

The Grothendieck Construction for Enriched, Internal and ∞ -Categories

Liang Ze Wong

Final Exam

26 Feb 2019

- BW1 Jonathan Beardsley and Liang Ze Wong. *The enriched Grothendieck construction*. Advances in Math, 2019.
- BW2 _____. *The operadic nerve, relative nerve, and the Grothendieck construction*. arXiv:1808.08020, 2018.
- W Liang Ze Wong. *Smash products for Non-cartesian Internal Prestacks*, 2019.
- Alex Chirvasitu, S Paul Smith and Liang Ze Wong. *Noncommutative geometry of homogenized quantum $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$* , Pacific Journal of Math, 2017.
 - Krzysztof Kapulkin, Zachery Lindsey and Liang Ze Wong. *A co-reflection of cubical sets into simplicial sets with applications to model structures*, 2019.
 - Simon Cho, Cory Knapp, Clive Newstead and Liang Ze Wong. *Weak equivalences between categories of models of type theory*. (in preparation)

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$$G \times N \rightarrow N.$$

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Also have a *split* surjection:

$$N = \ker \pi \hookrightarrow N \rtimes G \xrightarrow{\pi} G$$

And we can recover N by taking the kernel of π .

Splitting Lemma (Classical)

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Today, we'll see that G and N don't have to be groups:
They can be algebras, categories, ∞ -categories, and more!

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i.e. a functor $N_\bullet: C \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$

$$c \mapsto N_c, \quad (c \xrightarrow{g} d) \mapsto (N_c \xrightarrow{g^*} N_d).$$

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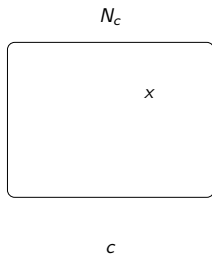
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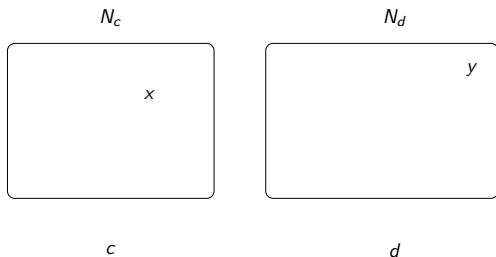


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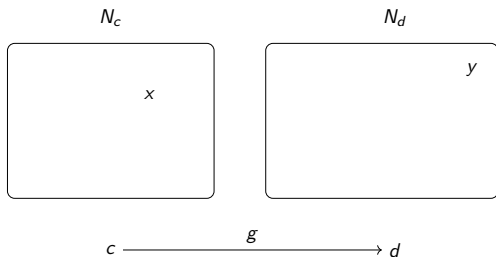


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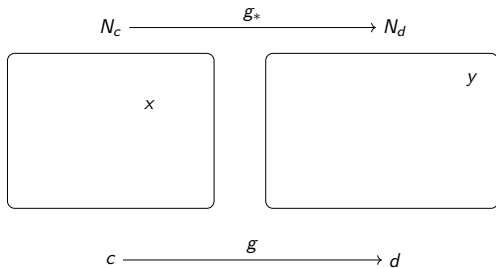


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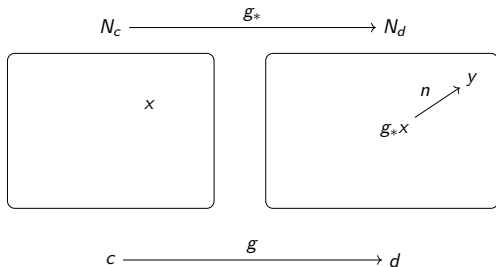


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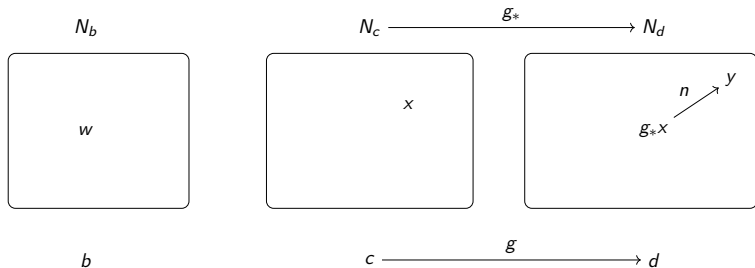


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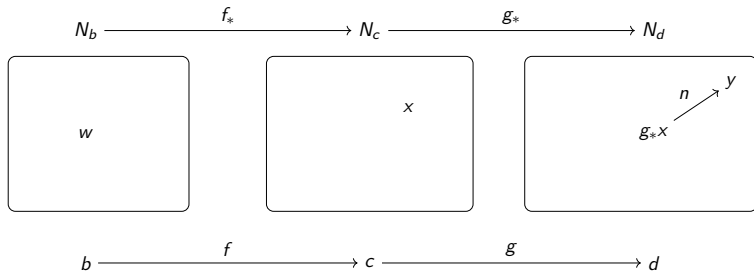


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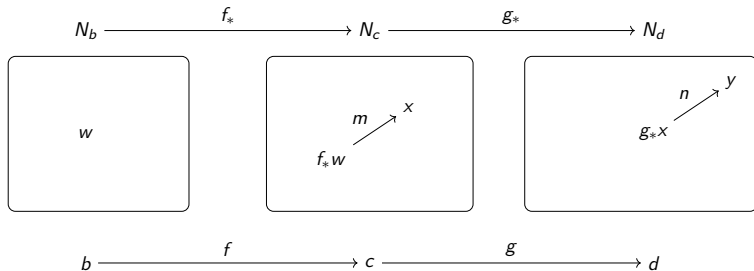


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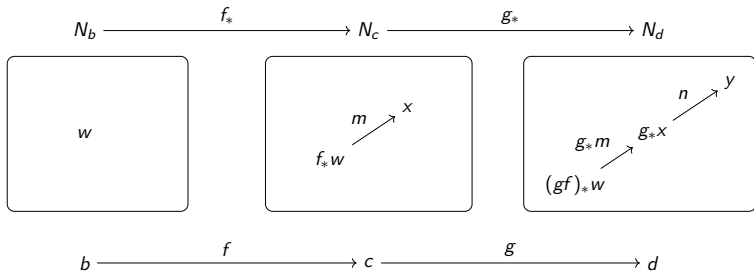


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Theorem (Grothendieck 1959)

There is an isomorphism of categories:

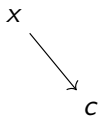
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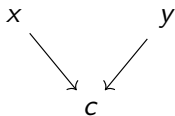
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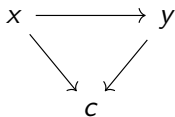
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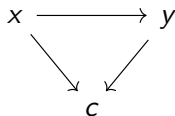
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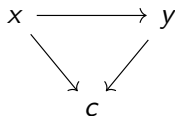
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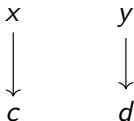
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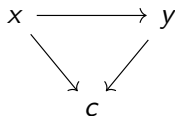
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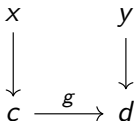
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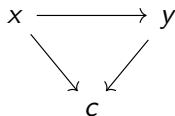
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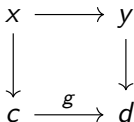
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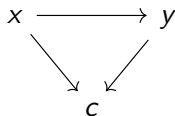
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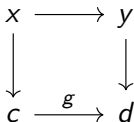
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$(C/\bullet) \times C = \mathbf{Arr}C$ and $\mathbf{Arr}C \rightarrow C$ is the codomain functor.

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This is the *global module category* \mathbf{Mod} .

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But we don't have an algebra map $A \rtimes G \rightarrow kG \dots$

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- an *X -grading* $W = \coprod_{x \in X} W_x$
- an *X -coaction* $W \rightarrow W \times X$

In \mathbf{Vect}_k , these are not equivalent.

The Skew Group Ring and Smash Products

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The coaction perspective allows us to replace kG with any bialgebra or Hopf algebra H .

The Skew Group Ring and Smash Products

Theorem (Cohen-Montgomery 1984)

For G a group, there is a bijective correspondence:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G\text{-actions} \\ G \times A \rightarrow A \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\times} \\ \cong \\ \xleftarrow{\text{fibers}} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G\text{-graded algebras} \\ A \rtimes G \end{array} \right\}$$

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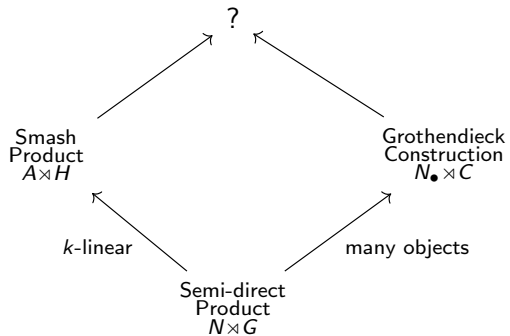
Smash
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(possibly with other properties, e.g. cocommutativity)

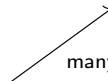
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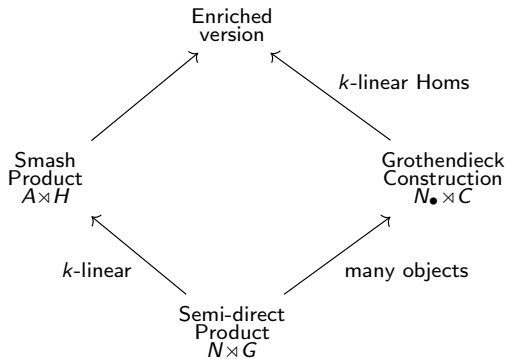
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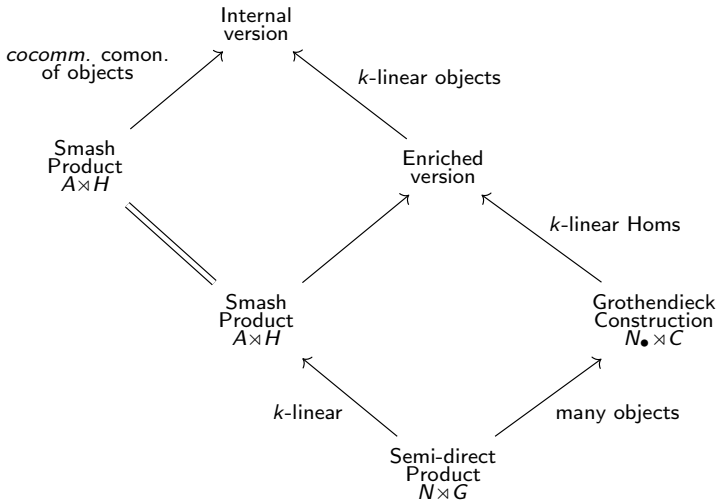
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When $\mathcal{C} = (k, H)$, $\mathcal{A} = (k, A)$, this is just $A \boxtimes_k (H \boxtimes_k k) \cong A \otimes H$.

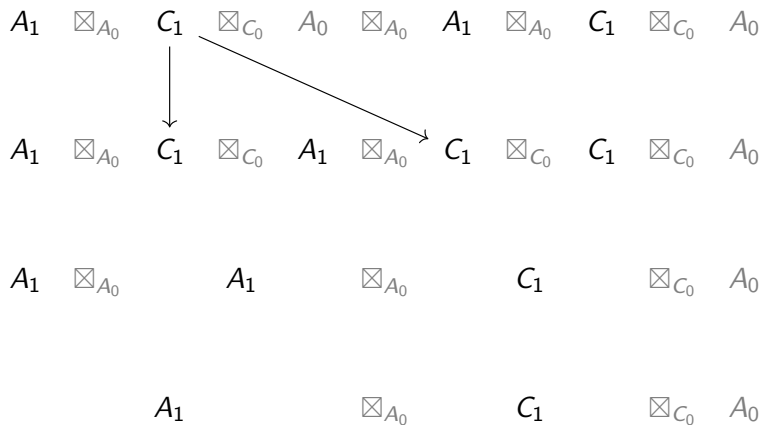
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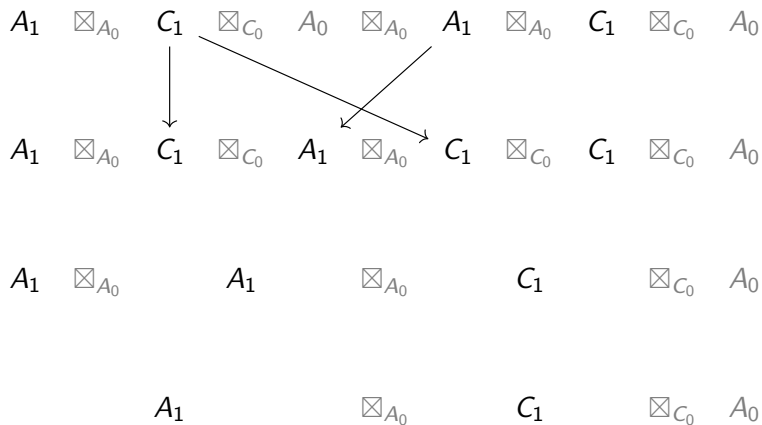
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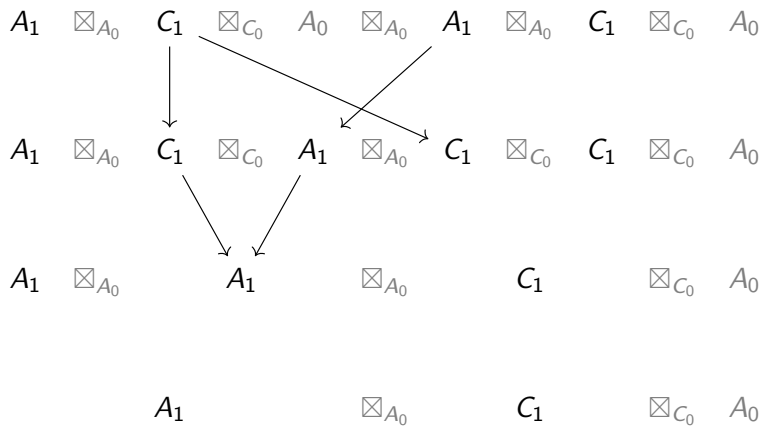
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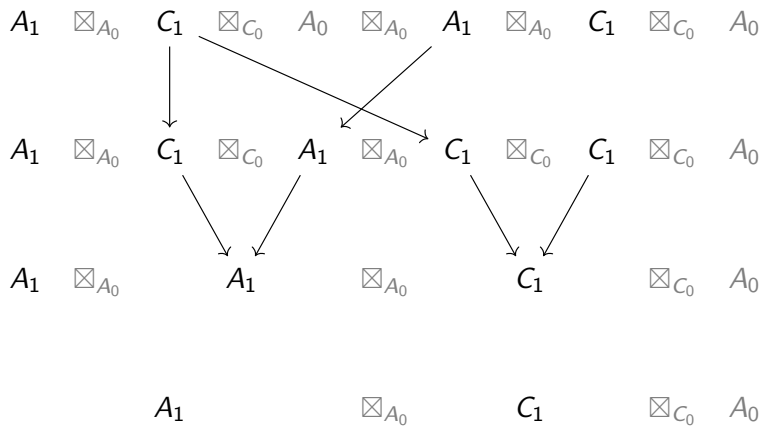


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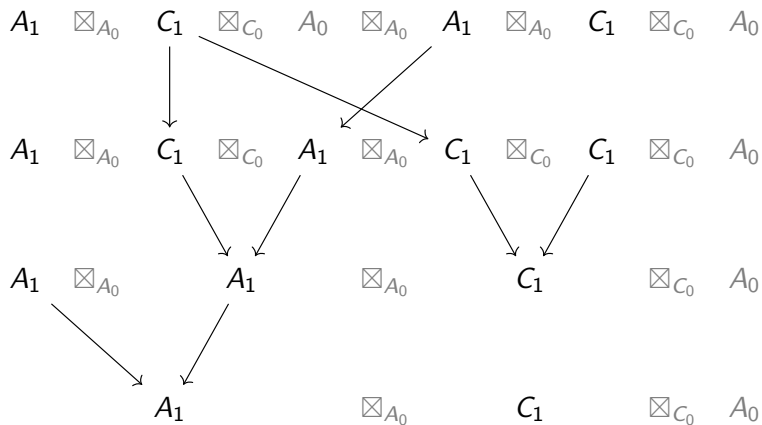


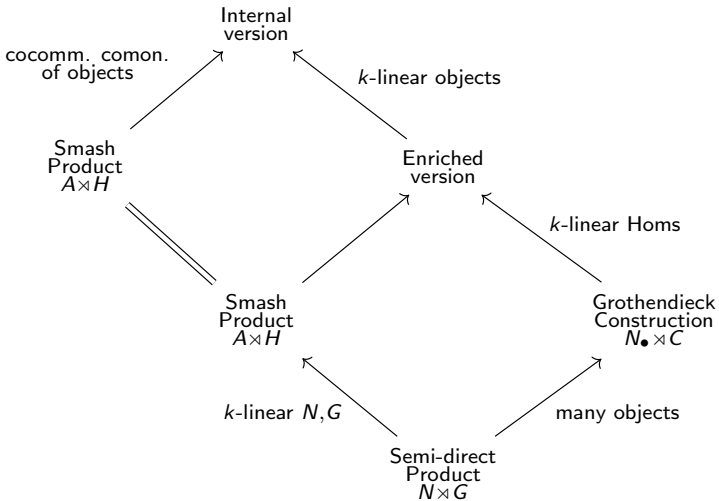
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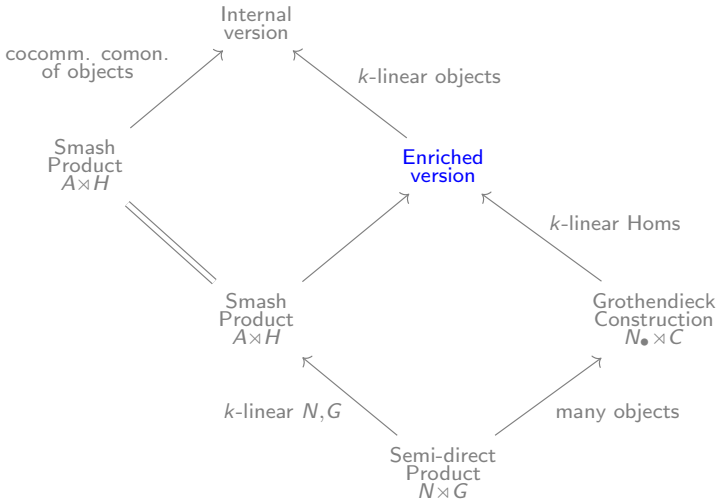




Internal Version







Enriched Results

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Suppose \mathcal{V} has coproducts, and \otimes preserves them. Then:

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e.g. $\mathcal{V} = \mathbf{sSet}$

Simplicial sets and ∞ -categories

A *simplicial set* is a functor $X_{\bullet}: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.

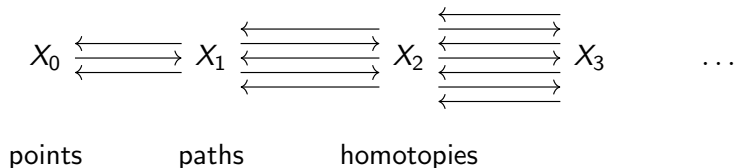
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$$X_0 \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} X_1 \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} X_2 \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} X_3 \quad \dots$$

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points

paths

homotopies

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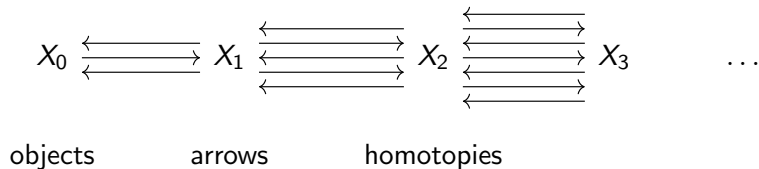
arrows

homotopies

i.e. an ∞ -category!

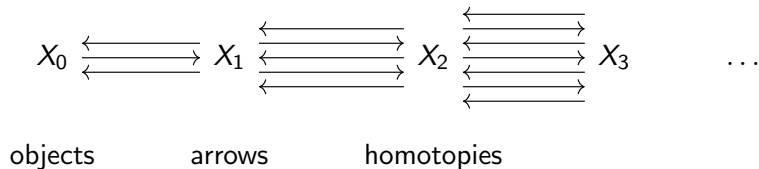
Simplicial sets and ∞ -categories

But simplicial sets themselves model ∞ -categories:

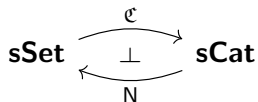


Simplicial sets and ∞ -categories

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And both models are related:



∞ -categorical Grothendieck construction

Have an ∞ -categorical version in terms of (marked) simplicial sets:

Theorem (Lurie 2009)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Simplicial maps} \\ A_{\bullet} : S \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\infty} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\times} \\ \simeq \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cocartesian fibrations} \\ A_{\bullet} \times S \rightarrow S \end{array} \right\}$$

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Let $\mathcal{A}_{\bullet} : C \rightarrow \mathbf{sCat}$ and $A_{\bullet} : C \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_{\bullet}} \mathbf{sCat} \xrightarrow{N} \mathbf{sSet}$.

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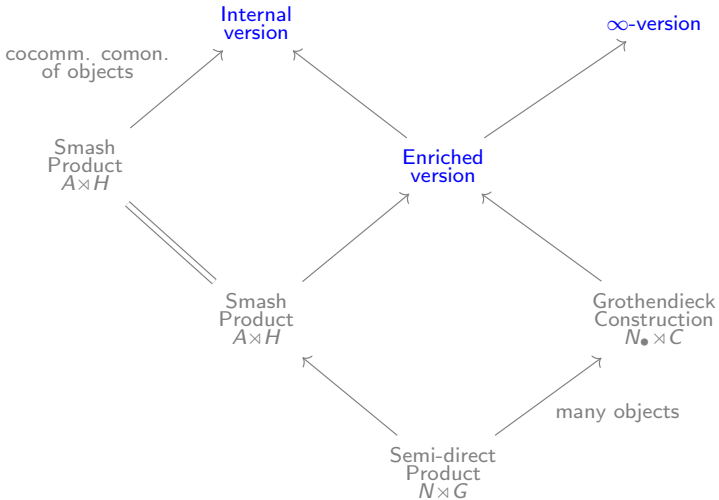
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$$N(A_{\bullet}) \times N(C) \cong N(\mathcal{A}_{\bullet} \times C).$$



Thank you!

Questions?

Recall the *simplex category* Δ :

- objects are $[n] = \{0 \leq 1 \leq \dots \leq n\}$
- morphisms are order-preserving maps

Application: Monoidal ∞ -categories

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$$C^\bullet: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}, \quad [n] \mapsto C^n.$$

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$C^\otimes := C^\bullet \times \Delta^{\text{op}}$ has an opfibration down to Δ^{op} . In fact, we can *define* monoidal categories in terms of opfibrations $M \rightarrow \Delta^{\text{op}}$.

Proposition (Lurie 2007)

A simplicial monoidal category $(C, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$ gives rise to a monoidal ∞ -category $N(C^\otimes)$.

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This gives a better handle on coalgebras in monoidal ∞ -categories arising from simplicial monoidal categories.