicial set $(A \setminus X)^e$ should be thought of as the space of A -shaped diagrams in X with the edge $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$ fixed. The m -simplices of the simplicial set $(A \setminus X)^e$ are maps $A \square \Delta^m \rightarrow X$ such that the pullback

$$\Delta^{\{0,1\}} \square \Delta^m \longrightarrow A \square \Delta^m \longrightarrow X$$

factors through the map $\Delta^{\{0,1\}} \square \Delta^0 \rightarrow X$ corresponding to the element $e \in X_{10}$ under the Yoneda embedding.

Comparing simplices level-wise, it is easy to see the following.

Lemma 1.3.2. The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Delta^n \setminus X)^e & \longrightarrow & \Delta^n \setminus X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\Delta^n \setminus Y)^{f(e)} \times_{(A \setminus Y)^{f(e)}} (A \setminus X)^e & \longrightarrow & \Delta^n \setminus Y \times_{A \setminus Y} A \setminus X \end{array}$$

is a (strict) pullback.

Definition 1.3.3. For any simplicial subset $A \subseteq \Delta^n$ containing $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$, denote the marking on A where the only marked nondegenerate edge is $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$ by \mathcal{L} , and the corresponding marked simplicial set by $A^{\mathcal{L}}$.

Again, comparing simplices level-wise shows the following.

Lemma 1.3.4. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of marked bisimplicial sets, and let $A \subseteq \Delta^n$ be a simplicial subset with $\Delta^{\{0,1\}} \subseteq A$, $n \geq 2$. Then for any marked edge $e \in X_{10}$, the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Delta^n \setminus X)^e & \longrightarrow & (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\Delta^n \setminus Y)^{f(e)} \times_{(A \setminus Y)^{f(e)}} (A \setminus X)^e & \longrightarrow & (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus Y \times_{A^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus Y} A^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus X \end{array}$$

is a (strict) pullback.

Lemma 1.3.5. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a Reedy fibration between marked bisimplicial sets, and let $i: A \subseteq \Delta^n$ be a simplicial subset containing $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$. The following are equivalent:

1. The map

$$\langle i^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus f \rangle: (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus X \rightarrow (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus Y \times_{A^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus Y} A^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus X$$

is a trivial fibration.

2. For each marked $e \in X_{10}$, the map

$$p_e: (\Delta^n \setminus \hat{X})^e \rightarrow (\Delta^n \setminus \hat{Y})^{f(e)} \times_{(A \setminus \hat{Y})^{f(e)}} (A \setminus \hat{X})^e$$

is a trivial fibration.

Proof. Suppose the first holds. Then [Lemma 1.3.4](#) implies the second.

Next, suppose that the second holds. By [Proposition 1.2.11](#), the map $\langle i^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus f \rangle$ is a Kan fibration, so it is a trivial Kan fibration if and only if its fibers are

contractible. Consider any map

$$\gamma: \Delta^0 \rightarrow (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash Y \times_{A^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash Y} A^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash X.$$

This gives us in particular a map $\Delta^0 \rightarrow A^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash X$, which is adjunct to a map $A^{\mathcal{L}} \square \Delta^0 \rightarrow X$. The pullback

$$(\Delta^{\{0,1\}})^{\#} \square \Delta^0 \longrightarrow A^{\mathcal{L}} \square \Delta^0 \longrightarrow X$$

gives us a marked morphism $e \in X_{10}$. The bottom composition in the below diagram is thus a factorization of γ , in which the left-hand square is a pullback.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} F & \longrightarrow & (\Delta^n \backslash \dot{X})^e & \longrightarrow & (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p_e & & \downarrow \\ \Delta^0 & \longrightarrow & (\Delta^n \backslash \dot{Y})^{f(e)} \times_{(A \backslash \dot{Y})^{f(e)}} (A \backslash \dot{X})^e & \longrightarrow & (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash Y \times_{A^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash Y} A^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash X \end{array}$$

The right-hand square is a pullback by [Lemma 1.3.4](#). Since by assumption p_e is a trivial fibration, F is contractible. But by the pasting lemma, F is the fiber of $\langle i^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash f \rangle$ over γ . Thus, the fibers of $\langle i^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash f \rangle$ are contractible, so $\langle i^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash f \rangle$ is a trivial Kan fibration. \square

1.4 Cocartesian fibrations

Let $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an inner fibration between quasicategories. A morphism $e \in \mathcal{C}_1$ is π -cocartesian if and only if, for all $n \geq 2$, a dashed lift in the below diagram exists.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^{\{0,1\}} & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow e & \\ \Lambda_0^n & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \pi \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{D} \end{array}$$

We would like to find an analogous definition for a p -cocartesian morphism where $p: C \rightarrow D$ is a Reedy fibration between complete Segal spaces. Our definition should have the property that if a morphism in C_{10} is p -cocartesian in the sense of complete Segal spaces, then it is p/Δ^0 -cocartesian in the sense of quasicategories.

To this end, replace π in the above diagram by p/Δ^0 . Passing to the adjoint lifting problem, we see that the existence of the above lift is equivalent to demanding that the map

$$p_e: (\Delta^n \backslash C)^e \rightarrow (\Lambda_0^n \backslash C)^e \times_{(\Lambda_0^n \backslash D)^{p(e)}} (\Delta^n \backslash D)^{p(e)} \quad (1)$$

be surjective on vertices. One natural avenue of generalization of the concept of a cocartesian morphism to complete Segal spaces would be to upgrade the condition of surjectivity on vertices to an analogous, homotopy-invariant condition which implies it. One such condition is that p_e be a trivial fibration. Indeed, this is the definition we will use. However, this turns out to be equivalent to demand something superficially weaker.

Definition 1.4.1. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a Reedy fibration between complete Segal spaces. A morphism $e \in X_{10}$ is ***f -cocartesian*** if the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Delta^2 \backslash X)^e & \longrightarrow & (\Lambda_0^2 \backslash X)^e \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\Delta^2 \backslash Y)^{f(e)} & \longrightarrow & (\Lambda_0^2 \backslash Y)^{f(e)} \end{array}$$

is homotopy pullback.

Example 1.4.2. Identity morphisms are f -cocartesian. This is because for $e = \text{id}$, the horizontal morphisms in Definition 1.4.1 are equivalences. More generally, by [6, Lemma 11.6], homotopy equivalences are f -cocartesian.

Definition 1.4.3. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a Reedy fibration between complete Segal spaces. We will say that f is a ***cocartesian fibration*** if it satisfies the following two conditions.

- Each morphism in Y has an f -cocartesian lift in X . More explicitly, for each edge $e: y \rightarrow y'$ in Y and each vertex $x \in X$ such that $f(x) = y$, there exists an f -cocartesian morphism $\tilde{e}: x \rightarrow x'$ such that $f(\tilde{e}) = e$.
- The collection of f -cocartesian morphisms *respect path components* in the following sense: for any map $\Delta^1 \rightarrow X_1$ representing a 1-simplex $e \rightarrow e'$ between morphisms e and e' , the morphism e is f -cocartesian if and only if the morphism e' is f -cocartesian.

Note 1.4.4. The evidence is overwhelming that the second condition is redundant in the sense that cocartesian morphisms in complete Segal spaces automatically have this property. Specifically, it should be implied by the completeness of X .

Definition 1.4.5. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a cocartesian fibration between complete Segal spaces. We define a marking on X such that a morphism is marked if and only if it is f -cocartesian. We will denote the corresponding marked bisimplicial by set X^\natural . We can view the map f as a map of marked bisimplicial sets $f^\natural: X^\natural \rightarrow Y^\natural$.

Note that the cocartesian marking X^\natural on X automatically respects path components in the sense of Definition 1.2.10.

Our next order of business is to show that the our definition of cocartesian morphisms in terms of lifting with respect to the morphism $\Lambda_0^2 \hookrightarrow \Delta^2$ implies lifting with respect to $\Lambda_0^n \rightarrow \Delta^n$ for all $n \geq 2$.

Definition 1.4.6. Define the following simplicial subsets of Δ^n .

- For $n \geq 1$, denote by I_n the *spine* of Δ^n , i.e. the simplicial subset

$$\Delta^{\{0,1\}} \amalg_{\Delta^{\{1\}}} \Delta^{\{1,2\}} \amalg_{\Delta^{\{2\}}} \cdots \amalg_{\Delta^{\{n-1\}}} \Delta^{\{n-1,n\}} \subseteq \Delta^n.$$

- For $n \geq 2$, denote by L_n the simplicial subset

$$L_n = \Delta^{\{0,1\}} \amalg_{\Delta^{\{0\}}} \overbrace{\Delta^{\{0,2\}} \amalg_{\Delta^{\{2\}}} \Delta^{\{2,3\}} \amalg_{\Delta^{\{3\}}} \cdots \amalg_{\Delta^{\{n-1\}}} \Delta^{\{n-1,n\}}}^{I_{\{0,1,2,\dots,n\}}} \subseteq \Delta^n.$$

That is, L_n is the union of $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$ with the spine of $d_1\Delta^n$. We will call L_n the *left spine* of Δ^n .

Note that $L_2 \cong \Lambda_0^2$.

Proposition 1.4.7. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a Reedy fibration between Segal spaces, and let $e \in X_{10}$ be an f -cocartesian morphism. Then the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Delta^n \setminus X)^e & \longrightarrow & (L_n \setminus X)^e \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\Delta^n \setminus Y)^{f(e)} & \longrightarrow & (L_n \setminus Y)^{f(e)} \end{array}$$

is homotopy pullback for all $n \geq 2$.

Proof. We have the case $n = 2$ because e is f -cocartesian. Assume the result is true up to $n - 1$. Then the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Delta^{n-1} \setminus X)^e \times_{\Delta^{\{n-1\}} \setminus X} \Delta^{\{n-1,n\}} \setminus X & \longrightarrow & (L_{n-1} \setminus X)^e \times_{\Delta^{\{n-1\}} \setminus X} \Delta^{\{n-1,n\}} \setminus X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\Delta^{n-1} \setminus Y)^{f(e)} \times_{\Delta^{\{n-1\}} \setminus Y} \Delta^{\{n-1,n\}} \setminus Y & \longrightarrow & (L_{n-1} \setminus Y)^{f(e)} \times_{\Delta^{\{n-1\}} \setminus Y} \Delta^{\{n-1,n\}} \setminus Y \end{array}$$

is homotopy pullback since each component is homotopy pullback. But this square is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Delta^n \setminus X)^e & \longrightarrow & (L_n \setminus X)^e \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\Delta^n \setminus Y)^{f(e)} & \longrightarrow & (L_n \setminus Y)^{f(e)} \end{array} :$$

The left-hand equivalences come from the Segal condition, and the right-hand equivalences come from the definition of L_n . \square

Corollary 1.4.8. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a cocartesian fibration between complete

Segal spaces. Then for all $n \geq 2$, the map

$$(\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash X^{\natural} \rightarrow L_n^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash X^{\natural} \times_{(\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash Y^{\natural}} L_n^{\mathcal{L}} \backslash Y^{\natural}$$

is a trivial Kan fibration.

Proof. For each cocartesian edge $e \in X_{10}$, the map

$$(\Delta^n \backslash X)^e \rightarrow (L_n \backslash X)^e \times_{(\Delta^n \backslash Y)^{f(e)}} (L_n \backslash Y)^{f(e)}$$

is a weak equivalence by [Proposition 1.4.7](#), and it is a Kan fibration by [Lemma 1.3.2](#). The result follows from [Lemma 1.3.5](#). \square

Our next step is to show that [Corollary 1.4.8](#) implies that $\langle h^n \backslash f^{\natural} \rangle$ is a trivial fibration for all n , where $h^n = (\Lambda_0^n)^{\mathcal{L}} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^n)^{\mathcal{L}}$. Our proof roughly follows [1], where Joyal and Tierney show that for a bisimplicial set X , the Segal condition implies that $h_k^n \backslash X$ is a trivial fibration for all $0 < k < n$, where $h_k^n = \Lambda_k^n \hookrightarrow \Delta^n$.

For any simplicial set A , define a marked simplicial set $(\Delta^1 \star A, \mathcal{L}')$ where the only nondegenerate simplex belonging to \mathcal{L}' is Δ^1 . This is a slight generalization of the \mathcal{L} -marking.

Lemma 1.4.9. Let $A \hookrightarrow B$ be a monomorphism of simplicial sets, and suppose that B is n -skeletal (and therefore that A is n -skeletal). Then the map

$$(\Delta^{\{0\}} \star B)^{\flat} \coprod_{(\Delta^{\{0\}} \star A)^{\flat}} (\Delta^1 \star A)^{\mathcal{L}'} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^1 \star B)^{\mathcal{L}'}$$

is in the saturated hull of the morphisms

$$(\Lambda_0^k)^{\mathcal{L}} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^k)^{\mathcal{L}}, \quad 2 \leq k \leq n+2.$$

Proof. It suffices to show this for $A \hookrightarrow B = \partial \Delta^m \hookrightarrow \Delta^m$ for $0 \leq m \leq n$. In this case the necessary map is of the form

$$(\Lambda_0^{m+2})^{\mathcal{L}} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^{m+2})^{\mathcal{L}}.$$

\square

Definition 1.4.10. We will say a collection of morphisms $\mathcal{A} \subset \text{Mor}(\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}^+)$ has the *right cancellation property* if for all $u, v \in \text{Mor}(\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}^+)$,

$$u \in \mathcal{A}, \quad vu \in \mathcal{A} \implies v \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Lemma 1.4.11. Let \mathcal{A} be a saturated set of morphisms of \mathbf{Set}_{Δ}^+ all of whose underlying morphisms are monomorphisms, and which has the right cancellation property. Further suppose that \mathcal{A} contains the following classes of morphisms.

1. Maps $(A)^{\flat} \hookrightarrow (B)^{\flat}$, where $A \rightarrow B$ is inner anodyne.

2. Left spine inclusions $(L_n)^\mathcal{L} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^n)^\mathcal{L}$, $n \geq 2$.

Then \mathcal{A} contains left horn inclusions $(\Lambda_0^n)^\mathcal{L} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^n)^\mathcal{L}$, $n \geq 2$.

Proof. For $n = 2$, there is nothing to check: we have an isomorphism $(L_2)^\mathcal{L} \cong (\Lambda_0^2)^\mathcal{L}$.

We proceed by induction. Suppose we have shown that all horn inclusions $(\Lambda_0^k)^\mathcal{L} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^k)^\mathcal{L}$ belong to \mathcal{A} for $2 \leq k < n$. From now on we will suppress the marking $(-)^\mathcal{L}$. All simplicial subsets of Δ^n below will have $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$ marked if they contain it.

Consider the factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} L_n & \xrightarrow{u_n} & \Lambda_0^n & \xrightarrow{v_n} & \Delta^n \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & v_n \circ u_n & & \end{array}$$

The morphism $v_n \circ u_n$ belongs to \mathcal{A} by assumption, so in order to show that v_n belongs to \mathcal{A} , it suffices by right cancellation to show that u_n belongs to \mathcal{A} . Consider the factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} L_n & \xrightarrow{w'_n} & L_n \cup d_1 \Delta^n & \xrightarrow{w_n} & \Lambda_0^n \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & u_n & & \end{array}$$

The map w'_n is a pushout along the spine inclusion $I_{\{0,1,2,\dots,n\}} \hookrightarrow d_1 \Delta^n$, and hence is inner anodyne. Hence, we need only show that w_n belongs to \mathcal{A} . Let

$$Q = d_2 \Delta^n \cup \dots \cup d_n \Delta^n,$$

and consider the following pushout diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (L_n \cup d_1 \Delta^n) \cap Q & \hookrightarrow & Q \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ L_n \cup d_1 \Delta^n & \hookrightarrow & L_n \cup d_1 \Delta^n \cup Q \end{array}$$

Since $L_n \cup d_1 \Delta^n \cup Q \cong \Lambda_0^n$, the bottom map is w_n , so it suffices to show that the top map belongs to \mathcal{A} . But this is isomorphic to

$$(\Delta^{\{0,1\}} \star \emptyset) \coprod_{(\Delta^{\{0\}} \star \emptyset)} (\Delta^{\{0\}} \star \partial \Delta^{\{2,3,\dots,n\}}) \hookrightarrow \Delta^{\{0,1\}} \star \partial \Delta^{\{2,3,\dots,n\}}.$$

The simplicial set $\partial \Delta^{\{2,\dots,n\}}$ is $(n-3)$ -skeletal, so this map belongs to \mathcal{A} by [Lemma 1.4.9](#). \square

For each $n \geq 2$, denote by h^n the \mathcal{L} -marked inclusion

$$h^n: (\Lambda_0^n)^\mathcal{L} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^n)^\mathcal{L}.$$

Proposition 1.4.12. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a cocartesian fibration of complete Segal spaces, and let $e \in X_{10}$ be an f -cocartesian morphism. Then for all $n \geq 2$, the map

$$\langle h^n \setminus f^\sharp \rangle: (\Delta^n)^\mathcal{L} \setminus X^\sharp \rightarrow (\Lambda_0^n)^\mathcal{L} \setminus X^\sharp \times_{(\Lambda_0^n)^\mathcal{L} \setminus Y^\sharp} (\Delta^n)^\mathcal{L} \setminus Y^\sharp$$

is a trivial fibration of simplicial sets.

Proof. Consider the set

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u: A \rightarrow B \text{ morphism of} \\ \text{marked simplicial sets} \\ \text{such that } \tilde{u} \text{ is mono} \end{array} \middle| \langle u \setminus f^\sharp \rangle \text{ weak homotopy equivalence} \right\}.$$

It is clear that this set has the right cancellation property (Definition 1.4.10).

The set of morphisms of marked simplicial sets whose underlying morphisms are monic clearly has the right-cancellation property. To show that S does, let $u: A \rightarrow B$ and $v: B \rightarrow C$ be such morphisms and consider the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C \setminus X & \xrightarrow{\langle vu \setminus f^\sharp \rangle} & A \setminus X \times_{A \setminus Y} C \setminus Y \\ \langle v \setminus f^\sharp \rangle \downarrow & & \uparrow \simeq \\ B \setminus X \times_{B \setminus Y} C \setminus Y & \xrightarrow{\langle u \setminus f^\sharp \rangle \times \text{id}} & (A \setminus X \times_{A \setminus Y} B \setminus Y) \times_{B \setminus Y} C \setminus Y \end{array}$$

If $\langle u \setminus f^\sharp \rangle$ is a weak equivalence, then the bottom morphism is a weak equivalence. The right-hand morphism is a weak equivalence because it is an isomorphism, so if $\langle vu \setminus f^\sharp \rangle$ is a weak equivalence, then the $\langle v \setminus f^\sharp \rangle$ is a weak equivalence by 2/3.

By Proposition 1.2.11, a map u belonging to S is automatically a Kan fibration, hence is a trivial Kan fibration. Thus, we can equivalently say that $u \in S$ if and only if u has the left-lifting property with respect to all maps of the form $\langle X/v \rangle$, where v is a cofibration of simplicial sets. Thus, S is saturated.

The set S contains all flat-marked inner anodyne morphisms because f is a Reedy fibration. Corollary 1.4.8 tells us that S contains all left spine inclusions $(L_n)^\mathcal{L} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^n)^\mathcal{L}$, $n \geq 2$. Thus, by Lemma 1.4.11, S contains all \mathcal{L} -marked left horn inclusions. \square

Corollary 1.4.13. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a cocartesian fibration between complete Segal spaces. Then for each cocartesian edge $e \in X_{10}$, the map

$$(\Delta^n \setminus X)^e \rightarrow (\Lambda_0^n \setminus X)^e \times_{(\Lambda_0^n \setminus Y)^{f(e)}} (\Delta^n \setminus Y)^{f(e)}$$

is a trivial fibration.

Proof. Lemma 1.3.5. \square

Corollary 1.4.14. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a cocartesian fibration of complete Segal spaces. Then the map

$$f/\Delta^0: X/\Delta^0 \rightarrow Y/\Delta^0$$

is a cocartesian fibration of quasicategories.

Proof. By [Theorem 1.1.6](#), the map f/Δ^0 is an inner fibration between quasicategories. By assumption, every morphism in Y has a f -cocartesian lift. Therefore, we need only show that these lifts are also f/Δ^0 -cocartesian.

Let $e \in X_{10}$ be such a lift. Then by [Corollary 1.4.13](#), for all $n \geq 2$ the map

$$(\Delta^n \backslash X)^e \rightarrow (\Lambda_0^n \backslash X)^e \times_{(\Lambda_0^n \backslash Y)^{f(e)}} (\Delta^n \backslash Y)^{f(e)}$$

is a trivial fibration. Hence, it certainly has the right-lifting property with respect to $\emptyset \hookrightarrow \Delta^0$. Passing to the adjoint lifting problem, we find that this is equivalent to the existence of a dashed lift in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^{\{0,1\}} & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow e & \\ \Lambda_0^n & \longrightarrow & X/\Delta^0, \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & Y/\Delta^0 \end{array}$$

which tells us that e is f/Δ^0 -cocartesian. \square

2 Complete Segal spaces of spans

2.1 A review of ∞ -categories of spans

We give here a lightning review of ∞ -categories of spans in order to fix notation. For a more detailed account, the reader is referred to [2, Sec. 3]. Note that there the ∞ -category of spans in \mathcal{C} is called the *effective Burnside category* of \mathcal{C} .

Recall that if \mathcal{C} is a quasicategory admitting pullbacks, the complete Segal space of spans in \mathcal{C} is defined level-wise by the formula

$$\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})_n = \mathrm{Map}^{\mathrm{Cart}}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^n), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq}.$$

The quasicategory of spans in \mathcal{C} , denoted $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})$, is then the first row $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})/\Delta^0$. More explicitly, we have

$$\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})_n = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}^{\mathrm{Cart}}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^n), \mathcal{C}).$$

Both of these constructions are functorial in quasicategories \mathcal{C} which admit

pullbacks and functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ which preserve pullbacks.

The main goal of this section is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1.1. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be quasicategories admitting all pullbacks, and let $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a bicartesian fibration which preserves pullbacks. Further suppose that p has the following property:

For any square

$$\sigma = \begin{array}{ccc} x & \xrightarrow{f} & y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x' & \xrightarrow{\bullet f'} & y' \end{array}$$

in \mathcal{C} such that the morphism f' is p -cocartesian and $p(\sigma)$ is pullback in \mathcal{D} , the following are equivalent.

- The morphism f is p -cocartesian.
- The square σ is pullback.

Then the functor $\pi: \text{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Span}(\mathcal{D})$ is a cocartesian fibration of quasicategories, and if a morphism has the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & y & \\ \swarrow \circ & & \searrow \bullet \\ x & & x' \end{array},$$

then it is p -cocartesian.

Note 2.1.2. Since the definition of $\text{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ is self-dual, the functor $\text{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Span}(\mathcal{D})$ is also a cartesian fibration with cartesian morphisms of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & y & \\ \swarrow \bullet & & \searrow \circ \\ x & & x' \end{array}.$$

This means that it is a bicartesian fibration.

We prove [Theorem 2.1.1](#) in several steps. Since we will be working with bicartesian fibrations, it will be helpful to adapt some of the tools of marked simplicial sets to our purposes.

2.2 Doubly-marked simplicial sets

Our proof of [Theorem 2.1.1](#) will involve working with with bicartesian fibrations. For this reason, it will be helpful to have results about simplicial sets with two markings, one of which controls the cocartesian structure and one of which controls the cartesian structure. We will call such simplicial sets *doubly-marked*;

the traditional terminology for this is *bimarked*, but we wish to avoid the potential confusion between the similar terms *marked bisimplicial set* and *bimarked simplicial set*. This section consists mainly of verifications that some key results about marked simplicial sets which can be found in [4, Sec. 3.1] hold in the doubly-marked case. The only results we will make use of are [Example 2.2.6](#) and [Proposition 2.2.10](#).

Definition 2.2.1. A *doubly-marked simplicial set* is a triple $(X, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}')$, where X is a simplicial set and \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' are markings. We will often shorten this to $X^{(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}')}$. A morphism of doubly-marked simplicial sets is a morphism of the underlying simplicial sets which preserves each class of markings separately. We will denote the category of doubly-marked simplicial sets by $\mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}^{++}$.

Example 2.2.2. For any simplicial set X we will freely use the following notation.

- The doubly-marked simplicial set where \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' contain only the degenerate edges by $X^{(b, b)}$,
- The doubly-marked simplicial set where \mathcal{E} contains only the degenerate edges and \mathcal{E}' contains every edge by $X^{(b, \#)}$,
- The doubly-marked simplicial set where \mathcal{E} contains every edge and \mathcal{E}' contains only the degenerate edges by $X^{(\#, b)}$, and
- The doubly-marked simplicial set where \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' contain every edge by $X^{(\#, \#)}$.

Example 2.2.3. Let $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a bicartesian fibration between quasicategories. Denote by \mathcal{C}^{\natural} the doubly-marked simplicial set where

- The set \mathcal{E} is the set of all p -cocartesian morphisms, and
- The set \mathcal{E}' is the set of all p -cartesian morphisms.

In this way every bicartesian fibration gives a morphism of doubly-marked simplicial sets.

Just as in the marked case, we will have a set of doubly-marked anodyne morphisms, which will turn out to be the morphisms with the left lifting property with respect to bicartesian fibrations.

Definition 2.2.4. The class of *doubly-marked anodyne morphisms* is the saturated hull of the union of the following classes of morphisms.

- (1) For each $0 < i < n$, the inner horn inclusions

$$(\Lambda_i^n)^{(b, b)} \rightarrow (\Delta^n)^{(b, b)}.$$

(2) For every $n > 0$, the inclusion

$$(\Lambda_0^n)^{(\mathcal{L}, b)} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^n)^{(\mathcal{L}, b)},$$

where \mathcal{L} denotes the set of all degenerate edges of Δ^n together with the edge $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$.

(2') For every $n > 0$, the inclusion

$$(\Lambda_n^n)^{(b, \mathcal{R})} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^n)^{(b, \mathcal{R})},$$

where \mathcal{R} denotes the set of all degenerate edges of Δ^n together with the edge $\Delta^{\{n-1, n\}}$.

(3) The inclusion

$$(\Lambda_1^2)^{(\sharp, b)} \coprod_{(\Lambda_1^2)^{(b, b)}} (\Delta^2)^{(b, b)} \rightarrow (\Delta^2)^{(\sharp, b)}.$$

(3') The inclusion

$$(\Lambda_1^2)^{(b, \sharp)} \coprod_{(\Lambda_1^2)^{(b, b)}} (\Delta^2)^{(b, b)} \rightarrow (\Delta^2)^{(b, \sharp)}.$$

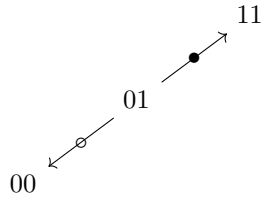
(4) For every Kan complex K , the map

$$K^{(b, b)} \rightarrow K^{(\sharp, b)}.$$

(4') For every Kan complex K , the map

$$K^{(b, b)} \rightarrow K^{(b, \sharp)}.$$

Example 2.2.5. Define a doubly-marked structure $(\text{asd}(\Delta^1), \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}') = \text{asd}(\Delta^1)^\heartsuit$ on $\text{asd}(\Delta^1)$, where the morphism $01 \rightarrow 11$ is \mathcal{E} -marked, and the morphism $01 \rightarrow 00$ is \mathcal{E}' -marked. Denoting \mathcal{E} -marked morphisms with a \bullet and \mathcal{E}' -marked morphisms with a \circ , we can draw this as follows.

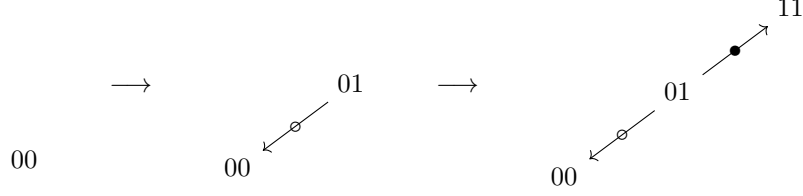


The inclusion $\{00\} = \text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0\}}) \hookrightarrow \text{asd}(\Delta^1)^\heartsuit$ is doubly-marked anodyne: we can factor it

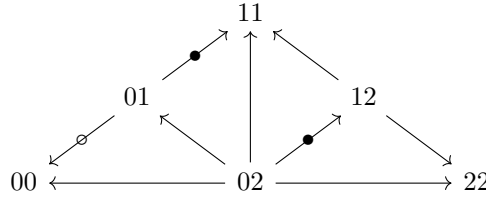
$$\{00\} \hookrightarrow (\Delta^1)^{(b, \sharp)} \hookrightarrow \text{asd}(\Delta^1)^\heartsuit,$$

where the first inclusion is of the form (2') and the second is a pushout of a

morphism of the form (2). We can draw this process as follows.



Example 2.2.6. Define a doubly-marked structure $\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^\heartsuit$ on $\text{asd}(\Delta^2)$, following the notation of [Example 2.2.5](#), as follows.



Note that the bimarking of [Example 2.2.5](#) is the restriction of $\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^\heartsuit$ to $\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}})$.

The inclusion $\text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2)^\heartsuit \hookrightarrow \text{asd}(\Delta^2)^\heartsuit$ is doubly-marked anodyne. To see this, note the factorization in [Figure 1](#).

Proposition 2.2.7. A map $p: (X, \mathcal{E}_X, \mathcal{E}'_X) \rightarrow (S, \mathcal{E}_S, \mathcal{E}'_S)$ of doubly-marked simplicial sets has the right lifting property with respect to doubly-marked anodyne morphisms if and only if the following conditions are satisfied.

- (A) The map p is an inner fibration of simplicial sets.
- (B) An edge e of X is \mathcal{E}_X -marked if and only if $p(e)$ is \mathcal{E}_S -marked and e is p -cocartesian.
- (B') An edge e of X is \mathcal{E}'_X -marked if and only if $p(e)$ is \mathcal{E}'_S -marked and e is p -cartesian.
- (C) For every object y of X and every \mathcal{E}_S -marked edge $\bar{e}: \bar{x} \rightarrow p(y)$ in S , there exists a \mathcal{E}_X marked edge $e: x \rightarrow y$ of X with $p(e) = \bar{e}$.
- (C') For every object y of X and every \mathcal{E}'_S -marked edge $\bar{e}: \bar{x} \rightarrow p(y)$ in S , there exists a \mathcal{E}'_X marked edge $e: x \rightarrow y$ of X with $p(e) = \bar{e}$.

Proof. By [4, Prop. 3.1.1.6], (A), (B) and (C) are equivalent to (1), (2), and (3). By its dual, (A), (B') and (C') are equivalent to (1), (2'), and (3') \square

Lemma 2.2.8. The class of doubly-marked anodyne maps in \mathbf{Set}_Δ^{++} is stable under smash products with flat monomorphisms, i.e. morphisms $A^{(b,b)} \rightarrow B^{(b,b)}$ such that the underlying morphism of simplicial sets $A \rightarrow B$ is a monomorphism.

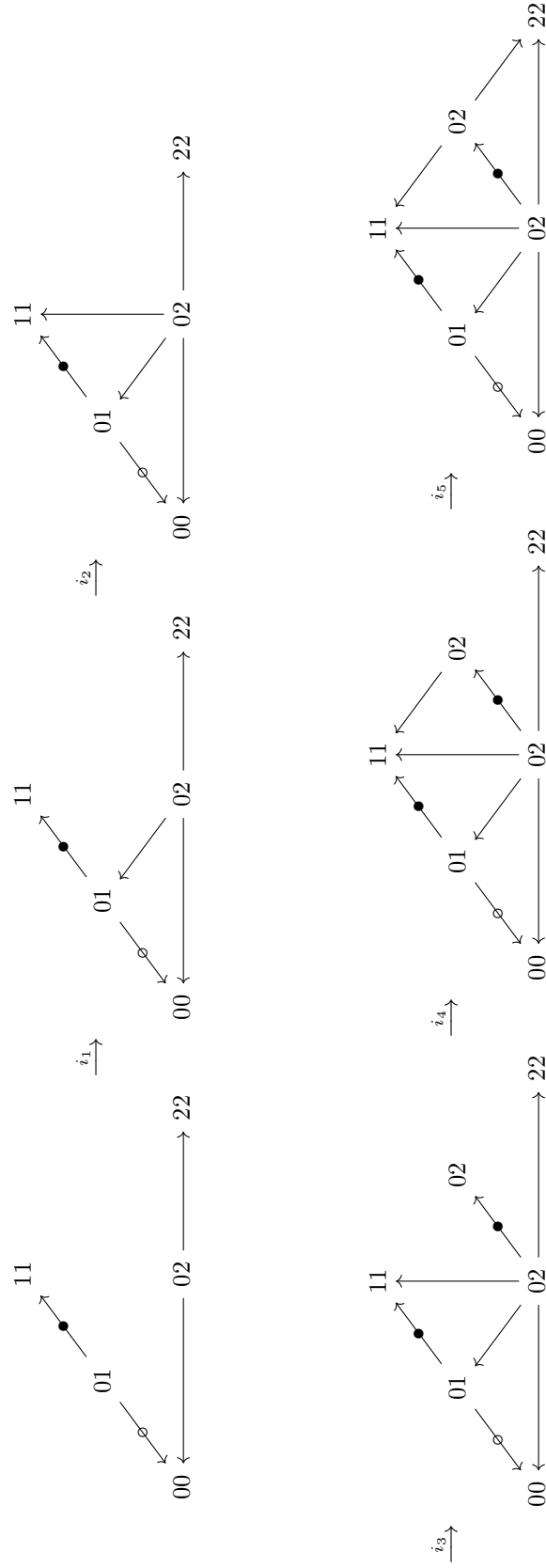


Figure 1: A factorization of the inclusion $\text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2)^\nabla \hookrightarrow \text{asd}(\Delta^2)^\nabla$, where each inclusion is a pushout along a morphism belonging to one of the classes in [Definition 2.2.4](#).

That is, if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is doubly-marked anodyne and $A \rightarrow B$ is a monomorphism of simplicial sets, then

$$(X \times B^{(b,b)}) \coprod_{X \times A^{(b,b)}} (Y \times A^{(b,b)}) \rightarrow Y \times B^{(b,b)}$$

is doubly-marked anodyne.

Proof. It suffices to show that for any flat boundary inclusion $(\partial\Delta^n)^{(b,b)} \rightarrow (\Delta^n)^{(b,b)}$ and any generating doubly-marked anodyne morphism $X \rightarrow Y$, the map

$$(X \times (\Delta^n)^{(b,b)}) \coprod_{X \times (\partial\Delta^n)^{(b,b)}} (Y \times (\partial\Delta^n)^{(b,b)}) \rightarrow Y \times (\Delta^n)^{(b,b)}$$

is doubly-marked anodyne. If $X \rightarrow Y$ belongs to one of the classes (1), (2'), (3'), or (4'), then this is true by the arguments of [4, Prop. 3.1.2.3]. If $X \rightarrow Y$ belongs to one of the classes (1), (2), (3), or (4), then it is true by the dual arguments. \square

Definition 2.2.9. For any doubly-marked simplicial sets X, Y , define a simplicial set $\text{Map}^{(b,b)}(X, Y)$ by the following universal property: for any simplicial set Z , there is a bijection

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Set}_\Delta}(Z, \text{Map}^{(b,b)}(X, Y)) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Set}_\Delta^+}(Z^{(b,b)} \times X, Y).$$

Proposition 2.2.10. Let $p: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a bicartesian fibration of quasicategories, and denote by $\mathcal{C}^\sharp \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{(\sharp, \sharp)}$ the associated map of doubly-marked simplicial sets as in Example 2.2.3. Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be any doubly-marked anodyne map of simplicial sets. Then the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(Y, \mathcal{C}^\sharp)^\simeq & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{C}^\sharp)^\simeq \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(Y, \mathcal{D}^{(\sharp, \sharp)})^\simeq & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{D}^{(\sharp, \sharp)})^\simeq \end{array}$$

is a homotopy pullback in the Kan model structure.

Proof. First, we show that the right-hand map is a Kan fibration. In fact, the underlying map

$$\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{C}^\sharp) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{D}^{(\sharp, \sharp)})$$

is a trivial Kan fibration, since by Lemma 2.2.8 together with Proposition 2.2.7 we can solve the necessary lifting problems. This, together with the fact that each of the objects is a Kan complex, implies that in order to show that the above square is homotopy pullback it suffices to check that the map

$$\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(Y, \mathcal{C}^\sharp)^\simeq \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{C}^\sharp)^\simeq \times_{\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(Y, \mathcal{D}^{(\sharp, \sharp)})^\simeq} \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{D}^{(\sharp, \sharp)})^\simeq$$

is a trivial Kan fibration. Since the functor $(-)^{\simeq}$ is a right adjoint it preserves limits, so it again suffices to show that the underlying map

$$\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(Y, \mathcal{C}^\natural) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{C}^\natural) \times_{\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(Y, \mathcal{D}^{(\#, \#)})} \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(X, \mathcal{D}^{(\#, \#)})$$

is a trivial fibration, which follows from [Lemma 2.2.8](#). \square

2.3 Cocartesian morphisms

In this section, we show that we really have identified the cocartesian morphisms correctly.

Proposition 2.3.1. Let $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a bicartesian fibration of quasicategories which preserves pullbacks and satisfies the condition of [Theorem 2.1.1](#), and let

$$p: \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{D})$$

be the corresponding map between complete Segal spaces of spans. If a morphism in $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ is of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & y & \\ \swarrow \circ & & \searrow \bullet \\ x & & x' \end{array},$$

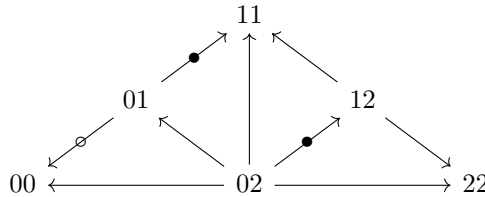
where the morphism marked with a \circ is π -cartesian and the morphism marked with a \bullet is π -cocartesian, then it is p -cocartesian.

Proof. In order to show that a morphism $e: x \leftarrow y \rightarrow x'$ of the form given in [Proposition 2.3.1](#) are cocartesian, we have to show that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathrm{Cart}}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^2), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq}} \{e\} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}(\mathrm{asd}(\Lambda_0^2), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq}} \{e\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Fun}^{\mathrm{Cart}}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^2), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq}} \{\pi e\} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}(\mathrm{asd}(\Lambda_0^2), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq}} \{\pi e\} \end{array}$$

is homotopy pullback.

Recall the doubly-marked structure $\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^2)^\nabla = (\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^2), \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}')$ on $\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^2)$ of [Example 2.2.6](#), reproduced below, where the nondegenerate edges in \mathcal{E} are distinguished with a \bullet , and the nondegenerate edges in \mathcal{E}' are distinguished with a \circ .



Denote the induced doubly-marked structure on the simplicial subset $\text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2)$ also with a heart.

We now note that we can decompose the above square into two squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Fun}^{\text{Cart}}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq}} \{e\} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{C}^{\heartsuit})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}})^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{C}^{\heartsuit})^{\simeq}} \{e\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Fun}^{\text{Cart}}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq}} \{\pi e\} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{D}^{(\#, \#)})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}})^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{D}^{(\#, \#)})^{\simeq}} \{\pi e\} \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{C}^{\heartsuit})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}})^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{C}^{\heartsuit})^{\simeq}} \{e\} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq}} \{e\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{D}^{(\#, \#)})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}})^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{D}^{(\#, \#)})^{\simeq}} \{\pi e\} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq} \times_{\mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Delta^{\{0,1\}}), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq}} \{\pi e\} \end{array}.$$

The first square is a homotopy pullback because the bottom morphism is a full inclusion of connected components, and the fiber over a connected component corresponding to Cartesian functors $\text{asd}(\Delta^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ consists precisely of Cartesian functors $\text{asd}(\Delta^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ by the condition of [Theorem 2.1.1](#). Therefore, we need to show that the second square is homotopy pullback. For this it suffices to show that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{C}^{\heartsuit})^{\simeq} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2), \mathcal{C})^{\simeq} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Fun}^{(b,b)}(\text{asd}(\Delta^2)^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{D}^{(\#, \#)})^{\simeq} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}(\text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2), \mathcal{D})^{\simeq} \end{array}.$$

is homotopy pullback. But that this is of the form of the square in [Proposition 2.2.10](#), with $X \rightarrow Y = \text{asd}(\Lambda_0^2)^{\heartsuit} \rightarrow \text{asd}(\Delta^2)^{\heartsuit}$, which we saw in [Example 2.2.6](#) was doubly-marked anodyne. \square

2.4 Main theorem

We are now ready to prove the following result.

Theorem 2.4.1. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be quasicategories with pullbacks, and let $\pi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a bicartesian fibration which sends pullbacks to pullbacks. Then the map

$$p: \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{D})$$

is a cocartesian fibration (hence a bicartesian fibration) between quasicategories.

Proof. First, we show that $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{D})$ is a cocartesian fibration between complete Segal spaces. First, we show that it is a Reedy fibration. This

follows from the existence of the commuting square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Delta^n \backslash \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C}) & \hookrightarrow & \mathrm{Map}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^n), \mathcal{C})^\simeq \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\partial \Delta^n \backslash \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C}) \times_{\partial \Delta^n \backslash \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{D})} \Delta^n \backslash \mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{D}) & \hookrightarrow & \mathrm{Map}(\mathrm{asd}(\partial \Delta^n), \mathcal{C})^\simeq \times_{\mathrm{Map}(\mathrm{asd}(\partial \Delta^n), \mathcal{D})^\simeq} \mathrm{Map}(\mathrm{asd}(\Delta^n), \mathcal{D})^\simeq
\end{array},$$

where the horizontal maps are inclusions of connected components, and the right-hand map is a Kan fibration by [4, Prop. 3.1.2.3].

The existence of π -cocartesian lifts follows from the existence of p -cartesian and p -cocartesian lifts. In order to show that π is a cocartesian fibration, it therefore suffices to show that the π -cocartesian morphisms in $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})$ respect path components, i.e. that for any 1-simplex $g \rightarrow g'$ in $\mathbf{Span}(\mathcal{C})_1$ between morphisms

$$g: x \leftarrow y \rightarrow z \quad \text{and} \quad g': x' \leftarrow y' \rightarrow z',$$

the morphism g is p -cocartesian if and only if the morphism g' is p -cocartesian. Such a 1-simplex looks as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
x & \xleftarrow{g_0} & y & \xrightarrow{g_1} & z \\
\downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\
x' & \xleftarrow{g'_0} & y' & \xrightarrow{g'_1} & z'
\end{array}$$

Since equivalences are both cartesian and cocartesian, the morphism g_0 is π -cocartesian if and only if the morphism g'_0 is π -cocartesian, and that the morphism g_1 is π -cartesian if and only if the morphism g'_1 is π -cartesian. Thus, g is cocartesian if and only if g' is cocartesian.

This shows that π is a cocartesian fibration of complete Segal spaces. Thus [Corollary 1.4.14](#) implies the result. \square

A Appendix

A.1 Divisibility of bifunctors

In this section, we recall some key results from [1]. We refer readers there for more information.

Let $\odot: \mathcal{E}_1 \times \mathcal{E}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_3$ be a functor. We will say that \odot is *divisible on the left* if for each $A \in \mathcal{E}_1$, the functor $A \odot -$ admits a right adjoint $A \backslash -$. In this case, this construction turns out also to be functorial in A ; that is, we get a functor

$$-\backslash -: \mathcal{E}_1^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathcal{E}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2.$$

Analogously, $\odot: \mathcal{E}_1 \times \mathcal{E}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_3$ is *divisible on the right* if for for each $B \in \mathcal{E}_2$,

the functor $- \odot B$ admits a right adjoint $-/B$. In this case we get a of two variables

$$-/ -: \mathcal{E}_3 \times \mathcal{E}_2^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1.$$

Example A.1.1. It will be helpful to keep in mind the cartesian product

$$- \times -: \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \times \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta.$$

In this case, both $A \backslash X$ and X/A are the mapping space X^A .

If \odot is divisible on both sides, then there is a bijection between maps of the following types:

$$A \odot B \rightarrow X, \quad A \rightarrow X/B, \quad B \rightarrow A \backslash X.$$

In particular, this implies that the functors $X/-$ and $- \backslash X$ are mutually right adjoint.

If both \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 are finitely complete and \mathcal{E}_3 is finitely cocomplete, then from a map $u: A \rightarrow A'$ in \mathcal{E}_1 , a map $v: B \rightarrow B'$ in \mathcal{E}_2 , and a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{E}_3 , we can build the following maps.

- From the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \odot B & \longrightarrow & A' \odot B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A \odot B' & \longrightarrow & A' \odot B' \end{array}$$

we get a map

$$u \odot' v: A \odot B' \amalg_{A \odot B} A' \odot B \rightarrow A' \odot B'.$$

- From the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A' \backslash X & \longrightarrow & A \backslash X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A' \backslash Y & \longrightarrow & A \backslash Y \end{array}$$

we get a map

$$\langle u \backslash f \rangle: A' \backslash X \rightarrow A \backslash X \times_{A \backslash Y} A' \backslash Y$$

- From the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X/B' & \longrightarrow & X/B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y/B' & \longrightarrow & Y/B \end{array}$$

we get a map

$$\langle f/v \rangle: X/B' \rightarrow X/B \times_{Y/B} Y/B'.$$

Proposition A.1.2. With the above notation, the following are equivalent adjoint lifting problems:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A \odot B' \amalg_{A \odot B} A' \odot B & \longrightarrow & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\
 A' \odot B' & \longrightarrow & Y
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \longrightarrow & X/B' \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\
 A' & \longrightarrow & X/B \times_{Y/B} Y/B'
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B & \longrightarrow & A' \backslash X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow \\
 B' & \longrightarrow & A' \backslash X \times_{A' \backslash Y} A' \backslash Y
 \end{array}$$

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