

Fundamental pushouts of n -complicial sets

Viktoriya Ozornova^a and Martina Rovelli^b

^aFakultät für Mathematik, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany

^bDepartment of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, USA

Abstract

The paper focuses on investigating how certain relations between strict n -categories are preserved in a particular implementation of (∞, n) -categories, given by saturated n -complicial sets. In this model, we show that the (∞, n) -categorical nerve of n -categories is homotopically compatible with suspension of 1-categories and wedge of n -categories. As an application, we show that certain pushouts encoding composition in n -categories are homotopy pushouts of saturated n -complicial sets.

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Introduction

Since 1950s, category theory has established itself as a language to phrase mathematical phenomena in a uniform way. Recent developments in the study of the cobordism hypothesis, in derived algebraic geometry and in brave new algebra, highlighted the presence and role played by higher morphisms, as well as the fact that axioms defining a categorical structure should be weakened, replacing equalities with higher isomorphisms. This perspective sparked new interest in the study of generalizations of the notion of an ordinary category, in the form of an n -category and then of an (∞, n) -category.

While it is still unfolding its significance in algebraic topology, higher category theory arose in 1960s with the original purpose of encoding non-abelian cohomology into the language of n -categories. The notion of an n -category encapsulates the idea that beyond objects and morphisms

Email addresses: viktoriya.ozornova@rub.de (Viktoriya Ozornova)

rovelli@math.umass.edu (Martina Rovelli)

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between them, there are also morphisms between morphisms, called 2-morphisms, morphisms between those, called 3-morphisms, and so on up to level n . All these morphisms compose associatively along morphisms of lower dimensions.

Composition of morphisms was traditionally requested to satisfy strict equational conditions, such as strict associativity, and this led to a rich theory of strict enriched category theory. However, many examples of interest that naturally present a higher categorical structure, such as several categories of cobordisms, derived categories, or the categorical structure given by points, paths and higher homotopies in a topological space, fail to satisfy these axioms.

Seemingly very different in nature, the notion of an n -category had to then be weakened in order to accommodate homotopical phenomena, becoming itself a homotopical notion, and in the 1990's the notion of an (∞, n) -category started making its way. An (∞, n) -category should consist of objects, regarded as 0-morphisms, and k -morphisms between $(k - 1)$ -morphisms for any k ; these morphisms must moreover compose weakly associatively along morphisms of a lower dimension and are all weakly invertible for $k > n$. While the theory of strict n -categories is unambiguous, the defining guidelines for the notion of (∞, n) -category have been given a precise meaning in different models. All models are conjecturally equivalent, although some comparisons showing equivalences of the corresponding homotopy theories are still missing.

Regardless of the model, the collection of (∞, n) -categories should assemble at least into an $(\infty, 1)$ -category $(\infty, n)\mathit{Cat}$, enlarging the $(\infty, 1)$ -category of strict n -categories $n\mathit{Cat}$, and the inclusion of $(\infty, 1)$ -categories $N: n\mathit{Cat} \hookrightarrow (\infty, n)\mathit{Cat}$ has been realized in many models, often implemented by a type of nerve construction. It is interesting to understand how this embedding behaves with natural constructions of a categorical flavour, given that nerve constructions typically behave poorly with respect to constructions involving left adjoint functors and colimits.

The goals of this article is to show that in a specific model of (∞, n) -categories, Verity's *saturated n -complicial sets* [37, 30, 26], two types of constructions, *suspension* and *wedge*, are compatible with the embedding. As a motivating application, we show that the nerve embedding preserves certain fundamental relations between n -categories, that encode composition and invertibility of morphisms.

In other models, such as Barwick's *n -fold complete Segal spaces* [4, 24], Rezk's Θ_n -spaces [29] and Ara's *n -quasicategories* [1], the analogous statements are essentially part of the axioms. However, given the lack of model comparisons with saturated n -complicial sets for $n \geq 3$ and the unexplored compatibility of existing model comparisons with the nerve embedding for $n = 2$, the result could not be imported at no cost.

In Section 2 we introduce the suspension of 1- and $(\infty, 1)$ -categories, which can be seen as a left adjoint to taking the hom 1- or $(\infty, 1)$ -category between two objects of a 2- or $(\infty, 2)$ -category. Roughly speaking, the *suspension* of a 1- or $(\infty, 1)$ -category \mathcal{D} is a 2- or $(\infty, 2)$ -category with two objects and a unique interesting hom-category given by \mathcal{D} . Then, we show in Section 3 as Theorem 2.9 the following compatibility of nerve and suspension.

Theorem A. *In the model of saturated 2-complicial sets, for any 1-category \mathcal{D} there is an equivalence of $(\infty, 2)$ -categories*

$$N(\Sigma\mathcal{D}) \simeq \Sigma(N\mathcal{D})$$

between the nerve of the suspension and the suspension of the nerve.

In Section 4 we introduce the *wedge* of two n - or (∞, n) -categories, a particular way of gluing

along an object, and we show in Section 5 the following compatibility of nerve and wedge, which will appear as Theorem 4.9.

Theorem B. *In the model of saturated n -complicial sets, for any n -categories \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' there is an equivalence of (∞, n) -categories*

$$N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}') \simeq N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}'$$

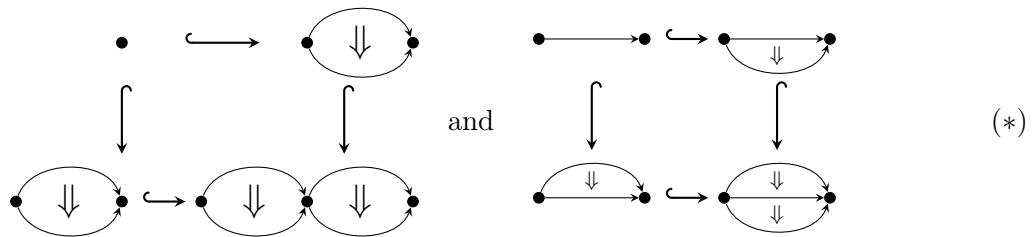
between the nerve of their wedge and the wedge of their nerves.

As anticipated, we now elaborate on how Theorems A and B can be used to then show that the nerve embedding preserves certain valuable pushouts.

For $0 \leq m \leq n$, an m -morphism of an n -category \mathcal{D} is represented by a functor $C_m \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, where C_m is the free m -cell, so one can regard all free cells as the building blocks of n -categories. For instance, the free 0-, 1- and 2-cells can be depicted as

$$C_0 = \bullet \qquad C_1 = \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet \qquad C_2 = \bullet \begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ \Downarrow \end{array} \bullet$$

Composition operations are governed by pasting diagrams, which can be realized as certain pushouts of n -categories, which are instances of Barwick–Schommer-Pries’ “fundamental pushouts” from [5]. For instance, composition of 2-morphisms along objects and along 1-morphisms are encoded in the pushouts in $n\mathit{Cat}$



In the new setup $(\infty, n)\mathit{Cat}$, one can make sense of cells and shapes obtained as the fundamental pushouts from $*$ as (∞, n) -categories. Cells should still detect morphisms, and the pushouts should still encode composition of morphisms. However, for this to be meaningful, the fundamental pushouts regarded as (∞, n) -categories must be also the resulting pushout in (∞, n) -categories. It is therefore expected, and included in the axioms for a model of (∞, n) -categories in the sense of [5], that the fundamental pushouts are preserved by the embedding.

Using Theorems A and B we can show that the fundamental pushouts from $*$ are preserved in the model of n -complicial sets, providing in particular a first step towards proving the equivalence of saturated n -complicial sets with other models.

More precisely, as an instance of Theorem B, we obtain the following corollary, asserting the preservation of the first fundamental pushout from $*$, which will appear as Corollary 4.10.

Corollary A. *In the model of saturated n -complicial sets, there is an equivalence of $(\infty, 2)$ -categories*

$$N \left(\bullet \begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ \Downarrow \end{array} \bullet \begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ \Downarrow \end{array} \bullet \right) \simeq N \left(\bullet \begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ \Downarrow \end{array} \bullet \right) \amalg_{N(\bullet)} N \left(\bullet \begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ \Downarrow \end{array} \bullet \right).$$

Secondly, using Theorem A, we prove the following corollary, which asserts the preservation of the second fundamental pushout from $*$, and will appear as Corollary 2.11.

Corollary B. *In the model of saturated 2-complicial sets, there is an equivalence of $(\infty, 2)$ -categories*

$$N \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \end{array} \right) \simeq N \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \end{array} \right) \underset{N(\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet)}{\amalg} N \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \\ & & \downarrow \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \end{array} \right).$$

Finally, Theorem A also yields the following corollary, which will appear as Corollary 2.10. It asserts that the nerve embedding preserves the equivalence between the free 1-cell C_1 and the free living 2-isomorphism. This is another condition that in other models is encoded into a completeness axiom, and is instead combinatorially involved in the model of saturated complicial sets.

Corollary C. *In the model of saturated 2-complicial sets, there is an equivalence of $(\infty, 2)$ -categories*

$$N \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \\ \downarrow & \cong & \downarrow \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \end{array} \right) \simeq N(\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet).$$

1. Background on n -complicial sets

We assume the reader to be familiar with the basics of strict higher category theory (see e.g. [22]) and with the model categorical language (see e.g. [11, 13]), and we recall the preliminary material that will be used in the paper.

The category $n\mathit{Cat}$ of n -categories is defined recursively as the category of categories enriched over the category of $(n - 1)$ -categories, assuming that the category of 0-categories is the category Set of sets with the cartesian product. In particular, an n -category \mathcal{D} consists of a set of objects and for any objects x, x' an $(n - 1)$ -category $\mathit{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, x')$, together with a horizontal composition that defines a functor of hom- $(n - 1)$ -categories $\circ: \mathit{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, x') \times \mathit{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(x', x'') \rightarrow \mathit{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(x, x'')$. For $n = \infty$, the convention above specializes to an ω -category, as in [35, 37].

The following model structure models the standard homotopy theory of n -categories. It recovers the canonical model structure for 1-categories as well as Lack’s model structure for 2-categories from [20].

Theorem 1.1 ([21, Thm 5]). *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. The category $n\mathit{Cat}$ supports a cofibrantly generated model structure in which*

- all n -categories are fibrant;
- the weak equivalences are precisely the n -categorical equivalences.

In this paper, we will consider a model of (∞, n) -categories due to Verity based on the following mathematical object.

Definition 1.2. A *simplicial set with marking*¹ is a simplicial set endowed with a subset of simplices of strictly positive dimensions that contain all degenerate simplices, called *thin* or *marked*. We denote by $ms\mathit{Set}$ the category of simplicial sets with marking and marking preserving simplicial maps.

¹Originally referred to as *simplicial set with hollowness* in [35] and later as *stratified simplicial set* e.g. in [37].

Remark 1.3. The underlying simplicial set functor $msSet \rightarrow sSet$ preserves limits and colimits, since it is both a left and a right adjoint (see e.g. [37, Obs. 97]), and it preserves and reflects monomorphisms, since it is a faithful right adjoint. Moreover, as explained in [37, Obs. 109],

- a simplex is marked in a limit of simplicial sets with marking $\lim_{i \in I} X_i$ if and only if it is marked in each component X_i for $i \in I$, and
- a simplex is marked in a colimit of simplicial sets with marking $\operatorname{colim}_{i \in I} X_i$ if and only if it admits a marked representative in X_i for some $i \in I$.

The following model structure provides a model for the homotopy theory of (∞, n) -categories. It is obtained applying Verity’s machinery [37, §6.3] to a special set of anodyne extensions, described in [30] and recalled in Definition 1.7.

Theorem 1.4 ([26, Thm 1.28]). *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. The category $msSet$ supports a cofibrantly generated left proper cartesian model structure where*

- *the fibrant objects are precisely the saturated n -complicial sets, i.e., those with the right lifting property with respect to the elementary anodyne extensions, recalled in Definition 1.7;*
- *the cofibrations are precisely the monomorphisms (of underlying simplicial sets).*

We call this model structure the model structure for (∞, n) -categories, and we call the weak equivalences the (∞, n) -weak equivalences.

The interpretation is that, in saturated n -complicial sets, the marked k -simplices are precisely the k -equivalences. We refer the reader e.g. to [30] for further elaboration on this viewpoint.

In order to recall the elementary anodyne extensions, we need also the following preliminary terminology and notation.

Definition 1.5. A sub-simplicial set with marking X of a simplicial set with marking Y is *regular* if a simplex of X is marked in X precisely when it is marked in Y .

Notation 1.6. We denote

- by $\Delta[m]$ the standard m -simplex in which exactly the degenerate simplices are marked;
- by $\Delta[m]_t$ the standard m -simplex in which the only marked non-degenerate simplex is the top-dimensional one;
- by $\Delta^k[m]$, for $0 \leq k \leq m$, the standard m -simplex in which a non-degenerate simplex is marked if and only if it contains the vertices $\{k - 1, k, k + 1\} \cap [m]$;
- by $\Delta^k[m]'$, for $0 \leq k \leq m$, the standard m -simplex with marking obtained from $\Delta^k[m]$ by additionally marking the $(k - 1)$ -st and $(k + 1)$ -st face of $\Delta[m]$;
- by $\Delta^k[m]''$, for $0 \leq k \leq m$, the standard m -simplex with marking obtained from $\Delta^k[m]'$ by additionally marking the k -th face of $\Delta[m]$;
- by $\Lambda^k[m]$, for $0 \leq k \leq m$, the regular sub-simplicial set of $\Delta^k[m]$ with marking whose simplicial set is the k -horn $\Lambda^k[m]$;
- by $\Delta[3]_{eq}$ the 3-simplex in which the non-degenerate marked simplices consist of all 2- and 3-simplices, as well as 1-simplices [02] and [13];
- by $\Delta[3]^\sharp$ the 3-simplex in which all simplices in positive dimensions are marked.

Definition 1.7. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. An (∞, n) -*elementary anodyne extension* is one of the following maps of simplicial sets with marking.

(1) The *complcial horn extension*, i.e., the canonical map

$$\Lambda^k[m] \rightarrow \Delta^k[m] \text{ for } m \geq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq k \leq m,$$

which is an ordinary horn inclusion on the underlying simplicial sets.

(2) The *thinness extension*, i.e., the canonical map

$$\Delta^k[m]' \rightarrow \Delta^k[m]'' \text{ for } m \geq 2 \text{ and } 0 \leq k \leq m,$$

which is an identity on the underlying simplicial set.

(3) The *triviality extension* map, i.e., the canonical map

$$\Delta[l] \rightarrow \Delta[l]_t \text{ for } l > n,$$

which is an identity on the underlying simplicial set.

(4) The *saturation extension*², i.e., the canonical map

$$\Delta[3]_{eq} \star \Delta[l] \rightarrow \Delta[3]^\sharp \star \Delta[l] \text{ for } l \geq -1$$

which is an identity on the underlying simplicial set. Here, the construction \star denotes the join construction of simplicial sets with marking, which is recalled in Definition 2.4.

Although there is no explicit description of generating acyclic cofibrations for this model structure, the elementary anodyne extensions provide a good approximation, in the sense of the following lemma.

Lemma 1.8. *A functor $F: msSet \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is left Quillen when $msSet$ is endowed with the model category for (∞, n) -categories and \mathcal{M} is any model category if and only if F is a left adjoint, it preserves cofibrations and sends all elementary anodyne extensions from Definition 1.7 to weak equivalences of \mathcal{M} .*

Proof. By Cisinski–Olschok theory (see e.g. [25, Theorem 3.16, Lemma 3.30]), one can show that the fibrations between fibrant objects in the model structure for (∞, n) -categories are precisely the maps having the right lifting property with respect to the elementary anodyne extensions from Definition 1.7. By adjointness, if F is a left adjoint functor that preserves cofibrations, it sends elementary anodyne extensions to weak equivalences if and only if the right adjoint preserves fibrations with fibrant target. By [17, Proposition 7.15], this is equivalent to saying that F is a left Quillen functor, as desired. \square

As a special case of the slice model structures, constructed e.g. in [12], we also obtain model structure on the category $msSet_*$ of pointed simplicial sets with marking and on the category $msSet_{*,*}$ of bi-pointed simplicial sets with marking.

Proposition 1.9. *The category $msSet_*$, resp. $msSet_{*,*}$, supports a cofibrantly generated left proper model structure where*

²Note that the last condition was phrased slightly different in [26], namely we used as elementary saturation anodyne extensions the maps $\Delta[l] \star \Delta[3]_{eq} \rightarrow \Delta[l] \star \Delta[3]^\sharp$ for $l \geq -1$. As a consequence of the discussion following [33, Def. D.7.9], the model structures resulting from both conditions are equal (in the presence of the remaining elementary anodyne extensions). We chose to work with this convention to simplify the proof of Proposition 2.5.

- the fibrant objects are precisely the pointed, resp. bipointed, simplicial sets with marking whose underlying simplicial sets with marking are saturated n -complicial sets;
- the cofibrations are precisely the monomorphisms (on underlying simplicial sets).

We call this model structure the model structure for pointed (∞, n) -categories, resp. the model structure for bi-pointed (∞, n) -categories.

We fix the following terminology.

Definition 1.10. A map of simplicial sets with marking $X \rightarrow Y$ is a *complicial inner anodyne extension* if it can be written as a retract of a transfinite composition of pushouts of maps of the following form:

- (1) complicial inner horn extensions

$$\Lambda^k[m] \rightarrow \Delta^k[m] \text{ for } m > 1 \text{ and } 0 < k < m,$$

- (2) complicial thinness extensions

$$\Delta^k[m]' \rightarrow \Delta^k[m]'' \text{ for } m \geq 2 \text{ and } 0 \leq k \leq m.$$

Remark 1.11. One can prove with standard model categorical techniques the following formal properties of complicial inner anodyne extensions.

- (1) Any complicial inner anodyne extension is an (∞, n) -acyclic cofibration.
- (2) The underlying simplicial map of a complicial inner anodyne extension is an inner anodyne extension of simplicial sets.
- (3) The class of complicial inner anodyne extensions is closed under transfinite composition and pushouts.

We will produce several complicial inner anodyne extensions using the following one.

Lemma 1.12. For $m \geq 2$ and $0 < k < m$, let $\Lambda^k[m]'$ denote the regular subset of $\Delta^k[m]'$ whose underlying simplicial set is given by the k -horn $\Lambda^k[m]$. The inclusion

$$\Lambda^k[m]' \rightarrow \Delta^k[m]'' \text{ for } m \geq 2, 0 < k < m$$

is a *complicial inner anodyne extension*.

Proof. The desired inclusion can be written as a composite

$$\Lambda^k[m]' \hookrightarrow \Delta^k[m]' \hookrightarrow \Delta^k[m]''$$

where the second arrow is a thinness anodyne extension and the first arrow is a pushout of an elementary complicial inner horn extension

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda^k[m] & \longrightarrow & \Lambda^k[m]' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta^k[m] & \longrightarrow & \Delta^k[m]'. \end{array}$$

This proves the claim. □

For any n -category \mathcal{D} , Street [35] defined a simplicial nerve $N\mathcal{D}$ in terms of the n -truncated orientals $\mathcal{O}_n[m]$. The n -category $\mathcal{O}_n[m]$ should be thought as the free n -category over an m -simplex. For a precise account on orientals we refer the reader to [35] or [3, §7].

When $n = 2$, we will make use of the following explicit description of the 2-truncated oriental.

Definition 1.13. Let $m \geq 0$. The 2-truncated m -oriental is the 2-category $\mathcal{O}_2[m]$ in which

- (0) there are $m + 1$ objects x_0, \dots, x_m ;
- (1) the 1-morphisms are freely generated under composition by the 1-morphisms $f_{ij}: x_i \rightarrow x_j$ for $i < j$;
- (2) the 2-morphisms are generated under composition by the 2-morphisms $\alpha_{ijk}: f_{ik} \Rightarrow f_{jk} \circ f_{ij}$ for $i < j < k$, subject to the relations that for any $i < j < k < s$

$$(\text{id}_{f_{ks}} \circ_h \alpha_{ijk}) \circ_v \alpha_{iks} = (\alpha_{jks} \circ_h \text{id}_{f_{ij}}) \circ_v \alpha_{ijs}.$$

Remark 1.14. When regarded as a simplicial category, $\mathcal{O}_2[m]$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{C}[\Delta[m]]$, the homotopy coherent realization of the standard simplex, as studied in [23, Def. 1.1.5.1]. In particular, there we find the following alternative description. For any $0 \leq i, j \leq m$ the hom-category $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_2[m]}(x_i, x_j)$ is given by

$$\text{Map}_{\mathcal{O}_2[m]}(x_i, x_j) := \begin{cases} [1]^{j-i-1} & j > i \\ [0] & j = i \\ \emptyset & j < i. \end{cases}$$

This can be reformulated further saying that each 1-morphism of $\mathcal{O}_2[m]$ from x_i to x_j is uniquely represented as a subset of $\{i, i + 1, \dots, j - 1, j\}$ containing i and j , and each 2-morphism is uniquely represented as an inclusion of such subsets. In particular, the 2-category $\mathcal{O}_2[m]$ is in fact a category enriched over posets.

The geometry of orientals is such that the construction $m \mapsto \mathcal{O}_n[m]$ defines a cosimplicial object in $n\text{Cat}$, and in particular it makes sense to define the following nerve.

Definition 1.15. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. The Street nerve $N\mathcal{D}$ of an n -category \mathcal{D} is the simplicial set in which

- an m -simplex is an n -functor $\mathcal{O}_n[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.
- the simplicial structure is induced by the geometry of orientals.

For $n = 2$, the Street nerve was studied in detail by Duskin in [7], and can be described explicitly as follows.

Definition 1.16. The nerve $N\mathcal{D}$ of a 2-category \mathcal{D} is the 3-coskeletal simplicial set in which

- (0) a 0-simplex consists of an object of \mathcal{D} :

$$x;$$

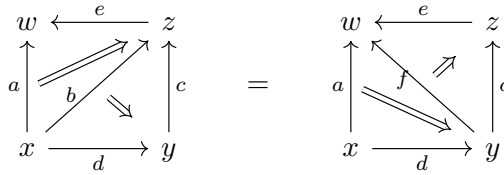
- (1) a 1-simplex consists of a 1-morphism of \mathcal{D} :

$$x \xrightarrow{a} y;$$

- (2) a 2-simplex consists of a 2-cell of \mathcal{D} of the form $c \Rightarrow b \circ a$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & y & \\ a \nearrow & & \searrow b \\ x & \xrightarrow{c} & z \end{array}$$

(3) a 3-simplex consists of four 2-cells of \mathcal{D} that satisfy the following relation



and in which the simplicial structure is as indicated in the pictures.

The Street nerve can be endowed with the following marking, originally considered by Roberts in unpublished work and Street in [35], further studied by Verity in [37], and later discussed by Riehl in [30].

Definition 1.17. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. The *Roberts–Street nerve* is the simplicial set with marking $N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}$, in which

- the underlying simplicial set is the Street nerve $N\mathcal{D}$, and
- an m -simplex of $N\mathcal{D}$ is marked in $N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}$ if and only if the corresponding n -functor $\mathcal{O}_n[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ sends the top-dimensional m -cell of $\mathcal{O}_n[m]$ to an identity of \mathcal{D} . In particular, all simplices in dimension at least $n + 1$ are marked.

We will use the following pointset and homotopical properties of N^{RS} .

Proposition 1.18. *The Roberts–Street nerve*

$$N^{\text{RS}}: n\text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{msSet}$$

- is a right adjoint functor, and in particular preserves all limits;
- is a homotopical functor between the model structure for n -categories and the model structure for (∞, n) -categories if $n \leq 2$.

Proof. The fact that N^{RS} is a right adjoint can be found in [37, §10.3]. We now argue that if $n \leq 2$ the functor N^{RS} is a homotopical functor, using the following auxiliary construction, considered e.g. in [30, §3.2].

Given any n -category for $n \leq 2$, one can consider the simplicial set with marking $N^{\natural}\mathcal{D}$ in which the simplicial set is $N\mathcal{D}$ and in which

- (1) a 1-simplex is marked in $N^{\natural}\mathcal{D}$ if and only if the representing 1-morphism in \mathcal{D} is an equivalence;
- (2) a 2-simplex is marked in $N^{\natural}\mathcal{D}$ if and only if the representing 2-morphism in \mathcal{D} is an isomorphism;
- (3) all simplices of $N^{\natural}\mathcal{D}$ in dimension 3 or higher are marked.

There is a natural inclusion of simplicial sets with marking $N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow N^{\natural}\mathcal{D}$, which can be seen to be an (∞, n) -weak equivalence combining [27, Thm 5.2] and [26, Prop. 1.31]. The construction extends to a functor $N^{\natural}: n\text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{msSet}$, which can be seen to be homotopical combining [27, Thm 4.12] and [26, Prop. 1.31].

Now, suppose we are given a weak equivalence of n -categories $F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ for $n \leq 2$. It fits

into the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{N^{\text{RS}}F} & N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ N^{\natural}\mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{N^{\natural}F} & N^{\natural}\mathcal{D}'. \end{array}$$

By previous considerations, the vertical maps and the bottom map are equivalences of (∞, n) -categories, so the top map must also be one. \square

2. Nerve vs suspension - The results

In this section, we illustrate the results and applications related to the compatibility of nerve and suspension constructions.

We recall the 2-categorical suspension³.

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category. The *suspension* of \mathcal{D} is the 2-category $\Sigma\mathcal{D}$ in which

- (a) there are two objects x_{\perp} and x_{\top}
- (b) the hom-1-categories given by

$$\text{Map}_{\Sigma\mathcal{D}}(a, b) := \begin{cases} \mathcal{D} & \text{if } a = x_{\perp}, b = x_{\top} \\ [0] & \text{if } a = b, \\ \emptyset & \text{if } a = x_{\top}, b = x_{\perp} \end{cases}$$

- (c) there is no nontrivial horizontal composition.

Example 2.2. Let $k, l \geq 0$.

- The suspension $\Sigma[k]$ of the poset $[k]$ is the free k -tuple of vertically composable 2-morphisms, namely the 2-category $[1|k]$ belonging to Joyal’s cell category Θ_2 .
- The suspension $\Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}})$ of the poset $[k] \times [l]^{\text{op}}$ can be understood as a quotient of the 2-truncated oriental $\mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l]$ as explained by the following proposition.⁴
- The suspension $\Sigma\mathbb{I}$ of the free isomorphism \mathbb{I} is the walking 2-isomorphism.

Proposition 2.3. Consider the 2-category $\mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l] / \mathcal{O}_2[l]$ obtained as a quotient of the 2-truncated $(k + 1 + l)$ -oriental $\mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l]$ by collapsing $\mathcal{O}_2[k] \cong \mathcal{O}_2[\{0, \dots, k\}] \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l]$ to one point and $\mathcal{O}_2[l] \cong \mathcal{O}_2[\{k + 1, \dots, k + 1 + l\}] \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l]$ to a different point. For any $k, l \geq -1$ there is a natural isomorphism of 2-categories

$$\Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}}) \cong \mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l] / \mathcal{O}_2[l]$$

between the suspension of the poset $[k] \times [l]^{\text{op}}$ and the 2-category $\mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l] / \mathcal{O}_2[l]$.

Proof. We define a 2-functor

$$\varphi: \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l] \rightarrow \Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}})$$

³The 2-categorical suspension $\Sigma\mathcal{D}$ appears in [5] as $\sigma(\mathcal{D})$. It also often appears in the literature as a special case of a simplicial suspension. For instance, the homwise nerve $N_*(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ of the suspension $\Sigma\mathcal{D}$ is a simplicial category that agrees with what would be denoted as $U(N\mathcal{D})$ in [6], as $S(N\mathcal{D})$ in [15], as $[1]_{N\mathcal{D}}$ in [23], and as $\mathbb{2}[N\mathcal{D}]$ in [32].

⁴Parts of the arguments are inspired by [36, §4] and [2].

that is natural in k and l using the description of orientals in terms of objects, generating 1- and 2-morphisms as discussed in Definition 1.13 and the description of 1- and 2-morphisms of $\Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}})$ as objects and 1-morphisms of $[k] \times [l]^{\text{op}}$.

(a) On objects, we set for any $0 \leq i \leq k + 1 + l$

$$\varphi(x_i) := \begin{cases} x_{\perp} & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq k \\ x_{\top} & \text{if } k + 1 \leq i. \end{cases}$$

(b) On generating 1-morphisms, we set for any $0 \leq i < j \leq k + 1 + l$

$$\varphi(f_{ij}) := \begin{cases} \text{id}_{x_{\perp}} & \text{if } 0 \leq i < j \leq k, \\ (i, j - k - 1) & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq k < j, \\ \text{id}_{x_{\top}} & \text{if } k < i < j. \end{cases}$$

(c) On generating 2-morphisms, we set for any $0 \leq i < j < s \leq k + 1 + l$

$$\varphi(\alpha_{ijs}) := \begin{cases} \text{id}_{\text{id}_{x_{\perp}}} & \text{if } 0 \leq i < j < s \leq k, \\ (i, s - k - 1) < (j, s - k - 1) & \text{if } 0 \leq i < j \leq k < s, \\ (i, s - k - 1) < (i, j - k - 1) & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq k < j < s, \\ \text{id}_{\text{id}_{x_{\top}}} & \text{if } k < i < j < s. \end{cases}$$

To see that φ is well-defined on 2-morphisms and functorial, it is enough to observe that $\Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}})$ is a category enriched in posets, and any two 2-morphisms with the same source and target must coincide. By inspection, the 2-functor φ is also natural in both k and l .

The 2-functor φ induces a 2-functor

$$\tilde{\varphi}: \mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l] / \mathcal{O}_2[l] \rightarrow \Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}}),$$

and we argue that it is the desired isomorphism of 2-categories.

(0) The 2-functor $\tilde{\varphi}$ is bijective on objects by construction.

(1) The 2-functor $\tilde{\varphi}$ is bijective on 1-morphisms. Indeed, a careful inspection shows that the non-identity 1-morphisms of $\mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l] / \mathcal{O}_2[l]$ are represented uniquely by $f_{i_1 i_2}$ for $i_1 \leq k < i_2$, and essentially by definition the 1-morphisms of $\Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}})$ are uniquely described as $(i_1, i_2 - k - 1)$ for $i_1 \leq k < i_2$.

(2) The 2-functor $\tilde{\varphi}$ is bijective on 2-morphisms. To see this, recall from Remark 1.14 that each 2-morphism of $\mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l]$ from 0 to $k + 1 + l$ is uniquely represented as a 1-morphism of the poset $\mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, \dots, k + l, k + 1 + l\})$ between subsets containing 0 and $k + 1 + l$. Following this viewpoint, each non-identity 2-morphism of $\mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[k + 1 + l] / \mathcal{O}_2[l]$ from x_{\perp} to x_{\top} is uniquely represented as a 1-morphism of the poset $\mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, \dots, k + l, k + 1 + l\})$ of the form

$$\begin{array}{c} \{0, 1, \dots, i_1 - 1, i_1, i_2, i_2 + 1, \dots, k + l, k + 1 + l\} \\ \downarrow \\ \{0, 1, \dots, i'_1 - 1, i'_1, i'_2, i'_2 + 1, \dots, k + l, k + 1 + l\} \end{array}$$

with $i_1 \leq k < i_2$ and $i'_1 \leq k < i'_2$. In particular, $i_1 \leq i'_1$ and $i'_2 \leq i_2$. By inspection, such 2-morphism is sent by $\tilde{\varphi}$ to the 2-morphism of $\Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}})$ represented by the 1-morphism

of $[k] \times [l]^{\text{op}}$

$$\begin{array}{c} (i_1, i_2 - k - 1) \\ \downarrow \\ (i'_1, i'_2 - k - 1) \end{array}$$

which is the generic 2-morphism in $\Sigma([k] \times [l]^{\text{op}})$ from x_{\perp} to x_{\top} . □

We recall the join of simplicial sets with marking, which extends the ordinary join for simplicial sets.⁵

Definition 2.4. The *join* $X \star X'$ of simplicial sets with marking is the simplicial set defined as follows.

- The set of m -simplices is given by

$$(X \star X')_m = \coprod_{k+l=m-1, k, l \geq -1} X_k \times X'_l$$

where both X_{-1} and X'_{-1} are singletons by definition.

- The faces and degeneracies of a simplex $(\sigma, \sigma') \in X_k \times X'_l \subset (X \star X')_m$ are given by

$$d_i(\sigma, \sigma') = \begin{cases} (d_i\sigma, \sigma') & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq k, \\ (\sigma, d_{i-k-1}\sigma') & \text{if } k+1 \leq i \leq m = k+1+l, \end{cases}$$

and

$$s_i(\sigma, \sigma') = \begin{cases} (s_i\sigma, \sigma') & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq k, \\ (\sigma, s_{i-k-1}\sigma') & \text{if } k+1 \leq i \leq m = k+1+l. \end{cases}$$

- A simplex (σ, σ') is marked if either σ is marked in X or σ' is marked in X' (or both).

Proposition 2.5. *Regarding $X \star \Delta[0]$ as pointed on the 0-simplex x_{\top} coming from $\Delta[0]$, the marked join with a 0-simplex defines a functor*

$$(-) \star \Delta[0]: \text{msSet} \rightarrow \text{msSet}_*$$

that is a left Quillen functor when msSet is endowed with the model structure for (∞, n) -categories and msSet_ is endowed with the pointed model structure for (∞, n) -categories. In particular, it is homotopical.*

Proof. The fact that the marked join with a point $(-) \star \Delta[0]: \text{msSet} \rightarrow \text{msSet}_*$ defines a left adjoint functor is addressed in [38, Def. 33]. By Lemma 1.8, in order to prove that it is left Quillen we only need to show it preserves cofibrations and it sends all types of elementary (∞, n) -anodyne extensions to (∞, n) -weak equivalences.

- (0) The functor $(-) \star \Delta[0]$ takes cofibrations to cofibrations, as it can be seen with a routine verification using the explicit description of simplices in the suspension.
- (1) The functor $(-) \star \Delta[0]$ takes any complicial horn extension to an (∞, n) -weak equivalence, as shown in [38, Lemma 39].

⁵The unmarked version of the join construction appears in [8], [16, §3], [23, §1.2.8] and [31, §2.4]. The marked version is in [38, Obs. 34] or [30, Def. 3.2.5].

- (2) The functor $(-)\star\Delta[0]$ takes any complicial thinness extension to an (∞, n) -weak equivalence, as shown in [38, Lemma 39].
- (3) The functor $(-)\star\Delta[0]$ takes each triviality extension to an (∞, n) -weak equivalence. To see this, consider a triviality anodyne extension $\Delta[m] \rightarrow \Delta[m]_t$ for $m > n$. The map $\Delta[m]\star\Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[m]_t\star\Delta[0]$ is then an identity on the underlying simplicial sets, with marking only differing in dimensions $m, m+1 > n$. In particular, the map of simplicial set with marking can be seen as a pushout along a certain coproduct of triviality extensions $\Delta[p] \rightarrow \Delta[p]_t$ for $p > n$, and is in particular an (∞, n) -weak equivalence.
- (4) The functor $(-)\star\Delta[0]$ takes each saturation extension to a saturation extension, using the isomorphism $\Delta[l]\star\Delta[0] \cong \Delta[l+1]$. □

We now define the suspension⁶ of simplicial sets with marking. We denote by $\Delta[-1]$ the empty simplicial set.

Definition 2.6. The *suspension* ΣX of a simplicial set with marking X is the simplicial set with marking defined by the pushout of simplicial sets with marking

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \star \Delta[-1] & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \star \Delta[-1] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X \star \Delta[0] & \longrightarrow & \Sigma X. \end{array}$$

Equivalently, ΣX can be understood as the quotient

$$\Sigma X \cong (X \star \Delta[0]) / X$$

of $X \star \Delta[0]$ modulo $X \star \Delta[-1] \cong X$. In particular,

- there are two 0-simplices, one represented by any 0-simplex of X and one represented by the 0-simplex of $\Delta[0]$, which we call x_\perp and x_\top respectively;
- the set of m -simplices for $m > 0$ is given by all k -simplices of X for $0 \leq k \leq m-1$ as well as the m -fold degeneracies of the two 0-simplices x_\perp and x_\top , namely

$$(\Sigma X)_m \cong \{s_0^m x_\perp\} \amalg X_{m-1} \amalg \dots \amalg X_0 \amalg \{s_0^m x_\top\};$$

- the set of non-degenerate m -simplices for $m > 0$ is given by the non-degenerate $(m-1)$ -simplices of X ;
- a non-degenerate m -simplex σ is marked in ΣX if and only if it is marked as an $(m-1)$ -simplex of X .

Lemma 2.7. *Regarding ΣX as a simplicial set with marking bipoined on x_\perp and x_\top , the marked suspension defines a functor*

$$\Sigma: msSet \rightarrow msSet_{*,*}$$

that is a left Quillen functor between the model structure for (∞, n) -categories and the model structure for bipoined $(\infty, n+1)$ -categories. In particular, it is homotopical and it preserves connected colimits as a functor $\Sigma: msSet \rightarrow msSet$.

⁶A suspension for simplicial sets (without marking and in the reduced context) due to Kan appears in [18, 19], and is also mentioned in [10, §III.5]. We refer the reader to [34] for a survey on classical simplicial suspension constructions.

Proof. The fact that the suspension Σ defines a functor is a straightforward verification, and for the sake of concreteness we now describe its right adjoint functor, which we denote $\text{hom} : \text{msSet}_{*,*} \rightarrow \text{msSet}$, in terms of the right adjoint of $(-)\star\Delta[0]$ from Proposition 2.5, which we denote $P^\triangleright : \text{msSet}_* \rightarrow \text{msSet}$.

On objects, the functor hom is given by $(Z, a, b) \mapsto \text{hom}_Z(a, b)$, where $\text{hom}_Z(a, b)$ is defined by the pullback of simplicial sets with marking

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{hom}_Z(a, b) & \longrightarrow & P^\triangleright(Z, b) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta[0] & \xrightarrow{a} & Z. \end{array}$$

The construction extends to a functor $\text{hom} : \text{msSet}_{*,*} \rightarrow \text{msSet}$. To see that this functor is the right adjoint to the suspension, observe that a map $\Sigma X \rightarrow Z$ under a, b corresponds to a commutative diagram of simplicial sets with marking

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & \Delta[0] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow a \\ X \star \Delta[0] & \longrightarrow & Z \\ & \nwarrow & \nearrow b \\ & \Delta[0] & \end{array}$$

which corresponds to a commutative diagram of simplicial sets with marking

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & P_b^\triangleright Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta[0] & \xrightarrow{a} & Z, \end{array}$$

which corresponds to $Z \rightarrow \text{hom}_X(a, b)$, as desired.

We now show that $\Sigma : \text{msSet} \rightarrow \text{msSet}_{*,*}$ is a left Quillen functor between the model structure for $(\infty, n + 1)$ -categories and the model structure for bipointed $(\infty, n + 1)$ -categories.

- The functor Σ preserves cofibrations, as it can be seen with a routine verification using the explicit description of simplices in the suspension.
- The functor Σ preserves $(\infty, n + 1)$ -weak equivalences. To this end, suppose that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence of marked simplicial sets, and consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Delta[0] & \longleftarrow & X \cong X \star \Delta[-1] & \longleftarrow & X \star \Delta[0] \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f \star \Delta[-1] \\ \Delta[0] & \longleftarrow & Y \cong Y \star \Delta[-1] & \longleftarrow & Y \star \Delta[0]. \end{array}$$

We observe that all vertical arrows are weak equivalences (the first is an identity, the second is a weak equivalence by assumption, and the third is a weak equivalence as a consequence of Proposition 2.5). Since the model structure for $(\infty, n + 1)$ -categories is left proper and the right horizontal arrows can be seen to be cofibrations by direct inspection, we can apply the

gluing lemma (obtained combining the dual of [11, Cor. 13.3.8, Prop. 13.3.4]) to conclude that the map induced on the pushout diagrams

$$\begin{array}{c} \Sigma X \\ \downarrow \Sigma f \\ \Sigma Y \end{array}$$

is an $(\infty, n + 1)$ -weak equivalence.

We now show that $\Sigma: msSet \rightarrow msSet_{*,*}$ is a left Quillen functor between the model structure for (∞, n) -categories and the model structure for bipointed $(\infty, n + 1)$ -categories. Thanks to Lemma 1.8 and previous considerations, it is enough to show that $\Sigma\Delta[n + 1] \rightarrow \Sigma\Delta[n + 1]_t$ is a weak equivalence in the model structure for $(\infty, n + 1)$ -categories. This map is an isomorphism on the underlying simplicial sets (both isomorphic to $\Delta[n + 2]/\Delta[n + 1]$), and the only difference in marking is that in the right-hand side the top-dimensional $(n + 2)$ -simplex is marked. This means that the map $\Sigma\Delta[n + 1] \rightarrow \Sigma\Delta[n + 1]_t$ is a pushout

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta[n + 2] & \longrightarrow & \Delta[n + 2]_t \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma\Delta[n + 1] & \longrightarrow & \Sigma\Delta[n + 1]_t \end{array}$$

of a triviality extension $\Delta[n + 2] \rightarrow \Delta[n + 2]_t$, and is therefore an $(\infty, n + 1)$ -acyclic cofibration, as desired. \square

We now compare the nerve of a suspension and the suspension of a nerve.

Remark 2.8. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category. Recall from Proposition 2.3 that for any $m \geq 0$ there is an isomorphism of 2-categories $\mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[m + 1] / \mathcal{O}_2[m - k] \cong \Sigma([k] \times [m - k]^{\text{op}})$.

(1) We have a canonical map of simplicial sets

$$\Sigma(N\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N(\Sigma\mathcal{D}),$$

- that is identity on 0-simplices, namely sends x_{\perp} to x_{\perp} and x_{\top} to x_{\top} , and
- that sends an $(m + 1)$ -simplex $f: [k] \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ with $0 \leq k \leq m$ of $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D})$ for $m \geq 0$ to the $(m + 1)$ -simplex of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}_2[m + 1] \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_2[k] \setminus \mathcal{O}_2[m + 1] / \mathcal{O}_2[m - k] \cong \Sigma([k] \times [m - k]^{\text{op}}) \xrightarrow{\Sigma(f \times !)} \Sigma(\mathcal{D} \times [0]^{\text{op}}) \cong \Sigma\mathcal{D}. \end{array}$$

The resulting map $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ of simplicial sets is an inclusion.

(2) The map can be enhanced to a map of simplicial sets with marking

$$\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D}),$$

which is a regular inclusion.

The following theorem was anticipated as Theorem A, and will be proven in the next section.

Theorem 2.9. *Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category.*

(1) *The canonical inclusion*

$$\Sigma(N\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$$

is an inner anodyne extension, and in particular a categorical equivalence.

(2) *The canonical inclusion*

$$\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$$

is a comPLICIAL inner anodyne extension, and in particular an $(\infty, 2)$ -weak equivalence.

As applications of the theorem, we obtain the following two corollaries, which were anticipated as Corollary B and Corollary C.

Corollary 2.10. *Let \mathbb{I} denote the free-living isomorphism category.*

(1) *The canonical map of simplicial sets*

$$N[1] \hookrightarrow N(\Sigma\mathbb{I})$$

is categorical equivalence.

(2) *The canonical map of simplicial sets with marking*

$$N^{\text{RS}}[1] \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathbb{I})$$

is an $(\infty, 2)$ -weak equivalence.

Proof. We prove Part (2); Part (1) is similar, observing that the unmarked version of Lemma 2.7 also holds (by adapting the proof to the unmarked context using [23, Lem. 2.1.2.3]). We have an equivalence of 1-categories

$$[0] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{I}.$$

Since N^{RS} is homotopical by Proposition 1.18, we obtain an $(\infty, 1)$ -acyclic cofibration

$$N^{\text{RS}}[0] \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}\mathbb{I}.$$

Since the suspension is homotopical by Lemma 2.7, we obtain an $(\infty, 2)$ -acyclic cofibration

$$\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}[0]) \hookrightarrow \Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathbb{I}).$$

Since we can commute nerve and suspension up to equivalence by Theorem 3.11, we then obtain an $(\infty, 2)$ -acyclic cofibration

$$N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma[0]) \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathbb{I}),$$

as desired. □

Recall the 2-category $[1|m]$ from Example 2.2.

Corollary 2.11. *Let $m \geq 1$.*

(1) *The canonical map of simplicial sets*

$$\underbrace{N[1|1] \amalg_{N[1|0]} \dots \amalg_{N[1|0]} N[1|1}}_m \hookrightarrow N[1|m]$$

is a categorical equivalence.

(2) *The canonical map of simplicial sets with marking*

$$\underbrace{N^{\text{RS}}[1|1] \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}[1|0]} \dots \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}[1|0]} N^{\text{RS}}[1|1]}_m \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}[1|m]$$

is an $(\infty, 2)$ -weak equivalence.

Proof. We prove part (2); Part (1) is similar, observing that the unmarked version of Lemma 2.7 also holds (by adapting the proof to the unmarked context using [23, Lem. 2.1.2.3]).

We know by [16, Prop.2.13] that the spine inclusion

$$\underbrace{\Delta[1] \amalg_{\Delta[0]} \dots \amalg_{\Delta[0]} \Delta[1]}_m \hookrightarrow \Delta[m]$$

is an inner anodyne extension of simplicial sets. In fact, it can be upgraded to a complicial inner anodyne extension

$$\underbrace{N^{\text{RS}}[1] \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}[0]} \dots \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}[0]} N^{\text{RS}}[1]}_m \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}[m].$$

This can be seen by either enhancing the original argument to a marked context, or by recognizing it as an instance of Corollary 4.10, in which $k_i = 0$ for all i . Since the suspension is homotopical by Lemma 2.7, we obtain an $(\infty, 2)$ -acyclic cofibration

$$\underbrace{\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}[1] \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}[0]} \dots \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}[0]} N^{\text{RS}}[1])}_m \hookrightarrow \Sigma N^{\text{RS}}[m].$$

Since the suspension commutes with connected colimits by Lemma 2.7, we obtain an $(\infty, 2)$ -acyclic cofibration

$$\underbrace{\Sigma N^{\text{RS}}[1] \amalg_{\Sigma N^{\text{RS}}[0]} \dots \amalg_{\Sigma N^{\text{RS}}[0]} \Sigma N^{\text{RS}}[1]}_m \hookrightarrow \Sigma N^{\text{RS}}[m]$$

and using Theorem 3.11, we obtain an $(\infty, 2)$ -acyclic cofibration

$$\underbrace{N^{\text{RS}}\Sigma[1] \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}\Sigma[0]} \dots \amalg_{N^{\text{RS}}\Sigma[0]} N^{\text{RS}}\Sigma[1]}_m \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}\Sigma[m],$$

as desired. □

3. Nerve vs suspension - The proofs

The aim of this section is to prove Theorem 2.9. We will prove (2) and obtain (1) as a corollary.

In order to do a detailed analysis of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$, we will use an explicit description of the nerve of suspension 2-categories, that involves the following simplicial set.

Lemma 3.1 ([28, Prop. 1.8]). *Let \mathcal{D} be a category. The collection of \mathcal{D} -matrices*

$$\text{Mat}_m \mathcal{D} := \coprod_{\substack{k, l \geq -1, \\ k+l=m-1}} \{ \sigma : [k] \times [l]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \}$$

for $m \geq 0$ defines a simplicial set $\text{Mat } \mathcal{D}$ in which⁷

- (1) faces are given by removing precisely one row or one column;
- (2) degeneracies are given by doubling precisely one row or one column and inserting identities;
- (3) the non-degenerate simplices are the ones where no two consecutive rows and no two consecutive columns coincide.

We have the following identification.

Theorem 3.2 ([28, Thm 1.17]). *Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category. There is an isomorphism of simplicial sets*

$$N(\Sigma\mathcal{D}) \cong \text{Mat } \mathcal{D}.$$

In particular, an m -simplex of the Duskin nerve of the suspension $\Sigma\mathcal{D}$ can be described as a functor $[k] \times [l]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, together with $k, l \geq -1$ such that $k + l = m - 1$.

Remark 3.3. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category. Under the isomorphism from Theorem 3.2,

$$N_m(\Sigma\mathcal{D}) \cong \coprod_{\substack{k, l \geq -1, \\ k+l=m-1}} \{ \sigma : [k] \times [l]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \},$$

each m -simplex of $N\Sigma\mathcal{D}$ can be uniquely described as a functor $\sigma : [k] \times [l]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, which can be pictured as a “matrix” valued in \mathcal{D}

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 p_{0l} & \longrightarrow & p_{0(l-1)} & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & p_{00} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 p_{1l} & \longrightarrow & p_{1(l-1)} & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & p_{10} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 p_{kl} & \longrightarrow & p_{k(l-1)} & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & p_{k0}.
 \end{array}$$

In particular, for any k there is a unique k -simplex of the form $[k] \times [-1]^{\text{op}} \cong \emptyset \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, which can be imagined as a column of length k and empty width and corresponds to the k -fold degeneracy of x_{\perp} . Similarly, for any $l \geq 0$ there is a unique l -simplex of the form $[-1] \times [l]^{\text{op}} \cong \emptyset \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, which can be imagined as a row of length l and empty width and corresponds to the l -fold degeneracy of x_{\top} .

We now use the explicit description of simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ to give an explicit description of the comparison map from Remark 2.8.

Remark 3.4. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category.

- (1) Under the identification from Theorem 3.2, we see that the canonical map from Remark 2.8

$$\Sigma(N\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$$

- is the identity on 0-simplices, namely sends x_{\perp} to x_{\perp} and x_{\top} to x_{\top} , and
- sends an $(m + 1)$ -simplex $\sigma : [m] \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ of $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D})$ to the $(m + 1)$ -simplex $\sigma : [m] \cong [m] \times [0]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.

⁷See [28, Lemma 1.3] for a precise description of the simplicial structure of $\text{Mat } \mathcal{D}$.

(2) Furthermore, a non-degenerate $(m + 1)$ -simplex of $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D})$ is marked in $\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D})$ if and only if and only if the corresponding m -simplex of $N\mathcal{D}$ is marked in $N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}$.

Remark 3.3 suggests that the number of rows k is a relevant feature of simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$: the “type”. This notion was already considered and widely discussed in [28, §1].

Definition 3.5. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category. Let $\sigma: [k] \times [m - k - 1]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an m -simplex of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$. The *type* of σ is the integer k .

Remark 3.6. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category. The type k of an m -simplex σ of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ given in the form $\sigma: \mathcal{O}_2[m] \rightarrow \Sigma\mathcal{D}$ can also be recognized as

$$k = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } \sigma = s_0^m x_{\top}, \\ \max\{0 \leq s \leq m \mid \sigma(s) = x_{\perp}\} & \text{if } \sigma(s) \notin \{s_0^m x_{\top}, s_0^m x_{\perp}\}, \\ m & \text{if } \sigma = s_0^m x_{\perp}. \end{cases}$$

This means that the n -functor $\sigma: \mathcal{O}_2[m] \rightarrow \Sigma\mathcal{D}$ sends the first $k + 1$ objects of $\mathcal{O}_2[m]$ to x_{\perp} and the remaining objects to x_{\top} :

$$\sigma(s) = \begin{cases} x_{\perp} & \text{for any vertex } 0 \leq s \leq k \text{ of } \mathcal{O}_2[m] \\ x_{\top} & \text{for any vertex } k + 1 \leq s \leq m \text{ of } \mathcal{O}_2[m]. \end{cases}$$

We will also make use of another useful feature of the simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$: the “suspect index”, and of a class of simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$: the “suspect simplices”.

Definition 3.7. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category. Let $\sigma: [k] \times [d - k]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a $(d + 1)$ -simplex of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ of type k .

- The *suspect index* of σ is the minimal $0 \leq r \leq k$ such that for all $r \leq i \leq k$ each row $\{i\} \times [d - k]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is constant. If there is no such integer, we define the suspect index to be $k + 1$.
- The simplex σ is called *suspect* if it is degenerate or if it is non-degenerate of type k and suspect index $r \leq k$ and

$$\sigma((r - 1, 0) < (r, 0)) = \text{id}_{\sigma(r-1,0)}.$$

Example 3.8. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category, and g a non-identity morphism in \mathcal{D} . Consider the following two 6-simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} d_{02} & \longrightarrow & d_{01} & \longrightarrow & d_{00} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ d_{12} & \longrightarrow & d_{11} & \longrightarrow & d_{10} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f \\ d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccccc} d_{02} & \longrightarrow & d_{01} & \longrightarrow & d_{00} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ d_{12} & \longrightarrow & d_{11} & \longrightarrow & d_{10} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow_{g \neq \text{id}} \\ d_{20} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{20} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{20} \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f \\ d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} \end{array}$$

They both have type 3, and have suspect index 2. However, given that g is not an identity, only the first one is a suspect simplex.

We record for future reference the following features of the faces of a suspect simplex. These properties, whose proof we omit, can be deduced from a careful case distinction for the types.

Lemma 3.9. *Let \mathcal{D} be 1-category. Let σ be a non-degenerate suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplex of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ of type k and suspect index $r \leq k$. The a -th face of σ*

$$d_a(\sigma) \text{ is } \begin{cases} a \text{ suspect simplex} & \text{if } 0 \leq a \leq r - 2 \\ \text{of suspect index at most } (r - 1) & \text{if } a = r - 1 \\ \text{of type } k - 1 \text{ and suspect index } r & \text{if } a = r \\ a \text{ suspect simplex} & \text{if } r + 1 \leq a \leq k \\ \text{of type } k & \text{if } k + 1 \leq a \leq d + 1. \end{cases}$$

For the sake of intuition, one can verify the validity of the lemma in the example below.

Example 3.10. The following pictures display the a -th face of the suspect 6-simplex of index 2 and type 3 considered in Example 3.8.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{ccccc} d_{12} & \longrightarrow & d_{11} & \longrightarrow & d_{10} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f \\ d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} \\ a = 0 \leq r - 2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccccc} d_{02} & \longrightarrow & d_{01} & \longrightarrow & d_{00} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow =? \\ d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f \\ d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} \\ a = 1 = r - 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccccc} d_{02} & \longrightarrow & d_{01} & \longrightarrow & d_{00} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ d_{12} & \longrightarrow & d_{11} & \longrightarrow & d_{10} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} \\ a = 2 = r \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{ccccc} d_{02} & \longrightarrow & d_{01} & \longrightarrow & d_{00} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ d_{12} & \longrightarrow & d_{11} & \longrightarrow & d_{10} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} \\ r + 1 \leq a = 3 \leq k \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccccc} d_{02} & \longrightarrow & d_{01} & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ d_{12} & \longrightarrow & d_{11} & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ d_{10} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{10} & & \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow f & & \\ d_{30} & \xrightarrow{=} & d_{30} & & \\ k + 1 \leq a = 4 \leq d + 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

We can now prove (2) of Theorem 2.9.

Theorem 3.11. *For any category \mathcal{D} , the canonical inclusion*

$$\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$$

is a complicial inner anodyne extension, and in particular an $(\infty, 2)$ -weak equivalence.

In order to prove the theorem, we will add all simplices of $N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ missing from $\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D})$ inductively on their (ascending) dimension d , their (descending) type k , and their (ascending) suspect index r .

The following lemma is used in the proof of the theorem and helps characterize the simplices of $N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ that do not belong in $\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D})$.

Lemma 3.12. *Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category and $d \geq 0$. Recall the inclusion $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D}) \hookrightarrow N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ from Remark 2.8.*

- (i) *The non-degenerate $(d + 1)$ -simplices in $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D})$, regarded as a simplicial subset of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$, are precisely the non-degenerate $(d + 1)$ -simplices of type d .*
- (ii) *The non-degenerate $(d + 1)$ -simplices in $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ that do not belong to $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D})$ are non-degenerate $(d + 1)$ -simplices $\tilde{\tau}$ of type $0 \leq k \leq d - 1$ and suspect index $1 \leq r \leq k + 1$.*

(iii) The r -th face map gives a bijective correspondence between the non-degenerate suspect $(d+1)$ -simplices $\tilde{\tau}$ in $\Sigma(N\mathcal{D}) \setminus \Sigma(N\mathcal{D})$ of type $1 \leq k \leq d-1$ and suspect index $1 \leq r \leq k$ and the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplices τ of type $0 \leq k-1 \leq d-2$ and suspect index $1 \leq r \leq k$.

Proof of Lemma 3.12. The first two statements can be verified by direct inspection, and for the third one we now briefly outline the inverse of the r -th face map that assigns to any suspect $(d+1)$ -simplex $\tilde{\tau}$ the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplex $\tau = d_r(\tilde{\tau})$.

On the one hand, given any τ as in the statement one can build the suspect $(d+1)$ -simplex

$$\tilde{\tau}: [k] \times [d-k]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ of suspect index r obtained from τ by adding as r -row the constant map $\{r\} \times [d-k]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ with value $\tau(r-1, 0)$. The fact that the two assignments define inverse functions is a consequence of the definition of suspect simplex. \square

We now prove the theorem.

Proof of Theorem 3.11. In order to show that the inclusion $\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ is a complicial inner anodyne extension, we will realize it as a transfinite composite of intermediate complicial inner anodyne extensions

$$\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}) =: X_1 \hookrightarrow X_2 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow X_{d-1} \hookrightarrow X_d \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D}).$$

For $d \geq 2$, we let X_d be the smallest regular subsimplicial set of $N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ containing X_{d-1} , all d -simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$, as well as the suspect $(d+1)$ -simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$. Note that X_1 already contains all non-degenerate 1-simplices of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ and that there are no non-degenerate suspect 2-simplices. Moreover, by Lemma 3.12, the subsimplicial set X_1 contains all non-degenerate $(d+1)$ -simplices of type d . We see that the difference between X_{d-1} and X_d are the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplices of type at most $d-2$ and the non-degenerate suspect $(d+1)$ -simplices of type at most $d-1$.

In order to show that the inclusion $X_{d-1} \hookrightarrow X_d$ is a complicial inner anodyne extension for all $d \geq 2$, we realize it as a composite of intermediate complicial inner anodyne extensions

$$X_{d-1} =: Y_d \hookrightarrow Y_{d-1} \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow Y_{k+1} \hookrightarrow Y_k \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow Y_1 = X_d.$$

For $1 \leq k < d$, let Y_k be the smallest regular subset of X_d containing Y_{k+1} as well as all non-degenerate suspect $(d+1)$ -simplices $\tilde{\tau}$ of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ of type k and all non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplices of type $k-1$. Note that Y_d already contains all non-degenerate d -simplices of type $d-1$ and that any suspect $(d+1)$ -simplex of type d is necessarily a degeneracy of a d -simplex of type $d-1$ and thus can be checked to be also already in Y_d . We see using Lemmas 3.9 and 3.12 that the difference between Y_k and Y_{k+1} are the non-degenerate suspect $(d+1)$ -simplices of type k and possibly some of their faces (precisely those that are neither suspect nor of type k or higher).

In order to show that the inclusion $Y_{k+1} \hookrightarrow Y_k$ is a complicial inner anodyne extension for $1 \leq k \leq d-1$, we realize it as a filtration made by intermediate complicial inner anodyne extensions

$$Y_{k+1} =: W_0 \hookrightarrow W_1 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow W_{r-1} \hookrightarrow W_r \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow W_k = Y_k.$$

For $0 < r \leq k$, we let W_r be the smallest regular simplicial subset of Y_k containing W_{r-1} as well as all suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices of $N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ of type k and suspect index r , namely those $\tilde{\tau}$ for which each i -th row constant for $r \leq i \leq k$. Note that any d -simplex of suspect index 0 is either degenerate or of type $d - 1$ and thus can be checked to be already in $X_1 \subset W_0$. We see using Lemmas 3.9 and 3.12 that the difference between W_{r-1} and W_r are the non-degenerate suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices $\tilde{\tau}$ of type k and suspect index r and the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplices τ of type $k - 1$ and suspect index r . There is a bijective correspondence between the $(d + 1)$ - and d -simplices mentioned above, as shown in Lemma 3.12.

We now record some relevant properties of the $(d + 1)$ -simplices $\tilde{\tau}$ as above.

- We argue by induction and using Lemma 3.9 that the r -horn of $\tilde{\tau}$ belongs to W_{r-1} ; in particular, the r -horn defines a map of (underlying) simplicial sets

$$\Lambda^r[d + 1] \rightarrow W_{r-1}.$$

Indeed, using Lemma 3.9 we see that the a -th face of $\tilde{\tau}$ is already in W_{r-1} for $a \neq r$ since:

- ◇ if $0 \leq a \leq r - 2$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\tau})$ is a suspect d -simplex, and in particular it belongs to $X_{d-1} \subset W_{r-1}$.
- ◇ if $a = r - 1$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\tau})$ has suspect index at most $(r - 1)$, and in particular it belongs to W_{r-1} (even in X_{d-1} if $r = 1$).
- ◇ if $r + 1 \leq a \leq k$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\tau})$ is a suspect d -simplex, and in particular it belongs to $X_{d-1} \subset W_{r-1}$.
- ◇ if $k + 1 \leq a \leq d + 1$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\tau})$ is of type k , and in particular it belongs to $Y_{k+1} \subset W_{r-1}$.
- We argue that the r -th horn of $\tilde{\tau}$ defines a map of simplicial sets

$$\Lambda^r[d + 1] \rightarrow W_{r-1}$$

with marking. To this end, we observe that that all simplices are marked in dimensions at least 3 in W_{r-1} , no non-degenerate simplices are marked in dimension 1 in $\Lambda^r[d + 1]$ (because $0 < r < d + 1$), and the only marked 2-simplex of $\Lambda^r[d + 1]$ is the 2-dimensional face $\{r - 1, r, r + 1\}$. In particular, it is enough to show that now that this face is mapped to a degenerate 2-simplex of W_{r-1} . If $r < k$, then all the vertices of the 2-dimensional face $\{r - 1, r, r + 1\}$ are mapped to x_\perp , and the 2-simplex is mapped to the degenerate 2-simplex at x_\perp . If $r = k$, then the 2-dimensional face $\{r - 1, r, r + 1\}$ is mapped to the 2-simplex of $N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$

$$\begin{array}{c} \tilde{\tau}(r - 1, 0) \\ \downarrow = \\ \tilde{\tau}(r, 0), \end{array}$$

which is degenerate because $\tilde{\tau}$ is a suspect simplex of suspect index r .

- If furthermore τ is marked, we argue that the r -th horn of $\tilde{\tau}$ defines a map of simplicial sets with marking

$$\Lambda^r[d + 1]' \rightarrow W_{r-1},$$

with the simplicial set with marking $\Lambda^r[d + 1]'$ defined in Lemma 1.12. To this end, we need to show the $(r - 1)$ -st and $(r + 1)$ -st faces are mapped to a marked simplex of W_{r-1} . This is true when $d > 2$ because all simplices in dimension at least 3 are marked in W_{r-1} , and we now

address the case $d = 2$. In this case, the non-degenerate suspect 3-simplex $\tilde{\tau}$ is necessarily of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\tau}(1) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}(10)} & \tilde{\tau}(0) \\ \tilde{\tau}(10) \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ \tilde{\tau}(0) & \xrightarrow{=} & \tilde{\tau}(0). \end{array}$$

and in particular $k = 1 = r$. The zeroth face of $\tilde{\tau}$ is degenerate and thus marked, and the second face of $\tilde{\tau}$ must be marked because it is inhabited by the same 2-morphism of $\Sigma\mathcal{D}$ (so 1-morphism of \mathcal{D}) as τ , which is marked by assumption.

By filling all r -horns of suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices $\tilde{\tau}$ of W_r , we then obtain their r -th face τ , which was missing in W_{r-1} , as well as the suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplex $\tilde{\tau}$ itself. This can be rephrased by saying that there is a pushout square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{\tau} \Lambda^r[d + 1] \amalg \coprod_{\tau} \Lambda^r[d + 1]' & \longrightarrow & \coprod_{\tau} \Delta^r[d + 1] \amalg \coprod_{\tau} \Delta^r[d + 1]'' \\ \text{non-marked} & & \text{non-marked} \qquad \text{marked} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ W_{r-1} & \longrightarrow & W_r. \end{array}$$

Since the involved horn inclusions are in fact inner horn inclusions, the inclusions of simplicial sets with marking $\Lambda^r[d + 1] \hookrightarrow \Delta^r[d + 1]$ and $\Lambda^r[d + 1]' \hookrightarrow \Delta^r[d + 1]''$ are complicial inner anodyne extensions by Lemma 1.12.

It follows that the inclusion $W_{r-1} \hookrightarrow W_r$ for any $1 \leq r \leq d - j$, the inclusion $Y_{j-1} \hookrightarrow Y_j$ for any $1 \leq j \leq d$, the inclusion $Y_{j-1} \hookrightarrow Y_j$ for any $1 \leq j \leq d$, the inclusion $X_{d-1} \hookrightarrow X_d$ for any $d \geq 1$, and the inclusion $\Sigma(N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$ are complicial inner anodyne extensions, as desired. \square

As an instance of Remark 1.11 (or by reading the previous proof ignoring the marking), we obtain the following corollary, which is (1) of Theorem A.

Corollary 3.13. *For any category \mathcal{D} , the canonical inclusion*

$$\Sigma(N\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow N(\Sigma\mathcal{D})$$

is an inner anodyne extension, and in particular a categorical equivalence.

4. Nerve vs wedge - The results

In this section, we illustrate the results and applications related to the compatibility of nerve and certain gluing construction that we call “wedge”.

Definition 4.1. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Let \mathcal{A} be an n -category, and a_{\top} (resp. a_{\perp}) an object of \mathcal{A} . The object a_{\top} (resp. a_{\perp}) is a *cosieve object* (resp. *sieve object*) if the following equivalent⁸ conditions are met.

⁸The equivalence of the conditions can be seen as a special case of the argument from [2, §2.3].

- Given any object $b \in \mathcal{A}$, the hom $(n - 1)$ -category $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_{\top}, b)$ (resp. $\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(b, a_{\perp})$) is given by

$$\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_{\top}, b) = \begin{cases} \{\text{id}_{a_{\top}}\} & b = a_{\top} \\ \emptyset & b \neq a_{\top} \end{cases} \quad \left(\text{resp. } \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(b, a_{\perp}) = \begin{cases} \{\text{id}_{a_{\perp}}\} & b = a_{\perp} \\ \emptyset & b \neq a_{\perp} \end{cases} \right)$$

- The inclusion $a: [0] \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a cosieve (resp. sieve), as defined in [2, §2.3] under the name of *cocrible* (resp. *crible*), i.e., there is an n -functor $\chi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [1]$ that restricts to an isomorphism of n -categories

$$\chi^{-1}\{1\} \cong \{a_{\top}\} \quad (\text{resp. } \chi^{-1}\{0\} \cong \{a_{\perp}\}).$$

Example 4.2. Let \mathcal{D} be a 1-category (e.g. $\mathcal{D} = [k]$). The suspension 2-category $\Sigma\mathcal{D}$ (e.g. $\Sigma\mathcal{D} = [1|k]$) has a (unique) cosieve object, given by the last object, and a (unique) sieve object, given by the first object.

We consider the following type of pushout of n -categories along (co)sieve objects.

Definition 4.3. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. The *wedge* of two n -categories \mathcal{A} endowed with a cosieve object a_{\top} and \mathcal{A}' with a sieve object a'_{\perp} is the pushout

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [0] & \xrightarrow{a_{\top}} & \mathcal{A} \\ a'_{\perp} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{A}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}' \end{array}$$

As a motivating example, the wedge construction is useful to express relation between the n -categories belonging to Joyal’s categories Θ_n (see e.g. [14]).

Example 4.4. For any $k, k' \geq 0$ (or even more generally $k, k' \in \Theta_{n-1}$), the wedge of $[1|k]$ and $[1|k']$ is isomorphic to the 2-category belonging to Θ_2 (resp. n -category belonging to Θ_n) denoted

$$[1|k] \vee [1|k'] \cong [2|k, k'].$$

More generally, for any $m, m' \geq 0$, $k_i, k'_i \geq 0$ (resp. $k_i, k'_i \in \Theta_{n-1}$) for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $i' = 1, \dots, m'$, the wedge of $[m|k_1, \dots, k_m]$ and $[m'|k'_1, \dots, k'_{m'}]$ is isomorphic to

$$[m + m'|k_1, \dots, k_m, k'_1, \dots, k'_{m'}].$$

A wedge of n -categories maps to their product, as explained by the following.

Remark 4.5. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3, in particular endowed with functors $\chi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [1]$ and $\chi': \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow [1]$. The inclusions

$$\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{A} \times * \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times a'_{\perp}} \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}' \xleftarrow{a_{\top} \times \text{id}} * \times \mathcal{A}' \cong \mathcal{A}'$$

induce a canonical map

$$\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}',$$

which fits into a commutative diagram of n -categories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \chi \times \chi' \\ [2] & \xrightarrow{00 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11} & [1] \times [1]. \end{array}$$

In particular, we get a map

$$\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}'.$$

The map above turns out to be an inclusion as a consequence of the following theorem. In particular, a wedge of n -categories can be understood as a sub- n -category of the product.⁹

Theorem 4.6. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3. There is a pullback square of n -categories*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \chi \times \chi' \\ [2] & \xrightarrow{00 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11} & [1] \times [1]. \end{array}$$

In particular,

- (a) the objects of $\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'$ are of the form (a, a'_\perp) or (a_\top, a') for some object $a \in \mathcal{A}$ or $a' \in \mathcal{A}'$.
- (b) the mapping $(n-1)$ -categories are as follows

$$\text{Map}_{\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'}((a, a'), (b, b')) \cong \begin{cases} \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) & \text{if } a' = b' = a'_\perp \\ \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a', b') & \text{if } a = b = a_\top, \\ \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, a_\top) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a'_\perp, b') & \text{if } b = a_\top \text{ and } a' = a'_\perp, \\ \emptyset & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

- (c) \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' are full subcategories of $\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'$.

Proof. Let \mathcal{Q} be the pullback of the map $[2] \rightarrow [1] \times [1]$ along $\chi \times \chi'$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Q} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ [2] & \longrightarrow & [1] \times [1]. \end{array}$$

By inspection we see that

- (a) the objects of \mathcal{Q} are of the form (a, a'_\perp) or (a_\top, a') for some object $a \in \mathcal{A}$ or $b \in \mathcal{A}'$.
- (b) the mapping $(n-1)$ -categories are given by

$$\text{Map}_{\mathcal{Q}}((a, a'), (b, b')) \cong \begin{cases} \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) & \text{if } a' = b' = a'_\perp \\ \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a', b') & \text{if } a = b = a_\top, \\ \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, a_\top) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a'_\perp, b') & \text{if } b = a_\top \text{ and } a' = a'_\perp, \\ \emptyset & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

- (c) the composition $(n-1)$ -functors in the first two cases are induced by the composition in \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' . Moreover, the composition $(n-1)$ -functors involving the third case are determined by composition in \mathcal{A} and in \mathcal{A}' .

Consider the n -functors

$$i_{\mathcal{A}}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \text{ and } i_{\mathcal{A}'}: \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$$

⁹The case $n = 2$ of the theorem could be treated more directly with techniques from [2, §7.2], the case $n = 3$ could be treated more directly with techniques from [9, §4.3], and the case in which \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' are suspension 2-categories is treated in the proof of [28, Prop. 3.4].

defined on objects by $i_{\mathcal{A}}(a) = (a, a'_{\perp})$ and $i_{\mathcal{A}'}(a') = (a_{\top}, a')$, and induced by the isomorphisms above on $\text{hom-}(n - 1)$ -categories. We argue that the commutative diagram of n -categories

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [0] & \xrightarrow{a'_{\perp}} & \mathcal{A}' \\ a_{\top} \downarrow & & \downarrow i_{\mathcal{A}'} \\ \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{A}}} & \mathcal{Q} \end{array}$$

is a pushout of n -categories, proving the desired statement.

In order to prove that \mathcal{Q} satisfies the universal property of pushouts, we suppose to be given a commutative diagram of n -categories formed by the solid arrows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [0] & \xrightarrow{a'_{\perp}} & \mathcal{A}' \\ a_{\top} \downarrow & & \downarrow i_{\mathcal{A}'} \\ \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{A}}} & \mathcal{Q} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \searrow \alpha' \\ \searrow F \\ \searrow \alpha \end{array} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}.$$

We show how to construct an n -functor $F: \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ so that the diagram commutes, and we leave the verification of the uniqueness to the reader.

(0) We define F on objects by

$$F(a, a'_{\perp}) = \alpha(a) \text{ and } F(a_{\top}, a') = \alpha'(a').$$

(1) We define F on $\text{hom-}(n - 1)$ -categories

$$F: \text{Map}_{\mathcal{Q}}((a, a'), (b, b')) \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(a, a'), F(b, b'))$$

- if $b = b' = a'_{\perp}$ as the functor

$$\alpha: \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(a), \alpha(b));$$

- if $a = a' = a_{\top}$ as the functor

$$\alpha': \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a', b') \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha'(a'), \alpha'(b'));$$

- if $b = a_{\top}$ and $a' = a'_{\perp}$ as the functor

$$\alpha'(-) \circ \alpha(-): \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, a_{\top}) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a'_{\perp}, b') \rightarrow \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(a), \alpha'(b'));$$

- otherwise as the functor

$$\emptyset \xrightarrow{!} \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(a, b), F(a', b')).$$

The fact that F is compatible with identities and with most instances of composition is straightforward, and we verify compatibility with composition in one of the two interesting cases (the other one is analog).

To this end, we need to check the commutativity of the following diagram of $(n-1)$ -categories:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Map}_{\mathcal{Q}}((a, a'_{\perp}), (b, a'_{\perp})) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{Q}}((b, a'_{\perp}), (a_{\top}, a')) & & \\
 \downarrow F \times F & \searrow \circ_{\mathcal{Q}} & \\
 & & \text{Map}_{\mathcal{Q}}((a, a'_{\perp}), (a_{\top}, a')) \\
 \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(a, a'_{\perp}), F(b, a'_{\perp})) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(b, a'_{\perp}), F(a_{\top}, a')) & & \downarrow F \\
 & \searrow \circ_{\mathcal{D}} & \\
 & & \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(a, a'_{\perp}), F(a_{\top}, a')).
 \end{array}$$

Inserting the definitions and identifications above, we can identify this diagram with the following one:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(b, a_{\top}) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a'_{\perp}, a') & & \\
 \downarrow \alpha \times \alpha \times \alpha' & \searrow \circ_{\mathcal{A}} \times \text{id} & \\
 & & \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, a_{\top}) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{A}'}(a'_{\perp}, a') \\
 \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(a), \alpha(b)) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(b), \alpha(a_{\top})) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha'(a'_{\perp}), \alpha'(a')) & & \downarrow \alpha \times \alpha' \\
 \downarrow \text{id} \times \circ_{\mathcal{D}} & & \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(a), \alpha(a_{\top})) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha'(a'_{\perp}), \alpha'(a')) \\
 \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(a), \alpha(b)) \times \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(b), \alpha'(a')) & & \downarrow \circ_{\mathcal{D}} \\
 & \searrow \circ_{\mathcal{D}} & \\
 & & \text{Map}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha(a), \alpha'(a')).
 \end{array}$$

This diagram commutes since α is a functor and $\circ_{\mathcal{D}}$ is associative. □

We can define an analog wedge for simplicial sets along 0-simplices.

Definition 4.7. The *wedge* of two simplicial sets with marking X with a specified 0-simplex x and X' with a specified 0-simplex x' is the pushout of simplicial sets with marking

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta[0] & \xrightarrow{x} & X \\
 x' \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X' & \longrightarrow & X \vee X'.
 \end{array}$$

We can now compare nerve of wedge with wedge of nerve as follows.

Remark 4.8. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.1.

(1) There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta[0] & \xrightarrow{a_{\top}} & N\mathcal{A} \\
 a'_{\perp} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 N\mathcal{A}' & \longrightarrow & N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}').
 \end{array}$$

By the universal property of pushouts we obtain a canonical map of simplicial sets

$$N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}' \rightarrow N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'),$$

which is an inclusion. Under the identification from Theorem 4.6, this map sends an m -simplex of $N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}'$ of the form $\sigma: \mathcal{O}[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ (resp. $\sigma': \mathcal{O}[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$) to the m -simplex of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ given by

$$(\sigma, s_0^m a'_\perp): \mathcal{O}[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}' \quad (\text{resp. } (s_0^m a_\top, \sigma'): \mathcal{O}[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}').$$

Moreover, a pair of n -functors (σ, σ') , where $\sigma: \mathcal{O}[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ and $\sigma': \mathcal{O}[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$, defines an m -simplex of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ if and only if

$$\chi\sigma(s) \geq \chi'\sigma'(s) \text{ for any vertex } 0 \leq s \leq m \text{ of } \mathcal{O}[m].$$

(2) The map of simplicial sets can be enhanced to a map of simplicial sets with marking

$$N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \vee N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}' \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'),$$

which is a regular inclusion, given that \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' are full sub- n -categories of $\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'$.

The main result of this section is that the nerve construction commutes with the wedge construction up to a suitable notion of weak equivalence.

Theorem 4.9. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3.*

(1) *The canonical map of simplicial sets*

$$N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}' \rightarrow N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$$

is an inner anodyne extension, and in particular a categorical equivalence and a weak homotopy equivalence.

(2) *The canonical map of simplicial sets with marking*

$$N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \vee N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}' \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$$

is a complicial inner anodyne extension, and in particular an (∞, n) -weak equivalence.

The theorem will be proven in the next section.

Recall from Example 4.4 that 2-categories of the form $[m|k_1, \dots, k_m]$ are the objects of Θ_2 (more generally, that n -categories of the form $[m|k_1, \dots, k_m]$ are the objects of Θ_n for $k_1, \dots, k_m \in \Theta_{n-1}$). As an application of Theorem B, we obtain the following corollary, which was anticipated as Corollary A.

Corollary 4.10. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k_1, \dots, k_m \in \mathbb{N}$ (or $k_1, \dots, k_m \in \Theta_{n-1}$).*

(1) *The canonical map of simplicial sets*

$$N[1|k_1] \vee \dots \vee N[1|k_m] \hookrightarrow N[m|k_1, \dots, k_m]$$

is an inner anodyne extension, and in particular a categorical equivalence and a weak homotopy equivalence.

(2) *The canonical map of simplicial sets with marking*

$$N^{\text{RS}}[1|k_1] \vee \dots \vee N^{\text{RS}}[1|k_m] \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}[m|k_1, \dots, k_m]$$

is complicial inner anodyne extension, and in particular an (∞, n) -weak equivalence.

Proof. We observe that the object 0 of any $(m + 1)$ -point suspension as defined in [28, §3] is a sieve object, and the object m of any $(m + 1)$ -point suspension is a cosieve object. Each of the two claims is proven using the corresponding statement of Theorem 4.9 by induction on m , specializing to $\mathcal{A} = [m|k_1, \dots, k_m]$ and $\mathcal{A}' = [1|k_{m+1}]$. \square

5. Nerve vs wedge - The proofs

The aim of this section is to prove Theorem 4.9. We will show (2), and obtain (1) as a corollary.

Remark 5.1. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3, in particular endowed with functors $\chi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [1]$ and $\chi': \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow [1]$.

(1) As a consequence of Theorem 4.6, there is a canonical inclusion of simplicial sets

$$N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}') \hookrightarrow N(\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}') \cong N\mathcal{A} \times N\mathcal{A}'.$$

Moreover, a pair of n -functors (ρ, ρ') , where $\rho: \mathcal{O}_2[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ and $\rho': \mathcal{O}_2[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$, defines an m -simplex of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ if and only if

$$\chi\rho(s) \geq \chi'\rho'(s) \text{ for any vertex } 0 \leq s \leq m \text{ of } \mathcal{O}_2[m].$$

(2) Furthermore, a simplex (ρ, ρ') of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ is marked in $N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ if and only if both components ρ and ρ' are marked in $N\mathcal{A}$ and $N\mathcal{A}'$. This means that we obtain a regular inclusion of simplicial sets with marking

$$N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}') \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \times N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}'.$$

We will make use of the following features of simplices of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$.

Definition 5.2. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3. Let (ρ, ρ') be an m -simplex of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$. The *type* of (ρ, ρ') is the pair of integers $(k_\rho, k_{\rho'})$ defined by

$$k_{\rho^{(i)}} = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } \chi^{(i)}\rho^{(i)} = 1, \\ \max\{0 \leq s \leq m \mid \chi^{(i)}\rho^{(i)}(s) = 0\} & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, since $\chi\rho(s) \geq \chi'\rho'(s)$ for any vertex $0 \leq s \leq m$, we have that $k_{\rho'} \geq k_\rho$.

Remark 5.3. The definition can be rephrased by saying that any n -functor $\rho: \mathcal{O}[m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'$ sends

- the first $k_\rho + 1$ vertices of $\mathcal{O}[m]$ to $\mathcal{A} \setminus \{a_\top\}$,
- the next $k_{\rho'} - k_\rho$ vertices of $\mathcal{O}[m]$ to $a_\top = a'_\perp \in \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}'$,
- and the final $m - k_{\rho'}$ vertices of $\mathcal{O}[m]$ to $\mathcal{A}' \setminus \{a'_\perp\}$.

We will also make use of another useful feature of simplices of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$: the “suspect index”, and of a class of simplices of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$: the “suspect simplices”. We chose the same terminology as in Section 3 because these notions play similar roles as those in the argument from Theorem 3.11.

Definition 5.4. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3. Let (ρ, ρ') be a $(d + 1)$ -simplex of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$.

- The *suspect index* of (ρ, ρ') is the maximal r with $k_\rho + 1 \leq r \leq k_{\rho'}$ for which there exists a simplex α' of $N\mathcal{A}'$ such that

$$\rho' = s_{r-1} \dots s_{k_\rho} \alpha',$$

and k_ρ if such α' does not exist.

- The simplex (ρ, ρ') is called *suspect* if it is degenerate or in $N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}'$ or if it is of suspect index $k_\rho + 1 \leq r \leq k_{\rho'}$ and in addition

$$\rho = s_r \alpha$$

for some simplex α of $N\mathcal{A}$.

We record for future reference the faces of a suspect simplex, as well as their types.

Lemma 5.5. Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3. Let $(\rho, \rho') = (s_r \alpha, s_{r-1} \dots s_{k_\rho} \alpha')$ be a suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplex of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ of suspect index $k_\rho + 1 \leq r \leq k_{\rho'}$ which is not in $N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}'$. The a -th face of (ρ, ρ')

$$d_a(\rho, \rho') \text{ is } \begin{cases} a \text{ suspect simplex} & \text{if } 0 \leq a \leq r - 1 \\ \text{of type } (k_\rho, k_{\rho'} - 1) \text{ and suspect index } r - 1 & \text{if } a = r \\ \text{of type } (k_\rho, k_{\rho'} - 1) \text{ and suspect index } r & \text{if } r + 1 = a \leq k_{\rho'} \\ \text{of type } (k_\rho, k_{\rho'}) & \text{if } r + 1 = a = k_{\rho'} + 1 \\ a \text{ suspect simplex} & \text{if } r + 2 \leq a \leq d + 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. From the simplicial identities, we obtain the formulas for the a -th face of (ρ, ρ') is

$$d_a(\rho, \rho') = \begin{cases} (s_{r-1} d_a \alpha, s_{r-2} \dots s_{k_\rho-1} d_a \alpha') & \text{if } 0 \leq a \leq k_\rho \\ (s_{r-1} d_a \alpha, s_{r-2} \dots s_{k_\rho} \alpha') & \text{if } k_\rho + 1 \leq a < r \\ (\alpha, s_{r-2} \dots s_{k_\rho} \alpha') & \text{if } a = r \\ (\alpha, s_{r-1} \dots s_{k_\rho} d_{k_\rho+1} \alpha') & \text{if } r + 1 = a \leq k_{\rho'} \\ (\alpha, s_{r-1} \dots s_{k_\rho} d_{k_\rho+1} \alpha') & \text{if } r + 1 = a = k_{\rho'} + 1 \\ (s_r d_{a-1} \alpha, s_{r-1} \dots s_{k_\rho} d_{a-r+k_\rho} \alpha') & \text{if } r + 2 \leq a \leq k_{\rho'} \\ (s_r d_{a-1} \alpha, s_{r-1} \dots s_{k_\rho} d_{a-r+k_\rho} \alpha') & \text{if } k_{\rho'} < a \leq d + 1. \end{cases}$$

From a careful case distinction, we obtain that the type of the a -th face of (ρ, ρ') is

$$k_{d_a(\rho, \rho')} = \begin{cases} (k_\rho - 1, k_{\rho'} - 1) & \text{if } 0 \leq a \leq k_\rho \\ (k_\rho, k_{\rho'} - 1) & \text{if } k_\rho + 1 \leq a < r \\ (k_\rho, k_{\rho'} - 1) & \text{if } a = r \\ (k_\rho, k_{\rho'} - 1) & \text{if } r + 1 = a \leq k_{\rho'} \\ (k_\rho, k_{\rho'}) & \text{if } r + 1 = a = k_{\rho'} + 1 \\ (k_\rho, k_{\rho'} - 1) & \text{if } r + 2 \leq a \leq k_{\rho'} \\ (k_\rho, k_{\rho'}) & \text{if } k_{\rho'} < a \leq d + 1. \end{cases}$$

as desired. □

We can now prove (2) of Theorem B.

Theorem 5.6. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3. The canonical map of simplicial sets with marking*

$$N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \vee N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}' \rightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$$

is a complicial inner anodyne extension, and in particular an (∞, n) -weak equivalence.

In order to prove the theorem, we will add all simplices of $N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ missing from $N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \vee N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}'$ inductively on their (ascending) dimension d , the (descending) difference of types $b := k_{\rho'} - k_{\rho}$, the (descending) type of the second component $k_{\rho'}$, and their (descending) suspect index r .

The following lemma will be used in the proof of Theorem 5.6 and helps characterize the simplices of $N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ that do not belong in $N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \vee N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}'$.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3 and $d \geq 0$. Recall the inclusion $N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}' \hookrightarrow N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ from Remark 4.8.*

- (i) *The non-degenerate $(d+1)$ -simplices in $N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}'$, regarded as a simplicial subset of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$, are precisely the $(d+1)$ -simplices of types $(-1, k')$ and $(k, d+1)$ with $d \geq 0$ and $-1 \leq k, k' \leq d+1$.*
- (ii) *The non-degenerate $(d+1)$ -simplices in $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ that do not belong to $N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}'$ are precisely the non-degenerate $(d+1)$ -simplices $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ of type (k, k') with $0 \leq k \leq k' \leq d$ and of suspect index $k \leq r \leq k'$.*
- (iii) *The r -th face map gives a bijective correspondence between the non-degenerate suspect $(d+1)$ -simplices $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ $\setminus (N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}')$ of type $(k-b, k+1)$ with $0 \leq b \leq k \leq d-1$ and suspect index $k-b+1 \leq r \leq k+1$ and the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplices (σ, σ') of type $(k-b, k)$ and suspect index $r-1$.*

Proof of Lemma 5.7. The first two statements can be verified by direct inspection, and for the third one we now briefly outline the inverse of the r -th face map that assigns to any suspect $(d+1)$ -simplex $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplex $(\sigma, \sigma') = d_r(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$.

Given any d -simplex (σ, σ') as in the statement one can build the suspect $(d+1)$ -simplex

$$(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}') := (s_r\sigma, s_{r-1}\sigma')$$

of $N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ of suspect index r and type $(k-b, k+1)$.

The fact that the two assignments define inverse functions is a consequence of the definition of suspect simplex. □

We now prove the theorem.

Proof of Theorem 5.6. In order to show that the inclusion $N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \vee N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}' \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ is a complicial inner anodyne extension, we will realize it as a transfinite composite of intermediate complicial inner anodyne extensions

$$N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A} \vee N^{\text{RS}}\mathcal{A}' =: X_0 \hookrightarrow X_1 \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow X_{d-1} \hookrightarrow X_d \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}').$$

For $d \geq 1$, we let X_d be the smallest regular subsimplicial set of $N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ containing X_{d-1} , all d -simplices of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ as well as the suspect $(d+1)$ -simplices of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$. Note that X_0

contains all 0-simplices of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ and note also that all suspect 1-simplices of $N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ are in X_0 by definition. We see using Lemma 5.5 that the difference between X_d and X_{d-1} are the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplices and the non-degenerate suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices.

In order to show that the inclusion $X_{d-1} \hookrightarrow X_d$ is a complicial inner anodyne extension for all $d \geq 1$, we realize it as a composite of intermediate complicial inner anodyne extensions

$$X_{d-1} =: Y_d \hookrightarrow Y_{d-1} \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow Y_{b+1} \hookrightarrow Y_b \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow Y_0 = X_d.$$

For $d - 1 \geq b \geq 0$, let Y_b be the smallest regular subset of X_d containing Y_{b+1} as well as all suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ of $N^{\text{RS}}(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ of type $(k_{\tilde{\sigma}}, k_{\tilde{\sigma}'})$ for which $k_{\tilde{\sigma}'} - k_{\tilde{\sigma}} = b + 1$. Note that any $(d + 1)$ -simplex of type difference $d + 1$ and any d -simplex of type difference d is in $X_0 \subset Y_d$. The difference between Y_b and Y_{b+1} is given by the non-degenerate suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ with type difference $k_{\tilde{\sigma}'} - k_{\tilde{\sigma}} = b + 1$ and their d -dimensional faces not already present in Y_{b+1} . These are exactly the non-degenerate, non-suspect d -simplices (σ, σ') of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ of type difference $k_{\sigma'} - k_{\sigma} = b$. Indeed, on the one hand one can use Lemmas 5.5 and 5.7 to check that any such d -simplex (σ, σ') occurs as a face of the $(d + 1)$ -suspect simplex $(s_r \sigma, s_{r-1} \sigma')$, with $r - 1$ being the suspect index of (σ, σ') . On the other hand, by Lemma 5.5 all other faces of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ are already present in Y_{b+1} . In particular, we have that $Y_0 = X_d$.

In order to show that the inclusion $Y_{b+1} \hookrightarrow Y_b$ is a complicial inner anodyne extension for $d - 1 \geq b \geq 0$, we realize it as a filtration made by intermediate complicial anodyne extensions

$$Y_{b+1} =: Z_d \hookrightarrow Z_{d-1} \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow Z_{k+1} \hookrightarrow Z_k \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow Z_b = Y_b.$$

For $d > k \geq b$, we let Z_k be the smallest regular subset of Y_b containing Z_{k+1} as well as all $(d + 1)$ -simplices $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ of Y_b of type $(k_{\tilde{\sigma}}, k_{\tilde{\sigma}'}) = (k - b, k + 1)$. Note that any $(d + 1)$ -simplex of type $(d - b, d + 1)$ is already in $X_0 \subset Z_d$. The difference between Z_k and Z_{k+1} are the non-degenerate suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ of type $(k_{\tilde{\sigma}}, k_{\tilde{\sigma}'}) = (k - b, k + 1)$ and their d -dimensional faces not already present in Z_{k+1} , which can be seen (using Lemmas 5.5 and 5.7) to be exactly all non-degenerate, non-suspect d -simplices (σ, σ') of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ of type $(k - b, k)$. In particular by definition we have that $Z_b = Y_b$.

In order to show that the inclusion $Z_{k+1} \hookrightarrow Z_k$ is a complicial inner anodyne extension for $d - 1 \geq k \geq b$, we realize it as a filtration made by intermediate complicial inner anodyne extensions.

$$Z_{k+1} =: W_{k+2} \hookrightarrow W_{k+1} \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow W_{r+1} \hookrightarrow W_r \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow W_{k-b+1} = Z_k.$$

For $k + 1 \geq r \geq k - b + 1$, we let W_r be the smallest regular simplicial subset of Z_k containing W_{r+1} as well as the suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices of Z_k of suspect index r . In particular by definition we have that $W_{k-b+1} = Z_k$. This means that the difference between W_{r+1} and W_r are the non-degenerate suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ of $N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ of type $(k - b, k + 1)$ and suspect index r , and their d -dimensional faces not already present in W_{r+1} , which can be seen (again using Lemmas 3.12 and 5.5) to be exactly the non-degenerate non-suspect d -simplices (σ, σ') of type $(k - b, k)$ and suspect index $r - 1$. There is a bijective correspondence between the $(d + 1)$ - and d -simplices mentioned above, as shown in Lemma 5.7.

Let $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ be a $(d + 1)$ -suspect simplex in W_r not in W_{r+1} , and let us record the following relevant properties.

- We argue that the r -horn of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ belongs to W_{r+1} ; in particular, the r -horn defines a map of (underlying) simplicial sets

$$\Lambda^r[d + 1] \rightarrow W_{r+1}.$$

Indeed, using Lemma 5.5 we see that the a -th face of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ is already in W_{r+1} for $a \neq r$ since:

- ◇ if $0 \leq a \leq r - 1$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ is a suspect d -simplex, and in particular it belongs to $X_{d-1} \subset W_{r+1}$;
 - ◇ if $a = r + 1 \leq k + 1$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ is a d -simplex of type $(k - b, k)$ and suspect index r , and in particular it belongs to W_{r+1} ;
 - ◇ if $a = r + 1 = k + 2$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ is of type $(k - b, k + 1)$ and in particular it belongs to $Y_{b+1} \subset W_{r+1}$;
 - ◇ if $r + 2 \leq a \leq d + 1$, the face $d_a(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ is a suspect d -simplex, and in particular it belongs to $X_{d-1} \subset W_{r+1}$.
- We argue that the r -th horn of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ defines a map of simplicial sets

$$\Lambda^r[d + 1] \rightarrow W_{r+1}$$

with marking. To this end, we need to show that any face containing $\{r - 1, r, r + 1\}$ is mapped to a marked simplex of W_{r-1} . This is true because a (not necessarily top-dimensional) face of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ that contains the vertices $\{r - 1, r, r + 1\}$ is necessarily degenerate in both coordinates, given that $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}') = (s_r\sigma, s_{r-1}\sigma')$.

- If furthermore (σ, σ') is marked, the r -th horn of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ defines a map of simplicial sets with marking

$$\Lambda^r[d + 1]' \rightarrow W_{r+1},$$

with the simplicial set with marking $\Lambda^r[d + 1]'$ defined in Lemma 1.12. To this end, we need to show the $(r - 1)$ -st and the $(r + 1)$ -st faces of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ are mapped to a marked simplex of W_{r-1} . By Lemma 5.5, the $(r - 1)$ -st face of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ is mapped to a suspect simplex of W_{r-1} , so in particular degenerate in both components and marked. By direct computation, or using the explicit formulas given in the proof of Lemma 5.5, one finds that the $(r + 1)$ -st face of $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}')$ is degenerate in the second component and that the first component is the simplex σ , which is marked by assumption, and it is therefore mapped to a pair of marked simplices.

We can thus fill all r -horns of suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplices of W_r to obtain their r -th face, which was missing in W_{r+1} , as well as the suspect $(d + 1)$ -simplex itself.

In particular, the discussion shows that there is a pushout square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{\substack{(\sigma, \sigma') \\ \text{non-marked}}} \Lambda^r[d + 1] \amalg \coprod_{\substack{(\sigma, \sigma') \\ \text{marked}}} \Lambda^r[d + 1]' & \longrightarrow & \coprod_{\substack{(\sigma, \sigma') \\ \text{non-marked}}} \Delta^r[d + 1] \amalg \coprod_{\substack{(\sigma, \sigma') \\ \text{marked}}} \Delta^r[d + 1]'' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ W_{r+1} & \longrightarrow & W_r. \end{array}$$

The involved horn inclusions are in fact inner horn inclusions, so the inclusions of simplicial sets with marking $\Lambda^r[d + 1] \hookrightarrow \Delta^r[d + 1]$ and $\Lambda^r[d + 1]' \hookrightarrow \Delta^r[d + 1]''$ are complicial inner anodyne extensions by Lemma 1.12.

It follows that the inclusion $W_{r+1} \hookrightarrow W_r$ for any $k + 1 \geq r \geq k - b + 1$, the inclusion $Z_{k+1} \hookrightarrow Z_k$ for any $d - 1 \geq k \geq b$, the inclusion $Y_{b+1} \hookrightarrow Y_b$ for any $d - 1 \leq b \leq 0$, the inclusion $X_{d-1} \hookrightarrow X_d$ for any $d \geq 1$, and the inclusion $N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}' \hookrightarrow N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$ are complicial inner anodyne extensions, as desired. \square

As an instance of Remark 1.11 (or by reading the previous proof ignoring the marking), we obtain the following corollary, which is (1) of Theorem B.

Corollary 5.8. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' two n -categories as in Definition 4.3. The canonical map of simplicial sets*

$$N\mathcal{A} \vee N\mathcal{A}' \rightarrow N(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{A}')$$

is an inner anodyne extension, and in particular a categorical equivalence.

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