

# Reading seminar on infinity-categories

## 1. Yoneda

**Definition 1.1:** For an  $\infty$ -category  $C$ , let  $\mathcal{P}(C)$  be the functor  $\infty$ -category  $\mathrm{Fun}(C^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc})$ , called the *presheaves* on  $C$ .

**Theorem 1.1:** For a (small)  $\infty$ -category  $C$ , there is a fully faithful functor

$$y : C \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C)$$

such that for each  $F \in \mathcal{P}(C)$  and  $c \in C$ , there is a homotopy equivalence

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{P}(C)}(y(c), F) \simeq F(c)$$

*Proof sketch:* We cannot straightforwardly generalize the case of ordinary categories, as the composition is defined only up to a contractible choice.

We will use the fact that  $\mathrm{Spc}$  is a homotopy coherent nerve of a simplicial category, where we have a canonical choice of composition. Consider the following composite of simplicial categories

$$\mathfrak{C}[C^{\mathrm{op}} \times C] \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}[C]^{\mathrm{op}} \times \mathfrak{C}[C] \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}[C]}} \mathbf{sSet} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Sing} \circ |-|} \mathbf{Kan}$$

By adjunction, this corresponds to a functor

$$C^{\mathrm{op}} \times C \rightarrow N(\mathbf{Kan}) = \mathrm{Spc}$$

and by the simplicial hom adjunction to a functor

$$y : C \rightarrow \mathrm{Fun}(C^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathrm{Spc}) = \mathcal{P}(C)$$

There is a Yoneda lemma for simplicially enriched categories, the proof is the same as in the classical case and it is fully faithful, which induced the fully faithfulness of  $y$ .

The homotopy equivalence can similarly be translated into simplicial categories, however, one needs to express  $\mathcal{P}(C)$  as a homotopy coherent nerve of a simplicial category.  $\square$

*Remark:*  $y : C^{\mathrm{op}} \times C \rightarrow \mathrm{Spc}$  is pointwise equivalent to the mapping spaces, but not *equal*.

### 1.1. Straightening / unstraightening

A functor  $\pi : C \rightarrow D$  between ordinary categories is called *left fibered* in sets if for every  $f : \pi(x) \rightarrow y$ , there is a unique lift  $\tilde{f}$  with  $\pi(\tilde{f}) = f$ . There is a correspondence

$$\mathrm{LFib}(D) \simeq \mathrm{Fun}(D, \mathrm{Set})$$

where the set on the left is the set of the left fibered functors over  $D$ .

A similar situation is true for  $\infty$ -categories.

**Definition 1.1.1:** Consider a map of simplicial sets  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  and the following lifting problem:

$  \begin{array}{ccc}  \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & X \\  \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\  \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & Y  \end{array}  $	<b>A map is called</b>	<b>if <math>\exists</math> a lift <math>\forall n</math> and <math>k</math> equal</b>
	fibration	$0, \dots, n$
	left fibration	$0, \dots, n-1$
	right fibration	$1, \dots, n$
	inner fibration	$1, \dots, n-1$

The  $\infty$ -categories of left, resp. right fibrations over  $Y$  will be denoted  $\mathbf{LFib}(Y)$ , resp.  $\mathbf{RFib}(Y)$ .

**Proposition 1.1.1** (Straightening-unstraightening, discrete): For a (small)  $\infty$ -category  $C$ , there are equivalences of  $\infty$ -categories

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{Fun}(C, \mathbf{Spc}) &\simeq \mathbf{LFib}(C) \\
 \mathcal{P}(C) = \mathbf{Fun}(C^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathbf{Spc}) &\simeq \mathbf{RFib}(C)
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for there is a correspondence between *pseudofunctors* with the target in ordinary categories and the Grothendieck opfibration. This result has been extended by Lurie as well.

**Definition 1.1.2:** Let  $\pi : X \rightarrow S$  be a map of simplicial set and  $f : x \rightarrow y$  an edge in  $X$ . We say that  $f$  is  $\pi$ -cocartesian if there exists a lift in every diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Lambda_0^n & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \pi \\
 \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & S
 \end{array}$$

where  $\sigma$  maps  $\Delta^{\{0,1\}}$  to  $f$  (and  $\pi$ -cartesian for diagrams where  $\sigma$  maps  $\Delta^{\{n-1,n\}}$  to  $f$ ).

$\pi$  is called (co)cartesian fibration if it is an inner fibration and for every  $x \in X$  and every edge  $f : \pi(x) \rightarrow y$ , there is a  $\pi$ -(co)cartesian edge  $\tilde{f} : x \rightarrow \tilde{y}$  with  $\pi(\tilde{f}) = f$ .

**Theorem 1.1.1** (Grothendieck-Lurie correspondence): There are equivalences

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{Fun}(C, \mathbf{Cat}_\infty) &\simeq \mathbf{Fib}^{\mathrm{coc}}(C) \\
 \mathbf{Fun}(C^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathbf{Cat}_\infty) &\simeq \mathbf{Fib}^{\mathrm{car}}(C)
 \end{aligned}$$

with the classes of (co)cartesian fibrations on the right hand side.