MATH 292Z: FIRST STEPS IN INFINITY CATEGORIES

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Preliminaries

These notes roughly correspond to the course **MATH 292Z: First Steps in Infinity Categories** taught by Prof. Michael Hopkins at Harvard University in the Fall 2023 semester. These notes are LaTeX-ed after the fact with significant alteration and are subject to misinterpretation and mistranscription. Use with caution. Any errors are undoubtedly my own and any virtues that could be ascribed to these notes ought be attributed to the instructor and not the typist.

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1. Lecture 1 – 6th September 2023

Understanding infinity categories is a daunting task. Ideally, we will end this class with the student being conversant in the language of infinity categories, though this may be difficult to achieve. Let us start with the definition of a (1-)category.

Definition 1.1 (Category)**.** A category C is a class $\mathrm{Obj}(\mathsf{C})$ and for each $A, B \in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathsf{C})$ a set $\mathrm{Mor}_\mathsf{C}(A, B)$ of morphisms from A to B such that
  (a) $\mathrm{id}_A \in \mathrm{Mor}_\mathsf{C}(A, A)$,
  (b) A composition law $\mathrm{Mor}_\mathsf{C}(B, C) \times \mathrm{Mor}_\mathsf{C}(A, B) \to \mathrm{Mor}_\mathsf{C}(A, C)$ by $(g, f) \mapsto g \circ f$ that is unital $\mathrm{id}_A \circ f = f = f \circ \mathrm{id}_B$ and associating $(g \circ f) \circ h = g \circ (f \circ h)$.

Remark. We consider the underlying collection of objects of a category a class to avoid set-theoretic difficulties such as Russell's Paradox when dealing with the category of sets.

Let us consider some examples.

Example 1.2. Sets whose objects are sets and whose morphisms are set functions.

Example 1.3. Top whose objects are topological spaces and whose morphisms are continuous maps between them.

Example 1.4 (Representable Spaces of Groups)**.** Let G be a group. We can construct a category C_G whose object is a point $*$ and whose morphisms are given by $\mathrm{Mor}_{\mathsf{C}_G}(*, *) = G$ where the unital element is id_G and composition given by group multiplication.

Example 1.5 (Fundemental Groupoid)**.** Let X be a topological space. Consider $\Pi_{\leq 1} X$ the fundamental groupoid of X whose object is X itself and whose morphisms $\mathrm{Mor}_{\Pi_{\leq 1} X}(x, y)$ homotopy classes of paths from $x, y \in X$. Note that the unital and associative properties of path composition only hold after passing to homotopy equivalence.

Let us now define a functor.

Definition 1.6 (Functor). Let C, D be categories. A functor $F : \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{D}$ consists of a function $F : \mathrm{Obj}(\mathsf{C}) \to \mathrm{Obj}(\mathsf{D})$ such that for all $A, B \in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathsf{C})$, there is a function $\mathrm{Mor}_{\mathsf{C}}(A, B) \to \mathrm{Mor}_{\mathsf{D}}(F(A), F(B))$ satisfying $F(\mathrm{id}_A) = \mathrm{id}_{F(A)}$ and $F(g \circ f) = F(g) \circ F(f)$.

A functor is a map between categories. Correspondingly, we can define a map between functors as a natural transformation.

Definition 1.7 (Natural Transformation). Let $F, G : \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{D}$ be functors. T is a natural transformation between F and G consists of a morphism $T(A) : F(A) \to G(A)$ in D for all $A \in \mathrm{Obj}(\mathsf{C})$ and the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
F(A) & \xrightarrow{\;T(A)\;} & G(A) \\
{\scriptstyle T(f)}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle G(f)} \\
F(B) & \xrightarrow{\;T(B)\;} & G(B)
\end{array}
$$

commutes for all $f \in \mathrm{Mor}_{\mathsf{C}}(A, B)$.

Example 1.8. Let X be a topological space. We can construct a covering space of X denoted $\widetilde{X}$ such that for the solid diagram,

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
* & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{X} \\
\downarrow & {\scriptstyle \exists !} \nearrow & \downarrow{\scriptstyle p} \\
[0,1] & \longrightarrow & X
\end{array}
$$

there is a unique dotted arrow lifting a path in X to $\widetilde{X}$. In other words, this is a functor $\Pi_{\leq 1} X \to \mathsf{Sets}$ by $x \mapsto p^{-1}(x)$.

In fact, and old theorem of Grothendieck states the following.

Theorem 1.9 (Grothendieck). Let X be a topological space. The category of covering spaces of X is equivalent ot the category of functors $\Pi_{\leq 1} X \to \mathsf{Sets}$.

Within this framework, topological statements like Van-Kampen's theorem become much easier.

In topology, we have paths, and homotopies between paths. Indeed, we can construct homotopies between homotopies, and so on. This is the root of the concept of an infinity category.

And much of the topological information we wish to incorporate above is easiest done with simplices, leading the formalism of infinity categories to be built on the backbone of the rich combinatorial structure of simplicial sets. Let's start with an easy example of the partially ordered set, or poset.

Definition 1.10 (Poset). A poset $(S, \leq)$ is a set S together with a relation $\leq$ such that
  (a) $a \leq a$ for all $a \in S$,
  (b) if $a \leq b$ and $b \leq c$ then $a \leq c$,
  (c) and if $a \leq b$ and $b \leq a$ then $a = b$.

A poset can be seen as a category whose objects are the elements of S and

$$
\mathrm{Mor}_S(a, b) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & a \not\leq b \\ * & a \leq b. \end{cases}
$$

Indeed, one can show that any category with at most one morphism between any two objects is a poset under the relation induced by the morphisms. We can now introduce simplicial sets.

Definition 1.11 (Simplices)**.** The category of simplices Δ has objects finite totally ordered sets $[n] = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ and morphisms order-preserving maps.

There is a functor $\Delta \to \mathsf{Top}$ taking $[n]$ to $|\Delta^n|$ the standard n-simplex, the convex hull of $\{e_0, \ldots, e_n\}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and taking a morphism $[n] \to [m]$ to linear-maps $e_i \mapsto e_{f(i)}$. Such maps $f : [n] \to [m]$ are determined by their (finite) images $0 \le f(1) \le f(2) \le \cdots \le f(n) \le m$ which we will write as $\langle f(1), \ldots, f(n) \rangle$.

Example 1.12. There are maps $\langle i, i+1 \rangle : [1] \to [n]$ for $0 \le i \le n-1$.
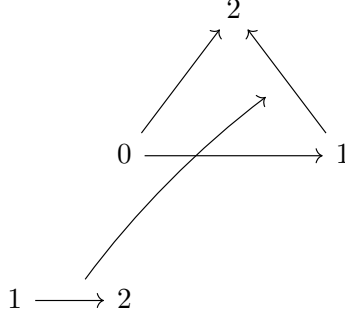
The above demonstrates the map $\langle 1, 2 \rangle : [1] \to [2]$.

Let X be an arbitrary topological space. We can get a contravariant functor $\Delta \to \mathsf{Sets}$ by taking $[n] \to \mathrm{Mor}_{\mathsf{Top}}(|\Delta^n|, X)$. We denote this functor $\mathrm{Sing}\, X : \Delta \to \mathsf{Sets}$. This allows us to define simplicial sets.

Definition 1.13 (Simplicial Sets)**.** The category of simplicial sets SSets is the functor category whose objects are contravariant functors $\Delta \to \mathsf{Sets}$ and morphisms natural transformations between such functors.

Let us switch directions for a moment and consider nerves of categories. We have already seen how a poset can be made into a category. Analogously, a totally ordered set can be made into a category in a similar way, yielding a functor $\Delta \to \mathsf{Cat}$, the category whose objects are categories and whose morphisms are functors. Nerves help us understand how simplices live within categories.

Definition 1.14 (Nerve)**.** Let C be a category. The nerve of C is the simplicial set $N\mathsf{C}$ so that

$$(N\mathsf{C})_n = \mathrm{Mor}_{\mathsf{Cat}}([n], \mathsf{C})$$

the set of functors from $[n]$ to C such that the simplicial operators $f : [n] \to [m]$ act by pre-composition where $a \mapsto a \circ f$ for $a : [n] \to \mathsf{C}$ in $(N\mathsf{C})_n$.

We can make this more concrete with a few examples.

Example 1.15. $(N\mathsf{C})_0$ is the simplicial set of maps from the point to C and hence corresponds to the objects of C, $\mathrm{Obj}(\mathsf{C})$.

$(N\mathsf{C})_1$ is the simplicial set of maps from $0 \to 1$ to C and hence corresponds to the morphisms of C.

$(N\mathsf{C})_2$ is the simplicial set of maps
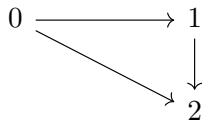
to C, that is, to pairs of composable morphisms in C.

More generally $(NC)_n$ is the set of composable n-tuples of morphisms in C.

Theorem 1.16. A simplicial set X is isomorphic to the nerve of some category C if and only if for all $n \geq 2$, the map
$$X_n \to \underbrace{X_1 \times_{X_0} X_1 \times_{X_0} \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1}_{n \text{ times}}$$
by
$$g \mapsto (\langle 0, 1 \rangle^* g, \langle 1, 2 \rangle^* g, \ldots, \langle n-1, n \rangle^* g)$$
is an isomorphism.

This proof follows that in [1, Proposition 4.8].

Proof. ($\Longrightarrow$) Suppose $X = NC$ for some category C. A tuple of n composable morphisms in C is precisely the datum of the n-nerve $(NC)_n$.

($\Longleftarrow$) Suppose X is a simplicial set such that the function above is a bijection. We construct the category C whose objects $\text{Obj}(C) = X_0$ and whose morphisms are X_1. For $g \in X_1$, we have two functors $X_1 \to X_0$ taking $g \mapsto \langle 0 \rangle^* g$ its source object and $g \to \langle 1 \rangle^* g$ its target object. Since $0 \to 0$ is a morphism in $|\Delta^1|$, we trivially have identity morphisms on each object. Moreover, given a morphism $f \in X_1$, we can recover its source object $\langle 0 \rangle^* f$ and its target object $\langle 1 \rangle^* f$. And for any $(g, h) \in X_1 \times_{X_0} X_1$, the composite $h \circ g \in X_2$ is the unique morphism where $\langle 0, 1 \rangle^* (g \circ h) = h$ and $\langle 1, 2 \rangle^* (g \circ h) = g$ where uniqueness follows from bijectivity. We now claim that for any $g \in X_n$ and $0 \leq i \leq j \leq k \leq n$ we have $\langle i, k \rangle^* g = \langle j, k \rangle^* g \circ \langle j, i \rangle^* g$ where each of $\langle i, k \rangle^* g, \langle j, k \rangle^* g, \langle j, i \rangle^* g \in X_1$ as images of maps $[1] \to [n]$. Indeed any element of X_2 decomposes in this way. We can thus define maps $X_n \to (NC)_n$ by sending $g \in X_n$ to $[n] \to C$ by $g \mapsto g$ and $(i \to j) \mapsto \langle j, i \rangle^* g$ which is a functor by the above. We can verify these maps are bijections since $((i-1) \to i) \mapsto \langle i, i-1 \rangle^* g$. Furthermore, if $f : [m] \to [n]$ is a map of simplices, we compute
$$\langle j, i \rangle^* (g \circ f) = \langle f(j), f(i) \rangle^* g$$
giving an isomorphism $X \to NC$ of simplicial sets.   ∎

We now discuss the further significance of $\text{Sing } X$. To do this, we first have to discuss horns and Kan complexes.

Definition 1.17 (Horn).

A theorem of Kan states the following:

Theorem 1.18 (Kan). $\text{Sing } X$ is a Kan complex.

where one defines a Kan complex:

References

[1] Charles Rezk. *Introduction to Quasicategories.*

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