

Johns Hopkins University

A proof of the model-independence of $(\infty, 1)$ -category theory joint with Dominic Verity



CT2018, Universidade dos Açores

Goal: build model-independent foundations of $(\infty, 1)$ -category theory

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- I. What are model-independent foundations?
- 2. ∞ -cosmoi of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories
- 3. A taste of the formal category theory of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories
- 4. The proof of model-independence of $(\infty, 1)$ -category theory



What are model-independent foundations?

Models of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories

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quasi-categories (nee. weak Kan complexes), Rezk spaces (nee. complete Segal spaces), Segal categories, and (saturated I-trivial weak) I-complicial sets

each have a homotopically meaningful internal hom.

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• work synthetically to give categorical definitions and prove theorems in all four models qCat, Rezk, Segal, 1-Comp at once

Our method: introduce an ∞ -cosmos to axiomatize common features of the categories qCat, Rezk, Segal, 1-Comp of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories.



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Henceforth ∞ -category and ∞ -functor are technical terms that mean the objects and morphisms of some ∞ -cosmos.

The homotopy 2-category of an ∞ -cosmos is a strict 2-category whose:

- objects are the ∞ -categories A, B in the ∞ -cosmos
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Prop. Equivalences in the homotopy 2-category

$$A \xrightarrow{f}_{g} B \qquad A \xrightarrow{1_A}_{gf} A \qquad B \xrightarrow{1_B}_{fg} B$$

coincide with equivalences in the ∞ -cosmos.

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Thus, non-evil 2-categorical definitions are "homotopically correct."





A taste of the formal category theory of $(\infty,1)\text{-}\mathsf{categories}$

Absolute lifting diagrams

B $\begin{array}{c} \stackrel{r}{\underset{\Downarrow}{\rightarrow}} \stackrel{}{\underset{}}{\underset{}} f \text{ is an absolute right lifting diagram if it and any restriction} \\ C \stackrel{}{\underset{}}{\underset{}}{\underset{}}{\underset{A}{\rightarrow}} A \end{array}$



Absolute lifting diagrams



 $C \xrightarrow{r}_{\substack{\downarrow \rho \\ y \rho}} \int_{f} f$ is an absolute right lifting diagram if it and any restriction $C \xrightarrow{g} A$

are right liftings: $\begin{array}{c} X \xrightarrow{b} B \\ c \downarrow & \forall \Downarrow \chi & \downarrow f \\ C \xrightarrow{g} A \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} X \xrightarrow{b} B \\ c \downarrow & \forall \downarrow \zeta & \checkmark & f \\ P & \downarrow \zeta & \uparrow & \downarrow f \\ P & \downarrow \zeta & \uparrow & \downarrow f \\ P & \downarrow f & \downarrow f \\ Q & \downarrow \zeta & \uparrow & \downarrow f \\ P & \downarrow f & \downarrow f \\ Q & \downarrow \zeta & \downarrow f \\ P & \downarrow f & \downarrow f \\ Q & \downarrow \zeta & \downarrow f \\ P & \downarrow f & \downarrow f \\ Q & \downarrow f & \downarrow f & \downarrow f \\ Q & \downarrow f & \downarrow f \\$

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are right liftings: $\begin{array}{c|c} X \xrightarrow{b} B \\ c \\ \downarrow & \forall \Downarrow \chi \\ C \xrightarrow{q} A \end{array} \xrightarrow{f} \left(\begin{array}{c|c} X \xrightarrow{b} B \\ c \\ \swarrow & \downarrow \chi \\ \swarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow f \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \varphi \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\$ $X \xrightarrow{c} C \xrightarrow{r} A^{\mathcal{B}} f$ is absolute right lifting • E• $\downarrow_{\sigma} \downarrow_{k}$ is absolute right lifting iff $\downarrow_{\sigma} B$ is $C \xrightarrow{r} B$ $C \xrightarrow{r} \downarrow_{\rho} \downarrow_{f}$

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Hence, a limit functor or limit of $d: 1 \rightarrow A^J$ is an absolute right lifting







Proof: It suffices to show the transposed cone is absolute right lifting



Prop (right adjoints preserve limits). If
$$A \xrightarrow[u]{\perp} B$$
 and $\lambda \colon \Delta \ell \Rightarrow d$ is
a limit cone then $A \xrightarrow[u]{\downarrow} \Delta \qquad \qquad \downarrow \Delta$ is absolute right lifting.
 $1 \xrightarrow[d]{\downarrow} A^J \xrightarrow[u]{\downarrow} B^J$

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Proof: It suffices to show the transposed cone is absolute right lifting



which is the case by 2-naturality and composition of absolute right liftings.

Universal properties of adjunctions and limits











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 \rightsquigarrow The homotopy 2-category embeds covariantly and contravariantly. Modules $A \stackrel{E}{\twoheadrightarrow} B$ and $A \stackrel{F}{\twoheadrightarrow} B$ are isomorphic iff $E \simeq_{A \times B} F$ so the virtual equipment captures the formal category theory of ∞ -categories.





The proof of model-independence of $(\infty,1)\text{-category theory}$



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Prop. A cosmological biequivalence induces a biequivalence of homotopy 2-categories, defining (local) bijections on:

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 $\mathsf{Idea:} \ FA \simeq A', FB \simeq B' \rightsquigarrow \ \mathfrak{K}_{/A \times B} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{L}_{/FA \times FB} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{L}_{/A' \times B'}$



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Model-Independence Theorem. A cosmological biequivalence induces a biequivalence of virtual equipments of modules

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Model-Independence Theorem. A cosmological biequivalence induces a biequivalence of virtual equipments of modules and thus preserves, reflects, and creates all ∞ -categorical properties and structures.

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- The existence of a pointwise Kan extension.





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Analytically-proven theorems also transfer along biequivalences:

• Universal properties in an $(\infty, 1)$ -category A are determined elementwise, by each $a: 1 \rightarrow A$.



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- Both analytically- and synthetically-proven results about $(\infty, 1)$ -categories transfer across "change-of-model" functors called biequivalences.
- Open problems: many (∞, 1)-categorical notions are yet to be incorporated into ∞-cosmology.

References

For more on the model-independent theory of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories see:

Emily Riehl and Dominic Verity

mini-course lecture notes:

∞-Category Theory from Scratch arXiv:1608.05314

• draft book in progress:

Elements of ∞ -Category Theory www.math.jhu.edu/~eriehl/elements.pdf

Obrigada!