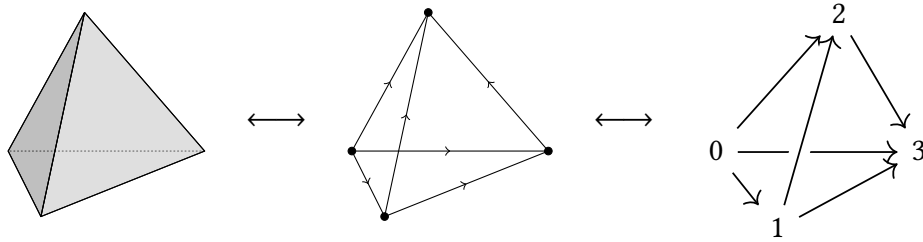


1 Simplicial sets

1.1 Simplices as topological spaces and categories

One of the main ingredients in the study of higher category theory is the interplay between topology, simplicial geometry, and category theory.



The fundamental topological object we will study is the *geometrical n -simplex*.

Definition 1 (geometrical n -simplex). For any $n \geq 0$, the geometrical n -simplex, denoted $|\Delta^n|$, is the set (together with the subspace topology)

$$|\Delta^n| = \left\{ (t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \sum_{i=0}^n t_i = 1 \text{ and } t_i \geq 0 \text{ for all } i \right\}.$$

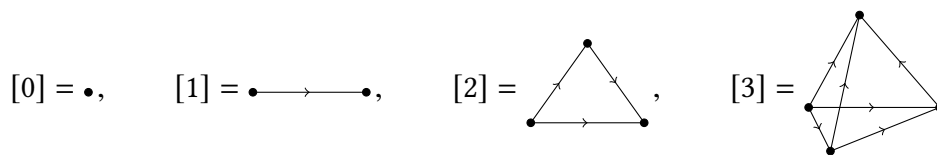
In simplicial geometry, one replaces these topological models of simplices by combinatorial models of simplices. These live in a category.

Definition 2 (simplex category). Denote by Δ the category whose objects are linearly ordered sets

$$[n] = \{0, \dots, n\}$$

and whose morphisms $n \rightarrow m$ are weakly monotonic¹ maps.

The objects $[n]$ of Δ are to be interpreted as simplices with ordered vertices. For example,



We can connect our simplex category to geometric simplices using a functor.

¹i.e. nondecreasing in the sense that $i \geq j \implies f(i) \geq f(j)$

1 Simplicial sets

Definition 3 (realization functor). The realization functor

$$\rho: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$$

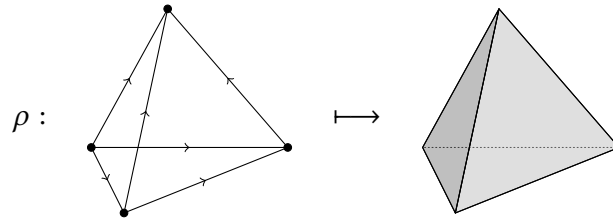
is defined on objects by $[n] \mapsto |\Delta^n|$ and on morphisms $[f]: [m] \rightarrow [n]$ by

$$f_*: |\Delta^m| \rightarrow |\Delta^n|; \quad (t_0, \dots, t_m) \mapsto (s_1, \dots, s_m),$$

where

$$s_i = \begin{cases} 0, & f^{-1}(i) = \emptyset \\ \sum_{j \in f^{-1}(i)} t_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In pictures, ρ does the following.



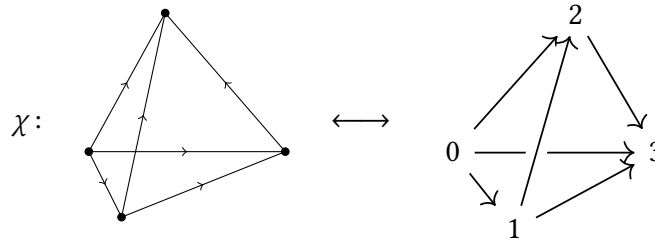
One can also think of these simplices categorically. Again, this connection is given by a functor.

Definition 4 (categorification functor). The categorification functor is the functor

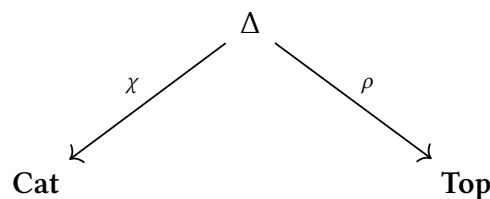
$$\chi: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$$

which sends the object $[n]$ to the poset category on $[n]$. Note that functors $[m] \rightarrow [n]$ are the same thing as weakly monotonic maps $[m] \rightarrow [n]$.

In pictures, χ does the following.



These categories and functors may seem too simple to be of any real use, but one can build astonishingly complicated structures out of them.



1.2 Simplicial sets

A simplicial set is thought of as a collection of simplices of various degrees, glued together.

Definition 5 (simplicial set). A simplicial set is a functor $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$. The category of simplicial sets is the category of such functors, i.e.

$$\mathbf{Cat}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}) = \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}.$$

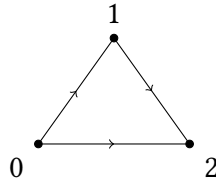
As discussed briefly in Section ??, one thinks of the image under the Yoneda embedding of the object $[n]$ as an n -simplex, called the *standard n -simplex*, and more general simplicial sets as being built by gluing standard simplices together.

Definition 6 (standard simplex). Let $n \geq 0$. The simplicial set

$$\Delta(-, [n]) = \mathcal{Y}([n])$$

is denoted Δ^n , and called the *standard n -simplex*.

The claim is that the standard n -simplex can be interpreted geometrically, as precisely the sort of picture we have been drawing. To see this, it will be helpful to explicitly analyze some cases in which n is small. Take $n = 2$. To justify the name, the standard 2-simplex had better look something like the 2-simplex we know and love.



To see this, we begin calculating:

$$\Delta^2([0]) = \{0 \mapsto 0, 0 \mapsto 1, 0 \mapsto 2\},$$

which we will denote by $\{0, 1, 2\}$.

This is good. We said that $\Delta^2([0])$ should be interpreted as the set of 0-simplices, and indeed $\Delta^2([0])$ has three elements, which represent in an obvious way the vertices of the familiar 2-simplex. Now calculating $\Delta^2([1])$, we find

$$\Delta^2([1]) = \{\{0, 1\} \mapsto \{0, 1\}, \{0, 2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{0, 0\}, \{1, 1\}, \{2, 2\}\}.$$

This is not so good; we can interpret the three edges $\{0, 1\}$, $\{0, 2\}$, and $\{1, 2\}$ as the edges between 0 and 2, 0 and 2, and 0 and 3 that we were expecting, but we also have three more. We interpret these as ‘degenerate edges,’ which are all bunched up at the vertices. This is one difference between simplicial complexes and simplicial sets: simplicial sets can have degenerate edges.

Continuing, we find

$$\Delta^2([2]) = \{\{0, 0, 0\}, \{0, 0, 1\}, \{0, 0, 2\}, \dots\}.$$

We recognize these as degenerate faces. The only nondegenerate face will be $\{0, 1, 2\}$.

Note that contrary to what you might expect, $\Delta^n([k])$ is not empty for $k > n$; it is simply filled with an enormous number of degenerate simplices.²

Example 7. Let $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, \dots, n\})$. Then there is a simplicial set $\Delta^{\mathcal{J}}$ whose morphisms are a subset

$$\Delta^{\mathcal{J}}([n]) \subseteq \Delta([m], [n])$$

consisting of those f such that $\text{im}(f) \subset J$ for some $J \in \mathcal{J}$.

Here are some specific examples of \mathcal{J} which will be useful to us. We will denote the power set of a set X by $\mathcal{P}(X)$.

- If $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{P}(\{0, \dots, n\})$, then

$$\Delta^{\mathcal{J}}([n]) = \Delta^n.$$

- If

$$\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, \dots, n\}) \setminus \{\{0, 1, \dots, n\}\},$$

then the simplicial set we obtain is called the *boundary* of Δ^n , and denoted $\partial\Delta^n$.

- Fix some i such that $0 \leq i \leq n$. Then with

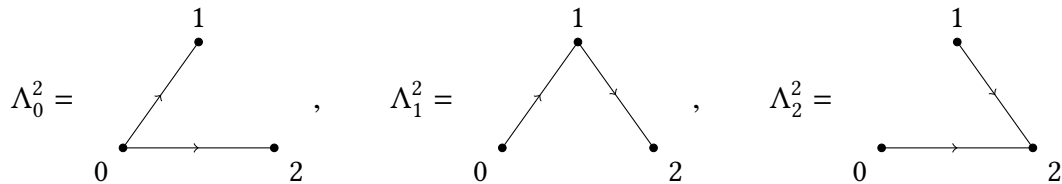
$$\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, \dots, n\}) \setminus \{\{0, 1, \dots, n\}, \{0, 1, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, n\}\},$$

we obtain the *i th horn* of Δ^n , and denoted Λ_i^n .

For example, the 2-simplices in the horn Λ_1^2 consists of the subset of monotone functions $[2] \rightarrow [2]$ whose range lies entirely within one of the sets $\{0, 1, 2, 01, 12, 22\}$. That is

$$\{000, 001, 011, 111, 112, 122, 222\}.$$

We can draw Λ_i^2 , for $i = 0, 1, 2$, as follows.



Definition 8 (inner, outer horn). If $i = 0$ or $i = n$, then we say that Λ_i^n is an outer horn. Otherwise, if $0 < i < n$, we say that Λ_i^n is an inner horn.

Definition 9 (simplicial complex). A set $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, \dots, n\})$ is called an simplicial complex if for every $\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{K}$ and $I \subseteq \mathcal{J}$ with $I \neq \emptyset$, $I \in \mathcal{K}$.

Example 10. Let \mathcal{K} be any simplicial complex. We can interpret \mathcal{K} as a simplicial set by associating

$$\mathcal{K} \mapsto \Delta^{\mathcal{K}}.$$

What would have been called the simplices of \mathcal{K} correspond to the nondegenerate elements of the simplicial complex. Note however that there are many simplicial sets which are not obtained from simplicial complexes in this way.

Simplicial sets are functors, but the functorial notation is often unnecessarily burdensome. Therefore, it is standard to denote the n -simplices of a simplicial set K by K_n rather than $K([n])$. This is the notation that we will use from now on unless it will be confusing.

²To be precise, with $\binom{n+k+1}{k}$ simplices.

1.3 What sort of data does a simplicial set give us?

Note 11. This section is all screwed up at the moment. I'll fix it later.

Definition 12 (degeneracy function). Let $n > 0$. For every i with $0 \leq i \leq n$, there is a function

$$\sigma_k: [n] \rightarrow [n-1]; \quad j \mapsto \begin{cases} j, & j \leq k \\ j-1, & j > k \end{cases}$$

called the i th degeneracy function.

Definition 13 (face function). Let $n \geq 0$. For any k with $0 \leq k < n$, there is a function

$$\partial_i: [n-1] \rightarrow [n]; \quad j \mapsto \begin{cases} j, & j < i \\ j+1, & j \geq i \end{cases}$$

called the i th face function.

That is, the i th degeneracy function duplicates i , and the i th face function skips i .

Definition 14 (degeneracy map). Let $X: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a simplicial set. Corresponding to the degeneracy function $\partial_i: [n] \rightarrow [n-1]$ (see [Definition 12](#)), there is a map

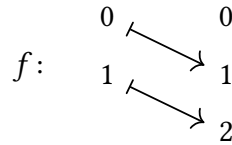
$$d_i: X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}.$$

This map is also known as the i th degeneracy map.

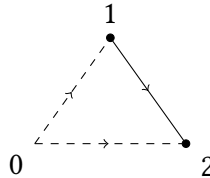
Example 15. Consider the simplicial set Δ^2 , and the map

$$d_0: \Delta_1^2 \rightarrow \Delta_0^2.$$

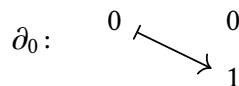
Let $f \in \Delta_1^2 = \Delta([1], [2])$. For example, take



corresponding to the solid edge.



Which element of Δ_0^2 does d_0 send this to? We can draw ∂_0 like this.

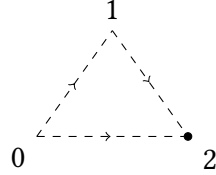


1 Simplicial sets

The map d_0 acts by precomposing with ∂_0 .

$$f: \begin{array}{ccccc} & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & \swarrow & & \swarrow & & \swarrow \\ & & 1 & & 1 & \\ & & \searrow & & \searrow & \\ & & & 2 & & 2 \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & & 0 \\ & \searrow & \\ & & 1 \\ & & \searrow \\ & & & 2 \end{array}$$

Therefore, d_0 takes the edge between 0 and 2 to the vertex 2.



Similarly, d_0 takes the edge between 0 and 1 to the vertex 1, and the full 2-simplex to the edge between 1 and 2.

This is a general feature: the i th degeneracy map deletes the i th vertex.

Definition 16 (degeneracy map). Let $X: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a simplicial set. Corresponding to the degeneracy function $\sigma_k: [n] \rightarrow [n-1]$ there is a corresponding map

$$s_k: X_{n-1} \rightarrow X_n.$$

This map is also known as the k th degeneracy map.

The i th degeneracy map copies the i th vertex.

Theorem 17 (simplicial identities). The face maps and degeneracy maps satisfy the following conditions, known as the *simplicial identities*.

$$\begin{aligned} d_i \circ d_j &= d_{j-1} \circ d_i, & i < j \\ d_i \circ s_j &= s_{j-1} \circ d_i, & i < j \\ d_j \circ s_j &= 1 = d_{j+1} \circ s_j \\ d_i \circ s_j &= s_j \circ d_{i-1}, & i > j+1 \\ s_i \circ s_j &= s_{j+1} \circ s_i, & i \leq j. \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 18. We have immediately that

$$d_i \circ d_j = d_j \circ d_{i+1}, \quad i+1 > j.$$

Fact 19. The definition of a simplicial set is equivalent to the definition the following data.

- The sets X_n , $n \geq 0$.
- The face and degeneracy maps satisfying the simplicial identities.

1.4 Basic properties of the category of simplicial sets

1.4.1 Limits and colimits

Proposition 20. The category \mathbf{Set}_Δ has small limits and colimits, which are computed pointwise.

Proof. The category \mathbf{Set} has small limits and colimits, which implies by Theorem ?? that any functor category $\mathbf{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathbf{Set})$ does.

Limits and colimits are computed pointwise thanks to Corollary ??. □

Example 21 (products). By Corollary ??, we can compute this limit pointwise; that is

$$(X \times Y)_n = X_n \times Y_n.$$

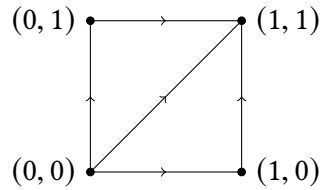
Let us understand this by studying $\Delta^1 \times \Delta^1$ in some detail.

The 0-simplices of $\Delta^1 \times \Delta^1$ are ordered pairs $\Delta_0^1 \times \Delta_0^1 = \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$. We can visualize this like so.

$$(0, 1) \bullet \qquad \bullet (1, 1)$$

$$(0, 0) \bullet \qquad \bullet (1, 0)$$

Similarly, the 1-simplices $(a, b) \rightarrow (c, d)$ are pairs of a 1-simplex $a \rightarrow b$ and a 1-simplex $c \rightarrow d$. There are 3 1-simplices in Δ_1^1 : $\{a = \{0, 0\}, b = \{0, 1\}, c = \{1, 1\}\}$. Thus, we have the following 1-simplices in $\Delta^1 \times \Delta^1$ (where we do not draw degenerate simplices).



Thus, as one might expect, the product of two intervals is a square.

The fact that limits and colimits are computed pointwise implies immediately that morphisms of simplicial sets are computed pointwise.

Lemma 22. We have the following.

1. A morphism of simplicial sets is a monomorphism if and only if for each n , the component f_n is a monomorphism (i.e. injection) of sets.
2. A morphism of simplicial sets is an epimorphism if and only if for each n , the component f_n is an epimorphism (i.e. surjection) of sets.

Proof. Consequence of Corollary ?? □

1.4.2 Cartesian closure

Note 23. At the moment, the order of a lot of Cartesian products in this section is a bit out of whack, since I'm straddling two different conventions. This is okay for now because $(\mathbf{Set}_\Delta, \times)$ is a symmetric monoidal category.

Thanks to [Proposition 20](#), the category \mathbf{Set}_Δ has products. It turns out that it also has exponential objects (i.e. an internal hom with respect to the Cartesian product). This makes it into a *Cartesian closed category*.

Before we prove that such an internal hom exists, let us assume that \mathbf{Set}_Δ admits an internal hom $[A, B]$, and see where we end up.

Lemma 24. Let B, C be simplicial sets. Should it exist, the internal hom $[B, C]$ must be given, up to natural isomorphism, by the functor

$$\mathbf{Set}_\Delta(B \times \Delta^\bullet, C),$$

where Δ^\bullet denotes the Yoneda embedding $\Delta \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta$.

Proof. By definition, $[B, C]$ needs to be part of a hom-set adjunction

$$\mathbf{Set}_\Delta(A \times B, C) \simeq \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(A, [B, C]).$$

In particular, when $A = \Delta^n$, we have that

$$\mathbf{Set}_\Delta(\Delta^n \times B, C) \simeq \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(\Delta^n, [B, C]).$$

However, by the Yoneda lemma, there is an isomorphism

$$\mathbf{Set}_\Delta(\Delta^n, [B, C]) \simeq [B, C]_n,$$

natural in n . Thus the internal hom, should it exist, must be given by a functor

$$[B, C] \simeq \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(B \times \Delta^\bullet, C).$$

□

Theorem 25. For simplicial sets B and C , the simplicial set $\mathbf{Maps}(B, C)$ defined by the formula

$$\mathbf{Maps}(B, C) = \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(B \times \Delta^\bullet, C),$$

functions as the internal hom $[B, C]$. Specifically, for each simplicial set A , there is a natural bijection

$$\mathbf{Set}_\Delta(A \times B, C) \simeq \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(A, \mathbf{Maps}(B, C)).$$

Proof. First, we define a family of morphisms which turn out to be the components of the counit. Consider a map

$$\mathrm{ev}_B: B \times \mathbf{Maps}(B, C) \rightarrow C$$

defined level-wise by

$$(\mathrm{ev}_B)_n: B_n \times \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(\Delta^n \times B, C) \rightarrow C_n \quad (b, f) \mapsto f(\mathrm{id}_{\Delta^n}, b).$$

We will be done if we can show that there is a bijection between morphisms f and \tilde{f} as follows,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B \times A & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_B \times f} & B \times \text{Maps}(B, C) \\ & \searrow \tilde{f} & \swarrow \text{ev}_B \\ & C & \end{array}$$

i.e. if for each $f: A \rightarrow \text{Maps}(B, C)$ there is a unique map $\tilde{f}: A \times B \rightarrow C$ making the above diagram commute. \square

Note 26. We have

$$\text{Maps}(K, S)_0 = \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(K \times \Delta^0, S) = \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(K, S),$$

i.e. maps $K \rightarrow S$ correspond to vertices of $\text{Maps}(K, S)$.

1.5 Simplicial sets from cosimplicial objects

In this section, we define two ways of creating a simplicial set out of existing mathematical data; in one case, a category, and in the other, a topological space. We will do this via *cosimplicial objects*, i.e. functors

$$\alpha: \Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

where \mathcal{C} is some locally small category.

The idea is as follows. Given any object C in \mathcal{C} , we can define a corresponding simplicial set \tilde{C} by first Yoneda embedding, and then composing the resulting hom functor with α :

$$C \mapsto \tilde{C} = \mathcal{C}(\alpha(-), C).$$

That \tilde{C} is a simplicial set follows immediately from the contravariance of the first slot of the hom functor.

The n -simplices of \tilde{C} are then given by maps of the \mathcal{C} -model of n -simplex into C :

$$\tilde{C}_n = \mathcal{C}(\alpha([n]), C).$$

In fact, by the functoriality of hom this construction gives us a functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta$ taking $C \mapsto \tilde{C}$.

Recall that we imagine simplicial sets as being made of simplices glued together along shared edges. The functor α gives us a model of an n -simplex internal to \mathcal{C} , and the functor translates

The alert reader will remember that we have already defined two cosimplicial objects: the functors ρ and χ , which we called the *realization functor* (Definition 3) and *categorization functor* (Definition 4) respectively. We said that they would provide a connection between the theory of simplicial sets and the theory of topological spaces and categories respectively. Indeed, these are the cosimplicial objects we will use.

The power of defining simplicial sets via cosimplicial objects comes from Lemma ??, which provides us immediately with a right adjoint. This right adjoint provides a weak inverse, i.e. a way of constructing from any simplicial set K an object of the category \mathcal{C} .

1.5.1 Nerves

Definition 27 (nerve of a category). Let \mathcal{C} be a small category. By currying \mathbf{Cat} 's internal hom functor along the categorification functor ([Definition 4](#))

$$\chi: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat},$$

we obtain a simplicial set called the nerve of \mathcal{C} and denoted $N(\mathcal{C})$. That is,

$$N(\mathcal{C}) = \mathbf{Fun}(\chi(-), \mathcal{C}).$$

Let us examine this construction in some detail. We have

$$N(\mathcal{C})_0 = \mathbf{Fun}([0], \mathcal{C}).$$

Since $[0]$ is nothing else but the one-object category, $\mathbf{Fun}([0], \mathcal{C})$ simply picks out the objects of \mathcal{C} . That is, the zero-simplices of $N(\mathcal{C})$ simply consist of the objects of \mathcal{C} .

Similarly, functors $\mathbf{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C})$ pick out diagrams of the form

$$X_0 \longrightarrow X_1$$

which is tantamount to picking out morphisms in \mathcal{C} , and functors $\mathbf{Fun}([2], \mathcal{C})$ pick out commuting triangles.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & X_1 & \\ \nearrow & & \searrow \\ X_0 & \longrightarrow & X_2 \end{array}$$

For $n \geq 2$, $N(\mathcal{C})([n])$ picks out chains of morphisms,

$$X_0 \longrightarrow X_1 \longrightarrow X_2 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow X_n ,$$

together with all possible compositions. One should picture these as forming an n -dimensional simplex.

To summarize, one pictures the construction of the nerve of a category \mathcal{C} in the following way.

1. One imagines for each object of the category \mathcal{C} a zero-simplex, i.e. a little dot.
2. One imagines for each morphism between objects x and y an edge between the corresponding zero-simplices. So far, we have constructed a multidigraph, i.e. a directed graph with multiple edges between vertices.
3. Our multidigraph has lots of little triangles formed by morphisms. We fill in each of the commuting triangles with a 2-simplex.
4. Now we proceed inductively. Given the set of $(n - 1)$ -simplices of $N(\mathcal{C})$, we add an n -simplex whenever we have all the $(n - 1)$ -simplices forming its boundary.

Note that the n -simplices for $n > 2$ don't tell us very much; we add them whenever we have their boundaries. This is known as *2-coskeletality*, and is a reflection of the fact that categories only have objects and morphisms, and no higher data. We will meet the notion of coskeletality in [Section 1.7](#).

Proposition 28. The nerve is left is right adjoint to the functor $\mathcal{Y}_! \chi$, where $\chi: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$ is the categorification functor (Definition 4), which assigns $[n]$ to itself considered as a poset category, and $\mathcal{Y}_!$ denotes the Yoneda extension.

$$\mathcal{Y}_! \chi : \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \leftrightarrow \mathbf{Cat} : N$$

Proof. The nerve is of the form $\mathcal{C} \mapsto \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(\chi(-), \mathcal{C})$. The result follows from Lemma ?? □

This functor provides a way of constructing, from any simplicial set, a category. We will not say too much about it now. Rather, we will come back to it later, when we have the tools to understand it properly.

1.5.2 Singular sets

Definition 29 (singular set of a topological space). Let X be a topological space. The functor

$$\mathbf{Top}(\rho(-), X) : \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

is called the singular set of X , and denoted $\mathbf{Sing}(X)$.

Unlike the nerve, which creates a reasonably faithful simplicial likeness of any category, the singular set is a horribly wasteful. Consider, for example, the geometric 2-simplex $|\Delta^2|$. We would hope that the singular set of $|\Delta^2|$ would be something like Δ^2 , but alas, it is a monstrosity. Rather than three 0-simplices, there are uncountably many, one for each continuous map of the point $|\Delta^0|$ to $|\Delta^2|$. Similarly, there is a 1-simplex for each continuous map of the interval into $|\Delta^2|$.

However, things are not as hopeless as they may appear. We will later see that this overabundance of simplices is in some sense superficial, and that the simplicial set $\mathbf{Sing}(|\Delta^2|)$ is, in an appropriate sense, equivalent to Δ^2 .

By Lemma ??, the singular set functor is right adjoint to the Yoneda extension of the realization functor ρ , which we call the *geometric realization*.

Definition 30 (geometric realization). Let K be an simplicial set. The geometric realization of K , denoted $|K|$, is the image

$$|K| = (\mathcal{Y}_! \rho)(K).$$

We now have the tools to study the geometric realization in some detail. This will be the content of Section 1.6.

1.5.3 A colimit formula for simplicial sets

There is one more cosimplicial object which may seem almost too simple to count: the Yoneda embedding $\mathcal{Y} : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta$ itself! Applying the same procedure as above, we find that functor

$$\mathbf{Set}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta; \quad K \mapsto \mathbf{Set}_\Delta(\mathcal{Y}(-), K).$$

This is (by the Yoneda lemma) simply the identity functor.

However, Lemma ?? now applies a very useful formula.

Proposition 31. Let K be any simplicial set. Then K is the colimit of the functor

$$(\Delta \downarrow K) \rightarrow \Delta \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Y}} \mathbf{Set}_\Delta.$$

Proof. Lemma ??.

□

1.6 Geometric realization

In [Subsection 1.5.2](#), we saw that we could turn any topological space X into a simplicial set using the singular set functor ([Definition 29](#))

$$\mathbf{Sing}: \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta; \quad \mathbf{Sing}(X) = \mathbf{Top}(\rho(-), X).$$

We then saw that \mathbf{Sing} had a left adjoint, the geometric realization functor, which provides a weak inverse to \mathbf{Sing} . The geometric realization had the following formula.

$$|K| = (\mathcal{Y}! \rho)(K).$$

As we will see in this section, the geometric realization takes a simplicial set K to a topological space which is created by assigning to each n -simplex in K to an actual n -simplex in \mathbf{Top} , and gluing these together in the appropriate way.

The goal of this section is to derive and understand the following formula for the geometric realization.

Theorem 32. Let $K: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a simplicial set. The geometric realization of K can be computed by the formula

$$|K| = \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} K_n \times |\Delta^n| \right) / \sim,$$

where \sim is the equivalence relation generated by

$$(f^*(x), y) \sim (x, f_*(y)), \quad \text{for all } f: [m] \rightarrow [n].$$

Proof. By the colimit formula for left Kan extensions ([Fact ??](#)), we can write

$$|K| = \text{colim} \left[(\Delta \downarrow K) \rightarrow \Delta \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathbf{Top} \right].$$

Let f be a morphism $[m] \rightarrow [n]$. Then by the contravariance of any simplicial set K , f induces a morphism $f^*: K_n \rightarrow K_m$. Similarly, by the covariance of the geometric realization functor $\rho: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ (defined in [Definition 3](#)), f induces a map $f_*: |\Delta^m| \rightarrow |\Delta^n|$.

By the coequalizer formula for colimits ([Fact ??](#)), we can express the above colimit as the following coequalizer.

$$\coprod_{\substack{f \in \text{Morph}(\Delta/K) \\ f: [m] \rightarrow [n]}} |\Delta^m| \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{A} \\ \xrightarrow{B} \end{array} \coprod_{\substack{([n], \alpha) \in \text{ob}(\Delta/K) \\ \alpha: \Delta^n \rightarrow K}} |\Delta^n| \longrightarrow \text{coeq}$$

where A and B are defined by their components

$$A_f = \iota_{|\Delta^m|}, \quad B_f = \iota_{|\Delta^n|} \circ f_*.$$

Recall that any morphism $g \in \text{Morph}(\Delta \downarrow K)$ is defined by making the following diagram commute.

$$g: [m] \rightarrow [n]; \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^m & \xrightarrow{\Delta^g} & \Delta^n \\ & \searrow f & \swarrow f' \\ & K & \end{array}$$

This means that such a morphism contains two pieces of data: a morphism $g: [m] \rightarrow [n]$, and a morphism $f': \Delta^n \rightarrow K$. The other morphism f must be the composite $f' \circ \Delta^g$.

This means that we are really taking the coproduct over two things: morphisms $[m] \rightarrow [n]$, and morphisms $\Delta^n \rightarrow K$. But by the Yoneda lemma

$$\text{Set}_\Delta(\Delta^n, K) \simeq K_n,$$

so we write the first coproduct as

$$\coprod_{f: [m] \rightarrow [n]} \left(\coprod_{x \in K_n} |\Delta^m| \right)$$

which by abuse of notation is simply

$$\coprod_{f: [m] \rightarrow [n]} K_n \times |\Delta^m|.$$

□

Let $K: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ be a simplicial set. The geometric realization of K is the topological space

$$|K| = \left(\coprod_{n \geq 0} K_n \times |\Delta^n| \right) / \sim,$$

where \sim is the equivalence relation generated by

$$(f^*(x), y) \sim (x, f_*(y)), \quad \text{for all } f: [m] \rightarrow [n].$$

To define $|\cdot|$ on morphisms, let $f \in \text{Set}_\Delta(K, K')$. Then f is, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a map $f_n: K_n \rightarrow K'_n$ which commutes with all the face and degeneracy maps, so we can simply define

$$|f|[(a, b)] = [(f_n(a), b)].$$

Lemma 33. Let K be a simplicial set. We have the following.

1. K is a colimit of the functor

$$F: \Delta/K \rightarrow \text{Set}_\Delta; \quad (\Delta^n \rightarrow K) \mapsto \Delta^n.$$

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2. $|K|$ is a colimit of the functor

$$|F| : \Delta/K \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}; \quad (\Delta^n \rightarrow K) \mapsto |\Delta^n|.$$

Proof. The first part is a direct consequence of Lemma ??.

The second part comes from the Kan extension

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \mathbf{Top} \\ & \searrow \mathcal{Y} & \nearrow |\cdot| \\ & \mathbf{Set}_\Delta & \end{array}$$

□

We can explicitly compute the colimit of any diagram $G: I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ as a coequalizer between coproducts.³

$$\coprod_{\substack{f \in \text{Morph}(I) \\ f: i \rightarrow j}} G(i) \xrightleftharpoons[\iota_{G(j)} \circ G(f)]{\iota_{G(i)}} \coprod_{i \in I} G(i)$$

With G our functor $|F|$, we find the first line of the below diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \coprod_{\substack{f \in \text{Morph}(\Delta/K) \\ f: [m] \rightarrow [n]}} |\Delta^m| & \xrightleftharpoons[\iota_{|\Delta^n|} \circ f_*]{\iota_{|\Delta^m|}} & \coprod_{\substack{([n], \alpha) \in \text{ob}(\Delta/K) \\ \alpha: \Delta^n \rightarrow K}} |\Delta^n| & \longrightarrow & \text{coeq} \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \\ \coprod_{f: [m] \rightarrow [n]} K_n \times |\Delta^m| & \xrightleftharpoons[\text{id} \times f_*]{f^* \times \text{id}} & \coprod_{n \geq 0} K_n \times |\Delta^n| & \longrightarrow & |K| \end{array}$$

Note that we have not really done anything: this is simply a re-indexing of the coproduct.

Similarly, in the second coproduct we pick up one copy of $|\Delta^n|$ for every $\alpha: \Delta^n \rightarrow K$. Again, the Yoneda lemma tells us this means we pick up one copy of $|\Delta^n|$ for every element of K_n , so we can write our coproduct as

$$\coprod_{[n] \in \Delta} \left(\coprod_{x \in K_n} |\Delta^n| \right) = \coprod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n \times |\Delta^n|.$$

Again, this is only a re-indexing. We have still to figure out how to write the maps from our coequalizer in this new notation.

Recall that we really have one map for each summand in the first coproduct, which we turn in to a single map using the universal property for coproducts. Take the copy of $|\Delta^m|$ corresponding to the morphism $\Delta^m \xrightarrow{\Delta^g} \Delta^n \xrightarrow{f'} K$. This is mapped to the copy of $|\Delta^m|$ corresponding to the domain of Δ^g

³The notation here needs some explanation. By the universal property for coproducts, providing a map out of a coproduct is equivalent to providing a map out of each summand. The labels on the morphisms we are drawing are really to be understood summand-by-summand, but the map we mean is the one guaranteed to us by the universal property, which is a bona-fide morphism between the objects.

Recall that we really have one map for each summand in the first coproduct, which we turn in to a single map using the universal property for coproducts. Take the copy of $|\Delta^m|$ corresponding to the morphism $\Delta^m \xrightarrow{\Delta^g} \Delta^n \xrightarrow{f'} K$. This is mapped to the copy of $|\Delta^m|$ corresponding to the object $([m], f)$ using the canonical injection $\iota_{|\Delta^m|}$.

To finish.

Example 34. Let $n \geq 0$ and let $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{P}(\{0, \dots, n\})$ be an abstract simplicial complex. Then by Lemma 33,

$$|\Delta^{\mathcal{K}}| \simeq \operatorname{colim} \left(\Delta / \Delta^{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top} \right).$$

The functor over which we are taking the colimit acts on objects by

$$\left(\Delta^n \xrightarrow{f} \Delta^{\mathcal{K}} \right) \mapsto |\Delta^n|.$$

But objects (i.e. natural transformations) $\Delta^n \rightarrow \Delta^{\mathcal{K}}$ are in natural bijection (by the Yoneda lemma) to elements of $\Delta_n^{\mathcal{K}}$. Therefore, we can equally view our colimit as being indexed by $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $J \in \Delta_n^{\mathcal{K}}$.

$$\simeq \operatorname{colim}_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ J \in \Delta_n^{\mathcal{K}}}} |\Delta^n| \simeq \coprod_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ J \in \Delta_n^{\mathcal{K}}}} |\Delta^n|.$$

Specific: do Λ_1^2 at some point.

The adjunction

$$|\cdot| : \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{Top} : \mathbf{Sing}$$

gives us a way of translating between the language of simplicial sets and the language of simplices in topological spaces.

1.7 Skeletons and coskeletons

For any $n \geq 0$, denote by $\iota_{\leq n} : \Delta_{\leq n} \hookrightarrow \Delta$ the full subcategory inclusion on objects $[0], [1], \dots, [n]$. We can restrict any simplicial set along this functor, giving its so-called *n-truncation*. This extends to a so-called *n-truncation functor*.

Definition 35 (truncation). Let $n \geq 0$. The *n-truncation functor* is the pullback

$$\iota_{\leq n}^* = \operatorname{tr}_{\leq n} : \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta_{\leq n}}.$$

One visualizes the *n-truncation* of a simplicial set as forgetting simplices of degree greater than n .

As usual, this is a forgetful functor, so left and right adjoints (should they exist) provide algorithmic ways of attempting to solve the impossible problem of recovering the lost simplices.

Definition 36 (skeleton, coskeleton). Let $n \geq 0$.

- The left adjoint to the *n-truncation functor* is called the *n-skeleton functor*, and denoted

$$\mathbf{sk}_{\leq n} : \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta_{\leq n}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}.$$

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- The right adjoint to the n -truncation functor is called the n -coskeleton functor, and denoted

$$\mathbf{sk}_{\leq n} : \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta_{\leq n}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_{\Delta}.$$

Note that the skeleton and coskeleton functors are simply the left and right Kan extension functors, i.e.

$$\mathbf{sk}_{\leq n} = (\iota_{\leq n})_!, \quad \mathbf{cosk}_{\leq n} = (\iota_{\leq n})_*.$$

For any simplicial set K , we can define the n -skeleton of K to be the simplicial set built by first forgetting simplices of degree greater than n , then adding them back in using the n -skeleton functor. Since the skeleton functor is a Kan extension, the n -skeleton of a simplicial set is the left Kan extension along the restriction. That is,

$$\mathbf{sk}_{\leq n}(K) = (\mathbf{sk}_{\leq n} \circ \mathbf{tr}_{\leq n})(K).$$

Similarly, we define its n -coskeleton to be

$$\mathbf{cosk}_{\leq n}(K) = (\mathbf{cosk}_{\leq n} \circ \mathbf{tr}_{\leq n})(K).$$

Example 37. Let K be any simplicial set. Let us compute the n -skeleton of K . By definition of the left Kan extension

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta_{\leq n}^{\text{op}} & \xrightarrow{K \circ \iota_{\leq n}^{\text{op}}} & \mathbf{Set} \\ & \searrow \iota_{\leq n}^{\text{op}} & \nearrow (\iota_{\leq n}^{\text{op}})_!(K \circ \iota_{\leq n}^{\text{op}}) \\ & \Delta^{\text{op}} & \end{array}$$

we have, by the colimit formula, the following expression for the m -simplices of $\mathbf{sk}_{\leq n}K$.

$$(\mathbf{sk}_{\leq n}K)_m = \text{colim} [(\iota_{\leq n}^{\text{op}} \downarrow [m]) \rightarrow \Delta_{\leq n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}]$$

When $m \leq n$, then the category $(\iota_{\leq n}^{\text{op}} \downarrow [m])$ has the terminal object $([m], \text{id}_{[m]})$, so the colimit is

$$(K \circ \mathbf{tr}_{\leq n})([m]) = K_m.$$

Thus, the n -skeleton of K agrees with K on simplices of degree less than or equal to n .

Now let $m \geq n$. In this case, the category $(\mathbf{tr}_{\leq n} \downarrow [m])$ does not have a terminal object.

1.8 Kan complexes

Definition 38 (Kan complex). A Kan complex is a simplicial set such that for every $n > 0$ and every $0 \leq i \leq n$, for every map

$$\Lambda_i^n \xrightarrow{f} K$$

there exists a map \bar{f} (possibly not unique!) making the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \xrightarrow{f} & K \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{f} & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

The above condition is known as the *horn-filling condition*, and \bar{f} is called the *horn filler*. Roughly, the horn-filling condition says that any horn in K can be completed to a simplex.

A priori, it is not clear that this condition is interesting. However, we will now show that every singular set (i.e. simplicial set of the form $\mathbf{Sing}(X)$ for some topological space X) is a Kan complex. If we will in the end be interested in translating between topological spaces and simplicial sets, it will be useful to have a necessary condition for a simplicial complex to be a singular set.

Theorem 39. For any topological space X , the set $\mathbf{Sing}(X)$ is a Kan complex.

Proof. The injection

$$j: |\Lambda_i^n| \rightarrow |\Delta^n|$$

admits a continuous right inverse

$$p: |\Delta^n| \rightarrow |\Lambda_i^n|.$$

That is,

$$p \circ j = \text{id}_{|\Lambda_i^n|}.$$

By applying the functor $|\cdot|$, we can take any diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbf{Sing}(X) \\ \downarrow & & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |\Lambda_i^n| & \xrightarrow{|f|=f'} & |\mathbf{Sing}(X)| \\ j \downarrow & & \\ |\Delta^n| & & \end{array},$$

now in **Top**. The counit gives us a morphism $\eta_X: |\mathbf{Sing}(X)| \rightarrow X$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |\Lambda_i^n| & \xrightarrow{\eta_X \circ f'} & X \\ j \downarrow & & \\ |\Delta^n| & & \end{array}.$$

But the map j has a left inverse, which we can compose with f' as follow.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |\Lambda_i^n| & \xrightarrow{f'} & X \\ p \uparrow \downarrow j & \nearrow f \circ p & \\ |\Delta^n| & & \end{array}$$

Applying the **Sing** functor again, we find

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Lambda_i^n & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{\Lambda_i^n}} & \mathbf{Sing}(|\Lambda_i^n|) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Sing}(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \Delta^n & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{\Delta^n}} & \mathbf{Sing}(|\Delta^n|) & & \end{array}.$$

The square commutes by the naturality of ϵ . The triangle commutes because it is the image of a commuting triangle. Thus, taking the composition gives us a morphism $\Delta^n \rightarrow \mathbf{Sing}(X)$. \square

Proposition 40. Let \mathcal{C} be a small category.

1. All inner horns of $N(\mathcal{C})$ have a filler; that is, any morphism

$$\Lambda_i^n \xrightarrow{f} N(\mathcal{C})$$

where $0 < i < n$ can be extended to a commuting diagram

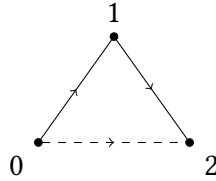
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \xrightarrow{f} & N(\mathcal{C}) \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{f} & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array} .$$

2. The simplicial set $N(\mathcal{C})$ has *all* horn fillers, i.e. is a Kan complex, if and only if \mathcal{C} is a groupoid. Furthermore, this horn filler is unique for all $n \geq 2$.

Proof. Consider a horn

$$\Lambda_1^2 \longrightarrow N(\mathcal{C}) .$$

To build from this a map $\Delta^2 \rightarrow N(\mathcal{C})$, we have to fill in images of everything in Δ^2 missing from Λ_1^2 , i.e. the dashed 1-simplex and the full 2-simplex.



We are forced to send 012 to a triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & a & \\ f \nearrow & & \searrow g \\ b & \xrightarrow{g \circ f} & c \end{array}$$

□

To do: finish this.

1.9 Kan fibrations

Definition 41 (Kan fibration). Let $p: K \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of simplicial sets. We say that p is a Kan fibration if for every i with $0 \leq i \leq n$ and every diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \longrightarrow & K \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

there exists a (not necessarily unique!) morphism $\Delta^n \rightarrow K$ making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \longrightarrow & K \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists & \downarrow p \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

commute.

This is a sort of a relative version of horn filling. Note that if we take $S = *$, the constant simplicial set (which is the terminal object in the category of simplicial sets), we recover something resembling notion of a horn filler. More precisely:

Corollary 42. A Kan fibration $K \rightarrow \Delta^0$ is the same as a Kan complex.

Proof. The bottom right triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \longrightarrow & K \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & \Delta^0 \end{array}$$

contains no information. □