BIMODULES AND NATURAL TRANSFORMATIONS FOR ENRICHED ∞-CATEGORIES

RUNE HAUGSENG

ABSTRACT. We introduce a notion of bimodule in the setting of enriched ∞-categories, and use this to construct a double ∞-category of enriched ∞-categories where the two kinds of 1-morphisms are functors and bimodules. We then consider a natural definition of natural transformations in this context, and show that in the underlying (∞,2)-category of enriched ∞-categories with functors as 1-morphisms the 2-morphisms are given by natural transformations.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1
2. Non-Symmetric ∞-Operads 3
3. Enriched ∞-Categories 4
4. Bimodules 5
5. Composing Bimodules 6
6. The Double ∞-Category of Enriched ∞-Categories 9
7. Natural Transformations 15
8. The (∞,2)-Category of Enriched ∞-Categories 17
9. Functoriality and Monoidal Structures 18
References 21

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is a sequel to [GH15] and part of [Hau14b]: In [GH15], David Gepner and I set up a theory of enriched ∞-categories, using a non-symmetric variant of Lurie’s theory of ∞-operads, and in [Hau14b, §5] I constructed a double ∞-category ΛΩ(Ṽ) of associative algebra objects in a monoidal ∞-category Ṽ, with the two kinds of 1-morphism given by algebra homomorphisms and bimodules. The goal of this paper is to construct a “many-object” analogue of this double ∞-category: In [GH15] we defined enriched ∞-categories as algebras for “many-object associative operads”, and there is an analogous extension of the definition of bimodules in [Hau14b] using “many-object bimodule operads”. Using this definition we extend the constructions of [Hau14b] to get our main result:

Theorem 1.1. Let Ṽ be a monoidal ∞-category compatible with small colimits. Then there exists a double ∞-category ΛΩ(Ṽ) of Ṽ-enriched ∞-categories, with the two kinds of 1-morphism given by bimodules and functors. Moreover, if Ṽ is an E_n-monoidal ∞-category, then ΛΩ(Ṽ) inherits a natural E_n-monoidal structure.

We’ll construct this double ∞-category in §6 and discuss its functoriality and monoidal structures in §9.
We can also restrict the objects of this double ∞-category to those V-∞-categories that are complete, i.e. local with respect to the fully faithful and essentially surjective functors, to obtain the double ∞-category \( \mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}) \), which we regard as the “correct” double ∞-category of V-∞-categories.

The double ∞-category \( \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{V}) \) has two underlying \((\infty, 2)\)-categories, with the 1-morphisms given either by bimodules or by functors. In the latter case, we would expect the 2-morphisms to be natural transformations. The second main result of this paper is that this is indeed the case: We will use the obvious notion of a natural transformation of functors between \( \mathcal{V}-\infty \)-categories \( \mathcal{E} \) and \( \mathcal{D} \), namely a functor \( \mathcal{E} \otimes [1] \to \mathcal{D} \), to define a Segal space \( \text{Fun}_\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \) of \( \mathcal{V} \)-functors, and show:

**Theorem 1.2.** Let \( \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{V}) \) be the \((\infty, 2)\)-category (in the sense of a 2-fold Segal space) underlying \( \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{V}) \) with functors as 1-morphisms. There is a natural equivalence between \( \text{Fun}_\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \) and the Segal space \( \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{V})(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \) of maps from \( \mathcal{E} \) to \( \mathcal{D} \) in \( \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{V}) \).

We’ll prove this in \( \S8 \). If \( \mathcal{D} \) is complete we will also observe that the Segal space \( \text{Fun}_\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \) is complete for any \( \mathcal{E} \), so as a consequence we obtain that the 2-fold Segal space \( \text{CAT}_\mathcal{V} \) underlying \( \mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}) \) with functors as 1-morphisms is complete.

In ordinary enriched category theory the notion of bimodule is classical, and according to the nlab was invented independently by a number of people back in the 1960s, though with much of their theory introduced by Bénabou. The specific definition of a bimodule between enriched ∞-categories we consider here was, however, inspired by the “external” notion of bimodule given by Bacard in [Bac10] in the context of a model-categorical approach to weakly enriched categories.

To motivate this paper, let’s now briefly consider some future directions in which I hope to extend the results proved here:

- In [Hau14b, §6] I constructed \((\infty, n + 1)\)-categories of \( E_n \)-algebras in \( E_n \)-monoidal ∞-categories. Similarly, I hope to construct \((\infty, n + 1)\)-categories of enriched \((\infty, n)\)-categories also for \( n > 1 \) — these are expected to be the targets for a number of interesting topological quantum field theories.

- In [Lur14, §4.6.3] Lurie proves that all associative algebras are dualizable in the ∞-category of algebras and bimodules. This should extend to a proof that all enriched ∞-categories are dualizable, which will lead to a definition of topological Hochschild homology for enriched ∞-categories. Similarly, the proof in [Lur14, §4.6.4] that the 2-dualizable algebras are precisely the smooth and proper ones should extend to a characterization of the 2-dualizable enriched ∞-categories.

- For ordinary enriched categories, a bimodule between \( \mathcal{V} \)-categories \( \mathcal{C} \) and \( \mathcal{D} \) is often defined as a functor from \( \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} \) to the self-enrichment of \( \mathcal{V} \). The same should be true for the bimodules we consider here: the ∞-category of \( \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D} \)-bimodules in \( \mathcal{V} \) should be a representable functor of \( \mathcal{E} \), with the representing object being \( \mathcal{V} \)-valued enriched presheaves on \( \mathcal{D} \). This can be thought of as a form of the Yoneda Lemma for enriched ∞-categories. (In particular, the more obvious formulation that there is a fully faithful Yoneda embedding into enriched presheaves would be an easy consequence of this.)

- Classically, the double category of \( \mathcal{V} \)-enriched categories, functors, and bimodules is an example of a proarrow equipment. This is an abstract context in which one can define weighted (co)limits and Kan extensions. An analogous theory can be developed in the ∞-categorical context, with the double ∞-category we construct here as a key example. Combined with the Yoneda Lemma, which gives a checkable criterion for a bimodule to be represented by a functor, this should give very useful tools for making interesting constructions and in general “doing category theory” with enriched ∞-categories (with a particularly interesting case here being \((\infty, n)\)-categories).

---

1However, we do not show here that this double subcategory is functorial or inherits the monoidal structures on \( \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{V}) \) — this is a consequence of the Yoneda Lemma, which we hope to prove in a sequel to this paper.
1.1. Overview. In §2 we review some key notions and results from the theory of non-symmetric ∞-operads, and in §3 we briefly recall the main definitions and results on enriched ∞-categories from [GH15] that we’ll make use of. Then in §4 we introduce our definition of bimodules between enriched ∞-categories, and motivate it by relating it to the classical notion of a bimodule for enriched categories. Next we discuss, in §5, how to compose these bimodules, and observe that this is analogous to the composition of bimodules for ordinary enriched categories. After these introductory sections we then get to work in §6, where we construct the double ∞-category of enriched ∞-categories. In §7 we consider the obvious definition of natural transformations in this context and show these are the 1-morphisms in an ∞-category of enriched functors, and then we compare this to the mapping ∞-category of functors coming from our double ∞-category in §8. Finally we discuss the functoriality of the double ∞-categories and their natural monoidal structures in §9.

1.2. Notation. We recycle the notation of [GH15] and [Hau14b]. In particular, for [n] an object of △ we’ll abbreviate (△/[n])op to △/[n]op to avoid clutter as this object will appear frequently, often in subscripts. If ϕ: [m] → [n] is an object of △/[n] we’ll also denote this object by the list (ϕ(0), . . . , ϕ(m)) where 0 ≤ ϕ(i) ≤ ϕ(i + 1) ≤ m.

1.3. Acknowledgments. This is the final paper based on part of my Ph.D. thesis — though much improved by being left to stew for a while — so it is a pleasure to get to thank Haynes Miller once more for being a great advisor, as well as the Norway-America Association and the American-Scandinavian Foundation for partially funding my studies at MIT. This also seems an appropriate occasion to thank David Gepner for steering me away from a truly atrocious approach to defining ∞-categories of functors between enriched ∞-categories back in 2012.

2. Non-Symmetric ∞-Operads

Here we briefly recall some of the basic definition from the theory of (non-symmetric) ∞-operads and summarize some key results that we will use in this paper. For motivation for these definitions we refer the reader to the discussion in [GH15, §2], and for proofs we refer to [GH15, §3 and §A], and of course [Lur14].

Definition 2.1. Let △ be the usual simplicial indexing category. A morphism f: [n] → [m] in △ is inert if it is the inclusion of a sub-interval of [m], i.e. f(i) = f(0) + i for all i, and active if it preserves the extremal elements, i.e. f(0) = 0 and f(n) = m. We say a morphism in △op is active or inert if it is so when considered as a morphism in △, and write △act and △int for the subcategories of △op with active and inert morphisms, respectively. We write ρi: [n] → [1] for the inert map in △op corresponding to the inclusion {i − 1, i} ↪ [n].

Definition 2.2. A generalized non-symmetric ∞-operad is an inner fibration π: M → △op such that:

(i) For each inert map ϕ: [n] → [m] in △op and every X ∈ M such that π(X) = [n], there exists a π-coCartesian edge X → ϕ.X over ϕ.

(ii) For every [n] in △op, the map

\[ M_{[n]} \rightarrow M_{[1]} \times M_{[0]} \times \cdots \times M_{[0]} \times M_{[1]} \]

induced by the inert maps [n] → [1], [0] is an equivalence.

(iii) Given C ∈ M_{[n]} and a coCartesian map C → C_α over each inert map α from [n] to [1] and [0], the object C is a π-limit of the C_α’s.

A non-symmetric ∞-operad is a generalized non-symmetric ∞-operad M such that M_0 ≃ ∗.

Definition 2.3. A double ∞-category is a generalized non-symmetric ∞-operad M → △op that is also a coCartesian fibration, and a monoidal ∞-category is a non-symmetric ∞-operad that is also a coCartesian fibration.
Equivalently, a double $\infty$-category can be defined as a coCaresian fibration such that the associated functor $F: \Delta^{op} \to \text{Cat}_\infty$ satisfies the Segal condition: for every $[n] \in \Delta^{op}$, the functor
$$F_n \to F_1 \times_{F_0} \cdots \times_{F_0} F_1,$$
induced by the maps $\rho_j: [1] \to [n]$ and all the maps $[0] \to [n]$, is an equivalence of $\infty$-categories.

**Definition 2.4.** A morphism of (generalized) non-symmetric $\infty$-operads is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \xrightarrow{\phi} & N \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Delta^{op} & & 
\end{array}$$

such that $\phi$ carries inert morphisms in $M$ to inert morphisms in $N$. We will also refer to a morphism of (generalized) non-symmetric $\infty$-operads $M \to N$ as an $M$-algebra in $N$; we write $\text{Alg}_{M}(N)$ for the full subcategory of the $\infty$-category $\text{Fun}_{\Delta^{op}}(M, N)$ of functors over $\Delta^{op}$ spanned by the morphisms of (generalized) non-symmetric $\infty$-operads.

Using the theory of categorical patterns, we can define $\infty$-categories $\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns}}$ and $\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}}$ of non-symmetric $\infty$-operads and generalized non-symmetric $\infty$-operads. The $\infty$-categories of algebras are functorial in these $\infty$-categories, and indeed determine a lax monoidal functor
$$(\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}} \times \text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}} \to \text{Cat}_\infty.$$

If $M$ is a generalized non-symmetric $\infty$-operad, we define the algebra fibration $\text{Alg}(M) \to \text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}}$ to be a Cartesian fibration associated to the functor $\text{Alg}_{M}(\text{-}) : (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}} \to \text{Cat}_\infty$.

We say that a monoidal $\infty$-category $\mathcal{V}^\otimes$ is *compatible with small colimits* if the underlying $\infty$-category $\mathcal{V}$ has small colimits and the tensor product preserves colimits in each variable. If $\mathcal{V}$ is compatible with small colimits and $f: \mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{P}$ is a morphism of small $\infty$-operads, then the functor $f^\ast : \text{Alg}_\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{V}) \to \text{Alg}_\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{V})$ has a left adjoint $f_!$, given by taking operadic left Kan extensions along $f$. If $A$ is an $\mathcal{O}$-algebra in $\mathcal{V}$, the $\mathcal{P}$-algebra $f_!A$ is essentially characterized by the value of $f_!A$ at $p \in \mathcal{P}[1]$ being given by a certain colimit, which we can somewhat informally express as
$$\text{colim}_{(o_1, \ldots, o_n) \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{act}}_{/p}} A(o_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes A(o_n).$$

Here $\mathcal{O}^{\text{act}}_{/p}$ is the $\infty$-category $\mathcal{O}^{\text{act}} \times_{\mathcal{P}^{\text{act}}} \mathcal{P}^{\text{act}}_{/p}$ of objects of $\mathcal{O}$ whose image in $\mathcal{P}$ has an active map to $p$, and active maps between them.

In good cases we can also explicitly describe this left adjoint in the same way when $f$ is a morphism of generalized non-symmetric $\infty$-operads, namely if $f$ is *extendable* in the sense of [Hau14b, Definition 4.38].

3. Enriched $\infty$-Categories

In this section we recall the definition of enriched $\infty$-categories as “many-object associative algebras” we introduced in [GH15], and some key definitions and results from that paper that we will make use of here. For further motivation for this definition we refer to [GH15, §2], and for complete details of the constructions we refer to [GH15, §4–5].

**Definition 3.1.** Given a space $X$, we let $\Delta^\text{op}_X \to \Delta^\text{op}$ be the left fibration associated to the functor $\Delta^\text{op} \to \mathcal{S}$ given by right Kan extension of the functor $\{[0]\} \to \mathcal{S}$ that sends $[0]$ to $X$.

**Lemma 3.2 ([GH15, Lemma 4.1.3]).** For any space $X$, the projection $\Delta^\text{op}_X \to \Delta^\text{op}$ is a double $\infty$-category.

**Definition 3.3.** If $\mathcal{V}$ is a monoidal $\infty$-category, a $\mathcal{V}$-enriched $\infty$-category (or $\mathcal{V}$-$\infty$-category) with space of objects $X$ is a $\Delta^\text{op}_X$-algebra in $\mathcal{V}$. 
We say that a way that the tensoring preserves colimits in each variable. We can thus regard any Segal space as cat with small colimits then Alg morphism i Cartesian product of monoidal ∞ categories.

Our main result in ]∞ bimodule this suggests that we can define bimodules for enriched ∞ categories.

In particular, if we write E^n for the contractible category with objects \{0, \ldots, n\} and a unique morphism i → j for all i and j, this determines a V-∞-category we also denote E^n. We say that a V-∞-category C is complete if it is local with respect to the map E^1 → E^0, i.e. if the map of spaces Map(E^0, C) → Map(E^1, C) is an equivalence. Under the equivalence between Alg(cat(S)) and Segal spaces, the complete S-∞-categories precisely correspond to the complete Segal spaces in the sense of Rezk.

We write Cat^∞_{∞} for the full subcategory of Alg(cat(V)) spanned by the complete V-∞-categories. Our main result in [GH15] was that the inclusion Cat^∞_{∞} → Alg(cat(V)) has a left adjoint, which exhibits Cat^∞_{∞} as the localization of Alg(cat(V)) with respect to the class of fully faithful and essentially surjective morphisms. This means that Cat^∞_{∞} is the “correct” homotopy theory of V-enriched ∞-categories.

4. BIMODULES

If V is a closed symmetric monoidal category, so that there is a tensor product of V-categories and V has a natural self-enrichment V, the classical definition of a bimodule between V-categories C and D is a V-functor

\[ M: C^\text{op} \otimes D \rightarrow V. \]

We can reformulate this definition to see it as a many-object version of the usual notion of a bimodule for associative algebras: unravelling the definition, a C-D-bimodule consists of:

- for all c ∈ C and d ∈ D, an object M(c, d) ∈ V,
- for all c′, c ∈ C and d, d′ ∈ D, an action map C(c′, c) ⊗ M(c, d) → M(c′, d), compatible with composition and units in C,
- for all c ∈ C and d, d′ ∈ D, an action map M(c, d) ⊗ D(d, d′) → M(c, d′), compatible with composition and units in D,

such that for c, c′ ∈ C and d, d′ ∈ D, the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
C(c', c) \otimes M(c, d) \otimes D(d, d') & \longrightarrow & M(c', d) \otimes D(d, d') \\
| & & | \\
C(c', c) \otimes M(c, d') & \longrightarrow & M(c', d')
\end{array}
\]

commutes. Notice that this definition does not require V to be closed or symmetric monoidal.

Since we defined enriched ∞-categories as algebras for “many-object associative ∞-operads”, this suggests that we can define bimodules for enriched ∞-categories as algebras for “many-object bimodule ∞-operads”. In [Hau14b] we observed that bimodules can be regarded as algebras for

---

2In fact, we can define E^n as a V-∞-category for an arbitrary V, but we will not need this generality here.

3We do not recall the definition of these here, as we will not make use of this class of morphisms in this paper.
the generalized non-symmetric ∞-operad $\Delta^\op_{/\{1\}} \to \Delta^\op$. Here is the obvious “many-object” version of this:

**Definition 4.1.** Given spaces $X$ and $Y$, we let $\Delta^\op_{X,Y} \to \Delta^\op_{/\{1\}}$ be a left fibration associated to the functor $\Delta^\op_{/\{1\}} \to S$ obtained as a right Kan extension of the functor $\{(0), (1)\} \to S$ sending $(0)$ to $X$ and $(1)$ to $Y$.

The composite functor $\Delta^\op_{X,Y} \to \Delta^\op_{/\{1\}} \to \Delta^\op$ is a double ∞-category — this is a special case of Lemma 6.2, which we’ll prove below.

**Remark 4.2.** An object of $\Delta^\op_{/\{1\}}$ can be described as a list $(i_0, \ldots, i_n)$ where $0 \leq i_k \leq i_{k+1} \leq 1$. An object of $\Delta^\op_{X_0,X_1}$ lying over this is then a list $(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$ with $x_k \in X_i$. There are inclusions $\Delta^\op_{X_i} \hookrightarrow \Delta^\op_{X_0,X_1}$ lying over the two inclusions $\Delta^\op \to \Delta^\op_{/\{1\}}$ (given by composing with the two maps $[0] \to [1]$ in $\Delta$). Suppose $V$ is a monoidal ∞-category and $M: \Delta^\op_{X_0,X_1} \to V^\otimes$ is a $\Delta^\op_{X_0,X_1}$-algebra in $V$. If we write $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ for the two enriched ∞-categories obtained by restricting $M$ to $\Delta^\op_{X_0}$ and $\Delta^\op_{X_1}$, the additional data determined by $M$ can be described as:

- for $c \in X_0$ and $d \in X_1$, an object $M(c,d) \in \mathcal{V}$,
- for $c', c \in X_0$ and $d \in X_1$, a morphism $\mathcal{C}(c', c) \otimes M(c,d) \to M(c', d)$, coming from the map $(c', c, d) \to (c, d)$ (over $d_1: (0, 0, 1) \to (0, 1)$),
- for $c \in X_0$ and $d, d' \in X_1$, a morphism $M(c,d) \otimes \mathcal{D}(d, d') \to M(c, d')$, coming from the map $(c, d, d') \to (c, d')$ (over $d_1: (0, 1, 1) \to (0, 1)$),
- for $c', c \in X_0$ and $d, d' \in X_1$, a homotopy-commutative square

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{C}(c', c) \otimes M(c, d) \otimes \mathcal{D}(d, d') \Rightarrow M(c, d) \otimes \mathcal{D}(d, d') \\
\mathcal{C}(c', c) \otimes M(c, d) \Rightarrow M(c', d'),
\end{array}
$$

since the two maps $(c', c, d, d') \to (c', d')$ are homotopic,

- together with data showing that these action maps are homotopy-coherently compatible with the composition and unit maps in $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$.

In other words, $M$ is precisely a homotopy-coherent version of the notion of bimodule for enriched categories we considered above.

**Definition 4.3.** The generalized non-symmetric ∞-operads $\Delta^\op_{X,Y}$ are clearly natural in $X$ and $Y$, so we get a functor $S^\times 2 \to \Opd_{\ns, \gen}$. If $V$ is a monoidal ∞-category, we let $\Bimod_{\cat(V)} \to S^\times 2$ be a Cartesian fibration associated to the functor sending $(X, Y)$ to $\Alg_{\Delta^\op_{X,Y}}(V)$. There are natural maps of generalized non-symmetric ∞-operads $\Delta^\op_{X,Y}, \Delta^\op_Y \hookrightarrow \Delta^\op_{X,Y}$, which leads to a functor $\Bimod_{\cat(V)} \to \Alg_{\cat(V)}^\times 2$. If $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ are $V$-∞-categories, we call an object of the fibre of this map at $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ a $\mathcal{C}$-$\mathcal{D}$-bimodule.

## 5. Composing Bimodules

Let $V$ be an ordinary monoidal category. If $A$, $B$, and $C$ are $V$-categories and we are given an $A$-$B$-bimodule $M$ and a $B$-$C$-bimodule $N$, their *composite*, which we’ll denote $M \otimes_B N$, is the $A$-$C$-bimodule given by sending $(a, c)$ to the coequalizer

$$
\coprod_{b, b' \in B} M(a, b) \otimes B(b, b') \otimes N(b', c) \rightrightarrows \coprod_{b \in B} M(a, b) \otimes N(b, c),
$$

with the two maps given by the action of $B$ on $M$ and $N$. In fact, this is a reflexive coequalizer, since we get a map in the other direction using the unit maps of $B$. When passing from ordinary
categories to $\infty$-categories the natural replacement of a reflexive coequalizer is usually the geometric realization of a simplicial object, and indeed there is a natural simplicial object extending this coequalizer diagram, namely:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\ldots \\
\bigcup_{b,b',b'' \in \mathcal{B}} M(a,b) \otimes \mathcal{B}(b,b') \otimes \mathcal{B}(b',b'') \otimes N(b'',c) \\
\bigcup_{b,b',b'' \in \mathcal{B}} M(a,b) \otimes \mathcal{B}(b,b') \otimes \mathcal{B}(b',b'') \otimes N(b'',c) \\
\bigcup_{b,b' \in \mathcal{B}} M(a,b) \otimes \mathcal{B}(b,b') \otimes N(b',c) \\
\bigcup_{b \in \mathcal{B}} M(a,b) \otimes N(b,c),
\end{array}
\]

where the face maps are given by the action of $\mathcal{B}$ on the bimodules, and the degeneracy maps by the unit maps for $\mathcal{B}$. We should therefore expect the composition of bimodules for enriched $\infty$-categories to be given by the colimit of a simplicial object analogous to this.

On the other hand, in [Hau14b] we defined the tensor product of bimodules for associative algebras as an operadic left Kan extension. This procedure has a natural generalization to the many-object setting, which gives a precise definition of the composite of two bimodules. We’ll now introduce this, and then show that this operadic Kan extension is in fact given by taking the expected analogue of the colimit above.

**Definition 5.1.** Given spaces $X_0, X_1, X_2$, we let $\Delta_{\infty}^{op} \to \Delta_{/\{1\}}^{op}$ be the left fibration associated to the functor $\Delta_{/\{1\}}^{op} \to \mathcal{S}$ obtained by right Kan extension from the functor $\{(0),(1),(2)\} \to \mathcal{S}$ sending $(i)$ to $X_i$.

This is a double $\infty$-category by Lemma 6.2.

**Remark 5.2.** A $\Delta_{\infty}^{op} \times X_1 X_2$-algebra in a monoidal $\infty$-category $\mathcal{V}$ can be interpreted as the data of:

- three $\mathcal{V}$-$\infty$-categories $\mathcal{C}_i$ with $X_i$ as space of objects ($i = 0, 1, 2$),
- three bimodules: for $0 \leq i < j \leq 2$, a $\mathcal{C}_i \otimes \mathcal{C}_j$-bimodule $M_{ij}$
- a $\mathcal{C}_i$-bilinear map $M_{01} \otimes M_{12} \to M_{02}$, i.e. given $x_i \in X_i$ we have maps

$$M_{01}(x_0, x_1) \otimes M_{12}(x_1, x_2) \to M_{02}(x_0, x_2),$$

compatible with the action of $\mathcal{C}_i$.

We want to restrict ourselves to the case where this map exhibits $M_{02}$ as the tensor product or composite $M_{01} \otimes \mathcal{C}_1 M_{12}$. As in [Hau14b], we do this by considering only those $\Delta_{/\{1\}}^{op} \times X_1 X_2$ that arise as the left operadic Kan extensions of algebras for a subcategory of $\Delta_{\infty}^{op} \times X_1 X_2$:

**Definition 5.3.** Recall that a map $\phi : [n] \to [m]$ in $\Delta$ is said to be *cellular* if $\phi(i+1) - \phi(i) \leq 1$ for all $i$, and that we write $\Delta_{/\{i\}}^{op}$ for the full subcategory of $\Delta_{/\{i\}}^{op}$ spanned by the cellular maps. We define $\Delta_{\infty}^{op} \times X_1 X_2$ by the pullback square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Delta_{\infty}^{op} \times X_1 X_2 & \to & \Delta_{\infty}^{op} \times X_1 X_2 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Delta_{/\{1\}}^{op} & \to & \Delta_{/\{1\}}^{op}.
\end{array}
\]
This is a pullback square in generalized non-symmetric ∞-operads, so $\Lambda_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^{op}$ is a generalized non-symmetric ∞-operad. Moreover, the inclusion $\tau_{X_0,X_1,X_2}: \Lambda_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^{op} \to \Delta_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^{op}$ is extendable in the sense of [Hau14b, Definition 4.38] by Proposition 6.8 (i.e. operadic left Kan extensions along this map can be described using generalized non-symmetric ∞-operads), and the the generalized non-symmetric ∞-operad $\Lambda_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^{op}$ is equivalent to the pushout $\Delta_{X_0,X_1}^{op} \coprod_{\Delta_{X_1}^{op}} \Delta_{X_1,X_2}^{op}$ of generalized non-symmetric ∞-operads by Corollary 6.18.

This implies that if $V$ is a monoidal ∞-category compatible with small colimits, the restriction

$$\tau_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^*: \text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^{op} (V)} \to \text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_0,X_1}^{op} (V)} \times \text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_1}^{op} (V)} \text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_1,X_2}^{op} (V)}$$

has a fully faithful left adjoint $\tau_{X_0,X_1,X_2}$ for all spaces $X_0, X_1, X_2$. If $C_i$ is a $V$-∞-category with space of objects $X_i$, and we have a $C_0\lhd C_1$-bimodule $M$ and a $C_1\lhd C_2$-bimodule $N$, the composite $C_0\lhd C_2$-bimodule $M \otimes C_1 \otimes C_2 N$ is the restriction to $\Delta_{X_0,X_2}^{op}$ of the $\Delta_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^{op}$-algebra obtained by applying $\tau_{X_0,X_1,X_2}$ to the $\Lambda_{X_0,X_1,X_2}^{op}$-algebra corresponding to $M$ and $N$.

**Remark 5.4.** Let $\text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}^2 (V) \to S^{\times 3}$ be the Cartesian fibration associated to the functor $(S^{\times 3})^{op} \to \text{Cat}_{\text{op}}$ that sends $(X, Y, Z)$ to $\text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X,Y,Z}^{op} (V)}$. The left adjoints $\tau_{X_0,X_1,X_2}$ combine to give a fully faithful left adjoint to the restriction

$$\text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}^2 (V) \to \text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(V) \times \text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V) \text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(V).$$

Combining this with the appropriate projection $\text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}^2 (V) \to \text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(V)$ we get a composition functor

$$\text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(V) \times \text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V) \text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(V) \to \text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(V).$$

Now we want to see that this composition of bimodules is given by forming the expected colimit. The key observation is the following:

**Proposition 5.5.** Given spaces $X, Y, Z$, for any $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ there is a cofinal map

$$\Delta_{Y}^{op} \to (\Lambda_{X,Y,Z}^{op})^{act}/(x,z).$$

**Proof.** The projection $(\Lambda_{X,Y,Z}^{op})^{act}/(x,z) \to (\Lambda_{Y}^{op})^{act}/(0,2)$ is a left fibration by Lemma 6.7(i).

We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Delta_{Y}^{op} & \to & (\Lambda_{X,Y,Z}^{op})^{act}/(x,z) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Delta_{Y}^{op} & \to & (\Lambda_{Y}^{op})^{act}/(0,2)
\end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are left fibrations, and the lower horizontal map is cofinal by [Hau14b, Lemma 5.7]. Combining [Lur09, Proposition 4.1.2.15] with [Lur09, Remark 4.1.2.10] we know that the pullback of a cofinal map along a coCartesian fibration is cofinal, so to show that the top horizontal map is cofinal it’s enough to prove that this square is Cartesian. Since the vertical maps are left fibrations, to do this it suffices to show that the induced map on the fibres at any $[n] \in \Delta_{Y}^{op}$ is an equivalence, which is immediate from Lemma 6.7(ii). \qed

From the definition of left operadic Kan extensions it therefore follows that if $A$, $B$, and $C$ are $V$-∞-categories with spaces of objects $X, Y$, and $Z$, respectively, and we have an $A\lhd B$-bimodule $M$ and a $B\lhd C$-bimodule $N$, then the composite $A\lhd C$-bimodule $M \otimes_B N$ is given at $(x, z)$ by a $\Delta_{Y}^{op}$-indexed colimit we can informally write as

$$M \otimes_B N \simeq \colim_{(y_0, \ldots, y_n) \in \Delta_{Y}^{op}} M(x, y_0) \otimes B(y_0, y_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes B(y_{n-1}, y_n) \otimes N(y_n, z).$$
To relate this to the expected geometric realization, we need a technical observation:

**Proposition 5.6.** Let $\mathcal{I}$ be an $\infty$-category and $p: \mathcal{I} \to \text{Cat}_\infty$ a functor with $\mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{I}$ an associated coCartesian fibration. Suppose $q: \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{D}$ is a functor such that for each $a \in \mathcal{I}$ the diagram $q_a: p(a) \to \mathcal{D}$ has a colimit; by [Lur09, Proposition 4.2.2.7] there exists an (essentially unique) map $\mathcal{K}_+ : \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{D}$, where

$$\mathcal{K}_+ := \mathcal{K} \times \Delta^1 \amalg_{\Delta^0} \mathcal{I},$$

that restricts to $q$ on $\mathcal{K}$ and to a colimit of $q_a$ on $p(a)^\circ \simeq \mathcal{K}_+ \times_\mathcal{I} \{a\}$. Then the maps

$$\mathcal{D}_{q/} \leftarrow \mathcal{D}_{q_+/} \to \mathcal{D}_{q_{+/}}$$

are trivial fibrations.

**Proof.** The map $\mathcal{K} \times \{1\} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{K} \times \Delta^1$ is right anodyne by [Lur09, Corollary 2.1.2.7], so the pushout $\mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{K}_+$ is also right anodyne and thus cofinal by [Lur09, Proposition 4.1.1.3]. Therefore $\mathcal{D}_{q_{+/}} \to \mathcal{D}_{q_{+/}}$ is a trivial fibration by [Lur09, Proposition 4.1.1.7]. On the other hand, since $\pi: \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{I}$ is a coCartesian fibration, for each $i \in \mathcal{I}$ the inclusion

$$\mathcal{K}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{K}_+/i := \mathcal{K} \times_\mathcal{I} \mathcal{I}/i$$

is cofinal — this follows from [Lur09, Theorem 4.1.3.1], since for every object $(k, f: \pi(k) \to i) \in \mathcal{K}/i$ the fibre $(\mathcal{K}_i(k,f))/i$ has an initial object given by the coCartesian map $k \to f k$ and so is weakly contractible. Thus $q_+$ is a left Kan extension of $q$ along $\mathcal{K} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{K}_+$, hence $\mathcal{D}_{q_+/} \to \mathcal{D}_{q/}$ is a trivial fibration by [Lur09, Lemma 4.3.2.7]. \qed

**Corollary 5.7.** Let $q: \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{D}$ be as above. If the diagram $q$ has a colimit, we have an equivalence

$$\text{colim}_{\mathcal{K}} q \simeq \text{colim}_{a \in \mathcal{I}} \text{colim}_{p(a)} q_a,$$

where the functoriality in $a$ of the colimits over $p(a)$ comes from the diagram $q_+$.

**Proof.** Since the maps in Proposition 5.6 are trivial fibrations compatible with the projections to $\mathcal{D}$, the colimit of $q$, which is the initial object of $\mathcal{D}_{q/}$, must project to the same object of $\mathcal{D}$ as the initial object of $\mathcal{D}_{q_{+/}}$, which is a colimit of the diagram $a \mapsto \text{colim}_{p(a)} q_a$ induced by $q_+$. \qed

Since $\Delta^\text{op}_Y \to \Delta^\text{op}$ is a left fibration, we can apply this to our $\Delta^\text{op}_Y$-indexed colimit for $(M \otimes_N)^{(x,z)} \in \mathcal{D}_{q+/}$ to conclude that, as we expected, this is equivalent to the geometric realization of a simplicial diagram with $n$th term

$$\text{colim}_{(y_0, \ldots, y_n \in Y^{(n+1)\times})} M(a, y_0) \otimes B(y_0, y_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes B(y_{n-1}, y_n) \otimes N(y_n, c).$$

### 6. The Double $\infty$-Category of Enriched $\infty$-Categories

Now we get to the meat of this paper — in this section we'll construct a double $\infty$-category of $\mathcal{V}$-$\infty$-categories, in the form of a simplicial $\infty$-category whose value at $[0]$ is $\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})$ and at $[1]$ is $\text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})$, with the composition

$$\text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V}) \times \text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V}) \to \text{Bimod}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})$$

given by the construction we discussed in the previous section.

The basic objects we consider are again the natural many-object versions of those we used in [Hau14b]:

**Definition 6.1.** Given spaces $X_0, \ldots, X_n$ we define $\Delta^\text{op}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \to \Delta^\text{op}_{[n]}$ to be the coCartesian fibration associated to the functor $\Delta^\text{op}_{[n]} \to \mathcal{S}$ obtained by right Kan extension from the functor $\{0, \ldots, n\} \to \mathcal{S}$ that sends $i$ to $X_i$.

**Lemma 6.2.** The composite $\Delta^\text{op}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \to \Delta^\text{op}_{[n]} \to \Delta^\text{op}$ is a double $\infty$-category for all spaces $X_0, \ldots, X_n$. 

The composite coCartesian fibration $\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}} \to \Delta^{\text{op}}$ is therefore a double $\infty$-category by [GH15, Proposition 3.5.4].

**Definition 6.3.** If $\mathcal{C}$ is an $\infty$-category, let $\Delta_{\mathcal{C}} \to \Delta$ be a Cartesian fibration associated to the functor $\Delta^{\text{op}} \to \text{Cat}_\infty$ that is the right Kan extension of the functor $\{0\} \to \text{Cat}_\infty$ sending $0$ to $\mathcal{C}$. (This functor sends $[n]$ to $\mathcal{C}^{(n+1)}$.)

We now observe that the double $\infty$-categories $\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}$ combine to a functor $\Delta_\mathcal{S} \to \text{Opd}_{\text{ns,gen}}^{\text{op}}$.

**Definition 6.4.** Let $i_n$ denote the inclusion $\{0,\ldots,n\} \hookrightarrow \Delta_{[n]}^{\text{op}}$ of the fibre at $[0] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$. Right Kan extension along $i_n$ determines a functor $S \times (n+1) \to \text{Fun}(\Delta_{[n]}^{\text{op}}, S)$, which is moreover natural in $[n] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$. Using the equivalence between functors to $\text{Cat}^\text{op}$ and left fibrations, together with the observation that the resulting composite maps $\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}} \to \Delta^{\text{op}}$ are double $\infty$-categories, we get functors $S \times (n+1) \to \text{Opd}_{\text{ns,gen}}^{\text{op}}$, natural in $n$. Using the universal property of $\Delta_\mathcal{S}$ from [GHN15, Proposition 7.3] this corresponds to a functor $\Delta_\mathcal{S} \to \text{Opd}_{\text{ns,gen}}^{\text{op}}$.

**Definition 6.5.** For any generalized non-symmetric $\infty$-operad $\mathcal{O}$, we let $\Delta_{\text{Op}}^{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{O}) \to \Delta_\mathcal{S}$ be a Cartesian fibration associated to the functor $(\Delta_\mathcal{S})^{\text{op}} \to \text{Cat}_\infty$ given by $(X_0,\ldots,X_n) \mapsto \text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}}(\mathcal{O})$.

Then we define $\Delta_{\text{Op}}^{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{O}) \to \Delta^{\text{op}}$ to be a coCartesian fibration corresponding to the composite Cartesian fibration $\Delta_{\text{Op}}^{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{O}) \to \Delta_\mathcal{S} \to \Delta$. In particular, over $[n] \in \Delta^{\text{op}}$ we have a Cartesian fibration $\Delta_\mathcal{O}^{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{O})_{[n]} \to S \times (n+1)$.

**Definition 6.6.** For spaces $X_0,\ldots,X_n$, we define a generalized non-symmetric $\infty$-operad $\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}$ by the pullback diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}} & \xrightarrow{\tau(X_0,\ldots,X_n)} & \Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}} \\
\Lambda_{[n]}^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{\tau_n} & & \Delta_{[n]}^{\text{op}} \\
\end{array}
$$

We say that a $\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}$-algebra is composite if it is the operadic left Kan extension of its restriction to $\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}$. To understand these operadic left Kan extensions we must check that the map $\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}} \to \Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}$ is extendable, in the sense of [Hau14b, Definition 4.38]. To prove this we first make the following technical observation:

**Lemma 6.7.** Suppose given spaces $X_0,\ldots,X_n$, a morphism $\xi: [m] \to [n]$ in $\Delta_\infty$ and $\Xi \in \Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}$ over $\xi \in \Delta_{[n]}^{\text{op}}$. Then:

(i) The projection

$$(\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}}/\Xi)_{/\xi} \to (\Lambda_{[n]}^{\text{op}}/\xi)_{/\xi}$$

is a left fibration.
(ii) For any cellular morphism \( \eta: [k] \to [n] \) and active morphism \( \phi: [m] \to [k] \) in \( \Delta \) such that \( \xi = \eta \phi \), the fibre of this projection at \( (\phi, \eta) \) is the pullback

\[
\left( (\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{op})^{act} / \Sigma \right)(\phi, \eta) \rightarrow \prod_{j=0}^{k} X_{\eta(j)} \quad \overset{\{\Sigma\}}{\longrightarrow} \quad \prod_{i=0}^{m} X_{\xi(i)},
\]

where the right vertical map sends \((p_0, \ldots, p_m)\) to \((p_{\phi(0)}, \ldots, p_{\phi(m)})\).

Proof. First consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{op} / \Sigma \rightarrow \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{op} / \Sigma \\
\downarrow \\
\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} \rightarrow \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} \\
\downarrow \\
\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \xi \rightarrow \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \xi \\
\end{array}
\]

Here the top square is Cartesian by the definition of \( (\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{op})^{act} / \Sigma \), and it follows immediately from the definition of \( \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \Sigma \) that the bottom square is also Cartesian. Thus the composite square is also Cartesian.

Now consider the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \Sigma \rightarrow \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \Sigma \\
\downarrow \\
\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \xi \rightarrow \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \xi \\
\downarrow \\
\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \xi \rightarrow \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act} / \xi \\
\end{array}
\]

Here the bottom square is Cartesian by the definition of \( (\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act})^{act} / \xi \), hence since the composite square is Cartesian so is the top square.

The projection \( \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{op} \rightarrow \Delta_{/ [n]}^{op} \) is by definition a left fibration, hence so is the restriction \( (\Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{op})^{act} / \xi \rightarrow (\Delta_{/ [n]}^{op})^{act} / \xi \) to the active maps, since this can be described as the pullback along \( \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{op} \rightarrow \Delta_{/ [n]}^{op} \). The projection \( (\Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{op})^{act} / \xi \rightarrow (\Delta_{/ [n]}^{op})^{act} / \xi \) is therefore a left fibration by [Lur09, Proposition 2.1.2.1], hence so is the pullback \( (\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act})^{act} / \xi \rightarrow (\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act})^{act} / \xi \). This proves (i).

(ii) then follows immediately from the definition of the left fibration \( \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{op} \rightarrow \Delta_{/ [n]}^{op} \). \( \square \)

**Proposition 6.8.** For any spaces \( X_0, \ldots, X_n \), the inclusion \( \langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle \rightarrow \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \) is extendable.

**Proof.** We must show that for any \( \Xi \in \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{op} \) (lying over \( \xi: [m] \to [n] \)), the map

\[
(\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act})^{act} / \Xi \rightarrow \prod_{p=1}^{m} (\langle X_0, \ldots, X_n \rangle^{act})^{act} / \rho_p \Xi
\]
is cofinal. Consider the commutative square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op}/\Xi & \longrightarrow & \prod_{p=1}^{m} (\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}/\mu_p^\Xi) \\
\Lambda^{op}/[n]/\xi & \longrightarrow & \prod_{p=1}^{m} (\Lambda^{op}/[n]/\mu_p^\xi).
\end{array}
\]

Here the vertical maps are left fibrations by Lemma 6.7(i), and the bottom horizontal map is cofinal by [Hau14b, Proposition 5.6]. [Lur09, Proposition 4.1.2.15] together with [Lur09, Remark 4.1.2.10] implies that the pullback of a cofinal map along a coCartesian fibration is cofinal, so to show that the top horizontal map is cofinal it’s enough to prove that this square is Cartesian. Since the vertical maps are left fibrations, for this it suffices to show that the induced map on the fibres at any \((\phi, \eta) \in (\Lambda^{op}/[n]/\xi)^{act}\) is an equivalence, which is clear from the description of the fibres in Lemma 6.7(ii).

**Corollary 6.9.** Suppose \(\mathcal{V}\) is a presentably monoidal \(\infty\)-category. Then for any spaces \(X_0, \ldots, X_n\) the restriction

\[\tau_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^+ \colon \text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op}}(\mathcal{V}) \to \text{Alg}_{\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op}}(\mathcal{V})\]

has a fully faithful left adjoint \(\tau_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^!\).

**Definition 6.10.** We say a \(\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op}\)-algebra \(M\) is composite if it lies in the image of \(\tau_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^!\) or equivalently if the counit map \(\tau_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^! \tau_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^+ M \to M\) is an equivalence.

**Definition 6.11.** Suppose \(\mathcal{V}\) is a monoidal \(\infty\)-category compatible with small colimits. Let \(\mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})\) denote the full subcategory of \(\mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})\) spanned by the composite \(\Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op}\)-algebras for all spaces \(X_0, \ldots, X_n\).

**Remark 6.12.** The natural transformations \(\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op} \to \Delta_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op}\) induce a map of Cartesian fibrations \(\tau_n^+ \colon \mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})_n \to \mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})_n^\Delta\) over \(S^{\times (n+1)}\), where \(\mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})_n \to S^{\times (n+1)}\) is a Cartesian fibration associated to the functor \((S^{\times (n+1)})^{op} \to \text{Cat}_\infty\) that sends \((X_0, \ldots, X_n)\) to \(\text{Alg}_{\Lambda_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{op}}(\mathcal{V})\).

If \(\mathcal{V}\) is compatible with small colimits, the fibrewise left adjoints \(\tau_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^!\) then combine to give a left adjoint \(\tau_n^+ \colon \mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})_n \to \mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})_n\) by [Lur14, Proposition 7.3.2.6], and we can define \(\mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})_n\) to be the image of \(\tau_n^!\). In particular, the projection \(\mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V})_n \to S^{\times (n+1)}\) is still a Cartesian fibration.

Next we need to show that the projection \(\mathfrak{ALG}_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V}) \to \Delta^{op}\) is a coCartesian fibration. This will follow from an extension of [Hau14b, Proposition 5.16]:

**Definition 6.13.** Recall that for \(\phi \colon [m] \to [n]\) in \(\Delta_n\) we say that a morphism \(\alpha \colon [k] \to [n]\) is \(\phi\)-cellular if

1. for \(i\) such that \(\alpha(i) < \phi(0)\) we have \(\alpha(i) + 1 \leq \alpha(i + 1)\),
2. for \(i\) such that \(\phi(j) \leq \alpha(i) < \phi(j + 1)\) we have \(\alpha(i + 1) \leq \alpha(j + 1)\),
3. for \(i\) such that \(\alpha(i) \geq \phi(m)\) we have \(\alpha(i + 1) \leq \alpha(i) + 1\).

We write \(\Lambda_n^{op}/[\phi]\) for the full subcategory of \(\Delta_n^{op}\) spanned by the \(\phi\)-cellular maps to \([n]\), and for spaces \(X_0, \ldots, X_n\) we define \(\Lambda_n^{op}/[\phi]\) by the pullback square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Lambda_n^{op}/[\phi] & \longrightarrow & \Delta_n^{op}/[\phi] \\
\Lambda_n^{op}/[\phi] & \longrightarrow & \Delta_n^{op}/[\phi].
\end{array}
\]
**Proposition 6.14.** For any \( \phi: [m] \to [n] \) and \( \Gamma \in \Delta_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(\infty)}^{\text{op}} \) over \( \phi: [k] \to [m] \in \Delta_{\{\phi\}}^{\text{op}} \), the map
\[
\left( \wedge_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(\infty)}^{\text{op}} \right)^{\text{act}}_{/\Gamma} \to \left( \wedge_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(k)}^{\text{op}} \right)^{\text{act}}_{/\phi,\Gamma}
\]
is cofinal.

**Proof.** Consider the commutative square
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\left( \wedge_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(k)}^{\text{op}} \right)^{\text{act}}_{/\gamma} & \to & \left( \wedge_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(k)}^{\text{op}} \right)^{\text{act}}_{/\phi,\Gamma} \\
\left( \wedge_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(k)}^{\text{op}} \right)^{\text{act}}_{/\Gamma} & \to & \left( \wedge_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(k)}^{\text{op}} \right)^{\text{act}}_{/\phi,\Gamma}
\end{array}
\]

The proof of Lemma 6.7 clearly extends to the \( \phi \)-cellular case, so the vertical maps here are left fibrations and the bottom horizontal map is cofinal by [Hau14b, Proposition 5.16]. [Lur09, Proposition 4.1.2.15] together with [Lur09, Remark 4.1.2.10] implies that the pullback of a cofinal map along a coCartesian fibration is cofinal, so to show that the top horizontal map is cofinal it’s enough to prove that this square is Cartesian. Since the vertical maps are left fibrations, for this it suffices to show that the induced map on the fibres at any object of \( \left( \wedge_{\phi(0)\cdots\phi(k)}^{\text{op}} \right)^{\text{act}}_{/\gamma} \) is an equivalence, which is clear from the description of the fibres in Lemma 6.7(ii).

**Corollary 6.15.** The restricted projection \( \aleph_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V}) \to \Delta^{\text{op}} \) is a coCartesian fibration.

**Proof.** This follows, using Proposition 6.14, by exactly the same proof as that of [Hau14b, Corollary 5.17].

It follows that \( \aleph_{\text{cat}}(\mathcal{V}) \to \Delta^{\text{op}} \) determines a functor \( \Delta^{\text{op}} \to \mathcal{C}at_\infty \). We want to show that this is a double \( \infty \)-category, i.e. that it satisfies the Segal condition. We’ll deduce this from the following observation:

**Proposition 6.16.** In any model category, we say that a weak equivalence \( f: x \to y \) is right proper if for any fibration \( p: y' \to y \), the pulled-back map \( x \times y y' \to y' \) is also a weak equivalence. Let \( \mathcal{P} = (\mathcal{E}, S, \{K_\alpha^\circ \to \mathcal{E}\}) \) be a categorical pattern. Then the trivial cofibrations of the following types are all right proper in \( (\mathcal{P}^{+})^{\Delta} \):

(a) \( (\wedge^n_i, T) \leftrightarrow (\Delta^n_i, T) \), where \( T \) consists of the degenerate edges together with \( i - 1 \to i \), for all \( 0 < i < n \).

(b) \( (\partial\Delta^n \times K_\alpha, T) \leftrightarrow (\Delta^n \times K_\alpha, T) \), where \( T \) consists of the non-degenerate edges together with all edges in \( K_\alpha \) and all maps \( n \to k \) for \( k \in K_\alpha \).

**Proof.** (a) follows from [Lur14, Lemma 2.4.4.6] and (b) holds by the same argument as in the proofs of [Lur14, Lemmas 2.4.4.4 and 2.4.4.5].

**Lemma 6.17.** For any spaces \( X_0, \ldots, X_n \), let \( \Delta^{\text{H,op}}_{X_0,\ldots,X_n} \) be defined by the pullback
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Delta^{\text{H,op}}_{X_0,\ldots,X_n} & \to & \wedge_{X_0,\ldots,X_n}^{\text{op}} \\
\Delta^{\text{op}}_{[n]} & \to & \wedge_{[n]}^{\text{op}}
\end{array}
\]
in \( (\mathcal{P}^{+})_{\Delta^{\text{op}}_{\infty}} \). Then \( \Delta^{\text{H,op}}_{X_0,\ldots,X_n} \) is equivalent to the colimit \( \wedge_{X_0,X_1}^{\text{op}} \coprod \wedge_{X_1,X_2}^{\text{op}} \cdots \coprod \wedge_{X_{n-1},X_n}^{\text{op}} \) in \( \text{Op}_{\infty}^{\text{ns, gen}} \).

**Proof.** Pullbacks in \( \mathcal{P}^{+} \) preserve colimits, so since \( \Delta^{\text{H,op}} \) is a colimit we may identify \( \Delta^{\text{H,op}}_{X_0,\ldots,X_n} \) with the corresponding strict colimit. But since this colimit can be written as an iterated pushout along cofibrations, this colimit is a homotopy colimit.
Corollary 6.18. For any spaces $X_0, \ldots, X_n$, the inclusion
\[
\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \hookrightarrow \Lambda^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}
\]
is a trivial cofibration in $(\text{Set}^+_{\Delta})_{\text{gen}}$.

Proof. The proof of [Hau14b, Proposition 5.10] implies that the inclusion $\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{[n]} \hookrightarrow \Lambda^{\text{op}}_{[n]}$ is a transfinite composite of pushouts of the morphisms described in Proposition 6.16. Since $\text{Set}^+_{\Delta}$ is locally Cartesian closed, it follows that for any spaces $X_0, \ldots, X_n$, the inclusion $\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \hookrightarrow \Lambda^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}$ is a transfinite composite of pushouts along pullbacks of such maps. Since the projection $\Lambda^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \to \Lambda^{\text{op}}_{[n]}$ is a fibration in this model structure, it follows from Proposition 6.16 that this map is a trivial cofibration.

Corollary 6.19. Let $V$ be a monoidal $\infty$-category compatible with small colimits. Then the Segal map
\[
\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_n \to \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_1 \times \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_0 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_0
\]
is an equivalence of $\infty$-categories.

Proof. This is a map of Cartesian fibrations over $S^{\times (n+1)}$, so it suffices to show that for all spaces $X_0, \ldots, X_n$ the induced map on fibres over $(X_0, \ldots, X_n)$ is an equivalence. But this map can be identified with the composite
\[
(\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_n)_{(X_0, \ldots, X_n)} \to \text{Alg}_{\Lambda^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}}(V)
\]
\[
\to \text{Alg}_{\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}}(V)
\]
\[
\to \text{Alg}_{\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_0, X_1}}(V) \times \text{Alg}_{\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_1, X_2}}(V) \times \cdots \times \text{Alg}_{\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_{n-1}, X_n}}(V) \text{Alg}_{\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_0, X_1}}(V),
\]
where the first map is an equivalence by definition, the second by Corollary 6.18, and the third by Lemma 6.17.

Combining Corollary 6.19 with Corollary 6.15, we have proved:

Theorem 6.20. Let $V$ be a monoidal $\infty$-category compatible with small colimits. Then the projection $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V) \to \Delta^{\text{op}}$ is a double $\infty$-category.

Definition 6.21. We say a $\Delta^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}$-algebra $M$ in $V$ is complete if for each $i = 0, \ldots, n$ the $\Delta^{\text{op}}_{X_i}$-algebra $\sigma^i M$ is complete, where $\sigma^i : [0] \to [n]$ is the map sending $0$ to $i$. We define $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V)$ to be the full subcategory of $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)$ spanned by the complete composite $\Delta^{\Pi \text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}$-algebras for all spaces $X_0, \ldots, X_n$.

Corollary 6.22. The projection $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V) \to \Delta^{\text{op}}$ is a double $\infty$-category.

Proof. To see that $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V) \to \Delta^{\text{op}}$ is coCartesian, it suffices to observe that if $M : \Delta^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \to V^\otimes$ is a complete $\Delta^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}$-algebra and $\phi : [m] \to [n]$ is a morphism in $\Delta$, then $\phi^* M : \Delta^{\text{op}}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \to V^\otimes$ is also complete, since $\sigma^i \phi^* M \cong \sigma^i M$ and so is complete.

To see that it is moreover a double $\infty$-category, observe that
\[
\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V)_1 \simeq \text{Cat}^V \times \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_0 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_0 \times \text{Cat}^V
\]
and so under the identification of Corollary 6.19, the subcategory $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V)_n$ of $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(V)_n$ precisely corresponds to the iterated fibre product
\[
\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V)_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V)_0 \times \mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}(V)_1.
\]
7. Natural Transformations

In this section we consider the obvious definition of natural transformations between functors of enriched ∞-categories. We then use this to construct ∞-categories of functors and show that these are the underlying ∞-categories of the internal Hom when this exists.

**Definition 7.1.** We may regard the categories [n] as (levelwise discrete) Segal spaces, and thus as S-enriched ∞-categories via the equivalence of [GH15, Theorem 4.4.7]. If V is a monoidal ∞-category compatible with small colimits, then Alg_{cat}(V) is tensored over Alg_{cat}(S) by [GH15, Corollary 4.3.17], so for any V-∞-category E we have V-∞-categories E ⊗ [n].⁴ If f, g: E → D are functors of V-∞-categories, a natural transformation from f to g is a functor η: E ⊗ [1] → D such that η ⊗ (idE ⊗ d₁) ≃ f and η ⊗ (idE ⊗ d₀) ≃ g.

Given this definition of natural transformations, there is an obvious simplicial space that should be the ∞-category of V-functors between two V-∞-categories:

**Definition 7.2.** Suppose E and D are V-∞-categories. We let Fun_V(E, D) denote the simplicial space Δ^{op} → S sending [n] to Map_{Cat}(E ⊗ [n], D).

Our first goal in this section is to check that this is indeed a Segal space, and that it’s complete if the target is a complete V-∞-category:

**Proposition 7.3.** Let V be a monoidal ∞-category compatible with small colimits, and let E and D be V-∞-categories.

1. The simplicial space Fun_V(E, D) is a Segal space.
2. For any Segal space X we have a natural equivalence

\[ \text{Map}_{\text{Seg}_V}(X, \text{Fun}_V(E, D)) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{cat}(V)}(E \otimes X, D), \]

where on the right we regard X as an S-∞-category.

3. The underlying space iFun_V(E, D) of the Segal space Fun_V(E, D) is |Map(E ⊗ E^{op}, D)|.

4. If D is a complete V-∞-category, then the Segal space Fun_V(E, D) is complete.

**Proof.** Tensoring V-∞-categories with S-∞-categories preserves colimits in each variable by [GH15, Corollary 4.3.17], so it suffices to show that the S-∞-categories [n] form a coSegal object, i.e. that the natural maps [1] \Pi \[0\] \cdots \Pi \[0\] [1] → [n] are equivalences in Alg_{cat}(S).

Recall from [GH15, §3.3] that there is a free-forgetful adjunction between S-∞-categories and S-graphs, where an S-graph with space of objects X is just a functor X × X → S. Let \(G_n\) denote the S-graph with objects \(\emptyset, \ldots, n\) and

\[ G_n(i, j) = \begin{cases} * , & i < j \\ \emptyset , & j \geq i. \end{cases} \]

Then it is easy to see that [n] is the free S-∞-category on the graph \(G_n\). Moreover, it is obvious that the map \(\bigast \Pi G_n \cdots \Pi G_0 \bigast \rightarrow G_n\) is an equivalence of S-graphs. Since the formation of free S-∞-categories preserves colimits, this implies that \([\bullet]\) is a coSegal object, which proves (i).

Every Segal space can be canonically written as a colimit of a diagram of the objects [n]. Specifically, the Segal space X is the coend of

\[ \hat{X}: \Delta \times \Delta^{op} \rightarrow \text{Seg}_V, \quad ([n], [m]) \mapsto \text{colim}[n]. \]

---

⁴In fact, we may define E ⊗ [n] as a V-∞-category provided only that V has an initial object and this is compatible with the tensor product, but we will not need this generality.
Since \( \text{Map}([n], \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})) \simeq \text{Map}(\mathcal{C} \otimes [n], \mathcal{D}) \) we then have

\[
\text{Map}(X, \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})) \simeq \text{Map}(\text{colim} \ X, \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})) \\
\simeq \lim_{\text{Tw}(\Delta)} \text{Map}(X, \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})) \\
\simeq \lim_{\text{Tw}(\Delta)} \text{Map}(\mathcal{C} \otimes X, \mathcal{D}) \\
\simeq \text{Map}(\mathcal{C} \otimes X, \mathcal{D}),
\]

which proves (ii).

The underlying groupoid object of a Segal space \( X \) is \( \text{Map}(E^\bullet, X) \). By (ii), the underlying groupoid object of \( \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \) is therefore \( \text{Map}(\mathcal{C} \otimes E^\bullet, \mathcal{D}) \), and the underlying space is the colimit of this simplicial space. By [GH15, Corollary 5.5.10] it follows that if \( \mathcal{D} \) is complete then \( \text{iFun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \simeq \text{Map}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \simeq \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})_0 \), i.e. \( \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \) is complete. \( \square \)

Now suppose \( V \) is a symmetric monoidal \( \infty \)-category compatible with small colimits. Then by [GH15, Corollary 4.3.16] and [GH15, Proposition 5.7.16] the \( \infty \)-categories \( \text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V) \) and \( \text{Cat}^V_{\infty} \) are also symmetric monoidal, and the induced tensor products preserve colimits in each variable. This implies that \( \text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V) \) and \( \text{Cat}^V_{\infty} \) have internal Hom objects; we write \( \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \) for the internal Hom for maps \( \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D} \) in \( \text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V) \).

Let’s check that the underlying \( \infty \)-category of the internal Hom \( \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \) is precisely the functor \( \infty \)-category \( \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \):

**Proposition 7.4.** Let \( V \) be a symmetric monoidal \( \infty \)-category compatible with small colimits, and suppose \( \mathcal{C} \) and \( \mathcal{D} \) are \( V \)-\( \infty \)-categories.

(i) If \( \mathcal{D} \) is complete, then the \( V \)-\( \infty \)-category \( \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \) is complete for any \( \mathcal{C} \). Moreover, \( \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \) is also the internal Hom in \( \text{Cat}^V_{\infty} \).

(ii) Suppose \( V \) is moreover presentable. Write \( t : S \to \mathcal{V} \) for the unique colimit-preserving strong monoidal functor sending \( * \) to the unit \( I \); by [GH15, Proposition A.81] this has a lax monoidal right adjoint \( u : \mathcal{V} \to S \) given by \( \text{Map}(I, -) \). Then \( \text{Map}(E^1 \otimes [\bullet], \mathcal{C}) \) is the Segal space corresponding to the \( S \)-\( \infty \)-category \( u_* \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \).

(iii) Again assume \( V \) is presentable. The Segal space corresponding to the \( S \)-\( \infty \)-category \( u_* \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \) underlying the internal Hom is \( \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \).

Proof. To prove (i), we must show that \( \text{Map}(E^0, \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C}) \to \text{Map}(E^1, \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C}) \) is an equivalence. Passing to left adjoints this is \( \text{Map}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \to \text{Map}(\mathcal{C} \otimes E^1, \mathcal{D}) \), which is an equivalence since \( \mathcal{C} \otimes E^1 \to \mathcal{C} \) is a local equivalence by [GH15, Proposition 4.45].

Since \( \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \) is complete we have, for any complete \( V \)-\( \infty \)-category \( \mathcal{A} \),

\[
\text{Map}_{\text{Cat}^V_{\infty}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V)}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V)}(\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \\
\simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Cat}^V_{\infty}}(\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}),
\]

hence \( \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C} \) is also the internal hom in \( \text{Cat}^V_{\infty} \).

To prove (ii), observe that the Segal space corresponding to \( u_* \mathcal{C} \) is

\[
\text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V)}([n], u_* \mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V)}(t_* [n], \mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V)}(E^0 \otimes [n], \mathcal{C}).
\]

Thus the Segal space associated to \( u_* \mathcal{C}^\mathcal{D} \) is given by

\[
\text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V)}(E^0 \otimes [\bullet], \mathcal{D}^\mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}_{\text{cat}}(V)}(\mathcal{C} \otimes [\bullet], \mathcal{D}) \simeq \text{Fun}_V(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}). \quad \square
\]
Our goal is then to show that there is a natural equivalence between $\text{Map}_V(X \otimes C)$ with the space of objects $X$ is an equivalence.

Lemma 8.3. In the situation above, the induced map

$$I_n^*(\xi \otimes [n]) \to I_n^*\xi_n \simeq \pi_n^*\xi$$

is an equivalence.

Proof. It suffices to observe that for $i \leq j$ and any $x, y \in X$ the morphism

$$(\xi \otimes [n])((x, i), (y, j)) \to \xi(x, y)$$

is an equivalence. □
This map therefore has an inverse \( \pi_n^*C \to \Omega_n((C \otimes [n])) \), and since \( \Omega_n \) has a left adjoint by Lemma 8.2 there is a natural map \( \Omega_n \pi_n^*C \to C \otimes [n] \) of \( \Delta_{X \times (0,..., n)}^{op} \) -algebras.

**Proposition 8.4.** In the situation above, the morphism \( \Omega_n \pi_n^*C \to C \otimes [n] \) is an equivalence.

**Proof.** Again observe that for \( \xi \in \Delta_{X \times (0,..., n)}^{op} \), the \( \infty \)-category \( \Delta_{X \times [n]}^{op} \) is empty if \( \xi \notin \Delta_{X \times [n]}^{op} \), or has a final object if \( \xi \in \Delta_{X \times [n]}^{op} \). By the definition of left operadic Kan extensions we therefore see that for \( x, y \in X \) and \( i, j \in \{0, \ldots, n\} \) we have

\[
\Omega_n \pi_n^*C((x, i), (y, j)) \simeq \begin{cases} 
\emptyset, & i > j \\
C(x, y), & i \leq j.
\end{cases}
\]

The forgetful functor from \( \Delta_{X \times (0,..., n)}^{op} \) -algebras to functors \( (X \times \{0, \ldots, n\})^{\times 2} \to \mathbb{V} \) is conservative by [GH15, Lemma A.5.5], so this completes the proof.

Now consider the algebra fibration \( \text{Alg}(\mathbb{V}) \to \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}} \). Since \( \mathbb{A} \mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(\mathbb{V})_n \) is pulled back from this, if \( C \) and \( D \) are \( \mathbb{V} \)-\( \infty \)-categories with spaces of objects \( X \) and \( Y \) respectively, then we have a pullback square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Map}_{\mathbb{A} \mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(\mathbb{V})_n}(\pi_n^*C, \pi_n^*D) & \rightarrow & \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}(\mathbb{V})}(\pi_n^*C, \pi_n^*D) \\
\text{Map}_{\mathcal{E}}(X, Y)^{(n+1)} & \rightarrow & \text{Map}_{\text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}}}(\Delta_{X \times [n]}^{op}, \Delta_{Y \times [n]}^{op}).
\end{array}
\]

By Proposition 8.4 we also have a natural equivalence

\[
\text{Map}_{\text{Alg}(\mathbb{V})}(\pi_n^*C, \pi_n^*D) \simeq \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}(\mathbb{V})}(I_n, \pi_n^*C, \pi_n^*D).
\]

Moreover, if we consider the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Map}(\mathbb{E} \otimes [n], \mathbb{E}^{\ast}_n D) & \rightarrow & \text{Map}(\mathbb{E} \otimes [n], \mathbb{E}^{\ast}_n D) \\
\text{Map}(X^{\Pi(n+1)}, Y) & \rightarrow & \text{Map}(X^{\Pi(n+1)}, Y^{\Pi(n+1)}) \rightarrow \text{Map}(X^{\Pi(n+1)}, Y)
\end{array}
\]

where the left square is defined to be a pullback square, then the top composite map is an equivalence: since the bottom composite map is an identity, it suffices to check that the map is an equivalence on each fibre, which is clear. Thus we have identified both \( \text{Map}_{\text{Alg}(\mathbb{V})}(\pi_n^*C, \pi_n^*D) \) and \( \text{Map}(\mathbb{E} \otimes [n], D) \) with the same pullback, which completes the proof of Proposition 8.1.

**Corollary 8.5.** Let \( \text{CAT}^{\mathbb{V}}_\infty \) be the underlying 2-fold Segal space of \( \mathcal{E} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{T}(\mathbb{V}) \) with functors as 1-morphisms. Then this 2-fold Segal space is complete.

**Proof.** The underlying Segal space of \( \text{CAT}^{\mathbb{V}}_\infty \) is that associated to the \( \infty \)-category \( \text{Cat}^{\mathbb{V}}_\infty \), and so is complete. Using the completeness criterion of [Hau14a, Theorem 5.18] it then suffices to show that the Segal space \( \text{CAT}^{\mathbb{V}}_\infty (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{D}) \) of maps from \( \mathbb{C} \) to \( \mathbb{D} \) is complete for all complete \( \mathbb{V} \)-\( \infty \)-categories \( \mathbb{C} \) and \( \mathbb{D} \), which follows from combining Proposition 8.1 and Proposition 7.3.

9. **Functionality and Monoidal Structures**

In this section we consider the functionality in \( \mathbb{V} \) of the double \( \infty \)-category of \( \mathbb{V} \)-\( \infty \)-categories. Here we restrict ourselves to the “algebraic” or pre-localized case of the double \( \infty \)-categories \( \mathbb{A} \mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}(\mathbb{V}) \) — since composition with a colimit-preserving monoidal functor does not usually preserve complete objects (cf. [GH15, §5.7]), to establish functionality for the double \( \infty \)-categories \( \mathcal{E} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{T}(\mathbb{V}) \) we must first show that the \( \infty \)-category of \( \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbb{D} \)-bimodules in \( \mathbb{V} \) is invariant under fully
faithful and essentially surjective functors of $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$. This result is most naturally proved as a consequence of the Yoneda Lemma (in the form of the representability of the $\infty$-category of bimodules), and so we postpone it to a sequel to this paper.

**Definition 9.1.** In the previous section we constructed a functor $\Delta \rightarrow \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}}$ that sends $(X_0, \ldots, X_n)$ to $\Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}}$. Combining this with the algebra functor $\text{Alg}: (\text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}} \times \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}$, we get a functor $(\Delta \rightarrow \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}}) \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}$ that sends $((X_0, \ldots, X_n), 0)$ to $\text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}}} (0)$. Let $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}} \rightarrow \Delta \times (\text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}}$ be a Cartesian fibration associated to this functor, and then take $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}} \rightarrow \Delta^{\text{op}} \times \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}}$ to be a coCartesian fibration associated to the composite $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}} \rightarrow \Delta \times (\text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}}$.

**Remark 9.2.** The coCartesian fibration $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}} \rightarrow \Delta^{\text{op}} \times \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}}$ determines a functor $\Delta^{\text{op}} \times \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\infty}$ or $\text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}} \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \text{Cat}_{\infty})$.

**Definition 9.3.** Let $\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{coC}}$ denote the $\infty$-category of (large) $\infty$-categories with small colimits and colimit-preserving functors. This $\infty$-category has a tensor product, constructed in \cite[§4.8.1]{Lur}, such that a map $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is equivalent to a map $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ that preserves colimits separately in each variable. Then the $\infty$-category $\text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_{\infty} := \text{Alg}_{\mathcal{E}_{\text{cat}}^{\text{coC}}} (\text{Cat}_{\infty}^{\text{coC}})$ of associative algebras with respect to this tensor product is the $\infty$-category of monoidal $\infty$-categories compatible with small colimits and colimit-preserving monoidal functors.

**Definition 9.4.** There is a forgetful functor $\text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_{\infty} \rightarrow \text{Opd}_{\infty}^{\text{ns,gen}}$. Let $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}} \rightarrow \Delta^{\text{op}} \times \text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_{\infty}$ be defined by the pullback along this of the obvious variant of the coCartesian fibration $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}}$ where we allow the targets to be large. Then we define $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}}$ to be the full subcategory of $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}}$ spanned by the objects of $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}}(V)$ for all $V$ in $\text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_{\infty}$.

**Proposition 9.5.** The restricted projection $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}} \rightarrow \Delta^{\text{op}} \times \text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_{\infty}$ is a coCartesian fibration.

**Proof.** It suffices to prove that if $f: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ is a colimit-preserving monoidal functor then for every composite algebra $M: \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, the composite $f_* M: \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ is also a composite algebra. In other words, we must show that the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}}} (V) \xrightarrow{f_*} \text{Alg}_{\Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}}} (W) \\
\tau_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}! \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \tau_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}!
\end{array}
\]

commutes. This is a special case of \cite[Lemma A.4.7]{GH}.

**Corollary 9.6.** $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}}$ determines a functor $\text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_{\infty} \rightarrow \text{Cat}(\text{Cat}_{\infty})$ to the full subcategory $\text{Cat}(\text{Cat}_{\infty})$ of $\text{Fun}(\Delta^{\text{op}}, \text{Cat}_{\infty})$ spanned by the double $\infty$-categories.

Next we want to show that the functors $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}}(-)$ and $\mathcal{MC}_{\text{cat}}(-)$ are lax monoidal. This is slightly more involved, as we want the “external product” $M \otimes N$ of $M: \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ and $N: \Delta_{Y_0, \ldots, Y_n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ to be

\[
M \otimes N: \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n, Y_0, \ldots, Y_n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}} \otimes \Delta_{Y_0, \ldots, Y_n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \Delta_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{op}} \times \Delta_{Y_0, \ldots, Y_n}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{W},
\]

which means that we must consider for each $n$ the fibre product of generalized non-symmetric $\infty$-operads over $\Delta^{\text{op}}_n$.\hfill $\Box$
Lemma 9.7. Suppose \( \mathcal{E} \) is an \( \infty \)-category with finite colimits. Then the functor \( \mathcal{E} \to \text{Cat}_\infty \) sending \( c \) to \( \mathcal{E}_c/ \) lifts to a functor from \( \mathcal{E} \) to symmetric monoidal \( \infty \)-categories sending \( c \) to \( (\mathcal{E}_c/)_\infty^{\text{op}} \). Let \( (\mathcal{E}_*/)_\infty^{\text{op}} \to \mathcal{E} \times \Gamma_\mathcal{E}^{\text{op}} \) be the coCartesian fibration of \( \infty \)-operads induced by this; then the forgetful functors \( \mathcal{E}_c/ \to \mathcal{E} \) induce a morphism of \( \infty \)-operads \( (\mathcal{E}_*/)_\infty^{\text{op}} \to \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}} \).

Proof. Immediate from [Lur14, Corollary 2.4.3.11] and [Lur14, Proposition 2.4.3.16]. \( \square \)

We can apply this construction to \( (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}} \); combined with the lax monoidal algebra functor from \( (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}} \times \text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}} \) to \( \text{Cat}_\infty \), this gives a map of \( \infty \)-operads

\[
((\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}}/\bullet)_\infty^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})_\infty^{\text{op}} \to \text{Cat}_\infty
\]

with lax monoidal structure given, for \( \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} \) generalized non-symmetric \( \infty \)-operads over \( \emptyset \), by

\[
\text{Alg}_{\mathcal{P}}(V) \times \text{Alg}_{\mathcal{Q}}(V) \to \text{Alg}_{\mathcal{P}\times\mathcal{Q}}(V).
\]

To get the lax monoidal structure for \( \overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty \) we just need to combine this with the following construction:

Definition 9.8. The functors \( \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}}: S^{\times(n+1)} \to (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})/\Delta_{[n]}^{\text{op}} \) preserve products, and so determine symmetric monoidal functors \( (S^{\times(n+1)})^{\times} \to (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})/\Delta_{[n]}^{\text{op}} \). Considering the naturality of these functors in \( [n] \in \Delta_\infty \), we see that we have a natural transformation of functors from \( \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \) to the \( \infty \)-category of \( \infty \)-categories with products (with functoriality on the operad side given by taking pullbacks), which determines a functor from \( \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \) to monoidal \( \infty \)-categories. Passing to opposite categories, we may regard this as a morphism of coCartesian fibrations over \( \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} \),

\[
\Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} \to \left( (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\text{op}}/\bullet \times \right.
\]

\[
\left. \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} \right).
\]

Definition 9.9. The previous construction gives a morphism of \( \infty \)-operads

\[
\Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\times} \to \text{Cat}_\infty^{\times}.
\]

This corresponds to a monoid object \( \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\times} \to \text{Cat}_\infty^{\times} \). Let

\[
(\overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty)^{\times} \to \left( (\Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\times})^{\text{op}} \right.
\]

be a Cartesian fibration associated to this functor, then we define \( \overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty \to \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\times} \) to be a coCartesian fibration associated to the composite

\[
(\overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty)^{\times} \to \left( (\Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\times})^{\text{op}} \times \right.
\]

\[
\left. ((\Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \Gamma_\text{op} (\text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}})^{\times})^{\text{op}} \times \right).
\]

Definition 9.10. The symmetric monoidal structure on \( \overline{\text{Cat}}^{\text{coC}}_\infty \) induces a tensor product on \( \text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_\infty \), and the forgetful functor from \( \text{Mon}^{\text{coC}}_\infty \) to \( \text{Opd}_\infty^{\text{ns,gen}} \) is lax monoidal with respect to this and the Cartesian product of generalized non-symmetric \( \infty \)-operads. Let \( (\overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty)^{\prime} \to \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \text{Mon}^{\text{coC},^{\prime}}_\infty \) be defined by the pullback along this of the obvious variant of the coCartesian fibration \( \overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty \) where we allow the targets to be large. Then we define \( \overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty \) to be the full subcategory of \( (\overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty)^{\prime} \) spanned by those objects that correspond to lists of objects of \( \overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty \).

Proposition 9.11. The restricted projection \( \overline{\text{Alg}}^{\text{cat}}_\infty \to \Delta_{\infty}^{\text{op}} \times \text{Mon}^{\text{coC},^{\prime}}_\infty \) is a coCartesian fibration.

To see this we use the following technical observation:
Lemma 9.12. Let $X_0, \ldots, X_n$ and $Y_0, \ldots, Y_n$ be spaces, and suppose $(\Xi, H)$ is an object of $\Delta^\text{op}_{X_0 \times Y_0, \ldots, X_n \times Y_n}$ over $\xi \in \Delta^\text{op}_{/[n]}$. Then the map

$$(\Lambda_{X_0 \times Y_0, \ldots, X_n \times Y_n}^{\text{act}})_{/\Xi, H} \rightarrow (\Lambda_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{act}})_{/\Xi} \times (\Lambda_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{act}})_{/H}$$

is cofinal.

Proof. We have a pullback square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\Lambda_{X_0 \times Y_0, \ldots, X_n \times Y_n}^{\text{act}})_{/\Xi, H} & \rightarrow & (\Lambda_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{act}})_{/\Xi} \times (\Lambda_{X_0, \ldots, X_n}^{\text{act}})_{/H} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
(\Lambda_{/[n]}^{\text{act}})_{/\xi} & \rightarrow & (\Lambda_{/[n]}^{\text{act}})_{/\xi} \times (\Lambda_{/[n]}^{\text{act}})_{/\xi}
\end{array}
$$

where the vertical maps are left fibrations by Lemma 6.7, and the bottom horizontal map is cofinal since the $\infty$-category $(\Lambda_{/[n]}^{\text{act}})_{/\xi}$ is sifted by [Hau14b, Lemma 5.7]. It therefore follows from [Lur09, Proposition 4.1.2.15] and [Lur09, Remark 4.1.2.10] that the top horizontal map is also cofinal. □

Proof of Proposition 9.11. It suffices to show that given composite algebras $M: \Delta^\text{op}_{X_0, \ldots, X_n} \rightarrow V^\otimes$ and $N: \Delta^\text{op}_{Y_0, \ldots, Y_n} \rightarrow W^\otimes$, the external product

$$M \boxtimes N: \Delta^\text{op}_{X_0 \times Y_0, \ldots, X_n \times Y_n} \rightarrow V^\otimes \times \Delta^\text{op}_{W^\otimes}$$

is also composite. This follows from Lemma 9.12 together with the definition of left operadic Kan extensions. □

Corollary 9.13. $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}\mathcal{C}^\otimes_{\text{Cat}}$ determines a lax monoidal functor $\text{Mon}^\otimes_{\text{HC}, \otimes} \rightarrow \text{Cat}(\text{Cats}_\infty)^\otimes$.

Corollary 9.14. Suppose $V$ is an $E_n$-monoidal $\infty$-category compatible with small colimits. Then the double $\infty$-category $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{G}\mathcal{C}_\text{Cat} \mathcal{V}$ inherits a natural $E_{n-1}$-monoidal structure.

References

[Bac10] Hugo V. Bacard, Segal enriched categories I (2010), available at arXiv:1009.3673.

[GH15] David Gepner and Rune Haugseng, Enriched $\infty$-categories via non-symmetric $\infty$-operads, Adv. Math. 279 (2015), 575-716, available at arXiv:1312.3178.

[GHN15] David Gepner, Rune Haugseng, and Thomas Nikolaus, Lax colimits and free fibrations in $\infty$-categories (2015), available at arXiv:1501.02161.

[Hau14a] Rune Haugseng, Iterated spans and “classical” topological field theories (2014), available at arXiv:1409.0837.

[Hau14b] _____, The higher Morita category of $E_n$-algebras (2014), available at arXiv:1412.8459.

[Lur09] Jacob Lurie, Higher Topos Theory, Annals of Mathematics Studies, vol. 170, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2009. Available at http://math.harvard.edu/~lurie/papers/highertopoi.pdf.

[Lur14] _____, Higher Algebra, 2014. Available at http://math.harvard.edu/~lurie/papers/higheralgebra.pdf.

Max-Planck-Institut für Mathematik, Bonn, Germany
E-mail address: haugseng@mpim-bonn.mpg.de
URL: http://people.mpim-bonn.mpg.de/haugseng