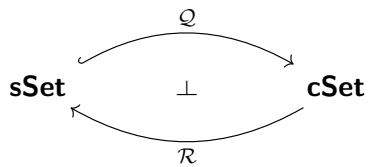
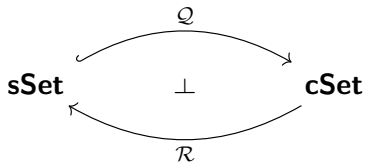


A Co-reflection of Cubical Sets into Simplicial Sets

Krzysztof Kapulkin, Zachery Lindsey,
and Liang Ze Wong

HoTT/UF Workshop 2019
CAS Oslo, 13 June





model structures \rightsquigarrow model structures

Simplicial sets

Recall the *simplex category* Δ :

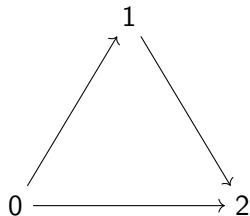
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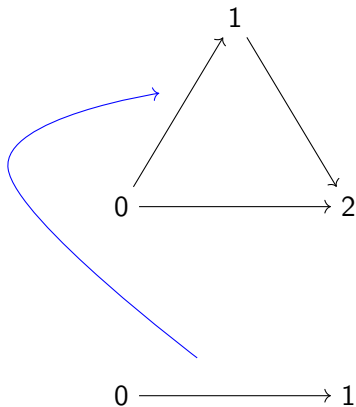


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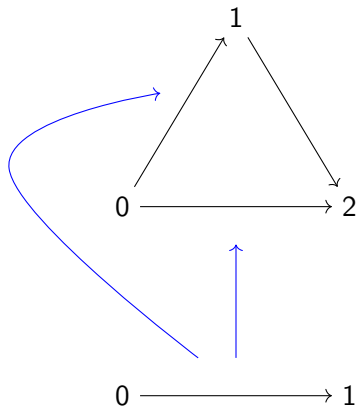


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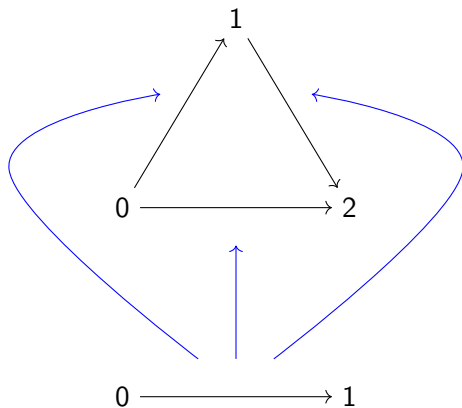


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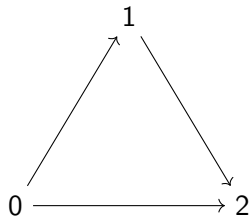


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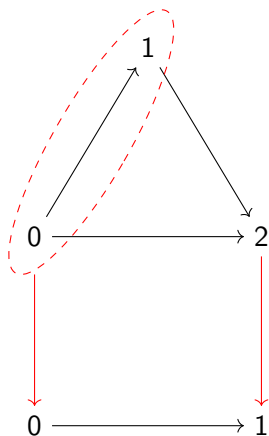


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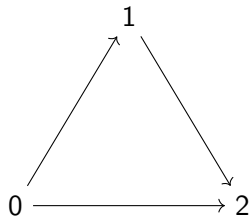


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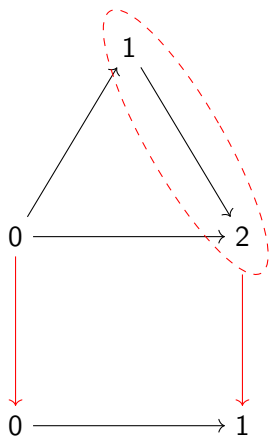


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Simplicial sets are presheaves on Δ

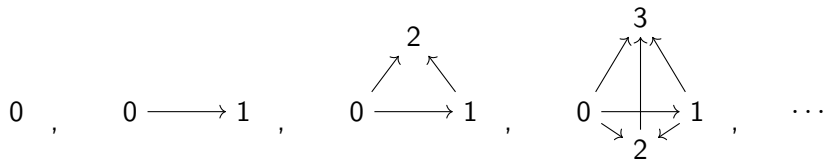
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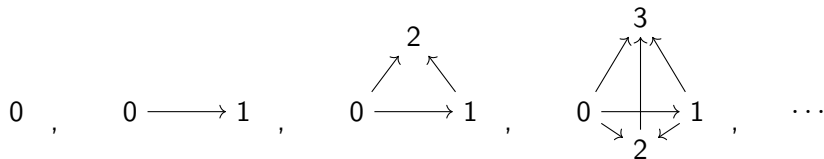


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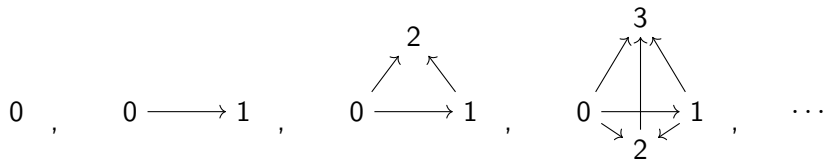
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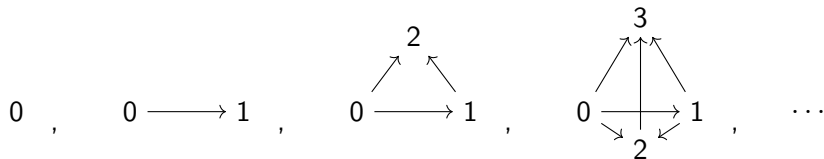
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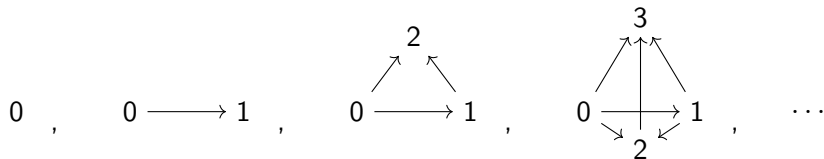
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- ∞ -groupoids $\rightsquigarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Quillen}}$
- ∞ -categories $\rightsquigarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Joyal}}$

We also have the *cube category* \square :

- objects are $[1]^n = \{0 \leq 1\}^n$
- morphisms are **some subset of** order-preserving maps

Cubical sets

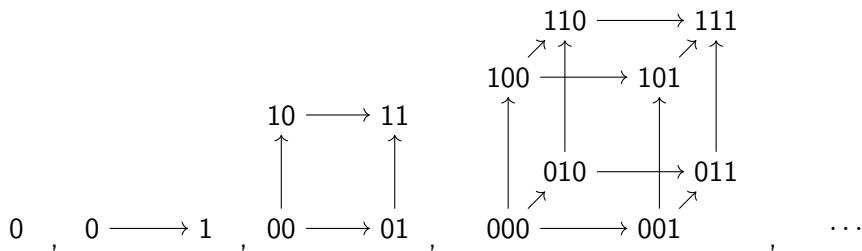
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Cubical sets are presheaves on \square

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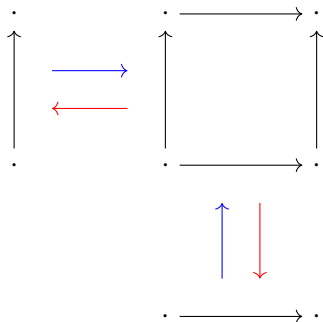


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Cubical sets

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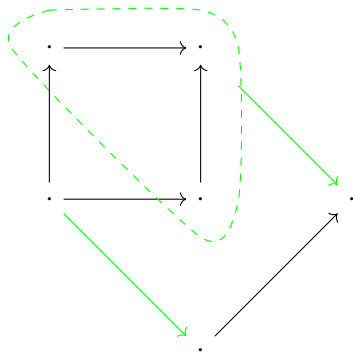
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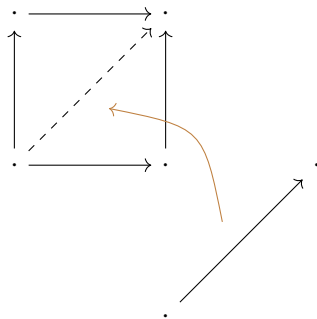
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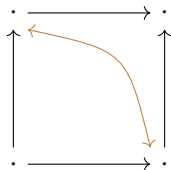
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Cubical sets

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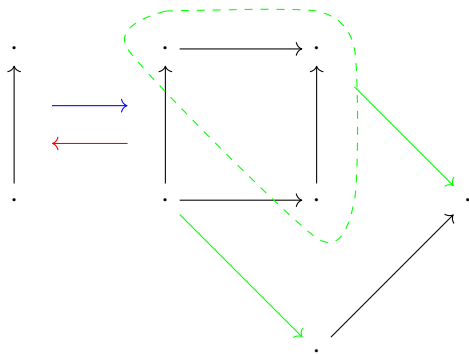
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Cubical sets

But for this talk, we will only consider:

- *face* and *degeneracy* maps
- *connections* (max & min)
- *diagonals* and *symmetries*



Comparing cSet variants

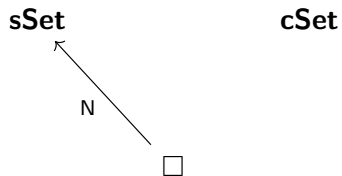
Maps in \square	Used in HoTT	(Generalized) Reedy
face-deg-conn		✓
face-deg -symm	BCH ¹	(✓)
face-deg -symm-diag	Cartesian ²	(✓)
face-deg-conn-symm-diag	CCHM ³	✗

¹Bezem-Coquand-Huber 2014

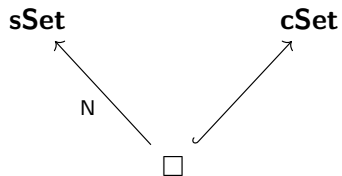
²Angiuli-Brunerie-Coquand-Favonia-Harper-Licata 2017

³Cohen-Coquand-Huber-Mörtberg 2016

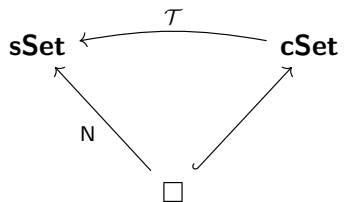
Comparing **cSet** and **sSet**: Triangulation



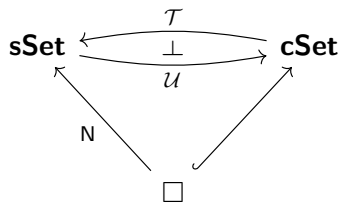
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Comparing **cSet** and **sSet**: Triangulation



Comparing cSet and sSet: this talk

sSet

cSet

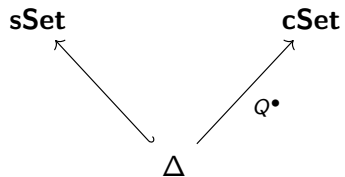
Δ

Q^\bullet

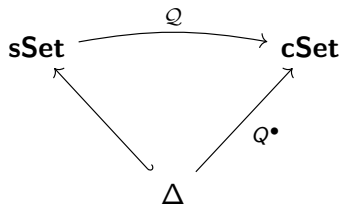


The diagram consists of the text 'sSet' on the left and 'cSet' on the right. Below 'cSet' is an arrow pointing diagonally down and to the left towards the symbol Δ . To the right of the arrow, between the arrow and the Δ symbol, is the text Q^\bullet .

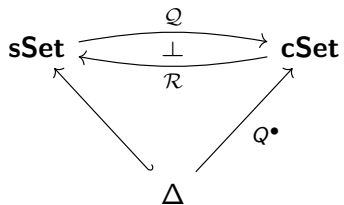
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The functor $Q^\bullet : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{cSet}$

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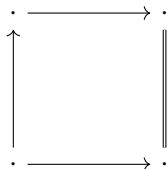
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$$= \begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & & \cdot \\ \uparrow & \searrow & \cdot \\ \cdot & \nearrow & \cdot \end{array}$$

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$$Q^3 = \begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \xrightarrow{\text{red}} & \cdot \\ \parallel & \uparrow & \parallel \\ \cdot & \xrightarrow{\text{red}} & \cdot \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \cdot & \nearrow & \cdot \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ \cdot & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array}$$

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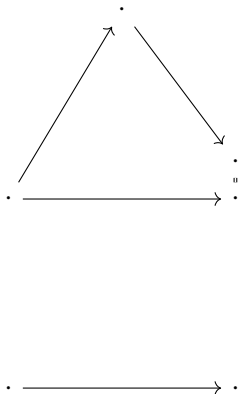
The diagram for Q^3 shows a 3D cube with a blue shaded face on the right. Red arrows indicate the quotienting process: the top and bottom edges of the front face are collapsed to a single point, and the top and bottom edges of the right face are collapsed to a single point.

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Faces, degeneracies and connections between *cubes* give rise to faces and degeneracies between Q^n s:

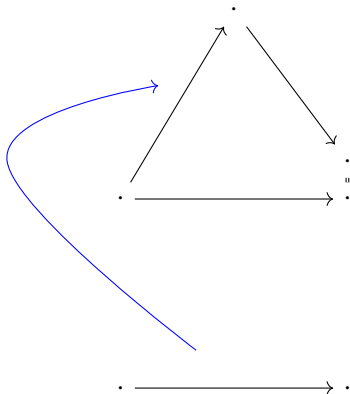
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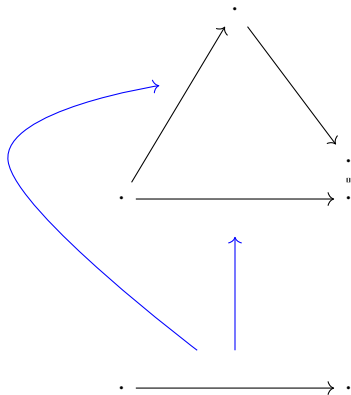
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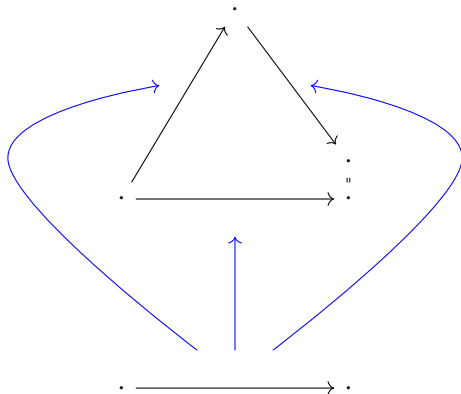
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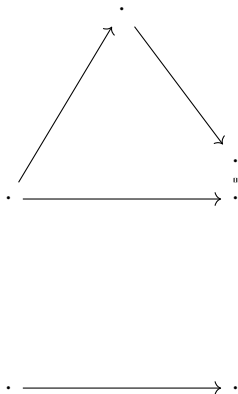
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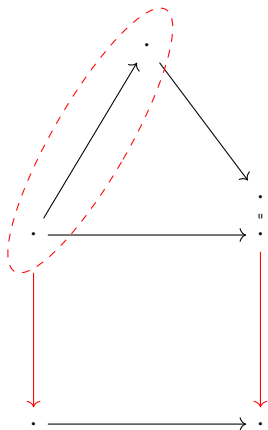
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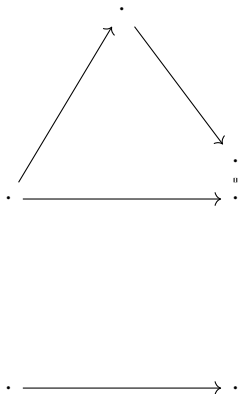
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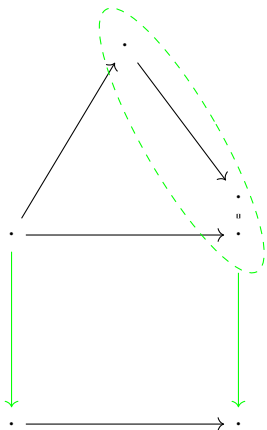
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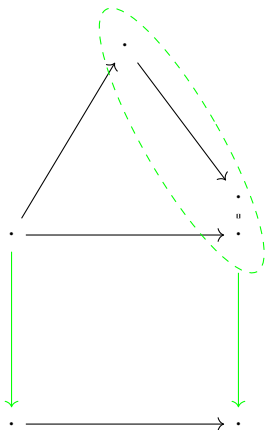
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i.e. the Q^n 's form a co-simplicial object!

The functor $Q^\bullet : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{cSet}$

Proposition (Kapulkin-Lindsey-W., 2019)

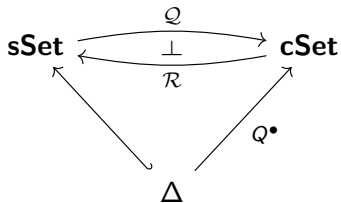
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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{sSet} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{Q} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{R} \end{array} & \mathbf{cSet} \\ & \swarrow & \nearrow Q^\bullet \\ & \Delta & \end{array}$$

$$X = \int^{[n] \in \Delta} X_n \times \Delta^n$$

The functor $Q^\bullet : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{cSet}$

Proposition (Kapulkin-Lindsey-W., 2019)

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A commutative triangle diagram illustrating an adjunction. At the top left is the category \mathbf{sSet} , at the top right is \mathbf{cSet} , and at the bottom center is Δ . A curved arrow points from Δ to \mathbf{sSet} , and another curved arrow points from Δ to \mathbf{cSet} , with the label Q^\bullet placed next to the latter arrow. A horizontal arrow points from \mathbf{sSet} to \mathbf{cSet} labeled Q . A horizontal arrow points from \mathbf{cSet} to \mathbf{sSet} labeled R . In the center of the horizontal arrows is a vertical symbol \perp , indicating an adjunction.

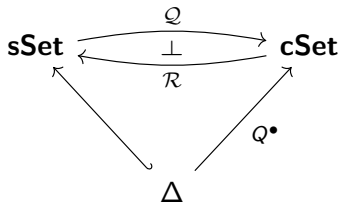
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$$\mathcal{R}Y = \mathbf{cSet}(Q^\bullet, Y)$$

The adjunction $Q \dashv \mathcal{R}$

Theorem (Kapulkin-Lindsey-W., 2019)

$Q \dashv \mathcal{R}$ defines a co-reflective inclusion of **sSet** into **cSet**.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Q & \\ \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright \\ \mathbf{sSet} & \perp & \mathbf{cSet} \\ \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft \\ & \mathcal{R} & \end{array}$$

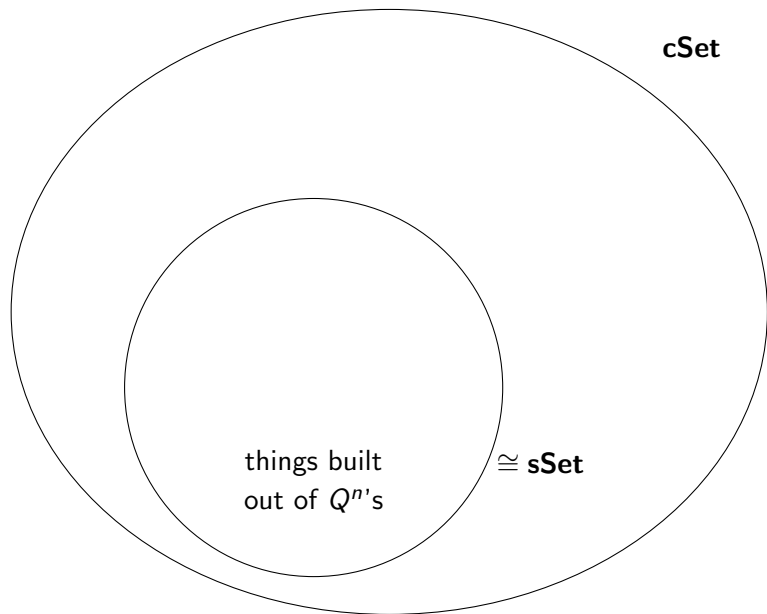
(i.e. Q is fully faithful, and the unit is a natural isomorphism)

The adjunction $\mathcal{Q} \dashv \mathcal{R}$

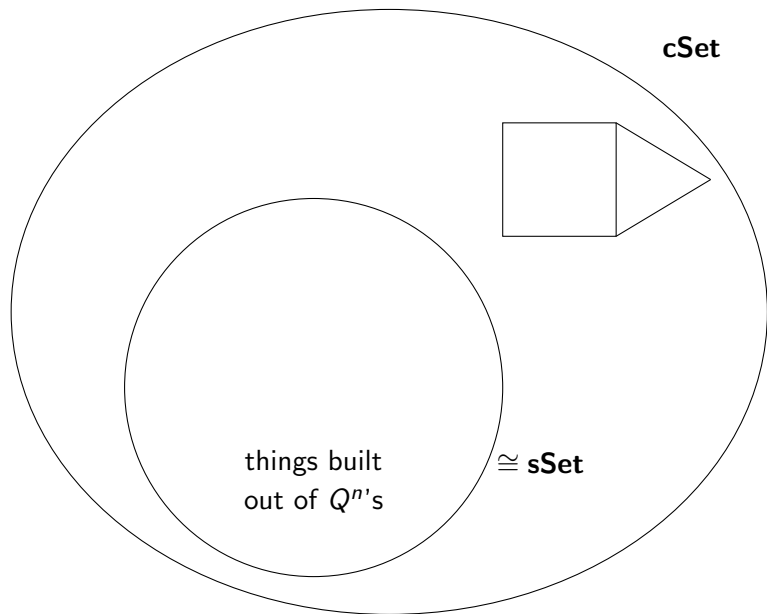
cSet



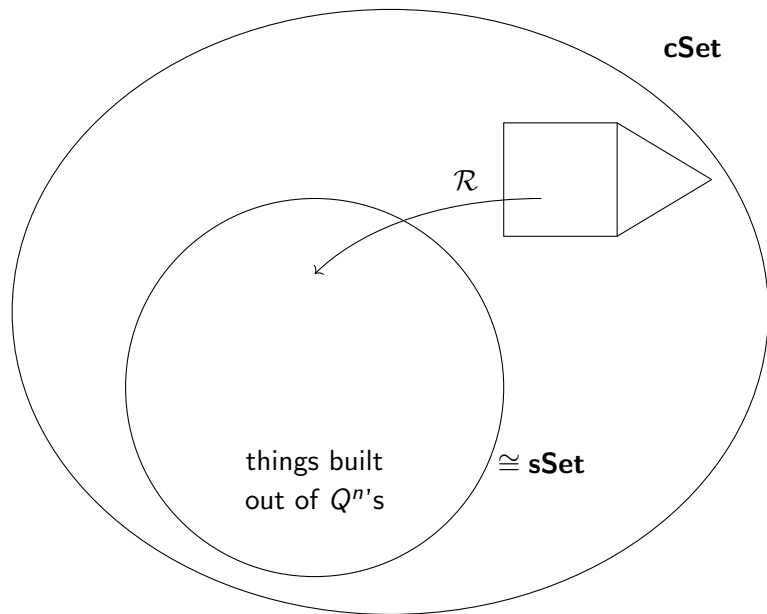
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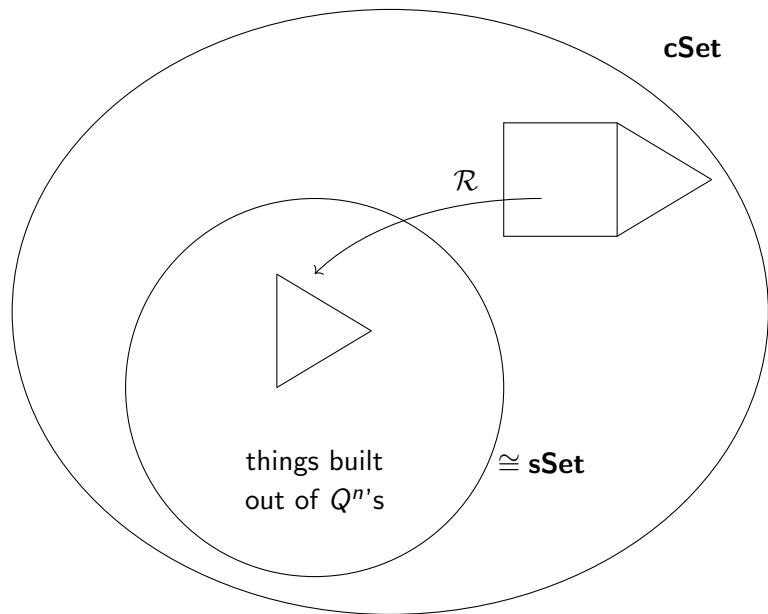
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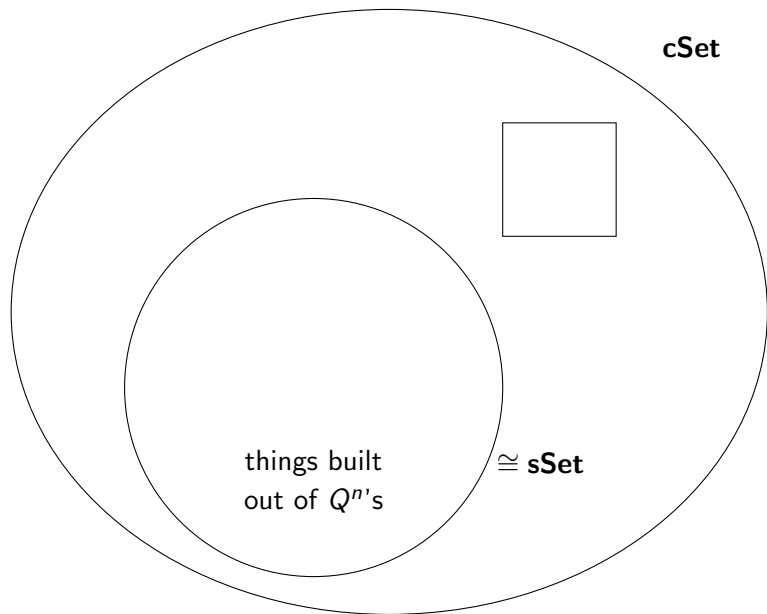
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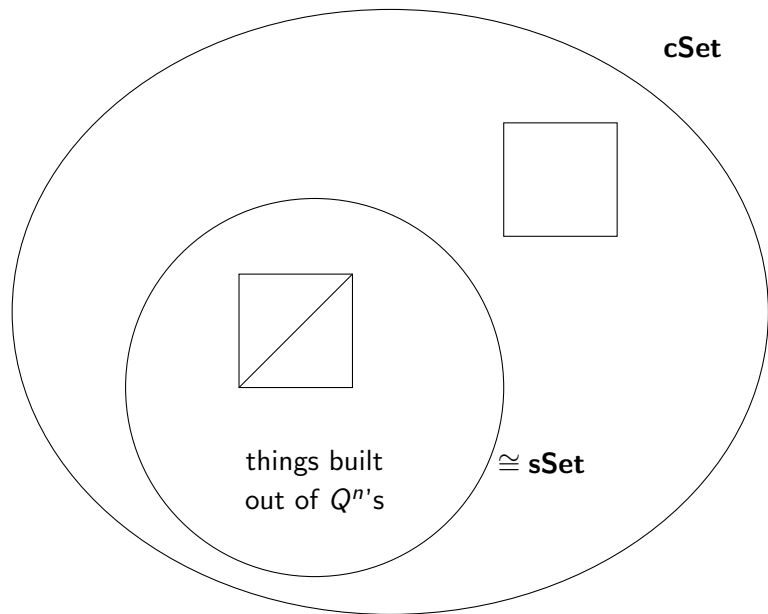
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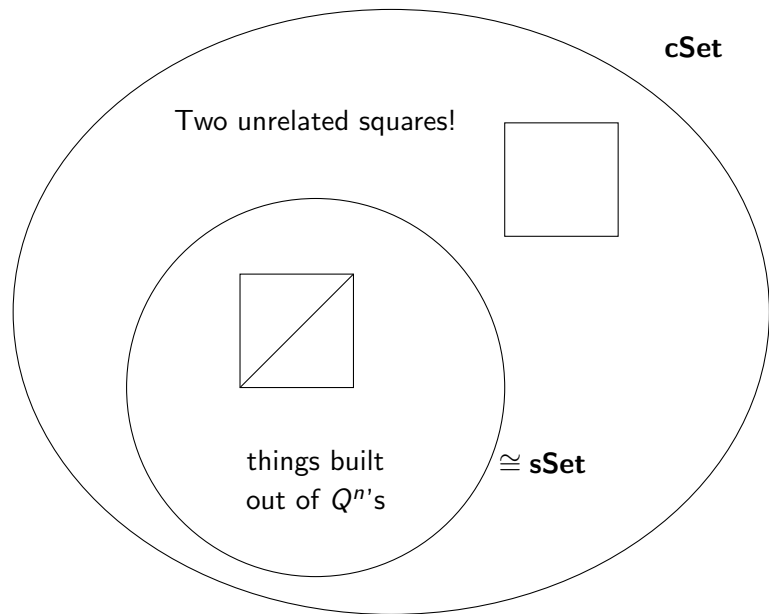
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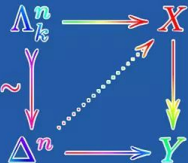


Interlude




Bob
the
Builder

**CAN WE
LIFT IT?**



A commutative diagram with four nodes: $\Delta_{k/n}$ (top-left), X (top-right), Δ^n (bottom-left), and Y (bottom-right).
- A horizontal arrow from $\Delta_{k/n}$ to X is rainbow-colored.
- A vertical arrow from $\Delta_{k/n}$ to Δ^n is pink with a wavy line on its left side.
- A horizontal arrow from Δ^n to Y is rainbow-colored.
- A vertical arrow from X to Y is green.
- A diagonal dotted arrow points from Δ^n to X .



**YES
WE
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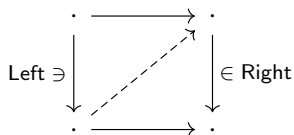
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e.g. In the *Quillen model structure* on **sSet**:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k^n & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow \sim & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \Delta^n & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

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This allows us to characterize the homotopy category of M as:

$$\text{Ho } M \simeq M_{\text{Cof-Fib}} / \sim$$

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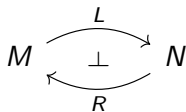
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In fact, both of these are *cofibrantly generated* model structures,
and the cofibrations are precisely the monomorphisms.

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 M & \xrightarrow{\quad} & N \\
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This is a *Quillen equivalence* if R induces an equivalence:

$$\mathrm{Ho}N \simeq \mathrm{Ho}M$$

Induced Model Structures

Given an adjunction where M is a model category,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & L & \\ M & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C \\ & \perp & \\ & R & \end{array}$$

we may try to *right-induce* a model structure on a bicomplete C by declaring $f \in C$ to be:

- a fibration if Rf is a fibration
- a weak equivalence if Rf is a weak equivalence
- a cofibration if it has the left lifting property (LLP) w.r.t. acyclic fibrations

Proposition (Hess-Kędziorek-Riehl-Shipley '17, Garner-K.-R. '18)

Let M be an accessible model category. An adjunction

$$L: M \rightleftarrows C : R$$

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- They are already cofibrations by definition (those with the LLP w.r.t. acyclic fibrations)...
- So just need them to be weak equivalences as well

Theorem (Kapulkin-Lindsey-W. '19)

*Given any cofibrantly generated model structure on **sSet** in which every cofibration is a monomorphism, the adjunction*

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 $\mathbf{cSet}_{\text{indQuillen}}$ is equivalent to $\mathbf{cSet}_{\text{Grothendieck}}$,
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- Implications for type theory?

Thank you!