

# A Study in Quasi-Coherent Sheaves and Tannaka Duality

Notes on Lurie's DAG VIII

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## 1 Preliminaries

### 1.1 $\infty$ -categories

**Definition 1.1** ( $\infty$ -Category). A simplicial set  $K$  is an  **$\infty$ -category** if for every  $n > 1$  and every **inner** index  $0 < i < n$ , every map of simplicial sets  $f_0 : \Lambda_i^n \rightarrow K$  admits an extension to an  $n$ -simplex  $f : \Delta^n \rightarrow K$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_i^n & \xrightarrow{f_0} & K \\ \downarrow & \nearrow f & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

**Definition 1.2** (Simplicial Category). A **simplicial category** (or  $\text{Set}_\Delta$ -enriched category)  $\mathcal{C}$  is a category where:

1. For any two objects  $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ , the collection of morphisms between them is not a set, but a **simplicial set**  $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ .
2. For any three objects  $X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{C}$ , the composition map

$$\text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, Z) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Z)$$

is a morphism of simplicial sets and satisfies the usual associativity and identity axioms.

A simplicial category  $\mathcal{C}$  is **locally Kan** if for every pair of objects  $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ , the mapping simplicial set  $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$  is a Kan complex.

**Definition 1.3** (Simplicial Nerve  $N_\Delta$ ). The **simplicial nerve**  $N_\Delta(\mathcal{C})$  is the simplicial set defined by the assignment:

$$N_\Delta(\mathcal{C})_n = \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}_\Delta}(\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n], \mathcal{C})$$

where  $\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]$  is the **rigidification** of the  $n$ -simplex  $\Delta^n$  into a simplicial category.

**Definition 1.4** ( $\infty$ -category via  $N_\Delta$ ). An  **$\infty$ -category** (or quasicategory) is a simplicial set  $K$  that is equivalent to the simplicial nerve of some locally Kan simplicial category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

$$K \simeq N_\Delta(\mathcal{C})$$

**Theorem 1.5** (Joyal-Lurie). *There exists a Quillen equivalence between the Joyal model structure on  $\text{Set}_\Delta$  (modeling quasicategories) and the Bergner model structure on  $\text{Cat}_\Delta$  (modeling simplicial categories):*

$$\mathfrak{C}[\cdot] : \text{Set}_\Delta \rightleftarrows \text{Cat}_\Delta : N_\Delta.$$

*Specifically, for any simplicial category  $\mathcal{C}$  where mapping spaces are Kan complexes, its simplicial nerve  $N_\Delta(\mathcal{C})$  is a quasicategory.*

**Definition 1.6** (Free Cocompletion). Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a small  $\infty$ -category. An  $\infty$ -category  $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C})$  is called the **free cocompletion** of  $\mathcal{C}$  if it satisfies the following universal property:

1.  $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C})$  admits all small colimits.
2. There exists a functor  $j : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C})$  (called the Yoneda embedding) such that for any  $\infty$ -category  $\mathcal{D}$  which admits small colimits, composition with  $j$  induces an equivalence of  $\infty$ -categories:

$$\text{Fun}^L(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}).$$

Here,  $\text{Fun}^L$  denotes the full subcategory of functors that preserve small colimits (left adjoints).

**Definition 1.7** (The  $\infty$ -category of Spaces). Let  $\mathcal{S}$  denote the  $\infty$ -category of spaces. It is defined in two equivalent ways:

**1. Via Dwyer-Kan Localization:**

Let  $W$  be the class of weak homotopy equivalences in  $\text{Set}_\Delta$ . We define  $\mathcal{S}$  as the homotopy coherent nerve of the simplicial localization:

$$\mathcal{S} := N(\text{Set}_\Delta[W^{-1}]).$$

Equivalently, via Kan complexes:  $\mathcal{S} \simeq N(\mathbf{Kan})$ .

**2. Via Free Cocompletion:**

The  $\infty$ -category  $\mathcal{S}$  is the free cocompletion of the point  $*$ . That is, it is the category of presheaves:

$$\mathcal{S} \simeq \mathcal{P}(*) .$$

Universal Property: For any cocomplete  $\infty$ -category  $\mathcal{C}$ , there is an equivalence  $\text{Fun}^L(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{C}) \simeq \mathcal{C}$ .