

More on Simplicial Homotopy

$$(\mathcal{C}, \xrightarrow{\quad}, \twoheadrightarrow, \xrightarrow{\sim})$$

$\underset{\text{SSet}}{\parallel}$

• $X \xrightarrow{\textcircled{\simeq}} Y \in \text{SSet} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} |X| \xrightarrow{\textcircled{\simeq}} |Y|$

weak homotopy equivalence,

• cofibrations:

for top spaces, $\leftarrow$ cofibrantly generated,

$$\text{I cell/maps} := \{ \partial \Delta^n \hookrightarrow \Delta^n \}$$

• not all injections are cofibrations.

sSets $K \hookrightarrow L$ inclusion in simplicial sets.

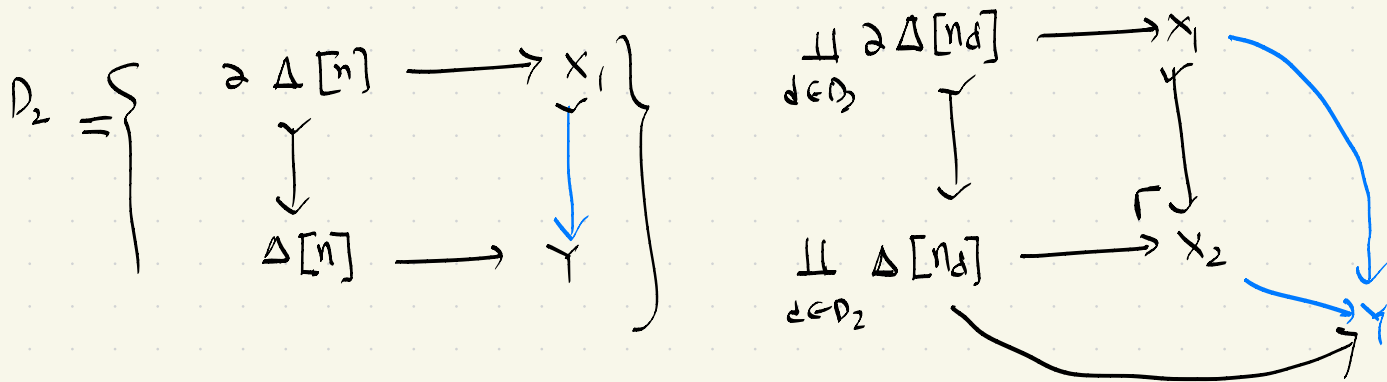
Lemma: $K \subseteq \underbrace{K(0) \subseteq K(1) \subseteq \dots \subseteq \operatorname{colim} K(i)}_{\exists} = L$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigsqcup_j \partial \Delta[i] & \longrightarrow & K(i-1) \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner \downarrow & \\ \bigsqcup_j \Delta[i] & \longrightarrow & K(i) \end{array}$$

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \partial \Delta[i] \xrightarrow{\text{define}} \Delta[i] \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow K \hookrightarrow L \text{ is a cofibration.}$

$\downarrow$ focus on this
look at lifting wr.t these to get all your trivial fibrations.

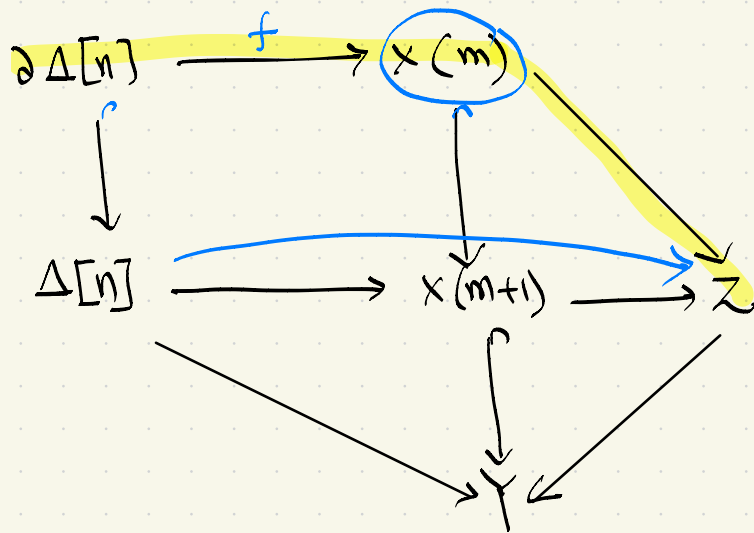
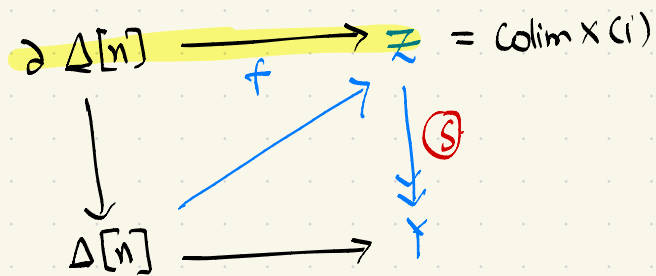
iterate this to get x_2 .



$$X \hookrightarrow x_1 \hookrightarrow x_2 \hookrightarrow x_3 \dots$$

$$Z = \omega \lim x_i = \bigcup x_i \quad X \hookrightarrow Z$$

$$\boxed{Z \xrightarrow{\sim} Y} \leftarrow \text{to show this.}$$



Small object argument:

" filtered colimits commute with finite colimit.

$$x_0 \longrightarrow x_1 \longrightarrow x_2 \longrightarrow \dots$$

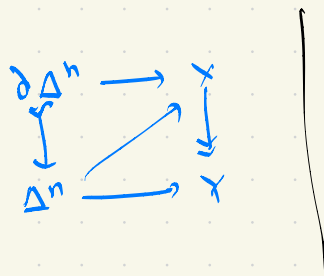
$$\text{Hom} \left(A, \text{Colim}(x_i) \right) \cong \lim \text{Hom}(A \longrightarrow x_i) \leftarrow A \text{ satisfies small object argument}$$

$\downarrow$
 small objects.

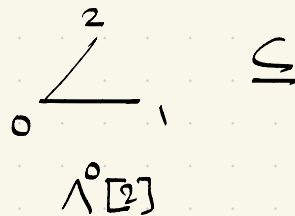
$$A \longrightarrow \text{Colim } x_i$$

A commutative triangle diagram illustrating the small object argument. At the top vertex is the object A . At the bottom-left vertex is a sequence of objects $x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow \dots$. At the bottom-right vertex is the filtered colimit $\text{Colim } x_i$. A solid arrow points from A to $\text{Colim } x_i$. A solid arrow points from A to x_m , where x_m is the m -th object in the sequence and is circled in blue. A dashed arrow points from x_m to $\text{Colim } x_i$, representing the canonical map from the object in the sequence to the colimit.

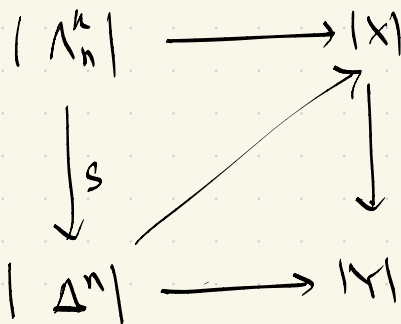
Fibrations:



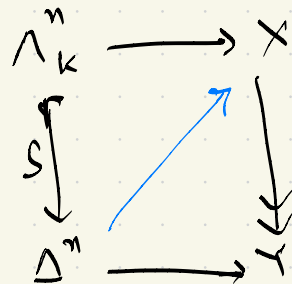
$$\Lambda^k[n] \longrightarrow \Delta[n].$$



$$\subseteq$$



$$\sim$$



$$X \twoheadrightarrow Y$$

Kan fibrations

$$\{D^n \times \text{so } Y\} \xrightarrow{\sim} D^n \times I$$

J-cells.

$A \xrightarrow{\quad} B \in \mathbf{Set}, \quad X \xrightarrow{\quad} Y \in \mathbf{Set},$
 $\mathcal{S}(-, X) \quad \mathcal{S}(-, Y)$
 $\mathcal{S}(-, X) \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathcal{S}(-, Y)$

$\mathcal{S}(B, X) \xrightarrow[\text{claim.}]{\mathcal{S}(A, X) \times \mathcal{S}(A, Y)} \mathcal{S}(B, Y)$
 $\mathcal{S}(A, X) \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathcal{S}(A, Y)$

moreover, $A \xrightarrow{\sim} B, X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$
 if one of them is trivial,
 universal map is
 also trivial.

we will prove this, for $A = \emptyset, Y = *$,

$\mathcal{S}_* \quad \mathcal{S}(B, X) \xrightarrow{\quad} \cdot \begin{array}{ccc} \xrightarrow{\quad} & & \cdot \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \cdot & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \cdot \end{array}$

$$X \dashv \Sigma$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K \times B & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ \downarrow S & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ L \times B & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \cdot \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma(B, X) \\ \downarrow S & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ L & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \cdot \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \text{to show fibration.}$$

$$X \longrightarrow \cdot$$

$$X \dashv \dashv \cdot$$

$$|K \times B| = |K| \times |B|$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |K \times B| & \xrightarrow{\quad} & |L \times B| \\ \downarrow S & \xRightarrow{\quad} & \downarrow S \end{array}$$

$$|K| \xrightarrow{\sim} |L|$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K \times B & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ \downarrow S & \nearrow & \downarrow S \\ L \times B & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \cdot \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma(B, X) \\ \downarrow S & \nearrow & \downarrow S \\ L & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \cdot \end{array}$$

Whithead Lemma (Simplicial Sets):

$$A \xrightarrow{\sim} B \Rightarrow A \xrightarrow{\cong} B$$

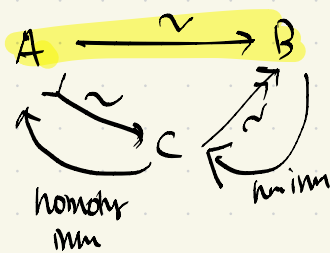
bifibrant object

$$\phi \hookrightarrow X.$$

if $A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ then we have homotopy equivalence $A \longrightarrow B$.

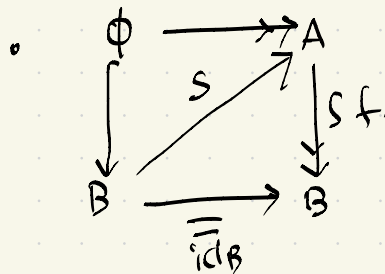
fibrant

all simplicial sets are cofibrant



} enough to state the theorem for

$$A \xrightarrow{\sim} B, \quad A \xrightarrow{\sim} B.$$



$f \circ s = id_B$, we want to show $s \circ f \cong id_A$.

Notion of Homotopy here.

$$X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} Y$$

$f \simeq g$ if $\exists H$:

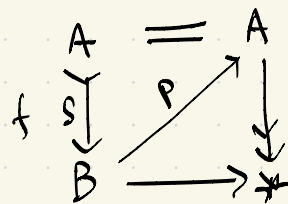
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \amalg X & \xrightarrow{(i_0, i_1)} & X \times \Delta[1] \\ & \searrow (f, g) & \downarrow H \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \amalg A & \xrightarrow{gf \amalg \text{id}_A} & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow H & \downarrow S \\ A \times \Delta[1] & \xrightarrow{f \cdot \text{Pr}_A} & B \end{array}$$

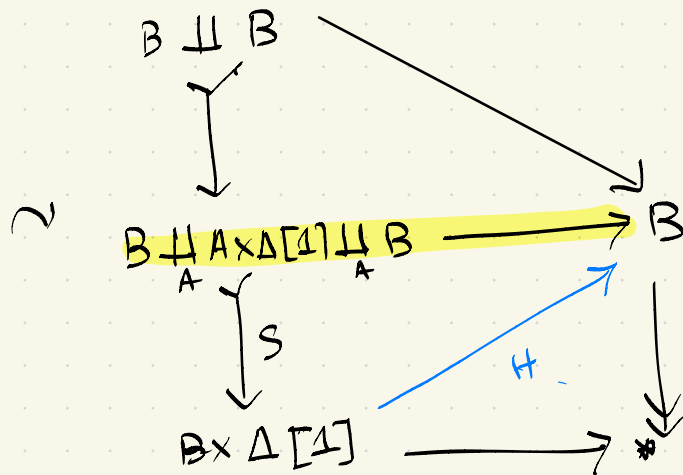
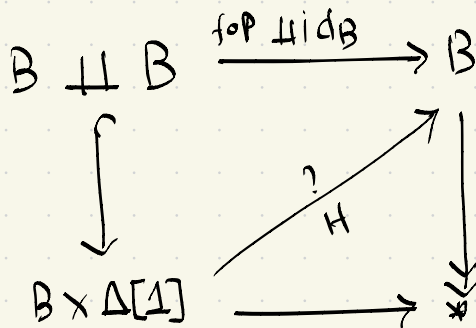
$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xleftarrow{\text{Pr}_A} & A \times \Delta[1] \\ f \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ B & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \oplus & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \amalg A \\ \searrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ & & X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{id} \\ \text{sf} \end{array}$$

$A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ (this is the part where we use the fact A, B fibrant) to show.



$$p \circ f = \text{id}_A, \quad f \circ p \cong \text{id}_B$$



$X \longrightarrow Y$
 $\uparrow$ cofibrant $\uparrow$ fibrant

then homotopy makes sense.

Top.

γ is always fibrant, $\pi_q = [S^q, X]$.
Cofibrant objects.

sets.

γ may not be fibrant.

for fibrant γ , $\boxed{\pi_q(\gamma) = \pi_0(S^q, \gamma)}$

$\boxed{\pi_q X \cong \pi_q |X|}$

in sets

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ * & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \pi_n(A) \rightarrow \pi_n(F) \rightarrow \pi_n(B) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F \\ \downarrow \uparrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ S & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \end{array}$$

$\leadsto$ Mayer Vietoris sequence of homotopy groups.

Given any simplicial set $\leadsto$ fibrant simplicial sets.

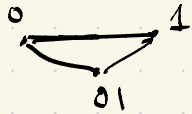
will solve $\hookrightarrow$
the fibrant
issues.

$$\boxed{\pi_q(x) := \pi. \underline{\Sigma}. (S^q, FX)}$$

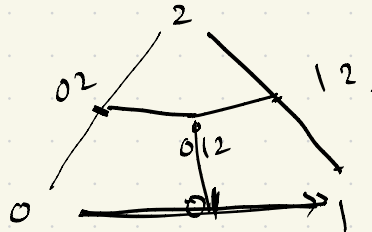
Kan: Ex^∞ .

$sd \Delta[n]$,

$\Delta^1 \quad sd \Delta^1$



$\Delta^2 \quad sd \Delta^2$



$\leftarrow$ Barycentric Subdivision

$$\Delta[n] \longrightarrow X.$$

$$\lim_{\text{sets}} \{ \text{sd } \Delta[n] \longrightarrow X \} =: \text{Ex}(X)_n.$$

$$X \longrightarrow \text{Ex}(X) \longrightarrow \text{Ex}^2 \text{Ex}(X) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

$\text{colim} \text{Ex}_n^{\infty}(X)$ is fibrant.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{cofib} & & \text{fib} \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \text{talking about homotopy makes sense.}$$

in top all your objects are fibrant.

sets your objects $\text{cofib} \nsubseteq \hookrightarrow X$.
they don't need to be fibrant.