







- Ph.D. at SISSA - Trieste   
Stable homotopy theory,  $\infty$ -categories, derived AG
- University of Western Ontario   
 $\infty$ -categories, derivators
- Masaryk University   
Accessible categories, derivators, 2-categories
- Max Planck Inst. für Math.   
2-categories, derivators, applied category theory
- Centro de Matemática da Universidade de Coimbra   
2-categories; finishing my first book
- Tallinna Tehnikaülikooli   
2-categories; functorial semantics; categorical probability theory and its applications

# STABLE HOMOTOPY THEORY

$\infty$ -categories: a thickening of the notion of category, suitable for homotopy-invariant mathematics (algebraic geometry, algebraic topology type theory).

Turns out some parts of Mathematics are easier if stated in these terms:

- homological algebra : the scary part of algebraic topology  
higher algebra: the linear algebra of  $\infty$ -categories
- 1-topos theory : a synthetic type theory,  
 $\infty$ -topos theory: a synthetic homotopy theory of homotopy types

A stable  $\infty$ -category is an  $\infty$ -category

with all finite limits and colimits such that a square is cartesian iff cocartesian

The homotopy category of a stable  $\infty$ -cat is always triangulated

The correspondence sending an abelian  $A$  into its derived category has a nice and clear universal property

Stable, rational,  $p$ -adic, ... homotopy theory are pieces of commutative algebra of  $\infty$ -categories

A t-structure on  $D$  triangulated is a pair of triangulated subcategories of  $D$  such that every object  $X$  lies in a sequence

...

[FL14] : On stable  $\infty$ -cats a t-structure is a factorization system  $(E, M)$

- such that  $E$  and  $M$  are 3-for-2 classes
- thus the category of  $E$ -cofibrant objects is coreflective
- and the category of  $M$ -fibrant objects is reflective
- cof/fib replacement are neg/pos truncation

(Algebraic) geometry reduces to a piece of categorical algebra.

## Plan: redo $t$ -structures

[FL15] On the set of  $t$ -structures there is a natural choice of  $\mathbb{Z}$ -action ( $\mathbb{Z}$  = the integers); study  $\mathbb{Z}$ -equivariant monotone maps from a poset  $J$  to  $\text{TS}(\mathcal{C})$ .

Bridgeland stability manifolds, Postnikov towers on  $\infty$ -toposes

[FL15b] Every stratified manifold  $(X, s)$  generates a pair of  $t$ -structure that can be glued together

recollements, stratified schemes, representation of algebras

Project: algebraic geometry is easier, with factorization systems.

Rational and  $p$ -adic homotopy   rational and  $p$ -adic geometry  
number-theoretic factorization systems

## Every PhD finishes with two conjectures...

$$\{J: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow TS(\mathcal{C}) \mid J \text{ is Sorgenfrey continuous}\}$$

is an interesting set [FL-PhD]

$$\{J: \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow TS(\mathcal{C}) \mid J \text{ is Zariski continuous}\}$$

Blakers-Massey in char  $p$  is a thm about factorization systems

Fact:  $\text{Bord}(n)$  is the free  $(\infty, n)$ -symmoncat on the point  
monoidal functors  $Z : \text{Bord}(n) \rightarrow \text{Vect}$  are completely classified and  
used in QFT

Morse theory is the theory of suitable factorization systems on  
 $\text{Bord}(n)$

critical points of a Morse function

correspond to

critical values of a certain "slicing"  $J : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{FS}(\text{Bord}(n))$

disegno del toro



# DERIVATORS

A derivator is a strict 2-functor

$$\mathbb{D} : \mathbf{Cat}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{CAT}$$

satisfying sheafy conditions. They form the 2-category  $\mathbf{Der}$ .

They subsume most of  $\infty$ -category theory; in particular, their stable homotopy.

LV17 : A t-structure on a stable derivator is still a certain kind of factorization system\*

\*And FS are still algebras for the "squaring" 2-monad  $(\_ )^2 : \mathbf{A} \boxtimes \mathbf{A}^2$  (see [KT93])

Lor18 : reflective subderivators correspond to reflective factorization systems, and to algebras for idempotent monads (the "formal theory of monads" still holds in  $\mathbf{Der}$ , a monad  $T : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$  is just defined objectwise)

There is a Yoneda structure on the 2-category of derivators

If this is true

- comprehensive account of various notions of accessible and locally presentable derivator using [DLL18]; categorical logic for derivators; derivator toposes?
- a convincing form of adjoint functor theorem for derivators: useful, innit?
- profunctors between derivators; fibered derivators; operads in derivator theory; applications in representation theory, stable homotopy, ...

# FORMAL CATEGORY THEORY



# **2-CATEGORIES IN FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING**



# **2-CATEGORIES IN PROBABILITY THEORY**



