

§1: Ordinary categorical case

Recall: $\text{Ob}(I * J) = \text{Ob}(I) \amalg \text{Ob}(J)$, $\text{Ar}(I * J) \cong \text{Ar}(I) \amalg \text{Ar}(J) \amalg (\text{Ob}(I) \times \text{Ob}(J))$
 (comp^{ns}!) determined by saying I, J subcats of $I * J$

$- * J: \text{Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}/\text{Cat}$ has adj $\gamma: \mathcal{Y}/\text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{Cat}$,

$d: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \text{Cat} \mapsto \mathcal{B}/d$, $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{B}/d) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Cat}}([0], \mathcal{B}/d) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Y}/\text{Cat}}([0] * J, \mathcal{B})$,

$\text{Ar}(\mathcal{B}/d) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Y}/\text{Cat}}([0] * J, \mathcal{B})$.

Why is $i \in I, j \in J$, $\text{Hom}_{I * J}(i, j) = \{*\}$? (Can it be something else?)

Answer: yes, if we're careful.

Defⁿ A $f: E \rightarrow B$ is a discrete fibration ^{on B} if for each $e \in E$ arrow $f: e' \rightarrow e \in B$, $\exists!$ $g: e' \rightarrow e$ (i.e. $p(g) = f$).

Idea: Let $e \in p^{-1}(b)$. Then $\text{id}_b: b \rightarrow b = e$ has ^{at most one} ~~unique~~ lift with codomain e , which must be id_e . Let E_b be $\text{Ob}(E_b) = \text{Ob}(p^{-1}(b))$, $p(\text{Ar}(E_b)) = \text{id}_b$.

Then the E_b are discrete categories, i.e. sets. Indeed,

Thm (Loregian, Riehl) $\text{DFib}(B) \cong [B^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}]$.

In particular, $P: \text{DFib}(B) \rightarrow B$, have $P^{-1}(-): B \rightarrow \text{Set}$, ^{a functor} denote W_p

E.g. $P = \text{Id}: B \rightarrow B$, $W_p(b) = \{b\}$, i.e. $W_p \cong * : B \rightarrow \text{Set}$

Next week: How you do pushout set?

Ex. 3. Haven't seen that pushouts exist in Set, but will have to find it!

Defⁿ Let $p: \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ be a discrete fibration. The join of a cat \mathcal{I} weighted by $p: \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ is $\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}$, where:

• $Ob(\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}) \cong Ob(\mathcal{I}) \sqcup Ob(\mathcal{J})$.

• $i, i' \in \mathcal{I}, Hom_{\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}}(i, i') = Hom_{\mathcal{I}}(i, i')$

• $j, j' \in \mathcal{J}, Hom_{\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}}(j, j') = Hom_{\mathcal{J}}(j, j')$

• $i \in \mathcal{I}, j \in \mathcal{J}, Hom_{\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}}(i, j) = \emptyset$

• $i \in \mathcal{I}, j \in \mathcal{J}, Hom_{\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}}(i, j) = W_p(j)$

i.e., $(W_p(j))$ many arrows from each i to j .

Remark: Can be written as pushout of cats:

$$\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J} \cong (\mathcal{I} * \mathcal{J}) \amalg_{\mathcal{J}}^p \mathcal{J}$$

(for $\mathcal{I} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{J}$ a cone, def $\sigma: \mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ by $\sigma(i) = r(i), \sigma(j) = s(j), \sigma(\sum_i i \rightarrow p(j)) = \sum_i (\sigma(i) \rightarrow j)$)

Composition: \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J} subcategories. For $f: i \rightarrow i', s: i' \rightarrow j, sf = s$

For $s: i \rightarrow j, g: j \rightarrow j'$, recall $W_p: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \underline{Set}$ a functor, so $W_p(g): W_p(j) \rightarrow W_p(j')$

But $W_p(j) = Hom_{\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}}(i, j)$ and $W_p(j') = Hom_{\mathcal{I} *^p \mathcal{J}}(i, j')$, so we get $gs = W_p(g)(s)$.

We can again define $- *^p \mathcal{J}: \underline{Cat} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}/\underline{Cat}$.

Prop $- *^p \mathcal{J}$ admits a right adjoint $-^p / _ : \mathcal{J}/\underline{Cat} \rightarrow \underline{Cat}, d: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \mapsto \mathcal{C}^p / d$, weighted dice.

Defⁿ Explicitly, $Ob(\mathcal{C}^p / d) \cong Hom_{\mathcal{J}/\underline{Cat}}([\mathcal{O}] *^p \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})$,

$$Ar(\mathcal{C}^p / d) \cong Hom_{\mathcal{J}/\underline{Cat}}([\square] *^p \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C}).$$

Note: notate $W_-: DFib(\mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\sim} [\mathcal{J}^{op}, \underline{Set}]$: $d \in \mathcal{J}$. Let $d: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ a diagram, $W: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \underline{Set}$ a weight. Then \mathcal{C}^{elims} / d is the category of weighted cones in sense of weighted limits.

Weighted cones in quasi-cats

Reminder: in $\underline{\text{Set}}$, have join $I * J$, where $(I * J)_n \cong \coprod_{i=0}^{n+1} (I_i * J_{n-i}) \sqcup I_n \sqcup J_n$

$\dashv \dashv^* J: \underline{\text{Set}} \rightarrow J/\underline{\text{Set}}$ admits a r.adj. $\dashv \dashv: J/\underline{\text{Set}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Set}}$, where $(Q/d)_n \cong \text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{Set}}}(A^n, Q/d) \cong \text{Hom}_{J/\underline{\text{Set}}}(A * J, Q)$

Def² Let $p: \tilde{J} \rightarrow J$ be a simplicial map. The join of $I \wedge J$ weighted by $\tilde{J} \rightarrow J$ is the simp set $I *^p J = (I * \tilde{J}) \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J$. Equivalently, this is $(I *^p J)_n \cong I_n \sqcup J_n \sqcup (\coprod_{i=0}^n (I_i * \tilde{J}_{n-i}))$.

Indeed, as above, this defines a functor

$$- *^p J: \underline{\text{Set}} \xrightarrow{- * \tilde{J}} \tilde{J}/\underline{\text{Set}} \xrightarrow{- \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J} J/\underline{\text{Set}}$$

Prop The weighted join $- *^p J$ admits a right adjoint

$$- \dashv \dashv^p: J/\underline{\text{Set}} \xrightarrow{- \circ p} \tilde{J}/\underline{\text{Set}} \xrightarrow{\dashv \dashv} \underline{\text{Set}}$$

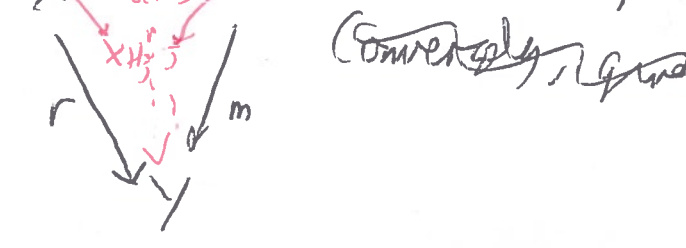
IP Know already that $- * \tilde{J}$ and $\dashv \dashv$ are adjoint.

Note $\circ p$ is well-defined: $\tilde{J} \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J = J$ via

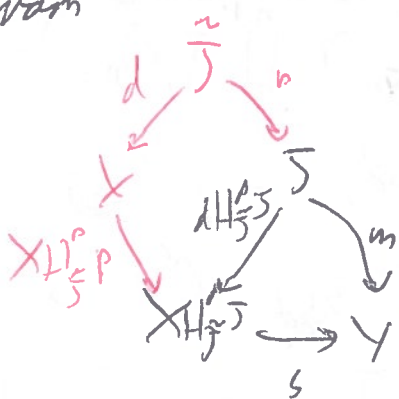
WTS $\text{Hom}_{J/\underline{\text{Set}}}(J \xrightarrow{d \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J} X \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J, J \xrightarrow{m} Y) \cong \text{Hom}_{\tilde{J}/\underline{\text{Set}}}(\tilde{J} \xrightarrow{d} X, \tilde{J} \xrightarrow{mp} Y)$

If $r \in \text{Hom}_{\tilde{J}/\underline{\text{Set}}}(\tilde{J} \xrightarrow{d} X, \tilde{J} \xrightarrow{mp} Y)$, then $r: X \rightarrow Y$ s.t. $mp = rd$, i.e.

But by defⁿ of $X \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J$, $\exists! \bar{r}: X \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J \rightarrow Y$ s.t. in particular, $\bar{r}(d \sqcup_{\tilde{J}}^p J) = m$, as required.



Conversely, given $S: X \amalg_{\tilde{J}} Y \rightarrow X \amalg_{\tilde{S}} (d \amalg_{\tilde{J}} Y) = m$, have comm^{ic} diagram



But by defⁿ of pushout, S must be the! such m , giving injection. \square

Defⁿ The quasi-category of weighted cones in \mathcal{Q} over the diagram $d: \tilde{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is $\mathcal{Q}^{\tilde{J}/d}$, and is! up to iso^{cm} by adjⁿ.

Explicitly, $(\mathcal{Q}^{\tilde{J}/d})_n \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{SSet}}(\Delta^n, \mathcal{Q}^{\tilde{J}/d}) \cong \text{Hom}_{\tilde{J}/\text{SSet}}(\Delta^n * \tilde{J}, \mathcal{Q})$.

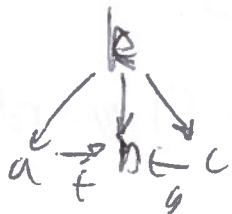
E.g. Let \tilde{J} be s.set $\tilde{0}' \rightarrow \tilde{0} \leftarrow \tilde{0}'' = \Delta^1 \amalg_{\Delta^0} \Delta^1$.

Let J be the s.set $0' \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow 0'' = \Delta^1 \amalg_{\Delta^0} \Delta^1 \cong \Lambda_2^2$

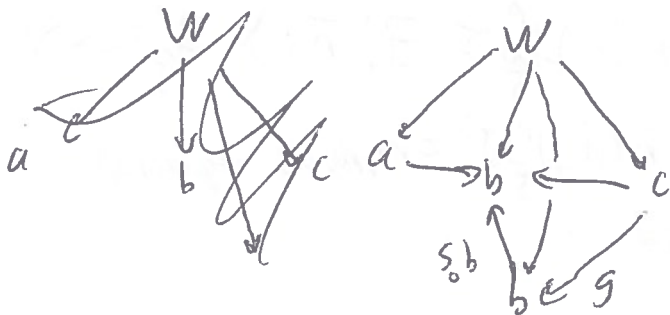
and let $p: \tilde{J} \rightarrow J$ be given by sending $\tilde{1}$ and $\tilde{2}$ to 1.

Let $d: \Lambda_2^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ be a head diagram in a quasi-cat \mathcal{Q} with image $a \xrightarrow{f} b \xleftarrow{g} c$, 1-simplex.

A cone over d is a vertex k with two Δ^2 -simplices glued on an edge i .



A weighted cone over d by p is a Δ^2 -simplex glued to a Δ^2 -simplex along a 1-simplex i .



Weighted limits:



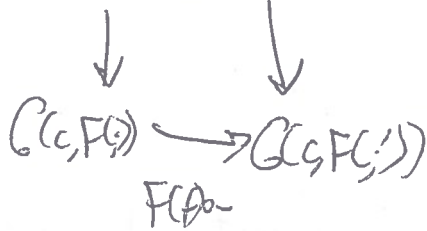
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A cone for a functor $F: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ ^{under} ~~over~~ an object $c \in \mathcal{C}$ assigns to each $j \in \mathcal{J}$ an arrow $c \rightarrow F(j)$ with coherence conditions. Let $*$: $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Set}}$ be the constant functor to the one element set $\{*\}$. Then

Prop A cone of F ^{under} ~~over~~ c is a n.t. $* \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(c, F(-))$.

IP for each $j \in \mathcal{J}$, $* \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(c, F(j))$ picks out single m^{th} $c \rightarrow F(j)$.

W need $* \xrightarrow{\text{id}} *$ to commute, ~~is~~ giving coherence. \square



Prop For $\lim F$ the limit of F ,

$$\mathcal{C}(c, \lim F) \cong [\mathcal{J}, \underline{\text{Set}}](*, \mathcal{C}(c, F)) \quad \forall c \in \mathcal{C}.$$

IP (sketch) If we have a cone n under c , by defⁿ of $\lim F$ $\exists!$ m^{th} $c \rightarrow \lim F$ ^{comp. with cones}. Conversely, given a m^{th} $f: c \rightarrow \lim F$,

can compose with cone at $\lim F$ under $\lim F$ to get cone under c \square .

Weighted limit: Just replace $*$: $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Set}}$ with some other $W: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Set}}$. Then limit of F weighted by W is $\lim^W F$

$$\forall \mathcal{J} \quad \mathcal{C}(c, \lim^W F) \cong [\mathcal{J}, V](W, \mathcal{C}(c, F)) \quad \forall c \in \mathcal{C}.$$

* or any $W: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow V$ for any V -enriched cat \mathcal{C} \square

Weighted limits in \mathcal{Q} -cats

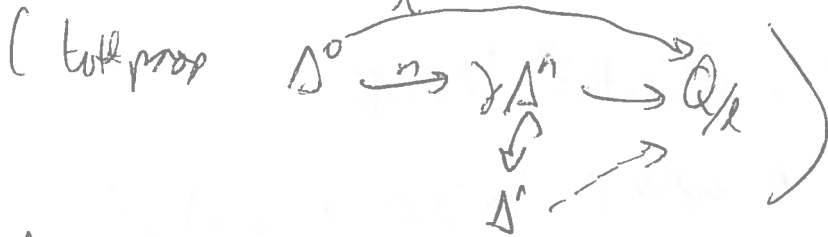
Let \mathcal{Q} an (ω, γ) -cat. ~~Along~~ ^{over} the diagram $d: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is an ~~object~~ $a \in \mathcal{Q}$ vertex $a \in \mathcal{Q}$ via limit cone $\lambda: \Delta^{\circ} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}/a$ from a to d . This is the same as a map $\lambda: \Delta^{\circ} * \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$

ST $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{J} & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow^d & \\ \Delta^{\circ} * \mathcal{J} & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \mathcal{Q} \end{array}$ Weighted limits in \mathcal{Q} -cats commutes

Defⁿ Term object of an ω -cat \mathcal{Q} a vertex t with the following (limit) property $\forall n$:



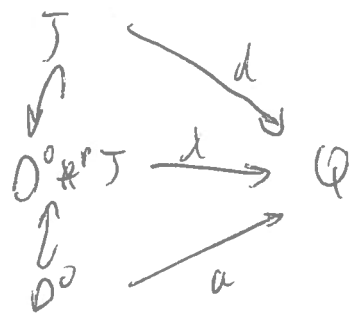
Defⁿ The limit cone of a diagram $d: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is a vertex $\text{Lim } d$ a limit cone $\lambda: \Delta^{\circ} * \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ from $\text{Lim } d$ to d which is terminal in \mathcal{Q}/d .



Now, let $p: \tilde{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ be a weighting. We do the obvious thing

Defⁿ The limit of $d: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ weighted by p is a v^{ω} $\text{Lim}^p d$ of \mathcal{Q} w/a weighted cone $\lambda: \Delta^{\circ} *^p \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ from $\text{Lim}^p d$ to d that is terminal in \mathcal{Q}/d .

(weighted cone: map λ over $v^{\omega} a$: map $\lambda: \Delta^{\circ} *^p \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ ST



(commutes)

Thm Let $p: \tilde{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ a weight. Then $\text{Lim}^p d \cong \text{Lim} (d \circ p: \tilde{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q})$.