

Cauchy-Completions and Higher Idempotents

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Motivation I: Higher Fusion Categories

Cobordism Hypothesis:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{framed fully extended} \\ n\text{-dim. TFTs in } \mathcal{C} \end{array} \right\} \simeq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fully dualizable objects} \\ \text{in } \mathcal{C} \end{array} \right\}$$

(∞, n) -category

Q: What \mathcal{C} are of (physical) interest? How do we find the f.d. objects?

"Simplest" example: $\mathcal{C} = \{n\text{-vector spaces}\}$ over a field k

$$n=1: \text{Vec}_k^{\text{dual}} = \{\text{fm.-dim. } k\text{-vector spaces}\}$$

$$n=2 \quad (2\text{-Vec}_k)^{2\text{-dual}} \underset{[\mathbb{G}\text{-}\mathcal{F}]}{=} \text{Morita}(\text{sep. algebras}/k) \\ \simeq \text{Morita}(\text{non(c)unital special Frobenius algebras})$$

$$n=3 \quad (3\text{-Vec})^{3\text{-dual}} \underset{[\mathbb{D}\text{-}\mathcal{F}]}{=} \text{Morita}(\text{sep. multifusion cats})$$

$$n=4 \quad \text{separable multifusion 2-cats? (are f.d. [D])}$$

$$\text{general } n \quad \text{"multifusion } n\text{-cats"} \quad [\mathcal{F}]$$

Our goal: • Formalize this, using the language of enriched ∞ -cats where

$$\text{Cat}_{(\infty, n)} = \text{Cat} \left[\underset{\cup}{\text{Cat}}_{(\infty, n-1)} \right],$$

$$\text{Cat}_{(n, n)} = \text{Cat} \left[\text{Cat}_{(n-1, n-1)} \right] \text{ weak } n\text{-categories!}$$

- Allow k to be an algebra object in any* pres. monoidal ∞ -cat.

eg. $\text{R} \in \text{D}_{\geq 0}(R) \leadsto$ "derived" fusion (∞, n) -categories

- Construct examples, retain \wedge -categorical results.

Motivation II: Absolute Colimits

(Def) A category \mathcal{C} is called additive if

- It has a zero object
- It admits finite products & coproducts
- $\forall c, c' \in \mathcal{C}$ the map $c \sqcup c' \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_c & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{c'} \end{pmatrix}} c \times c'$ is an isom.
- The addition on $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, c') \ni f, g$ given by

$$c \xrightarrow{\Delta} c \times c \cong c \sqcup c \xrightarrow{f \sqcup g} c' \sqcup c' \xrightarrow{\nabla} c'$$

admits inverses, i.e. makes $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, c')$ into an abelian group.

(Def) An additive category is an Ab -enriched category with finite (incl. empty) coproducts.

Def An additive category is an \mathbf{Ab} -enriched category with finite (incl. empty) coproducts.

\Rightarrow These automatically agree with products / the terminal object.

Reason: Let \emptyset be the initial object, then $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(\emptyset, \emptyset) = \{\text{id}_{\emptyset}\} \in \mathbf{Ab}$ so $\text{id}_{\emptyset} = 0$ is the zero object. Therefore, for all $X \in \mathcal{A}$ and $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, \emptyset)$, we have

$$f = \text{id}_{\emptyset} \circ f = 0 \circ f = 0 \text{ by } \mathbf{Ab}\text{-enrichment.} \quad \rightarrow \text{This proof up to now only uses enrichment in pointed sets}$$

The argument for direct sums is similar:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{i_1} & X \sqcup Y \\ Y & \xrightarrow{i_2} & X \sqcup Y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_X \sqcup 0} & X \sqcup 0 \cong X \\ & \xrightarrow{0 \sqcup \text{id}_Y} & 0 \sqcup Y \cong Y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sum p_k i_k = \text{id}_{X \sqcup Y} \\ \text{"} \square \text{"} \\ \sum i_k p_k = \text{id} \end{array}$$

Conceptually: Coproducts are absolute colimits for enrichment over \mathbf{Ab} , i.e.

- every \mathbf{Ab} -enriched functor preserves coproducts
- Coproducts can be written as limits over a dual diagram (products)
- Coproducts are characterized by a diagrammatic property.

\Rightarrow (What about other enrichment categories?)

Motivation III: Tiny Presheaves

Q: Can we recover: \bullet A ring R from its module category $\text{Mod}_R(\mathbf{Ab})$?
 \bullet A category \mathcal{C} from its presheaf category $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C})$?
 \bullet An enriched \mathcal{V} from its enriched presheaf category $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{V}}(\mathcal{C})$?
 general \mathcal{V} closed mon. pres. $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Ab}$ $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Sp. DHR}$ $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{S}$

\rightarrow Yes if we know which presheaves are representable / module is trivial.

Otherwise: R is a dualizable R -module. Similarly,

Def $F \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{V}}(\mathcal{C})$ is tiny $\Leftrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{V}}(\mathcal{C})}(F, -) : \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{V}}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ preserves colimits & \mathcal{V} -tensoring

\Rightarrow Representable presheaves are tiny. In fact, for $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Set}$

$F \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C})$ is tiny $\Leftrightarrow F$ is retract of a repres. presheaf.

Enriched ∞ -categories

Let \mathcal{V} be a presentably monoidal ∞ -category

closed monoidal, has colimits + set-theoretic cond.

Def A \mathcal{V} -enriched ∞ -category consists of

- A space of objects $X \in \mathcal{S} = \{\mathbf{CW}\text{-complexes}\}$
- An enriched presheaf category $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{V}}(\mathcal{C})$ which is pres. \mathcal{V} -tensoring
- A Yoneda functor $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{V}}^{\mathcal{C}} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{V}}(\mathcal{C})$

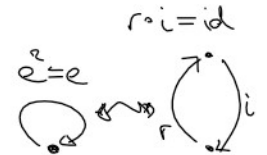
such that:

- (i) $\text{Im}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{V}}_-) \subseteq \text{tiny objects of } \mathcal{P}_0(\mathcal{C})$
 - (ii) $\text{Im}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{V}}_-)$ generates $\mathcal{P}_0(\mathcal{C})$ under colimits & \mathcal{V} -tensoring
 - (iii) $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{V}}_-$ exhibits X as the maximal subspace of $\text{Im}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{V}}_-)$
 - (iv) If $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{V}}_-$ hits all tiny objects we call \mathcal{C} Cauchy-complete.
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{"valent"} \\ \mathcal{V}\text{-category} \end{array} \right\} \text{univalent } \mathcal{V}\text{-category}$

Def \mathcal{C} is called Cauchy-complete if any tiny presheaf is representable.

Otherwise, $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \{\text{tiny presheaves in } \mathcal{P}_0(\mathcal{C})\} =: \hat{\mathcal{C}}^{\mathcal{V}} \text{ Cauchy-completion.}$

[Remark: We work with enriched ∞ -categories.]



Ex/ $\text{Cat}_+(\text{Set}) = \text{idempotent complete categories}$

(every retract of a representable presheaf is representable)

- $\text{Cat}_+(\text{Cat}_{n-1, m-1}) = \text{i.c. } (n, m)\text{-categories}$
- $\text{Cat}_+([0, \infty), \geq, +) = \text{Cauchy-complete generalized metric spaces}$
- $\text{Cat}_+(\text{Set}_*) = \text{i.c. categories with zero-object}$
- $\text{Cat}_+(\text{Ab}) = \text{i.c. additive categories}$
- $\text{Cat}_+(\text{Vect}_k) = \text{i.c. } k\text{-linear categories}$
- $\text{Cat}_+(\text{Spn}) = \text{i.c. additive } \infty\text{-cats}$
- $\text{Cat}_+(\text{Sp}) = \text{i.c. stable } \infty\text{-cats } (\approx \text{i.c. triangulated cats})$

Cauchy-Complete (∞, n) -categories

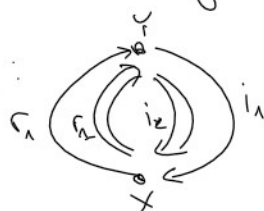
Thm $\text{Cat}_+ : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{symm. monoidal closed} \\ \text{presentable cats} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_+$

$\text{Cat}(\mathcal{V})$ is s.m.c. pres. via \mathcal{B}_1, \otimes

$\text{Cat}_+(\mathcal{V})$ too [WIP] via \mathcal{B}_1, \otimes

\Rightarrow Can iterate $\text{Cat}_+^n = \text{Cat}_+[\text{Cat}_+[\dots]]$ to obtain Cauchy-complete \mathcal{V} -enriched (∞, n) -categories. Even infinitely

Ex/ Higher Retracts:



$$\begin{aligned} i_2: r_1 i_1 &\Rightarrow \text{id}_x \\ r_2: \text{id}_y &\Rightarrow r_1 i_1 \\ r_2 i_2 &= \text{id}_{\text{id}_x} \end{aligned}$$

2-section-retraction pair

Generally: $r_1, i_1, r_2, i_2, \dots, i_n$ with $r_n i_n = \text{id}$

forming the (ω) -structure of an n -sphere \Rightarrow weak n -category

(\rightarrow Our definition: $\{X\} \cup \{Y\} \cup \{r_1\} \cup \dots =: \text{Retr}_n$ (no computation!))

forming the CW-structure of an n -sphere \Rightarrow n -category
 (\rightarrow Our definition: $\{X\} \cup \{Y\} \cup \{c_n\} \cup \dots =: \text{Retr}_\infty$ (no computer!))
 $\text{Retr}_n := \text{Retr}_\infty [\geq n\text{-morphisms}]$

Thm $\text{Cat}_+^n(\text{Set}) = n\text{-idemp. c. } (n, n)\text{-categories}$

$\text{Cat}_+^n(\mathcal{S}) = \dots (\infty, n)\text{-categories}$

$\text{Cat}_+^n(\text{Ab}) = n\text{-i.c. additive } (n, n)\text{-cats}$

$\text{Cat}_+^n(\text{Vect}_k^{\text{Spem}}) = n\text{-i.c. } k\text{-lin. } (n, n)\text{-cats}$

$\text{Cat}_+^{n-1}(\text{Add}_\pi) = n\text{-i.c. } \pi\text{-semiadd. } (\infty, n)\text{-cats} \rightsquigarrow$ finite path integrals [WIP Scheimbauer, Walde]

$\text{Cat}_+^2(\text{Sp}) = \text{"finitely lax additive (0,2)-cats"}$ \rightsquigarrow higher K-theory
 $\text{Cat}_+^{n \geq 2}(\text{Sp}) ?$ perverse sheaves [CDW]

About our main goal:

$\text{Cat}_+^n(\mathcal{V})$ is symmetric monoidal, with unit $B \cdots B B 1_\alpha =: \sum^n 1_\alpha$ "fanned orbifold"

Thm (WIP) Let $\mathcal{V} = \text{Ab}, \text{Vect}_k, \text{Spem}, \text{Sp}, \text{D(R)}, \dots$

$\sum^n 1_\alpha \simeq \text{Cat}_+^{n-1}(\mathcal{V}) \xrightarrow[\text{Sp}]{1\text{-dual}} \text{Morita}(\text{Cat}_+^{n-2}(\mathcal{V})) \xrightarrow[\text{Sp}]{2\text{-dual}} \text{Morita}^2(\text{Cat}_+^{n-3}(\mathcal{V})) \dots$
 is fully dualizable, even "f.d. objects in 1_α -vector spaces" $\text{Morita}_{\mathbb{E}_2}(\text{Cat}_+^{n-2}(\mathcal{V}))$

Ex $\sum 1_k = \text{Vect}_k^{\text{f.d.}}$

$\sum^2 1_k \simeq \text{semisimple cats} \simeq \text{Morita}(\text{sep. algebras})$

$\sum^3 1_k \simeq \text{s.s. 2-cats} \simeq \text{Morita}(\text{sep. MFCs}) (\simeq \text{s.s. quasi-Hopf algebras})$

" $\sum^4 1_k \simeq \text{s.s. 3-cats} \simeq \text{Morita}(\text{sep. MF2Cs}) \simeq \text{s.s. quasi-Hopf cats} \simeq \text{trialgebras}$ "
 \simeq braided MFCs [D]

$\sum 1_{\text{D(R)}} = \text{D(R)}^{\text{perf}}$

k field of char 0

$\sum^2 1_{\text{D(R)}} = \text{s.p. } R\text{-linear stable } \alpha\text{-cats} \simeq \text{Morita}(\text{smooth proper dgas } k)$

$\sum^3 1_{\text{D(R)}}$ studied for "derived Turaev-Viro" [G]

$\Rightarrow \text{Morita}^{\text{Sp.}}(\text{Cat}_+^n(\mathcal{V})) =: \text{"}\mathcal{V}\text{-fusion } n\text{-categories"}$

\rightsquigarrow Much more to do!
 \rightsquigarrow 3 examples!