

INFTY-CATEGORIES

github.com/danimalabares/infty-categories

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1. OTHER EXERCISES

Definition 1.1. A functor $F : C \rightarrow B$ is a *discrete fibration* if for every object c in C and every morphism of the form $g : b \rightarrow F(c)$ in B there is a unique morphism $h : d \rightarrow c$ in C such that $F(h) = g$.

Exercise 1.2. Prove that discrete fibrations over a category C correspond to presheaves over C .

Proof. First suppose that we are given a presheaf X on C . Define a discrete fibration $F : C/X \rightarrow C$ by $(a, s) \mapsto a$ on objects and mapping a morphism $f : (a, s) \rightarrow (b, t)$ in C/X to the corresponding morphism $a \rightarrow b$ in C . To show F is a discrete fibration let $g : b \rightarrow a$ be a morphism in C . Consider $g^* = X(g) : X_a \rightarrow X_b$, and the section g^*s of X_b . Then the morphism $h : (b, g^*s) \rightarrow (a, s)$ is the only one mapping to g under h .

For the converse let $F : B \rightarrow C$ be a discrete fibration over C . To define a presheaf $X : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ let $c \in \text{Ob } C$. We assign the set (for now I won't justify why this is a set) of objects in B mapped to c under F . To define the correspondence on morphisms, consider a map $f : c \rightarrow d$ in C^{op} . In other words, we have a map in C of the form $f^{\text{op}} : d \rightarrow c$. Then to any object in b such that $F(b) = c$, by definition of discrete fibration, we have a unique morphism of B of the form $h : r \rightarrow b$ such that $F(h) = f^{\text{op}}$. In particular this means that $F(r) = d$. This gives a function from $X(c)$ to $X(d)$. This situation is described in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X(d) \ni & r \longrightarrow d = F(r) & \\
\exists ! h \downarrow & & \downarrow f^{\text{op}} = F(h) \\
X(c) \ni & b \xrightarrow{F} c = F(b) &
\end{array}$$

To check functoriality of X defined in the previous paragraph suppose that $f : c \rightarrow d$ and $g : d \rightarrow e$ are two morphisms in C^{op} . Like before, we have maps $f^{\text{op}} : d \rightarrow c$ and $g^{\text{op}} : e \rightarrow d$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X(e) \ni & q \longrightarrow e = F(q) & \\
\exists ! j \downarrow & & \downarrow g^{\text{op}} = F(j) \\
X(d) \ni & r \longrightarrow d = F(r) & \\
\exists ! h \downarrow & & \downarrow f^{\text{op}} = F(h) \\
X(c) \ni & b \xrightarrow{F} c = F(b) &
\end{array}$$

on the other hand, $gf : c \rightarrow e$ gives by the same construction a unique map $k : \hat{q} \rightarrow b$ such that $F(k) = f^{\text{op}}g^{\text{op}}$. To check that $\hat{q} = q$, observe that by functoriality of F , we have $F(hj) = F(h)F(j) = f^{\text{op}}g^{\text{op}} = F(k)$. By uniqueness of k , we conclude that $k = hj$ and thus $q = \hat{q}$. \square

REFERENCES

- [Cis23] Denis-Charles Cisinsky, *Higher categories and homotopical algebra*, 2023.
[Hau25] Rune Haugseng, *Yet another introduction to infty-categories*, 2025.

2. SIMPLICIAL SETS

Definition 2.1. The *simplex category* is the category of ordinals, i.e. non-empty finite ordered sets

$$[n] = \{0 < 1 < \dots < n\}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

with order preserving maps of sets.

Objects of the simplicial category Δ are not called simplices. Instead, simplices are type of simplicial set:

Definition 2.2. A *simplicial set* is a presheaf on Δ , i.e. an element of $\text{Fun}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \text{Sets})$.

Definition 2.3. The *n-simplex* is the representable simplicial set $\text{Hom}(-, [n]) := \Delta^n$.

So far the upshot for me is that simplicial sets are like a generalization of a triangulated topological space. The following construction shows how to associate to $S \in \mathbf{sSet}$ a topological space $|S| \in \mathbf{Top}$. In fact, the weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} can be defined using weak equivalences in \mathbf{Top} just like in Hatcher.

Here's some copy-paste from [Hau25, Chapter 1] transcribed by ChatGPT:

The category Δ is generated by

- the *face maps* $d_i : [n-1] \hookrightarrow [n]$ that skip $i \in [n]$,
- the *degeneracy maps* $s_i : [n+1] \xrightarrow{\text{surj.}} [n]$ that repeat $i \in [n]$,

subject to certain relations.

Definition 2.4. The *topological n -simplex* $|\Delta^n|$ is the topological space

$$|\Delta^n| := \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \sum x_i = 1, 0 \leq x_i \leq 1\}$$

(with the subspace topology from \mathbb{R}^{n+1}). For $\varphi : [n] \rightarrow [m]$ we can define a continuous map $\varphi_* : |\Delta^n| \rightarrow |\Delta^m|$ by

$$\varphi_*(x_0, \dots, x_n)_i = \sum_{j: \varphi(j)=i} x_j.$$

This gives a functor $|\Delta^\bullet| : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$.

We can then define the *singular simplicial set functor*

$$\mathbf{Sing} : \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta$$

as

$$\mathbf{Sing}(X) = \mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(|\Delta^\bullet|, X).$$

This has a left adjoint $|-| : \mathbf{Set}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$, called the *geometric realization functor*, which is the unique colimit-preserving functor that extends $|\Delta^\bullet|$ via the Yoneda embedding. More concretely, we can define $|S|$ for a simplicial set S as the quotient of $\coprod_n S_n \times |\Delta^n|$ where we identify $(\sigma, \varphi_* p)$ with $(\varphi^* \sigma, p)$ for $\varphi : [n] \rightarrow [m]$, $\sigma \in S_n$ and $p \in |\Delta^m|$. Informally, we build the topological space $|S|$ out of simplices according to the “blueprint” S .

If we say that a morphism $S \rightarrow T$ in \mathbf{Set}_Δ is a weak equivalence if $|S| \rightarrow |T|$ is a weak homotopy equivalence, then the relative category consisting of \mathbf{Set}_Δ with these weak equivalences describes the same homotopy theory as that of topological spaces; for example, the counit map $|\mathbf{Sing} X| \rightarrow X$ for a topological space X is always a weak homotopy equivalence. We can also describe the weak equivalences of simplicial sets as homotopy equivalences (or describe them via homotopy groups) if we restrict to a class of nice objects, which we will introduce next.

Exercise 2.5. It should be possible to show that the geometric realization of Δ^n is in fact the topological n -simplex in \mathbb{R}^n , right?

I wonder what is the relationship between \mathbf{sSet} and \mathbf{Top} . How much information do simplicial sets give us about topological spaces? Most likely we will be able to see any tringulated space, say, a CW complex as a simplicial set. And also most likely, there are pathological topological spaces that cannot be retrieved by the geometric realization functor. But probably we just don’t care, and forget \mathbf{Top} (again).

Now I put some exercises.

Exercise 2.6 (Observation 1.4.7). Show that the simplicial sets category \mathbf{Set}_Δ has internal Hom S^T for simplicial sets S and T , given by

$$(S^T)_n := \mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(T \times \Delta^n, S)$$

Proof. We need to show, that S^T is the internal Hom in the category \mathbf{Set}_Δ . Different notations for the internal Hom are $\mathbf{Map}(-, -)$, $\underline{\mathbf{Hom}}(-, -)$. It must be right adjoint to the functor $U \times -$. That is,

$$\mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(U \times S, T) \cong \mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(U, S^T)$$

(I think) I understand the statement correctly but I don’t understand how to apply [Cis23, Theorem 1.1.10 (Kan)] nor [Cis23, Remark 1.1.11] to prove it.

□

Exercise 2.7 (1.1). If S is a Kan complex, then the relation defining $\pi_0 S$ is an equivalence relation.

Proof. (1) (Reflexivity.) Let $a \in S_0$. Consider the composition

$$\begin{aligned} [0] &\xrightarrow{d_0} [1] \xrightarrow{f_0} [0] \\ 0 &\longmapsto 1 \longmapsto 0 \end{aligned}$$

since this gives the identity we must have

$$\begin{aligned} S_0 &\xrightarrow{S(f_0)} S_1 \xrightarrow{S(d_0)} [0] \\ a &\longmapsto S(f_0)(a) \longmapsto a \end{aligned}$$

but we can replace d_0 by d_1 and we'd still get the identity, so that $S(d_1)$ also maps $S(f_0)(a)$ to a . In other words, for any $a \in S_0$ the 1-simplex $S(f_0)(a)$ is the desired one.

(2) (Symmetry.) Let $a, b \in S_0 \dots$

□

Rather informally, I understand a category C to be an *enriched category over D* if for any objects c, d in C , $\text{Hom}(c, d)$ is an object of D . Compositions of morphisms exist and are associative, and there is an identity morphism for every object c in C . (See <https://ncatlab.org/nlab/show/enriched+category> for a formal definition.)

Exercise 2.8 (1.2). Show that Cat_Δ can be described as the full subcategory of $\text{Fun}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \text{Cat})$ containing the functors whose simplicial sets of objects are constant.

Remark 2.9. The phrase “simplicial sets of objects are constants” means the following. Consider the functor $\text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ that maps a category to its set of objects (I suppose we may take Set to be a universe), which induces for every functor in $\text{Fun}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \text{Cat})$ a functor in $\text{Fun}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \text{Set})$. We mean to say the latter map is constant.

Proof. We need to construct a fully faithful functor

$$F : \text{Cat}_\Delta \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \text{Cat})$$

whose image is the subcategory of functors whose simplicial sets of objects are constant.

To a Set_Δ -enriched category C associate the functor $F(C)$ which maps $[n]$ to the category C_n , which is defined as follows. The objects of C_n are the objects of C for all n . (Notice that once we define the functor completely, this property will make it indeed a functor whose simplicial sets of objects are constant.) For a, b in C , the morphisms of C_n are $\text{Hom}(a, b)_n$. To a map $f : [n] \rightarrow [m]$ in Δ^{op} , define $F(C)$ to give the functor of C_m to C_n that fixes all objects and maps a map in $\text{Hom}(a, b)_m$ to the induced map $\text{Hom}(a, b)_n$ by the presheaf $\text{Hom}(a, b)$.

Now let's define how F acts on morphisms. (This definition is just what it should be, but let's go over it.) Choose two Set_Δ -enriched categories C, D and consider their corresponding functors $F(C), F(D)$. Fix a morphism $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_\Delta}(C, D)$. Define a morphism (of presheaves of categories) $F(\varphi) : F(C) \rightarrow F(D)$ defined as a

collection of maps $F(C)_n \rightarrow F(D)_n$ given on objects by φ and on morphisms also given by φ , using that φ is a morphism of \mathbf{Cat}_Δ to ensure naturality.

Functoriality of F follows from functoriality of each φ as in the previous paragraph.

Now let's confirm that F is faithful, that is, it induces injections on the Hom sets. Suppose $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Cat}_\Delta}(C, D)$ are such that $F(\varphi) = F(\psi)$. By definition of $F(\varphi)$ and $F(\psi)$, it is immediate that φ and ψ coincide on objects. In fact, it is also immediate that they coincide on morphism and as simplicial sets by definition.

To prove F is fully faithful we only need to check surjectivity of the induced maps in Hom sets. Pick a morphism of presheaves of categories, denote it $F(\varphi)$, between two presheaves of categories $F(C)$ and $F(D)$, both of whose simplicial sets of objects are constant, namely two sets C and D . Then we can define two \mathbf{Set}_Δ -enriched categories, which we also denote by C and D , by defining their objects to be the sets C and D , and their morphisms to be the collections of all the induced morphisms by $F(C)$ and $F(D)$ coming from morphisms of Δ^{op} . Then it is immediate that the set $\text{Hom}(C, D)$ is indeed a simplicial set. Thus $C, D \in \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}$. Further, we can define a morphism $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Cat}_\Delta}(C, D)$ which maps on objects as any of the induced maps by the morphism of presheaves of categories we started with (since both of the simplicial sets of objects of the corresponding categories are constant!) and on morphisms as well (any morphism of C was defined as the induced map by $F(C)$ coming from a map of Δ^{op}). It is clear that this morphism is mapped to $F(\varphi)$ under F . \square

Exercise 2.10 (1.3). Show that $N : \mathbf{Cat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}_\Delta$ is fully faithful.

Proof. We need to show that for any categories A, B , $\text{Hom}(A, B) = \text{Fun}(A, B)$ is in “bijection” with $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}_\Delta}(NA, NB)$. Recall that NA is the presheaf that maps $[n]$ to the set of composable sequence of n morphisms in A . Then to a functor $F : A \rightarrow B$ we associate the map that sends a sequence of n morphisms in A to the respective sequence of n morphisms in B after applying F to each object and map.

Conversely, given a morphism in \mathbf{Set}_Δ from NA to NB we can reconstruct a functor from A to B by interpreting objects of A as NA_0 and maps as NA_1 . \square

3. ∞ -GROUPOIDS

Apparently the philosophy is that we will not formally construct ∞ -categories (nor ∞ -groupoids) but barely start using them. So we admit “facts” such as “there are objects called ∞ -groupoids”. We shall admit that although there are points (and paths), we cannot distinguish between points if there is a path joining two points. Thus we don't really have points but a set $\pi_0 X$ of path components.

There are also homotopies between paths, and homotopies between homotopies, and so on.

Also, there are *maps* or *morphisms* between groupoids, homotopies between morphisms, homotopies between homotopies, and so on. In fact, all those things form an ∞ -groupoid we denote by $\mathbf{Map}(X, Y)$.

We can *compose* maps, and there is an *identity morphism* for every ∞ -groupoid X . Composition is unital and associative in the only way that makes sense (?), which is up to homotopy.

Definition 3.1. An *equivalence* of groupoids is a pair of maps that may be composed not be the identities, but homotopical to the identities.

Dani: it looks like the main idea is to care about anything only up to homotopy. Sets are groupoids and for any set

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Set}}(\pi_0 X, S) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{Map}(X, S)$$

is an equivalence.

Then the 1-point set ends up being the terminal ∞ -groupoid. The empty set is also an ∞ -groupoid, and it is the initial one.

Given morphisms $X \rightarrow Z$ and $Y \rightarrow Z$, there exists a pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times_Z Y & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ Y & \longrightarrow & Z \end{array}$$

where “square” means not that it is commutative, but that there exists an homotopy between the compositions (commutative up to homotopy). Looks like it basically a fibre product (see Definition ??) up to homotopy.

The *fibre* $f^{-1}(b)$ at b of a map $f : E \rightarrow B$ is defined as the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^{-1}(b) & \longrightarrow & E \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \{b\} & \longrightarrow & B. \end{array}$$

The *product* $X \times Y$ of two ∞ -groupoids X and Y is defined as the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times Y & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ Y & \longrightarrow & *. \end{array}$$

Composition of squares is another square, and the composition of two pullback squares is another pullback square.

Definition 3.2. For points $x, y \in X$, the *path space* $X(x, y)$ is the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X(x, y) & \longrightarrow & \{x\} \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \{y\} & \longrightarrow & X. \end{array}$$

Exercise 3.3 (2.1.1). Assuming that pushouts exist and have the expected universal property, show that $\Omega_x^n X \simeq \mathrm{Map}_*(S^n, X)$, where the n -th sphere is the pushout

$$S^n := * \amalg_{S^{n-1}} *,$$

and the space of pointed maps is the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Map}_*(S^n, X) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Map}(S^n, X) \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \{x\} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Map}(*, X). \end{array}$$

Proof. Since both $\Omega_x^1 X$ and $\mathbf{Map}_*(S^1, X)$ are pullbacks (and pullbacks are unique up to homotopy), it's enough to show that they are the pullback of the same diagram (up to homotopy).

First notice that $\mathbf{Map}(*, X) \simeq X$ in an obvious way: we identify a map $* \rightarrow X$ with the image of $*$. To identify $\mathbf{Map}(S^n, X)$ with $\{x\} \simeq \mathbf{Map}(*, X)$ pick a map $* \rightarrow X$. Now consider the universal property of pushouts:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & * \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 * & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^n = * \amalg_{S^{n-1}} * \\
 & \searrow & \nearrow \\
 & & X
 \end{array}$$

□

Definition 3.4. The n -th homotopy group of a groupoid is $\pi_0 \Omega_x^n$.

$\pi_1(X, x)$ is a group, and $\pi_n(X, x)$ is an abelian group for $n > 1$.

Homotopy group detect equivalences: a map between groupoids is an equivalence if and only if all homotopy groups are isomorphic (as groups for $n > 1$ or as sets for $n = 0$).

Lemma 3.5. *Equivalences of ∞ -groupoids satisfy the 3-for-2 property: if f and g are composable and two out of $f, g, f \circ g$ are equivalences, so is the third.*

Lemma 3.6. *A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an equivalence if and only if $\pi_0 X \rightarrow \pi_0 Y$ is surjective and $X(x, x') \rightarrow Y(fx, fx')$ is an equivalence for all $x, x' \in X$.*

Lemma 3.7. *For an ∞ -groupoid X , the map $X \rightarrow \pi_0 X$ is an equivalence if and only if $X(x, x')$ is either empty or contractible for all $x, x' \in X$.*

Lemma 3.8. *A groupoid X is contractible iff $X(x, x')$ is either empty or contractible for all $x, x' \in X$.*

We also state as a fact that for a map $f : E \rightarrow B$, a point $b \in B$ and a point $e \in f^{-1}(b)$, there is a long exact sequence of homotopy groups

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \pi_n(f^{-1}(b), e) \longrightarrow \pi_n(E, e) \longrightarrow \pi_n(B, b) \longrightarrow \pi_{n-1}(f^{-1}(b), e) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \pi_0(E) \longrightarrow \pi_0(B),$$

with appropriate interpretation near the end since π_0 is only a set while π_1 is a group.

Proposition 3.9. *A map $f : E \rightarrow B$ is an equivalence if and only if all the fibers $f^{-1}(b)$ for $b \in B$ are contractible.*

Proof. This is immediate from homotopy long exact sequence and the fact that homotopy groups detect equivalences. □

Exercise 3.10 (2.2). Use the 5-lemma to show that given a commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \\
 & \searrow p & \swarrow q \\
 & & B
 \end{array}$$

the morphism f is an equivalence if and only if the induced maps on the fibres $p^{-1}(b) \rightarrow q^{-1}(b)$ are equivalences for all $b \in B$.

Proof. For the converse implication,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \cdots & \rhd & \pi_{n+1}(B, b) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(p^{-1}(b), x) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(X, x) & \longrightarrow & \pi_n(B, b) & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}(p^{-1}(b), x) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \\ \cdots & \rhd & \pi_{n+1}(B, b) & \rhd & \pi_n(q^{-1}(b), f(x)) & \rhd & \pi_n(Y, f(x)) & \rhd & \pi_n(B, b) & \rhd & \pi_{n-1}(q^{-1}(b), f(x)) & \rhd & \cdots \end{array}$$

and for the forward implication just do the same with the map $\pi_n(p^{-1}(b), x) \rightarrow \pi_n(q^{-1}, f(x))$ in the center. \square

Lemma 3.11. *A commutative square*

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

is a pullback if and only if for every $x \in X$, the induced map on fibres is an equivalence.

Exercise 3.12 (2.3). Consider a commutative square...

Exercise 3.13 (2.4). Suppose we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & X'' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Y'' \end{array}$$

- (1) If the right and composite squares are both pullbacks, then so is the left-hand square.
- (2) If $\pi_0 Y \rightarrow \pi_0 Y'$ is surjective and the left and composite squares are both pullbacks, then so is the right-hand square.

Proof. (1) To use Corollary 2.1.23 we look at the fibers and apply Corollary 2.1.17: the 3-for-2 property.

- (2) I'm not sure why is that condition on $\pi_0 Y \rightarrow \pi_0 Y'$... looks like the same argument should work. \square

4. MONOMORPHISMS OF ∞ -GROUPOIDS

“A monomorphism of groupoids is the inclusion of some of the path components”. That is, all information about a monomorphism is in π_0 .

Monomorphisms of ∞ -groupoids are...

Exercise 4.1 (2.6). Show that monomorphisms are closed under base change.

This means that in a pullback square, if the vertical (right?) arrow is a monomorphism, then so is the other vertical arrow.

Proof. \square

The following lemma is very similar to Proposition 3.9. The difference is that in that proposition we require all the fibers to be contractible, and in the following we allow some of them to be empty.

Lemma 4.2. *A morphism of ∞ -groupoids $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a monomorphism if and only if the fibres are all either empty or contractible.*

Proof. Using Lemma 3.11, which says a map is a pullback iff induced maps on fibers are equivalences. \square

Remark 4.3. There is a caveat in Lemma 2.2.3 on the claim that the vertical map on the left in the following diagram is “diagonal map”

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bullet & \longrightarrow & X & & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \bullet & \longrightarrow & X \times X & \times Y & \longrightarrow Y \end{array}$$

This should be proved.

Proposition 4.4. *If $X \rightarrow Y$ is a monomorphism, then $\pi_0 X \rightarrow \pi_0 Y$ is a monomorphism of sets, and the commutative square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi_0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_0 Y \end{array}$$

is a pullback.

Exercise 4.5. Let X be an ∞ -groupoid and consider a subset $S \subseteq \pi_0 X$. Show that if we form the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ S & \hookrightarrow & \pi_0 X \end{array}$$

then the induced map $\pi_0 Y \rightarrow S$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. Might be kind of nonsense but I thought this: think of π_0 as a functor from ∞ -groupoids to **Sets**. Note that this functor preserves pullbacks almost tautologically: in fact, morphisms of groupoids are defined to be morphisms of the π_0 's along with some homotopies and so on. Then $\pi_0 Y$ is the pullback of the square above after applying the functor π_0 . But so is S by trivial reasons. Then by universal property of the pullback in **Sets** there is a unique morphism $S \rightarrow \pi_0 Y$ which inverts $\pi_0 Y \rightarrow S$, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S & & & & \\ & \searrow & & \searrow & \\ & & \pi_0 Y & \longrightarrow & \pi_0 X \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & S & \longrightarrow & \pi_0 X \end{array}$$

\square

See remark 2.2.8. Looks like there is a factorization structure involved.

Exercise 4.6 (2.8). Given a commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow p & \swarrow q \\ & B & \end{array}$$

of ∞ -groupoids, the morphism f is a monomorphism if and only if for all $b \in B$, the induced map on fibres $X_b \rightarrow Y_b$ is a monomorphism.

Proof. By Lemma 2.2.3 it's enough to show that all the fibres of f are either empty or contractible. Let $y \in Y$. The map $X_{q(y)} \rightarrow Y_{q(y)}$ induced from f is a monomorphism by hypothesis, so that its fibers are empty or contractible. Since $f(q(y)) = p^{-1}(q)$, the fibers of the fiber map coincide with the fiber of the original map f . \square

Exercise 4.7 (2.9). Show that if X is an ∞ -groupoid, then so is $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, X)$ for any ∞ -category \mathcal{C} .

Proof. We should use that ∞ -categories are Cartesian closed. \square

5. ∞ -CATEGORIES

There are objects called ∞ -categories. ...

Given an ∞ -category \mathcal{C} , there exists a *localization* $\|\mathcal{C}\|$ to an ∞ -groupoid, with a canonical map $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \|\mathcal{C}\|$, (which is not equivalent to \mathcal{C} , but) such that for any ∞ -groupoid X the induced map

$$\text{Map}(\|\mathcal{C}\|, X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(\mathcal{C}, X)$$

is an equivalence. Moreover $\|[1]\| \simeq *$.

It turns out that this concept of localization generalizes the notion of geometric realization for simplices.

We say that $[0]$ and $[1]$ “detect equivalences” in the following sense: a functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is an equivalence if and only if the maps

$$\mathcal{C}^\simeq \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\simeq, \quad \text{Map}([1], \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Map}([1], \mathcal{D})$$

are equivalences of ∞ -groupoids. (Because $\mathcal{C}^\simeq \simeq \text{Map}([0], \mathcal{C})$.) To understand this you can think that $\text{Map}([1], \mathcal{C})$ is like the space of all Homs, which is a groupoid, whose arrows are natural equivalences.

Lemma 5.1. *The following are equivalent for an ∞ -category \mathcal{C} :*

- (1) \mathcal{C} is an ∞ -groupoid.
- (2) $\mathcal{C}^\simeq \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an equivalence.
- (3) The map

$$\mathcal{C}^\simeq \simeq \text{Map}([0], \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Map}([1], \mathcal{C})$$

induced by $[1] \rightarrow [0]$ is an equivalence of ∞ -groupoids.

- (4) The functor

$$\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C})$$

induced by $[1] \rightarrow [0]$ is an equivalence of ∞ -categories.

Proof. The first two conditions are equivalent by definition of \mathcal{C}^\simeq . The third condition is implied by the second one using the object $\|\cdot\|$ postulated above (which applies when \mathcal{C} is a groupoid). **Caveat:** I think the fiber of this map is always a point!

(3 \implies 2) actually makes sense: we can construct a commutative diagram with left and top arrows equivalences (why the left one is an equivalence?). By hypothesis, the one on the right is also an equivalence. Then the one on the bottom is too, and since $[0]$ and $[1]$ detect equivalences, we are done.

(3 \implies 4) We need to apply $(-)^{\simeq}$ and $\text{Map}([1], -) = \text{Fun}([1], -)^{\simeq} \dots$ \square

6. SEGAL SPACES

Remark 6.1. Think of a Segal space as satisfying

$$\text{Map}(\text{Spine}^n, X) \simeq \text{Map}(\Delta^n, X)$$

where Spine^n is a simplicial construction. In the case of a tetrahedon, Spine is defined as the chain of edges joining the four vertices 0,1,2,3.

The *Kan condition* is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ \downarrow i & \nearrow \exists & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

for all i , and is called strict/weak whether the existence is unique or not. The *inner Kan condition* is if we require for $i \neq 0$ and $i \neq n$.

Why is this so important?

Definition 6.2. The *nerve* functor $N : \text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{Set}_\Delta$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{C} \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}}([\bullet], \mathcal{C}),$$

so that $N\mathcal{C}_n$ is the set of all composable sequences of n morphisms.

Notice that $N\mathcal{C}_0$ is the set of all objects of \mathcal{C} and $N\mathcal{C}_1$ is the set of all morphisms. This is crucial for the following exercise:

Exercise 6.3. $N : \text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{Set}_\Delta$ is fully faithful.

Proof. To a functor $F \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ we assign a simplicial set $N(F)_n : N(\mathcal{C})_n \rightarrow N(\mathcal{D})_n$ defined in the obvious way: we map a sequence

$$\bullet \xrightarrow{f_1} \bullet \rightarrow \dots \bullet \xrightarrow{f_n} \bullet$$

to

$$\bullet \xrightarrow{F(f_1)} \bullet \rightarrow \dots \bullet \xrightarrow{F(f_n)} \bullet$$

This functor is well defined as a functor of simplicial sets by functoriality of F . To check fully faithfulness we use the fact that we can reconstruct a category from $N(F)_0$ and $N(F)_1$. \square

Thus, the Kan condition allows to see categories as simplicial sets. Here are possible generalizations of this:

	strict	weak
all i	groupoids	∞ -groupoids
inner	categories	∞ -categories.

7. SEGAL CONDITION

The *Segal condition* is

$$\mathbf{Map}([n], X) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbf{Map}([1], X) \times_{\mathbf{Map}([0], X)} \cdots \times_{\mathbf{Map}([0], X)} \mathbf{Map}([1], X)$$

8. LIFTING PROPERTIES

The key to proving anything related to left orthogonality is not to use the usual lifting diagram but the equivalent definition involving \mathbf{Map} .

Definition 8.1. For morphisms $\ell : A \rightarrow B$ and $r : X \rightarrow Y$ we say that r is *right orthogonal* to ℓ (and dually that ℓ is *left orthogonal* to r if for any commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & X \\ \ell \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow r \\ B & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

the space of diagonal lifts $B \rightarrow X$ is contractible. (I think of this as: there exists a unique lift.)

A choice of horizontal arrows in the former diagram is equivalent to a choice of element in $\mathbf{Map}(B, Y) \times_{\mathbf{Map}(A, Y)} \mathbf{Map}(A, X)$. Indeed, given a map $A \rightarrow X$, we may poscompose with r to obtain a map $A \rightarrow Y$, and similarly precomposing with ℓ any map $B \rightarrow Y$. Intuitively, the pullback of these two maps is the set of pairs of maps $A \rightarrow X$ and $B \rightarrow Y$ that give the same map $A \rightarrow Y$, i.e. that the square commutes.

But a lift $B \rightarrow X$ also determines a map $A \rightarrow X$ and a map $B \rightarrow Y$. All this to say that a choice of horizontal arrows, i.e. an element of the pullback $\mathbf{Map}(B, Y) \times_{\mathbf{Map}(A, Y)} \mathbf{Map}(A, X)$, that comes from a choice of map $B \rightarrow X$ is the same as a fibre of the map

$$\mathbf{Map}(B, X) \rightarrow \mathbf{Map}(B, Y) \times_{\mathbf{Map}(A, Y)} \mathbf{Map}(A, X).$$

Then the definition is equivalent to this fibre being contractible. In turn, this is equivalent to the map being an equivalence. By putting $\mathbf{Map}(B, X)$ instead of the pullback, this is also equivalent to the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Map}(B, X) & \xrightarrow{r_*} & \mathbf{Map}(B, Y) \\ \ell^* \downarrow & & \downarrow \ell^* \\ \mathbf{Map}(A, X) & \xrightarrow{r_*} & \mathbf{Map}(A, Y) \end{array}$$

being a pullback. So that's the right way to look at things, apparently.

Example 8.2. It's the same for a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ to be a monomorphism and to be right orthogonal to $*\amalg* \rightarrow *$. To see it, draw the diagram of right orthogonality and then put it in the \mathbf{Map} pullback form. Using that $\mathbf{Map}(*\amalg*, X) \simeq X \times X$, which follows from writing the definition of $*\amalg*$ as the pushout of the empty space, we obtain the definition of monomorphism.

Lemma 8.3. *Epimorphisms in \mathbf{Gpd}_∞ are left orthogonal to monomorphisms.*

Exercise 8.4. Show that a map is left orthogonal to itself if and only if it is an equivalence.

Proof. We use Proposition 3.9. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & X \\ f \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & Y \end{array}$$

If f is an equivalence then by the existence of the lift every fiber consists of only one point and thus it is contractible. Conversely, if every fiber is contractible we define the unique lift as the fiber of every point. \square

Lemma 8.5. Suppose $f : A \rightarrow B$ is left orthogonal to a map $r : X \rightarrow Y$. Then a map $g : B \rightarrow C$ is left orthogonal to r if and only if $g \circ f$ is.

Proof. By 2-for-3 for pullbacks, i.e. Exercise 3.13. \square

It is important to remember that being a monomorphism is the same as square with π_0 is pullback. That is the key to Lemma 2.4.3. For one implication we need to put surjectivity on π_0 to apply 2-for-3.

Look at the case for sets, it's also true that epimorphisms is orthogonal to monomorphisms.

Lemma 8.6. Suppose we have a commutative diagram

$$(8.6.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} X & \longleftarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h \\ X' & \longleftarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' \end{array}$$

such that each of the morphisms f , g and h is left orthogonal to a morphism $r : U \rightarrow V$. Then the induced morphism on pushouts $X \amalg_Y Z \rightarrow X' \amalg_{Y'} Z'$ is also left orthogonal to r .

Proof. The induced map on pushouts is

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Y & \longrightarrow & Z & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \searrow & \\ X & \longrightarrow & X \amalg_Y Z & & Z' \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & \nearrow F & \downarrow \\ & & X' & \longrightarrow & X' \amalg_{Y'} Z' \end{array}$$

To construct a lift of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \amalg_Y Z & \longrightarrow & U \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow r \\ X' \amalg_{Y'} Z' & \longrightarrow & V \end{array}$$

we use the universal product of pushout for $X' \amalg_{Y'} Z'$, that is, we shall be done once we construct a digram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X' & \longrightarrow & U. \end{array}$$

Notice that this is indeed the case: the universal property of the pushout in homotopy sense means that the space of maps is contractible.

Such a map is obviously constructed by composing $Y' \rightarrow X'$ as in Diagram 8.6.1 followed by the lift of f . Likewise we construct a map $Y' \rightarrow V$. And in fact **it is not needed that g is orthogonal to r** . \square

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \longleftarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X' & \longleftarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X' & \longleftarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X' \amalg_Y Y' & \longleftarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X' & \longleftarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z' \end{array}$$

In each row of vertical arrows there is one that is not trivial. We will be done once we show... using the next lemma.

Every triple of horizontal arrows gives a pushout. Every triple of vertical arrows gives a morphism of pushouts. In fact, we have that for every triple of horizontal arrows, the corresponding pushout morphism is a pushout of the corresponding nontrivial vertical arrow, e.g. on the top part we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & X \amalg_Y Z \\ \downarrow & \ulcorner & \downarrow \\ X' & \longrightarrow & X' \amalg_Y Z \end{array}$$

\square

Lemma 8.7. *Suppose we have a pushout square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & B \\ f \downarrow & \ulcorner & \downarrow f' \\ C & \longrightarrow & B \amalg_A C \end{array}$$

where f is left orthogonal to a morphism r . Then f' is also left orthogonal to r .

Proof. Suppose there is a square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \longrightarrow & U \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow r \\ C & \longrightarrow & B \amalg_A C. \end{array}$$

To find a unique up to homotopy lift of f' , all we need to do is construct a square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{?} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{?} & U. \end{array}$$

Which we can construct easily by

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & U \\ f \downarrow & & & \nearrow & \downarrow r \\ C & \longrightarrow & B \amalg_A C & \longrightarrow & V. \end{array}$$

□

A more formal approach is:

Proof. First apply $\text{Map}-, U$.

□

Definition 8.8. Recall that an object X is a *retract* of Y if there are maps $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X$ and a homotopy between the composite and the identity of X . Similarly, we say that a morphism of f' is a *retract* of f if there is a commutative diagram

...

Lemma 8.9. Suppose f' is a retract of f . If f is left orthogonal to a morphism r , then so is f' .

Proof. Suppose we have a lifting problem

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \longrightarrow & U \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow r \\ Y' & \longrightarrow & V. \end{array}$$

Then we construct

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & U \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow r \\ Y & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & V \end{array}$$

thus obtaining a lift by precomposing the bottom arrow with $Y' \rightarrow Y$ given in the definition of retract. □

Exercise 8.10. Show that any retract of an equivalence is an equivalence.

Proof. Recall that the definition of equivalence is that it has inverses such that the compositions are homotopic to the identity.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet & & \bullet \\
 \downarrow f & & \uparrow f' & & \downarrow f \\
 \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet
 \end{array}$$

In a more formal way we obtain a cube diagram upon application of \mathbf{Map} . \square

9. CONSERVATIVE FUNCTORS AND MAPPING SPACES

Definition 9.1. A functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is *conservative* if it is right orthogonal to $s_0 : [1] \rightarrow [0]$.

Exercise 9.2. The following are equivalent for a functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$:

- (1) F is conservative.
- (2) The fibres of F are all ∞ -groupoids.
- (3) The commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{C}^{\simeq} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{D}^{\simeq} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{D}
 \end{array}$$

is a pullback.

Proof. Maybe the easiest is to check that $3 \implies 2$. This is just because the square being a pullback means that the fibres are equivalent, and the fibres of the left vertical arrow are groupoids, while the fibres of the right vertical arrow are the fibres of F .

In a similar way we can prove $1 \iff 2$. Use that a map is an equivalence if and only if it is an equivalence upon groupoidification and $\mathbf{Map}([1], -)$ on the fibres of diagram in 3. Applying groupoidification gives trivial equivalences in the fibres. Applying $\mathbf{Map}([1], -)$ and getting equivalences on the fibres is equivalent to the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{C} \simeq \mathbf{Map}([0], \mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Map}([1], \mathcal{C}) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{D} \simeq \mathbf{Map}([0], \mathcal{D}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Map}([1], \mathcal{D})
 \end{array}$$

being a pullback, which is the definition of conservative.

if and only if the maps on fibres are equivalences. The fiber of the left vertical arrow is the groupoidification of the fiber of groupoidification of F , and the fiber of the right vertical arrow is the $\mathbf{Map}([1], -)$.

Also, by applying $\mathbf{Map}([1], -)$ to the square on 3 we immediately obtain the \mathbf{Map} condition for being conservative, i.e. condition 1.

Finally to check that $2 \implies 3$ we apply $\mathbf{Map}([0], -)$ to obtain

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{Map}([0], \mathcal{C}^{\simeq}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Map}([0], \mathcal{C}) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{Map}([0], \mathcal{D}^{\simeq}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Map}([0], \mathcal{D})
 \end{array}$$

To check this is a pullback we only need to check that the maps induced in fibers are equivalences by Lemma 3.11. But since the fibres of F are ∞ -groupoids, they must equal the fiber of the map on the associated groupoids (it's a fact! Fibre and groupoidification commute). We do the same for $[1]$ and use that $[0]$ and $[1]$ detect equivalences. \square

Condition 3 can be interpreted as: if a map gives an equivalence in \mathcal{D} , then it already was an equivalence in \mathcal{C} . For that we use

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}^\simeq & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \pi_0 \mathcal{D}^\simeq \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \pi_0 \mathbf{Map}([1], \mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \pi_0 \mathbf{Map}([1], \mathcal{D}). \end{array}$$

Key tip: by Lemma (?) it is equivalent that a functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is conservative and that the square [square with π_0] is a pullback.

Definition 9.3. The *arrow category* of \mathcal{C} is $\mathbf{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathbf{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C})$.

Lemma 9.4.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \longrightarrow & B \amalg_Y Z \\ \downarrow f & \lrcorner & \downarrow f \amalg_{id} id \\ D & \longrightarrow & D \amalg_Y Z \end{array}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ B & \longrightarrow & B \amalg_Y Z \\ & & \downarrow \\ D & \longrightarrow & D \amalg_Y Z \end{array}$$

\square

Now observe that the following is a particular case:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [1] & \longrightarrow & [1] \amalg_{[0]} [1] = [2] \\ \downarrow s_0 & \lrcorner & \downarrow id \amalg_{id} s_0 \\ [0] & \longrightarrow & [1] \amalg_{[0]} [0] = [1] \end{array}$$

where the latter equality, namely $[1] \amalg_{[0]} [0] = [1]$, holds because it must be a fact that when one of the horizontal arrows of a pushout is an equivalence then the other one must be too.

Lemma 9.5. *In*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \longrightarrow & V & \longrightarrow & B \amalg_Y Z \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & & \downarrow f \amalg_{id} id \\ C & \longrightarrow & D & \longrightarrow & D \amalg_Y Z \end{array}$$

We can put identity left or right and it will still be a pushout

We conclude that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 [1] \amalg [1] & \longrightarrow & [2] \amalg_{[1]} [2] \\
 \downarrow s_0 \amalg \text{id} & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
 [0] \amalg [1] & \longrightarrow & [1] \amalg_{[1]} [2] \\
 \downarrow \text{id} \amalg s_0 & \text{id} \amalg \text{id} s_0 & \downarrow \\
 [0] \amalg [0] & \longrightarrow & [1] \amalg_{[1]} [1] = [1]
 \end{array}$$

Why do all this? A map that is right orthogonal to $[1] \rightarrow [0]$ is also right orthogonal to $s_0 \times \text{id} : [1] \times [1] \rightarrow [1]$.

Proposition 9.6. *It is equivalent that $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is conservative and that the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Fun}([0], \mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C} & \longrightarrow & \text{Fun}([0], \mathcal{D}) = \mathcal{D} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C}) = \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{D}) = \text{Ar}(\mathcal{D})
 \end{array}$$

is a pullback.

Proof. One implication is easy: just take $(-)^{\simeq}$ to obtain the **Map** condition for conservative functors.

For the other direction we can get to the exercise diagram by looking at

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 [1] & \longleftarrow & \emptyset & \longrightarrow & [1] \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 [0] & \longleftarrow & \emptyset & \longrightarrow & \emptyset
 \end{array}$$

Then we apply **Map** (I think) and get to

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Map}([1], \mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}([1], \mathcal{D}) \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
 \text{Map}([1], \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C})) & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}([1], \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{D})) \\
 \downarrow = & & \downarrow = \\
 \text{Map}([1] \times [1], \mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}([1] \times [1], \mathcal{D})
 \end{array}$$

Where have used currying. The latter diagram gives the pullback after applying $\text{Map}([1], -)$. The pullback after applying $(-)^{\simeq}$ gives just the **Map** condition for conservativity. \square

Proposition 9.7. *$\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}$ is conservative.*

Proof. We use Proposition 9.6 putting $\mathcal{C} = \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}$. That is, we know that $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}$ is conservative if and only if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C}) = \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \text{Fun}([0] \amalg [0], \mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Fun}([1], \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C})) = \text{Fun}([1] \times [1], \mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \text{Fun}[1], \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} = \text{Fun}([1] \amalg [1], \mathcal{C}) \end{array}$$

where we have used

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} &= \text{Fun}([0] \amalg [0], \mathcal{C}) \\ \text{Fun}([1], \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}) &= \text{Fun}([1] \times ([0] \amalg [0]), \mathcal{C}) \\ &= \text{Fun}([1] \amalg [1], \mathcal{C}) \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality is given just by applying $\text{Fun}(-, \mathcal{C})$ to the basic pushout diagram, the second one by currying, and third one by using that these are also 1-categories.

The point is that once we look at this the right way we realise that it is nothing but the exercise diagram. So it's a pullback. \square

Definition 9.8. The *mapping space* is the fiber

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}(x, y) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \{(x, y)\} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

Exercise 9.9. Use the pushout decomposition of [2] to define composition maps

$$\mathcal{C}(x, y) \times \mathcal{C}(y, z) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(x, z).$$

(For extra credit, use the decomposition of [3] to show this is associative up to a specified homotopy.)

Missing. \square

10. FULLY FAITHFUL FUNCTORS

Definition 10.1. A functor of ∞ -categories $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is *fully faithful* if it is right orthogonal to $\partial[1] \rightarrow [1]$, that is, if the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Map}([1], \mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \text{Map}([1], \mathcal{D}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathcal{C}^{\simeq})^{\times 2} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & (\mathcal{D}^{\simeq})^{\times 2} \end{array}$$

is a pullback.

By Exercise 9.2, since $\text{Ar}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}$ is conservative, we get that the fibres are groupoids, so we know that we get equivalences on the fibres when we get a pullback, so really we have equivalences

$$\mathcal{C}(x, y) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{D}(Fx, Fy)$$

Lemma 10.2. *If $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is fully faithful, so is $F_* : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D})$ for any ∞ -category \mathcal{A} .*

Exercise 10.3. Show that the following are equivalent for a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{C}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{G} & \mathcal{D}' \end{array}$$

where F and G are fully faithful:

- (1) The square is a pullback of ∞ -categories.
- (2) The square gives a pullback of ∞ -groupoids on cores.
- (3) The square gives a pullback of sets on $\pi_0(-)^\simeq$.

Proof. 1 \implies 2 is immediate since pullbacks are detected on maps from $[0]$ (and $[1]$). \square