

Fig. 2: Mapping spaces as fibers + Fig. 3 Final objects.

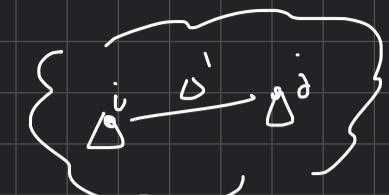
Recall the join of sets X, Y

$$X * Y = X \star Y \quad \text{---} \quad \{X \star Y_n = \coprod_{i+j+1=n} X_i \times Y_j\}$$

i.e. an n -simplex $\Delta^n \rightarrow X * Y$

consists of

- an i -simplex in X
- an j -simplex in Y



This forms \otimes functors for any sset X

$$\begin{aligned} - \star X : \text{sset} &\rightrightarrows \text{sset}_{X/} \\ X \star - : \text{sset} &\rightrightarrows \text{sset}_{/X} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \star X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X * Y & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \star X \end{array}$$

These have 1-cells called slices

$$\text{sset} \xrightarrow{- \star X} \text{sset}_{X/},$$

slice

$$S_{/P} \xleftarrow{X} \downarrow P \xrightarrow{S}$$

$$S_{/P,n} = \text{Hom}(\Delta^n, S_{/P}) \cong \text{Hom}(\Delta^n \star X, S)$$

$$\text{sset} \xrightarrow{X \star -} \text{sset}_{X/},$$

slice

$$S_{P/} \xleftarrow{X} \downarrow P \xrightarrow{S}$$

i.e. maps $\Delta^n \star X \rightarrow S$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^n & \xrightarrow{\star X} & S \\ \uparrow & \approx & \uparrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S \end{array}$$

Note: any $S_{/P}$ comes w/ a projection $S_{/P} \rightarrow S$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^n \star X & \longrightarrow & S \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \Delta^n & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S \end{array}$$

This lets us describe a "mapping space" as a pullback (fiber) in an ∞ -cat.

Def. Let $C \in \text{gCat}$.

$$x, y \in C_0$$

Define a sset

$$\text{Map}_e^L(x, y) \longrightarrow C_{/y}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \sim & \downarrow \\ \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{x} & C \end{array}$$

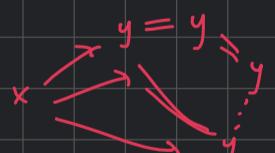
$$\dots \text{Map}_e^R(x, y) \longrightarrow C_{x/}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \sim & \downarrow \\ \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{y} & C \end{array}$$

Prop [HTT, 1.2.2.3]: Both of these are Kan complexes.

Rk: Can think of $\text{Map}_e^L(x, y)$ as having n -simplices are of the form

$$\begin{array}{c} x = x = \dots \\ \hline \text{(n)} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} y$$



Rk: Can show that these are "weakly equiv." to each other & both equivalent to the mapping space we described earlier

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(x, y) & = \text{Map}_e^L(x, y) & \longrightarrow C^\Delta \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow (s, t) \\ \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{(x, y)} & C \times C \end{array}$$

[HTT, 4.2.1.8]

[C, 4.2.10]

$$\text{Map}_e^L(x,y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Map}_e(x,y) \xleftarrow{\sim} \text{Map}_e^R(x,y)$$

To do this, it's useful to describe alternate slice/join constructions, which are in some sense equiv. to the ordinary ones. (see [Rezk, §10]).

Def. (alt. join). $x, y \in \text{sSet}$, the alternate join $x \diamond y \in \text{sSet}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x \times \Delta^n \times y & \longrightarrow & x \sqcup y \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ x \times \Delta^1 \times y & \longrightarrow & x \diamond y \end{array}$$

Def. (alt. slice) Similarly as before, can show this is functional in both variables, and have \mathbf{P} -adjoints which we'll call alt. slices.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{sSet} & \xrightarrow{- \wedge x} & \text{sSet}_{x/} \\ & \swarrow \text{alt. slice} & \\ S \amalg P = S^P & \longleftarrow & \downarrow P \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{sSet} & \xrightarrow{x \diamond -} & \text{sSet}_{x/} \\ & \swarrow \text{alt. slice} & \\ P \amalg S = P^S & \longleftarrow & \downarrow P \end{array}$$

Prop: There's a weak categorical equiv. $x \diamond y \xrightarrow{T_{x,y}} x \star y$

w.e. in $\text{sSet}_{\text{Joyal}}$

Prop: For $X \in \text{qCat}$, $T \xrightarrow{t} X$ a map of ssets, there's an equiv. of ∞ -cats

$$X_{/t} \xrightarrow{\sim} X^{/t}$$

↳ lets you describe a mapping space as a fiber of $X_{/y}$ ↳ a mapping space over $X^{/y}$

↳ compare them ↳ show that both are equiv. to the usual mapping space.

§4.3: Final objects.

[C, 4.1.5]

Recall in §4.1, we described a model structure on $\text{sSet}_{/S}$ for a $S \in \text{sSet}$, we called the contravariant model structure: $\text{sSet}_{/S, \text{contra}}$. — w.e.: $\begin{array}{ccc} x & \not\rightarrow & y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ s & & s \end{array}$ are weak equiv. if the induced map $X^\Delta \cup_S \underset{X}{\sim} Y^\Delta \cup_Y S$ is a weak cat¹ equiv.

[HTT, 2.1.4].

cof = monos

fib = R-fib.

Recall: A map $X \rightarrow S$ of ssets is called final if $\forall \text{sSet } T \text{ s.t. } X \rightarrow T$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} S \\ \downarrow \\ T \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow \\ T \end{array} \right) \text{ is a weak equiv. in } \text{sSet}_{/T, \text{contra}}$$

Def. Let $X \in \text{Set}$. An object $x \in X_0$ is a **final object** if the map $\Delta^0 \xrightarrow{x} X$ is final in the sense above.

i.e. If map of sets $X \rightarrow S$, the map

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta^0 \\ \downarrow \varphi \circ x \\ S \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow \varphi \\ S \end{array} \right)$$

is a weak eq. in Set_S , contra.

Rk. ($x \in X_0$ is final) iff ($\Delta^0 \xrightarrow{x} X$ is a \mathbb{R} -anodyne ext.)

Prop: Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of sets
 $x \in X_0$ a final object in X .

Then (f is final as a map sets) iff ($f(x)$ is a final object in Y)

Pf: Follows from closure properties (see [C, 4.1.9(a), (b)])

Def. Let (X, x) be a ptd sset.

Define a ptd sset $C(X) = (X^{\Delta^0}, x')$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Delta^1 & \\ & \downarrow \varphi & \\ X^{\Delta^0} & \xrightarrow{\quad x' \quad} & \Delta^0 \\ \downarrow x \star id & & \downarrow x' \\ X^{\Delta^0} & \xrightarrow{\quad x' \quad} & C(X) \end{array}$$

This forms a functor $C: \text{Set}_X \rightarrow \text{Set}_X$

Prop: The object x' is a final object in $C(X)$.

Pf (skipped).

The functor C has a \mathbb{R} -adjoint $sSet_{\ast} \rightarrow sSet_{\ast}$

$$(Y, y) \mapsto (Y_{/y}, \text{id}_y)$$

$$\text{i.e. } \underline{\text{Hom}}(C(x), Y) \cong \underline{\text{Hom}}(x, Y_{/\text{id}_y})$$

Prep: Let $X \in sSet$, $x \in X_0$ an object

If there's a retraction s

$$X_{/x} \xrightarrow{s} X$$

$$\text{s.t. } s(x) = \text{id}_x$$

$\Rightarrow x$ is a final object.

If $x \in q(\text{cat})$, then this is an iff.

PF: (skipped)

Con (u.3.8): Let $X \in sSet$, $x \in X_0$.

Then id_x is final in $X_{/x}$.

(one version of Yoneda)

Then : Let $X \in q(\text{cat})$, $x \in X_0$.

The object $(\Delta^0 \downarrow_x)$ in $sSet_{/X}$, contra., has fibrant replacement $(X_{/x} \downarrow_{e_x})$.

Fibrations are \mathbb{R} -fibrations.

In particular, if $y \in X_0$, there's an equiv. at ∞ -gpds

$$\text{Map}_X(X_{/x}, X_{/y}) = \text{Map}_{/X}(X_{/x}, X_{/y}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Map}_X(x, y)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Map}_{/X}(X_{/x}, X_{/y}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \underline{\text{Hom}}(X_{/x}, X_{/y}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow e_{y/x} \\ \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{e_x} & \underline{\text{Hom}}(X_{/x}, X) \end{array}$$

[u.1.12]

This is one form of Yoneda lemma

PF. We saw that id_x is a final object in $X_{/x}$

$$\Delta^0 \xrightarrow{\text{id}_x} X_{/x} \quad \text{id}_x \text{ is final} \Leftrightarrow \text{there's a w.eq.}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_x} & X_{/x} \\ x \searrow & \swarrow e & \\ & X & \end{array}$$

$$(\Delta^0 \downarrow_x) \xrightarrow{\sim} (X_{/x} \downarrow_x) \text{ in } sSet_{/X}, \text{ contra.}$$

[u.1.14] \Rightarrow if \mathbb{R} -fibrant $(e_{y/x})$, the induced map

$$\text{Map}_{/X}(\Delta^0, X_{/y}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Map}_{/X}(X_{/x}, X_{/y})$$

is an eq. at ∞ -gpds.

$$\text{Map}_{/X}(\Delta^0, X_{/Y}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Map}_{/X}(X_{/X}, X_{/Y})$$

(4.2.10) □

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^0 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}(\Delta^0, X_{/Y}) \cong X_{/Y} \\ \downarrow x & \nearrow p_{y*} & \downarrow p_y \\ \text{Hom}(\Delta^0, X) \cong X & & \end{array}$$

Thm (Joyal) Let $X \in \mathbf{Cat}$

$x \in X_0$
Denote the map $X_{/x} \xrightarrow{\pi} X$

TFAE: (1) x is a final object in X
(2) $\forall y \in X_0$, the mapping space $\text{Map}_X(x, y)$ is contractible.

- (3) π is a trivial fibration
- (4) \sim equiv. of ∞ -cats.
- (5) π has a section sending $x \mapsto \text{id}_x$
- (6) Any body $\partial\Delta^n \hookrightarrow X$ fills to a simplex s.t. $(n > 0)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \partial\Delta^n & \xrightarrow{u} & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{u} & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

$\bar{u}(n) = x$.

Pf. (will include)

(iv): $x \in X_{\text{final}} \Rightarrow x \in hX_{\text{final}}$

\downarrow
 ∞-cat

~~✓~~

not true.

(v): Final objects in an ∞ -cat. form an ∞ -gpd which is either \emptyset or uncountable.

\downarrow
final objects are unique.

:

some other stuff.

111.