

Twisted Arrow Construction for Segal Spaces

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The twisted arrow category $\text{Tw}(W)$ on a category W is defined as,

C
Objects

C
 $\downarrow f$
 D
Objects



The twisted arrow category $\text{Tw}(W)$ on a category W is defined as,

C
Objects

C
↓
 D

Morphism

C

↓ f

D

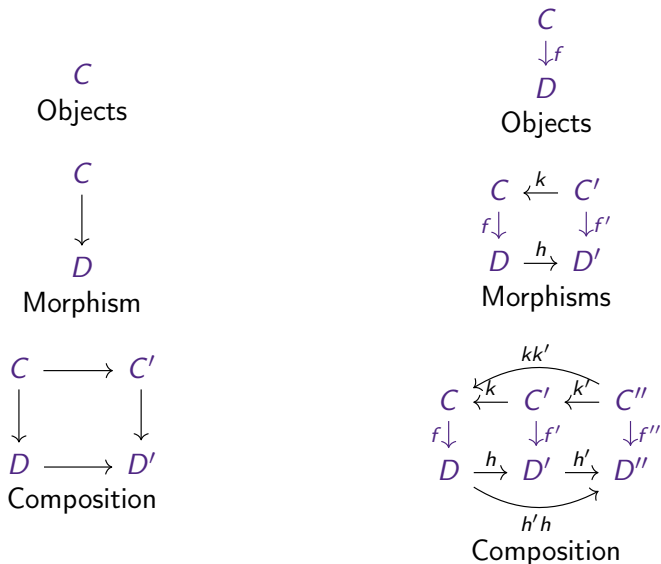
Objects

$C \xleftarrow{k} C'$
 $f \downarrow \quad \downarrow f'$
 $D \xrightarrow{h} D'$

Morphisms



The twisted arrow category $\text{Tw}(W)$ on a category W is defined as,



A **simplicial space** W is a functor,

$$W: \Delta^{op} \times \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}.$$

By Yoneda Lemma, $W_{n,l} \cong sS(F(n) \times \Delta[l], W)$.



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Applying Tw on generators,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tw} : s\mathcal{S} &\rightarrow s\mathcal{S} \\ F(n) \times \Delta[l] &\mapsto F(2n+1) \times \Delta[l]. \end{aligned}$$



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Hence,

$$\text{Tw}(W)_{n,l} \cong sS(F(2n+1) \times \Delta[l], W) \cong W_{2n+1,l}.$$



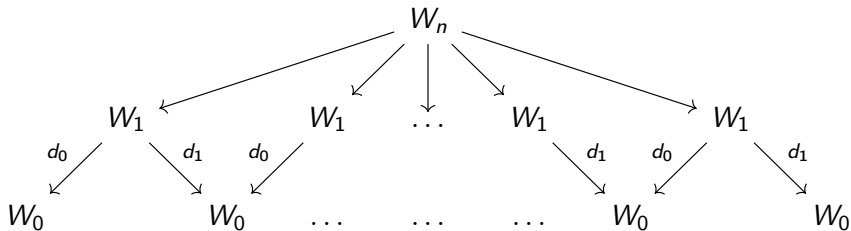
A simplicial space W is a **Segal space** if the maps,

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Lemma

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Consider the case $n = 2$,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathrm{Tw}(W_1) \times_{\mathrm{Tw}(W_0)} \mathrm{Tw}(W_1) \cong W_3 \times_{W_1} W_3 & \rightarrow & W_3 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \mathrm{Tw}(d_1) \downarrow & \swarrow \pi_1 & \\
 W_3 & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Tw}(d_0)} & W_1 & & \\
 \simeq \downarrow & \dashrightarrow \pi_3 & & & \\
 W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 & & & &
 \end{array}$$



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 \downarrow & \swarrow \mathrm{Tw}(d_0) & \downarrow \mathrm{Tw}(d_1) \\
 W_3 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & W_1 \\
 \simeq \downarrow & \nearrow \pi_3 & \nwarrow \pi_1 \\
 W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 & &
 \end{array}$$

From 2-out-of-3 property,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathrm{Tw}(W_2) \cong W_5 & \xrightarrow{\quad \cong \quad} & W_3 \times_{W_1} W_3 \\
 \searrow \cong & & \swarrow \cong \\
 & & W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1 \times_{W_0} W_1
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$$\mathrm{Ho}W(x, y) \times \mathrm{Ho}W(y, z) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}W(x, z): ([f], [g]) \mapsto [g \circ f].$$



The **homotopy category** of W , denoted as $\mathrm{Ho}W$ is defined as,

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For a Segal space W the **space of homotopy equivalences** $W_{\mathrm{hoequiv}} \subset W_1$ is such that every map is a homotopy equivalence.



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For a Segal space W the **space of homotopy equivalences** $W_{\mathrm{hoequiv}} \subset W_1$ is such that every map is a homotopy equivalence.

A Segal space W is a **complete Segal space** if,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W_0 & \xrightarrow{s_0} & W_1 \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \simeq \\ & & W_{\mathrm{hoequiv}} \end{array} .$$



Theorem

If W is a complete Segal space then $\mathrm{Tw}(W)$ is a complete Segal space.



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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathrm{Tw}(W)_{\mathrm{hoequiv}} & \hookrightarrow & \mathrm{Tw}(W)_1 \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
 W_{\mathrm{hoequiv}}^{\mathrm{op}} \times W_{\mathrm{hoequiv}} & \hookrightarrow & W_1^{\mathrm{op}} \times W_1
 \end{array}$$



Theorem

If W is a complete Segal space then $\mathrm{Tw}(W)$ is a complete Segal space.

- $\mathrm{TwHo}(W) \rightarrow \mathrm{HoTw}(W)$ is an equivalence.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathrm{Tw}(W)_0 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathrm{Tw}(W)_{\mathrm{hoequiv}} & \hookrightarrow & \mathrm{Tw}(W)_1 \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
 W_0^{\mathrm{op}} \times W_0 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & W_{\mathrm{hoequiv}}^{\mathrm{op}} \times W_{\mathrm{hoequiv}} & \hookrightarrow & W_1^{\mathrm{op}} \times W_1
 \end{array}$$

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If W is a Segal space, then $\mathrm{Tw}(W) \rightarrow W^{\mathrm{op}} \times W$ is a left fibration.



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- 1 $\mathrm{Tw}(W) \rightarrow W^{op} \times W$ is a Reedy fibration.



Theorem

If W is a Segal space, then $\mathrm{Tw}(W) \rightarrow W^{op} \times W$ is a left fibration.

- 1 $\mathrm{Tw}(W) \rightarrow W^{op} \times W$ is a Reedy fibration.
- 2 $\mathrm{Tw}(W)$ is a Segal space and,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathrm{Tw}(W)_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Tw}(W)_0 \\
 \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
 W_1^{op} \times W_1 & \longrightarrow & W_0^{op} \times W_0
 \end{array}$$

Hence the result follows from by [Ras17, Lemma 3.29].

