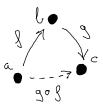
LIMIT SKETCHES AND PRESENTABILITY

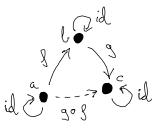
David Martínez Carpena

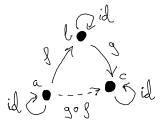
Carles Casacuberta Javier J. Gutiérrez



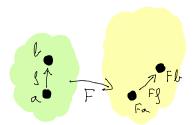


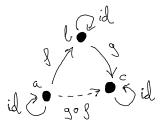




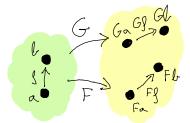


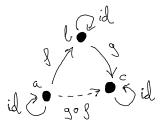
Functors and natural transformations



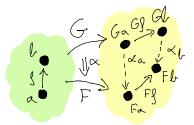


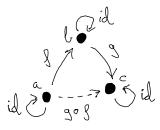
Functors and natural transformations

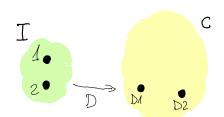




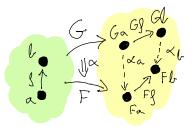
Functors and natural transformations





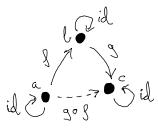


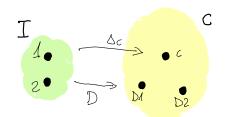
Functors and natural transformations



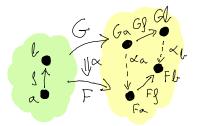
Cones and limits

→ Diagram $D: I \rightarrow C$



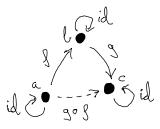


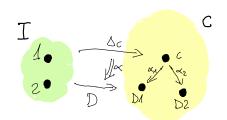
Functors and natural transformations



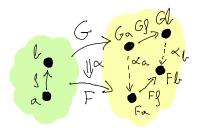
Cones and limits

→ Diagram $D: I \rightarrow C$





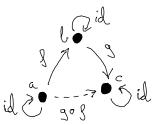
Functors and natural transformations

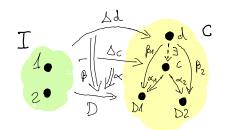


Cones and limits

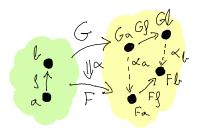
> Diagram D: I → C

> Cone $\alpha : \Delta c \Rightarrow D$





Functors and natural transformations



Cones and limits

- > Diagram $D: I \rightarrow C$
- **>** Cone $\alpha : \Delta c \Rightarrow D$
- $\rightarrow \alpha$ is a limit if for all $d \in C$

 $\mathsf{Hom}(d,c) \cong \mathsf{Cones}(D,d)$

A category has two types of collections: the objects, and the morphisms. Then, a category is:

A category has two types of collections: the objects, and the morphisms. Then, a category is:

Small if it has a set of objects and sets of morphisms.

A category has two types of collections: the objects, and the morphisms. Then, a category is:

- **Small** if it has a set of objects and sets of morphisms.
- **Locally small** if it has a (maybe large) collection of objects and sets of morphisms.

A category has two types of collections: the objects, and the morphisms. Then, a category is:

- **Small** if it has a set of objects and sets of morphisms.
- Locally small if it has a (maybe large) collection of objects and sets of morphisms.
- Large if it has (maybe large) collections of objects and morphisms.

A category has two types of collections: the objects, and the morphisms. Then, a category is:

- **Small** if it has a set of objects and sets of morphisms.
- Locally small if it has a (maybe large) collection of objects and sets of morphisms.
- Large if it has (maybe large) collections of objects and morphisms.

A **(locally) presentable** category is a locally small category which contains a set S of *small objects* such that every object is a *nice* colimit over S.

A category has two types of collections: the objects, and the morphisms. Then, a category is:

- **Small** if it has a set of objects and sets of morphisms.
- Locally small if it has a (maybe large) collection of objects and sets of morphisms.
- Large if it has (maybe large) collections of objects and morphisms.

A **(locally) presentable** category is a locally small category which contains a set S of *small objects* such that every object is a *nice* colimit over S.

Examples. Set, Grp, sSet, ... **Non example.** Top

A **limit sketch** (Bastiani and Ehresmann 1972) is a pair (A, C) of a small category A and a set of cones C over A.

Example. Let A be the small category generated by the square (a).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ \downarrow & \text{(a)} & \downarrow \\ 2 & \longrightarrow & 3 \end{array}$$

A **limit sketch** (Bastiani and Ehresmann 1972) is a pair (A, C) of a small category A and a set of cones C over A.

Example. Let A be the small category generated by the square (a).

Let c be the cone with apex and diagram $0 \longrightarrow 1$ Then $(A, \{c\})$ is a sketch c $2 \longrightarrow 3$

A **limit sketch** (Bastiani and Ehresmann 1972) is a pair (A, C) of a small category A and a set of cones C over A.

A **model** of a limit sketch is a functor $F: A \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ which sends cones of C to limits of \mathbf{Set} . A category is **limit-sketchable** if it is equivalent to the category of models of some limit sketch.

Example. Let A be the small category generated by the square (a).

Let c be the cone with apex and diagram $0 \longrightarrow 1$ Then $(A, \{c\})$ is a sketch c $2 \longrightarrow 3$

A **limit sketch** (Bastiani and Ehresmann 1972) is a pair (A, C) of a small category A and a set of cones C over A.

A **model** of a limit sketch is a functor $F: A \to \mathbf{Set}$ which sends cones of C to limits of \mathbf{Set} . A category is **limit-sketchable** if it is equivalent to the category of models of some limit sketch.

Example. Let A be the small category generated by the square (a).

Let
$$c$$
 be the cone $A \xrightarrow{\mathsf{F}} \mathsf{Set}$ with apex and diagram $0 \xrightarrow{} \mathsf{1} \qquad A \xrightarrow{} \mathsf{C}$ Then $(A, \{c\})$ is a sketch C $2 \xrightarrow{} 3 \qquad B \xrightarrow{} D$

A model **F** of the sketch $(A, \{c\})$ is a pullback of sets \mathcal{O}

Representation theorem

Theorem (Adamek and Rosicky 1994)

The following are equivalent:

- (i) Presentable categories.
- (ii) Limit-sketchable categories.

Representation theorem

Theorem (Adamek and Rosicky 1994)

The following are equivalent:

- (i) Presentable categories.
- (ii) Limit-sketchable categories.

Goal

Presentable ∞ -categories $\stackrel{?}{\simeq}$ Limit-sketchable ∞ -categories

Plan

Presentable ∞ -categories

Limit ∞-sketches

Representation theorem

Plan

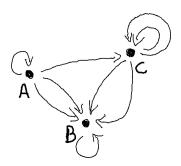
Presentable ∞ -categories

Limit ∞-sketches

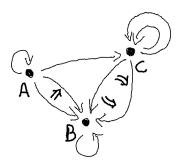
Representation theorem

- \checkmark n-morphisms between (n-1)-morphisms for all $n \ge 1$,
- $lue{oldsymbol{arepsilon}}$ Composition, identities and associativity of n-morphisms weakly up to a (n+1)-morphism for all $n\geq 1$.

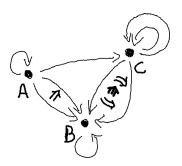
- lacksquare n-morphisms between (n-1)-morphisms for all $n\geq 1$,
- lacksquare Composition, identities and associativity of n-morphisms weakly up to a (n+1)-morphism for all $n\geq 1$.



- $\ensuremath{\checkmark}$ n-morphisms between (n-1)-morphisms for all $n\geq 1$,
- $lue{oldsymbol{arphi}}$ Composition, identities and associativity of n-morphisms weakly up to a (n+1)-morphism for all $n\geq 1$.

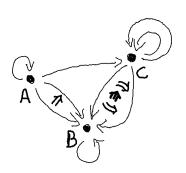


- $\ensuremath{\checkmark}$ n-morphisms between (n-1)-morphisms for all $n\geq 1$,
- lacksquare Composition, identities and associativity of n-morphisms weakly up to a (n+1)-morphism for all $n\geq 1$.



A higher category has objects and:

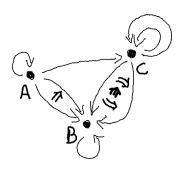
- $\ensuremath{\checkmark}$ n-morphisms between (n-1)-morphisms for all $n\geq 1$,
- lacksquare Composition, identities and associativity of n-morphisms weakly up to a (n+1)-morphism for all $n\geq 1$.



A higher category is an (∞, m) -category if for any n > m, the n-morphisms are invertible up to a (n + 1)-morphism.

A **higher category** has objects and:

- $\ensuremath{ \checkmark}$ n-morphisms between (n-1)-morphisms for all $n\geq 1$,
- lacksquare Composition, identities and associativity of n-morphisms weakly up to a (n+1)-morphism for all $n\geq 1$.



A higher category is an (∞, m) -category if for any n > m, the n-morphisms are invertible up to a (n + 1)-morphism.

- $ightarrow \infty$ -category $\coloneqq (\infty, 1)$ -category
- > ∞ -groupoid := $(\infty, 0)$ -category

Let $\mathcal C$ be an ∞ -category, and I be a small ∞ -category. Given any object $x \in \mathsf{Obj}(\mathcal C)$, the **constant diagram** $\Delta x : I \to \mathcal C$ sends all objects of I to x, and all higher morphisms to higher identities.

Let $\mathcal C$ be an ∞ -category, and I be a small ∞ -category. Given any object $x \in \mathsf{Obj}(\mathcal C)$, the **constant diagram** $\Delta x : I \to \mathcal C$ sends all objects of I to x, and all higher morphisms to higher identities.

Let $D:I\to\mathcal{C}$ be a diagram and $y\in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ be an object of \mathcal{C} . A natural transformation $\alpha:\Delta y\Rightarrow D$ exhibits y as a limit of D if, for all $x\in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$, α induces an equivalence

$$\mathsf{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x,y) \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{Cones}(D,x)$$

Let $\mathcal C$ be an ∞ -category, and I be a small ∞ -category. Given any object $x \in \mathsf{Obj}(\mathcal C)$, the **constant diagram** $\Delta x : I \to \mathcal C$ sends all objects of I to x, and all higher morphisms to higher identities.

Let $D:I\to\mathcal{C}$ be a diagram and $y\in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ be an object of \mathcal{C} . A natural transformation $\alpha:\Delta y\Rightarrow D$ exhibits y as a limit of D if, for all $x\in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$, α induces an equivalence

$$\mathsf{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x,y) \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{Cones}(D,x) \coloneqq \mathsf{Map}_{\mathsf{Fun}(I,\mathcal{C})}(\Delta x,D).$$

Let $\mathcal C$ be an ∞ -category, and I be a small ∞ -category. Given any object $x \in \mathsf{Obj}(\mathcal C)$, the **constant diagram** $\Delta x : I \to \mathcal C$ sends all objects of I to x, and all higher morphisms to higher identities.

Let $D:I\to\mathcal{C}$ be a diagram and $y\in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ be an object of \mathcal{C} . A natural transformation $\alpha:\Delta y\Rightarrow D$ exhibits y as a limit of D if, for all $x\in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$, α induces an equivalence

$$\mathsf{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x,y) \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{Cones}(D,x) \coloneqq \mathsf{Map}_{\mathsf{Fun}(I,\mathcal{C})}(\Delta x,D).$$

Cocones and colimit cocones are defined as cones and limit cones in the opposite ∞ -category.

Accessibility

Let κ denote a regular cardinal and $\mathcal C$ an ∞ -category.

> An ∞-category $\mathcal K$ is κ -**filtered** if, for every κ -small ∞-category I, every diagram $D:I\to \mathcal K$ admits a cocone $\alpha:D\Rightarrow \Delta x$.

Accessibility

Let κ denote a regular cardinal and $\mathcal C$ an ∞ -category.

- > An ∞-category K is κ -**filtered** if, for every κ -small ∞-category I, every diagram $D: I \to K$ admits a cocone $\alpha: D \Rightarrow \Delta x$.
- > $\mathcal C$ admits κ -filtered colimits if it admits $\mathcal K$ -indexed colimits, for every κ -filtered ∞ -category $\mathcal K$.

Accessibility

Let κ denote a regular cardinal and $\mathcal C$ an ∞ -category.

- > An ∞-category K is κ -**filtered** if, for every κ -small ∞-category I, every diagram $D: I \to K$ admits a cocone $\alpha: D \Rightarrow \Delta x$.
- > $\mathcal C$ admits κ -filtered colimits if it admits $\mathcal K$ -indexed colimits, for every κ -filtered ∞ -category $\mathcal K$.
- > An object $x \in \mathsf{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ is called κ -compact if the mapping space functor $\mathsf{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x,-): \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{S}$ preserves κ -filtered colimits.

Accessibility

Let κ denote a regular cardinal and $\mathcal C$ an ∞ -category.

- > An ∞-category \mathcal{K} is κ -**filtered** if, for every κ -small ∞-category I, every diagram $D: I \to \mathcal{K}$ admits a cocone $\alpha: D \Rightarrow \Delta x$.
- > $\mathcal C$ admits κ -filtered colimits if it admits $\mathcal K$ -indexed colimits, for every κ -filtered ∞ -category $\mathcal K$.
- > An object $x \in \mathsf{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ is called $\kappa\text{-}\mathsf{compact}$ if the mapping space functor $\mathsf{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x,-):\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{S}$ preserves $\kappa\text{-}\mathsf{filtered}$ colimits.

An ∞ -category $\mathcal C$ is **accessible** if it is locally small and there is a regular cardinal κ such that:

- $\ensuremath{\mathbf{G}}$ $\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}$ admits κ -filtered colimits.
- Arr There is some essentially small sub- ∞ -category of κ -compact objects which generates $\mathcal C$ under κ -filtered colimits.

Presentability

Definition

An ∞ -category is **presentable** if it is accessible and cocomplete.

Presentability

Definition

An ∞ -category is **presentable** if it is accessible and cocomplete.

Example

- (a) The ∞ -category of homotopy types $\mathcal S$ is presentable.
- (b) Any ∞ -topos is presentable.
- (c) The nerve of any presentable 1-category is presentable.
- (d) If $\mathcal A$ is a small ∞ -category and $\mathcal C$ is a presentable ∞ -category, then $\mathsf{Fun}(\mathcal A,\mathcal C)$ is presentable.

Plan

Presentable ∞-categories

Limit ∞-sketches

Representation theorem

Limit ∞-sketches

A **limit** ∞ -sketch (Joyal 2008) $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{K}, \mathfrak{L})$ is a small ∞ -category \mathcal{K} equip with a set \mathfrak{L} of cones.

Limit ∞-sketches

A **limit** ∞ -sketch (Joyal 2008) $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{K}, \mathfrak{L})$ is a small ∞ -category \mathcal{K} equip with a set \mathfrak{L} of cones.

Let $\mathcal C$ be a complete ∞ -category. A functor $F:\mathcal K\to\mathcal C$ is a **model** of a limit ∞ -sketch $\mathcal T=(\mathcal K,\mathfrak L)$ in $\mathcal C$ if it sends each cone in $\mathfrak L$ to a limit cone in $\mathcal C$.

$$\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T},\mathcal{C}) \coloneqq \infty\text{-category of models of }\mathcal{T} \mathsf{ in }\mathcal{C}$$

$$\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) \coloneqq \infty\text{-category of models of }\mathcal{T} \mathsf{ in }\mathcal{S}$$

Limit ∞-sketches

A **limit** ∞ -sketch (Joyal 2008) $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{K}, \mathfrak{L})$ is a small ∞ -category \mathcal{K} equip with a set \mathfrak{L} of cones.

Let $\mathcal C$ be a complete ∞ -category. A functor $F:\mathcal K\to\mathcal C$ is a **model** of a limit ∞ -sketch $\mathcal T=(\mathcal K,\mathfrak L)$ in $\mathcal C$ if it sends each cone in $\mathfrak L$ to a limit cone in $\mathcal C$.

$$\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T},\mathcal{C}) \coloneqq \infty\text{-category of models of }\mathcal{T} \mathsf{ in }\mathcal{C}$$

$$\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) \coloneqq \infty\text{-category of models of }\mathcal{T} \mathsf{ in }\mathcal{S}$$

We say that an ∞ -category is **limit** ∞ -sketchable (or essentially ∞ -algebraic) if it is equivalent to the ∞ -category of models of some limit ∞ -sketch.

An ∞ -algebraic theory (or ∞ -Lawvere theory) is a small ∞ -category with finite products. A **model** (or **algebra**) for an ∞ -algebraic theory $\mathcal A$ is a functor $\mathcal A \to \mathcal S$ that preserves products.

An ∞ -algebraic theory (or ∞ -Lawvere theory) is a small ∞ -category with finite products. A **model** (or **algebra**) for an ∞ -algebraic theory $\mathcal A$ is a functor $\mathcal A \to \mathcal S$ that preserves products.

Any ∞ -algebraic theory is an ∞ -sketch with only product cones

An ∞ -algebraic theory (or ∞ -Lawvere theory) is a small ∞ -category with finite products. A **model** (or **algebra**) for an ∞ -algebraic theory $\mathcal A$ is a functor $\mathcal A \to \mathcal S$ that preserves products.

Any ∞ -algebraic theory is an ∞ -sketch with only product cones

Example. Monoid objects (A_{∞} -spaces), commutative monoid objects (E_{∞} -spaces), group objects (∞ -groups), R-modules, . . .

An ∞ -algebraic theory (or ∞ -Lawvere theory) is a small ∞ -category with finite products. A **model** (or **algebra**) for an ∞ -algebraic theory \mathcal{A} is a functor $\mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{S}$ that preserves products.

Any ∞ -algebraic theory is an ∞ -sketch with only product cones

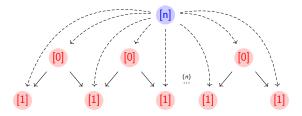
Example. Monoid objects (A_{∞} -spaces), commutative monoid objects (E_{∞} -spaces), group objects (∞ -groups), R-modules, . . .

Theorem (Rosicky 2007 and Lurie 2009)

The ∞ -category of models of an ∞ -algebraic theory is presentable.

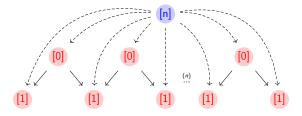
Examples: Internal precategories

Let \mathcal{C} be a complete ∞ -category, \mathcal{A} be the nerve of $\Delta^{\operatorname{op}}$, and c_n be the cone with apex and diagram for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:



Examples: Internal precategories

Let C be a complete ∞ -category, A be the nerve of Δ^{op} , and c_n be the cone with apex and diagram for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

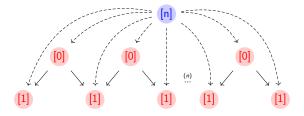


Then $\mathcal{T}=(\mathcal{A},\{c_n\mid n\in\mathbb{N}\})$ is a limit ∞ -sketch, and a model $F:\mathcal{A}\to\mathcal{C}$ is a simplicial object in \mathcal{C} such that

$$F_n \xrightarrow{\sim} F_1 \times_{F_0} F_1 \times_{F_0} \cdots \times_{F_0} F_1.$$
 (Segal condition)

Examples: Internal precategories

Let \mathcal{C} be a complete ∞ -category, \mathcal{A} be the nerve of $\Delta^{\operatorname{op}}$, and c_n be the cone with apex and diagram for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:



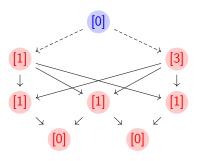
Then $\mathcal{T}=(\mathcal{A},\{c_n\mid n\in\mathbb{N}\})$ is a limit ∞ -sketch, and a model $F:\mathcal{A}\to\mathcal{C}$ is a simplicial object in \mathcal{C} such that

$$F_n \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} F_1 \times_{F_0} F_1 \times_{F_0} \cdots \times_{F_0} F_1.$$
 (Segal condition)

 $\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T},\mathcal{C}) \simeq \textbf{Internal precategories}$ $\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) \simeq \textbf{Segal spaces}$

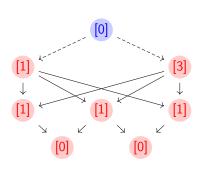
Examples: Internal univalent categories

Let \mathcal{A} be as before, $\mathfrak{L}_{\mathcal{S}}$ be the set of cones of the previous sketch, and d_n be the cone with apex and diagram for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

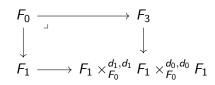


Examples: Internal univalent categories

Let \mathcal{A} be as before, \mathfrak{L}_S be the set of cones of the previous sketch, and d_n be the cone with apex and diagram for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

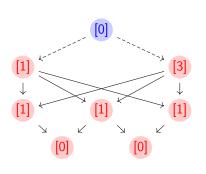


Then $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{A}, \mathfrak{L}_S \cup \{d_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\})$ is a limit ∞ -sketch, and a model $F: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{C}$ is an internal precategory in \mathcal{C} such that

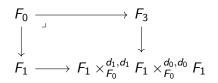


Examples: Internal univalent categories

Let \mathcal{A} be as before, \mathfrak{L}_S be the set of cones of the previous sketch, and d_n be the cone with apex and diagram for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:



Then $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{A}, \mathfrak{L}_S \cup \{d_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\})$ is a limit ∞ -sketch, and a model $F: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{C}$ is an internal precategory in \mathcal{C} such that



 $\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T},\mathcal{C}) \simeq$ Internal univalent categories $\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) \simeq$ Complete Segal spaces

Plan

Presentable ∞-categories

Limit ∞-sketches

Representation theorem

Representation theorem

Theorem (M.)

An ∞ -category is presentable \iff it is limit ∞ -sketchable.

Corollary

The ∞ -category of models of a limit ∞ -sketch in a presentable ∞ -category is presentable.

Future work

Generalization: A ∞ -category is accessible if, and only if, it is equivalent to the ∞ -category of models of an ∞ -sketch.

A **sketch** is a limit sketch with a set of cocones which are sent to colimit cocones by any model.

Future work

- **Generalization:** A ∞-category is accessible if, and only if, it is equivalent to the ∞ -category of models of an ∞ -sketch.
 - A **sketch** is a limit sketch with a set of cocones which are sent to colimit cocones by any model.
- Accessibility, presentability, sketches, and representation theorem for ∞-cosmoi (Riehl and Verity 2022)
 - ⇒ **Model-independent** version of this presentation!

Future work

- **Generalization:** A ∞ -category is accessible if, and only if, it is equivalent to the ∞ -category of models of an ∞ -sketch.
 - A **sketch** is a limit sketch with a set of cocones which are sent to colimit cocones by any model.
- Accessibility, presentability, sketches, and representation theorem for ∞-cosmoi (Riehl and Verity 2022)
 - → Model-independent version of this presentation!
- $\$ Formalize this work with a proof assistant which supports synthetic ∞ -categories like rzk.

References

- Adamek, Jiří and Jiří Rosicky (1994). Locally Presentable and Accessible Categories. Vol. 189. Cambridge University Press.
- Joyal, André (2008). The Theory of Quasi-Categories and its Applications. Barcelona: Lectures at CRM.
- Lurie, Jacob (2009). *Higher Topos Theory*. Annals of Mathematics Studies 170. Princeton University Press.
- Riehl, Emily and Dominic Verity (2022). Elements of ∞-Category Theory. Vol. 194. Cambridge University Press.

Thank you for listening!

This work is supported by the MCIN/ AEI/10.13039/501100011033/ under the I+D+i grant PID2020-117971GB-C22.

LIMIT SKETCHES AND PRESENTABILITY

David Martínez Carpena

Carles Casacuberta Javier J. Gutiérrez

