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MODELING $(\infty, 1)$ -CATEGORIES WITH SEGAL SPACES

LYNE MOSER AND JOOST NUITEN

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we construct a model structure for $(\infty, 1)$ -categories on the category of simplicial spaces, whose fibrant objects are the Segal spaces. In particular, we show that it is Quillen equivalent to the models of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories given by complete Segal spaces and Segal categories. We furthermore prove that this model structure has desirable properties: it is cartesian closed and left proper. As applications, we get a simple description of the inclusion of categories into $(\infty, 1)$ -categories and of homotopy limits of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories

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1. INTRODUCTION

The language of higher categories, particularly $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, has become increasingly prominent in modern mathematics. While an ordinary category has a set of objects and a set of morphisms between any two objects, an $(\infty, 1)$ -category instead provides a homotopical version of a category, whose morphisms are organized into *spaces*. These spaces of maps capture homotopies between morphisms, as well as higher-dimensional homotopies between these homotopies, and composition of morphisms is then required to be associative and unital only up to coherent homotopy. As such, $(\infty, 1)$ -categories play a central role in various fields of mathematics that involve a notion of homotopy, such as derived algebraic geometry, K -theory, and topological quantum field theory. However, defining the structure of an $(\infty, 1)$ -category directly can be quite challenging because of the many coherences involved. Because of this, one classically makes use of a *model* of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories to develop the theory and construct examples. In this paper, by a model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, we mean a Quillen model structure on a category, in which the $(\infty, 1)$ -categories are represented by the cofibrant-fibrant objects.

Many of the models for $(\infty, 1)$ -categories make use of simplicial objects to encode the homotopy coherent composition of morphisms. For instance, one of the first models for $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, Boardman–Vogt’s *quasi-categories* [BV73], describes them in terms of simplicial *sets* satisfying certain horn-lifting properties. The quasi-categorical model has been developed extensively by Joyal [Joy08] and Lurie [Lur09a] and is nowadays widely used, but nonetheless has some drawbacks: for example, the combinatorics of quasi-categories is rather nontrivial and encodes the mapping spaces and composition operations in a somewhat indirect way.

To address these issues, Rezk developed in [Rez01] an alternative model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories using simplicial objects valued in spaces rather than sets. This model is given by the *complete Segal spaces* and is obtained as a simplicial localization of the model structure on simplicial objects in spaces. Here, a Segal space is a simplicial space $X: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{sSet}$ that satisfies the Segal condition, i.e., the Segal map $X_n \xrightarrow{\sim} X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$ is a weak homotopy equivalence for all $n \geq 2$. Thinking of X_0 and X_1 as spaces of objects and morphisms, the Segal condition allows one to think of X as encoding the algebraic structure of an $(\infty, 1)$ -category: it identifies each X_n as

the space of n composable morphisms in X , so that the simplicial structure maps of X describe the homotopy coherent composition of morphisms. The additional *completeness* condition asserts that the space of objects X_0 is weakly homotopy equivalent to the underlying ∞ -groupoid of X . This condition is somewhat different from the Segal condition: it does not really encode any algebraic structure, but instead ensures that the weak equivalences between complete Segal spaces coincide with homotopical analogues of fully faithful and essentially surjective functors, typically referred to as *Dwyer–Kan equivalences*. In fact, weak equivalences between Segal spaces are already the Dwyer–Kan equivalences, as any Segal space can be replaced by a Dwyer–Kan equivalent complete Segal space.

To define examples of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories using complete Segal spaces, it is often easier to first construct a Segal space and then replace it abstractly by a Dwyer–Kan equivalent complete Segal space. Several instances of this approach appear in the literature, including:

- the various types of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories of bordisms from [Lur09b, CS19],
- the Morita $(\infty, 1)$ -category of associative algebras and bimodules from [Hau17],
- the $(\infty, 1)$ -category of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories and correspondences from [AF20],
- the $(\infty, 1)$ -category BM with one object and monoid M as endomorphisms,
- the localization of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories admitting a calculus of fractions from [Nui16].

In these examples, it is not always easy to explicitly describe the space of objects of their complete Segal space model, that is, their underlying ∞ -groupoid. Because of this, the completeness condition can often feel inconvenient in practice, and its necessity is called into question by the fact that weak equivalences between Segal spaces are already the Dwyer–Kan equivalences. One may therefore wonder if the completeness step can be avoided entirely, motivating the following question:

Question. Is there a model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories in which the fibrant objects are the Segal spaces and the weak equivalences between fibrant objects are the Dwyer–Kan equivalences?¹

A first attempt at answering this question was given by replacing the completeness condition with a discreteness condition, requiring the space of objects to be a set. This was formalized through a model structure, first constructed by Pellissier [Pel02] and further studied by Bergner [Ber07a, Ber07b] and Simpson [Sim12], in which the fibrant objects are the *Segal categories*, i.e., the simplicial spaces $X: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$ that satisfy the Segal condition and such that the space of objects X_0 is a set. Notably, since the requirement that X_0 be a set is not a homotopical condition, the model structure cannot be defined on the whole category of simplicial spaces. Instead, it must be restricted to the full subcategory $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ consisting of those simplicial spaces whose level 0 is a set, referred to as *precategory objects* in \mathbf{sSet} . However, this discreteness condition is not satisfied by all of the above examples, e.g. not by the $(\infty, 1)$ -category of bordisms, and it is not always convenient to choose a set of vertices in the space of objects of a Segal space.

In this paper, we provide a positive answer to the above question. We construct a model structure on the category of simplicial spaces, where the fibrant objects are the Segal spaces, and the “completeness” or “discreteness” condition is transferred to the cofibrant objects. Specifically, the cofibrant objects are defined to be the simplicial spaces $X: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$ such that the space of objects X_0 is weakly homotopy equivalent to a set. The following result is proven in Section 3 and is stated as Theorem 3.1.

Theorem A. *There is a cofibrantly generated model structure on the category $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ of simplicial spaces, which we refer to as the categorical model structure and denote by $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, in which*

- (i) *the cofibrations are the monomorphisms $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that there is a set R and a weak equivalence $X_0 \amalg R \xrightarrow{\cong} Y_0$ in \mathbf{sSet} whose restriction to X_0 is f_0 ,*
- (ii) *the fibrant objects are the Segal spaces,*
- (iii) *the weak equivalences between Segal spaces are the Dwyer–Kan equivalences,*
- (iv) *the fibrations between Segal spaces are the isofibrations.*

¹This question seems to have already been asked 14 years ago in a MathSciNet post by Schommer-Pries: <https://mathoverflow.net/questions/29728/a-model-category-of-segal-spaces>

This model structure is very similar to the categorical model structure on categories: the cofibrations, fibrations, and weak equivalences between Segal spaces are homotopical analogues of functors that are injective on objects, isofibrations, and equivalences of categories, respectively. Furthermore, it provides, as desired, a model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, as it is Quillen equivalent to the complete Segal space model structure. In fact, it sits somewhere between Segal categories and complete Segal spaces, by the following combination of Theorems 4.4 and 4.9 and Corollary 4.13.

Theorem B. *The following functors are right Quillen equivalences*

$$\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \xrightarrow{R} \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$$

where R is the right adjoint of the inclusion, $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ is endowed with the Segal category model structure, and $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ denotes the complete Segal space model structure on $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.

Moreover, the model structure on $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ is left- and right-induced from $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ along the inclusion $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.

Moreover, the categorical model structure retains the desirable properties of the model structure for complete Segal spaces. The following result is a combination of Theorems 5.1 and 5.4.

Theorem C. *The model category $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is left proper and cartesian closed.*

These properties of the categorical model structure often allow one to deal with Segal spaces directly, without having to complete them. As a first example, recall that the nerve of a category defines a (discrete) Segal space which is generally not complete. As a consequence, the nerve does not provide an appropriate homotopical functor into the complete Segal space model structure. However, the nerve does induce a right Quillen functor from the categorical model structure on categories to the model structure on simplicial spaces from Theorem A, as we show in Proposition 6.1. As a second example, the categorical model structure can be used to compute pullbacks of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories—and more generally any limit of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories—modeled by non-complete Segal spaces, in a way similar to the computation of homotopy pullbacks of ordinary categories. Explicitly, we prove in Proposition 6.2 that the pullback of a map between Segal spaces along an isofibration is already a homotopy pullback in the complete Segal space model structure.

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2. SEGAL SPACES, DWYER–KAN EQUIVALENCES, AND ISOFIBRATIONS

In this section, we provide the necessary background on Segal spaces and $(\infty, 1)$ -categorical notions of equivalences and fibrations between them. In Section 2.1, we recall the notion of Segal spaces, as well as their associated model structure on simplicial spaces. Next, in Section 2.2, we recall the definition of Dwyer–Kan equivalences between Segal spaces and establish a useful lemma about them. Finally, in Section 2.3, we introduce a notion of *isofibrations* between Segal spaces and prove some technical results related to them.

Throughout the paper, we will make use of the following notations. We denote by \mathbf{sSet} the category of simplicial sets. We consider the category $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ of simplicial objects in \mathbf{sSet} , i.e., functors $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$, which we refer to as *simplicial spaces*.

Notation 2.1. For $m \geq 0$, we will write $F[m]: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$ for the representable in the *categorical direction*, sending an object $[k] \in \Delta$ to the constant simplicial set at the set $\Delta([k], [m])$. We denote by $\partial F[m]$ its boundary and by $\text{Sp}[m]$ its spine.

For $n \geq 0$, we write $\Delta[n]: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$ for the representable in the *space direction*, given by the constant functor at the representable $\Delta[n] \in \mathbf{sSet}$. We denote by $\partial \Delta[n]$ its boundary and by $\Lambda^k[n]$ its k -horn, for $0 \leq k \leq n$.

Notation 2.2. Given simplicial spaces X, Y , we denote by $\text{Map}(X, Y)$ the *mapping space* at X, Y given by the simplicial set such that, for $n \geq 0$,

$$\text{Map}(X, Y)_n \cong \text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}(X \times \Delta[n], Y),$$

and by Y^X the *internal hom* at X, Y given by the simplicial space such that, for $m, n \geq 0$,

$$(Y^X)_{m,n} \cong \text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}(X \times F[m] \times \Delta[n], Y).$$

2.1. Segal spaces. Throughout the paper, the category sSet is endowed with the Kan–Quillen model structure for Kan complexes. The category $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ can then be endowed with the *Reedy model structure*, denoted by $\text{sSet}_{\text{Reedy}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, in which the cofibrations are the monomorphisms, and the weak equivalences and (trivial) fibrations are as follows: a map $X \rightarrow Y$ in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is

- (i) a *levelwise weak equivalence* if, for every $m \geq 0$, the induced map $X_m \rightarrow Y_m$ is a weak equivalence in sSet ,
- (ii) a *Reedy (trivial) fibration* if, for every $m \geq 0$, the m -th relative matching map

$$X_m \rightarrow Y_m \times_{\text{Map}(\partial F[m], Y)} \text{Map}(\partial F[m], X)$$

is a (trivial) fibration in sSet .

Definition 2.3. A simplicial space $X: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{sSet}$ is a *Segal space* if it is Reedy fibrant and, for each $m \geq 2$, the Segal map

$$X_m \cong \text{Map}(F[m], X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(\text{Sp}[m], X) \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \dots \times_{X_0} X_1$$

is a weak equivalence in sSet .

By localizing the Reedy model structure, one obtains a model structure on $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ for Segal spaces. The following appears as [Rez01, Theorem 7.1].

Theorem 2.4. *There is a cofibrantly generated, cartesian closed model structure on the category $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, which we denote by $\text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, in which*

- (i) *the cofibrations are the monomorphisms,*
- (ii) *the fibrant objects are the Segal spaces,*
- (iii) *the weak equivalences (resp. fibrations) between Segal spaces are the levelwise weak equivalences (resp. Reedy fibrations).*

2.2. Dwyer–Kan equivalences. We now recall the notion of Dwyer–Kan equivalences between Segal spaces. For this, we first review the following constructions.

Definition 2.5. Let X be a Segal space.

- (i) For $x, y \in X_{0,0}$, the *mapping space* $\text{map}_X(x, y)$ is the (homotopy) fiber at (x, y) of the fibration $(d_1, d_0): X_1 \rightarrow X_0 \times X_0$ in sSet .
- (ii) The *homotopy category* of X is the category $\text{ho}X$ with object set $X_{0,0}$, and hom set at $x, y \in X_{0,0}$ given by

$$\text{ho}X(x, y) := \pi_0 \text{map}_X(x, y),$$

where $\pi_0: \text{sSet} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is the left adjoint of the canonical inclusion $\text{Set} \hookrightarrow \text{sSet}$. Composition is induced by the Segal condition; see [Rez01, Proposition 5.4].

Definition 2.6. A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between Segal spaces is a *Dwyer–Kan equivalence* if

- (1) it is *homotopically fully faithful*, i.e., for all $x, y \in X_{0,0}$, the induced map

$$\text{map}_X(x, y) \rightarrow \text{map}_Y(fx, fy)$$

is a weak equivalence in sSet , and

- (2) the induced functor $\text{ho}X \rightarrow \text{ho}Y$ is essentially surjective on objects.

We give an alternative description of the homotopy category in terms of a categorification.

Remark 2.7. Recall that there is a canonical inclusion $\Delta \subseteq \text{Cat}$ into the category of categories. This yields by left Kan extension along the Yoneda embedding an adjunction

$$c: \text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightleftarrows \text{Cat} : N$$

which we will refer to as the *categorification–nerve adjunction*. In particular, given a category \mathcal{C} , its nerve $N\mathcal{C}$ is given at $m \geq 0$ by the discrete simplicial set $(N\mathcal{C})_m \cong \text{Cat}([m], \mathcal{C})$. Since every simplicial set is Reedy fibrant as a simplicial space, the nerve $N\mathcal{C}$ is a Segal space.

Notation 2.8. We write $(-)_0: \text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightleftarrows \text{sSet} : \text{cosk}_0$ for the adjunction whose left adjoint sends a simplicial space X to its underlying space X_0 , and whose right adjoint sends $K \in \text{sSet}$ to the simplicial space $\text{cosk}_0(K)$ given at $m \geq 0$ by $\text{cosk}_0(K)_m \cong K^{\times(m+1)}$.

Remark 2.9. We denote by $\mathcal{PCat}(\text{sSet})$ the full subcategory of $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ spanned by the simplicial spaces X such that X_0 is a set. The canonical inclusion $\mathcal{PCat}(\text{sSet}) \hookrightarrow \text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ admits a right adjoint $R: \text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{PCat}(\text{sSet})$, sending a simplicial space X to the pullback in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} RX & \longrightarrow & \text{cosk}_0(X_{0,0}) \\ \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ X & \longrightarrow & \text{cosk}_0(X_0) \end{array}$$

Lemma 2.10. *For a Segal space X , there is a natural isomorphism of categories $c(RX) \cong \text{ho}X$.*

Proof. To provide the natural isomorphism $c(RX) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{ho}X$, it suffices by adjunction to construct a natural bijection between maps $RX \rightarrow N\mathcal{C}$ in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ and functors $\text{ho}X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ in Cat . Using that $N\mathcal{C}$ is 2-coskeletal by [Joy08, Corollary 1.2] and that $RX_1 = \coprod_{x,y \in X_{0,0}} \text{map}_X(x, y)$, a map $RX \rightarrow N\mathcal{C}$ is uniquely determined by a map $f: X_{0,0} \rightarrow \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ together with maps of simplicial sets $f_{x,y}: \text{map}_X(x, y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(fx, fy)$ that are compatible with composition. Each space $\mathcal{C}(x, y)$ is discrete, so the maps $f_{x,y}$ are uniquely determined by maps $\pi_0 \text{map}_X(x, y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(fx, fy)$ that are compatible with composition. This is precisely the data of a functor $\text{ho}X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. \square

We finally state the following characterization of homotopically fully faithfulness.

Lemma 2.11. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map between Segal spaces. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *the map f is homotopically fully faithful,*
- (ii) *the induced map $X_1 \rightarrow Y_1 \times_{Y_0 \times 2} X_0^{\times 2}$ is a weak equivalence in sSet ,*
- (iii) *the map $X \rightarrow Y \times_{\text{cosk}_0(Y_0)} \text{cosk}_0(X_0)$ in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is a levelwise weak equivalence,*
- (iv) *for all $m \geq 1$, the induced map $X_m \rightarrow Y_m \times_{\text{Map}(\partial F[m], Y)} \text{Map}(\partial F[m], X)$ is a weak equivalence in sSet .*

Proof. The equivalence between (i) and (ii) follows from the fact that the following commutative square is a homotopy pullback in sSet

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_1 & \longrightarrow & Y_1 \\ \langle 0, 1 \rangle^* \downarrow & & \downarrow \langle 0, 1 \rangle^* \\ X_0 \times X_0 & \longrightarrow & Y_0 \times Y_0 \end{array}$$

if and only if, for all $x, y \in X_{0,0}$, the induced map on fibers $\text{map}_X(x, y) \rightarrow \text{map}_Y(fx, fy)$ is a weak equivalence in sSet . Note that condition (ii) is a direct consequence of conditions (iii) and (iv) by considering the induced maps in simplicial degree $m = 1$. To see that (ii) implies (iii) and (iv), it suffices to consider the induced maps in simplicial degrees $m \geq 2$. To this end, consider the following diagram in sSet .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X_m & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(\partial F[m], X) & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(\text{Sp}[m], X) & \longrightarrow & X_0^{\times(m+1)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y_m & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(\partial F[m], Y) & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(\text{Sp}[m], Y) & \longrightarrow & Y_0^{\times(m+1)} \end{array}$$

The horizontal maps are fibrations in \mathbf{sSet} since X and Y are Reedy fibrant. Consequently, condition (iii) is equivalent to the total rectangle being a homotopy pullback and condition (iv) is equivalent to the left square being a homotopy pullback. We will prove this by induction on m , the initial case $m = 1$ being precisely (ii). The composite of the two leftmost squares is a homotopy pullback, since the top and bottom maps are both weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} by the Segal conditions on X and Y . Furthermore, the right-hand square and the composition of the two rightmost squares are both homotopy pullback squares. Indeed, this follows from the fact that the monomorphisms

$$\{0, \dots, m\} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}[m] \quad \text{and} \quad \{0, \dots, m\} \hookrightarrow \partial F[m]$$

are both iterated pushouts of maps $\partial F[k] \hookrightarrow F[k]$ with $1 \leq k < m$, and, by the inductive hypothesis, each such pushout of $\partial F[k] \hookrightarrow F[k]$ induces a homotopy pullback square. By the cancellation property of homotopy pullbacks, we get that the left-hand square and the total rectangle are homotopy pullbacks, as desired. \square

Example 2.12. Every weak equivalence $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between Segal spaces in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathrm{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}}$ is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. Indeed, we can write f as the composition of a Reedy trivial fibration $p: X' \rightarrow Y$ and a section of a Reedy trivial fibration $i: X \rightarrow X'$. Since p is surjective on objects, it is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence by Lemma 2.11. The map i is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence by 2-out-of-3.

2.3. Isofibrations. Finally, let us introduce the following version of isofibrations between Segal spaces. For this we first recall that classically, an *isofibration* is a functor with the right lifting property against either inclusion $[0] \hookrightarrow I[1]$, where $I[1]$ denotes the free-living isomorphism.

Definition 2.13. Let X, Y be Segal spaces. A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be an *isofibration* if it is a Reedy fibration and the induced functor $\mathrm{ho}X \rightarrow \mathrm{ho}Y$ is an isofibration of categories.

We aim to characterize these isofibrations through a lifting property. We will deduce this from an analogous result for quasi-categories due to Joyal. For this, recall that the homotopy category of a quasi-category X can be modeled by cX , where $c: \mathbf{Set}^{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$ is the left adjoint of the usual nerve $N: \mathbf{Cat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}^{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}}$. We then have the following lemma relating the homotopy category of a Segal space and that of its underlying quasi-category.

Lemma 2.14. *Let X, Y be Segal spaces and $X \rightarrow Y$ be a Reedy fibration. Then:*

- (i) *the underlying simplicial set $X_{-,0}$ is a quasi-category,*
- (ii) *the induced map $X_{-,0} \rightarrow Y_{-,0}$ is an inner fibration between quasi-categories,*
- (iii) *the homotopy category of the quasi-category $X_{-,0}$ is naturally isomorphic to $\mathrm{ho}X$.*

Proof. Assertions (i) and (ii) follow from the fact that each inner horn inclusion $L^k[m] \hookrightarrow F[m]$ in the categorical direction is a trivial cofibration in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathrm{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}}$ by [JT07, Lemma 3.5].

For (iii), using Lemma 2.10, it suffices to show that the inclusion $X_{-,0} \rightarrow RX$ induces an isomorphism on categorifications. For this, recall from [Joy08, Proposition 1.11] that the category $c(X_{-,0})$ has set of objects $X_{0,0}$, and hom set at $x, y \in X_{0,0}$ given by the quotient of $\mathrm{map}_X(x, y)_0$ by the following equivalence relation: $\alpha \sim \beta$ if there exists $h \in X_{2,0}$ such that $d_2h = \alpha$, $d_1h = \beta$, and $d_0h = s_0y$. Unraveling the definitions, the functor $c(X_{-,0}) \rightarrow c(RX)$ is now given by the identity on objects and, on hom sets, by the canonical map

$$\mathrm{map}_X(x, y)_0 / \sim \rightarrow \pi_0 \mathrm{map}_X(x, y)$$

sending α to its path component. In particular, if $\alpha \sim \beta$ in $\mathrm{map}_X(x, y)_0$, then α, β lie in the same path component of $\mathrm{map}_X(x, y)$.

To see that $c(X_{-,0}) \rightarrow c(RX)$ is an isomorphism, it remains to show that $\alpha \sim \beta$ as soon as $\alpha, \beta \in \mathrm{map}_X(x, y)_0$ lie in the same path component of $\mathrm{map}_X(x, y)$. Let $h': F[1] \times \Delta[1] \rightarrow RX \hookrightarrow X$ be a homotopy in between $\alpha, \beta \in \mathrm{map}_X(x, y)_0$, and consider the extension problem below left.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\partial F[2] \times \Delta[1] \amalg_{\partial F[2] \times \{0\}} F[2] \times \{0\} & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow & \nearrow H & \\
F[2] \times \Delta[1] & &
\end{array}$$

Here the top map is given by the picture as above right, with the top, back, and right-hand faces degenerate and the left-hand face given by h' . Since X is Reedy fibrant, there exists a dashed extension H , whose restriction to $F[2] \times \{1\}$ provides an element $h \in X_{2,0}$ that exhibits $\alpha \sim \beta$. \square

Proposition 2.15. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a Reedy fibration between Segal spaces. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *the map f is an isofibration,*
- (ii) *the map f has the right lifting property against either inclusion $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$, where $NI[1]$ denotes the nerve of the free-living isomorphism.*

Proof. The map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ has the right lifting property against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$ if and only if the induced map $f_{-,0}: X_{-,0} \rightarrow Y_{-,0}$ has the right lifting property against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$. The map $f_{-,0}$ is an inner fibration between quasi-categories by Lemma 2.14 (ii), so that [Joy02, Proposition 2.4] implies that the map $f_{-,0}$ has the said lifting property if and only if the induced functor $c(X_{-,0}) \rightarrow c(Y_{-,0})$ between homotopy categories is an isofibration. By Lemma 2.14 (iii), we conclude that this is the case if and only if f is an isofibration. \square

Finally, we prove a technical result about isofibrations, that will be useful later on.

Definition 2.16. Let X be a Segal space.

- (i) The *space of homotopy equivalences* of X is the subspace $X_{\text{hoeq}} \subseteq X_1$ consisting of those maps $F[1] \rightarrow X$ whose image in the homotopy category $\text{ho}X$ is an isomorphism.
- (ii) The *underlying Segal groupoid* of X is the sub-simplicial space $X^\simeq \subseteq X$ given at $m \geq 0$ by the simplicial set

$$(X^\simeq)_m := X_m \times \prod_{[1] \rightarrow [m]} X_1 \left(\prod_{[1] \rightarrow [m]} X_{\text{hoeq}} \right).$$

Lemma 2.17. *Let X, Y be Segal spaces and $X \rightarrow Y$ be an isofibration in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. Then:*

- (i) *every map $NI[1] \rightarrow X$ factors as $NI[1] \rightarrow X^\simeq \hookrightarrow X$,*
- (ii) *every map $NI[1] \times NI[1] \rightarrow X$ factors as $NI[1] \times NI[1] \rightarrow X^\simeq \hookrightarrow X$,*
- (iii) *the underlying simplicial set $(X^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is a Kan complex,*
- (iv) *the induced map $(X^\simeq)_{-,0} \rightarrow (Y^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is a fibration in sSet .*

Proof. To see (i), it suffices to show that the 1-simplices of $NI[1]$ map to 1-simplices of X whose image in the homotopy category $\text{ho}X$ is an isomorphism. But this follows from the fact that $NI[1] \rightarrow X$ induces a functor $I[1] \cong \text{ho}(NI[1]) \rightarrow \text{ho}X$. The proof of (ii) works similarly, using that $I[1] \times I[1] \cong \text{ho}(NI[1] \times NI[1])$.

For (iii), we show that we have the following pullback squares in sSet .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
(X^\simeq)_m & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(\partial F[m], X^\simeq) & \longrightarrow & X_{\text{hoeq}} \times_{X_0} \dots \times_{X_0} X_{\text{hoeq}} \\
\downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\
X_m & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(\partial F[m], X) & \longrightarrow & X_1 \times_{X_0} \dots \times_{X_0} X_1
\end{array}$$

To see that the outer and right-hand square are pullbacks, note that the pullback of the given cospan is the space of maps $(\partial)F[m] \rightarrow X$ whose restriction to $\text{Sp}[m]$ classifies m composable morphisms in X that all induce isomorphisms in $\text{ho}X$. Any composition of these morphisms defines an isomorphism in $\text{ho}X$ as well, so that any composite $F[1] \rightarrow (\partial)F[m] \rightarrow X$ defines an element in X_{hoeq} . This shows that the pullback is isomorphic to $(X^\simeq)_m$ or $\text{Map}(\partial F[m], X^\simeq)$. The left-hand square is then also a pullback square by cancellation. Using this, the fact that X

is a Segal space implies that X^\simeq is also a Segal space. By Lemma 2.14 (i), we get that $(X^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is a quasi-category, whose homotopy category coincides with $\mathrm{ho}(X^\simeq) \subseteq \mathrm{ho}X$ by Lemma 2.14 (iii). Every morphism in the quasi-category $(X^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is therefore invertible, so that $(X^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is a Kan complex by [Joy02, Corollary 1.4].

For (iv), using (iii), it suffices to show that $(X^\simeq)_{-,0} \rightarrow (Y^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is an inner fibration which lifts against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$. Using the above left pullback square, one can show that the m -th relative matching map of $X^\simeq \rightarrow Y^\simeq$ is a pullback of the m -th relative matching map of $X \rightarrow Y$. The fact that $X \rightarrow Y$ is a Reedy fibration then implies that $X^\simeq \rightarrow Y^\simeq$ is also a Reedy fibration. By Lemma 2.14 (ii), we get that $(X^\simeq)_{-,0} \rightarrow (Y^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is an inner fibration. Using [Joy02, Proposition 2.4] and the isomorphisms $\mathrm{ho}((X^\simeq)_{-,0}) \cong \mathrm{ho}(X^\simeq)$ and $\mathrm{ho}((Y^\simeq)_{-,0}) \cong \mathrm{ho}(Y^\simeq)$ from Lemma 2.14 (iii), it suffices to show that $X^\simeq \rightarrow Y^\simeq$ has the right lifting property against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$. By Proposition 2.15 and (i), this follows from the fact that $X \rightarrow Y$ is an isofibration. \square

Lemma 2.18. *Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be an isofibration between Segal spaces. Then the induced maps*

$$p: X^{NI[1]} \rightarrow Y^{NI[1]} \times_{Y \times Y} (X \times X) \quad \text{and} \quad q: X^{NI[1]} \rightarrow Y^{NI[1]} \times_Y X$$

are isofibrations.

Proof. The maps $F[0] \amalg F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$ and $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$ are cofibrations and $X \rightarrow Y$ is a fibration between fibrant objects in $\mathrm{sSet}_{\mathrm{Seg}}^{\Delta_{\mathrm{op}}}$. The cartesian closedness of $\mathrm{sSet}_{\mathrm{Seg}}^{\Delta_{\mathrm{op}}}$ then implies that p and q are fibrations in $\mathrm{sSet}_{\mathrm{Seg}}^{\Delta_{\mathrm{op}}}$ between fibrant objects, i.e., Reedy fibrations between Segal spaces. It thus remains to show that they have the right lifting property against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$.

For the map p , this is equivalent to showing that $X \rightarrow Y$ has the right lifting property against

$$NI[1] \amalg_{F[0] \amalg F[0]} (NI[1] \amalg NI[1]) \hookrightarrow NI[1] \times NI[1].$$

Using Lemma 2.17 (i) and (ii), this is equivalent to showing that $X^\simeq \rightarrow Y^\simeq$ has the right lifting property against the above map. This follows from the fact that $(X^\simeq)_{-,0} \rightarrow (Y^\simeq)_{-,0}$ is a fibration in sSet by Lemma 2.17 (iv).

The right lifting property of the map q against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$ is equivalent to the right lifting property of $X \rightarrow Y$ against the composite map

$$NI[1] \amalg_{F[0]} NI[1] \hookrightarrow NI[1] \amalg_{F[0] \amalg F[0]} (NI[1] \amalg NI[1]) \hookrightarrow NI[1] \times NI[1].$$

The map $X \rightarrow Y$ has the right lifting property against the first map, as this is a pushout of the map $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$ and $X \rightarrow Y$ is an isofibration, and against the second map by the above. \square

3. CONSTRUCTION OF THE MODEL STRUCTURE

In this section, we aim to prove the existence of the following model structure.

Theorem 3.1. *There is a cofibrantly generated model structure on $\mathrm{sSet}^{\Delta_{\mathrm{op}}}$, which we refer to as the categorical model structure and denote by $\mathrm{sSet}_{\mathrm{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\mathrm{op}}}$, in which*

- (i) *the cofibrations are the monomorphisms $f: X \hookrightarrow Y$ such that there is a set R and a weak equivalence $X_0 \amalg R \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_0$ in sSet whose restriction to X_0 is f_0 ,*
- (ii) *the fibrant objects are the Segal spaces,*
- (iii) *the weak equivalences between Segal spaces are the Dwyer–Kan equivalences,*
- (iv) *the fibrations between Segal spaces are the isofibrations.*

For this, we will use [GMSV23, Theorem 2.8]. To recall the statement, we first introduce the following terminology for a locally presentable category \mathcal{C} and a set \mathcal{I} of morphisms.

Definition 3.2. We say that a map $X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{C} is

- (i) an \mathcal{I} -*fibration* if it has the right lifting property against every morphism in \mathcal{I} ; we denote by $\mathcal{I}\text{-fib}$ the class of all \mathcal{I} -fibrations,
- (ii) an \mathcal{I} -*cofibration* if it has the left lifting property against every \mathcal{I} -fibration; we denote by $\mathcal{I}\text{-cof}$ the class of all \mathcal{I} -cofibrations.

By the small object argument, the pair $(\mathcal{I}\text{-cof}, \mathcal{I}\text{-fib})$ forms a weak factorization system on \mathcal{C} .

Given a weak factorization system as above, we can introduce the following notions of fibrant objects and fibrant replacements.

Definition 3.3. We introduce the following terminology.

- (i) An object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ is \mathcal{I} -fibrant if the unique morphism $X \rightarrow *$ to the terminal object is an \mathcal{I} -fibration.
- (ii) An \mathcal{I} -fibrant replacement of an object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ is an \mathcal{I} -fibrant object \tilde{X} together with an \mathcal{I} -cofibration $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$.
- (iii) An \mathcal{I} -fibrant replacement of a morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism $\tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ between \mathcal{I} -fibrant objects fitting into a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \mathcal{I}\text{-cof} \ni \downarrow & & \downarrow \in \mathcal{I}\text{-cof} \\ \tilde{X} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{Y} \end{array}$$

Since $(\mathcal{I}\text{-cof}, \mathcal{I}\text{-fib})$ is a weak factorization system, such \mathcal{I} -fibrant replacements always exist.

We are now ready to recall the statement of [GMSV23, Theorem 2.8].

Theorem 3.4. Let \mathcal{C} be a locally presentable category, and let \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{J} be sets of morphisms in \mathcal{C} such that $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}\text{-cof}$. Suppose in addition that we have a class \mathcal{W}_f of morphisms in \mathcal{C} between \mathcal{J} -fibrant objects. Suppose that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (I) \mathcal{W}_f satisfies the 2-out-of-6 property,
- (II) there exists a class $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ of morphisms in \mathcal{C} such that \mathcal{W}_f is the restriction of $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ to the morphisms between \mathcal{J} -fibrant objects and such that $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ considered as a full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}^{[1]}$ is accessible,
- (III) for every \mathcal{J} -fibrant object X , there is a factorization of the diagonal morphism
$$X \xrightarrow{w} \text{Path}X \xrightarrow{p} X \times X$$
such that $w \in \mathcal{W}_f$ and $p \in \mathcal{J}\text{-fib}$,
- (IV) $\mathcal{J}\text{-fib} \cap \mathcal{W}_f \subseteq \mathcal{I}\text{-fib}$,
- (V) $\mathcal{I}\text{-fib} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$, where \mathcal{W} is the class of morphisms in \mathcal{C} which admit a \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacement that is in \mathcal{W}_f .

Then there is a cofibrantly generated model structure on \mathcal{C} , in which

- (i) the cofibrations are the \mathcal{I} -cofibrations,
- (ii) the fibrant objects are the \mathcal{J} -fibrant objects,
- (iii) the weak equivalences between fibrant objects are the morphisms in \mathcal{W}_f ,
- (iv) the fibrations between fibrant objects are the \mathcal{J} -fibrations.

In the remainder of this section, we prove Theorem 3.1 using Theorem 3.4. First, in Sections 3.1 and 3.2, we describe the generating sets \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{J} , respectively, and study the weak factorization systems they generate. In particular, we show that \mathcal{I} -cofibrations and \mathcal{J} -fibrations between \mathcal{J} -fibrant objects align with the descriptions provided in (i), (ii), and (iv) of Theorem 3.1. Next, in Section 3.3, we define \mathcal{W}_f as the class of Dwyer–Kan equivalences between Segal spaces, obtaining the description given in (iii) of Theorem 3.1. We also verify that, with this definition, Conditions (I) and (II) of Theorem 3.4 are satisfied. Finally, in Sections 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6, we establish that Conditions (III), (IV), and (V) of Theorem 3.4 hold in our setting, thereby completing the proof of Theorem 3.1.

3.1. Cofibrations and trivial fibrations. Let us start by introducing the set \mathcal{I} of generating cofibrations.

Notation 3.5. Let \mathcal{I} denote the set of maps in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ consisting of

- (i) for all $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 0$ and $m = n = 0$, the monomorphism
$$\partial F[m] \times \Delta[n] \amalg_{\partial F[m] \times \partial \Delta[n]} F[m] \times \partial \Delta[n] \hookrightarrow F[m] \times \Delta[n],$$
- (ii) for all $n \geq 0$ and $0 \leq k \leq n$, the monomorphism $\Lambda^k[n] \hookrightarrow \Delta[n]$.

The following characterization of \mathcal{I} -fibrations is straightforward from unpacking their lifting properties against maps in \mathcal{I} .

Proposition 3.6. *A map $X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is an \mathcal{I} -fibration if and only if the following conditions hold:*

- (1) *for all $m \geq 1$, the induced map $X_m \rightarrow Y_m \times_{\text{Map}(\partial F[m], Y)} \text{Map}(\partial F[m], X)$ is a trivial fibration in \mathbf{sSet} ,*
- (2) *the induced map $X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ is a fibration in \mathbf{sSet} ,*
- (3) *the induced map $X_{0,0} \rightarrow Y_{0,0}$ is surjective.*

In addition, we show that the \mathcal{I} -cofibrations coincide with the cofibrations described in (i) of Theorem 3.1.

Lemma 3.7. *The following conditions are equivalent for a monomorphism $f: X \hookrightarrow Y$ in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$:*

- (i) *there is a set R and a weak equivalence $X_0 \amalg R \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_0$ whose restriction to X_0 is f_0 ,*
- (ii) *for each connected component $S \subseteq Y_0$, either the induced map $f_0^{-1}(S) \rightarrow S$ is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} or we have $f_0^{-1}(S) = \emptyset$ and $S \simeq \Delta[0]$.*

Proof. We see that (i) immediately implies (ii), by verifying the desired conditions on the equivalent map $X_0 \hookrightarrow X_0 \amalg R$ to f_0 . For the converse, we take R to be the set consisting of one point in each connected component $S \subseteq Y_0$ such that $f_0^{-1}(S) = \emptyset$. Then the map $X_0 \amalg R \rightarrow Y_0$ is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} , as it induces a weak equivalence over each path component of the target. \square

Proposition 3.8. *A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is an \mathcal{I} -cofibration if and only if the following conditions hold:*

- (1) *it is a monomorphism,*
- (2) *there exist a set R and a weak equivalence $X_0 \amalg R \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_0$ in \mathbf{sSet} whose restriction to X_0 is f_0 .*

In particular, a simplicial space X is \mathcal{I} -cofibrant if and only if X_0 is weakly equivalent to a set.

Proof. Consider the class \mathcal{A} of all monomorphisms satisfying (2). We show that \mathcal{A} is equal to the class of all \mathcal{I} -cofibrations.

First note that \mathcal{A} contains all the monomorphisms in \mathcal{I} . We show that \mathcal{A} is saturated. The fact that \mathcal{A} is closed under pushouts follows from the fact that \mathbf{sSet} is left proper. To show that \mathcal{A} is closed under transfinite compositions and retracts, we use the characterization (ii) from Lemma 3.7. If f arises as a transfinite composition of maps in \mathcal{A} , then each $f_0^{-1}(S) \rightarrow S$ is either a transfinite composition of trivial cofibrations, hence a weak equivalence, or $f_0^{-1}(S) = \emptyset$ and S is a filtered colimit of weakly contractible complexes, hence weakly contractible. It follows that $f \in \mathcal{A}$ as well. Finally, suppose that we have a retract diagram in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ as below left, where $f \in \mathcal{A}$. Given a connected component $S \subseteq W_0$, we get an induced retract diagram in \mathbf{sSet} as below right.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 Z & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & Z \\
 g \downarrow & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow g \\
 W & \longrightarrow & Y & \xrightarrow{r} & W
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 g_0^{-1}(S) & \longrightarrow & f_0^{-1}(r_0^{-1}(S)) & \longrightarrow & g_0^{-1}(S) \\
 g_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow f_0 & & \downarrow g_0 \\
 S & \longrightarrow & r_0^{-1}(S) & \longrightarrow & S
 \end{array}$$

We have that $r_0^{-1}(S) \subseteq Y_0$ is a connected component as the preimage of the connected component $S \subseteq W_0$. Hence, by assumption, we have either that $f_0^{-1}(r_0^{-1}(S)) \rightarrow r_0^{-1}(S)$ is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} or that $f_0^{-1}(r_0^{-1}(S)) = \emptyset$ and $r_0^{-1}(S) \simeq \Delta[0]$. The result then follows from the fact that both of these conditions are closed under retracts. As the class of \mathcal{I} -cofibrations is the smallest saturated class containing \mathcal{I} , we get that $\mathcal{I}\text{-cof} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$.

Conversely, let $f: X \hookrightarrow Y$ be a monomorphism in \mathcal{A} . Using the small object argument, we factor the map f into an \mathcal{I} -cofibration $i: X \hookrightarrow Z$ followed by an \mathcal{I} -fibration $p: Z \rightarrow Y$. Note that f and the \mathcal{I} -cofibration i are both in \mathcal{A} . By Proposition 3.6, the \mathcal{I} -fibration p is such that the map $p_0: Z_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ is a fibration in \mathbf{sSet} and the map $p_{0,0}: Z_{0,0} \rightarrow Y_{0,0}$ is surjective. We claim that p_0 is in fact a trivial fibration in \mathbf{sSet} . It will then follow from Proposition 3.6 that p is a Reedy

trivial fibration. Using this and the fact that f is a monomorphism, we get that f is a retract of i and hence an \mathcal{I} -cofibration, as desired.

To verify the claim that p_0 is a trivial fibration in \mathbf{sSet} , it remains to show that it is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} . To see this, we prove that it induces a weak equivalence over each path component of the target. Let $S \subseteq Y_0$ be a path component and consider the maps

$$f_0^{-1}(S) = i_0^{-1}(p_0^{-1}(S)) \rightarrow p_0^{-1}(S) \rightarrow S.$$

If $f_0^{-1}(S) \neq \emptyset$, then both the left-hand map and the composite are weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} , so that $p_0^{-1}(S) \rightarrow S$ is also a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} . If $f_0^{-1}(S) = \emptyset$, then both S and $p_0^{-1}(S)$ are weakly contractible, so that $p_0^{-1}(S) \rightarrow S$ is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} , as well. \square

3.2. Anodyne extensions and fibrations between fibrant objects. We now introduce the set \mathcal{J} of generating anodyne extensions.

Notation 3.9. Let \mathcal{J} denote the set of maps in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ containing

- (i) for all $m \geq 0$, $n \geq 1$, and $0 \leq k \leq n$, the monomorphism

$$\partial F[m] \times \Delta[n] \amalg_{\partial F[m] \times \Lambda^k[n]} F[m] \times \Lambda^k[n] \hookrightarrow F[m] \times \Delta[n],$$

- (ii) for all $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 0$, the monomorphism

$$\text{Sp}[m] \times \Delta[n] \amalg_{\text{Sp}[m] \times \partial \Delta[n]} F[m] \times \partial \Delta[n] \hookrightarrow F[m] \times \Delta[n],$$

- (iii) either inclusion $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$.

We write $\mathcal{J}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{J}$ for the subset of monomorphisms of the form (i) and (ii).

Remark 3.10. Every \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration is in particular a trivial cofibration in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. In fact, the \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibrations are precisely the maps in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ that determine the fibrant objects and the fibrations between fibrant objects. In particular, a \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant object is a Segal space and a \mathcal{J}_0 -fibration between \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant objects is a Reedy fibration.

We now aim to show that \mathcal{J} -fibrant objects and \mathcal{J} -fibrations between them align with the descriptions given in (ii) and (iv) of Theorem 3.1. For this, we first prove that \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacement can be computed as \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant replacements.

Lemma 3.11. *Let X be a simplicial space. Then the following assertions hold:*

- (i) *the simplicial space X is \mathcal{J} -fibrant if and only if it is \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant,*
- (ii) *there is a \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacement $j_X: X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$, where j_X is a \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration.*

Proof. Since the map $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$ has a retract, every simplicial space has the extension property against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$. This shows (i). For (ii), we can apply the small object argument with respect to \mathcal{J}_0 to provide the desired \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacement. \square

Proposition 3.12. *A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ between \mathcal{J} -fibrant objects is a \mathcal{J} -fibration if and only if the following conditions hold:*

- (1) *the simplicial spaces X, Y are Segal spaces,*
- (2) *the map f is an isofibration.*

In particular, a simplicial space X is \mathcal{J} -fibrant if and only if it is a Segal space.

Proof. As a \mathcal{J} -fibration is by definition a \mathcal{J}_0 -fibration with the right lifting property against $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$, the result follows from Proposition 2.15, Lemma 3.11 (i), and Remark 3.10. \square

We now prove a useful property of \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibrations, which can be applied in particular to the \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacements from Lemma 3.11.

Lemma 3.13. *If $X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is a \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration, then the induced map $X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ is a trivial cofibration in \mathbf{sSet} .*

Proof. Consider the class \mathcal{A} of all monomorphisms $X \hookrightarrow Y$ in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ such that the induced map $X_0 \hookrightarrow Y_0$ is a trivial cofibration in \mathbf{sSet} . We show that every \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration is in \mathcal{A} . Note that $\mathcal{J}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ and that \mathcal{A} is saturated since colimits and retracts in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ can be computed levelwise in \mathbf{sSet} and the class of trivial cofibrations in \mathbf{sSet} is saturated. As the class of \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibrations is the smallest saturated class containing \mathcal{J}_0 , we get that $\mathcal{J}_0\text{-cof} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, as desired. \square

3.3. Weak equivalences. Finally, we introduce the class of weak equivalences. To get the desired description of the weak equivalences between fibrant objects stated in (iii) of Theorem 3.1, we define \mathcal{W}_f to be the class of Dwyer–Kan equivalences between Segal spaces.

With this definition, we now show that Conditions (I) and (II) of Theorem 3.4.

Proposition 3.14. *The class \mathcal{W}_f of Dwyer–Kan equivalences between Segal spaces satisfies the 2-out-of-6 property.*

Proof. This follows from the definition of a Dwyer–Kan equivalence, using that equivalences of categories and weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} satisfy the 2-out-of-6 property. \square

Proposition 3.15. *There is a class $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ of maps in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ such that \mathcal{W}_f is the restriction of $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ to the maps between Segal spaces and $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ considered as a full subcategory of $(\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}})^{[1]}$ is accessible.*

Proof. Consider the functor $\Phi: (\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}})^{[1]} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}^{[1]} \times \mathbf{sSet}^{[1]}$ sending a map of simplicial spaces $X \rightarrow Y$ to the tuple of $cRX \rightarrow cRY$ and $X_1 \rightarrow Y_1 \times_{Y_0 \times 2} X_0^{\times 2}$. We define $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ to be the inverse image under Φ of the full subcategory $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{Cat}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{sSet}}$ of tuples of an equivalence of categories and a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} . Both of these are accessible subcategories since they form the weak equivalences of a combinatorial model structure. Since Φ preserves filtered colimits, it follows that $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ is an accessible subcategory as well by [Lur09a, Corollary A.2.6.5]. Finally, Lemmas 2.10 and 2.11 imply that a map between Segal spaces $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is contained in $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ if and only if it is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. \square

3.4. Path objects. We now show that Condition (III) of Theorem 3.4 holds. This follows from the following result, using Proposition 3.12.

Proposition 3.16. *Let X be a Segal space. The factorization of the diagonal morphism*

$$X \rightarrow X^{NI[1]} \rightarrow X \times X$$

induced by $F[0] \amalg F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1] \rightarrow F[0]$ is such that $X \rightarrow X^{NI[1]}$ is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence and $X^{NI[1]} \rightarrow X \times X$ is an isofibration.

Proof. The map $X^{NI[1]} \rightarrow X \times X$ is an isofibration by Lemma 2.18, taking $Y = \Delta[0]$. The map $X \rightarrow X^{NI[1]}$ is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence by [Rez01, Lemma 13.9]. \square

3.5. Isofibrations that are Dwyer–Kan equivalences are trivial fibrations. We now show that Condition (IV) of Theorem 3.4. In light of Proposition 3.12, this condition is precisely the implication “(ii) implies (i)” in the following statement.

Proposition 3.17. *The following are equivalent for a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between Segal spaces:*

- (i) *the map f is an \mathcal{I} -fibration,*
- (ii) *the map f is an isofibration and a Dwyer–Kan equivalence,*
- (iii) *the map f is a Reedy fibration, it is homotopically fully faithful, and the induced map $X_{0,0} \rightarrow Y_{0,0}$ is surjective.*

Proof. In all three cases, the map f is in particular a Reedy fibration. The equivalence between (i) and (iii) then follows from Lemma 2.11 and Proposition 3.6. If f satisfies condition (iii), then $\text{ho}X \rightarrow \text{ho}Y$ is fully faithful and surjective on objects, so in particular an isofibration. Hence f is an isofibration and a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. Conversely, suppose that f is an isofibration and a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. To see that f satisfies (iii), the only nontrivial condition to check is that $X_{0,0} \rightarrow Y_{0,0}$ is surjective. This follows from the fact that the induced functor hof is both an isofibration and an equivalence of categories, so it is surjective on objects. \square

3.6. Trivial fibrations are weak equivalences. Finally, we show that Condition (V) of Theorem 3.4 holds. For this, recall the coskeleton functor from Notation 2.8.

Proposition 3.18. *Let $p: K \rightarrow L$ be a fibration in \mathbf{sSet} between Kan complexes such that the induced map $p_0: K_0 \rightarrow L_0$ is surjective, and let $\text{cosk}_0(p): \text{cosk}_0(K) \rightarrow \text{cosk}_0(L)$ be the induced map. Then the induced functor*

$$\text{cosk}_0(p)^*: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} / \text{cosk}_0(L) \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} / \text{cosk}_0(K)$$

is left Quillen.

Proof. Recall that $\text{cosk}_0(p)^*$ is a left adjoint. Moreover, it preserves monomorphisms, as it is also a right adjoint. In each degree, the map $\text{cosk}_0(p)$ is given by the fibration $p^{\times m}: K^{\times m} \rightarrow L^{\times m}$ in sSet . Using that sSet is right proper, we deduce that $\text{cosk}_0(p)^*$ preserves levelwise weak equivalences of spaces. This shows that

$$\text{cosk}_0(p)^*: \text{sSet}_{\text{Reedy}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} / \text{cosk}_0(L) \rightarrow \text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} / \text{cosk}_0(K)$$

is left Quillen. To deduce that $\text{cosk}_0(p)^*: \text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} / \text{cosk}_0(L) \rightarrow \text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} / \text{cosk}_0(K)$ is left Quillen, it suffices to show that it sends the maps $\text{Sp}[m] \hookrightarrow F[m] \rightarrow Y$ for $m \geq 2$ to weak equivalences in $\text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} / \text{cosk}_0(K)$, by [Hir03, Theorem 3.3.20]. Given $m \geq 0$, consider pullback squares in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R & \hookrightarrow & Q & \xrightarrow{i} & P & \longrightarrow & \text{cosk}_0(K) \\ \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \text{cosk}_0(p) \\ \coprod_{m+1} F[0] & \hookrightarrow & \text{Sp}[m] & \hookrightarrow & F[m] & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \text{cosk}_0(L) \end{array}$$

To see that $i: Q \hookrightarrow P$ is a trivial cofibration in $\text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, it suffices to verify that for any Segal space X , the map $i^*: \text{Map}(P, X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(Q, X)$ is a trivial fibration in sSet . To see this, let us write $\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_m \in L_0$ for the images of the vertices of $F[m]$ in $\text{cosk}_0(L)_{0,0} \cong L_0$. The simplicial space R can then be identified with the constant simplicial space with value $K_{\alpha_0} \amalg \dots \amalg K_{\alpha_m}$, where K_{α_i} denotes the fiber of $p: K \rightarrow L$ over $\alpha_i \in L_0$. Using this and the fact that X is Reedy fibrant, we then obtain a sequence of fibrations in sSet

$$\text{Map}(P, X) \xrightarrow{i^*} \text{Map}(Q, X) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Map}(R, X) \cong \text{Map}(K_{\alpha_0}, X_0) \times \dots \times \text{Map}(K_{\alpha_m}, X_0).$$

To see that the fibration i^* is a trivial fibration, it suffices to verify that it induces a trivial fibration between the fibers over a vertex in $\text{Map}(R, X)$. Let us therefore fix maps of spaces $f_0: K_{\alpha_0} \rightarrow X_0, \dots, f_m: K_{\alpha_m} \rightarrow X_0$. Unraveling the definitions, one sees that the induced map on fibers fits into the following diagram of pullback squares.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Map}(P, X)_{(f_0, \dots, f_m)} & \xrightarrow{i^*} & \text{Map}(Q, X)_{(f_0, \dots, f_m)} & \twoheadrightarrow & \{f_0 \times \dots \times f_m\} \\ \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ \text{Map}(\prod_{i=0}^m K_{\alpha_i}, X_m) & \xrightarrow{q} & \text{Map}(\prod_{i=0}^m K_{\alpha_i}, \text{Map}(\text{Sp}[m], X)) & \twoheadrightarrow & \text{Map}(\prod_{i=0}^m K_{\alpha_i}, X_0^{\times m+1}) \end{array}$$

Since X is a Segal space, the map $X_m \rightarrow \text{Map}(\text{Sp}[m], X)$ is a trivial fibration of simplicial sets, hence the map q is a trivial fibration as well. We conclude that i^* induces a trivial fibration between the fibers over (f_0, \dots, f_m) , as desired. \square

Lemma 3.19. *Let $p: K \rightarrow L$ be a fibration in sSet between Kan complexes such that the induced map $p_0: K_0 \rightarrow L_0$ is surjective. Then the induced map*

$$\text{cosk}_0(p): \text{cosk}_0(K) \rightarrow \text{cosk}_0(L)$$

is an \mathcal{I} -fibration between Segal spaces.

Proof. This is straightforward from unpacking the m -th relative matching maps and Segal maps, and using Proposition 3.6. \square

We are now ready to show that Condition (V) of Theorem 3.4 holds.

Proposition 3.20. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be an \mathcal{I} -fibration. Then there is a \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacement of f that is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.11, we can choose the \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacements to be \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant replacements. Let $j_Y: Y \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ be a \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant replacement and factor the composite $j_Y \circ f$ as a \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration j_X followed by a \mathcal{J}_0 -fibration \tilde{f} , as below left. Then, consider the below right commutative diagram in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
\mathcal{J}_0\text{-cof} \ni j_X \downarrow & & \downarrow j_Y \in \mathcal{J}_0\text{-cof} \\
\tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & \tilde{Y}
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccccc}
X & \longrightarrow & \text{cosk}_0(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\text{cosk}_0((j_X)_0)} & \text{cosk}_0(\tilde{X}_0) \\
f \downarrow & & \text{cosk}_0(f_0) \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{cosk}_0(\tilde{f}_0) \\
Y & \longrightarrow & \text{cosk}_0(Y_0) & \xrightarrow{\text{cosk}_0((j_Y)_0)} & \text{cosk}_0(\tilde{Y}_0)
\end{array}$$

Since j_X and j_Y are \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibrations, the induced maps $(j_X)_0: X_0 \rightarrow \tilde{X}_0$ and $(j_Y)_0: Y_0 \rightarrow \tilde{Y}_0$ are weak equivalences in sSet by Lemma 3.13. We therefore obtain levelwise weak equivalences $\text{cosk}_0((j_X)_0)$ and $\text{cosk}_0((j_Y)_0)$. In the right diagram above, the right-hand square is therefore levelwise a homotopy pullback in sSet . The left-hand square is also levelwise a homotopy pullback in sSet : the right vertical map is levelwise a fibration in sSet (which is right proper) and $X \rightarrow Y \times_{\text{cosk}_0(Y_0)} \text{cosk}_0(X_0)$ is a levelwise weak equivalence in sSet by Lemma 2.11 (iii). It follows that the composite of the two squares is levelwise a homotopy pullback in sSet , i.e., the map

$$X \rightarrow Y \times_{\text{cosk}_0(\tilde{Y}_0)} \text{cosk}_0(\tilde{X}_0) = P$$

is a levelwise weak equivalence. Now consider the induced diagram in $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{j_X} & \tilde{X} & & & & \\
& \searrow & \downarrow & \swarrow & & & \\
& P & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Q & \longrightarrow & \text{cosk}_0(\tilde{X}_0) & \\
& \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \text{cosk}_0(\tilde{f}_0) & \\
& Y & \xrightarrow{j_Y} & \tilde{Y} & \longrightarrow & \text{cosk}_0(\tilde{Y}_0) & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & & &
\end{array}$$

where P and Q are defined by taking pullbacks. Because $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ is a \mathcal{J}_0 -fibration between \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant objects, Remark 3.10 and Lemma 3.13 show that the map $\tilde{f}_0: \tilde{X}_0 \rightarrow \tilde{Y}_0$ is a (Kan) fibrant replacement of the fibration f_0 in sSet . Since $f_{0,0}$ is surjective, so are the isomorphic maps $\pi_0(f_0)$ and $\pi_0(\tilde{f}_0)$. Since \tilde{f}_0 a fibration in sSet , the map $\tilde{f}_{0,0}$ is then surjective as well. Lemma 3.19 therefore implies that $\text{cosk}_0(\tilde{f}_0)$ is an \mathcal{I} -fibration, so that its pullback $Q \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ is an \mathcal{I} -fibration between Segal spaces. Consequently, it is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence by Proposition 3.17.

In addition, Remark 3.10 and Proposition 3.18 imply that $P \rightarrow Q$ is a weak equivalence in $\text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, as it is the pullback of the \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration $j_Y: Y \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ along $\text{cosk}_0(\tilde{f}_0)$. The map $X \rightarrow P$ is a levelwise weak equivalence by the above argument and the map $j_X: X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is a \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration, and so a weak equivalence in $\text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ by Remark 3.10. It follows from 2-out-of-3 that $\tilde{X} \rightarrow Q$ is a weak equivalence between Segal spaces in $\text{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. By Example 2.12, the map $\tilde{X} \rightarrow Q$ is then a Dwyer–Kan equivalence, so that the composite $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. \square

4. QUILLEN EQUIVALENCES WITH MODELS OF $(\infty, 1)$ -CATEGORIES

In this section, we show that the categorical model structure $\text{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ constructed in Theorem 3.1 is a model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories. Specifically, in Section 4.1, we prove that it is Quillen equivalent to the complete Segal space model structure on $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ via the identity adjunction. Additionally, in Section 4.2, we compare it with the model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories given by the *Segal categories*. Denoting by $\mathcal{PCat}(\text{sSet})$ the full subcategory of $\text{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ consisting of the simplicial spaces X such that X_0 is a set, we show that the inclusion $\mathcal{PCat}(\text{sSet}) \hookrightarrow \text{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is both a left and a right Quillen equivalence when $\mathcal{PCat}(\text{sSet})$ is endowed with the Segal category model structure. As a consequence, we get that the Segal category model structure is both left- and right-induced from the categorical model structure $\text{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.

4.1. Quillen equivalence with complete Segal spaces. We begin by showing that the categorical model structure that we constructed in Theorem 3.1 is Quillen equivalent to Rezk’s model for $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, given by the *complete* Segal spaces. To this end, we first review their definition, as well as their associated model structure.

Definition 4.1. A simplicial space $X: \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}$ is a *complete Segal space* if it is a Segal space, and the completeness map $\text{Map}(NI[1], X) \rightarrow \text{Map}(F[0], X) \cong X_0$ is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} .

The following is a combination of [Rez01, Theorems 7.2 and 7.7].

Theorem 4.2. *There is a cofibrantly generated model structure on the category $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, which we denote by $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, in which*

- (i) *the cofibrations are the monomorphisms,*
- (ii) *the fibrant objects are the complete Segal space,*
- (iii) *the weak equivalences between Segal spaces are the Dwyer–Kan equivalences.*

We now prove the desired result, using the following lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a map in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ such that f is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, then f is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.*

Proof. Let $j_Y: Y \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ be a \mathcal{J} -fibrant replacement and factor the composite $j_Y f$ into a \mathcal{J} -cofibration $j_X: X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ followed by a \mathcal{J} -fibration $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$. Since \mathcal{J} -cofibrations are trivial cofibrations in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, it follows by 2-out-of-3 that \tilde{f} is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ between Segal spaces. By Theorem 4.2 (iii), the map \tilde{f} is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence between Segal spaces, and hence a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. As \mathcal{J} -cofibrations are in particular weak equivalences in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, the map f is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ by the 2-out-of-3 property. \square

Theorem 4.4. *The identity adjunction*

$$\text{id}: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} : \text{id}$$

is a Quillen equivalence.

Proof. By Proposition 3.8, the functor $\text{id}: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ preserves cofibrations. By Proposition 3.12, the functor $\text{id}: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ preserves fibrations between fibrant objects. Hence the identity adjunction is a Quillen pair by [Joy08, Proposition E.2.14].

Next, we show that the derived unit is a weak equivalence. Let X be a cofibrant object in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ and consider a fibrant replacement $X \rightarrow \hat{X}$ in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. Then by Lemma 4.3 the component of the derived unit $X \rightarrow \hat{X}$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.

Finally, we show that the derived counit is a weak equivalence. Let X be a fibrant object in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ and consider a cofibrant replacement $\bar{X} \rightarrow X$ in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. We want to prove that the component of the derived counit $\bar{X} \rightarrow X$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $\bar{X} \rightarrow X$ is a trivial fibration in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, i.e., an \mathcal{I} -fibration. Since the complete Segal space X is in particular a Segal space, then so is \bar{X} . Hence, by Proposition 3.17, the map $\bar{X} \rightarrow X$ is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence between Segal spaces, and so it is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ by Theorem 4.2 (iii). \square

4.2. Quillen equivalences with Segal categories. We now compare the categorical model structure with another model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, given by the *Segal categories*. Let us first review the main features of the model structure for Segal categories, whose existence is established in [Ber07b, Theorem 5.1]. The characterization of the fibrant objects follows from [Ber07b, Corollary 5.13] and [Ber07a, Theorem 3.2].

Theorem 4.5. *The category $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ admits a cofibrantly generated model structure, in which*

- (i) *the cofibrations are the monomorphisms,*
- (ii) *the fibrant objects are the Segal spaces,*
- (iii) *the weak equivalences between Segal spaces are the Dwyer–Kan equivalences.*

Remark 4.6. By [Ber07b, §5], a fibrant replacement of an object $X \in \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ can be computed in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ using the weak factorization system generated by the maps of the form

$$\partial F[m] \times \Delta[n] \amalg_{\partial F[m] \times \Lambda^k[n]} F[m] \times \Lambda^k[n] \hookrightarrow F[m] \times \Delta[n],$$

for $m \geq 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq n$, and the maps of the form

$$\text{Sp}[m] \times \Delta[n] \amalg_{\text{Sp}[m] \times \partial \Delta[n]} F[m] \times \partial \Delta[n] \hookrightarrow F[m] \times \Delta[n],$$

for $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 0$. Then a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ is defined to be a weak equivalence if its fibrant replacement is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence.

The Segal category model structure is also a model of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, as it is Quillen equivalent to the complete Segal space model structure by [Ber07b, Theorem 6.3]. This Quillen equivalence is induced by the inclusion $I: \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, which we recall admits both a left adjoint $L: \mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ and a right adjoint $R: \mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$, see Remark 2.9.

Theorem 4.7. *The adjunction $I: \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} : R$ is a Quillen equivalence.*

Remark 4.8. The adjunction $L \dashv I$ is however *not* a Quillen equivalence between $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ and $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$, as L does not preserve monomorphisms, and so is not left Quillen.

In the categorical model structure that we constructed in Theorem 3.1, we removed all the problematic monomorphisms whose image under L is not a monomorphism. As a consequence, the adjunction $L \dashv I$ does become a Quillen equivalence between $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ and $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$. We prove the following.

Theorem 4.9. *The adjunctions*

$$L: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) : I \quad \text{and} \quad I: \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} : R$$

are Quillen equivalences.

To prove this result, we first show that the adjunctions $L \dashv I$ and $I \dashv R$ are Quillen pairs.

Proposition 4.10. *The adjunction $L: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) : I$ is a Quillen pair.*

Proof. Recall from [Ber07b, §4] that a set of generating cofibrations for the model structure on $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ is given by the set containing the maps

$$L \left(\partial F[m] \times \Delta[n] \amalg_{\partial F[m] \times \partial \Delta[n]} F[m] \times \partial \Delta[n] \hookrightarrow F[m] \times \Delta[n] \right),$$

for $m = n = 0$ and for $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 0$. Further using that $L(\Lambda^k[n] \hookrightarrow \Delta[n])$ is the identity at $F[0]$, we see that the functor $L: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ preserves cofibrations.

By [Joy08, Proposition E.2.14], it remains to show that $L: \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ sends maps in \mathcal{J} to weak equivalences in $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$. First, consider a map $X \hookrightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{J}_0 , i.e., a map of the form (i) or (ii) in Notation 3.9. Using Remark 4.6, we see that the fibrant replacement of the induced map $LX \hookrightarrow LY$ can be computed to be the identity, and so the map $LX \hookrightarrow LY$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$. Finally, if $X \hookrightarrow Y$ is the map $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$, then it is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence between Segal spaces and so it is also a weak equivalence in $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$. \square

Proposition 4.11. *The adjunction $I: \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}} : R$ is a Quillen pair.*

Proof. Since I is a right adjoint, it preserves monomorphisms. Hence, it remains to show that, for every monomorphism $X \hookrightarrow Y$ in $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$, the monomorphism $IX \hookrightarrow IY$ satisfies condition (2) of Proposition 3.8. But this follows directly from the fact that X_0 and Y_0 are sets. This shows that $I: \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ preserves cofibrations.

We now prove that $I: \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ preserves weak equivalences. By Remark 4.6, we see that I preserves fibrant replacements. Hence, it suffices to show that I preserves weak equivalences between fibrant objects, but this is clear as in both model structures these are given by the Dwyer–Kan equivalences between Segal spaces. \square

To prove that the above are further Quillen equivalences, we show that the following diagram of right Quillen functors induces a commutative diagram at the level of homotopy categories. We then deduce from Theorems 4.4 and 4.7 and the 2-out-of-3 property for Quillen equivalences that I is a Quillen equivalence, thereby concluding the proof of Theorem 4.9.

Proposition 4.12. *The counit of the adjunction $I \dashv R$ induces a diagram of right Quillen functors which commutes at fibrant objects up to a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) & \\
R \nearrow & \varepsilon \Downarrow & \nwarrow I \\
\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}
\end{array}$$

Proof. Let X be a fibrant object in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$, i.e., a complete Segal space. Since all objects in $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ are cofibrant, the component of the counit $\varepsilon_X: IRX \rightarrow X$ coincides with the component of the derived counit at X . As IRX and X are both Segal spaces and ε_X induces a bijection $(IRX)_{0,0} \cong X_{0,0}$, it follows directly from Remark 2.9 and Lemma 2.11 that $\varepsilon_X: IRX \rightarrow X$ is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence, and so a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. \square

As a consequence, we get the following result, from which we directly extract a characterization of the fibrations between fibrant objects in the Segal category model structure.

Corollary 4.13. *The model structure $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ is left- and right-induced from the model structure $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ along the inclusion $I: \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet}) \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$.*

Corollary 4.14. *The fibrations between Segal spaces in $\mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$ are the isofibrations.*

We recover Corollary 4.13 as an application of the following abstract argument, by taking $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{PCat}(\mathbf{sSet})$, $\mathcal{N} = \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$, and $F = I$.

Lemma 4.15. *Let \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} be model categories and $F: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be a fully faithful functor that is both a left and a right Quillen equivalence. Then the model structure on \mathcal{M} is both left- and right-induced along F from that on \mathcal{N} .*

Proof. Since $F: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is both left and right Quillen, it preserves (trivial) fibrations and (trivial) cofibrations. Every weak equivalence factors as a trivial cofibration followed by a trivial fibration, so that F preserves all weak equivalences. It remains to show that F also reflects cofibrations, fibrations, and weak equivalences. We will only treat the fibrations and weak equivalences, the case of cofibrations following dually.

Since $F: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ preserves fibrant replacements and the derived counit of the adjunction formed by F and its left adjoint is a weak equivalence in \mathcal{M} , it follows that F reflects all weak equivalences. To see that F reflects fibrations, let $X \rightarrow Y$ be a map in \mathcal{M} such that the induced map $FX \rightrightarrows FY$ is a fibration in \mathcal{N} . To see that $X \rightarrow Y$ is a fibration in \mathcal{M} , we need to show that it has the right lifting property against every trivial cofibration $A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ in \mathcal{M} . Since F is fully faithful, this is equivalent to showing that $FX \rightrightarrows FY$ has the right lifting property against $FA \rightarrow FB$, for every trivial cofibration $A \xrightarrow{\sim} B$ in \mathcal{M} . This follows from the fact that F preserves trivial cofibrations. \square

5. PROPERTIES OF THE MODEL STRUCTURE

In this section, we show that the categorical model structure $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ constructed in Theorem 3.1 has desirable properties. Specifically, in Section 5.1, we prove that it is cartesian closed, and in Section 5.2, we establish that it is left proper.

5.1. Cartesian closedness. We first prove the following.

Theorem 5.1. *The model category $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ from Theorem 3.1 is cartesian closed.*

Let us start by showing that the pushout-product of two \mathcal{I} -cofibrations is an \mathcal{I} -cofibration.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y'$ be \mathcal{I} -cofibrations. The pushout-product map*

$$f \square f': X \times Y' \amalg_{X \times X'} Y \times X' \rightarrow Y \times Y'$$

is an \mathcal{I} -cofibration.

Proof. By Proposition 3.8, the \mathcal{I} -cofibrations $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $f': X' \rightarrow Y'$ are monomorphisms and there are sets R and R' and weak equivalences $X_0 \amalg R \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_0$ and $X'_0 \amalg R' \xrightarrow{\sim} Y'_0$ in \mathbf{sSet} whose restrictions to X_0 and X'_0 are f_0 and f'_0 , respectively. We show that the pushout-product map $f \square f'$ is an \mathcal{I} -cofibration by verifying the conditions from Proposition 3.8.

Since the maps f and f' are monomorphisms, so is their pushout-product $f \square f'$. Using that products commute with coproducts and that \mathbf{sSet} is cartesian closed, the induced maps

$$(X_0 \times X'_0 \amalg X_0 \times R' \amalg R \times X'_0) \amalg R \times R' \xrightarrow{\sim} (X_0 \times Y'_0 \amalg_{X_0 \times X'_0} Y_0 \times X'_0) \amalg R \times R' \rightarrow Y_0 \times Y'_0$$

are such that the first map and the composite are weak equivalences in \mathbf{sSet} . Hence, by 2-out-of-3, we get that the second map is a weak equivalence in \mathbf{sSet} , whose restriction to $X_0 \times Y'_0 \amalg_{X_0 \times X'_0} Y_0 \times X'_0$ is $(f \square f')_0$. This shows that $f \square f'$ is an \mathcal{I} -cofibration. \square

We now further show that, if one of the two \mathcal{I} -cofibrations is a \mathcal{J} -cofibration, then their pushout-product is in fact a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, concluding the proof of Theorem 5.1.

Proposition 5.3. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be an \mathcal{I} -cofibration and $f': X' \rightarrow Y'$ be a \mathcal{J} -cofibration. The pushout-product map*

$$f \square f': X \times Y' \amalg_{X \times X'} Y \times X' \rightarrow Y \times Y'$$

is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.

Proof. We first deal with the case where f' is a \mathcal{J}_0 -cofibration, and hence a trivial cofibration in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ by Remark 3.10. By Proposition 3.8, the \mathcal{I} -cofibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a monomorphism, and so a cofibration in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. Since $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ is cartesian closed, we get that the pushout-product map $f \square f'$ is weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. By 2-out-of-3, a \mathcal{J}_0 -fibrant replacement of $f \square f'$ is also a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Seg}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ between Segal spaces, and so a Dwyer–Kan equivalence by Example 2.12. This shows that $f \square f'$ is a weak equivalence.

We now treat the case where f' is the inclusion $F[0] \hookrightarrow NI[1]$. Showing that the \mathcal{I} -cofibration $X \times NI[1] \amalg_X Y \rightarrow Y \times NI[1]$ is a weak equivalence is equivalent to showing that, for every \mathcal{J} -fibration $W \rightarrow Z$ between \mathcal{J} -fibrant objects, the induced map

$$W^{NI[1]} \rightarrow Z^{NI[1]} \times_Z W$$

is an \mathcal{I} -fibration. We prove this by showing that it is both an isofibration and a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. Since $W \rightarrow Z$ is an isofibration between Segal spaces, then Lemma 2.18 shows that the desired map is an isofibration. Moreover, by Lemma 2.18 and Proposition 3.16, the maps $W^{NI[1]} \rightarrow W$ and $Z^{NI[1]} \rightarrow Z$ are both isofibrations and Dwyer–Kan equivalences; hence they are \mathcal{I} -fibrations. Then, in the composite

$$W^{NI[1]} \rightarrow Z^{NI[1]} \times_Z W \rightarrow W,$$

the second map is an \mathcal{I} -fibration as the pullback of $Z^{NI[1]} \rightarrow Z$ and the composite is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. Hence, the first map is a Dwyer–Kan equivalence as well, by 2-out-of-3. \square

5.2. Left properness. Next, we show that the categorical model structure is left proper.

Theorem 5.4. *The model category $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ from Theorem 3.1 is left proper.*

Proof. Let $i: A \rightarrow B$ be an \mathcal{I} -cofibration and $f: A \rightarrow C$ be a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. Consider the pushout $g: B \rightarrow D$ of f along i ; we want to prove that g is also a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. First note that, without loss of generality, we can assume that C is a Segal space, as \mathcal{J} -cofibrations are closed under pushouts and weak equivalences in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ satisfy 2-out-of-3.

Next, we factor the weak equivalence f into a \mathcal{J} -cofibration j followed by a \mathcal{J} -fibration p , so that the below left pushout square factors as the composite of pushout squares in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & C \\ i \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & D \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightarrow{j} & A' & \xrightarrow{p} & C \\ i \downarrow & & i' \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{k} & B' & \xrightarrow{q} & D \end{array}$$

We need to check that qk is a weak equivalence. Note that k is a \mathcal{J} -cofibration, and hence a weak equivalence, as it is the pushout of the \mathcal{J} -cofibration j . To see that q is a weak equivalence, note that the pushout i' of i is an \mathcal{I} -cofibration, so in particular a monomorphism by Proposition 3.8.

Since f and j are both weak equivalences in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ and C is a Segal space, the 2-out-of-3 property implies that the \mathcal{J} -fibration p is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ between Segal spaces, and hence a Dwyer–Kan equivalence. By Theorem 4.2 (iii), the map p is then a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. As the model structure $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ is left proper, the pushout q of p along the monomorphism i' is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. By Lemma 4.3, the map q is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$, so that the composite qk is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ as well. \square

6. APPLICATIONS

In this last section, we present two notable consequences of the existence of the categorical model structure. In Section 6.1, we show that the inclusion of categories into $(\infty, 1)$ -categories has a particularly simple description in terms of the model category $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. Specifically, we prove that the discrete nerve functor is right Quillen. Then, in Section 6.2, we show that homotopy limits of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories can be computed in a manner similar to homotopy limits of ordinary categories. Specifically, we prove that the limit of an injectively fibrant diagram for $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ is already a homotopy limit for the complete Segal space model structure.

6.1. Nerves of categories. We start by showing that the nerve functor $N: \mathbf{Cat} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ is right Quillen, where \mathbf{Cat} is endowed with the categorical model structure, in which the weak equivalences (resp. fibrations) are the equivalences of categories (resp. isofibrations).

Proposition 6.1. *The adjunction from Remark 2.7*

$$c: \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Cat} : N$$

is a Quillen pair, whose derived counit is an equivalence of categories.

Proof. Any map of sets is a fibration in \mathbf{sSet} , so that any map between simplicial sets (viewed as simplicial spaces) is a Reedy fibration. Since $N\mathcal{C}$ satisfies the Segal conditions, for every category \mathcal{C} , and the nerve preserves isofibrations, it follows that N preserves fibrations. Next, the trivial fibrations $f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ in \mathbf{Cat} are the functors that are fully faithful and surjective on objects, so that the induced map $Nf: N\mathcal{C} \rightarrow N\mathcal{D}$ between the nerves satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 2.11. By Proposition 3.17, the map Nf is then an \mathcal{I} -fibration. This implies that N is a right Quillen functor.

Finally, the nerve $N\mathcal{C}$ of any category \mathcal{C} is cofibrant by Proposition 3.8, so that the derived counit is equivalent to the counit. The latter is an isomorphism as the nerve is fully faithful. \square

6.2. Homotopy limits of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories. Next, we demonstrate that completing the Segal spaces involved is not required to compute homotopy pullbacks in the complete Segal space model structure.

Proposition 6.2. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be an isofibration between Segal spaces, and Z be a Segal space. Then any pullback square in $\mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ of the form*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow f \\ Z & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

is a homotopy pullback in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$.

In fact, this is a special instance of the following result for more general homotopy limits.

Proposition 6.3. *Let \mathcal{C} be a small category and consider a diagram $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ that is injectively fibrant as a diagram $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. Then the limit of F is a homotopy limit of F in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$.*

Proof. Consider an injective fibrant replacement $\alpha: F \Rightarrow \hat{F}$ in the model structure of diagrams $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. In particular, for every object $c \in \mathcal{C}$, the induced map $\alpha_c: F(c) \rightarrow \hat{F}(c)$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ between Segal spaces, and so a Dwyer–Kan equivalence by Theorem 4.2 (iii). As $\text{id}: \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\mathbf{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ is a right Quillen functor, the diagram $\hat{F}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ is also

injectively fibrant as a diagram $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. Hence, we have a levelwise weak equivalence $\alpha: F \Rightarrow \hat{F}$ between injectively fibrant diagrams in the model structure of diagrams $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$. As a consequence, the induced map $\lim_{\mathcal{C}} F \rightarrow \lim_{\mathcal{C}} \hat{F}$ is a Dwyer-Kan equivalence between Segal spaces, and so a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{CSS}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ by Theorem 4.2 (iii). This concludes the proof. \square

Remark 6.4. Since $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ is cartesian closed by Theorem 5.1, every Segal space X has a canonical Reedy fibrant simplicial resolution $\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ sending $[m] \mapsto X^{NI[m]}$, where $NI[m]$ is the nerve of the contractible groupoid with $(m+1)$ objects. Indeed, this follows by adjunction from the fact that $[m] \mapsto NI[m]$ defines a Reedy cofibrant cosimplicial diagram in $\mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$ that is homotopically constant. One can use this canonical simplicial resolution to explicitly compute the homotopy limit of a diagram of Segal spaces $X: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{sSet}_{\text{Cat}}^{\Delta_{\text{op}}}$, which does not need to be injectively fibrant. This can be expressed as a weighted limit, via the Bousfield-Kan formula [AØ23]: writing $X^K = \lim_{[m] \in (\Delta/K)^{\text{op}}} X^{NI[m]}$, we have that

$$\text{holim}_{\mathcal{C}} X = \int_{c \in \mathcal{C}} X(c)^{N(\mathcal{C}/c)}.$$

For example, an object in $\text{holim}_{c \in \mathcal{C}} X(c)$ can be described as a matching family of objects up to coherent homotopy, consisting of the data of an object $x_c \in X(c)_{0,0}$ for each $c \in \mathcal{C}$, and a compatible family of maps $f_{\alpha}: NI[m] \rightarrow X(c_m)$ for each chain $\alpha: c_0 \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow c_m$ in \mathcal{C} .

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