Derived Algebraic Geometry
Shane Kelly, UTokyo
Spring Semester 2025

Lecture 3: Categories

May 7th, 2025

In this lecture we introduce two models for the category of infinity categories—the category $\mathcal{Q}\mathrm{Cat}$ of *quasi-categories* and the category $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{at}_\Delta$ of *simplicial categories*. We describe the adjunction between them $\mathfrak{C} : \mathcal{Q}\mathrm{Cat} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}\mathrm{at}_\Delta : N$. We finish with the definition of the quasi-category of spaces $\mathcal{S}$.

1 Quasi-categories

Just as a small category is a directed graph with composable edges, a quasi-category is a kind of simplicial set.

Groups (groupoids with one object)	$\subseteq$	Groupoids (categories for which every morphism is invertible)	$\subseteq$	Categories	$\to$	Directed graphs
Connected Kan complexes	$\subseteq$	Kan complexes	$\subseteq$	Quasi-categories	$\subseteq$	Simplicial sets

Definition 1 (Boardman, Vogt, 1973)**.** A *quasi-category* is a simplicial set K such that for every $0 < i < n$ and each diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^n_i & \longrightarrow & K \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

there exists a (not necessarily unique) dashed arrow making a commutative triangle.

A *functor* between quasi-categories is a morphism of simplicial sets. That is, the category of quasi-categories is a full subcategory of the category of simplicial sets

$$\mathcal{Q}\mathrm{Cat} \subset \mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta.$$

Elements of K_0 are called *objects* and elements of K_1 are called 1-morphisms, or often just *morphisms*. Given two morphisms $f, g \in K_1$ such that $d_0 f = d_1 g$ (equivalently, a morphism of simplicial sets $\Lambda^2_1 \to K$), for any factorisation $\Lambda^2_1 \to \Delta^2 \overset{\sigma}{\dashrightarrow} K$, the morphism $d_1\sigma \in K_1$ will be called a *composition* of g and f. For any object $X \in K_0$, the morphism $s_0 X \in K_1$ is called the *identity morphism* of X, and written id_X.

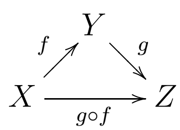
Example 2. Let C be a small category. Considering the ordered sets $[n]$ as categories[1] $\{0 \to 1 \to \cdots \to n\}$ the assignment

$$N : [n] \mapsto \mathrm{Fun}([n], C)$$

sending $[n]$ to the set of functors $[n] \to C$ defines a simplicial set. This is called the *nerve* of C.

Explicitly,

1. $N(C)_0$ is the set of objects of C,
2. $N(C)_1$ is the set of (all) morphisms in C,
3. The two morphisms $N(C)_1 \rightrightarrows N(C)_0$ induced by the two functors $[0] \rightrightarrows [1]$ send morphisms in $N(C)_1$ to their source and target.
$$(X \xrightarrow{f} Y) \qquad \mapsto \qquad X, Y$$
4. The morphism $N(C)_0 \to N(C)_1$ induced by $[1] \to [0]$ sends each object to its identity morphism.
$$X \qquad \mapsto \qquad (X \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}_X} X)$$
5. $N(C)_2$ is the set of composable morphisms $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$.
6. The three maps $d_0, d_1, d_2 : N(C)_2 \substack{\to\\\to\\\to} N(C)_1$ induced by the three faithful functors $[1] \substack{\to\\\to\\\to} [2]$ send $\xrightarrow{f}\xrightarrow{g}$ to g, $g \circ f$, and f respectively.



$$\mapsto \qquad (Y \xrightarrow{g} Z), \quad (X \xrightarrow{g \circ f} Y), \quad (X \xrightarrow{f} Y)$$

7. More generally, $N(C)_n$ is the set of sequences of n composable morphisms $\xrightarrow{f_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{f_n}$ and the various maps $N(C)_n \to N(C)_m$ come from various combinations of composition and inserting identities.

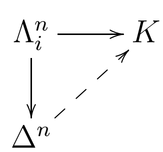
Note that we can completely recover C from $N(C)$. In fact we have a lot of degenerate information.

Exercise 3. Suppose that C is a simplicial set such that:

1. Each $\Lambda^2_1 \to C$ extends to a unique $\Delta^2 \to C$, and
2. Each $\Lambda^3_1 \to C$ extends to some $\Delta^3 \to C$.

Show that C canonically determines a category whose set of objects is C_0 and set of morphisms is C_1.

Exercise 4 (HTT, Proposition 1.1.2.2)**.** (Difficult) Show that a simplicial set K is of the form $N(C)$ if and only if for every $0 < i < n$ and each diagram



[1]So, for $0 \le i, j \le n$ there is exactly one morphism $i \to j$ if $i \le j$, and no morphisms otherwise.

there exists a *unique* dotted arrow making a commutative triangle.

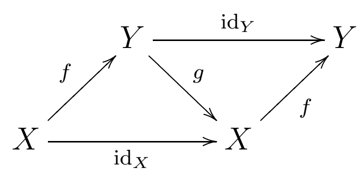
Example 5. Any Kan complex is an quasi-category. That is, we have fully faithful inclusions

$$\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta \supset \mathcal{Q}\mathrm{Cat} \supset \mathcal{K}\mathrm{an}.$$

In particular, for any topological space X, the simplicial set $\operatorname{Sing} X$ is a quasi-category.

Exercise 6.

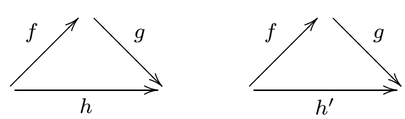
1. Show that every Kan complex is a quasi-category.
2. Show that if K is a Kan complex, then every morphism in K is invertible up to homotopy in the sense that:
   - For every $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ in K_1 we can find two 2-cells in K_2 fitting into a diagram of the form



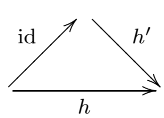
3. (Harder) Show that if K is a quasi-category satisfying the above property, then K is a Kan complex. Hint.[2]

Note that in general, for a topological space X, composition in $\operatorname{Sing} X$ is not unique, but any two choices of composition are homotopic. This is a general feature of ∞-categories.

Exercise 7. Show that in a quasi-category C, any two compositions are "homotopic" in the sense that if there exist two 2-cells in C_2 of the form



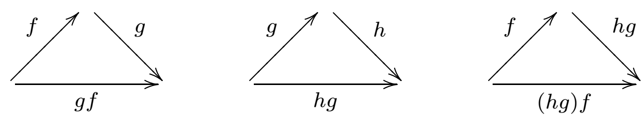
then there exists a 2-cell of the form



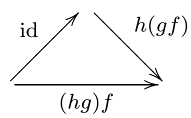
Similarly, in $\operatorname{Sing} X$ composition is not associative on the nose, but only up to homotopy.

[2]Start with the case $\Lambda^2_0 \to C$ and work up to Λ^n_0 by induction. Use opposite categories to deduce Λ^n_n from Λ^n_0.

Exercise 8. Show that composition in a quasi-category C is associative "up to homotopy" in the sense that if we have 2-cells in C_2 of the form

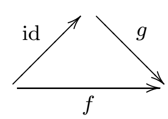


Then $(hg)f$ is a composition of gf and h. In particular, by Exercise 7, if $h(gf)$ is any other choice of composition of gf and h, then there is a 2-cell of the form:

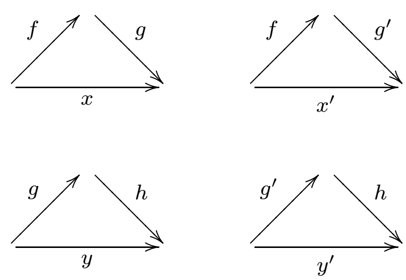


Exercise 9. Recall the nerve functor from Example 2. We will show that the nerve functor admits a left adjoint.

1. Let C be a quasi-category. Define a relation on 1-morphisms in C by saying $f \sim g$ if f is a composition of g and id. That is, if there exists a 2-cell in C_2 of the form

   Show that this is an equivalence relation.
2. Show that the above equivalence relation preserves composition. That is, suppose that $g \in C_1$ is equivalent to $g' \in C_1$, and suppose we have 2-cells of the following form.

   Show that $x \sim x$ and $y \sim y'$. (Use Exercise 7 if necessary).
3. Define hC to be the category whose objects are vertices C_0, morphisms are edges C_1 modulo the above equivalence relation, and composition is induced by composition in C. Show that this is actually a category. That is, show that it satisfies the identity and associativity axioms. (Use Exercise 8 for associativity).
4. Show that

$$h : \mathcal{Q}\text{Cat} \to \mathcal{C}\text{at}$$

defines a functor which is left adjoint to N. Hint.[3]

Definition 10. The category hC defined above is called the *homotopy category* of C. A morphism $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \in C_1$ in a quasi-category is said to be an *equivalence* if it becomes an isomorphism in hC. If such an equivalence exists, we say X and Y are equivalent.

2 Mapping spaces

We wanted to replace sets with homotopy types, so for any two objects $x, y \in C_0$ in a quasi-category, we should have a homotopy type $\mathrm{Map}_C(x, y)$ of morphisms. Here are two models for this homotopy type.

Definition 11. Let C be a quasi-category, and $x, y \in C_0$ objects. Define

$$\hom^R_C(x,y)_J = \{z : \Delta^{J \sqcup [0]} \to C \mid z|_{\Delta^J} = x \text{ and } z|_{\Delta^0} = y\}$$

where $J \sqcup [0] = \{j_0 < \cdots < j_n\} \sqcup \{0\} = \{j_0 < j_1 < \cdots < j_n < 0\}$ and we use x for the constant morphism $\Delta^J \to \Delta^0 \xrightarrow{x} C$. Similarly, define

$$\hom^L_C(x,y)_J = \{z : \Delta^{[0] \sqcup J} \to C \mid z|_{\Delta^0} = x \text{ and } z|_{\Delta^j} = y\}$$

where $[0] \sqcup J = \{0\} \sqcup \{j_0 < \cdots < j_n\} = \{0 < j_0 < j_1 < \cdots < j_n\}$.

Exercise 12. Suppose C is a quasi-category and $x, y \in C_0$ are objects. Show that $\hom^R_C(x, y)$ and $\hom^L_C(x, y)$ are Kan complexes.

Exercise 13.

1. Let C be a small category. Show that $\hom^R_{NC}(x, y)_J = \hom_C(x, y)$ for all J.
2. Let X be a topological space and $x, y \in X$ two points. Let PX denote the set $\hom_{\mathrm{Top}}(\Delta^1_{\mathrm{top}}, X)$ equipped with the compact-open topology[4] and $PX(x, y) \subseteq \hom_{\mathrm{Top}}(\Delta^1_{\mathrm{top}}, X)$ the subspace of maps $\gamma : \Delta^1_{\mathrm{top}} \to X$ such that $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\gamma(1) = y$. Define an isomorphism of simplicial sets

$$\hom^R_{\mathrm{Sing}\,X}(x, y) \cong \mathrm{Sing}\, PX(x, y).$$

Definition 14. A morphism $C \to D$ of quasi-categories is:

1. *fully faithful* if for every pair of objects $X, Y \in C_0$ the induced morphism $\hom^R_C(X, Y) \to \hom^R_D(FX, FY)$ is an equivalence of Kan complexes,
2. *essentially surjective* if $hC \to hD$ is essentially surjective,
3. a *categorical equivalence* if it is essentially surjective and fully faithful.

Exercise 15. Let $F : C \to C'$ be a functor between small categories. Show that F is an equivalence of categories if and only if $NF : NC \to NC'$ is an equivalence of quasi-categories.

[3] It suffices to show that $hN = \mathrm{id}$ and to give a natural transformation $\eta : \mathrm{id} \to Nh$ such that $h(\eta)$ is the identity natural transformation.

[4] Or indeed, any topology such that $\hom_{\mathrm{Top}}(\Delta^n_{\mathrm{top}}, \hom_{\mathrm{Top}}(\Delta^1_{\mathrm{top}}, X)) = \hom_{\mathrm{Top}}(\Delta^n_{\mathrm{top}} \times \Delta^1_{\mathrm{top}}, X)$.

2.1 Simplicial categories

References:

[1982 Max Kelly, Basic Concepts of Enriched Category Theory]

[2003 Hirschorn, Model categories and their localisations, Def.9.1.2]

[2012 Lurie, Higher Topos Theory]

Quasi-categories are good for some things but not so good for other things. For example, proving the Yoneda lemma purely in the context of quasi-categories is particularly uncomfortable (cf. Cisinski's book). For such things (i.e., Yoneda) simplicial categories are much nicer.

Definition 16 ([HTT, Def.1.1.4.1])**.** A *simplicial category* C is a category enriched over $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta$. Explicitly, it is the data of:

1. A collection of objects $Ob\ C$.
2. For every pair of objects $X, Y \in Ob\ C$, a simplicial set $\mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y)$.
3. For every triple of objects $W, X, Y \in Ob\ C$ a morphism of simplicial sets

$$- \circ - : \mathrm{Map}_C(W, X) \times \mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y) \to \mathrm{Map}_C(W, Y).$$

These data are required to satisfy:

(Id.) Every object has an identity morphism. That is, for every $X \in Ob\ C$ there is a vertex $\mathrm{id}_X \in \mathrm{Map}(X, X)_0$ such that

$$\Delta^0 \times \mathrm{Map}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\{\mathrm{id}_X\}\times \mathrm{id}_{\mathrm{Map}(X,Y)}} \mathrm{Map}(X, X) \times \mathrm{Map}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\circ} \mathrm{Map}(X, Y)$$

is the canonical identification $\Delta^0 \times \mathrm{Map}(X, Y) \cong \mathrm{Map}(X, Y)$, and similarly for $\mathrm{Map}(W, X) \times \mathrm{Map}(X, X) \to \mathrm{Map}(W, X)$.

(Assoc.) The composition is associative. That is the following diagram of simplicial sets commutes for any objects W, X, Y, Z.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Map}_C(W, X) \times \mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y) \times \mathrm{Map}_C(Y, Z) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Map}_C(W, Y) \times \mathrm{Map}_C(Y, Z) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Map}_C(W, X) \times \mathrm{Map}_C(X, Z) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Map}_C(W, Z) \end{array}$$

A simplicial category is called *fibrant* if all $\mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y)$ are Kan complexes.

Example 17. The simplicial category of simplicial sets is defined as follows. Objects are simplicial sets. Given two simplicial sets K, L the mapping space is defined by

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta}(K, L)_n = \hom_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta}(K \times \Delta^n, L).$$

The simplicial set structure comes from functoriality in $[n] \in \Delta$. Composition is defined using the diagonal maps $\Delta^n \to \Delta^n \times \Delta^n$. Explicitly, the composition of two n-cells $f : K\times\Delta^n \to L$ and $g : L\times\Delta^n \to M$ is

$$K\times\Delta^n \xrightarrow{diag.} K\times\Delta^n\times\Delta^n \xrightarrow{f\times\mathrm{id}_{\Delta^n}} L\times\Delta^n \xrightarrow{g} M.$$

Exercise 18. Show that composition in the simplicial category $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta$ satisfies the identity and associativity axioms.

Exercise 19 ([HTT, Prop.1.2.7.3], [Gabriel-Zisman, 3.1.3])**.** Let C be a quasi-category (resp. Kan complex). It turns out [HTT, Cor.2.3.2.4],[5] [Gabriel-Zisman, Prop.2.2] that C satisfies the stronger property:

(*) For every simplicial set K, every $0 < i < n$ (resp. $0 \leq i \leq n$), and every morphism $\Lambda^n_i \times K \to C$ there exists a factorisation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^n_i \times K & \longrightarrow & C \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \Delta^n \times K & & \end{array}$$

Using this property, show that for any $K \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta$, the simplicial set $\mathrm{Map}(K, C)$ is a quasi-category (resp. Kan complex).

Deduce that the simplicial category of Kan complexes is fibrant.

Exercise 20. Give an example of $C, C' \in \mathcal{Q}\mathrm{Cat}$ such that $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta}(C, C')$ is not a Kan complex.

Like quasi-categories, simplicial categories also have associated categories.

Exercise 21.

1. Let C be a simplicial category. For $X, Y \in Ob\ C$ define $\hom_C(X, Y) = \mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y)_0$. Show that this defines a category. This category is sometimes denoted C_0. Be careful not to confuse this with the set of 0-simplicies of a simplicial set.
2. (Harder) If K, L are simplicial sets, define a map $\pi_0|K| \times \pi_0|L| \to \pi_0|K \times L|$. Hint.[6]
3. Let C be a fibrant simplicial category. For $X, Y \in Ob\ C$ define $\hom_{hC}(X, Y) = \pi_0|\mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y)|$. Show that this defines a category.

Definition 22. A *morphism* $F : C \to D$ between two simplicial categories is defined in the obvious way. We have a map $Ob\ C \to Ob\ D$, for every pair $X, Y \in Ob\ C$ we have a morphism of simpicial sets $\mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y) \to \mathrm{Map}_D(FX, FY)$, and these morphisms are required to be compatible with composition and send identity morphisms to identity morphisms. The category of small simplicial categories is denoted $\mathcal{C}\mathrm{at}_\Delta$.

Definition 23 ([HTT, Def.1.1.4.4])**.** A morphism $F : C \to C'$ of simplicial categories is an *equivalence* if

1. it is *fully faithful* in the sense that for every $X, Y \in Ob\ C$ the map $\mathrm{Map}_C(X, Y) \to \mathrm{Map}_{C'}(FX, FY)$ is a weak equivalence of simplicial sets, and
2. it is *essentially surjective* in the sense that $hC \to hC'$ is essentially surjective.

[5] This is a result of Joyal.

[6] Note that for diagrams $X, Y : \mathbb{N} \rightrightarrows \mathrm{Top}$ such that for each n, the maps $X(n) \to X(n+1)$, $Y(n) \to Y(n+1)$ are inclusions of closed subspaces, we have $\varinjlim_{\mathbb{N}} X(n) \times \varinjlim_{\mathbb{N}} Y(m) \cong \varinjlim_{\mathbb{N}\times\mathbb{N}} X(n) \times Y(m)$, and $\hom_{\mathrm{Top}}(\Delta^1_{\mathrm{top}}, \varinjlim_{n\in\mathbb{N}} X_n) = \varinjlim_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \hom(\Delta^1_{\mathrm{top}}, X(n))$.

3 Comparing quasi-categories and simplicial categories

In this section we construct the adjunction

$$\mathfrak{C} : \mathcal{Q}\mathrm{Cat} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}\mathrm{at}_\Delta : N.$$

As with geometric realisation $|-| : \mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta \rightleftarrows \mathrm{Top} : \mathrm{Sing}$, the strategy is to define $\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]$ for the quasi-categories Δ^n, take the hom out of this functor to define N, and then observe that N admits a left adjoint, determined by its values on Δ^n and the requirement that it preserve colimits.

Example 24. Consider the directed graph which has one vertex i for every $0 \le i \le n$, and one edge $i \to j$ for every $0 \le i < j \le n$. Notice that there are exactly 2^{n-1} paths from 0 to n. Indeed, there is exactly one path for every subset $J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n-1\}$; namely the path which passes through exactly the verticies J. Here is the complete set of paths for $n = 4$.

$$\begin{gathered} 0{\to}4 \\ 0{\to}1{\to}4, \quad 0{\to}2{\to}4, \quad 0{\to}3{\to}4, \\ 0{\to}2{\to}3{\to}4, \quad 0{\to}1{\to}3{\to}4, \quad 0{\to}1{\to}2{\to}4, \\ 0{\to}1{\to}2{\to}3{\to}4 \end{gathered}$$

Definition 25 (Cordier 1982, [HTT, §1.1.5])**.** Define $\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]$ to be the simplicial category whose objects are elements of $[n] = \{0 < \cdots < n\}$. For $0 \le i, j \le n$ the mapping space is the nerve of the partially ordered set

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]}(i,j) = N\Big\{ \{i,j\} \subseteq J \subseteq \{i, i{+}1, \dots, j\} \Big\}$$

of subsets J containing i, j and contained in $\{i, i{+}1, \dots, j\}$. Composition

$$\mathrm{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]}(i,j) \times \mathrm{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]}(j,k) \to \mathrm{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]}(i,k)$$

is induced by union.

Exercise 26. Show that $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]}(i,j) = N[1]^{j-i-1}$ where $[1]^m$ is the poset

$$\underbrace{[1] \times \cdots \times [1]}_{m \text{ times}} = \{(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_m) \mid \varepsilon_k \in \{0,1\}\}.$$

That is, show that $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]}(i,j) = \Delta^1 \times \cdots \times \Delta^1$ is the $(j{-}i{-}1)$-dimensional simplicial cube.

Remark 27. The 0-simplices of $\mathrm{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]}(i,j)$ can be interpreted as all of the different ways of writing the morphism $i \to j$ in $N[n]$ as a composition

$$i = k_0 \to k_1 \to \cdots \to k_m \to k_{m+1} = j,$$

with $k_\ell \ne k_{\ell+1}$ (unless $i = j$). The higher simplicies can be interpreted as homotopies between these various compositions. See Remark 33 for more details.

Note that $\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]$ is functorial in n, cf.[HTT, Def.1.1.5.3], so we obtain a functor

$$\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^-] : \Delta \to \mathcal{C}\text{at}_\Delta$$

Definition 28. The *nerve* of a simplicial category C is the simplicial set, [HTT, Def.1.1.5.5],

$$NC : [n] \mapsto \hom_{\mathcal{C}\text{at}_\Delta}(\mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n], C).$$

Here is the main comparison theorem.

Theorem 29 ([HTT, §2.2], [HTT, Prop.1.1.5.10, Thm.2.2.5.1])**.**

1. *The nerve functor admits a left adjoint*

$$\mathfrak{C} : \mathcal{S}\text{et}_\Delta \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}\text{at}_\Delta : N.$$

2. *The functor N sends fibrant simplicial categories*[7] *to quasi-categories.*
3. *Both $\mathfrak{C}$ and N both preserve and reflect categorical equivalences.*[8]
4. *Given $C \in \mathcal{Q}\text{Cat}$ and $X, Y \in C_0$ there exist homotopy equivalences of Kan complexes*

$$\hom^L_C(X, Y) \cong \text{Sing}\,|\,\text{Map}_{\mathfrak{C}[C]}(X, Y)| \cong \text{Map}^R_C(X, Y).$$

Remark 30.

1. Since the functor $\mathfrak{C}$ is a left adjoint and we know its values on the representables Δ^n, its value on a general simplicial set K is a kind of geometric realisation $\mathfrak{C}[K] = \varinjlim_{([n],f)\in\Delta_{/K}} \mathfrak{C}[\Delta^n]$.[9] This description is usually useless since colimits (for example coequalisers) in $\mathcal{C}\text{at}_\Delta$ are difficult to describe in general. Only in some simple cases (e.g. $\partial\Delta^n$, Λ^n_i) something can be said.
2. In [HTT, Thm.2.2.5.1] categorical equivalences of simplicial sets are *defined* as those morphisms sent to equivalences under $\mathfrak{C}[-]$. So this part of the above theorem is empty in some sense. However, as we saw above, for quasi-categories C, the mapping spaces in $\mathfrak{C}[C]$ can also be computed via other more accessible models.

Definition 31. The *quasi-category of spaces* is the nerve of the simplicial category of Kan complexes.

$$\mathcal{S} := N(\mathcal{K}\text{an}).$$

[7] Recall, a simplicial category if *fibrant* if all Map are Kan complexes.

[8] That is, a morphism f in $\mathcal{C}\text{at}_\infty$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}\text{at}_\Delta$) is a categorical equivalence if and only if $\mathfrak{C}(f)$ (resp. $N(f)$) is a categorical equivalence.

[9] For this, we also need to know that $\mathcal{C}\text{at}_\Delta$ admits colimits. This follows from abstract nonsense because it sits in a monadic adjunction $\mathcal{G}\text{r}_\Delta \rightleftarrows \mathcal{C}\text{at}_\Delta$ with the category $\mathcal{G}\text{r}_\Delta$ of simplicial graphs, i.e., graph objects $E \rightrightarrows V$ in $\mathcal{S}\text{et}_\Delta$ such that V is a constant simplicial set. Cf. the Barr-Beck Theorem.

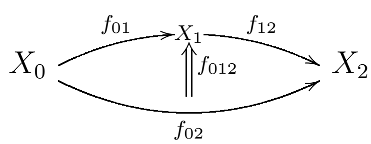
Remark 32 ([HTT, §1.2.15]). Here we run into Russell's paradox, the set of all sets cannot be a set. There are various ways to resolve this. One way is to choose a Grothendieck universe, or equivalently, a strongly inaccessible cardinal κ. This is a cardinal such that the category $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\kappa$ of sets of cardinality $< \kappa$ satisfies: if $f : X \to Y$ is a morphism of sets such that $Y \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\kappa$ and all $f^{-1}(y) \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\kappa$ then $X \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\kappa$ and $\{Z \subseteq Y\} \in \mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\kappa$. Then we define $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\Delta$ to be the category of simplicial sets in $\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\kappa$, i.e., $(\mathcal{S}\mathrm{et}_\kappa)_\Delta$. In this way it's not a member of itself.

Remark 33.

1. Elements of $\mathcal{S}_0$ are Kan complexes.
2. Elements of $\mathcal{S}_1$ are morphisms between Kan complexes.
3. Elements of $\mathcal{S}_2$ are tuples

$$\begin{gathered}(X_0, X_1, X_2, \\ X_0 \overset{f_{01}}{\to} X_1, X_1 \overset{f_{12}}{\to} X_2, X_0 \overset{f_{02}}{\to} X_2, \\ X_0 \times \Delta^1 \overset{f_{012}}{\to} X_2)\end{gathered}$$

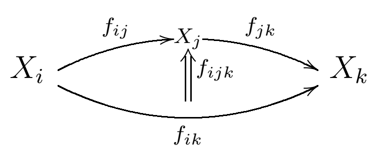
   such that such X_0, X_1, X_2 are Kan complexes and f_{012} is a simplicial homotopy from f_{02} to $f_{12} \circ f_{01}$, in the sense that $f_{012}|_{X_0 \times \{0\}} = f_{02}$ and $f_{012}|_{X_0 \times \{1\}} = f_{12} \circ f_{01}$.



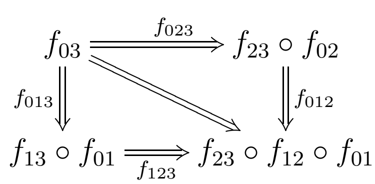
4. Elements of $\mathcal{S}_3$ are tuples

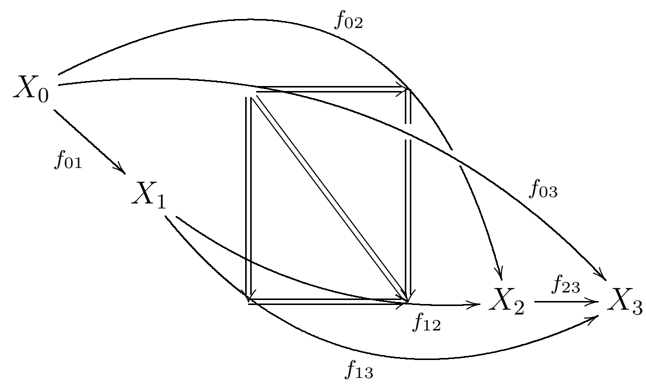
$$\begin{gathered}((X_i : 0 \leq 1 \leq 3), \\ (X_i \overset{f_{ij}}{\to} X_j : 0 \leq i < j \leq 3), \\ (X_i \times \Delta^1 \overset{f_{ijk}}{\to} X_j : 0 \leq i < j < k \leq 3) \\ (X_0 \times \Delta^1 \times \Delta^1 \overset{f_{0123}}{\to} X_3)\end{gathered}$$

   such X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3 are Kan complexes, each of the four f_{ijk} satisfies the property analogous to f_{012} above,



   and f_{0123} restricted to the four edges $\Delta^1 \times \{\epsilon\} \subset \Delta^1 \times \Delta^1$ and $\{\epsilon\} \times \Delta^1 \subset \Delta^1 \times \Delta^1$ for $\epsilon = 0, 1$ correspond to the four f_{ijk}.




X_0
X_1
X_2
X_3
f_{01}
f_{02}
f_{03}
f_{12}
f_{13}
f_{23}