

1. n -categories

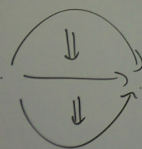
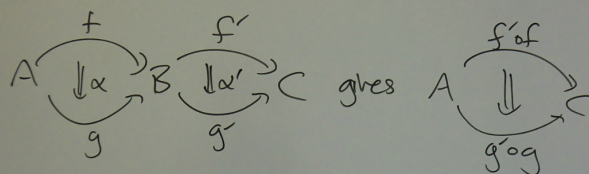
Let $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

An n -cat consists of:

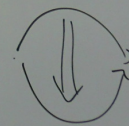
- some objects or 0-morphisms •
- some 1-morphisms • $\longrightarrow$ •
- some 2-morphisms •  •
- some 3-morphisms •  •
- ⋮
- some n -morphisms

plus various ways of composing, e.g.

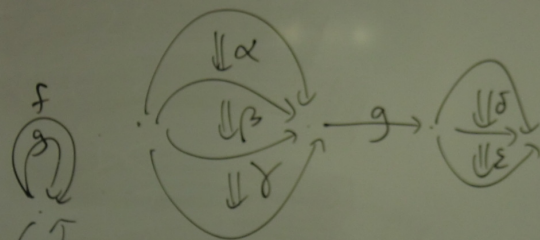
$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \text{ gives } A \xrightarrow{g \circ f} C,$$



gives

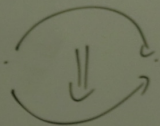


such that every diagram like



$f \circ g$ $f \circ g$

or essentially unique composite



E.g. ∞ -cat with:

- objs are spaces
- 1-morphisms are maps

inv $\left[\begin{array}{l} \cdot 2 \text{ ————— } \text{htys} \\ \cdot 3 \text{ ————— } \text{htys between htys} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right.$

Eg 2-cat with

- objs are rings
- 1-morphisms $A \rightarrow B$ are (A, B) -bimods

Eg n -cats form an $(n+1)$ -cat.

(n, k) -cat:

n -cat where
 i -morphisms ($i > k$)
are inv.

Lurie- ∞ -cat = $(\infty, 1)$ -cat

$${}_A M_B \otimes_B N_C = {}_A (M_B \otimes_B N)_C$$

k-monoidal n-cats		↙ : only one object				
k \ n	0	1	2	3	...	
0	sets	cats	2-cats	3-cats	...	
1	monoids	mon cats	mon 2-cats	mon 3-cats	...	
2	comm monoids	braided mon cats	•	•	...	
3		sym mon cats	•	•		
4			sym mon 2-cats			
5						