

LIMIT SKETCHES AND PRESENTABILITY

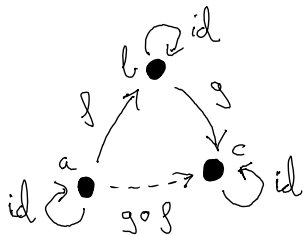
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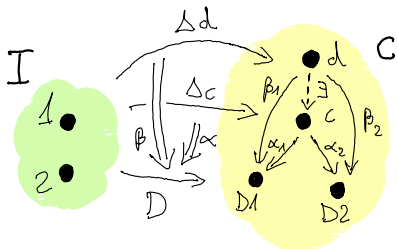
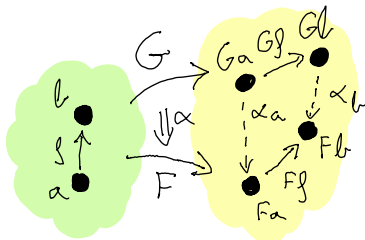


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Categories



Functors and natural transformations



Cones and limits

- > Diagram $D : I \rightarrow C$
- > Cone $\alpha : \Delta c \Rightarrow D$
- > α is a limit if for all $d \in C$

$$\text{Hom}(d, c) \cong \text{Cones}(D, d)$$

Presentability

A category has two types of collections: the objects, and the morphisms. Then, a category is:

- 🧩 **Small** if it has a set of objects and sets of morphisms.
- 🧩 **Locally small** if it has a (maybe large) collection of objects and sets of morphisms.
- 🧩 **Large** if it has (maybe large) collections of objects and morphisms.

A **(locally) presentable** category is a locally small category which contains a set S of *small objects* such that every object is a *nice* colimit over S .

Examples. Set, Grp, sSet, ...

Non example. Top

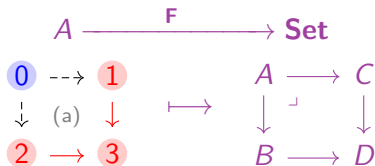
Limit sketches

A **limit sketch** (Bastiani and Ehresmann 1972) is a pair (A, C) of a small category A and a set of cones C over A .

A **model** of a limit sketch is a functor $F : A \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ which sends cones of C to limits of \mathbf{Set} . A category is **limit-sketchable** if it is equivalent to the category of models of some limit sketch.

Example. Let A be the small category generated by the square (a).

Let c be the cone
with apex and diagram
Then $(A, \{c\})$ is a sketch 🍊



A model F of the sketch $(A, \{c\})$ is a pullback of sets 🍊

Representation theorem

Theorem (Adamek and Rosicky 1994)

The following are equivalent:

- (i) *Presentable categories.*
- (ii) *Limit-sketchable categories.*

Goal

Presentable ∞ -categories $\stackrel{?}{\simeq}$ Limit-sketchable ∞ -categories

Plan

Presentable ∞ -categories

Limit ∞ -sketches

Representation theorem

Plan

Presentable ∞ -categories

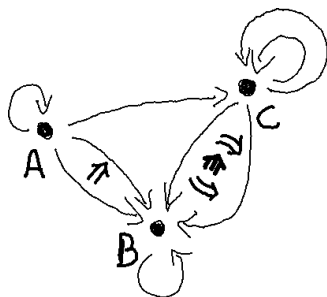
Limit ∞ -sketches

Representation theorem

Informal higher categories

A **higher category** has objects and:

- ✓ n -morphisms between $(n - 1)$ -morphisms for all $n \geq 1$,
- ✓ Composition, identities and associativity of n -morphisms weakly up to a $(n + 1)$ -morphism for all $n \geq 1$.



A higher category is an (∞, m) -**category** if for any $n > m$, the n -morphisms are invertible up to a $(n + 1)$ -morphism.

- > ∞ -**category** := $(\infty, 1)$ -category
- > ∞ -**groupoid** := $(\infty, 0)$ -category

Limits and colimits

Let \mathcal{C} be an ∞ -category, and I be a small ∞ -category. Given any object $x \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$, the **constant diagram** $\Delta x : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ sends all objects of I to x , and all higher morphisms to higher identities.

Let $D : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a diagram and $y \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ be an object of \mathcal{C} . A natural transformation $\alpha : \Delta y \Rightarrow D$ **exhibits y as a limit of D** if, for all $x \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$, α induces an equivalence

$$\text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Cones}(D, x) := \text{Map}_{\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})}(\Delta x, D).$$

Cocones and **colimit cocones** are defined as cones and limit cones in the opposite ∞ -category.

Accessibility

Let κ denote a regular cardinal and \mathcal{C} an ∞ -category.

- ▶ An ∞ -category \mathcal{K} is κ -**filtered** if, for every κ -small ∞ -category I , every diagram $D : I \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ admits a cocone $\alpha : D \Rightarrow \Delta x$.
- ▶ \mathcal{C} admits κ -**filtered colimits** if it admits \mathcal{K} -indexed colimits, for every κ -filtered ∞ -category \mathcal{K} .
- ▶ An object $x \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ is called κ -**compact** if the mapping space functor $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(x, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ preserves κ -filtered colimits.

An ∞ -category \mathcal{C} is **accessible** if it is locally small and there is a regular cardinal κ such that:

- ✓ \mathcal{C} admits κ -filtered colimits.
- ✓ There is some essentially small sub- ∞ -category of κ -compact objects which generates \mathcal{C} under κ -filtered colimits.

Presentability

Definition

An ∞ -category is **presentable** if it is accessible and cocomplete.

Example

- (a) The ∞ -category of homotopy types \mathcal{S} is presentable.
- (b) Any ∞ -topos is presentable.
- (c) The nerve of any presentable 1-category is presentable.
- (d) If \mathcal{A} is a small ∞ -category and \mathcal{C} is a presentable ∞ -category, then $\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$ is presentable.

Plan

Presentable ∞ -categories

Limit ∞ -sketches

Representation theorem

Limit ∞ -sketches

A **limit ∞ -sketch** (Joyal 2008) $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{K}, \mathfrak{L})$ is a small ∞ -category \mathcal{K} equip with a set \mathfrak{L} of cones.

Let \mathcal{C} be a complete ∞ -category. A functor $F : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a **model** of a limit ∞ -sketch $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{K}, \mathfrak{L})$ in \mathcal{C} if it sends each cone in \mathfrak{L} to a limit cone in \mathcal{C} .

$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{C}) := \infty$ -category of models of \mathcal{T} in \mathcal{C}

$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) := \infty$ -category of models of \mathcal{T} in \mathcal{S}

We say that an ∞ -category is **limit ∞ -sketchable** (or **essentially ∞ -algebraic**) if it is equivalent to the ∞ -category of models of some limit ∞ -sketch.

Examples: ∞ -algebraic theories

An **∞ -algebraic theory** (or **∞ -Lawvere theory**) is a small ∞ -category with finite products. A **model** (or **algebra**) for an ∞ -algebraic theory \mathcal{A} is a functor $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ that preserves products.

Any ∞ -algebraic theory is an ∞ -sketch with only product cones

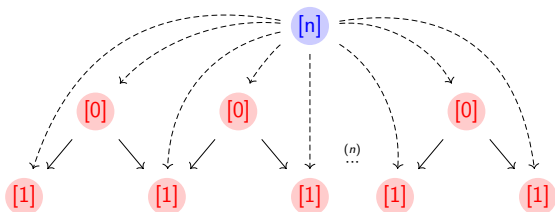
Example. Monoid objects (A_∞ -spaces), commutative monoid objects (E_∞ -spaces), group objects (∞ -groups), R-modules, ...

Theorem (Rosicky 2007 and Lurie 2009)

The ∞ -category of models of an ∞ -algebraic theory is presentable.

Examples: Internal precategories

Let \mathcal{C} be a complete ∞ -category, \mathcal{A} be the nerve of Δ^{op} , and c_n be the cone with **apex** and **diagram** for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:



Then $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{A}, \{c_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\})$ is a limit ∞ -sketch, and a model $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a simplicial object in \mathcal{C} such that

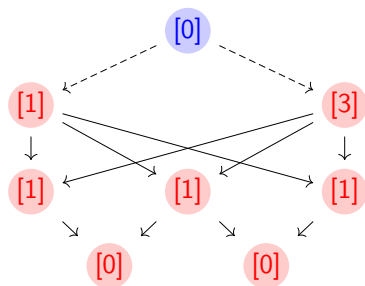
$$F_n \xrightarrow{\sim} F_1 \times_{F_0} F_1 \times_{F_0} \cdots \times_{F_0} F_1. \quad (\text{Segal condition})$$

$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{C}) \simeq$ **Internal precategories**

$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) \simeq$ **Segal spaces**

Examples: Internal univalent categories

Let \mathcal{A} be as before, \mathfrak{L}_S be the set of cones of the previous sketch, and d be the cone with **apex** and **diagram**:



Then $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{A}, \mathfrak{L}_S \cup \{d\})$ is a limit ∞ -sketch, and a model $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an internal precategory in \mathcal{C} such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F_0 & \longrightarrow & F_3 \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
 F_1 & \longrightarrow & F_1 \times_{F_0}^{d_1, d_1} F_1 \times_{F_0}^{d_0, d_0} F_1
 \end{array}$$

$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{C}) \simeq$ **Internal univalent categories**

$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) \simeq$ **Complete Segal spaces**

Plan

Presentable ∞ -categories

Limit ∞ -sketches

Representation theorem

Representation theorem

Theorem (M.)

An ∞ -category is presentable \iff it is limit ∞ -sketchable.

Corollary

The ∞ -category of models of a limit ∞ -sketch in a presentable ∞ -category is presentable.

Future work

- 💡 **Generalization:** A ∞ -category is accessible if, and only if, it is equivalent to the ∞ -category of models of an ∞ -sketch.
A **sketch** is a limit sketch with a set of cocones which are sent to colimit cocones by any model.
- 💡 Accessibility, presentability, sketches, and representation theorem for ∞ -**cosmoi** (Riehl and Verity 2022)
 \implies **Model-independent** version of this presentation!
- 💡 Formalize this work with a proof assistant which supports synthetic ∞ -categories like rzk.

References

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Thank you for listening!

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