

Homotopy coherent adjunctions

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Plan

- 1 Quasi-categories and adjunctions
- 2 Homotopy coherent adjunctions
- 3 Homotopy coherent monads and the quasi-category of algebras
- 4 The monadicity theorem

Quasi-categories

A **quasi-category** is a simplicial set A in which any inner horn

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^{n,k} & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array} \quad 0 < k < n \quad \text{has a filler.}$$

The **homotopy category** hA has

- objects = vertices
- morphisms = homotopy classes of 1-simplices

Via the adjunction

$$\text{Cat} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{h} \\ \xrightarrow{\perp} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array} \text{qCat}$$

quasi-category theory extends category theory.

Adjunctions of quasi-categories

$\underline{\mathbf{qCat}}_\infty$:= the **simplicial category of quasi-categories**
with hom-spaces B^A

$\underline{\mathbf{qCat}}_2$:= the **2-category of quasi-categories**
with hom-categories $h(B^A)$

An **adjunction** of quasi-categories is an adjunction in $\underline{\mathbf{qCat}}_2$.

$$A \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{f} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{u} \end{array} B \quad \eta: \text{id}_B \Rightarrow uf \quad \epsilon: fu \Rightarrow \text{id}_A$$

Some theorems and examples

Theorems.

- $f \dashv u$ induces adjunctions $f^X \dashv u^X$ and $C^u \dashv C^f$ for any simplicial set X and quasi-category C .
- Any equivalence can be promoted to an adjoint equivalence.
- Right adjoints preserve limits.
- $f: B \rightarrow A$ has a left adjoint iff $f \dashv a$ has a terminal object for each $a \in A$.

Examples.

- ordinary adjunctions, topological adjunctions
- simplicial Quillen adjunctions
- $\text{colim} \dashv \text{const} \dashv \text{lim}$
- loops–suspension

A coherence question

Given $A \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{f} \\ \perp \\ \xrightarrow{u} \end{array} B$ in \mathbf{qCat}_2 , what adjunction data exists in \mathbf{qCat}_∞ ?

- \bullet $\text{id}_B \xrightarrow{\eta} uf$ in B^B $fu \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \text{id}_A$ in A^A
- \bullet $\begin{array}{ccc} & \eta u & \\ & \nearrow & \\ u & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_u} & u \\ & \searrow & \\ & u\epsilon & \end{array}$ in B^A $\begin{array}{ccc} & fu\epsilon & \\ & \nearrow & \\ f & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_f} & f \\ & \searrow & \\ & \epsilon f & \end{array}$ in A^B
- \bullet $\begin{array}{ccc} & uf & \\ \eta \nearrow & \eta uf & \\ \text{id}_B \xrightarrow{\quad} & \downarrow & \xrightarrow{\eta} uf \\ \eta \cdot \eta \searrow & & \nearrow u\epsilon f \\ & ufuf & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc} & uf & \\ \eta \nearrow & uf\eta & \\ \text{id}_B \xrightarrow{\quad} & \downarrow & \xrightarrow{\eta} uf \\ \eta \cdot \eta \searrow & & \nearrow u\epsilon f \\ & ufuf & \end{array}$ filling $\Lambda^{3,1} \rightarrow B^B$

But do there exist fillers with the same bottom face?

The free adjunction

$\underline{\text{Adj}}$:= the **free adjunction**, a 2-category with

- objects $+$ and $-$
- $\underline{\text{Adj}}(+, +) = \underline{\text{Adj}}(-, -)^{\text{op}} := \Delta_+$
- $\underline{\text{Adj}}(-, +) = \underline{\text{Adj}}(+, -)^{\text{op}} := \Delta_\infty$

Theorem (Schanuel-Street). 2-functors $\underline{\text{Adj}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{qCat}}_2$ correspond to adjunctions in $\underline{\text{qCat}}_2$.

$$\text{id} \xrightarrow{\eta} uf \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{u\epsilon} \\ \xrightarrow{uf\eta} \end{array} ufuf \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{u\epsilon} \\ \xrightarrow{uf\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{ufu\epsilon} \\ \xrightarrow{ufuf\eta} \end{array} ufufuf \cdots$$

$$u \xrightarrow{\eta} ufu \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{u\epsilon} \\ \xrightarrow{uf\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{ufu\epsilon} \end{array} ufufu \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{u\epsilon} \\ \xrightarrow{uf\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{ufu\epsilon} \\ \xrightarrow{ufuf\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{ufufu\epsilon} \end{array} ufufufu \cdots$$

Homotopy coherent monads

$\underline{\text{Mnd}}$:= full subcategory of $\underline{\text{Adj}}$ on $+$.

Definition. A **homotopy coherent monad** is a simplicial functor $T: \underline{\text{Mnd}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{qCat}}_\infty$, i.e.,

- $+ \mapsto B \in \underline{\text{qCat}}_\infty$
- $\Delta_+ \xrightarrow{t} B^B =:$ the **monad resolution**

$$\text{id}_B \xrightarrow{\eta} t \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{\mu} \\ \xrightarrow{t\eta} \end{array} t^2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{\mu} \\ \xrightarrow{t\eta} \\ \xleftarrow{t\mu} \\ \xrightarrow{tt\eta} \end{array} t^3 \dots$$

and higher data, e.g.,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & t^2 & \\ \eta t \nearrow & & \searrow \mu \\ t & \underset{\sim}{=} & t \end{array}$$

The quasi-category of algebras

Fix a homotopy coherent monad $T: \underline{\mathbf{Mnd}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{qCat}}_\infty$ and define the **quasi-category of algebras** by:

$$B[t] = \text{eq} \left(B^{\Delta_\infty} \rightrightarrows B^{\Delta_+ \times \Delta_\infty} \right).$$

A vertex in $B[t]$ is a map $\Delta_\infty \rightarrow B$ of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & \xrightarrow{\eta} & & \xrightarrow{\eta} & \\
 & & & \xleftarrow{\mu} & & \xleftarrow{\mu} & \\
 b & \xrightarrow{\eta} & tb & \xleftarrow{\mu} & t^2b & \xrightarrow{t\eta} & t^3b \dots \\
 & \xleftarrow{\beta} & & \xrightarrow{t\eta} & & \xleftarrow{t\mu} & \\
 & & & \xleftarrow{t\beta} & & \xrightarrow{tt\eta} & \\
 & & & & & \xleftarrow{tt\beta} &
 \end{array}$$

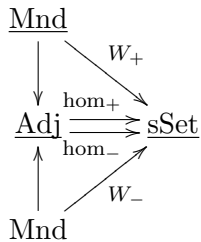
and higher data, e.g.,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & tb & \\
 \eta \nearrow & \sim & \searrow \beta \\
 b & \xlongequal{\quad} & b
 \end{array}$$

The quasi-category of algebras, continued

More formally, the quasi-category of algebras is defined to be the **weighted limit**

$$B[t] := \{W_-, T\} \qquad B := \{W_+, T\}.$$



The monadic homotopy coherent adjunction

... is all in the weights!

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \underline{\text{Adj}}^{\text{op}} & \xrightarrow{\text{hom}} & \underline{\text{sSet}}^{\text{Adj}} & \xrightarrow{\text{res}} & \underline{\text{sSet}}^{\text{Mnd}} & \xrightarrow{\{-, T\}} & \underline{\text{qCat}}_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \\
 - & \mapsto & \text{hom}_- & \mapsto & W_- & \mapsto & B[t] \\
 f \uparrow \left(\dashv \right) u & & \left(\dashv \right) & & \left(\dashv \right) & & f^t \uparrow \left(\dashv \right) u^t \\
 + & \mapsto & \text{hom}_+ & \mapsto & W_+ & \mapsto & B
 \end{array}$$

Theorem. Given a homotopy coherent adjunction $f \dashv u$ with homotopy coherent monad t , there is a comparison functor

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & L & \\
 & \text{---} & \\
 A & \overset{\perp}{\text{---}} & B[t] \\
 & R & \\
 & \text{---} & \\
 & & \\
 \swarrow f & & \searrow f^t \\
 & B & \\
 \nwarrow u & & \nearrow u^t
 \end{array}$$

that is an adjoint equivalence under the

expected conditions.

Further reading

“The 2-category theory of quasi-categories” [arXiv:1306.5144](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.5144)

“Homotopy coherent adjunctions and the formal theory of monads” [arXiv:1310.8279](https://arxiv.org/abs/1310.8279)

“A weighted limits proof of monadicity” on the *n*-Category Café