# Diaconescu's Theorem for Stacks

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with  $G^*$  left exact (finite limit preserving).

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is left exact. The tensor is a left adjiont

$$E\otimes_{\mathscr{C}} - \dashv \mathbf{Set}(E, -)$$

hence each such E yields a geometric morphism.

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\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Flat}(\mathscr{C}) &\simeq \mathsf{Geom}(\mathsf{Set}, [\mathscr{C}^{op}, \mathsf{Set}]) \\ E &\mapsto E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} - \\ G^* \circ \mathbf{y} & \hookleftarrow \quad G \end{aligned}
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The general version is found in

R. Diaconescu. "Change of Base for Toposes with Generators." *Jour. Pure Appl. Alg.* 6 (1975), pp. 191-218.

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 $\mathbf{A} \colon [\mathscr{C}^{op}, \mathbf{Set}] \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Sh}(\mathscr{C}, J) \colon i.$ 

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The previous equivalence (roughly speaking) restricts to one

 $ConFlat(\mathcal{C}, J) \simeq Geom(Set, Sh(\mathcal{C}, J)).$ 

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Question/problem:

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Question/problem: What sort of correspondence exists between continuous flat pseudo-functors  $E: \mathscr{C} \to \mathfrak{CAT}$  and points of stacks?

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One reference:  $\S\S4-5$  of

R. Street, "Two-Dimensional Sheaf Theory." *Jour. Pure Appl. Alg.* 23 (1982), pp. 251-270.

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and arrows  $(C, X, Y) \rightarrow (D, Z, W)$  the triples (f, u, v) with

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Take  $E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} F$  to denote the category of fractions

$$E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} F := \Delta(E, F)[\Sigma^{-1}]$$

where  $\Sigma$  is the set of "cartesian" morphisms.





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Say that  $E: \mathscr{C} \to \mathfrak{CAT}$  is flat if  $E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} -$  is finite limit-preserving.

The tensor  $E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} F$  is a computation of the pseudo-colimit of E weighted by F, denoted  $E \star F$ .

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A weaker "bitensor product" is given as a coend

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 $\mathfrak{CAT}(E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}}^{\mathsf{w}} F, \mathscr{X}) \simeq [\mathscr{C}^{op}, \mathfrak{CAT}](F, \mathfrak{CAT}(E, \mathscr{X})).$ 

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For a study of flat pseudo-functors see

M.E. Descotte, E.J. Dubuc, M. Szyld. "Sigma limits in 2-categories and flat pseudofunctors." arXiv:1610.09429v3.

$$\begin{split} \mathfrak{Flat}(\mathscr{C}) &\rightleftharpoons \mathfrak{Geom}(\mathfrak{CAT}, [\mathscr{C}^{op}, \mathfrak{CAT}]) \\ E &\mapsto E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} - \\ G^* \circ \mathbf{y} & \hookleftarrow G. \end{split}$$

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#### Proposition

The maps above result in a biequivalence of 2-categories

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Crucial part: there is an equivalence

$$G^*\mathbf{y}\otimes_{\mathscr{C}}F\simeq G^*F.$$

pseudo-natural in F.

Say that  $E: \mathscr{C} \to \mathfrak{CAT}$  is continuous if  $E \otimes_{\mathscr{C}} -$  factors through the inclusion  $i: \mathfrak{St}(\mathscr{C}, J) \to [\mathscr{C}^{op}, \mathfrak{CAT}].$ 

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Let  $\mathfrak{Fact}$  denote the full sub-2-category of those points  $G: \mathfrak{CAT} \to [\mathscr{C}^{op}, \mathfrak{CAT}]$  factoring through *i*.

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The equivalence of the previous proposition restricts to one

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The work consists in showing that

 $\mathfrak{Fact} \simeq \mathfrak{Geom}(\mathfrak{CAT}, \mathfrak{St}(\mathcal{C}, J)).$ 

Observation: if G factors through i, there is a canonical geometric morphism that does this.

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Thus, have that

$$H^* \simeq G^* i \qquad H_* \simeq \mathbf{A} G_*.$$

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This yields the desired biequivalence:

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#### Theorem

There is a biequivalence of 2-categories

 $\operatorname{\mathfrak{ConFlat}}(\mathscr{C},J) \simeq \operatorname{\mathfrak{Geom}}(\operatorname{\mathfrak{CAT}},\operatorname{\mathfrak{St}}(\mathscr{C},J)).$ 

