

∞ -Cosmoi for Lean

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CHAPTER 1

∞ -Cosmoi

1.1. Overview

Following [RV22], from which this document was excerpted, we aim to develop the basic theory of ∞ -categories in a model independent fashion using a common axiomatic framework that is satisfied by a variety of models. In contrast with prior “analytic” treatments of the theory of ∞ -categories — in which the central categorical notions are defined in reference to the coordinates of a particular model — our approach is “synthetic,” proceeding from definitions that can be interpreted simultaneously in many models to which our proofs then apply.

To achieve this, our strategy is not to axiomatize what infinite-dimensional categories *are*, but rather to axiomatize the categorical “universe” in which they *live*. This motivates the notion of an ∞ -*cosmos*, which axiomatizes the universe in which ∞ -categories live as objects.¹ So that theorem statement about ∞ -cosmoi suggest their natural interpretation, we recast ∞ -*category* as a technical term, to mean an object in some (typically fixed) ∞ -cosmos. Several common models of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories² are ∞ -categories in this sense, but our ∞ -categories also include certain models of (∞, n) -categories³ as well as fibered versions of all of the above. Thus each of these objects are ∞ -categories in our sense and our theorems apply to all of them.⁴ This usage of the term “ ∞ -categories” is meant to interpolate between the classical one, which refers to any variety of weak infinite-dimensional categories, and the common one, which is often taken to mean quasi-categories or complete Segal spaces.

Much of the development of the theory of ∞ -categories takes place not in the full ∞ -cosmos but in a quotient that we call the *homotopy 2-category*, the name chosen because an ∞ -cosmos is something like a category of fibrant objects in an enriched model category and the homotopy 2-category is then a categorification of its homotopy category. The homotopy 2-category is a strict 2-category — like the 2-category of categories, functors, and natural transformations⁵ — and in this way the foundational proofs in the theory of ∞ -categories closely resemble the classical foundations of ordinary category theory except that the universal properties they characterize, e.g., when a

¹Metaphorical allusions aside, our ∞ -cosmoi resemble the fibrational cosmoi of Street [Str74].

²Quasi-categories, complete Segal spaces, Segal categories, and 1-complicial sets (naturally marked quasi-categories) all define the ∞ -categories in an ∞ -cosmos.

³ n -quasi-categories, Θ_n -spaces, iterated complete Segal spaces, and n -complicial sets also define the ∞ -categories in an ∞ -cosmos, as do saturated (née weak) complicial sets, a model for (∞, ∞) -categories.

⁴There is a sense, however, in which many of our definitions are optimized for those ∞ -cosmoi whose objects are $(\infty, 1)$ -categories. A good illustration is provided by the notion of *discrete ∞ -category*. In the ∞ -cosmoi of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, the discrete ∞ -categories are the ∞ -groupoids, but this is not true for the ∞ -cosmoi of (∞, n) -categories.

⁵In fact this is another special case: there is an ∞ -cosmos whose objects are ordinary categories and its homotopy 2-category is the usual category of categories, functors, and natural transformations. This 2-category is as old as category theory itself, introduced in Eilenberg and Mac Lane’s foundational paper [EML45].

functor between ∞ -categories defines a cartesian fibration, are slightly weaker than in the familiar case of strict 1-categories.

There are many alternate choices we could have made in selecting the axioms of an ∞ -cosmos. One of our guiding principles, admittedly somewhat contrary to the setting of homotopical higher category theory, was to allow us to work as strictly as possible, with the aim of shortening and simplifying proofs. As a consequence of these choices, the ∞ -categories in an ∞ -cosmos and the functors and natural transformations between them assemble into a 2-category rather than a bicategory. To help us achieve this counterintuitive strictness, each ∞ -cosmos comes with a specified class of maps between ∞ -categories called *isofibrations*. The isofibrations have no homotopy-theoretic meaning, as any functor between ∞ -categories is equivalent to an isofibration with the same codomain. However, isofibrations permit us to consider strictly commutative diagrams between ∞ -categories and allow us to require that the limits of such diagrams satisfy a universal property up to simplicially enriched isomorphism. Neither feature is essential for the development of ∞ -category theory. Similar proofs carry through to a weaker setting, at the cost of more time spent considering coherence of higher cells.

An ∞ -cosmos is a particular sort of *simplicially enriched category* with certain *simplicially enriched limits*. In §1.2, we first review some prerequisites from the theory of simplicial sets, most of which are either currently in Mathlib or on their way. In §1.3, we give a simplified description of the homotopy category of a quasi-category and introduce the classes of isofibrations and equivalences.

While the notion of simplicially enriched category currently exists in Mathlib, simplicially enriched limits do not, so in §1.4 we first introduce the prerequisite notions of simplicially enriched limits that will be required to state the definition of an ∞ -cosmos in §1.5. The homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos is then obtained by applying the general theory of change-of-base from enriched category, which is also currently missing from Mathlib. This theory is described in §1.6 and then used to define the homotopy 2-category in §1.8.

Additional chapters will be added to this blueprint in the future, containing excerpts of the material that can be found in [RV22, Chapters 2–5]. The broader aim of this project is to formalize the core basic theory of ∞ -categories, covering those aspects that can be defined in the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos.

The authors of this blueprint are particularly indebted to:

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1.2. Simplicial sets

Before introducing an axiomatic framework that allows us to develop ∞ -category theory in general, we first consider one model in particular: *quasi-categories*, which were introduced in 1973 by Boardman and Vogt [BV73] in their study of homotopy coherent diagrams. Ordinary 1-categories give examples of quasi-categories via the construction of Definition 1.2.15. Joyal first undertook the task of extending 1-category theory to quasi-category theory in [Joy02] and [Joy08] and in

several unpublished draft book manuscripts. The majority of the results in this section are due to him.

DEFINITION 1.2.1 (the simplex category). Let Δ denote the **simplex category** of finite nonempty ordinals $[n] = \{0 < 1 < \dots < n\}$ and order-preserving maps.

The maps in the simplex category include in particular:

DEFINITION 1.2.2 (elementary face maps). The **elementary face operators** are the maps

$$[n-1] \xrightarrow{\delta^i} [n] \quad 0 \leq i \leq n$$

whose images omit the element $i \in [n]$.

DEFINITION 1.2.3 (elementary degeneracy maps). The **elementary degeneracy operators** are the maps

$$[n+1] \xrightarrow{\sigma^i} [n] \quad 0 \leq i \leq n$$

whose images double up on the element $i \in [n]$.

The following decomposition result is yet to be proven, though there are related results on the image factorization in the simplex category:

PROPOSITION 1.2.4. *Every morphism in Δ factors uniquely as an epimorphism followed by a monomorphism; these epimorphisms, the **degeneracy operators**, decompose as composites of elementary degeneracy operators, while the monomorphisms, the **face operators**, decompose as composites of elementary face operators.*

PROOF. The image factorizations have been formalized but the canonical decompositions into elementary face and degeneracy operators remain to be done. \square

DEFINITION 1.2.5 (simplicial set). A **simplicial set** is a presheaf on the simplex category.

DEFINITION 1.2.6 (the category of simplicial sets). The category of **simplicial sets** is the category $sSet := Set^{\Delta^{op}}$ of presheaves on the simplex category.

Standard examples of simplicial sets include:

DEFINITION 1.2.7 (standard simplex). We write $\Delta[n]$ for the **standard n -simplex** the simplicial set represented by $[n] \in \Delta$.

DEFINITION 1.2.8 (simplex boundary). We write $\partial\Delta[n] \subset \Delta[n]$ for the **boundary sphere** of the n -simplex. The sphere $\partial\Delta[n]$ is the simplicial subset generated by the codimension-one faces of the n -simplex.

DEFINITION 1.2.9 (simplicial horn). We write $\Lambda^k[n] \subset \Delta[n]$ for the **k -horn** in the n -simplex. The horn $\Lambda^k[n]$ is the further simplicial subset of $\partial\Delta[n]$ that omits the face opposite the vertex k , but it is defined as a subset of $\Delta[n]$.

Given a simplicial set X , it is conventional to write X_n for the set of **n -simplices**, defined by evaluating at $[n] \in \Delta$. This is implemented as a scoped notation “ $_n$ ” accessible with “open Simplicial” or “open scoped Simplicial.”

By the Yoneda lemma:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^k[n] & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \Delta[n] & & \end{array} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2, 0 < k < n.$$

LEMMA 1.2.10. *Each n -simplex $x \in X_n$ corresponds to a map of simplicial sets $x: \Delta[n] \rightarrow X$. Accordingly, we write $x \cdot \delta^i$ for the i th face of the n -simplex, an $(n-1)$ -simplex classified by the composite map*

$$\Delta[n-1] \xrightarrow{\delta^i} \Delta[n] \xrightarrow{x} X.$$

PROOF. This is a special case of the Yoneda lemma. \square

The right action of the face operator defines a map $X_n \xrightarrow{\cdot \delta^i} X_{n-1}$. Geometrically, $x \cdot \delta^i$ is the “face opposite the vertex i ” in the n -simplex x .

The category of simplicial sets, as a presheaf category, is very well-behaved:

COROLLARY 1.2.11. *The category of simplicial sets is complete.*

PROOF. Presheaf categories are complete. \square

COROLLARY 1.2.12. *The category of simplicial sets is cocomplete.*

PROOF. Presheaf categories are cocomplete. \square

Instances of these facts currently appear in Mathlib, which likely also knows that the category of simplicial sets is cartesian closed.

The definition of a quasi-category can be found in Mathlib as well.

DEFINITION 1.2.13 (quasi-category). A **quasi-category** is a simplicial set A in which any **inner horn** can be extended to a simplex, solving the displayed lifting problem:

Quasi-categories were first introduced by Boardman and Vogt [BV73] under the name “weak Kan complexes,” as they generalize the following notion:

DEFINITION 1.2.14 (Kan complex). A **Kan complex** is a simplicial set admitting extensions as in (1.2.13) along all horn inclusions $n \geq 1, 0 \leq k \leq n$.

Since any topological space can be encoded as a Kan complex,⁶ in this way spaces provide examples of quasi-categories.

Categories also provide examples of quasi-categories via the nerve construction.

DEFINITION 1.2.15 (nerve). The category $\mathcal{C}\text{at}$ of 1-categories embeds fully faithfully into the category of simplicial sets via the **nerve** functor. An n -simplex in the nerve of a 1-category C is a sequence of n composable arrows in C , or equally a functor $n+1 \rightarrow C$ from the ordinal category $n+1$ with objects $0, \dots, n$ and a unique arrow $i \rightarrow j$ just when $i \leq j$.

⁶The total singular complex construction defines a functor from topological spaces to simplicial sets that is an equivalence on their respective homotopy categories — weak homotopy types of spaces correspond to homotopy equivalence classes of Kan complexes [Qui67, §II.2]. The left adjoint “geometrically realizes” a simplicial set as a topological space.

DEFINITION 1.2.16 (nerve functor). The map $[n] \mapsto \mathbb{n+1}$ defines a fully faithful embedding $\Delta \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}at$. From this point of view, the nerve functor can be described as a “restricted Yoneda embedding” which carries a category C to the restriction of the representable functor $\text{hom}(-, C)$ to the image of this inclusion.

This is an instance of a more general family of “nerve-type constructions.”

PROPOSITION 1.2.17. *The nerve of a category C is **2-coskeletal** as a simplicial set, meaning that every sphere $\partial\Delta[n] \rightarrow C$ with $n \geq 3$ is filled uniquely by an n -simplex in C , or equivalently that the nerve is canonically isomorphic to the right Kan extension of its restriction to 2-truncated simplicial sets.⁷*

PROOF. Note a sphere $\partial\Delta[2] \rightarrow C$ extends to a 2-simplex if and only if that arrow along its diagonal edge is the composite of the arrows along the edges in the inner horn $\Lambda^1[2] \subset \partial\Delta[2] \rightarrow C$. The simplices in dimension 3 and above witness the associativity of the composition of the path of composable arrows found along their **spine**, the 1-skeletal simplicial subset formed by the edges connecting adjacent vertices. In fact, as suggested by the proof of Proposition 1.2.18, any simplicial set in which inner horns admit *unique* fillers is isomorphic to the nerve of a 1-category. This characterization of nerves is not yet in Mathlib, however, we have proven the one-way result, namely that nerves of categories satisfy the “strict Segal condition” and this is used in the proof of 2-coskeletalness. \square

In the book that is the primary source this text [RV22], as in much of the ∞ -categories literature, we decline to introduce explicit notation for the nerve functor, preferring instead to identify 1-categories with their nerves. As we shall discover the theory of 1-categories extends to ∞ -categories modeled as quasi-categories in such a way that the restriction of each ∞ -categorical concept along the nerve embedding recovers the corresponding 1-categorical concept. For instance, the standard simplex $\Delta[n]$ is isomorphic to the nerve of the ordinal category $\mathbb{n+1}$, and we frequently adopt the latter notation — writing $1 := \Delta[0]$, $2 := \Delta[1]$, $3 := \Delta[2]$, and so on — to suggest the correct categorical intuition. However, Mathlib notates nerves explicitly, so at some point this document should be adapted to follow that convention.

To begin down this path, we must first verify the implicit assertion that has just been made.

PROPOSITION 1.2.18 (nerves are quasi-categories). *Nerves of categories are quasi-categories.*

This is not the proof that was formalized but we include it for fun:

PROOF. Via the isomorphism $C \cong \text{cosk}_2 C$ from Proposition 1.2.17 and the associated adjunction $\text{sk}_2 \dashv \text{cosk}_2$ of, the required lifting problem displayed below-left transposes to the one displayed below-right:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^k[n] & \longrightarrow & C \cong \text{cosk}_2 C \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \Delta[n] & & \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{sk}_2 \Lambda^k[n] & \longrightarrow & C \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \text{sk}_2 \Delta[n] & & \end{array}$$

The functor sk_2 replaces a simplicial set by its **2-skeleton**, the simplicial subset generated by the simplices of dimension at most two. For $n \geq 4$, the inclusion $\text{sk}_2 \Lambda^k[n] \hookrightarrow \text{sk}_2 \Delta[n]$ is an isomorphism,

⁷The equivalence between these two perspectives is non-obvious and makes use of Reedy category theory (see [RV22, §C.4-5]), which does not currently exist in Mathlib.

in which case the lifting problems on the right admit (unique) solutions. So it remains only to solve the lifting problems on the left in the cases $n = 2$ and $n = 3$.

To that end consider

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^1[2] \longrightarrow C & \Lambda^1[3] \longrightarrow C & \Lambda^2[3] \longrightarrow C \\ \downarrow \text{dashed} \nearrow & \downarrow \text{dashed} \nearrow & \downarrow \text{dashed} \nearrow \\ \Delta[2] & \Delta[3] & \Delta[3] \end{array}$$

An inner horn $\Lambda^1[2] \rightarrow C$ defines a composable pair of arrows in C ; an extension to a 2-simplex exists precisely because any composable pair of arrows admits a (unique) composite.

An inner horn $\Lambda^1[3] \rightarrow C$ specifies the data of three composable arrows in C , as displayed in the following diagram, together with the composites gf , hg , and $(hg)f$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & c_1 & & \\ & f \nearrow & \downarrow & \searrow hg & \\ c_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & c_3 & \xrightarrow{(hg)f} & \\ & g \searrow & \downarrow & \nearrow h & \\ & gf \nearrow & c_2 & \nearrow & \end{array}$$

Because composition is associative, the arrow $(hg)f$ is also the composite of gf followed by h , which proves that the 2-simplex opposite the vertex c_1 is present in C ; by 2-coskeletalness, the 3-simplex filling this boundary sphere is also present in C . The filler for a horn $\Lambda^2[3] \rightarrow C$ is constructed similarly. \square

We now turn to the homotopy category functor. The following definitions and results are not currently in Mathlib.

DEFINITION 1.2.19 (homotopy relation on 1-simplices). A parallel pair of 1-simplices f, g in a simplicial set X are **homotopic** if there exists a 2-simplex whose boundary takes either of the following forms⁸

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f \nearrow & y & \\ x \xrightarrow[g]{\quad} & \parallel & y \\ & x & \nearrow f \end{array}$$

or if f and g are in the same equivalence class generated by this relation.

In a quasi-category, the relation witnessed by either of the types of 2-simplex on display in Definition 1.2.19 is an equivalence relation and these equivalence relations coincide.

LEMMA 1.2.20 (homotopic 1-simplices in a quasi-category). *Parallel 1-simplices f and g in a quasi-category are homotopic if and only if there exists a 2-simplex of any or equivalently all of the forms displayed in Definition 1.2.19.*

PROOF. A lengthy exercise in low-dimensional horn filling. \square

DEFINITION 1.2.21. By 1-truncating, any simplicial set X has an underlying **reflexive quiver** or **reflexive directed graph** with the 0-simplices of X defining the objects and the 1-simplices defining the arrows:

⁸The symbol “=” is used in diagrams to denote a degenerate simplex or an identity arrow.

$$X_1 \xrightleftharpoons[\cdot\delta^0]{\cdot\delta^1} X_0,$$

By convention, the source of an arrow $f \in X_1$ is its 0th face $f \cdot \delta^1$ (the face opposite 1) while the target is its 1st face $f \cdot \delta^0$ (the face opposite 0).

PROPOSITION 1.2.22. *The functor that carries a category to its underlying reflexive quiver has a left adjoint, defining the free category on a reflexive quiver:*

$$\mathcal{C}at \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\quad F \quad} \\[-1ex] \perp \\[-1ex] \xrightarrow{\quad U \quad} \end{array} rQuiv$$

PROOF. This has been formalized and is now in Mathlib. \square

DEFINITION 1.2.23 (the homotopy category [GZ67, §2.4]). The **free category** on this reflexive directed graph has X_0 as its object set, degenerate 1-simplices serving as identity morphisms, and nonidentity morphisms defined to be finite directed paths of nondegenerate 1-simplices. The **homotopy category** hX of X is the quotient of the free category on its underlying reflexive directed graph by the congruence⁹ generated by imposing a composition relation $h = g \circ f$ witnessed by 2-simplices

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & x_1 & \\ f \nearrow & & \searrow g \\ x_0 & \xrightarrow{h} & x_2 \end{array}$$

By soundness of the quotient construction:

LEMMA 1.2.24. *Homotopic 1-simplices in a simplicial set represent the same arrow in the homotopy category.*

PROOF. This should be relatively straightforward. \square

PROPOSITION 1.2.25. *The homotopy category of the nerve of a 1-category is isomorphic to the original category, as the 2-simplices in the nerve witness all of the composition relations satisfied by the arrows in the underlying reflexive directed graph.*

PROOF. This has been formalized and is now in Mathlib. \square

Indeed, the natural isomorphism $hC \cong C$ forms the counit of an adjunction, embedding $\mathcal{C}at$ as a reflective subcategory of $sSet$.

PROPOSITION 1.2.26. *The nerve embedding admits a left adjoint, namely the functor which sends a simplicial set to its homotopy category:*

$$\mathcal{C}at \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\quad h \quad} \\[-1ex] \perp \\[-1ex] \xrightarrow{\quad sSet \quad} \end{array}$$

The adjunction of Proposition 1.2.26 exists for formal reasons, via results which have already been formalized in Mathlib, once the category $\mathcal{C}at$ is known to be cocomplete. A proof of this fact did not exist in Mathlib, however, and in fact the adjunction between the homotopy category and

⁹A binary relation \sim on parallel arrows of a 1-category is a **congruence** if it is an equivalence relation that is closed under pre- and post-composition: if $f \sim g$ then $hfk \sim hgk$.

the nerve can be used to construct colimits of categories, as it embeds $\mathcal{C}at$ as a reflective subcategory of a cocomplete category (see [Rie16, 4.5.16]). Thus, we instead formalized a direct proof.

PROOF. For any simplicial set X , there is a natural map from X to the nerve of its homotopy category $\mathbf{h}X$; since nerves are 2-coskeletal, it suffices to define the map $\mathrm{sk}_2 X \rightarrow \mathbf{h}X$, and this is given immediately by the construction of Definition 1.2.23. Note that the quotient map $X \rightarrow \mathbf{h}X$ becomes an isomorphism upon applying the homotopy category functor and is already an isomorphism whenever X is the nerve of a category. Thus the adjointness follows by direct verification of the triangle equalities. \square

By inspection:

PROPOSITION 1.2.27. *The nerve functor is fully faithful.*

PROOF. This has been formalized and is now in Mathlib. \square

As a corollary, it follows that $\mathcal{C}at$ has colimits.

1.3. The homotopy category of a quasi-category, isofibrations, and equivalences

The homotopy category of a quasi-category admits a simplified description, which we build up to over a series of definitions. As the homotopy category functor is formalized in terms of 2-truncated simplicial sets, we introduce an auxiliary definition to isolate the structure of interest in a 2-truncated quasi-category.

DEFINITION 1.3.1. A 2-truncated simplicial set A is a **2-truncated quasi-category** if it admits the following three operations:

- (2,1)-filling: any path f_\bullet of length 2 in A may be filled to a 2-simplex whose spine equals the given path.
- (3,1)-filling: given any path f_\bullet of length 3 in A , 2-simplices σ_3 and σ_0 filling the restricted paths f_{012} and f_{123} respectively, and 2-simplex σ_2 filling the path formed by f_{01} and the diagonal of σ_0 , there is a 2-simplex σ_1 filling the path formed by the diagonal of σ_3 and f_{23} and whose diagonal is the diagonal of σ_2 .
- (3,2)-filling: given any path f_\bullet of length 3 in A , 2-simplices σ_3 and σ_0 filling the restricted paths f_{012} and f_{123} respectively, and 2-simplex σ_1 filling the path formed by the diagonal of σ_3 and f_{23} , there is a 2-simplex σ_2 filling the path formed by f_{01} and the diagonal of σ_0 and whose diagonal is the diagonal of σ_1 .

LEMMA 1.3.2. *The 2-truncation of a quasi-category is a 2-truncated quasi-category.*

PROOF. Immediate from the definition by filling horns in dimensions 2 and 3. \square

We revisit Definition 1.2.19 in this setting.

DEFINITION 1.3.3 (homotopy relation on 1-simplices). A parallel pair of 1-simplices f, g in a 2-truncated simplicial set X are **left homotopic** if there exists a 2-simplex whose boundary takes the form below-left and **right homotopic** if there exists a 2-simplex whose boundary takes the form below-right:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & f \nearrow y & \\ x & \xrightarrow[g]{} & y \\ & \parallel & \\ & x & \searrow f \\ & \parallel & \\ x & \xrightarrow[g]{} & y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & y & \\ f \nearrow & & \searrow \\ x & \xrightarrow{g} & y \end{array}$$

LEMMA 1.3.4. *If A is a 2-truncated quasi-category then:*

- (i) *The left and right homotopy relations are reflexive.*
- (ii) *The left and right homotopy relations are symmetric.*
- (iii) *The left and right homotopy relations are transitive.*
- (iv) *The left homotopy relation coincides with the right homotopy relation.*

PROOF. Each statement follows from a single 3-dimensional horn filling, typically involving degenerate simplices. \square

As the left and right homotopy relations coincide in a 2-truncated quasi-category, in that setting we take right homotopy to be the default and refer to it simply as “homotopy” and denote it by “ \sim ” going forward.

LEMMA 1.3.5.

- (i) *If σ and τ are 2-simplices in a 2-truncated quasi-category filling the same path, their diagonal edges are homotopic.*
- (ii) *If h is the diagonal edge of a 2-simplex filling the path formed by f and g and g is homotopic to g' , then h is the diagonal edge of a 2-simplex filling the path formed by f and g' .*
- (iii) *If h is the diagonal edge of a 2-simplex filling the path formed by f and g and f is homotopic to f' , then h is the diagonal edge of a 2-simplex filling the path formed by f' and g .*

PROOF. For (i), fill the (3,2)-horn filling the path formed by a degenerate edge, followed by the given path edges, and using the given simplices as the 0th and 1st faces. The proofs of (ii) and (iii) are similar. \square

COROLLARY 1.3.6. *Suppose there is a 2-simplex in a 2-truncated quasi-category with spine formed by the paths f and g and diagonal h . Then if $f \sim f'$, $g \sim g'$, and $h \sim h'$, there is a 2-simplex with spine formed by f' and g' and diagonal h' .*

PROOF. Apply the three conclusions of Lemma 1.3.5 one at a time to transform the given 2-simplex. \square

These results now combine to justify the following definition:

DEFINITION 1.3.7 (the homotopy category of a 2-truncated quasi-category). If A is a 2-truncated quasi-category then its **homotopy category** $\mathbf{h}A$ has

- the set of 0-simplices A_0 as its objects
- the set of homotopy classes of 1-simplices A_1 as its arrows
- the identity arrow at $a \in A_0$ represented by the degenerate 1-simplex $a \cdot \sigma^0 \in A_1$
- a composition relation $h = g \circ f$ in $\mathbf{h}A$ between the homotopy classes of arrows represented by any given 1-simplices $f, g, h \in A_1$ if and only if there exists a 2-simplex with boundary

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & a_1 & \\ f \nearrow & & \searrow g \\ a_0 & \xrightarrow{h} & a_2 \end{array}$$

In other words, the hom-types are quotients of the hom-types of the underlying reflexive quiver of Definition 1.2.21 of a 2-truncated simplicial set, where the additional quotienting is by the homotopy relation, which is an equivalence relation by Lemma 1.3.4. Composition is defined by (2,1)-horn filling and is well-defined by Lemma 1.3.5.

LEMMA 1.3.8 (the homotopy category of a quasi-category). *If A is a quasi-category then its **homotopy category** $\mathbf{h}A$ is isomorphic to the homotopy category of its underlying 2-truncated quasi-category, as just described.*

PROOF. Given a 2-truncated quasi-category A , we can construct a natural isomorphism between its 2-truncated homotopy category $\mathbf{h}_2 A$ in the sense of Definition 1.2.23 and its 2-truncated homotopy category $\mathbf{h}A$ in the sense of Definition 1.3.7 by showing the latter satisfies the same universal property of the former, as a quotient of the free category FA on the underlying reflexive quiver.

By adjunction, to define a functor $q: FA \rightarrow \mathbf{h}A$, it suffices to define a refl prefunctor $q: A \rightarrow \mathbf{h}A$ from the one-truncation of A to the underlying refl quiver of $\mathbf{h}A$. The objects of these quivers coincide while the homs in the latter and quotients of the homs in the former, defining a canonical quotient map. By construction, the corresponding functor $q: FA \rightarrow \mathbf{h}A$ respects the hom-relation that defines the homotopy category $\mathbf{h}_2 A$, so the universal property of the latter quotient induces a comparison functor $\mathbf{h}_2 A \rightarrow \mathbf{h}A$ which factors q through the analogously defined functor $q: FA \rightarrow \mathbf{h}_2 A$.

To see this is an isomorphism, we show that $q: FA \rightarrow \mathbf{h}A$ satisfies the same universal property. To that end, consider another functor $g: FA \rightarrow C$ respecting the hom-relation. In particular, g respects the homotopy relation of Definition 1.3.3, since this is a special case of the hom-relation. Thus, on underlying refl prefunctors, g factors uniquely through q along a map $h: \mathbf{h}A \rightarrow C$. By Corollary 1.3.6, h respects composition and thus lifts to define a functor. This gives the required factorization. Uniqueness follows because the functor $U: \mathcal{C}\text{at} \rightarrow r\mathcal{Q}\text{quiv}$ is faithful. \square

Later we will require either of the following results:

LEMMA 1.3.9. *The functor $\mathbf{h}: s\mathcal{S}\text{et} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{at}$ preserves finite products.*

PROOF. Preservation of the terminal object is by direct calculation. By Proposition 1.2.25, preservation of binary products is equivalent to the statement that the canonical map $N(\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{C}}) \rightarrow N(\mathcal{D})^{N\mathcal{C}}$ involving nerves of categories is an isomorphism. On n -simplices, this is defined by uncurrying, which is bijection since $\mathcal{C}\text{at}$ is cartesian closed. \square

LEMMA 1.3.10. *The functor $\mathbf{h}: s\mathcal{S}\text{et} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{at}$ preserves finite products.*

PROOF. We have a canonical comparison functor from the homotopy category of the products to the product of the homotopy categories. It follows from Definition 1.3.7 and Lemma 1.3.8 that this is an isomorphism on underlying quivers, which suffices. \square

DEFINITION 1.3.11 (isomorphism in a quasi-category). A 1-simplex in a quasi-category is an **isomorphism**¹⁰ just when it represents an isomorphism in the homotopy category. By Lemma 1.3.8 this means that $f: a \rightarrow b$ is an isomorphism if and only if there exists a 1-simplex $f^{-1}: b \rightarrow a$ together with a pair of 2-simplices

¹⁰Joyal refers to these maps as “isomorphisms” while Lurie refers to them as “equivalences.” We prefer, wherever possible, to use the same term for ∞ -categorical concepts as for the analogous 1-categorical ones.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & b & \\ f \nearrow & \searrow f^{-1} & \\ a & \xlongequal{\quad\quad} & a \\ & b & \\ & \searrow f & \\ & & b \end{array}$$

The properties of the isomorphisms in a quasi-category are somewhat technical to prove and will likely be a pain to formalize (see [RV22, §D]). Here we focus on a few essential results, which are more easily obtainable.

DEFINITION 1.3.12. The **homotopy coherent isomorphism** \mathbb{I} , is the nerve of the free-living isomorphism.

Just as the arrows in a quasi-category A are represented by simplicial maps $\mathcal{2} \rightarrow A$ whose domain is the nerve of the free-living arrow, the isomorphisms in a quasi-category can be represented by diagrams $\mathbb{I} \rightarrow A$ whose domain is the homotopy coherent isomorphism:

PROPOSITION 1.3.13. *An arrow f in a quasi-category A is an isomorphism if and only if it extends to a homotopy coherent isomorphism*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{2} & \xrightarrow{f} & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \mathbb{I} & & \end{array}$$

REMARK 1.3.14. *If this result proves too annoying to formalize without the general theory of “special-outer horn filling,” we might instead substitute a finite model of the homotopy coherent isomorphism for \mathbb{I} .*

Quasi-categories define the fibrant objects in a model structure due to Joyal. We use the term *isofibration* to refer to the fibrations between fibrant objects in this model structure, which admit the following concrete description.

DEFINITION 1.3.15 (isofibration). A simplicial map $f: A \rightarrow B$ between quasi-categories is an **isofibration** if it lifts against the inner horn inclusions, as displayed below-left, and also against the inclusion of either vertex into the free-living isomorphism \mathbb{I} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^k[n] & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \Delta[n] & \longrightarrow & B \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{1} & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \mathbb{I} & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

To notationally distinguish the isofibrations, we depict them as arrows “ \twoheadrightarrow ” with two heads.

We now introduce the weak equivalences and trivial fibrations between fibrant objects in the Joyal model structure.

DEFINITION 1.3.16 (equivalences of quasi-categories). A map $f: A \rightarrow B$ between quasi-categories is an **equivalence** if it extends to the data of a “homotopy equivalence” with the free-living isomorphism \mathbb{I} serving as the interval: that is, if there exist maps $g: B \rightarrow A$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A & \\ & \nearrow \text{ev}_0 & \\ A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A^\mathbb{I} & \text{and} & B & \xrightarrow{\beta} & B^\mathbb{I} \\ & \searrow g & \downarrow \text{ev}_1 & & & \nearrow fg & \downarrow \text{ev}_0 & \\ & & A & & & & & B \\ & & \searrow & & & & & \downarrow \text{ev}_1 \\ & & & & & & & B \end{array}$$

We write “ $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ ” to decorate equivalences and $A \simeq B$ to indicate the presence of an equivalence $A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$.

LEMMA 1.3.17. *If $f: A \rightarrow B$ is an equivalence of quasi-categories, then the functor $hf: hA \rightarrow hB$ is an equivalence of categories, where the data displayed above defines an equivalence inverse $hg: hB \rightarrow hA$ and natural isomorphisms encoded by the composite¹¹ functors*

$$hA \xrightarrow{h\alpha} h(A^{\mathbb{I}}) \longrightarrow (hA)^{\mathbb{I}} \quad hB \xrightarrow{h\beta} h(B^{\mathbb{I}}) \longrightarrow (hB)^{\mathbb{I}}$$

DEFINITION 1.3.18. A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between simplicial sets is a **trivial fibration** if it admits lifts against the boundary inclusions for all simplices

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \partial\Delta[n] & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \dashv & \downarrow f \\ \Delta[n] & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array} \quad \text{for } n \geq 0$$

We write “ $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ ” to decorate trivial fibrations.¹²

The notation “ $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ ” is suggestive: the trivial fibrations between quasi-categories are exactly those maps that are both isofibrations and equivalences. This can be proven by a relatively standard although rather technical argument in simplicial homotopy theory [RV22, D.5.6].

1.4. Enriched limits

A simplicially enriched category—commonly called a “simplicial category” for short—is a category that is enriched over the cartesian monoidal category of simplicial sets. We recall the definition, which already exists in Mathlib.

DEFINITION 1.4.1 (simplicial categories as enriched categories).

The data of a **simplicial category** is a **simplicially enriched category** with a set of objects and a simplicial set $\mathcal{A}(x, y)$ of morphisms between each ordered pair of objects. Each endo-hom space contains a distinguished 0-simplex $\text{id}_x \in \mathcal{A}(x, y)_0$, and composition is required to define a simplicial map

$$\mathcal{A}(y, z) \times \mathcal{A}(x, y) \xrightarrow{\circ} \mathcal{A}(x, z)$$

The composition is required to be associative and unital, in a sense expressed by the commutative diagrams of simplicial sets

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}(y, z) \times \mathcal{A}(x, y) \times \mathcal{A}(w, x) & \xrightarrow{\circ \times \text{id}} & \mathcal{A}(x, z) \times \mathcal{A}(w, x) \\ \text{id} \times \circ \downarrow & & \downarrow \circ \\ \mathcal{A}(y, z) \times \mathcal{A}(w, y) & \xrightarrow{\circ} & \mathcal{A}(w, z) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}(x, y) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_y \times \text{id}} & \mathcal{A}(y, y) \times \mathcal{A}(x, y) \\ \text{id} \times \text{id}_x \downarrow & \searrow \text{id} & \downarrow \circ \\ \mathcal{A}(x, y) \times \mathcal{A}(x, x) & \xrightarrow{\circ} & \mathcal{A}(x, y) \end{array}$$

DEFINITION 1.4.2. For each $n \geq 0$, an n -simplex in $\mathcal{A}(x, y)$ is referred to as an **n -arrow** from x to y .

¹¹Note that $h(A^{\mathbb{I}}) \not\simeq (hA)^{\mathbb{I}}$ in general. Objects in the latter are homotopy classes of isomorphisms in A , while objects in the former are homotopy coherent isomorphisms, given by a specified 1-simplex in A , a specified inverse 1-simplex, together with an infinite tower of coherence data indexed by the nondegenerate simplices in \mathbb{I} .

¹²Please help us find an html friendly version of this symbol.

LEMMA 1.4.3. *For any simplicial category \mathcal{A} and $n \geq 0$, the n -arrows assemble into the arrows of an ordinary category \mathcal{A}_n with the same set of objects as \mathcal{A} .*

PROOF. The category of n -arrows is easy to construct directly. Alternatively, this result can be proven by applying the theory of change-of-base of §1.6 to the functor $\text{ev}_n : \text{sSet} \rightarrow \text{Set}$. \square

In particular, the underlying category of a simplicial category can be identified with the category of 0-arrows. Below we link the general Mathlib construction of the underlying category of an enriched category, though it might be useful to formalize a lemma characterizing it in the way stated here.

DEFINITION 1.4.4. The category \mathcal{A}_0 of 0-arrows is the **underlying category** of the simplicial category \mathcal{A} , which forgets the higher dimensional simplicial structure.

There is alternate presentation of the data of a simplicial category as a simplicial object in the category of categories and identity-on-objects functors.¹³

DIGRESSION 1.4.5 (simplicial categories as simplicial objects). *A simplicial category \mathcal{A} is equivalently given by categories \mathcal{A}_n , with a common set of objects and whose arrows are called n -arrows, that assemble into a diagram $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{at}$ of identity-on-objects functors*

$$\cdots \mathcal{A}_3 \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^3} \xrightarrow{-\cdot\sigma^2} \\ \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^2} \xrightarrow{-\cdot\sigma^1} \\ \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^1} \xrightarrow{-\cdot\sigma^0} \\ \xleftarrow{-\cdot\sigma^0} \xrightarrow{-\cdot\delta^0} \\ \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^0} \end{array} \mathcal{A}_2 \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^2} \xrightarrow{-\cdot\sigma^1} \\ \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^1} \xrightarrow{-\cdot\sigma^0} \\ \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^0} \end{array} \mathcal{A}_1 \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^1} \xrightarrow{-\cdot\sigma^0} \\ \xleftarrow{-\cdot\delta^0} \end{array} \mathcal{A}_0 =: \mathcal{A}$$

By contrast, the notion of simplicially enriched limit remains to be formalized. Fortunately, we do not (immediately) require the general notion of *weighted limits*, as the notion of an ∞ -cosmos only requires two special cases: *cotensors* and *conical limits*.

DEFINITION 1.4.6 (simplicial cotensors). Let \mathcal{A} be a simplicial category. The **cotensor** of an object $A \in \mathcal{A}$ by a simplicial set U is given by the data of an object $A^U \in \mathcal{A}$ together with a cone $U \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(A^U, A)$ so that the induced map defines an isomorphism of simplicial sets:

$$(1.4.7) \quad \mathcal{A}(X, A^U) \cong \mathcal{A}(X, A)^U$$

Note by construction the isomorphism (1.4.7) is automatically simplicially natural in X . This simplicial naturality is an important aspect of the enriched universal property.

DEFINITION 1.4.8 (simplicial cotensors). A simplicial category \mathcal{A} has **cotensors** when all cotensors exist.

LEMMA 1.4.9. *When a simplicial category has cotensors, cotensors are associative: given $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and simplicial sets U and V there are canonical isomorphisms*

$$(A^U)^V \cong A^{U \times V} \cong (A^V)^U.$$

PROOF. By the enriched Yoneda lemma, these objects represent the same simplicial functors $\mathcal{A}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{sSet}$. \square

LEMMA 1.4.10. *Assuming such objects exist, the simplicial cotensor defines a bifunctor*

¹³The phrase “simplicial object in $\mathcal{C}\text{at}$ ” is reserved for the more general yet less common notion of a diagram $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{at}$ that is not necessarily comprised of identity-on-objects functors.

$$\mathcal{S}et^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$(U, A) \longmapsto A^U$$

in a unique way making the isomorphism (1.4.7) natural in U and A as well.

PROOF. Functoriality in each variable follows from the universal property. \square

The other simplicial limit notions postulated by axiom 1.5.1i are **conical**, which is the term used for ordinary 1-categorical limit shapes that satisfy an enriched analog of the usual universal property. Such limits also define limits in the underlying category, but the usual universal property is strengthened.

DEFINITION 1.4.11 (simplicial conical limits). Consider a limit cone $(\lim_{j \in J} A_j \rightarrow A_j)_{j \in J}$ in the underlying category \mathcal{A}_0 of a simplicially-enriched category \mathcal{A} . By applying the covariant representable functor $\mathcal{A}(X, -): \mathcal{A}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}et$ to a limit cone $(\lim_{j \in J} A_j \rightarrow A_j)_{j \in J}$ in \mathcal{A}_0 , we obtain a natural comparison map

$$(1.4.12) \quad \mathcal{A}(X, \lim_{j \in J} A_j) \rightarrow \lim_{j \in J} \mathcal{A}(X, A_j).$$

We say that $\lim_{j \in J} A_j$ defines a **simplicially enriched limit** if and only if (1.4.12) is an isomorphism of simplicial sets for all $X \in \mathcal{A}$.

REMARK 1.4.13. For Mathlib, these conical limits have been defined more generally for enriched ordinary categories over arbitrary monoidal categories.

1.5. ∞ -Cosmoi

There are a variety of models of infinite-dimensional categories for which the category of “ ∞ -categories,” as we call them, and “ ∞ -functors” between them is enriched over quasi-categories and admits classes of isofibrations, equivalences, and trivial fibrations satisfying certain properties that are familiar from abstract homotopy theory.¹⁴ In particular, the use of isofibrations in diagrams guarantees that their strict limits are equivalence invariant, so we can take advantage of up-to-isomorphism universal properties and strict functoriality of these constructions while still working “homotopically.” This motivates the following axiomatization:

DEFINITION 1.5.1 (∞ -cosmos). An **∞ -cosmos** \mathcal{K} is a category that is enriched over quasi-categories,¹⁵ meaning in particular that

- its morphisms $f: A \rightarrow B$ define the vertices of a quasi-category denoted $\text{Fun}(A, B)$ and referred to as a **functor space**,

that is also equipped with a specified collection of maps that we call **isofibrations** and denote by “ \twoheadrightarrow ” satisfying the following two axioms:

- (completeness) The quasi-categorically enriched category \mathcal{K} possesses a terminal object, small products, pullbacks of isofibrations, limits of countable towers of isofibrations, and cotensors with simplicial sets, each of these limit notions satisfying a universal property that is enriched over simplicial sets.¹⁶

¹⁴More specifically, these classes form a *category of fibrant objects* à la Brown [Bro73].

¹⁵This is to say \mathcal{K} is a simplicially enriched category (see Definition 1.4.1) whose hom spaces are all quasi-categories.

¹⁶This is to say, these are simplicially enriched limit notions, in the sense described in Definitions 1.4.6 and 1.4.11.

- (ii) (isofibrations) The isofibrations contain all isomorphisms and any map whose codomain is the terminal object; are closed under composition, product, pullback, forming inverse limits of towers, and Leibniz cotensors with monomorphisms of simplicial sets; and have the property that if $f: A \twoheadrightarrow B$ is an isofibration and X is any object then $\mathbf{Fun}(X, A) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$ is an isofibration of quasi-categories.

For ease of reference, we refer to the simplicially enriched limits of diagrams of isofibrations enumerated in i as the **cosmological limit notions**.

DEFINITION 1.5.2. In an ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} , a morphism $f: A \rightarrow B$ is an **equivalence** just when the induced map $f_*: \mathbf{Fun}(X, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$ on functor spaces is an equivalence of quasi-categories for all $X \in \mathcal{K}$.

DEFINITION 1.5.3. In an ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} , a morphism $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a **trivial fibration** just when f is both an isofibration and an equivalence.

These classes are denoted by “ \rightsquigarrow ” and “ $\rightsquigarrow\!\rightsquigarrow$ ”, respectively.¹⁷

Put more concisely, one might say that an ∞ -cosmos is a “quasi-categorically enriched category of fibrant objects.”

CONVENTION 1.5.4 (∞ -category, as a technical term). Henceforth, we recast **∞ -category** as a technical term to refer to an object in an arbitrary ambient ∞ -cosmos. Similarly, we use the term **∞ -functor** — or more commonly the elision “**functor**” — to refer to a morphism $f: A \rightarrow B$ in an ∞ -cosmos. This explains why we refer to the quasi-category $\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$ between two ∞ -categories in an ∞ -cosmos as a “functor space”: its vertices are the (∞)-functors from A to B .

DEFINITION 1.5.5. The underlying category \mathcal{K}_0 of an ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} is the category whose objects are the ∞ -categories in \mathcal{K} and whose morphisms are the 0-arrows, i.e., the vertices in the functor spaces.

In all of the examples to appear in §1.7, this recovers the expected category of ∞ -categories in a particular model and functors between them. This is compatible with the Lean formalization of simplicial categories as “enriched ordinary categories,” which have a prior 1-category structure which is explicitly identified with the underlying 1-category of the simplicially enriched category.

The following results are consequences of the axioms of Definition 1.5.1. To begin, observe that the trivial fibrations enjoy the same stability properties satisfied by the isofibrations.

LEMMA 1.5.6 (trivial fibrations and conical limits). *The trivial fibrations in an ∞ -cosmos define a subcategory containing the isomorphisms and are stable under product, pullback, and forming inverse limits of towers.*

PROOF. We know in each case that the maps in question are isofibrations in the ∞ -cosmos; it remains to show only that the maps are also equivalences. The equivalences in an ∞ -cosmos are defined to be the maps that $\mathbf{Fun}(X, -)$ carries to equivalences of quasi-categories, so it suffices to verify that trivial fibrations of quasi-categories satisfy the corresponding stability properties. These stability properties hold of any class defined by a right lifting property. \square

LEMMA 1.5.7 (trivial fibrations and cotensors). *In an ∞ -cosmos, the Leibniz cotensors of any trivial fibration with a monomorphism of simplicial sets is a trivial fibration as is the Leibniz cotensor of an isofibration with a map in the class cellularly generated by the inner horn inclusions and the map $1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{I}$.*

¹⁷Please help us find an html friendly version of the trivial fibration symbol.

PROOF. We know in each case that the maps in question are isofibrations in the ∞ -cosmos; it remains to show only that the maps are also equivalences. The equivalences in an ∞ -cosmos are defined to be the maps that $\mathbf{Fun}(X, -)$ carries to equivalences of quasi-categories, so it suffices to verify that trivial fibrations of quasi-categories satisfy the corresponding stability properties. This follows from the cartesian closure of the Joyal model structure. \square

LEMMA 1.5.8 (representable trivial fibrations). *If $E \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ is a trivial fibration in an ∞ -cosmos, then is $\mathbf{Fun}(X, E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$ is a trivial fibration of quasi-categories.*

PROOF. By axiom 1.5.1ii and the definition of the trivial fibrations in an ∞ -cosmos, we know that if $E \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ is a trivial fibration then $\mathbf{Fun}(X, E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$ is both an isofibration and an equivalence, and hence is a trivial fibration by the compatibility of these classes in the Joyal model structure. \square

By a Yoneda-style argument, the “homotopy equivalence” characterization of the equivalences in the ∞ -cosmos of quasi-categories of Definition 1.3.16 extends to an analogous characterization of the equivalences in any ∞ -cosmos:

LEMMA 1.5.9 (equivalences are homotopy equivalences). *A map $f: A \rightarrow B$ between ∞ -categories in an ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} is an equivalence if and only if it extends to the data of a “homotopy equivalence” with the free-living isomorphism \mathbb{I} serving as the interval: that is, if there exist maps $g: B \rightarrow A$*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A & \\ & \nearrow \sim \text{ev}_0 & \uparrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A^{\mathbb{I}} & \text{and} & B & \nearrow \sim \text{ev}_0 \\ & \searrow \sim \text{ev}_1 & & & B & \xrightarrow{\beta} B^{\mathbb{I}} \\ & g & \downarrow & & & \searrow \sim \text{ev}_1 \\ & & A & & & B \end{array}$$

in the ∞ -cosmos.

PROOF. By hypothesis, if $f: A \rightarrow B$ defines an equivalence in the ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} then the induced map on post-composition $f_*: \mathbf{Fun}(B, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(B, B)$ is an equivalence of quasi-categories in the sense of Definition 1.3.16. Evaluating the inverse equivalence $\tilde{g}: \mathbf{Fun}(B, B) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(B, A)$ and homotopy $\tilde{\beta}: \mathbf{Fun}(B, B) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(B, B)^{\mathbb{I}}$ at the 0-arrow $\text{id}_B \in \mathbf{Fun}(B, B)$, we obtain a 0-arrow $g: B \rightarrow A$ together with an isomorphism $\beta: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(B, B)$ from the composite fg to id_B . By the defining universal property of the cotensor (1.4.7), this isomorphism internalizes to define the map $\beta: B \rightarrow B^{\mathbb{I}}$ in \mathcal{K} displayed on the right of the displayed equation in the statement.

Now the hypothesis that f is an equivalence also provides an equivalence of quasi-categories $f_*: \mathbf{Fun}(A, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$, and the map $\beta f: A \rightarrow B^{\mathbb{I}}$ represents an isomorphism in $\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$ from fgf to f . Since f_* is an equivalence, we conclude from Lemma 1.3.17 that id_A and gf are isomorphic in the quasi-category $\mathbf{Fun}(A, A)$: explicitly, such an isomorphism may be defined by applying the inverse equivalence $\tilde{h}: \mathbf{Fun}(A, B) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(A, A)$ and composing with the components at $\text{id}_A, gf \in \mathbf{Fun}(A, A)$ of the isomorphism $\tilde{\alpha}: \mathbf{Fun}(A, A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(A, A)^{\mathbb{I}}$ from $\text{id}_{\mathbf{Fun}(A, A)}$ to $\tilde{h}f_*$. Now by Proposition 1.3.13 this isomorphism is represented by a map $\mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(A, A)$ from id_A to gf , which internalizes to a map $\alpha: A \rightarrow A^{\mathbb{I}}$ in \mathcal{K} displayed on the left of the displayed equation in the statement.

The converse is easy: the simplicial cotensor construction commutes with $\mathbf{Fun}(X, -)$, so a homotopy equivalence induces a homotopy equivalence of quasi-categories as in Definition 1.3.16. \square

LEMMA 1.5.10. *The equivalences in an ∞ -cosmos are closed under retracts and satisfy the **2-of-3 property**: given a composable pair of functors and their composite, if any two of these are equivalences so is the third.*

By the representable definition of equivalences and functoriality, Lemma 1.5.10 follows easily from the corresponding results for equivalences between quasi-categories. But we can also prove the general cosmological result without relying on this base case.

PROOF. Let $f: A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ be an equivalence equipped with the data described in the statement of Lemma 1.5.9 and consider a retract diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C & \xrightarrow{u} & A & \xrightarrow{v} & C \\ h \downarrow & f \downarrow \sim & & & \downarrow h \\ D & \xrightarrow{s} & B & \xrightarrow{t} & D \end{array}$$

\curvearrowright

By Lemma 1.5.9, to prove that $h: C \rightarrow D$ is an equivalence, it suffices to construct the data of an inverse homotopy equivalence. To that end define $k: D \rightarrow C$ to be the composite vgs and then observe from the commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1:} \\ \text{A commutative square with curved arrows.} \\ \text{Top row: } C \xrightarrow{u} A \xrightarrow{v} C \\ \text{Bottom row: } D \xrightarrow{s} B \xrightarrow{t} D \\ \text{Vertical arrows: } h: C \rightarrow D, f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow A \\ \text{Curved arrows: } \text{Top-left to top-right: } u \text{ and } v \\ \text{Bottom-left to bottom-right: } s \text{ and } t \\ \text{Bottom-left to top-right: } k \end{array} & \quad & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2:} \\ \text{A commutative square with curved arrows.} \\ \text{Top row: } C \xrightarrow{v} A \xrightarrow{v^l} C^l \\ \text{Bottom row: } D \xrightarrow{ev_0} B^l \xrightarrow{t^l} D^l \\ \text{Vertical arrows: } h: C \rightarrow D, f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow A \\ \text{Curved arrows: } \text{Top-left to top-right: } v \text{ and } v^l \\ \text{Bottom-left to bottom-right: } ev_0 \text{ and } t^l \\ \text{Bottom-left to top-right: } k \end{array} \end{array}$$

that $v^l\alpha u: C \rightarrow C^l$ and $t^l\beta s: D \rightarrow D^l$ define the required homotopy coherent isomorphisms.

Via Lemma 1.5.9, the 2-of-3 property for equivalences follows from the fact that the set of isomorphisms in a quasi-category is closed under composition. Homotopy coherent isomorphisms in a quasi-category represent isomorphisms in the homotopy category, whose composite in the homotopy category is then an isomorphism, which can be lifted to a representing homotopy coherent isomorphism by Proposition 1.3.13. We now apply this to the homotopy coherent isomorphisms in the functor spaces of an ∞ -cosmos that form part of the data of an equivalence of ∞ -categories.

To prove that equivalences are closed under composition, consider a composable pair of equivalences with their inverse equivalences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \\ \xleftarrow[k]{\sim} & & & & \xleftarrow[h]{\sim} \\ & & & & \end{array}$$

The equivalence data of Lemma 1.5.9 defines isomorphisms $\alpha: \text{id}_A \cong kf \in \text{Fun}(A, A)$ and $\gamma: \text{id}_B \cong hg \in \text{Fun}(B, B)$, the latter of which whiskers to define $k\gamma f: kf \cong khgf \in \text{Fun}(B, B)$. Composing these, we obtain an isomorphism $\text{id}_A \cong khgf \in \text{Fun}(A, A)$, witnessing that kh defines a left equivalence inverse of gf . The other isomorphism is constructed similarly.

To prove that the equivalences are closed under right cancelation, consider a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \ell & & \\ & & \sim \curvearrowleft & & \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \\ \approx \curvearrowright & & k & & \\ & \downarrow & & & \end{array}$$

with k an inverse equivalence to f and ℓ and inverse equivalence to gf . We claim that $f\ell$ defines an inverse equivalence to g . One of the required isomorphisms $\text{id}_C \cong g\ell f$ is given already. The other is obtained by composing three isomorphisms in $\text{Fun}(B, B)$

$$\text{id}_B \xrightarrow[\cong]{\beta^{-1}} fk \xrightarrow[\cong]{f\delta k} f\ell gfk \xrightarrow[\cong]{f\ell g\beta} f\ell g.$$

The proof of stability of equivalence under left cancelation is dual. \square

The trivial fibrations admit a similar characterization as split fiber homotopy equivalences.

LEMMA 1.5.11 (trivial fibrations split). *Every trivial fibration admits a section*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & E & \\ s \nearrow \curvearrowright & \sim \downarrow p & \\ B & \xlongequal{\quad} & B \end{array}$$

that defines a split fiber homotopy equivalence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & (id_E, sp) & \\ E & \xrightarrow[\alpha]{\quad} & E^\perp \xrightarrow[\text{(ev}_0, \text{ev}_1)]{\quad} E \times E \\ p \downarrow & & p^\perp \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\quad} & B^\perp \end{array}$$

and conversely any isofibration that defines a split fiber homotopy equivalence is a trivial fibration.

PROOF. If $p: E \rightsquigarrow B$ is a trivial fibration, then by the stability property of Lemma 1.5.8, so is $p_*: \text{Fun}(X, E) \rightsquigarrow \text{Fun}(X, B)$ for any ∞ -category X . By Definition 1.3.18, we may solve the lifting problem below-left

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset = \partial\Delta[0] & \longrightarrow & \text{Fun}(B, E) \\ \downarrow & s \nearrow \curvearrowright & \sim \downarrow p_* \\ \mathbb{1} = \Delta[0] & \xrightarrow[\text{id}_B]{\quad} & \text{Fun}(B, B) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} & \xrightarrow[\text{(id}_E, sp)]{\quad} & \text{Fun}(E, E) \\ \downarrow & \alpha \nearrow \curvearrowright & \sim \downarrow p_* \\ \mathbb{1} & \xrightarrow[\text{!}]{\quad} & \mathbb{1} \xrightarrow[p]{\quad} \text{Fun}(E, B) \end{array}$$

to find a map $s: B \rightarrow E$ so that $ps = \text{id}_B$, and then solve the lifting problem above-right to construct the desired fibered homotopy. The converse is immediate from Lemma 1.5.9. \square

A classical construction in abstract homotopy theory proves the following:

LEMMA 1.5.12 (Brown factorization lemma). *Any functor $f: A \rightarrow B$ in an ∞ -cosmos may be factored as an equivalence followed by an isofibration, where this equivalence is constructed as a section of a trivial fibration.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Pf & \\ q \swarrow \sim \quad s \nearrow & & p \searrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \end{array}$$

Moreover, f is an equivalence if and only if the isofibration p is a trivial fibration.

PROOF. The displayed factorization is constructed by the pullback of an isofibration formed by the simplicial cotensor of the inclusion $\mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{I}$ into the ∞ -category B .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & A^{\mathbb{I}} & & & \\ \Delta \nearrow & & \searrow f^{\mathbb{I}} & & \\ A & \xrightarrow{\sim} & Pf & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B^{\mathbb{I}} \\ (A, f) \searrow & \downarrow (q, p) & \downarrow & & \downarrow (\text{ev}_0, \text{ev}_1) \\ & A \times B & \xrightarrow{f \times B} & B \times B & \end{array}$$

Note the map q is a pullback of the trivial fibration $\text{ev}_0: B^{\mathbb{I}} \rightsquigarrow B$ and is hence a trivial fibration. Its section s , constructed by applying the universal property of the pullback to the displayed cone with summit A , is thus an equivalence by the 2-of-3 property. Again by 2-of-3, it follows that f is an equivalence if and only if p is. \square

REMARK 1.5.13 (equivalences satisfy the 2-of-6 property). *In fact the equivalences in any ∞ -cosmos satisfy the stronger **2-of-6 property**: for any composable triple of functors*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & B & & & \\ f \nearrow & \downarrow & \searrow hg & & \\ A & \xrightarrow{hgf} & D & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \\ \downarrow g \sim & \downarrow g & \downarrow h & & \\ C & \xrightarrow{gf} & & & \end{array}$$

if gf and hg are equivalences then f , g , h , and hgf are too. An argument of Blumberg and Mandell [BM11, 6.4] uses Lemmas 1.5.10, 1.5.11, and 1.5.12 to prove that the equivalences have the 2-of-6 property.

1.6. Change of base

“Change of base,” first considered by Eilenberg and Kelly in [EK66], refers to a systematic procedure by which enrichment over one category \mathcal{V} is converted into enrichment over another category \mathcal{W} . This will be applied in §1.8 to convert an ∞ -cosmos into a simpler structure. For a cartesian closed category \mathcal{V} , there is a 2-category $\mathcal{V}\text{-Cat}$ of \mathcal{V} -categories, \mathcal{V} -functors, and \mathcal{V} -natural transformations. The first main result, appearing as Proposition 1.6.4, gives conditions under which a functor $T: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ between cartesian closed categories induces a change-of-base 2-functor $T_*: \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}\text{-Cat}$.

As the context we are working in here is less general than the one considered by Eilenberg and Kelly — our base categories are cartesian closed while theirs are closed symmetric monoidal — we take a shortcut which covers all of our examples and is easier to explain. In general, all that is needed to produce a change of base 2-functor is a *lax monoidal* functor between symmetric monoidal categories, but the lax monoidal functors we encounter between cartesian closed categories are in fact finite-product-preserving, so we content ourselves with explicating the results in that case instead.

However, lax monoidal functors exist in Mathlib already, so we briefly recall the definition.

DEFINITION 1.6.1. A **(lax) monoidal functor** between cartesian closed categories \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} is a functor $T: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ equipped with natural transformations

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V} & \xrightarrow{T \times T} & \mathcal{W} \times \mathcal{W} \\ \times \downarrow & \Downarrow \phi & \downarrow \times \\ \mathcal{V} & \xrightarrow[T]{} & \mathcal{W} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{1} & \xrightarrow[1]{\quad 1 \quad} & \mathcal{V} \\ \uparrow \phi_0 & \searrow & \downarrow T \\ \mathcal{W} & & \end{array}$$

so that the evident associativity and unit diagrams commute.

Except in a special case that we now introduce, the maps ϕ and ϕ_0 are to be regarded as part of the structure of a lax monoidal functor, rather than a property the functor T enjoys.

Recall that a functor $T: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ between cartesian closed categories **preserves finite products** just when the natural maps defined for any $u, v \in \mathcal{V}$

$$T(u \times v) \xrightarrow{\cong} Tu \times Tv \quad \text{and} \quad T\mathbb{1} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{1}$$

are isomorphisms. These maps satisfy the duals of the coherence conditions mentioned in Definition 1.6.1 and make T into a **strong monoidal functor** between the cartesian closed categories \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} . The inverse isomorphisms then provide the structure maps of Definition 1.6.1.

For example:

EXAMPLE 1.6.2. Since representable functors preserve products, for any cartesian closed category \mathcal{V} , the underlying set functor $(-)_{\mathbf{0}}: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is product-preserving

EXAMPLE 1.6.3. In a cartesian closed category \mathcal{V} , finite products distribute over arbitrary coproducts. In particular, for any sets X and Y there is an isomorphism

$$\amalg_{X \times Y} \mathbb{1} \cong (\amalg_X \mathbb{1}) \times (\amalg_Y \mathbb{1})$$

between coproducts of the terminal object $\mathbb{1}$, which proves that the functor

$$\mathbf{Set} \xrightarrow{\amalg_{-1}} \mathcal{V}$$

is finite-product-preserving.

A finite-product-preserving functor may be used to change the base as follows:

PROPOSITION 1.6.4. A *finite-product-preserving* functor $T: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ between cartesian closed categories induces a *change-of-base* 2-functor

$$\mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \xrightarrow{T_*} \mathcal{W}\text{-Cat}.$$

An early observation along these lines was first stated as [EK66, II.6.3], with the proof left to the reader. We adopt the same tactic and leave the diagram chases to the reader or to [Cru08, 4.2.4] and instead just give the construction of the change-of-base 2-functor, which is the important thing. The construction of a \mathcal{W} -category $T_*\mathcal{C}$ from a \mathcal{V} -category \mathcal{C} exists in Mathlib in the more

general setting of a lax monoidal functor T , but change of base for enriched functors or natural transformations has not been formalized.

PROOF. Let \mathcal{C} be a \mathcal{V} -category and define a \mathcal{W} -category $T_*\mathcal{C}$ to have the same objects and to have mapping objects $T_*\mathcal{C}(x, y) := T\mathcal{C}(x, y)$. The composition and identity maps are given by the composites

$$T\mathcal{C}(y, z) \times T\mathcal{C}(x, y) \xrightarrow{\cong} T(\mathcal{C}(y, z) \times \mathcal{C}(x, y)) \xrightarrow{T^\circ} T\mathcal{C}(x, z) \quad 1 \xrightarrow{\cong} T1 \xrightarrow{T\text{id}_x} T\mathcal{C}(x, x)$$

which make use of the inverses of the natural maps that arise when a finite-product-preserving functor is applied to a finite product. A straightforward diagram chase verifies that $T_*\mathcal{C}$ is a \mathcal{W} -category.

If $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a \mathcal{V} -functor, then we define a \mathcal{W} -functor $T_*F: T_*\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T_*\mathcal{D}$ to act on objects by $c \in \mathcal{C} \mapsto Fc \in \mathcal{D}$ and with internal action on arrows defined by

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

Again, a straightforward diagram chase verifies that T_*F is \mathcal{W} -functorial. It is evident from this definition that $T_*(GF) = T_*G \cdot T_*F$.

Finally, let $\alpha: F \Rightarrow G$ be a \mathcal{V} -natural transformation between \mathcal{V} -functors $F, G: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and define a \mathcal{W} -natural transformation $T_*\alpha: T_*F \Rightarrow T_*G$ to have components

$$1 \xrightarrow{\cong} T1 \xrightarrow{T\alpha_c} T\mathcal{D}(Fc, Gc)$$

Another straightforward diagram chase verifies that $T_*\alpha$ is \mathcal{W} -natural.

It remains to verify this assignment is functorial for both horizontal and vertical composition of enriched natural transformations. The component of $T_*(\beta \cdot \alpha)$ is defined by the top-horizontal composite below while the component of the vertical composite of $T_*\alpha$ with $T_*\beta: T_*G \Rightarrow T_*H$ is defined by the bottom composite:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & T1 & \xrightarrow{T(\beta_c \times \alpha_c)} & T(\mathcal{D}(Gc, Hc) \times \mathcal{D}(Fc, Gc)) \xrightarrow{T^\circ} T\mathcal{D}(Fc, Hc) \\ & \searrow \cong & \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow \cong \\ & & T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{T\beta_c \times T\alpha_c} & T\mathcal{D}(Gc, Hc) \times T\mathcal{D}(Fc, Gc) \end{array}$$

The square commutes by the naturality of the isomorphism $T(u \times v) \cong Tu \times Tv$, while the triangle commutes because 1 is terminal, so the inverses of the displayed isomorphisms form a commutative triangle. The argument for functoriality of horizontal composites is similar. \square

REMARK 1.6.5. In fact, the “change of base” procedure $\mathcal{V} \mapsto \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat}$ is itself a 2-functor from the 2-category of cartesian closed categories, finite-product-preserving functors, and natural transformations to the 2-category of 2-categories, 2-functors, and 2-natural transformations. See [Cru08, §4.3] for a discussion and proof.

As an immediate consequence of the 2-functoriality of Remark 1.6.5:

PROPOSITION 1.6.6. Any adjunction between cartesian closed categories whose left adjoint preserves finite products induces a change-of-base 2-adjunction

$$\mathcal{V} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{U} \end{array} \mathcal{W} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F_*} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{U_*} \end{array} \mathcal{W}\text{-Cat}$$

PROOF. Of course right adjoints always preserve products, so the adjoint pair of functors $F \dashv U$ defines an adjunction in the 2-category of cartesian closed categories and finite-product-preserving functors described in Remark 1.6.5. The 2-functor $\mathcal{V} \mapsto \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat}$ then carries the adjunction displayed on the left to the adjunction displayed on the right. \square

As a special case we have a free-forgetful adjunction between Cat and $\mathcal{V}\text{-Cat}$. Some pieces of this are in the enriched categories folder of Mathlib.

COROLLARY 1.6.7. *For any cartesian closed category \mathcal{V} with coproducts, the underlying category construction and free category construction define adjoint 2-functors*

$$\text{Cat} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\perp} \\ \xleftarrow{(-)_0} \end{array} \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat}$$

In light of Proposition 1.6.6 and results to follow, an adjunction between cartesian closed categories whose left adjoint preserves finite products provides a **change-of-base adjunction**. While Proposition 1.6.6 permits the change of base along either adjoint of a finite-product-preserving adjunction, the next series of results reveal that change of base along the right adjoint is somewhat better behaved.

LEMMA 1.6.8. *Any adjunction comprised of finite-product-preserving functors between cartesian closed categories*

$$\mathcal{V} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{U} \end{array} \mathcal{W} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \mathcal{V} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{U} \end{array} U_* \mathcal{W}$$

defines a \mathcal{V} -enriched adjunction between the \mathcal{V} -categories \mathcal{V} and $U_* \mathcal{W}$; i.e., there exists a \mathcal{V} -natural isomorphism $U\mathcal{W}(Fv, w) \cong \mathcal{V}(v, Uw)$.

PROOF. The internal action $U_{a,b}: U\mathcal{W}(a, b) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(Ua, Ub)$ of the \mathcal{V} -functor $U: U_* \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is defined by the transpose of the map $Uev: U\mathcal{W}(a, b) \times Ua \rightarrow Ub$ defined by applying U to the counit of the cartesian closure adjunction of \mathcal{W} . The \mathcal{V} -functoriality of this map follows from naturality of evaluation in a cartesian closed category.

By the \mathcal{V} -functoriality of $U: U_* \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, the map

$$U\mathcal{W}(Fv, w) \xrightarrow{U_{Fv,w}} \mathcal{V}(UFv, Uw) \xrightarrow{- \circ \eta_v} \mathcal{V}(v, Uw)$$

is \mathcal{V} -natural in $w \in U_* \mathcal{W}$ for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$. By a general result about enriching adjoints, to construct a compatible \mathcal{V} -enrichment of F , we need only demonstrate that this map is an isomorphism in \mathcal{V} .

We do this by constructing an explicit inverse, namely

$$\mathcal{V}(v, Uw) \xrightarrow{\eta} UF\mathcal{V}(v, Uw) \xrightarrow{U(Fv, Uw)} U\mathcal{W}(Fv, FUw) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_w \circ -} U\mathcal{W}(Fv, w)$$

where the middle map is defined by applying the unenriched functor U to the action map from the \mathcal{W} -functor $F: F_* \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$, which is defined similarly to the \mathcal{V} -functor $U: U_* \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$.

The proof that these maps are inverses involves a pair of diagram chases, the first of which demonstrates that the top-right composite reduces to the left-bottom composite, which is the identity:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{V}(v, Uw) & \xrightarrow{\eta} & UF\mathcal{V}(v, Uw) & \xrightarrow{U(F_{v,Uw})} & U\mathcal{W}(Fv, FUw) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_w \circ -} U\mathcal{W}(Fv, w) \\
& \searrow & \downarrow UF_{v,Uw} & & \downarrow U_{Fv,w} \\
& & \mathcal{V}(UFv, UFUw) & \xrightarrow{U\epsilon_w \circ -} & \mathcal{V}(UFv, Uw) \\
& \eta_{Uw} \circ - \searrow & \downarrow - \circ \eta_v & & \downarrow - \circ \eta_v \\
& & \mathcal{V}(v, UFUw) & \xrightarrow{U\epsilon_w \circ -} & \mathcal{V}(v, Uw)
\end{array}$$

The only subtle point is the commutativity of the trapezoidal region, which expresses the fact that $\eta: \text{id}_{\mathcal{V}} \Rightarrow UF$ is a *closed natural transformation* between product-preserving functors between cartesian closed categories. This region commutes because the transposed diagram does:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{V}(v, Uw) \times v & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{V}(v, Uw) \times v \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} Uw \\
\eta \times \eta_v \downarrow & & \eta \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta_{Uw} \\
UF\mathcal{V}(v, Uw) \times UFv & \xrightarrow{\cong} & UF(\mathcal{V}(v, UW) \times v) \xrightarrow{UF\text{ev}} UFUw
\end{array}$$

the right-hand square by naturality, and the left-hand square because any naturally transformation between product-preserving functors is automatically a monoidal natural transformation. The other diagram chase is similar. \square

PROPOSITION 1.6.9. *Given an adjunction between cartesian closed categories*

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{V} \xrightleftharpoons[U]{\perp} \mathcal{W}
\end{array}$$

whose left adjoint preserves finite products then if \mathcal{C} is co/tensored as a \mathcal{W} -category, $U_*\mathcal{C}$ is co/tensored as \mathcal{V} -category with the co/tensor of $c \in \mathcal{C}$ by $v \in \mathcal{V}$ defined by

$$v \otimes c := Fv \otimes c \quad \text{and} \quad c^v := c^{Fv}.$$

PROOF. Suppose \mathcal{C} admits cotensors as a \mathcal{W} -category. To verify that $U_*\mathcal{C}$ admits cotensors as a \mathcal{V} -category we must supply an isomorphism

$$U\mathcal{C}(x, c^{Fv}) \cong (U\mathcal{C}(x, c))^v$$

in \mathcal{V} that is \mathcal{V} -natural in x . By the enriched Yoneda lemma, we can extract this isomorphism from an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{V}(u, U\mathcal{C}(x, c^{Fv})) \cong \mathcal{V}(u, (U\mathcal{C}(x, c))^v)$$

that is \mathcal{V} -natural in $u \in \mathcal{V}$. To that end, by composing the \mathcal{V} -natural isomorphisms of Lemma 1.6.8, the enriched natural isomorphisms arising from the cartesian closed structure on \mathcal{V} and on $U_*\mathcal{W}$, and the isomorphisms that characterize the cotensor on \mathcal{C} and express the fact that F preserves binary products, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{V}(u, U\mathcal{C}(x, c^{Fv})) &\cong U\mathcal{W}(Fu, \mathcal{C}(x, c^{Fv})) \cong U\mathcal{W}(Fu, \mathcal{C}(x, c)^{Fv}) \\
&\cong U\mathcal{W}(Fu \times Fv, \mathcal{C}(x, c)) \cong U\mathcal{W}(F(u \times v), \mathcal{C}(x, c)) \\
&\cong \mathcal{V}(u \times v, U\mathcal{C}(x, c)) \cong \mathcal{V}(u, (U\mathcal{C}(x, c))^v).
\end{aligned}$$

This theory of change of base is all well and good from the compound noun perspective on enriched categories, but an additional concern arises from the adjectival point of view. If the finite-product-preserving functor $T: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ commutes with the underlying set functors for \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} up

to natural isomorphism, then by the 2-functoriality of Remark 1.6.5, the change-of-base 2-functor $T_*: \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}\text{-Cat}$ also preserves the underlying categories up to natural isomorphism. This happens in particular in the following setting.

LEMMA 1.6.10. *The change-of-base 2-functor induced by a finite-product-preserving functor $T: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ between cartesian closed categories preserves underlying categories, if and only if, for each $v \in \mathcal{V}$ the composite function on hom-sets*

$$\mathcal{V}(1, v)_0 \xrightarrow{T} \mathcal{W}(T1, Tv)_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{W}(1, Tv)_0$$

is a bijection.

PROOF. The displayed function defines the component at $v \in \mathcal{V}$ of the unique monoidal natural transformation from the underlying set-functor for \mathcal{V} to the composite of T with the underlying set functor for \mathcal{W} . By the 2-functoriality of Remark 1.6.5, if it defines a monoidal natural isomorphism, then it induces a 2-natural isomorphism between the underlying category 2-functor $(-)_0: \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{at}$ and the composite of the change-of-base 2-functor $T_*: \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}\text{-Cat}$ with the underlying category 2-functor $(-)_0: \mathcal{W}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{at}$.

Conversely, this condition is necessary for the underlying category of the \mathcal{W} -category $T_*\mathcal{V}$ to coincide with the underlying category of the cartesian closed category \mathcal{V} . \square

One situation in which the condition of Lemma 1.6.10 is automatic is when the lax monoidal functor is the right adjoint of a monoidal adjunction. The proof, originally given in [Kel74], is by a short diagram chase.

LEMMA 1.6.11. *Consider a finite-product-preserving adjunction between cartesian closed categories:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{U} \end{array} & \mathcal{W} \end{array}$$

Then change of base along the right adjoint respects the underlying categories:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}\text{-Cat} & \xrightarrow{U_*} & \mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \\ & \searrow (-)_0 & \swarrow (-)_0 \\ & \mathcal{C}\text{at} & \end{array}$$

PROOF. Let \mathcal{C} be a \mathcal{W} category. Then the hom-set in the underlying category of $U_*\mathcal{C}$ from x to y is isomorphic to the corresponding hom-set

$$U_*\mathcal{C}(x, y)_0 \cong \mathcal{V}(1, U\mathcal{C}(x, y))_0 \cong \mathcal{W}(F1, \mathcal{C}(x, y))_0 \cong \mathcal{W}(1, \mathcal{C}(x, y))_0 \cong \mathcal{C}(x, y)_0$$

in the underlying category of \mathcal{C} and moreover this isomorphism respects the composition and identities in the underlying categories. Thus $\mathcal{C}_0 \cong U\mathcal{C}_0$. A similar argument shows that change of base along U respects underlying functors and natural transformations. \square

The general theory of change-of-base will be applied in the following case the next section.

EXAMPLE 1.6.12. Both adjoints of the adjunction

$$\begin{array}{ccc} sSet & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{h} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{Cat} \end{array} & \mathcal{C}\text{at} \end{array}$$

of Proposition 1.2.26 preserve finite products. Hence, Proposition 1.6.6 induces a change-of-base adjunction defined by the 2-functors

$$s\mathcal{C}at \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\perp} \\[-1ex] \xrightarrow{\perp} \end{array} 2\text{-}\mathcal{C}at$$

that act identically on objects and act by applying the homotopy category functor or nerve functor, respectively, on homs. The right adjoint, which builds a simplicially enriched category from a 2-category, respects the underlying category: the underlying category of objects and 1-cells is identified with the underlying category of objects and 0-arrows. In this case, the functor $h: s\mathcal{S}et \rightarrow \mathcal{C}at$ commutes with the underlying set functors, so in fact both adjoints preserve underlying categories, as is evident from direct computation. In particular, the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos has the same underlying 1-category. Since the nerve embedding is fully faithful, 2-categories can be identified as a full subcategory comprised of those simplicial categories whose hom spaces are nerves of categories.

1.7. Examples of ∞ -cosmoi

We briefly tour a few examples of ∞ -cosmoi. The following theorem should be quite difficult to formalize:

PROPOSITION 1.7.1 (the ∞ -cosmos of quasi-categories). *The full subcategory $\mathcal{QC}at \subset s\mathcal{S}et$ of quasi-categories defines an ∞ -cosmos in which the isofibrations, equivalences, and trivial fibrations coincide with the classes already bearing these names.*

PROOF. The proof requires myriad combinatorial results about the class of isofibrations between quasi-categories. See [RV22, §D]. \square

Two further examples fit into a common paradigm: both arise as full subcategories of the ∞ -cosmos of quasi-categories and inherit their ∞ -cosmos structures from this inclusion (see Lemma [RV22, 6.1.4]), but it is also instructive, and ultimately takes less work, to describe the resulting ∞ -cosmos structures directly.

DEFINITION 1.7.2 (isofibrations of categories). An **isofibration** between categories is a functor $f: A \twoheadrightarrow B$ satisfying the displayed right lifting property for the inclusion of both endpoints of the free-living isomorphism:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \mathbb{I} & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

As the inclusion the domain of the free-living isomorphism is a retract of the inclusion of the codomain, and vice versa, lifting against either endpoints implies lifting against both endpoints.

PROPOSITION 1.7.3 (the ∞ -cosmos of categories). *The category $\mathcal{C}at$ of 1-categories defines an ∞ -cosmos whose isofibrations are the isofibrations. The equivalences are the equivalences of categories and the trivial fibrations are **surjective equivalences**: equivalences of categories that are also surjective on objects.*

PROOF. It is well-known that the 2-category of categories is complete (and in fact also cocomplete) as a $\mathcal{C}at$ -enriched category (see [Kel89]). The categorically enriched category of categories becomes a quasi-categorically enriched category by applying the nerve functor to the hom-categories (see §1.6). Since the nerve functor is a right adjoint, it follows formally that these 2-categorical limits become simplicially enriched limits. In particular, as proscribed in Proposition 1.6.9, the

cotensor of a category A by a simplicial set U is defined to be the functor category $A^{\mathbf{h}U}$. This completes the verification of axiom **i**.

Since the class of isofibrations is characterized by a right lifting property, the isofibrations are closed under all of the limit constructions of 1.5.1ii except for the last two. For these, the Leibniz closure subsumes the closure under exponentiation.

To verify that isofibrations of categories $f: A \twoheadrightarrow B$ are stable under forming Leibniz cotensors with monomorphisms of simplicial sets $i: U \hookrightarrow V$, we must solve the lifting problem below-left

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{1} & \xrightarrow{s} & A^{\mathbf{h}V} \\ j \downarrow & \nearrow \gamma & \downarrow \{\mathbf{hi}, f\} \\ \mathbb{1} & \xrightarrow{\langle \beta, \alpha \rangle} & B^{\mathbf{h}V} \times_{B^{\mathbf{h}U}} A^{\mathbf{h}U} \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{h}U \times \mathbb{I} \cup_{\mathbf{h}U} \mathbf{h}V & \xrightarrow{\langle \alpha, s \rangle} & A \\ \mathbf{h}i \times j \downarrow & \nearrow \gamma & \downarrow f \\ \mathbf{h}V \times \mathbb{I} & \xrightarrow{\beta} & B \end{array}$$

which transposes to the lifting problem above-right, which we can solve by hand. Here the map β defines a natural isomorphism between $fs: \mathbf{h}V \rightarrow B$ and a second functor. Our task is to lift this to a natural isomorphism γ from s to another functor that extends the natural isomorphism α along $\mathbf{hi}: \mathbf{h}U \rightarrow \mathbf{h}V$. Note this functor \mathbf{hi} need not be an inclusion, but it is injective on objects, which is enough.

We define the components of γ by cases. If an object $v \in \mathbf{h}V$ is equal to $i(u)$ for some $u \in \mathbf{h}U$ define $\gamma_{i(u)} := \alpha_u$; otherwise, use the fact that f is an isofibration to define γ_v to be any lift of the isomorphism β_v to an isomorphism in A with domain $s(v)$. The data of the map $\gamma: \mathbf{h}V \times \mathbb{I} \rightarrow A$ also entails the specification of the functor $\mathbf{h}V \rightarrow A$ that is the codomain of the natural isomorphism γ . On objects, this functor is given by $v \mapsto \text{cod}(\gamma_v)$. On morphisms, this functor defined in the unique way that makes γ into a natural transformation:

$$(k: v \rightarrow v') \mapsto \gamma_{v'} \circ s(k) \circ \gamma_v^{-1}.$$

This completes the proof that $\mathcal{C}\mathbf{at}$ defines an ∞ -cosmos. Since the nerve of a functor category, such as $A^\mathbb{I}$, is isomorphic to the exponential between their nerves, the equivalences of categories coincide with the equivalences of Definition 1.3.16. It follows that the equivalences in the ∞ -cosmos of categories coincide with equivalences of categories, and since the surjective equivalences are the intersection of the equivalences and the isofibrations, this completes the proof. \square

Similarly:

PROPOSITION 1.7.4 (the ∞ -cosmos of Kan complexes). *The category $\mathcal{K}\mathbf{an}$ of Kan complexes defines an ∞ -cosmos whose isofibrations are the **Kan fibrations**: maps that lift against all horn inclusions $\Lambda^k[n] \hookrightarrow \Delta[n]$ for $n \geq 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq n$.*

One of the key advantages of the ∞ -cosmological approach to abstract category theory is that there are a myriad varieties of “fibered” ∞ -cosmoi that can be built from a given ∞ -cosmos, which means that any theorem proven in this axiomatic framework specializes and generalizes to those contexts. The most basic of these derived ∞ -cosmoi is the ∞ -cosmos of isofibrations over a fixed base, which we introduce now.

PROPOSITION 1.7.5 (sliced ∞ -cosmoi). *For any ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} and any ∞ -category $B \in \mathcal{K}$ there is an ∞ -cosmos $\mathcal{K}_{/B}$ of isofibrations over B whose*

- (i) *objects are isofibrations $p: E \twoheadrightarrow B$ with codomain B*
- (ii) *functor spaces, say from $p: E \twoheadrightarrow B$ to $q: F \twoheadrightarrow B$, are defined by pullback*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Fun}_B(p: E \twoheadrightarrow B, q: F \twoheadrightarrow B) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Fun}(E, F) \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow q_* \\ \mathbb{1} & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbf{Fun}(E, B) \end{array}$$

and abbreviated to $\mathbf{Fun}_B(E, F)$ when the specified isofibrations are clear from context

(iii) isofibrations are commutative triangles of isofibrations over B

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{r} & F \\ & \searrow p & \swarrow q \\ & B & \end{array}$$

(iv) terminal object is $\text{id}: B \twoheadrightarrow B$ and products are defined by the pullback along the diagonal

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \times_i^B E_i & \longrightarrow & \prod_i E_i \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \prod_i p_i \\ B & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \prod_i B \end{array}$$

(v) pullbacks and limits of towers of isofibrations are created by the forgetful functor $\mathcal{K}_{/B} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$

(vi) simplicial cotensor of $p: E \twoheadrightarrow B$ with $U \in s\text{Set}$ is constructed by the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \div_B p & \longrightarrow & E^U \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow p^U \\ B & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & B^U \end{array}$$

(vii) and in which a map over B

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

is an equivalence in the ∞ -cosmos $\mathcal{K}_{/B}$ if and only if f is an equivalence in \mathcal{K} .

PROOF. The functor spaces are quasi-categories since axiom 1.5.1ii asserts that for any isofibration $q: F \twoheadrightarrow B$ in \mathcal{K} the map $q_*: \mathbf{Fun}(E, F) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(E, B)$ is an isofibration of quasi-categories. Other parts of this axiom imply that each of the limit constructions — such as the products and cotensors constructed in iv and vi — define isofibrations over B . The closure properties of the isofibrations in $\mathcal{K}_{/B}$ follow from the corresponding ones in \mathcal{K} . The most complicated of these is the Leibniz cotensor stability of the isofibrations in $\mathcal{K}_{/B}$, which follows from the corresponding property in \mathcal{K} , since for a monomorphism of simplicial sets $i: X \hookrightarrow Y$ and an isofibration r over B as in iii above, the map $i \widehat{\div}_B r$ is constructed by pulling back $\widehat{\{i, r\}}$ along $\Delta: B \rightarrow B^Y$.

The fact that the above constructions define simplicially enriched limits in a simplicially enriched slice category are standard from enriched category theory. It remains only to verify that the equivalences in the ∞ -cosmos of isofibrations are created by the forgetful functor $\mathcal{K}_{/B} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$. Suppose first that the map f displayed in vii defines an equivalence in \mathcal{K} . Then for any isofibration $s: A \twoheadrightarrow B$ the induced map on functor spaces in $\mathcal{K}_{/B}$ is defined by the pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathbf{Fun}_B(A, E) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{Fun}(A, E) & & \\
\downarrow & \nearrow \sim f_* & \downarrow p_* & \searrow \sim f_* & \\
\mathbf{Fun}_B(A, F) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{Fun}(A, F) & & \\
\downarrow & \nearrow s & \downarrow & \searrow q_* & \\
\mathbb{1} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbf{Fun}(A, B) & \xrightarrow{\quad} &
\end{array}$$

Since f is an equivalence in \mathcal{K} , the map $f_*: \mathbf{Fun}(A, E) \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(A, F)$ is an equivalence, and so it follows that the induced map on fibers over s is an equivalence as well.¹⁸

For the converse implication, we appeal to Lemma 1.5.9. If $f: E \rightarrow F$ is an equivalence in \mathcal{K}/B then it admits a homotopy inverse in \mathcal{K}/B . The inverse equivalence $g: F \rightarrow E$ also defines an inverse equivalence in \mathcal{K} and the required simplicial homotopies in \mathcal{K}

$$E \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathbb{I} \div_B p \longrightarrow E^\mathbb{I} \qquad F \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathbb{I} \div_B q \rightarrow F^\mathbb{I}$$

are defined by composing with the top horizontal leg of the pullback defining the cotensor in \mathcal{K}/B . \square

Many, though not all, of the ∞ -cosmoi we encounter “in the wild” satisfy an additional axiom:¹⁹

DEFINITION 1.7.6 (cartesian closed ∞ -cosmoi). An ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} is **cartesian closed** if the product bifunctor $-\times-: \mathcal{K} \times \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ extends to a simplicially enriched two-variable adjunction

$$\mathbf{Fun}(A \times B, C) \cong \mathbf{Fun}(A, C^B) \cong \mathbf{Fun}(B, C^A)$$

in which the right adjoints $(-)^A: \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ preserve isofibrations for all $A \in \mathcal{K}$.

For instance, the ∞ -cosmos of quasi-categories is cartesian closed, with the exponentials defined as (special cases of) simplicial cotensors. This is one of the reasons that we use the same notation for cotensor and for exponential. Note in this case the functor spaces and the exponentials coincide. The same is true for the cartesian closed ∞ -cosmoi of categories and of Kan complexes. In general, the functor space from A to B is the “underlying quasi-category” of the exponential B^A whenever it exists.

1.8. The homotopy 2-category

Small 1-categories define the objects of a strict 2-category \mathcal{Cat} of categories, functors, and natural transformations. Many basic categorical notions — those defined in terms of categories, functors, and natural transformations — can be defined internally to the 2-category \mathcal{Cat} . This suggests a natural avenue for generalization: reinterpreting these same definitions in a generic 2-category using its objects in place of small categories, its 1-cells in place of functors, and its 2-cells in place of natural transformations.

A significant portion of the theory of ∞ -categories in any fixed ∞ -cosmos can be developed by following exactly this outline, working internally to a 2-category that we refer to as the *homotopy 2-category* that we associate to any ∞ -cosmos. The homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos is a quotient

¹⁸The stability of equivalences between isofibrations under pullback can be proven either as a consequence of Lemmas 1.5.6 and 1.5.12 using standard techniques from simplicial homotopy theory or by arguing 2-categorically.

¹⁹Note, however, that this axiom is not inherited by the sliced ∞ -cosmoi of Proposition 1.7.5, which is one of the reasons it was not included in Definition 1.5.1.

of the full ∞ -cosmos, replacing each quasi-categorical functor space by its homotopy category. Surprisingly, this rather destructive quotienting operation preserves quite a lot of information. This said, we caution the reader against becoming overly seduced by homotopy 2-categories, which are more of a technical convenience for reducing the complexity of our arguments than a fundamental notion of ∞ -category theory.

Paralleling our discussion of simplicial categories in Definition 1.4.1 and Digression 1.4.5, there are two perspectives on the notion of a 2-category, which can be understood equally as:

- (i) “two-dimensional” categories, with objects; **1-cells**, whose boundary are given by a pair of objects; and **2-cells**, whose boundary are given by a parallel pair of 1-cells between a pair of objects — together with partially defined composition operations governed by this boundary data
- (ii) or as categories enriched over $\mathcal{C}at$.

Both notions exist in Mathlib in some form. The notion **i** is called a *strict bicategory* and is defined as a special case of a bicategory, in which the associators and unitors are identities (converted into 2-cells). The general notion of enriched category can be specialized to the case of enriching over the cartesian monoidal category of categories, but the connection between these notions remains to be explored.

PROPOSITION 1.8.1. *There is an equivalence between categories enriched in categories and strict bicategories. In particular, each can be converted into the other.*

The homotopy 2-category is most efficiently defined as a category enriched in $\mathcal{C}at$ by applying the theory of change-of-base developed in §1.6. The homotopy 2-category for the ∞ -cosmos of quasi-categories was first introduced by Joyal in his work on the foundations of quasi-category theory [Joy08].

DEFINITION 1.8.2 (homotopy 2-category). Let \mathcal{K} be an ∞ -cosmos. Its **homotopy 2-category** is the 2-category $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ whose

- objects are the objects A, B of \mathcal{K} , i.e., the ∞ -categories;
- 1-cells $f: A \rightarrow B$ are the 0-arrows in the functor space $\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$, i.e., the ∞ -functors; and
- 2-cells

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & f & \\ A & \xrightarrow{\Downarrow \alpha} & B \\ & g & \end{array}$$

are homotopy classes of 1-simplices in $\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$, which we call **∞ -natural transformations**.

Put another way $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ is the 2-category with the same objects as \mathcal{K} and with hom-categories defined by

$$\mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(A, B) := \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)),$$

that is, $\mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$ is the homotopy category of the quasi-category $\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$.

DEFINITION 1.8.3 (underlying category of a 2-category). The **underlying category** of a 2-category is defined by simply forgetting its 2-cells. Note that an ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} and its homotopy 2-category $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ share the same underlying category \mathcal{K}_0 of ∞ -categories and ∞ -functors in \mathcal{K} .

LEMMA 1.8.4. *The underlying category of the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos is isomorphic to the underlying category of the ∞ -cosmos.*

We elaborate on the connection between data in the homotopy 2-category and data in the ∞ -cosmos.

LEMMA 1.8.5.

(i) *Every 2-cell*

$$A \xrightarrow{\begin{smallmatrix} f \\ \cong \downarrow \alpha \\ g \end{smallmatrix}} B$$

in the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos is represented by a map of quasi-categories as below-left or equivalently by a functor as below-right

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} & & A \xrightarrow{\lceil \alpha \rceil} B^2 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow & \text{---} & \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \mathbb{2} & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathbf{Fun}(A, B) & \Leftrightarrow & B \times B & \xleftarrow{(p_1, p_0)} \\ & & (f, g) & & (g, f) & \end{array}$$

and two such maps represent the same 2-cell if and only if they are homotopic as 1-simplices in $\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$.

(ii) *Every invertible 2-cell*

$$A \xrightarrow{\begin{smallmatrix} f \\ \cong \downarrow \alpha \\ g \end{smallmatrix}} B$$

in the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos is represented by a map of quasi-categories as below-left or equivalently by a functor as below-right

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} & & A \xrightarrow{\lceil \alpha \rceil} B^\mathbb{1} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow & \text{---} & \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \mathbb{I} & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathbf{Fun}(A, B) & \Leftrightarrow & B \times B & \xleftarrow{(p_1, p_0)} \\ & & (f, g) & & (g, f) & \end{array}$$

and two such maps represent the same invertible 2-cell if and only if their common restrictions along $\mathbb{2} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{I}$ are homotopic as 1-simplices in $\mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$.

The notion of homotopic 1-simplices referenced here is defined in Lemma 1.2.20. Since the 2-cells in the homotopy 2-category are referred to as ∞ -natural transformations, we refer to the invertible 2-cells in the homotopy 2-category as **∞ -natural isomorphisms**.

PROOF. The statement i records the definition of the 2-cells in the homotopy 2-category and the universal property (1.4.7) of the simplicial cotensor. For ii, a 2-cell in the homotopy 2-category is **invertible** if and only if it defines an isomorphism in the appropriate hom-category $\mathbf{hFun}(A, B)$. By Proposition 1.3.13 it follows that each invertible 2-cell α is represented by a homotopy coherent isomorphism $\alpha: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(A, B)$, which similarly internalizes to define a functor $\lceil \alpha \rceil: A \rightarrow B^\mathbb{1}$. \square

We now begin to relate the simplicially enriched structures of an ∞ -cosmos to the 2-categorical structures in its homotopy 2-category by proving that homotopy 2-categories inherit products from their ∞ -cosmoi that satisfy a 2-categorical universal property. To illustrate, recall that the terminal ∞ -category $1 \in \mathcal{K}$ has the universal property $\mathbf{Fun}(X, 1) \cong \mathbb{1}$ for all $X \in \mathcal{K}$. Applying the homotopy category functor we see that $1 \in \mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ has the universal property $\mathbf{hFun}(X, 1) \cong \mathbb{1}$ for all $X \in \mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$, which is expressed by saying that the ∞ -category 1 defines a **2-terminal object** in the homotopy 2-category. This 2-categorical universal property has both a 1-dimensional and a 2-dimensional aspect. Since $\mathbf{hFun}(X, 1) \cong \mathbb{1}$ is a category with a single object, there exists a unique morphism $X \rightarrow 1$ in \mathcal{K} , and since $\mathbf{hFun}(X, 1) \cong \mathbb{1}$ has only a single morphism, the only 2-cells in $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ with codomain 1 are identities.

PROPOSITION 1.8.6 (cartesian (closure)).

- (i) *The homotopy 2-category of any ∞ -cosmos has 2-categorical products.*
- (ii) *The homotopy 2-category of a cartesian closed ∞ -cosmos is cartesian closed as a 2-category.*

PROOF. While the functor $\mathbf{h}: \mathcal{sSet} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\mathcal{at}$ only preserves finite products, the restricted functor $\mathbf{h}: \mathcal{QC}\mathcal{at} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\mathcal{at}$ preserves *all* products on account of the simplified description of the homotopy category of a quasi-category given in Lemma 1.3.8. Thus for any set I and family of ∞ -categories $(A_i)_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{K} , the homotopy category functor carries the isomorphism of functor spaces to an isomorphism of hom-categories

$$\mathbf{Fun}(X, \prod_{i \in I} A_i) \xrightarrow{\cong} \prod_{i \in I} \mathbf{Fun}(X, A_i) \quad \xrightarrow{\mathbf{h}} \quad \mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(X, \prod_{i \in I} A_i) \xrightarrow{\cong} \prod_{i \in I} \mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(X, A_i).$$

This proves that the homotopy 2-category $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ has products whose universal properties have both a 1- and 2-dimensional component, as described in the empty case for terminal objects above.

If \mathcal{K} is a cartesian closed ∞ -cosmos, then for any triple of ∞ -categories $A, B, C \in \mathcal{K}$ there exist exponential objects $C^A, C^B \in \mathcal{K}$ characterized by natural isomorphisms

$$\mathbf{Fun}(A \times B, C) \cong \mathbf{Fun}(A, C^B) \cong \mathbf{Fun}(B, C^A).$$

Passing to homotopy categories we have natural isomorphisms

$$\mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(A \times B, C) \cong \mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(A, C^B) \cong \mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(B, C^A),$$

which demonstrates that $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ is cartesian closed as a 2-category: functors $A \times B \rightarrow C$ transpose to define functors $A \rightarrow C^B$ and $B \rightarrow C^A$, and natural transformations transpose similarly. \square

There is a standard definition of *isomorphism* between two objects in any 1-category, preserved by any functor. Similarly, there is a standard definition of *equivalence* between two objects in any 2-category, preserved by any 2-functor:

DEFINITION 1.8.7 (equivalence). An **equivalence** in a 2-category is given by

- a pair of objects A and B ;
- a pair of 1-cells $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow A$; and
- a pair of invertible 2-cells

$$A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\cong \Downarrow \alpha} \\[-1ex] \xleftarrow{gf} \end{array} A \qquad \text{and} \qquad B \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\cong \Downarrow \beta} \\[-1ex] \xleftarrow{fg} \end{array} B$$

When A and B are **equivalent**, we write $A \simeq B$ and refer to the 1-cells f and g as **equivalences**, denoted by “ \simeq .”

In the case of the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos we have a competing definition of equivalence from 1.5.1: namely a 1-cell $f: A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ that induces an equivalence $f_*: \mathbf{Fun}(X, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$ on functor spaces — or equivalently, by Lemma 1.5.9, a homotopy equivalence defined relative to the interval \mathbb{I} . Crucially, all three notions of equivalence coincide:

THEOREM 1.8.8 (equivalences are equivalences). *In any ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} , the following are equivalent and characterize what it means for a functor $f: A \rightarrow B$ between ∞ -categories to define an equivalence.*

- (i) *For all $X \in \mathcal{K}$, the post-composition map $f_*: \mathbf{Fun}(X, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$ defines an equivalence of quasi-categories.*

- (ii) There exists a functor $g: B \rightarrow A$ and natural isomorphisms $\alpha: \text{id}_A \cong gf$ and $\beta: fg \cong \text{id}_B$ in the homotopy 2-category.
- (iii) There exists a functor $g: B \rightarrow A$ and maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \begin{matrix} A \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ A \xrightarrow{\alpha} A^\parallel \end{matrix} & \text{and} & \begin{matrix} B \\ \nearrow \searrow \\ B \xrightarrow{\beta} B^\parallel \end{matrix} \\
 & \begin{matrix} \sim \uparrow \text{ev}_0 \\ \downarrow \\ \sim \downarrow \text{ev}_1 \end{matrix} & & \begin{matrix} \sim \uparrow \text{ev}_0 \\ \downarrow \\ \sim \downarrow \text{ev}_1 \end{matrix}
 \end{array}$$

in the ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} .

As an illustrative comparison of 2-categorical and quasi-categorical techniques, rather than appealing to Lemma 1.5.9 to prove $\text{i} \Leftrightarrow \text{iii}$, we re-prove it.

PROOF. For $\text{i} \Rightarrow \text{ii}$, if the induced map $f_*: \text{Fun}(X, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Fun}(X, B)$ defines an equivalence of quasi-categories then the functor $f_*: \text{hFun}(X, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{hFun}(X, B)$ defines an equivalence of categories, by Lemma 1.3.17. In particular, the equivalence $f_*: \text{hFun}(B, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{hFun}(B, B)$ is essentially surjective so there exists $g \in \text{hFun}(B, A)$ and an isomorphism $\beta: fg \cong \text{id}_B \in \text{hFun}(B, B)$. Now since $f_*: \text{hFun}(A, A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{hFun}(A, B)$ is fully faithful, the isomorphism $\beta f: fgf \cong f \in \text{hFun}(A, B)$ can be lifted to define an isomorphism $\alpha^{-1}: gf \cong \text{id}_A \in \text{hFun}(A, A)$. This defines the data of a 2-categorical equivalence in Definition 1.8.7.

To see that $\text{ii} \Rightarrow \text{iii}$ recall from Lemma 1.8.5 that the natural isomorphisms $\alpha: \text{id}_A \cong gf$ and $\beta: fg \cong \text{id}_B$ in $\mathfrak{h}\mathcal{K}$ are represented by maps $\alpha: A \rightarrow A^\parallel$ and $\beta: B \rightarrow B^\parallel$ in \mathcal{K} as in Lemma 1.5.9.

Finally, $\text{iii} \Rightarrow \text{i}$ since $\text{Fun}(X, -)$ carries the data of iii to the data of an equivalence of quasi-categories as in Definition 1.3.16. \square

It is hard to overstate the importance of Theorem 1.8.8 for the work that follows. The categorical constructions that we introduce for ∞ -categories, ∞ -functors, and ∞ -natural transformations are invariant under 2-categorical equivalence in the homotopy 2-category and the universal properties we develop similarly characterize 2-categorical equivalence classes of ∞ -categories. Theorem 1.8.8 then asserts that such constructions are “homotopically correct”: both invariant under equivalence in the ∞ -cosmos and precisely identifying equivalence classes of objects.

The equivalence invariance of the functor space in the codomain variable is axiomatic, but equivalence invariance in the domain variable is not.²⁰ Nor is it evident how this could be proven from either i or iii of Theorem 1.8.8. But using ii and 2-categorical techniques, there is now a short proof.

COROLLARY 1.8.9. *Equivalences of ∞ -categories $A' \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ and $B \xrightarrow{\sim} B'$ induce an equivalence of functor spaces $\text{Fun}(A, B) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Fun}(A', B')$.*

PROOF. The representable simplicial functors $\text{Fun}(A, -): \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{QCat}$ and $\text{Fun}(-, B): \mathcal{K}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{QCat}$ induce 2-functors $\text{Fun}(A, -): \mathfrak{h}\mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}\mathcal{QCat}$ and $\text{Fun}(-, B): \mathfrak{h}\mathcal{K}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}\mathcal{QCat}$, which preserve the 2-categorical equivalences of Definition 1.8.7. By Theorem 1.8.8 this is what we wanted to show. \square

²⁰The functor $\text{Fun}(A, -)$ is a *cosmological functor*, preserving all of the structure of Definition 1.5.1. Cosmological functors then preserve a large class of cosmological notions, including equivalences. These results, however, do not apply to $\text{Fun}(-, B)$ since this functor is not cosmological.

There is also a standard 2-categorical notion of an isofibration, defined in the statement of Proposition 1.8.10. We now show that any isofibration in an ∞ -cosmos defines an isofibration in its homotopy 2-category.

PROPOSITION 1.8.10 (isofibrations are isofibrations). *An isofibration $p: E \twoheadrightarrow B$ in an ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} also defines an **isofibration** in the homotopy 2-category $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$: given any invertible 2-cell as displayed below-left abutting to B with a specified lift of one of its boundary 1-cells through p , there exists an invertible 2-cell abutting to E with this boundary 1-cell as displayed below-right that whiskers with p to the original 2-cell.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{e} & E \\ \searrow^{\cong \Downarrow \beta} & & \downarrow p \\ & b \curvearrowright & B \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow[e]{\cong \Downarrow \gamma} & E \\ \searrow^{\bar{e}} & & \downarrow p \\ & & B \end{array}$$

PROOF. The universal property of the statement says that the functor

$$p_*: \mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(X, E) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{h}\mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$$

is an isofibration of categories in the sense defined in Proposition 1.7.3. By axiom 1.5.1ii, since $p: E \twoheadrightarrow B$ is an isofibration in \mathcal{K} , the induced map $p_*: \mathbf{Fun}(X, E) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{Fun}(X, B)$ is an isofibration of quasi-categories. So it suffices to show that the functor $\mathbf{h}: \mathbf{QCat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$ carries isofibrations of quasi-categories to isofibrations of categories.

So let us now consider an isofibration $p: E \twoheadrightarrow B$ between quasi-categories. By Proposition 1.3.13, every isomorphism β in the homotopy category $\mathbf{h}B$ of the quasi-category B is represented by a simplicial map $\beta: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow B$. By Definition 1.3.15, the lifting problem

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{I} & \xrightarrow{e} & E \\ \downarrow \gamma & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \downarrow p \\ \mathbb{I} & \xrightarrow{\beta} & B \end{array}$$

can be solved, and the map $\gamma: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow E$ so produced represents a lift of the isomorphism from $\mathbf{h}B$ to an isomorphism in $\mathbf{h}E$ with domain e . \square

CONVENTION 1.8.11 (on isofibrations in homotopy 2-categories). Since the converse to Proposition 1.8.10 does not hold, there is a potential ambiguity when using the term “isofibration” to refer to a map in the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos. We adopt the convention that when we declare a map in $\mathbf{h}\mathcal{K}$ to be an isofibration we always mean this is the stronger sense of defining an isofibration in \mathcal{K} . This stronger condition gives us access to the 2-categorical lifting property of Proposition 1.8.10 and also to homotopical properties axiomatized in Definition 1.5.1, which ensure that the strictly defined limits of 1.5.1i are automatically equivalence invariant constructions (see [RV22, 6.2.8, §C.1]).

We conclude this chapter with a final definition that can be extracted from the homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos. The 1- and 2-cells in the homotopy 2-category from the terminal ∞ -category $1 \in \mathcal{K}$ to a generic ∞ -category $A \in \mathcal{K}$ define the objects and morphisms in the homotopy category of the ∞ -category A .

DEFINITION 1.8.12 (homotopy category of an ∞ -category). The **homotopy category** of an ∞ -category A in an ∞ -cosmos \mathcal{K} is defined to be the homotopy category of its underlying quasi-category, that is:

$$\mathbf{h}A := \mathbf{h}\mathsf{Fun}(1, A) := \mathbf{h}(\mathsf{Fun}(1, A)).$$

As we shall discover, homotopy categories generally inherit “derived” analogues of structures present at the level of ∞ -categories.

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