THE FOLK MODEL CATEGORY STRUCTURE ON STRICT $\omega$-CATEGORIES IS MONOIDAL

by

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Abstract. — We prove that the folk model category structure on the category of strict $\omega$-categories, introduced by Lafont, Métayer and Worytkiewicz, is monoidal, first, for the Gray tensor product and, second, for the join of $\omega$-categories, introduced by the first author and Maltsiniotis. We moreover show that the Gray tensor product induces, by adjunction, a tensor product of strict $(m, n)$-categories and that this tensor product is also compatible with the folk model category structure. In particular, we get a monoidal model category structure on the category of strict $\omega$-groupoids. We prove that this monoidal model category structure satisfies the monoid axiom, so that the category of Gray monoids, studied by the second author, bears a natural model category structure.

Introduction

The category $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ of strict $\omega$-categories, that we shall simply call $\omega$-categories in this paper, is endowed with a model category structure, introduced by Lafont, Métayer and Worytkiewicz [15], known as the folk model category structure. The weak equivalences of this structure are the equivalences of $\omega$-categories, higher dimensional generalization of the equivalences of categories or of 2-categories; the cofibrant objects are the $\omega$-categories that are free in the sense of polygraphs [17]. This model category structure, which is also called the canonical model category structure, is in some sense intrinsic to the notion of $\omega$-categories.

On the other hand, the category $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ is endowed with two non-trivial monoidal category structures. The first one is the Gray tensor product $\otimes$, sometimes called the lax Gray tensor product, first introduced by Al-Agl and Steiner [1], and then, independently, by Crans [5]. This tensor product generalizes the tensor product of

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2-categories introduced by Gray in [7], hence its name. This (non-symmetric) tensor product defines a biclosed monoidal category structure and the two associated internal \( \text{Hom} \) are related to higher lax and oplax transformations. The second monoidal category structure is given by the join of \( \omega \)-categories \( \star \), introduced by the first author and Maltsiniotis in [2]. The join only admits “local internal \( \text{Hom} \)”, in some appropriate sense, that are given by “generalized slice \( \omega \)-categories”. The Gray tensor product and the join are two fundamental structures of the theory of \( \omega \)-categories.

The main goal of this paper is to prove that both the Gray tensor product and the join interact well with the folk model category structure or, more precisely, that they both define a monoidal model category structure on \( \omega \text{-Cat} \) endowed with the folk model category structure. Concretely, this means that if \( i : X \to Y \) and \( j : Z \to T \) are two folk cofibrations, then their pushout-product, that is, the \( \omega \)-functor

\[
i \otimes' j : Y \otimes Z \sqcup_{X \otimes Z} X \otimes T \rightarrow Y \otimes T
\]

induced by the commutative square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \otimes Z & \xrightarrow{X \otimes j} & X \otimes T \\
\downarrow \circ \otimes Z & & \downarrow \circ i \otimes T \\
Y \otimes Z & \xrightarrow{Y \otimes j} & Y \otimes T
\end{array}
\]

is a folk cofibration, and a folk trivial cofibration if moreover either \( i \) or \( j \) is a folk trivial cofibration; and likewise for the join. This implies in particular that the Gray tensor product and the join can be left-derived as functors of two variables.

Note that the fact that the pushout-product, for the Gray tensor product, of two folk cofibrations is a folk cofibration was already proved by the second author in [16] by means of cubical \( \omega \)-categories. Moreover, the particular case saying that the Gray tensor product of two cofibrant \( \omega \)-categories is cofibrant was also established by Hadzihasanovic in [8]. Our proof, which is based on Steiner’s theory of augmented directed complexes [22] and results of the first author and Maltsiniotis about pushouts of these [2, Chapter 3], is completely different and has the advantage to adapt easily to the case of the join. Moreover, the hard part in showing the compatibility of the Gray tensor product and the join with the folk model category structure is to prove that the pushout-product of a folk cofibration and a folk trivial cofibration is a folk trivial cofibration.

In the case of the Gray tensor product, we prove a more general result. Let \((m, n)\text{-Cat}\), for \(0 \leq n \leq m \leq \omega\), be the category of \((m, n)\)-categories, that is, the category of (strict) \(m\)-categories whose \(k\)-cells are strictly invertible as soon as \(k > n\). Denote by \( r : \omega \text{-Cat} \rightarrow (m, n)\text{-Cat}\) the left adjoint to the inclusion functor \((m, n)\text{-Cat} \hookrightarrow \omega \text{-Cat}\). It follows from [15] and [3] that the folk model category structure can be transferred along this adjunction to \((m, n)\text{-Cat}\). We prove,
first, that the Gray tensor product induces, using $r$, a biclosed monoidal product for $(m,n)$-categories and, second, that this Gray tensor product of $(m,n)$-categories is compatible with the transferred model category structure on $(m,n)$-$\mathbf{Cat}$. In particular, in the case $n = 0$, we get a monoidal model category structure on the category of (strict) $m$-groupoids. We prove that this structure is symmetric and satisfies the so-called monoid axiom of Schwede and Shipley [21]. This implies that the category of Gray monoids, that is, of monoid objects in the category of $\omega$-groupoids endowed with the Gray tensor product, bears a canonical model category structure. This result was one of the motivating starting point of this work, as the second author showed in [16] that Gray monoids provide a good framework for higher dimensional rewriting.

On our way to show these results, we prove several properties of independent interest related to the Gray tensor product:

- We prove that if $x$ is an $m$-cell of an $\omega$-category $X$ and $y$ is an $n$-cell of an $\omega$-category $Y$, then the associated $(m + n)$-cell $x \otimes y$ is reversible (that is, weakly invertible) if either $x$ or $y$ is reversible.
- We show that the analogous statement for strictly invertible cells holds. This implies that the tensor product of two $\omega$-groupoids is an $\omega$-groupoid.
- We prove that if $X$ is a cofibrant $\omega$-category, then $J_1 \otimes X$, where $J_1$ is the $\omega$-category obtained by factorizing the codiagonal of the terminal $\omega$-category into a folk cofibration followed by a folk trivial fibration, is a cylinder object for $X$ in the folk model category structure.
- We show that the invertible cells of the $\omega$-category $\mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{oplax}}(X, Y)$, defined by the adjunction

$$\mathbf{Hom}_{\omega\mathbf{-Cat}}(T \otimes X, Y) \simeq \mathbf{Hom}_{\omega\mathbf{-Cat}}(T, \mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{oplax}}(X, Y)),$$

are precisely the component-wise invertible higher oplax transformations. This implies that if $Y$ is an $(m,n)$-category, then so is $\mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{oplax}}(X, Y)$.
- We construct an $\omega$-functor

$$X \otimes (Y * Z) \to (X \otimes Y) * Z,$$

natural in $X$, $Y$ and $Z$ in $\omega\mathbf{-Cat}$, defining a tensorial strength on the functor $- * Z$ for the Gray tensor product.

Finally, in an appendix, we prove that the “local internal $\mathbf{Hom}$” of the join, the so-called generalized slices, can be right-derived as functors of two variables. By “local internal $\mathbf{Hom}$”, we mean the right adjoints of the functors

$$\omega\mathbf{-Cat} \to X \setminus \omega\mathbf{-Cat} \quad \omega\mathbf{-Cat} \to Y \setminus \omega\mathbf{-Cat}$$

$$Y \mapsto (X * Y, X \leftrightarrow X * Y) \quad X \mapsto (X * Y, Y \leftrightarrow X * Y),$$

by opposition to the right adjoints of the functors

$$\omega\mathbf{-Cat} \to \omega\mathbf{-Cat} \quad \omega\mathbf{-Cat} \to \omega\mathbf{-Cat}$$

$$Y \mapsto X * Y \quad X \mapsto X * Y,$$
which do not exist in the case of the join. These two local internal Hom, like classical internal Hom, can be promoted to functors of two variables, but in the local case, we get functors from the twisted arrow category:

\[ \text{Tw}(\omega\text{-Cat}) \to \omega\text{-Cat} \]
\[ X \xrightarrow{\omega} Z \mapsto u \setminus Z \quad Y \xrightarrow{v} Z \mapsto Z_{/v}. \]

We prove, in the general setting of locally biclosed monoidal category introduced in [2], that these functors can be right-derived. This requires the use the theory of right simplicial derivability structures of Kahn and Maltsiniotis [12] as the twisted arrow category of a complete and cocomplete category is neither finitely cocomplete nor finitely complete in general.

We were unable to answer the following obvious question: is the tensor product of two folk weak equivalences a folk weak equivalence? Of course, a similar question can be asked for the join. We leave these two questions as open problems.

Our paper is organized as follows. In the first section, we recall the definitions related to the folk model category structure on the category \( \omega\text{-Cat} \) of (strict) \( \omega \)-categories. In particular, we define reversible cells (that is, weakly invertible cells). Using the Gray tensor product (whose definition is recalled in Appendix A using Steiner’s theory of augmented directed complexes), we introduce oplax transformations and reversible transformations. We recall the definition of the \( \omega \)-category of cylinders and we end the section by introducing some classical dualities of \( \omega\text{-Cat} \).

The purpose of the second section is to prove that the pushout-product, for the Gray tensor product, of two folk cofibrations is a folk cofibration. We start by recalling the notion of a rigid monomorphism of augmented directed complexes with basis and some results from [2] of compatibility between pushouts of augmented directed complexes and pushouts of \( \omega \)-categories. We then prove that the pushout-product, for the tensor product of augmented directed complexes, of two rigid monomorphisms is a rigid monomorphism. We then deduce the analogous result for \( \omega \)-categories and folk cofibrations.

In the third section, we prove that if \( X \) is a folk cofibrant \( \omega \)-category, then \( J_1 \otimes X \), where \( J_1 \) is the \( \omega \)-category obtained by factorizing the codiagonal of the terminal \( \omega \)-category into a cofibration followed by a trivial fibration, is a cylinder object for \( X \) in the folk model category. On our way to do so, we prove that the tensor product of a reversible (resp. invertible) \( m \)-cell by any other \( n \)-cell is reversible (resp. invertible). We start by proving the case \( m = 1 \) providing explicit formulas and then prove the general case by induction.

In the fourth section, using the results of the previous section, we prove that the pushout-product, for the Gray tensor product, of a folk cofibration and a folk trivial cofibration is a folk trivial cofibration. This ends the proof of the fact that the Gray
tensor product makes of $\omega$-Cat endowed with the folk model category structure a monoidal model category.

In the fifth section, we introduce the category $(m, n)$-Cat of (strict) $(m, n)$-categories and we study the interactions between the Gray tensor product and these $(m, n)$-categories. We prove that the invertible cells of the $\omega$-category $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$, defined by the adjunction $\text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(T \otimes X, Y) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(T, \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y))$, are precisely the component-wise invertible higher oplax transformations. As a consequence, we obtain that if $Y$ is an $(m, n)$-category, then so is $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$. This implies by a result of Day [6] that the Gray tensor product induces, using the reflection functor $r : \omega\text{-Cat} \to (m, n)$-Cat, a biclosed monoidal category structure on $(m, n)$-Cat.

In the case of $m$-groupoids (that is, the case $n = 0$), we show that the resulting monoidal product is symmetric. We introduce the folk model category structure on $(m, n)$-Cat, that is, the model category structure obtained by transferring along $r$ the folk model category structure on $\omega\text{-Cat}$, and we prove that the monoidal product on $(m, n)$-Cat induced by the Gray tensor product is compatible with this structure. In the case of $m$-groupoids, we prove that the resulting monoidal model category satisfies the monoid axiom of Schwede and Shipley [21]. As a consequence, by results of Harper [9] and Muro [19], we obtain model category structures on the categories of algebras in $\omega\text{-Gpd}$ over a given non-symmetric operad in $\omega\text{-Gpd}$.

In the sixth section, we prove that the join of $\omega$-categories (whose definition is recalled in Appendix A) makes of $\omega$-Cat endowed with the folk model category structure a monoidal model category. The proof, that we only sketch, is very similar to the one for the Gray tensor product, and only requires one additional tool: the existence of an $\omega$-functor $X \otimes (Y \star Z) \to (X \otimes Y) \star Z$ defining a tensorial strength on the functor $- \star Z$ for the Gray tensor product.

In a first appendix, we recall Steiner’s theory of augmented directed complexes [22] and we use this theory to introduce, first, following [22] and [2], the Gray tensor product and its associated internal $\text{Hom}$, namely $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}$, and, second, following [2], the join of $\omega$-categories and its associated local internal $\text{Hom}$, the generalized slices.

Finally, in a second appendix, we recall the definition of a monoidal model category and how in this setting the monoidal tensor and, in the biclosed setting, the associated internal $\text{Hom}$ can be derived as functors of two variables. We then adapt this last result to the case of locally biclosed monoidal products, introduced in [2], our example of interest being the join of $\omega$-categories. More precisely, we prove that the local internal $\text{Hom}$ of such a monoidal product can be right-derived as functors from the twisted arrow category. To do so, we endow the twisted arrow category of a model category with a right simplicial derivability structure in the sense of Kuhn and Maltsiniotis [12], proving that right simplicial derivability structures can be lifted along discrete opfibrations.
1. Preliminaries on the folk model category structure

1.1. — We will denote by $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ the category of strict $\omega$-categories and strict $\omega$-functors. As all the $\omega$-categories and $\omega$-functors in this paper will be strict, we will drop the adjective “strict” from now on. We will say that a cell of an $\omega$-category is trivial if it is the identity on a cell of lower dimension. If $x$ is an $n$-cell of an $\omega$-category with $n \geq 1$, we will denote by $1_x$ the identity on $x$, by $s_x$ its source $(n-1)$-cell and by $t_x$ its target $(n-1)$-cell. If $x$ is an $n$-cell with $n \geq 0$, for $0 \leq k \leq n$, we will denote by $s_k(x)$ its iterated source $k$-cell and by $t_k(x)$ its iterated target $k$-cell.

We will now describe the so-called “folk” model category structure on $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ introduced by Lafont, Métayer and Worytkiewicz in [15]. We start by describing the weak equivalences of this structure: the equivalences of $\omega$-categories.

1.2. — Let $X$ be an $\omega$-category. By a structure of reversibility on $X$, we mean a set $R$ of cells of $X$ such that, if $u : x \to y$ is an $n$-cell in $R$, then there exists an $n$-cell $\bar{u} : y \to x$ and $(n+1)$-cells $\bar{r} \ast_n r \to 1_x$ and $r \ast_n \bar{r} \to 1_y$ all three in $R$. We say that an $n$-cell $u$ of $X$ is reversible if $n \geq 1$ and if there exists a structure of reversibility $R$ on $X$ containing $u$. A cell $\bar{u}$ in $R$ as in the definition of a structure of reversibility is then called a reverse of $u$.

If $C$ is a set of cells of $X$, to prove that every cell of $C$ is reversible, it suffices to produce, for every $n$-cell $u$ of $C$, a formula giving a reverse of $u$ assuming that the $(n+1)$-cells of $C$ are reversible. Indeed, one can then consider the subcategory $R$ of $X$ generated by the reversible cells of $X$, the cells in $C$ and the cells given by the formulas, and show that the cells of $R$ form a structure of reversibility. This is sometimes called reasoning by coinduction.

1.3. — An $\omega$-functor $f : X \to Y$ is an equivalence of $\omega$-categories or folk weak equivalence if:

- for every 0-cell $y$ of $Y$, there exists a 0-cell $x$ of $X$ and a reversible 1-cell $f(x) \to y$ of $Y$,
- for every $n \geq 1$, every pair of parallel $(n-1)$-cells $x, x'$ of $X$ and every $n$-cell $v : f(x) \to f(x')$ of $Y$, there exists an $n$-cell $u : x \to x'$ of $X$ and a reversible $(n+1)$-cell $f(u) \to v$ of $Y$.

We now move on to the description of generating cofibrations and trivial cofibrations of the folk model category structure.

1.4. — For every $n \geq 0$, we will denote by $D_n$ the free-standing $n$-cell in $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$. In other words, the $\omega$-category $D_n$ corepresents the functor sending an $\omega$-category to its set of $n$-cells. This $\omega$-category $D_n$ is actually an $n$-category. It has a unique non-trivial
n-cell that we will call its principal cell. Here are pictures of \( D_n \) for small \( n \):

\[
D_0 = \{0\}, \quad D_1 = 0 \rightarrow 1, \quad D_2 = 0 \downarrow \uparrow 1 \quad \text{and} \quad D_3 = 0 \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow 1.
\]

If \( x \) is an \( n \)-cell of an \( \omega \)-category \( X \), we will denote by \( \langle x \rangle : D_n \rightarrow X \) the corresponding \( \omega \)-functor.

\[1.5. \quad \text{Let } n \geq 0. \text{ We will denote by } \partial D_n \text{ the } (n-1)\text{-category obtained from } D_n \text{ by removing its principal cell. In other words, } \partial D_0 \text{ is the empty } \omega\text{-category (which is a } (-1)\text{-category!)} \text{ and, for } n \geq 1, \partial D_n \text{ is the free-standing pair of parallel } (n-1)\text{-cells in } \omega\text{-Cat. Here are pictures of } \partial D_n \text{ for small } n:\]

\[\partial D_0 = \{\}, \quad \partial D_1 = \{0 \ 1\}, \quad \partial D_2 = 0 \downarrow \uparrow 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \partial D_3 = 0 \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow 1.\]

If \( n \geq 1 \) and \( x, y \) are two parallel \( (n-1)\)-cells of an \( \omega \)-category \( X \), we will denote by \( \langle x, y \rangle : \partial D_n \rightarrow X \) the corresponding \( \omega \)-functor.

For every \( n \geq 0 \), we have a canonical inclusion

\[i_n : \partial D_n \hookrightarrow D_n,\]

and, for \( n \geq 1 \), two \( \omega \)-functors

\[s, t : D_{n-1} \rightarrow \partial D_n\]

corresponding to the source and target of the principal cell of \( D_n \), respectively.

\[1.6. \quad \text{We will denote by } I \text{ the set } \]

\[I = \{i_n : \partial D_n \hookrightarrow D_n \mid n \geq 0\}.\]

As the category \( \omega\text{-Cat} \) is locally presentable, this set generates a weak factorization system on \( \omega\text{-Cat} \). The \( \omega \)-functors in the left class (that is, the retracts of transfinite compositions of pushouts of elements of \( I \)) will be called folk cofibrations or simply cofibrations; as for the \( \omega \)-functors in the right class (that is, the \( \omega \)-functors having the right lifting property with respect to \( I \)), they will be called folk trivial fibrations or simply trivial fibrations.

\[1.7. \quad \text{Let } n \geq 1. \text{ Consider the } \omega \text{-functor } \langle d, d \rangle : \partial D_n \hookrightarrow D_{n-1}, \text{ where } d \text{ denotes the principal cell of } D_{n-1}. \text{ Fix a factorization } \]

\[\partial D_n \xrightarrow{k_n} J_n \xrightarrow{q_n} D_{n-1}\]
of this $\omega$-functor into a folk cofibration $k_n$ followed by a folk trivial fibration $q_n$. As $i_n$ is a folk cofibration and $q_n$ is a folk trivial fibration, the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\partial D_n & \xrightarrow{k_n} & J_n \\
i_n & \searrow & q_n \\
D_n & \xrightarrow{(i_n)} & D_{n-1}
\end{array}$$

where $d$ still denotes the principal cell of $D_{n-1}$, admits a lift. We fix such a lift $l_n : D_n \to J_n$.

By definition, the principal cell of $J_n$ is the image of the principal cell of $D_n$ by $l_n$.

We will denote by $j_n : D_{n-1} \to J_n$ the composite $D_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \partial D_n \xrightarrow{k_n} J_n$, that is, the $\omega$-functor corresponding to the source of the principal cell of $J_n$, and by $J$ the set

$$J = \{ j_n : D_{n-1} \to J_n \mid n \geq 1 \}.$$

**Theorem 1.8 (Lafont–Métayer–Worytkiewicz).** — The category $\omega$-Cat is endowed with a model category structure, cofibrantly generated by $I$ and $J$, whose weak equivalences are the folk weak equivalences and whose cofibrations are the folk cofibrations. All the $\omega$-categories are fibrant for this model category structure.

**Proof.** — This is [15, Theorem 4.39 and Proposition 5.1].

The model category structure of the previous theorem is known as the **folk model category structure** on $\omega$-Cat. We will now describe a path object for this structure. We start by some preliminaries on oplax transformations.

**1.9.** — If $X$ and $Y$ are two $\omega$-categories, we will denote by $X \otimes Y$ their Gray tensor product. We refer the reader to Appendix A for a definition of this tensor product based on Steiner’s work [22]. Let us only recall that the Gray tensor product defines a (non-symmetric) biclosed monoidal category structure whose unit is the terminal $\omega$-category $D_0$. Its right and left internal $\text{Hom}$ will be denoted by $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{max}}$, respectively, so that if $X, Y$ and $Z$ are three $\omega$-categories, we have natural bijections

$$\text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(X, \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(Y, Z)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(X \otimes Y, Z) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(Y, \text{Hom}_{\text{max}}(X, Z)).$$

**1.10.** — Let $X$ and $Y$ be two $\omega$-categories. By adjunction, the set of 0-cells of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$ can be identified with the set of $\omega$-functors $\text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(X, Y)$. If $f, g : X \to Y$ are two $\omega$-functors, an oplax transformation $\alpha : f \Rightarrow g$ is a 1-cell
of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$ from $f$ to $g$. Such an oplax transformation can be identified with a functor

$$h : D_1 \otimes X \to Y$$

making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
\downarrow^{g} & & \downarrow^{h} \\
X & \xrightarrow{0} & D_1 \otimes X \\
\downarrow^{1} & & \downarrow^{1} \\
X & \xrightarrow{0} & D_1 \otimes X \\
\end{array}$$

where $X$ is identified with $D_0 \otimes X$, commute. Alternatively, again by adjunction, such an oplax transformation can be seen as an $\omega$-functor

$$k : X \to \Gamma(Y),$$

where $\Gamma(Y) = \text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}(D_1, Y)$, making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
\downarrow^{g} & & \downarrow^{k} \\
X & \xrightarrow{0} & \Gamma(Y) \\
\downarrow^{1} & & \downarrow^{1} \\
X & \xrightarrow{0} & \Gamma(Y) \\
\end{array}$$

where $Y$ is identified with $\text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}(D_0, Y)$ and

$$\pi^- = \text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}((0), Y) \quad \text{and} \quad \pi^+ = \text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}((1), Y),$$

commute.

One can define lax transformations in a similar way.

1.11. — Let $x$ be an $m$-cell of an $\omega$-category $X$ and let $y$ be an $n$-cell of an $\omega$-category $Y$. One defines an $(m+n)$-cell $x \otimes y$ of $X \otimes Y$ in the following way. The $\omega$-category $D_m \otimes D_n$ is an $(m+n)$-category that admits a unique non-trivial $(m+n)$-cell (this follows from Steiner’s theory recalled in Appendix A). We will call this cell the principal cell of $D_m \otimes D_n$. The $(m+n)$-cell $x \otimes y$ is the cell corresponding to the $\omega$-functor

$$D_{m+n} \xrightarrow{(p)} D_m \otimes D_n \xrightarrow{(x \otimes y)} X \otimes Y,$$

where $p$ denotes the principal cell of $D_m \otimes D_n$.

It follows from Steiner’s theory and the formula defining the Gray tensor product (see paragraph A.11) that the $\omega$-category $X \otimes Y$ is generated by the set of cells of the form $x \otimes y$, with $x$ a cell of $X$ and $y$ a cell of $Y$.

1.12. — Let $f, g : X \to Y$ be two $\omega$-functors and let $\alpha : f \Rightarrow g$ be an oplax transformation. Denote by $h : D_1 \otimes X \to Y$ the corresponding $\omega$-functor and by
(01) the principal cell of $D_1$. If $x$ is an $n$-cell of $X$, the \textit{component} of $\alpha$ at $x$ is the $(n + 1)$-cell of $Y$

\[ \alpha_x = b((01) \otimes x). \]

As the $\omega$-category $D_1 \otimes X$ is generated by cells of the form $0 \otimes x$, $1 \otimes x$ and $(01) \otimes x$, with $x$ a cell of $X$, the transformation $\alpha$ is entirely determined by its components. Furthermore, oplax transformations can be defined purely in terms of their components (see \cite{2}, paragraph 1.9 and Section B.2).

1.13. — If $Y$ is an $\omega$-category, the $n$-cells of $\Gamma(Y)$ are called \textit{n-cylinders} in $Y$. By adjunction, they correspond to $\omega$-functors $c : D_1 \otimes D_n \rightarrow Y$. If $c$ is such an $n$-cylinder, we can set

\[ x = c(0 \otimes d) \quad \text{and} \quad y = c(1 \otimes d) \]

and, for $0 \leq k \leq n$,

\[ \alpha_k^- = c((01) \otimes s_k(d)) \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_k^+ = c((01) \otimes t_k(d)), \]

where $(01)$ denotes the principal cell of $D_1$ and $d$ the one of $D_n$. Note that $\alpha_n^- = \alpha_n^+$ and we will often write $\alpha_n$ for this cell. These cells completely determine $c$ and we will often write $c = (x, y, \alpha)$. Moreover, by \cite{2}, Proposition B.1.6, $n$-cells $x$ and $y$ and $(k + 1)$-cells $\alpha_k^-, \alpha_k^+$, for $0 \leq k \leq n$, with $\alpha_n^- = \alpha_n^+$, determine an $n$-cylinder if and only if one has

\[ \alpha_k^\varepsilon : \alpha_{k-1}^- \ast_k \alpha_{k-2}^+ \ast_k \cdots \ast_k \alpha_0^\varepsilon \ast_0 x_k^\varepsilon \rightarrow y_k^\varepsilon \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{k-1} \alpha_{k-1}^-, \]

for $\varepsilon = \pm$, where $x_k^- = s_k(x)$ and $x_k^+ = t_k(x)$, and similarly for $y$.

If $c = (x, y, \alpha)$ is an $n$-cylinder, the cell $\alpha_n^- = \alpha_n^+$ is called the \textit{principal cell} of $c$. We say that $c$ is \textit{reversible} if all the cells $\alpha_k^\varepsilon$ for $0 \leq k \leq n$ and $\varepsilon = \pm$ are reversible. It follows from the explicit formulas describing the operations of the $\omega$-category $\Gamma(Y)$ (see \cite{15}, Appendix A) or \cite{2}, Proposition B.1.15) that the graded subset $\Gamma_{\text{rev}}(Y)$ of $\Gamma(Y)$ consisting of reversible cylinders is actually a sub-$\omega$-category.

1.14. — Let $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ be two $\omega$-functors and let $\alpha : f \Rightarrow g$ be an oplax transformation. The transformation $\alpha$ is said to be \textit{reversible} if, for every cell $x$ of $X$, the component $\alpha_x$ is a reversible cell of $Y$. A reversible oplax transformation will be simply called a \textit{reversible transformation}.

Essentially by definition, the transformation $\alpha$ is reversible if and only if the corresponding $\omega$-functor $X \rightarrow \Gamma(Y)$ factors through the inclusion $\Gamma_{\text{rev}}(Y) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(Y)$. In other words, the data of a reversible transformation $\alpha : f \Rightarrow g$ corresponds to the data of an $\omega$-functor

\[ k : X \rightarrow \Gamma_{\text{rev}}(Y) \]
making the obvious diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
X \xrightarrow{f} Y \\
\downarrow_{k} \quad \downarrow_{\pi} \\
\Gamma_{\text{rev}}(Y) \xrightarrow{\pi^-} Y \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\Gamma_{\text{rev}}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi^-} X \times X
\]

commute.

1.15. — Let \( f : X \to Y \) be an \( \omega \)-functor. The identity on \( f \) seen as a 0-cell of \( \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y) \) defines an oplax transformation \( 1_f : f \Rightarrow f \). This transformation is easily seen to be reversible (its components are identities).

In particular, by applying this to the identity \( \omega \)-functor \( 1_X : X \to X \), we get a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
X \xrightarrow{\iota} \Gamma_{\text{rev}}(X) \\
\downarrow_{\pi} \quad \downarrow_{\pi} \\
X \xrightarrow{\iota} X \times X
\end{array}
\]

or, in other words, a factorization

\[
X \xrightarrow{\iota} \Gamma_{\text{rev}}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi} X \times X
\]

of the diagonal functor.

**Theorem 1.16 (Lafont–Métayer–Worytkiewicz).** — For every \( \omega \)-category \( X \), the factorization

\[
X \xrightarrow{\iota} \Gamma_{\text{rev}}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi} X \times X
\]

of the diagonal is a path object for the folk model category structure, in the sense that \( \iota \) is a weak equivalence and that \( \pi \) is a fibration.

**Proof.** — This is [15, Proposition 4.45].

**Remark 1.17.** — A right homotopy with respect to the path object of the previous theorem is precisely a reversible transformation.

We will now describe the cofibrant objects of the folk model category structure.

1.18. — Let \( X \) be an \( \omega \)-category. For \( m \geq -1 \), we will denote by \( X_{\leq m} \) the \( m \)-category obtained from \( X \) by removing the non-trivial \( k \)-cells for \( k > m \). In particular, if \( m = -1 \), we have \( X_{\leq -1} = \emptyset \). There is an obvious inclusion \( \omega \)-functor \( X_{\leq m} \hookrightarrow X_{\leq m+1} \).
Let $B$ be a set of cells of $X$. We will say that $X$ is freely generated by $B$ if, for every $n \geq 0$, the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\prod_{x \in B_n} \partial D_n & \xrightarrow{(sx,tx)} & X_{\leq n-1} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\prod_{x \in B_n} D_n & \xrightarrow{(x)} & X_{\leq n}
\end{array}$$

where $B_n$ denotes the set of $n$-cells in $B$ and the right vertical arrow is the canonical inclusion, is a pushout square.

One says that an $\omega$-category is free in the sense of polygraphs if it admits a set of cells that freely generates it.

**Theorem 1.19 (Métayer).** — The cofibrant objects of the folk model category structure are the $\omega$-categories that are free in the sense of polygraphs.

**Proof.** — This is the main result of [17].

We end the section by introducing important dualities of $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ and some of their properties.

**1.20.** — If $X$ is an $\omega$-category, we will denote by $X^{\text{op}}$ (resp. by $X^{\text{co}}$) the $\omega$-category obtained from $X$ by reversing the direction of the cells of odd (resp. even) dimension. The assignments $X \mapsto X^{\text{op}}$ and $X \mapsto X^{\text{co}}$ are both involutive automorphisms of the category $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$. Moreover, they are anti-monoidal in the sense that the assignment $x \otimes y \mapsto y \otimes x$ defines isomorphisms

$$(X \otimes Y)^{\text{op}} \simeq Y^{\text{op}} \otimes X^{\text{op}} \quad \text{and} \quad (X \otimes Y)^{\text{co}} \simeq Y^{\text{co}} \otimes X^{\text{co}}.$$ 

Furthermore, there are canonical isomorphisms

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X,Y)^{\text{op}} \simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}(X^{\text{op}},Y^{\text{op}}),$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X,Y)^{\text{co}} \simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}(X^{\text{co}},Y^{\text{co}})$$

(see for instance [2, Propositions A.22 and A.23]).

The symmetry of the definition of a reversible cell shows that a cell is reversible in $X$ if and only if the corresponding cell is reversible in $X^{\text{op}}$ (resp. in $X^{\text{co}}$). This easily implies that an $\omega$-functor $f : X \to Y$ is a folk weak equivalence if and only if $f^{\text{op}} : X^{\text{op}} \to Y^{\text{op}}$ (resp. $f^{\text{co}} : X^{\text{co}} \to Y^{\text{co}}$) is. Moreover, for every $n \geq 0$, the $\omega$-functor $i_n^{\text{op}}$ (resp. $i_n^{\text{co}}$) can be identified with the $\omega$-functor $i_n : \partial D_n \hookrightarrow D_n$. This implies that an $\omega$-functor $i$ is a folk cofibration if and only if $i^{\text{op}}$ (resp. $i^{\text{co}}$) is, and hence that $j$ is a folk trivial cofibration if and only if $j^{\text{op}}$ (resp. $j^{\text{co}}$) is.

**Remark 1.21.** — The Gray tensor product used in this paper is what we like to call the *oplax* Gray tensor product. The *lax* version is the functor $(X,Y) \mapsto Y \otimes X$.
and is actually the one introduced by Gray in the 2-categorical case [7]. The natural isomorphism $(X \otimes Y)^{op} \simeq Y^{op} \otimes X^{op}$ and the stability of the data of the folk model category structure by the duality $Z \mapsto Z^{op}$ show that the results we prove in this paper for the oplax version of the Gray tensor product can be adapted to the lax version.

2. Compatibility of the tensor product with cofibrations

The purpose of this section is to prove that $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ endowed with the Gray tensor product $\otimes$ satisfies the part of the axioms of monoidal model categories (see paragraph B.1) dealing with cofibrations. In other words, given two folk cofibrations

$$i : X \to Y \quad \text{and} \quad j : Z \to T,$$

we will prove that the $\omega$-functor

$$i \otimes' j : Y \otimes Z \amalg_X \otimes T \to Y \otimes T,$$

is also a folk cofibration. To do so, we will reduce the problem to the case of generating cofibrations, and we will use Steiner’s theory [22] to deal with this case. We will freely use Steiner’s theory in this section and we refer the reader to Appendix A for a quick recap of this theory.

We start by some complements on pushouts of strong Steiner complexes.

2.1. — If $K$ is an augmented directed complex with basis, we will denote its basis by $B_K$.

Let $f : K \to L$ be a monomorphism of augmented directed complexes with basis. One says that $f$ is a rigid monomorphism if it sends elements of the basis $B_K$ of $K$ to elements of the basis $B_L$ of $L$.

**Proposition 2.2 (Ara–Maltsiniotis).** — Consider a pushout square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
K & \xrightarrow{u} & M \\
\downarrow^f & & \downarrow^g \\
L & \xrightarrow{v} & N
\end{array}
$$

in the category of augmented directed complexes such that:

- $K$, $L$, $M$, $N$ are strong Steiner complexes,
- $f$ and $u$ are rigid monomorphisms.

Then

- we have $B_N = B_L \amalg_{B_K} B_M$,
- the morphisms $g$ and $v$ are rigid monomorphisms,
- the functor $\nu : C_{\text{ad}} \to \omega$-$\text{Cat}$ sends this square to a pushout square in $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$. 

Proof. — The first assertion is a particular case of [2, Proposition 3.6]. The second one follows from [2, Proposition 3.12]. As for the third one, it is a special case of [2, Theorem 3.8].

Remark 2.3. — The proposition remains true if one only assumes that the complexes are Steiner complexes (named “augmented directed complexes with a loop-free unital basis” in [1]) as opposed to strong Steiner complexes. We stated the more restrictive result only because we did not include the definition of a Steiner complex in this paper.

2.4. — If \( K \) and \( L \) are two augmented directed complexes with basis, one immediately checks that \( K \otimes L \) is an augmented directed complex with basis

\[ B_{K \otimes L} = B_K \otimes B_L = \{ x \otimes y \mid x \in B_K, y \in B_L \}. \]

Proposition 2.5. — Let \( i : K \rightarrow L \) and \( j : M \rightarrow N \) be two rigid monomorphisms between augmented directed complexes with basis. Then the morphism \( i \otimes' j : L \otimes M \nabla K \otimes M K \otimes M K \otimes N \rightarrow L \otimes N \) is a rigid monomorphism between augmented directed complexes with basis which identifies \( L \otimes M \nabla K \otimes N \) with the subcomplex generated by \( B_L \otimes B_M \cup B_K \otimes B_N \).

Proof. — Colimits in the category of augmented directed complexes are computed degreewise (see [2, paragraph 3.1]). Let \( n \geq 0 \). If \( B \) is the basis of an augmented directed complex, we will denote by \( B_n \) the set of \( n \)-chains in \( B \). As the free abelian group functor commutes with colimits, the abelian group \( (L \otimes M \nabla K \otimes N)_n \) is free with basis \( (B_L \otimes B_M)_n \cup (B_K \otimes B_N)_n \). Similarly, the submonoid \( (L \otimes M \nabla K \otimes N)^*_n \) is generated by this basis. This proves that \( L \otimes M \nabla K \otimes N \) is free with basis \( B_L \otimes B_M \cup B_K \otimes B_N \). Moreover, this shows that the map \( (i \otimes' j)_n : (L \otimes M \nabla K \otimes N)_n \rightarrow (L \otimes N)_n \) can be identified with the image of the map \( (B_L \otimes B_M)_n \cup (B_K \otimes B_N)_n \rightarrow (B_L \otimes B_N)_n \) by the free abelian group functor. As this functor preserves monomorphisms, this implies that \( i \otimes' j \) is a monomorphism. The fact that it is rigid being obvious, this ends the proof.

Proposition 2.6. — Let \( i : K \rightarrow L \) and \( j : M \rightarrow N \) be two rigid monomorphisms between strong Steiner complexes. Then the pushout square associated to

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
L \otimes M & \xrightarrow{i \otimes M} & K \otimes M \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \quad \otimes j \\
K \otimes N & \rightarrow & K \otimes N
\end{array}
\]

satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 2.2.

Proof. — Strong Steiner complexes and rigid monomorphisms are both stable under tensor product by [22, Example 3.10] and [2, Proposition A.6]. It thus suffices to prove that \( L \otimes M \nabla K \otimes N \) is a strong Steiner complex. This follows immediately from
the fact that, by the previous proposition, \( L \otimes M \amalg_{K \otimes M} K \otimes N \) is a subcomplex of the strong Steiner complex \( L \otimes N \) generated by a subset of its basis. \[ \square \]

**Proposition 2.7.** — Let \( i : K \to L \) and \( j : M \to N \) be two rigid monomorphisms between strong Steiner complexes. Then the \( \omega \)-functor
\[
\nu(i) \otimes' \nu(j) : \nu(L) \otimes \nu(M) \amalg_{\nu(K) \otimes \nu(M)} \nu(K) \otimes \nu(N) \to \nu(L) \otimes \nu(N)
\]
is a folk cofibration.

**Proof.** — By applying Proposition 2.2 to the pushout square of the previous proposition and using the fact that the functor \( \nu_{\text{St}_t} : \text{St}_t \to \omega\text{-Cat} \) is monoidal for the tensor product (Theorem A.10), one gets that the \( \omega \)-functor
\[
\nu(i) \otimes' \nu(j) : \nu(L) \otimes \nu(M) \amalg_{\nu(K) \otimes \nu(M)} \nu(K) \otimes \nu(N) \to \nu(L) \otimes \nu(N)
\]
can be identified with
\[
\nu(i \otimes j) : \nu(L \otimes M \amalg_{K \otimes M} K \otimes N) \to \nu(L \otimes N).
\]
As the functor \( \nu \) respects monomorphisms (this follows from its concrete description but also from the fact that it admits a left adjoint, see [22, Theorem 2.11]), \( \nu(L \otimes M \amalg_{K \otimes M} K \otimes N) \) can be identified with a sub-\( \omega \)-category of \( \nu(L \otimes M) \). Moreover, by Steiner’s Theorem A.8, these two \( \omega \)-categories are freely generated by their atoms, which, by Proposition 2.5, are in bijection with \( B_L \otimes B_M \cup B_K \otimes B_N \) and \( B_L \otimes B_N \), respectively. The \( \omega \)-category \( \nu(L \otimes N) \) can thus be obtained from \( \nu(L \otimes M \amalg_{K \otimes M} K \otimes N) \) by freely adding cells (in the sense of taking pushouts along some \( i_n : \partial D_n \hookrightarrow D_n \)) indexed by \( (B_L \otimes B_N) \setminus (B_L \otimes B_M \cup B_K \otimes B_N) \). The inclusion morphism is therefore a cofibration. \[ \square \]

To apply the previous proposition to the generating cofibrations, we need the following lemma:

**Lemma 2.8.** — Let \( n \geq 0 \). The \( \omega \)-functor \( i_n : \partial D_n \hookrightarrow D_n \) can be written \( \nu(\lambda(i_n)) \), where \( \lambda(i_n) : \lambda(\partial D_n) \to \lambda(D_n) \) is a rigid monomorphism between strong Steiner complexes.

**Proof.** — Let \( \lambda(D_n) \) be the free augmented directed complex with basis the set of non-trivial cells of \( D_n \) (see [2, paragraph 4.10] for an explicit description), let \( \lambda(\partial D_n) \) be the augmented directed subcomplex generated by the subset of non-trivial cells of \( \partial D_n \) and let \( \lambda(i_n) \) be the resulting inclusion morphism. One easily checks that \( i_n \) can be identified with \( \nu(\lambda(i_n)) \), that \( \lambda(D_n) \) is indeed a strong Steiner complex (see [22, Example 4.7] or [2, paragraph 4.10]) and thus that any subset of its basis defines a strong Steiner subcomplex whose inclusion morphism is a rigid monomorphism. \[ \square \]

**Theorem 2.9.** — If
\[
i : X \to Y \quad \text{and} \quad j : Z \to T
\]
are two folk cofibrations, then the ω-functor

\[ i \otimes' j : Y \otimes Z \amalg_{X \otimes Z} X \otimes T \to Y \otimes T \]

is also a folk cofibration.

Proof. — By the classical Lemma B.3, it suffices to prove the result when \( i \) and \( j \) are generating cofibrations. But this case follows from Proposition 2.7 by the previous lemma.

Remark 2.10. — The previous result was first established by the second author (see [16, Proposition 5.1.2.7]) using cubical sets. The advantage of the method of the present paper is that it will adapt directly to the join of ω-categories (see Section 6).

Corollary 2.11. — The tensor product of two cofibrant ω-categories is a cofibrant ω-category.

Proof. — Let \( X \) and \( Y \) be two ω-categories. The corollary follows from the theorem applied to the ω-functors \( \emptyset \to X \) and \( \emptyset \to Y \).

Remark 2.12. — This corollary was first proved directly by Hadzihasanovic (see [8, Theorem 1.35]).

3. A cylinder object for the folk model category structure

In paragraph 1.7, we introduced an ω-category \( J_1 \). The goal of this section is to prove that if \( X \) is a cofibrant ω-category, then \( J_1 \otimes X \) is a cylinder object for \( X \) in the folk model category structure.

We will start by showing that the tensor product of a reversible cell by any other \( n \)-cell is reversible, dealing first with the case \( n = 1 \). The proof will be a bit involved and we begin by the following technical lemmas:

Lemma 3.1. — Let \( u : x \to y \) be a reversible \( n \)-cell of an ω-category \( X \). Fix \( \bar{u} \) a reverse of \( u \) and \( \bar{\varepsilon} : u \ast_{n-1} \bar{u} \to 1_y \) a reversible cell. Then there exists a reversible \( n \)-cell \( \bar{\eta} : 1_x \to \bar{u} \ast_{n-1} u \) for which there exists a reversible \((n+1)\)-cell \( \bar{\varepsilon} \ast_{n-1} u \ast_n (u \ast_{n-1} \eta) \to 1_u \).

Proof. — Since \( u \) is reversible, there exists a reversible \((n+1)\)-cell \( \eta' : 1_x \to \bar{u} \ast_{n-1} u \).

We set

\[ \eta = (\bar{u} \ast_{n-1} u \ast_{n-1} \bar{\eta'}) \ast_n (\bar{u} \ast_{n-1} \bar{\varepsilon} \ast_{n-1} u) \ast_n \eta', \]
where $\tilde{\eta}'$ and $\tilde{\varepsilon}$ denote reverses of $\eta'$ and $\varepsilon$, respectively. The cell $\eta$ is reversible, as a composite of reversible cells. Moreover, we have

$$(\varepsilon * n * n - 1 + u) * n (u * n * n - 1 + \eta)$$

$$= (\varepsilon * n - 1 + u) * n (u * n - 1 + \tilde{\eta}' + \tilde{\varepsilon} * n - 1 + u) * n (u * n * n - 1 + \eta)$$

$$= (u * n - 1 + \tilde{\eta}') * n (\varepsilon * n - 1 + u * n - 1 + \tilde{\eta}' + \tilde{\varepsilon} * n - 1 + u) * n (u * n * n - 1 + \eta)$$

$$= (u * n - 1 + \tilde{\eta}') * n ((\varepsilon * n + \tilde{\epsilon}) * n - 1 + u) * n (u * n - 1 + \eta)$$

$$\rightarrow (u * n - 1 + \tilde{\eta}') * n (u * n - 1 + \eta) = u * n - 1 (\tilde{\eta}' * n + \eta) \rightarrow 1_u,$$

where the two arrows are reversible $(n + 1)$-cells coming from the fact that $\tilde{\eta}$ and $\tilde{\eta}'$ are reverses of $\varepsilon$ and $\eta'$, respectively, which proves the lemma.

**Lemma 3.2.** — Let $X$ be an $\omega$-category and let $c$ be an $n$-cell of $\Gamma(X)$. If $c$ is reversible in $\Gamma(X)$, then the principal cell of $c$ is reversible in $X$.

**Proof.** — In this proof, we will use freely the explicit formulas for the structure of $\omega$-category of $\Gamma(X)$, as given for instance in [2, Proposition B.1.15]. We prove the lemma by coinduction (see paragraph 1.2). Let $c = (x, y, \alpha)$ be an $n$-cell of $\Gamma(X)$ (see paragraph 1.13). We have

$$\alpha_n : \alpha_{n-1} * n - 1 + \alpha_{n-2} * n - 2 + \cdots + \alpha_0 = 0 x \rightarrow y * 0 \alpha_0 * 1 \cdots * n - 1 \alpha_{n-1}.$$

Suppose that $(x, y, \alpha)$ is reversible in $\Gamma(X)$ and let $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \beta)$ be a reverse. Note that $\tilde{x}$ and $\tilde{y}$ are reverses of $x$ and $y$, respectively. The relationship between the source and target of $(x, y, \alpha)$ and $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \beta)$ implies that

$$\beta_k = \alpha_k$$

if $0 \leq k < n - 1$ and $\varepsilon = \pm$,

$$\beta_{n-1} = \alpha_{n-1}$$

and

$$\beta_{n-1} = \alpha_{n-1}.$$

By hypothesis, there exists a reversible cell

$$(\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \Lambda) : (x, y, \alpha) * n - 1 (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \beta) \rightarrow 1_{\Gamma(x, y, \alpha)}.$$

In particular, the cells

$$\varepsilon_x : x * n - 1 \rightarrow 1_x$$

and

$$\varepsilon_y : y * n - 1 \rightarrow 1_y$$

are reversible. The cell $(x, y, \alpha) * n - 1 (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \beta)$ is of the form $(x * n - 1 \tilde{x}, y * n - 1 \tilde{y}, \gamma)$, with

$$\gamma_k = \alpha_k$$

if $0 \leq k < n - 1$ and $\varepsilon = \pm$,

$$\gamma_{n-1} = \beta_{n-1} = \alpha_{n-1}$$

and

$$\gamma_{n-1} = \alpha_{n-1},$$

$$\gamma_n = (y * 0 \alpha_0 * 1 + \cdots + \alpha_{n-2} * n - 1 \beta_n) * n (\alpha_n * n - 1 \alpha_{n-1} * n - 2 \cdots * n - 1 \alpha_0 = 0 x)$$

and we have

$$\Lambda_{n+1} : \alpha_{n+1} * n - 1 + \cdots + \alpha_0 = 0 \varepsilon x \rightarrow \varepsilon y * 0 \alpha_0 * 1 + \cdots + \alpha_{n-2} * n - 1 \alpha_{n-1} * n + \gamma_n.$$
Applying Lemma 3.1 to the cell \((\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \Lambda)\) gives a reversible cell

\[(\eta_x, \eta_y, \Gamma, \omega) : 1_{s(x, y, \alpha)} \rightarrow (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\alpha}) \quad (x, y, \alpha)\]

and, using the projections \(\pi^{-}\) and \(\pi^{+}\), reversible cells

\[(\varepsilon_x \ast_{n-1} x) \ast_n (x \ast_{n-1} \eta_x) \rightarrow 1_x \quad \text{and} \quad (\varepsilon_y \ast_{n-1} y) \ast_n (y \ast_{n-1} \eta_y) \rightarrow 1_y.\]

The cell \((\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\alpha}) \ast_{n-1} (x, y, \alpha)\) is of the form \((x \ast_{n-1} x, \bar{y} \ast_{n-1} y, \bar{\delta})\) with

\[
\delta_k^- = \alpha_k^- \quad \text{if} \quad 0 \leq k < n - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon = \pm,
\]

\[
\delta_{n-1}^- = \alpha_{n-1}^- \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_{n-1}^+ = \beta_{n-1}^+ = \alpha_{n-1}^+.
\]

\[
\delta_n = (\bar{y} \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-) \ast_n (\beta_n \ast_{n-1} \alpha_n^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x)
\]

and we have

\[
\Gamma_{n+1} = \delta_n \ast_n \alpha_{n-1}^- \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 \eta_x \rightarrow \eta_y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-.
\]

We now define our candidate \(n\)-cell \(\rho\) to be a reverse of \(\alpha_n\):

\[
\rho = (\varepsilon_y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^- \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \beta_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-) \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 \eta_x))
\]

We first produce a reversible cell between \(\rho \ast_n \alpha_n\) and \(1_{s(\alpha_n)}\). We have

\[
\rho \ast_n \alpha_n
\]

\[
= ((\varepsilon_y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^- \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \beta_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-) \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 \eta_x))
\]

\[
= ((\varepsilon_y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^- \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \beta_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((\alpha_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 \bar{x} \ast_{n-1} x))
\]

\[
= ((\varepsilon_y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^- \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \beta_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((\alpha_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 \bar{x} \ast_{n-1} x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((\varepsilon_y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^- \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \beta_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((\alpha_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 \bar{x} \ast_{n-1} x))
\]

\[
= ((\varepsilon_y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^- \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((y \ast_0 \alpha_0^- \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \ast_{n-1} \beta_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x))
\]

\[
\ast_n ((\alpha_n \ast_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast_{n-2} \cdots \ast_1 \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 \bar{x} \ast_{n-1} x))
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&= \left( (\varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n \ast 0 \ast \alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast n-2 \cdots \ast 1 \alpha_0^+ \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \beta_n \ast 0 \ast \alpha_{n-2}^+ \ast n-2 \cdots \ast 1 \alpha_0^+ \ast 0 \ast \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-2 \cdots \ast 1 \alpha_0^- \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (\alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&= \left( (\varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n \ast 1 \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (\gamma_n \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&= \left( (\varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (\alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right).
\end{align*}
\]

By coinduction, the cell
\[
\Lambda_{n+1} : \alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \cdots \ast 1 \alpha_0^+ \ast 0 \varepsilon_x \to \varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n \gamma_n
\]
is reversible and we thus get a reversible cell between \( \rho \ast n \ast \alpha_n \) and the cell
\[
\begin{align*}
&\ast_n \left( (\alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \cdots \ast 1 \alpha_0^+ \ast 0 \varepsilon_x) \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (\alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left( \left( (\varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \right. \\
&\ast_n \left( (\xi_n \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (\alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&= \left. \frac{1}{n} \left( \left( (\varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \right. \\
&\ast_n \left( (\xi_n \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (\alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right)
\end{align*}
\]
and hence a reversible cell between \( \rho \ast n \ast \alpha_n \) and the identity on
\[
\alpha_{n-1}^+ \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x = s(\alpha_n).
\]

We now produce a reversible cell between \( \alpha_n \ast n \ast \rho \) and \( 1_{(\alpha_n)} \). We have
\[
\begin{align*}
&\alpha_n \ast n \ast \rho \\
&= \alpha_n \\
&\ast_n \left( (\varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \beta_n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right)
\end{align*}
\]
and hence a reversible cell between \( \alpha_n \ast n \ast \rho \) and \( 1_{(\alpha_n)} \). We have
\[
\begin{align*}
&\alpha_n \ast n \ast \rho \\
&= \alpha_n \\
&\ast_n \left( (\varepsilon_y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \beta_n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right) \\
&\ast_n \left( (y \ast 0 \alpha_0^- \ast 1 \cdots \ast n-2 \alpha_{n-2}^- \ast n-1 \ast n \ast 0 \ast 0 \ast n \ast 0 \ast x) \right)
\end{align*}
\]
hence the result. \( \alpha \) is reversible and we thus get a reversible cell from \( \alpha \) through

\[
\begin{align*}
\Gamma_{n+1} & : \delta_n \in \mathbb{G}_{n-1}^{n-1} \mathbb{G}_{n-2}^{n-2} \cdots \mathbb{G}_{n-n}^{n-n} \mathbb{G}_{n-n-1}^{n-n-1} \\
& = ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) *_{n-1} (y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-)) \\
& \circ_n ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-2}^-) *_{n-1} \delta_n) \\
& \circ_n ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-2}^-) *_{n-1} (\alpha_{n-2}^+ *_{n-2} \cdots *_1 \alpha_0^+ \circ_0 \eta_0)) \\
& = ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) *_{n-1} (y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-)) \\
& \circ_n ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-2}^-) \\
& *_{n-1} (\delta_n \circ_{n-1} \mathbb{G}_{n-1}^{n-1} \mathbb{G}_{n-2}^{n-2} \cdots \mathbb{G}_{n-n}^{n-n} \mathbb{G}_{n-n-1}^{n-n-1} \mathbb{G}_{n-n-2}^{n-n-2}).
\end{align*}
\]

By coinduction, the cell

\[
\Gamma_{n+1} : \delta_n \in \mathbb{G}_{n-1}^{n-1} \mathbb{G}_{n-2}^{n-2} \cdots \mathbb{G}_{n-n}^{n-n} \mathbb{G}_{n-n-1}^{n-n-1}
\]
is reversible and we thus get a reversible cell from \( \alpha_n \circ_n \rho \) to

\[
\begin{align*}
& = ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-2} \alpha_{n-2}^-) *_{n-1} (y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-)) \\
& \circ_n ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-2}^-) *_{n-1} (\eta_0 \circ_0 \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-)) \\
& = ((y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-2}^-) *_{n-1} (y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-)) \circ_n \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^-
\end{align*}
\]

and hence a reversible cell between \( \alpha_n \circ_n \rho \) and the identity on

\[y \circ \alpha_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{n-1} \alpha_{n-1}^- = \iota(\alpha_n),\]
hence the result. \( \square \)

3.3. — We will denote by \( R_n \) the free-standing reversible \( n \)-cell and by \( r_n : D_n \to R_n \) the canonical \( \omega \)-functor. This \( \omega \)-category \( R_n \) is freely generated by

- two \( n \)-cells
  \[ r : x \to y, \quad \bar{r} : y \to x, \]
- four \( (n+1) \)-cells
  \[ \alpha : \bar{r} *_{n-1} r \to 1_x, \quad \bar{\alpha} : 1_x \to \bar{r} *_{n-1} r, \quad \beta : r *_{n-1} \bar{r} \to y, \quad \bar{\beta} : y \to r *_{n-1} \bar{r}, \]
- eight \( (n+2) \)-cells comparing \( \bar{\alpha} *_{n} \alpha, \alpha *_{n} \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} *_{n} \beta \) and \( \beta *_{n} \bar{\beta} \) to identities,
- etc.

The \( \omega \)-functor \( r_n : D_n \to R_n \) sends the principal cell of \( D_n \) to \( r \), the principal cell of \( R_n \). Note that this \( \omega \)-functor is a folk cofibration. By definition, \( n \)-cell \( x \) of an \( \omega \)-category \( X \) is reversible if and only if the \( \omega \)-functor \( \langle x \rangle : D_n \to X \) factors through \( r_n \).

**Proposition 3.4.** — If \( x \) is a 1-cell of an \( \omega \)-category \( X \) and \( y \) is a reversible \( n \)-cell of an \( \omega \)-category \( Y \), then \( x \otimes y \) is reversible in \( X \otimes Y \).

**Proof.** — Since \( y \) is reversible, \( \langle y \rangle : D_n \to Y \) factors through \( r_n : D_n \to R_n \). Tensoring by \( \langle x \rangle \), we therefore get an \( \omega \)-functor \( D_1 \otimes R_n \to X \otimes Y \), which corresponds by adjunction to an \( \omega \)-functor \( R_n \to \Gamma(X \otimes Y) \) and hence to a reversible cell of \( \Gamma(X \otimes Y) \).
By Lemma 3.2, the principal cell of this cylinder is reversible in $X \otimes Y$. But this principal cell corresponds to the composite

$$D_{n+1} \xrightarrow{(p)} D_1 \otimes D_n \xrightarrow{(x \otimes y)} X \otimes Y,$$

where $p$ denotes the principal cell of $D_1 \otimes D_n$, which is $(x \otimes y)$. This shows that $x \otimes y$ is reversible.

**Corollary 3.5.** — If $x$ is a reversible $n$-cell of an $\omega$-category $X$ and $y$ is a 1-cell of an $\omega$-category $Y$, then $x \otimes y$ is reversible in $X \otimes Y$.

**Proof.** — We will use the duality $Z \mapsto Z^{\text{op}}$ introduced in paragraph 1.20, denoting by $z^{\text{op}}$ the cell of $Z^{\text{op}}$ corresponding to a cell $z$ of $Z$. By this same paragraph, if $x$ is a reversible cell of $X$ and $y$ is a 1-cell of $Y$, then $x \otimes y$ is reversible in $X \otimes Y$ if and only if $(x \otimes y)^{\text{op}}$ is reversible in $(X \otimes Y)^{\text{op}}$ if and only if $y^{\text{op}} \otimes x^{\text{op}}$ is reversible in $Y^{\text{op}} \otimes X^{\text{op}}$. As $x^{\text{op}}$ is reversible in $X^{\text{op}}$, the result thus follows from the previous proposition.

We will now show that the tensor product of a reversible cell by any cell is reversible. We will need a specific $\omega$-functor from $D_{n-1} \otimes D_1$ to $D_n$ that we now introduce.

**3.6.** — Let $n \geq 1$. The $\omega$-category obtained from $D_{n-1} \otimes D_1$ by collapsing, independently, the sub-$\omega$-categories $D_{n-1} \otimes \{0\}$ and $D_{n-1} \otimes \{1\}$ is canonically isomorphic to $D_n$. (This follows for instance from [2, Corollary B.6.6] using the duality $X \mapsto X^{\text{co}}$.) In particular, there is a canonical $\omega$-functor

$$D_{n-1} \otimes D_1 \to D_n$$

sending $D_{n-1} \otimes \{0\}$ to 0, $D_{n-1} \otimes \{1\}$ to 1, and the principal cell of $D_{n-1} \otimes D_1$ to the principal cell of $D_n$.

By iterating this construction, we get an $\omega$-functor

$$D_{1}^\otimes \to D_n$$

sending the principal cell of $D_{1}^\otimes$, that is, the tensor product of the principal cells of the $n$ copies of $D_1$, to the principal cell of $D_n$.

**Lemma 3.7.** — If $r$ is the principal cell of $R_k$ and $d$ is the principal cell of $D_n$, then $r \otimes d$ is reversible in $R_k \otimes D_n$.

**Proof.** — By the Corollary 3.5, for every $m \geq 0$, the tensor product of the principal cells of $R_m$ and $D_1$ is reversible, showing that there exists an $\omega$-functor $p' : R_{m+1} \to R_m \otimes D_1$ making commutative the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
D_{m+1} & \xrightarrow{r_{m+1}} & R_{m+1} \\
\downarrow p & & \downarrow p' \\
D_m \otimes D_1 & \xrightarrow{r_m \otimes D_1} & R_m \otimes D_1 
\end{array}$$

where \( p \) corresponds to the principal cell of \( D_m \otimes D_1 \). Denote this square by \( S_m \). By composing the \( n \) squares \( S_{n+k-1-m} \otimes D_1^{\otimes m} \) for \( 0 \leq m \leq n-1 \)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D_{n+k} \longrightarrow R_{n+k} \\
\downarrow \hspace{2cm} \downarrow \\
D_{n+k-1} \otimes D_1 \longrightarrow R_{n+k-1} \otimes D_1 \\
\downarrow \hspace{2cm} \downarrow \\
(D_{n+k-2} \otimes D_1) \otimes D_1 \longrightarrow (R_{n+k-2} \otimes D_1) \otimes D_1 \\
\downarrow \hspace{2cm} \downarrow \\
(D_k \otimes D_1) \otimes D_1^{\otimes n-1} \longrightarrow (R_k \otimes D_1) \otimes D_1^{\otimes n-1},
\end{array}
\]

we get a commutative square

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D_{n+k} \longrightarrow R_{n+k} \\
\downarrow \hspace{2cm} \downarrow \\
D_k \otimes D_1^{\otimes n} \longrightarrow R_k \otimes D_1^{\otimes n}.
\end{array}
\]

By composing this square with the \( \omega \)-functor \( D_1^{\otimes n} \to D_n \) of the previous paragraph, we get a commutative square

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D_{n+k} \longrightarrow R_{n+k} \\
\downarrow \hspace{2cm} \downarrow \\
D_k \otimes D_n \longrightarrow R_k \otimes D_n.
\end{array}
\]

showing that \( \langle r \otimes d \rangle \) factors through \( r_{n+k} \) and hence that \( r \otimes d \) is reversible. \( \Box \)

**Proposition 3.8.** — Let \( x \) be an \( m \)-cell of an \( \omega \)-category \( X \) and let \( y \) be an \( n \)-cell of an \( \omega \)-category \( Y \). If either \( x \) or \( y \) is reversible, then \( x \otimes y \) is reversible in \( X \otimes Y \).

**Proof.** — We start with the case where \( x \) is reversible. The cell \( x \otimes y \) then corresponds to the composite

\[
\langle x \otimes y \rangle : D_{m+n} \xrightarrow{(r \otimes d)} R_m \otimes D_n \xrightarrow{(x) \otimes (y)} X \otimes Y,
\]

where \( r \) and \( d \) denotes the principal cells of \( R_m \) and \( D_n \) respectively. But by the previous lemma, \( r \otimes d \) is reversible, and thus so is

\[
x \otimes y = ((x) \otimes (y))(r \otimes d).
\]

Suppose now that \( y \) is reversible. Then \( y^{\text{op}} \) is reversible, and so is \( y^{\text{op}} \otimes x^{\text{op}} \) in \( Y^{\text{op}} \otimes X^{\text{op}} \) by the previous case. This proves that \( x \otimes y = (y^{\text{op}} \otimes x^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} \) is reversible. \( \Box \)
We will use the previous proposition to study the notion of a $J_1$-transformation that we now introduce.

3.9. — Let $f, g : X \to Y$ be two $\omega$-functors. A $J_1$-transformation from $f$ to $g$ is an $\omega$-functor

$$h : J_1 \otimes X \to Y$$

making commutative the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{(0) \otimes X} & J_1 \otimes X \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow h \\
X & \xrightarrow{(1) \otimes X} & J_1 \otimes X \\
\uparrow g & & \uparrow h
\end{array}$$

where we denoted by 0 and 1 the image by $l_1 : D_1 \to J_1$ (see paragraph 1.7) of the objects 0 and 1 of $D_1$.

Note that if $h : J_1 \otimes X \to Y$ is a $J_1$-transformation then the composite

$$D_1 \otimes X \xrightarrow{h \otimes X} J_1 \otimes X \xrightarrow{h} Y$$

defines an oplax transformation from $f$ to $g$.

**Proposition 3.10.** — The oplax transformation associated to a $J_1$-transformation is reversible.

**Proof.** — Let $h : J_1 \otimes X \to Y$ be a $J_1$-transformation and let $x$ be an $n$-cell of $X$. We have to show that $h((01) \otimes x)$, where $(01)$ denotes the principal cell of $J_1$ (see paragraph 1.7) is reversible. It suffices to show that $(01) \otimes x$ is reversible and hence, by Proposition 3.8, that $(01)$ is reversible in $J_1$. As the $\omega$-functor $r_1 : D_1 \to R_1$ is a cofibration and the $\omega$-functor $q_1 : J_1 \to D_0$ is a trivial fibration, the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
D_1 & \xrightarrow{h} & J_1 \\
\downarrow r_1 & & \downarrow q_1 \\
R_1 & \xrightarrow{q_1} & D_0
\end{array}$$

admits a lift, showing that $(01)$ is indeed reversible in $J_1$. \hfill \square

3.11. — We say that an $\omega$-functor $i : X \to Y$ is an oplax transformation retract (resp. a reversible transformation retract, resp. a $J_1$-transformation retract) if it admits a retraction $r$, that is, an $\omega$-functor $r : Y \to X$ such that $ri = 1_X$, and an oplax transformation (resp. a reversible transformation, resp. a $J_1$-transformation) $\alpha : ir \Rightarrow 1_Y$. 
It follows from the fact that reversible transformations are right homotopies for the folk model category structure (see Remark 1.17) that a reversible transformation retract is a folk weak equivalence.

We say that a transformation retract $i : X \to Y$ (oplax, reversible or $J_1$-) is strong if $r$ and $\alpha$ as above can be chosen so that $\alpha \ast i = 1_i$, in the sense that, if $\alpha$ is given by an $\omega$-functor

$$h : D_1 \otimes Y \to Y \quad \text{or} \quad h' : J_1 \otimes Y \to Y,$$

then the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
D_1 \otimes X & \xrightarrow{p} & X \\
\downarrow i & & \downarrow i \\
D_1 \otimes Y & \xrightarrow{h} & Y
\end{array}
\quad \text{or} \quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
J_1 \otimes X & \xrightarrow{p'} & X \\
\downarrow i & & \downarrow i \\
J_1 \otimes Y & \xrightarrow{h'} & Y
\end{array},
$$

where $p$ and $p'$ are the “projection” $\omega$-functors induced by $D_1 \to D_0$ and $J_1 \to D_0$, commute.

By [15, Corollary 4.30], every folk trivial cofibration is a strong reversible transformation retract. (Note that strong reversible transformation retracts are called “immersions” in [15].)

**Proposition 3.12.** — A $J_1$-transformation retract is a reversible transformation retract and in particular a folk weak equivalence.

**Proof.** — This follows immediately from Proposition 3.10.

**Proposition 3.13.** — For every $\omega$-category $X$, the $\omega$-functors $X \to J_1 \otimes X$, obtained by tensoring $\langle 0 \rangle, \langle 1 \rangle : D_0 \to J_1$ by $X$, are $J_1$-transformation retracts and hence folk weak equivalences.

**Proof.** — The class of $J_1$-transformation retracts is clearly stable under tensor product by an object on the right. Therefore it suffices to prove that $\langle 0 \rangle, \langle 1 \rangle : D_0 \to J_1$ are $J_1$-transformation retracts. Let $\varepsilon = 0, 1$. The $\omega$-functor $r : J_1 \to D_0$ is clearly a retraction of $\langle \varepsilon \rangle$. Moreover, a $J_1$-transformation $\langle \varepsilon \rangle r \Rightarrow 1 \varepsilon$ is precisely a lift to the lifting problem

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\partial D_1 \otimes J_1 & \xrightarrow{\langle \varepsilon \rangle r \amalg J_1} & J_1 \\
\downarrow k_1 \otimes J_1 & & \downarrow J_1 \otimes J_1 \\
J_1 \otimes J_1 & \xrightarrow{\amalg} & D_0
\end{array},
$$

where we identified $\partial D_1 \otimes J_1$ with $J_1 \amalg J_1$. As $k_1$ is a cofibration and $J_1$ is a cofibrant object, it follows from Theorem 2.9 that the left vertical arrow is a cofibration. As the right vertical arrow is a trivial fibration by definition of $J_1$, the desired lift exists, thereby proving the result.
Diagrammatically, this means that the following $Y$ in $\omega$ subject to the relation $f$. To see this, recall first that if $p$ is considered in the previous proposition and is hence a weak equivalence by this same proposition. This proves the first point. As for the second one, it follows from Theorem 2.9 since $k_1$ is a cofibration and $X$ is cofibrant.

**Remark 3.15.** — The $\omega$-functor $X \amalg X \to J_1 \amalg X$ is not a folk cofibration in general. To see this, recall first that if $p : y_0 \to y_1$ is a 1-cell in an $\omega$-category $Y$ and $f : x_0 \to x_1$, $g : x_1 \to x_2$ are two 1-cells in an $\omega$-category $X$, then the following relation holds in $Y \otimes X$:

$$((y_1 \otimes g) *_0 (p \otimes f)) *_1 ((p \otimes g) *_0 (y_0 \otimes f)) = p \otimes (g *_0 f).$$

Diagrammatically, this means that the following 2-cells are equal:

$$\begin{align*}
Y_0 \otimes X_0 & \xrightarrow{y_0 \otimes f} Y_0 \otimes X_1 \xrightarrow{y_0 \otimes g} Y_0 \otimes X_2 \\
p \otimes x_0 & \xrightarrow{p \otimes x_0} p \otimes x_1 \xrightarrow{p \otimes x_1} y_1 \otimes f & \xrightarrow{p \otimes x_2} y_1 \otimes X_1 \xrightarrow{y_1 \otimes g} y_1 \otimes X_2 & \xrightarrow{y_1 \otimes (g *_0 f)} y_1 \otimes X_2 \\
\end{align*}$$

Now take $X$ to be the category generated by one object $x$ and one arrow $f : x \to x$, subject to the relation $f *_0 f = 1_x$. In other words, $X$ is the cyclic group with 2 elements, seen as a one-object category. Let $p : y_0 \to y_1$ be the principal cell of $J_1$. Then the previous formula (taking $g = f$) shows that the following equality holds in $J_1 \otimes X$:

$$(((y_1 \otimes f) *_0 (p \otimes f)) *_1 ((p \otimes f) *_0 (y_0 \otimes f)) = 1_{p \otimes x}.$$ 

This relation implies that any $\omega$-functor from $J_1 \otimes X$ to a cofibrant $\omega$-category must send $p \otimes f$ to an identity. Consider now $u : J_1 \otimes X \to Z$ the pushout of the obvious $\omega$-functor $X \amalg X \to D_0 \amalg D_0 = \partial D_1$ along the $\omega$-functor $X \amalg X \to J_1 \otimes X$. One can
check that the cell \( u(p \otimes f) \) is non-trivial in \( Z \). Factoring the map \( \partial D_1 \to Z \) into a cofibration followed by a trivial fibration \( t : Z' \to Z \), we get a commutative square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \amalg X & \longrightarrow & Z' \\
\downarrow & \downarrow \scriptscriptstyle t \\
J_1 \otimes X & \longrightarrow & Z
\end{array}
\]

with \( Z' \) a cofibrant \( \omega \)-category. But this square cannot admit a lift for such a lift would map \( p \otimes f \) to an identity in \( Z' \), contradicting the fact that \( u(p \otimes f) \) is non-trivial. Therefore the map \( X \amalg X \to J_1 \otimes X \) is not a cofibration.

**Corollary 3.16.** — Let \( f, g : X \to Y \) be two \( \omega \)-functors, where \( X \) is a cofibrant \( \omega \)-category. If there exists a reversible transformation from \( f \) to \( g \), then there exists a \( J_1 \)-transformation from \( f \) to \( g \).

**Proof.** — As all the \( \omega \)-categories are fibrant for the folk model category structure and \( X \) is cofibrant by hypothesis, the relations of left homotopy and right homotopy on \( \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(X, Y) \) coincide. We get the result using the path object \( \Gamma_{\text{rev}}(Y) \) (see Theorem 1.16) and the cylinder object \( J_1 \otimes X \) given by the previous theorem.

4. The folk model category structure is monoidal for the tensor product

In this section, we will end the proof of the compatibility of the Gray tensor product with the folk model category structure and give some complements on the resulting monoidal model category.

**Proposition 4.1.** — Let \( i : X \to Y \) be a folk trivial cofibration between cofibrant objects. Then, for any \( \omega \)-category \( Z \), the \( \omega \)-functor \( i \otimes Z : X \otimes Z \to Y \otimes Z \) is a \( J_1 \)-transformation retract and in particular a folk weak equivalence.

**Proof.** — As noted in paragraph 3.11, it is proved in \([15]\) that such an \( \omega \)-functor \( i \) is a reversible transformation retract. As \( Y \) is cofibrant, Corollary 3.16 implies that \( i \) is a \( J_1 \)-transformation retract. But it is immediate that \( J_1 \)-transformation retracts are stable by tensoring by an object on the right, hence the result by Proposition 3.12.

**Lemma 4.2.** — Let

\[
i : X \to Y \quad \text{and} \quad j : Z \to T
\]

be two folk cofibrations between cofibrant objects. If the cofibration \( i \) is trivial, then the \( \omega \)-functor

\[
i \otimes' j : Y \otimes Z \amalg X \otimes T \to Y \otimes T
\]

is a folk trivial cofibration.
Proof. — We already know by Theorem 2.9 that $i \otimes j$ is a cofibration. Consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \otimes Z & \xrightarrow{X \otimes j} & X \otimes T \\
\downarrow^{i \otimes Z} & & \downarrow^{i \otimes T} \\
Y \otimes Z & \xrightarrow{Y \otimes Z \coprod_{X \otimes Z} X \otimes T} & Y \otimes T \\
\end{array}
\]

where $\varepsilon_1$ and $\varepsilon_2$ are the canonical morphisms. Since $i$ is a cofibration and $Z$ is cofibrant, Theorem 2.9 implies that $i \otimes Z$ is a cofibration. But the previous proposition shows that this $\omega$-functor is also a weak equivalence. This shows that $i \otimes Z$ is a trivial cofibration. The $\omega$-functor $\varepsilon_2$ being a pushout of $i \otimes Z$, it is a trivial cofibration as well.

By applying again the previous proposition, we get that $i \otimes T$ is a weak equivalence and the two-out-of-three property implies that $i \otimes' j$ is also a weak equivalence, which proves the result.

Proposition 4.3. — If

\[ i : X \to Y \quad \text{and} \quad j : Z \to T \]

are two folk cofibrations and either $i$ or $j$ is a folk weak equivalence, then the $\omega$-functor

\[ i \otimes' j : Y \otimes Z \coprod_{X \otimes Z} X \otimes T \to Y \otimes T \]

is a folk trivial cofibration.

Proof. — Suppose that $i$ is a trivial cofibration. By the classical Lemma B.3, we can assume that $i$ is in the set $J$ of generating trivial cofibrations and that $j$ is in the set $I$ of generating cofibrations. The sources and targets of the elements of $I$ and $J$ being cofibrant objects, the previous lemma shows that $i \otimes' j$ is indeed a trivial cofibration.

Suppose now that $j$ is a trivial cofibration ($i$ being a general cofibration).

We will use the duality $Z \mapsto Z^{\text{op}}$ (see paragraph 1.20). Using the fact that $Z \mapsto Z^{\text{op}}$ is an equivalence of categories and hence preserves pushouts, and that $(X \otimes Y)^{\text{op}} \simeq Y^{\text{op}} \otimes X^{\text{op}}$, we get that

\[ (i \otimes' j)^{\text{op}} = j^{\text{op}} \otimes' i^{\text{op}}. \]

But, by paragraph 1.20, the $\omega$-functor $j^{\text{op}}$ is a trivial cofibration and $i^{\text{op}}$ is a cofibration. Using what we have just proved, we get that $j^{\text{op}} \otimes' i^{\text{op}}$ and hence $i \otimes' j$ is a trivial cofibration, thereby proving the result.

We thus have shown the following theorem:

Theorem 4.4. — The folk model category structure on $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ is monoidal for the Gray tensor product.
Proof. — The first axiom of monoidal model categories (see paragraph B.1) is precisely the content of Theorem 2.9 and of the previous proposition. As for the second axiom, it follows from the fact that the unit \( D_0 \) of the Gray tensor product is cofibrant (see Remark B.2).

The previous theorem implies that the tensor product of a folk trivial cofibration and a cofibrant object is a weak equivalence. We will now prove that this still holds if we remove the cofibrancy hypothesis.

**Proposition 4.5.** — Any folk trivial cofibration is a strong \( J_1 \)-transformation retract.

**Proof.** — Let \( i : X \to Y \) be a trivial cofibration. As every \( \omega \)-category is fibrant, the lifting problem

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y & \leftarrow & Y
\end{array}
\]

admits a solution \( r : Y \to X \) giving a retraction of \( i \). Similarly, by Theorem 4.4, the lifting problem

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
J_1 \otimes X \amalg \partial D_1 \otimes X & \underset{(ip, (ir, 1_Y))}{\longrightarrow} & Y \\
\downarrow^{k_1 \otimes i} & & \downarrow \\
J_1 \otimes Y & \longrightarrow & Y
\end{array}
\]

where \( p \) denotes the “projection” \( \omega \)-functor \( p : J_1 \otimes X \to X \), admits a solution \( h : J_1 \otimes Y \to Y \). Such an \( h \) is precisely a \( J_1 \)-transformation as in the definition of a strong \( J_1 \)-transformation retract.

**Proposition 4.6.** — Strong \( J_1 \)-transformation retracts are stable under pushouts.

**Proof.** — The analogous statement for strong reversible transformation retracts is [15, Lemma 17], whose proof applies mutatis mutandis.

**Proposition 4.7.** —

(a) Transfinite compositions of pushouts of tensor products of an object (on the left) and a folk trivial cofibration are folk weak equivalences.

(b) Transfinite compositions of pushouts of tensor products of a folk trivial cofibration and an object (on the right) are folk weak equivalences.

**Proof.** — The second assertion can be deduced from the first one using the duality \( X \mapsto X^{\text{op}} \) as in the proof of Theorem 4.4. As for the first one, by Proposition 4.5, trivial cofibrations are strong \( J_1 \)-transformation retracts. But \( J_1 \)-transformation retracts are stable by tensoring by an object on the left, essentially by definition, and
by pushouts by the previous proposition. As $J_1$-transformation retracts are weak equivalences (by Proposition 3.13), the result follows from the fact that folk weak equivalences are stable under transfinite compositions (see [15, Lemma 4.12]).

**Remark 4.8.** — In particular, the tensor product of a folk trivial cofibration by an object (on the left or on the right) is a folk weak equivalence.

**Remark 4.9.** — We proved more precisely that the $\omega$-functors of the first assertion of the proposition are transfinite compositions of $J_1$-transformation retracts.

5. The case of $(m,n)$-categories

In this section, we fix $m$ and $n$ such that $0 \leq n \leq m \leq \omega$.

5.1. — Recall that an $(m,n)$-category is an $\omega$-category $X$ such that

- $X$ is an $m$-category, that is, every $k$-cell of $X$ with $k > m$ is an identity,
- every $k$-cell $x$ of $X$, for $k > n$, is invertible, meaning that there exists a $k$-cell $y$ such that

$$y *_{k-1} x = 1_{sx} \quad \text{and} \quad x *_{k-1} y = 1_{tx}.$$  

We will denote by $(m,n)$-$\text{Cat}$ the full subcategory of $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ consisting of $(m,n)$-categories. Note that $(m,m)$-categories are nothing but $m$-categories, and $(m,0)$-categories are $m$-groupoids, whose category will be denoted by $m$-$\text{Gpd}$.

The category $(m,n)$-$\text{Cat}$ is a reflective subcategory of $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$. In other words, the inclusion functor $(m,n)$-$\text{Cat} \hookrightarrow \omega$-$\text{Cat}$ admits a left adjoint $r : \omega$-$\text{Cat} \to (m,n)$-$\text{Cat}$.

The goal of this section is to prove, first, that the Gray tensor product of $\omega$-categories induces, using the $\omega$-functor $r : \omega$-$\text{Cat} \to (m,n)$-$\text{Cat}$, a monoidal category structure on $(m,n)$-Categories and, second, that this monoidal category structure is compatible with the folk model category structure on $(m,n)$-$\text{Cat}$.

To prove the first point, we will use Day’s reflection theorem:

**Proposition 5.2 (Day).** — Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a biclosed monoidal category and let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{C}$ be a reflective subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(a) for every object $X$ of $\mathcal{C}$ and every object $Y$ of $\mathcal{D}$, the objects $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ and $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{D}(X,Y)$ (see paragraph B.6) are in $\mathcal{D}$,

(b) for every objects $X$ and $Y$ of $\mathcal{C}$, the canonical morphism

$$r(X \otimes Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} r(r(X) \otimes r(Y)),$$

where $r : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ denotes the left adjoint to the inclusion functor, is an isomorphism.
Moreover, when these conditions are satisfied, the tensor product
\[ X \otimes_D Y = r(X \otimes Y) \]
defines a biclosed monoidal category structure on \( D \), whose unit and internal \( \text{Hom} \) are those of \( C \).

**Proof.** — The analogous statement for closed symmetric monoidal categories is a particular case of \([6, \text{Theorem 1.2}]\). The proof applies \textit{mutatis mutandis} to the case of biclosed monoidal categories.

We will prove that condition (a) is satisfied in our case of interest, that is, that if \( X \) is an \( \omega \)-category and \( Y \) is an \((m, n)\)-category, then both \( \text{Hom}^{\text{oplax}}(X, Y) \) and \( \text{Hom}^{\text{lax}}(X, Y) \) are \((m, n)\)-categories. We start by some preliminaries on invertible cells.

**5.3.** — We will denote by \( I_n \) the free-standing invertible \( n \)-cell in \( \omega\text{-Cat} \). In other words, \( I_n \) is the \( n \)-category obtained from \( D_n \) by formally inverting the principal cell of \( D_n \). We have a canonical \( \omega \)-functor \( D_n \to I_n \). The image of the principal cell of \( D_n \) by this \( \omega \)-functor is the \textit{principal cell of} \( I_n \). By definition, an \( n \)-cell \( x \) of an \( \omega \)-category \( X \) is invertible if and only the corresponding \( \omega \)-functor \( \langle x \rangle : D_n \to X \) factor through \( I_n \).

**Proposition 5.4.** — Let \( x \) be an \( m \)-cell of an \( \omega \)-category \( X \) and let \( y \) be an \( n \)-cell of an \( \omega \)-category \( Y \). If either \( x \) or \( y \) is invertible, then \( x \otimes y \) is invertible in \( X \otimes Y \).

**Proof.** — The proof is similar to the proof of the analogous fact for reversible cells (Proposition 3.8). More precisely, one first proves the statement analogous to Lemma 3.2 using the same calculations as in its proof and one then proves the statements analogous to Proposition 3.4, Corollary 3.5, Lemma 3.7 and, finally, Proposition 3.8, by a straightforward adaptation consisting essentially in replacing the \( \omega \)-category \( R_n \) by \( I_n \).

**5.5.** — Let \( Y \) be an \( \omega \)-category. We will say that an \( n \)-cylinder \( c = (x, y, \alpha) \) (see paragraph 1.13) is \textit{invertible} if all the \( \alpha_k^\varepsilon \), for \( 0 \leq k \leq n \) and \( \varepsilon = \pm \), are invertible cells of \( Y \). For the same reasons as for reversible cylinders, the graded subset \( \Gamma_{\text{inv}}(Y) \) of \( \Gamma(Y) \) consisting of invertible cylinders forms a sub-\( \omega \)-category.

We will prove that the \( \omega \)-functor
\[ \text{Hom}^{\text{lax}}(I_1, Y) \to \text{Hom}^{\text{lax}}(D_1, Y) = \Gamma(Y), \]
induced by the canonical \( \omega \)-functor \( D_1 \to I_1 \), gives an isomorphism of \( \omega \)-categories between \( \text{Hom}^{\text{lax}}(I_1, Y) \) and \( \Gamma_{\text{inv}}(Y) \subset \Gamma(Y) \).

**5.6.** — Let \( Y \) be an \( \omega \)-category. By adjunction, \( n \)-cells of \( \text{Hom}^{\text{lax}}(I_1, Y) \) correspond to \( \omega \)-functors \( I_1 \to \text{Hom}^{\text{oplax}}(D_n, Y) \), that is, to invertible 1-cells of \( \text{Hom}^{\text{oplax}}(D_n, Y) \). Note that, again by adjunction, 1-cells of \( \text{Hom}^{\text{oplax}}(D_n, Y) \) corresponds to \( n \)-cylinders.
c = (x, y, α) in Y (and that the source and target of such a c correspond to the cells x and y respectively). This means that the composition of 1-cells in \( \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(D_n, Y) \) defines a composition on \( n \)-cylinders in Y, that we will call the vertical composition, and that the \( n \)-cells of \( \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(I_1, Y) \) correspond to the \( n \)-cylinders in Y invertible for the vertical composition. In particular, this shows that the \( \omega \)-functor \( \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(I_1, Y) \to \Gamma(Y) \) identifies \( \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(I_1, Y) \) with a sub-\( \omega \)-category of \( \Gamma(Y) \).

The vertical composition of \( n \)-cylinders can be described in the following way. Let \( c = (x, y, α) \) and let \( d = (y, z, β) \) be two \( n \)-cylinders in Y. We define by induction on \( k \) such that \( 0 \leq k \leq n \) four \((k+1)\)-cells \( a^+_k \) and \( b^+_k \), with \( ε = \pm \), as follows:

\[
a^+_k = b^+_{k-1} \star *_{k-1} \cdots *_1 b^+_0 \star *_0 α^+_k,
b^+_k = β^+_k \star *_{0} *_{1} \cdots *_{k-1} α^-_k.
\]

The vertical composition of \( d \) and \( c \), denoted by \( d \circ_c \), is then given by the triple \((x, z, γ)\), where

\[
γ^+_k = b^+_k \star *_{k} α^+_k.
\]

Note that the unit of an \( n \)-cell \( x \) for the vertical composition is the \( n \)-cylinder \((x, x, α)\), where \( α^-_k = 1_{s_k(x)} \) and \( α^+_k = 1_{t_k(x)} \).

**Proposition 5.7.** — Let \( c = (x, y, α) \) be an invertible \( n \)-cylinder in an \( \omega \)-category Y. Then \( c \) is invertible for the vertical composition of inverse \((y, x, β)\), where

\[
β^-_k = α^+_0 \star *_{0} (α^+_1 \star *_{1} \cdots *_{k-2} (α^+_k \star *_{k-1} α^-_{k-1}) \star *_{k-2} \cdots *_{1} α^-_1) \star *_{0} α^+_0,
\]

for \( 0 \leq k \leq n \) and \( ε = \pm \), denoting by \( α^+_k \) the inverse of \( α^-_k \) in Y.

**Proof.** — Let us first show that \((y, x, β)\) is an \( n \)-cylinder. Let \( 1 \leq k \leq n \). We have to show that

\[
t(β^-_k) = x^+_k \star *_{0} β^-_0 \star *_{1} \cdots *_{k-1} β^-_{k-1}.
\]

For \( i \leq k \leq n \), we set

\[
β^-_{k,i} = α^+_i \star *_{i} (α^+_k \star *_{k-1} α^-_{k-1} \cdots α^-_{i+1} α^-_{i+1}) \star *_{i} α^-_{i},
\]

and

\[
u_i = (α^-_{i-1} \star *_{i-1} α^+_0 \star *_{0} x^+_k) \star *_{i} β^-_{i,i} \star *_{i+1} \cdots *_{k-1} β^-_{k-1,i}.
\]

In particular, we have

\[
β^-_{k,0} = β^-_k, \quad α^+_i \star *_{i} β^-_{i,i} \star *_{i} α^-_{i-1} = β^-_{k,i-1} \quad \text{and} \quad β^-_{k,k} = α^-_k,
\]

and

\[
u_0 = x^+_k \star *_{0} β^-_0 \star *_{1} \cdots *_{k-1} β^-_{k-1},
\]

\[
u_k = α^+_k \star *_{k-1} \cdots \star *_{1} α^+_0 \star *_{0} x^+_k = s(α^+_k).
\]

We have to show the equality \( t(β^-_k) = u_0 \). More generally, we will prove by descending induction on \( i \) such that \( 0 \leq i \leq k \) that we have \( t(β^-_{k,i}) = u_i \). For \( i = k \), we have

\[
t(β^-_{k,k}) = t(α^-_k) = s(α^-_k) = u_k.
\]
For $0 \leq i < k$, using the induction hypothesis, we have
\[
t(\beta_{k,i}^+) = t(\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \beta_{k,i+1}^+ \ast_i \alpha_i^-) = \alpha_i^+ \ast_i u_{i+1} \ast_i \alpha_i^-
\]
\[
= \alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
\[
= (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i (\alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 x_{k}^-)) \ast_i \beta_{i+1,i+1}^- \ast_i \cdots \ast_i \beta_{i+2,k-1}^- \ast_i 1 \ast_i \beta_{k-1,i+1}^- \ast_i \alpha_i^-)
\]
A similar calculation shows that
\[
s(\beta_{k}^+) = \beta_{k-1}^+ \ast_k \cdots \ast_1 \beta_0^+ \ast_0 y_k^+.
\]
Let us now prove that $(y, x, \beta)$ is an inverse of $(x, y, \alpha)$ for the vertical composition. Consider $(x, x, \gamma) = (y, x, \beta) \ast_v (x, y, \alpha)$. We have to prove that $\gamma_k^+$ is an identity for every $0 \leq k \leq n$ and $\varepsilon = \pm$. Recall that by definition (see paragraph 5.6), we have
\[
\gamma_k^+ = b_k^+ \ast k \ast a_k^+,
\]
where
\[
a_k^+ = b_{k-1}^+ \ast_{k-1} \cdots \ast_1 \beta_0^+ \ast_0 a_k^+,
\]
\[
b_k^+ = b_k^+ \ast_0 a_0^+ \ast_1 \cdots \ast_{k-1} a_{k-1}^-.
\]
We will start by proving, by induction on $k$, that
\[
a_k^+ = \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 a_1^- \ast_{k-1} \cdots \ast_2 a_0^- \ast_{k-1} \ast_1 \alpha_k^-,
\]
\[
b_k^+ = \alpha_0^+ \ast_0 a_1^- \ast_{k-1} \cdots \ast_2 a_0^- \ast_{k-1} \ast_1 \alpha_k^-.
\]
For $k = 0$, the formulas boil down to the equalities $a_0^+ = a_0^+$ and $b_0^+ = b_0^+$ which hold by definition. Suppose $k > 0$. For $0 \leq i \leq j \leq n$, we set
\[
a_j^+ = \alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_j \alpha_j^-,
\]
\[
b_j^+ = \alpha_i^+ \ast_i \cdots \ast_j \alpha_j^-.
\]
In particular, we have
\[
a_j^+ = \alpha_j^+ \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^- \ast_j \alpha_j^{
We thus have
\[
a_k^\gamma = b_k^+ *_{k-1} \cdots *_1 b_0^+ *_0 a_k^\gamma
\]
\[
= b_{k-1,0}^+ *_{k-1} \cdots *_1 b_{0,0}^+ *_0 a_k^\gamma
\]
\[
= (a_0^+ *_0 b_{k-1,1}^+) *_{k-1} \cdots \cdot *_2 (a_0^+ *_0 b_{1,1}^+) *_1 a_0^+ *_0 a_k^\gamma
\]
\[
= a_0^+ *_0 (b_{k-1,1}^+ *_{k-1} \cdots *_2 b_{1,1}^+ *_1 a_k^\gamma)
\]
\[
= \cdots
\]
\[
= a_0^+ *_0 a_1^+ *_1 \cdots *_{i-2} a_{i-1}^+ *_{i-1} (b_{k-1,i}^+ *_{k-1} \cdots *(i+1) b_{i,i}^+ *_i a_k^\gamma)
\]
\[
= \cdots
\]
\[
= a_0^+ *_0 a_1^+ *_1 \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^+ *_{k-1} a_k^\gamma
\]
and
\[
b_k^\beta = \beta_k^+ *_0 a_0^- *_1 \cdots *_{k-1} a_{k-1}^-
\]
\[
= \beta_{k,0}^- *_0 a_{0,0}^- *_1 \cdots *_{k-1} a_{k-1,0}
\]
\[
= a_0^- *_0 \beta_{k,1}^- *_0 a_0^- *_0 a_0^- *_1 (a_0^- *_0 a_{1,1}^-) *_2 \cdots *_{k-1} (a_0^- *_0 a_{k-1,1}^-)
\]
\[
= a_0^- *_0 (\beta_{k,1}^- *_1 a_{1,1}^- *_2 \cdots *_{k-1} a_{k-1,1}^-)
\]
\[
= \cdots
\]
\[
= a_0^- *_0 a_1^- *_1 \cdots *_{i-2} a_{i-1}^- *_{i-1} (\beta_{k,i}^- *_i a_{i,i}^- *_{i+1} \cdots *_{k-1} a_{k-1,i}^-)
\]
\[
= \cdots
\]
\[
= a_0^- *_0 a_1^- *_1 \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^- *_{k-1} \beta_{k,k}^- = a_0^- *_0 a_{k}^- *_{k-1} \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^- *_{k-1} a_k^-,
\]
which ends the proof of the announced formulas. Finally, we get that
\[
\gamma_k^\beta = b_k^\beta *_k a_k^\gamma
\]
\[
= (a_0^+ *_0 a_1^+ *_1 \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^+ *_{k-1} a_k^\gamma)
\]
\[
*_{k} (a_0^+ *_0 a_1^+ *_1 \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^+ *_{k-1} a_k^\gamma)
\]
\[
= a_0^+ *_0 a_1^+ *_1 \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^+ *_{k-1} (a_k^\gamma *_{k} a_k^\gamma)
\]
\[
= a_0^+ *_0 a_1^+ *_1 \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^+ *_{k-1} a_k^\gamma *_0 a_k^\gamma
\]
\[
= a_0^+ *_0 a_1^+ *_1 \cdots *_{k-2} a_{k-1}^+ *_{k-1} a_k^\gamma *_0 a_k^\gamma
\]
This proves that \((y, x, \beta) *_v (x, y, \alpha)\) is indeed the identity. Similar calculations show that \((x, y, \alpha) *_v (y, x, \beta)\) is the identity as well, thereby ending the proof. \(\square\)

**Proposition 5.8.** — Let \(Y\) be an \(\omega\)-category. The \(\omega\)-functor
\[
\text{Hom}_{\text{inv}}(I_1, Y) \to \text{Hom}_{\text{inv}}(D_1, Y) = \Gamma(Y),
\]
induces an isomorphism between \(\text{Hom}_{\text{inv}}(I_1, Y)\) and \(\Gamma_{\text{inv}}(Y) \subset \Gamma(Y)\).

**Proof.** — We saw in paragraph 5.6 that this \(\omega\)-functor is injective. It thus suffices to prove that its image is precisely \(\Gamma_{\text{inv}}(Y)\).
Let us first prove that the $\omega$-functor lands into $\Gamma_{\text{inv}}(Y)$. Consider an $n$-cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(I_1, Y)$, seen as an $\omega$-functor $c : I_1 \otimes D_n \to Y$. Let $(x, y, \alpha)$ be the associated cylinder. By definition, we have
\[ \alpha_k^- = c((01) \otimes s_k(d)) \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_k^+ = c((01) \otimes t_k(d)), \]
for $0 \leq k \leq n$, where $(01)$ and $d$ denote the principal cells of $I_1$ and $D_n$, respectively. As $(01)$ is invertible in $I_1$, so is its tensor product with any cell by Proposition 5.4, and the $\alpha_k$ are invertible. This proves that $(x, y, \alpha)$ is an invertible cylinder.

Reciprocally, if $c$ is an invertible $n$-cylinder, then, by the previous proposition, the cylinder $c$ is invertible for the vertical composition, and hence corresponds to an $n$-cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(I_1, Y)$ (see paragraph 5.6), thereby proving the result.

Remark 5.9. — In particular, an $n$-cylinder is invertible in the sense of paragraph 5.5 if and only if it invertible for the vertical composition introduced in paragraph 5.6.

Proposition 5.10. — An $n$-cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$, seen by adjunction as an $\omega$-functor $H : D_n \otimes X \to Y$, is invertible if and only if, for every $m$-cell $x$ of $X$, the $(n + m)$-cell $H(d \otimes x)$, where $d$ denotes the principal cell of $D_n$, is invertible in $Y$.

Proof. — Suppose that $H : D_n \otimes X \to Y$ is invertible as an $n$-cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$. By universal property of $I_n$ and by adjunction, this means that $H$ factors through $I_n \otimes X$, so that $H(d \otimes x) = H'(d' \otimes x)$, where $H' : I_n \otimes X \to Y$ and $d'$ is the principal cell of $I_n$. As $d'$ is invertible in $I_n$, so is $d' \otimes x$ by Proposition 5.4. This implies that $H(d \otimes x) = H'(d' \otimes x)$ is invertible, showing one implication.

Let us show the converse. We will argue by induction on $n \geq 1$. Suppose $n = 1$. The hypothesis implies that the associated $\omega$-functor $k : X \to \Gamma(Y)$ factors through $\Gamma_{\text{inv}}(Y) \subset \Gamma(Y)$. The result thus follows from the bijections
\[
\text{Hom}_{\omega-\text{Cat}}(X, \Gamma_{\text{inv}}(Y)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega-\text{Cat}}(X, \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(I_1, Y)) \\
\simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega-\text{Cat}}(I_1, \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)),
\]
the first bijection being a consequence of the previous proposition.

Suppose now that $n > 1$. Denote by $s : D_{n-1} \otimes D_1 \to D_n$ the $\omega$-functor of paragraph 3.6 and consider the $\omega$-functor
\[ H(s \otimes X) : D_{n-1} \otimes (D_1 \otimes X) \to Y. \]
Denote by $e$ the principal cell of $D_{n-1}$. We will prove that, for every cell $z$ of $D_1 \otimes X$, the cell $H(s \otimes X)(e \otimes z)$ is invertible in $Y$. Since the $\omega$-category $D_1 \otimes X$ is generated by cells of the form $0 \otimes x$, $1 \otimes x$ and $(01) \otimes x$, where $(01)$ denotes the principal cell of $D_1$ and $x$ is a cell of $X$, it suffices to show that $H(s \otimes X)(e \otimes z)$, where $z$ is one of these generators, is an invertible cell. Since $s(e \otimes z) \otimes x$, for $\varepsilon = 0, 1$, is an identity by
definition of $s$ and the fact that $e$ is of dimension at least 1, the cell $H(s \circ X)(e \circ e \circ x)$ is invertible. Furthermore, the cell

$$H(s \circ X)(e \circ (01) \circ x) = H(s(e \circ (01)) \circ x) = H(d \circ x)$$

is invertible by hypothesis on $H$. By induction hypothesis, this implies that $H(s \circ X)$ is invertible as an $(n-1)$-cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(D_1 \circ X, Y)$. This means that $H(s \circ X)$ factors through $I_{n-1} \circ (D_1 \circ X)$, so that we get an $\omega$-functor $H' : I_{n-1} \circ (D_1 \circ X) \to Y$. Denote by $d'$ and $e'$ the principal cells of $I_n$ and $I_{n-1}$, respectively. Using the fact that, by Proposition 5.4, the cell $e' \circ (01)$ is invertible in $I_{n-1} \circ D_1$, we get a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
D_n \otimes X & \xrightarrow{(e \circ (01) \circ X)} & D_{n-1} \otimes D_1 \otimes X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
I_n \otimes X & \xrightarrow{(e' \circ (01) \circ X)} & I_{n-1} \otimes D_1 \otimes X
\end{array}
$$

Since $s(e \circ (01)) = 1_{D_n}$, the composite of the three composable horizontal arrows of the diagram is $H : D_n \circ X \to Y$. This implies that $H$ factors through $I_n \circ X$ and hence that it is invertible as a cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$.

Remark 5.11. — In particular, an oplax transformation is invertible as a 1-cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$ if and only if its components are invertible in $Y$.

Proposition 5.12. — If $X$ is an $\omega$-category and $Y$ is an $(m, n)$-category, then both $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}(X, Y)$ are $(m, n)$-categories.

Proof. — Since

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}(X, Y) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X^{\text{op}}, Y^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}}$$

(see paragraph 1.20) and $(m, n)$-categories are stable under the duality $Z \mapsto Z^{\text{op}}$, it suffices to prove that $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$ is an $(m, n)$-category.

The fact that $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$ is an $m$-category is already known (see for instance [2, Proposition A.29]). Let us prove that this $m$-category is an $(m, n)$-category. Consider a $k$-cell of $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$, with $k > n$, seen as an $\omega$-functor $H : D_k \circ X \to Y$. Let $d$ be the principal cell of $D_k$ and let $x$ be a cell of $X$. The cell $H(x \circ d)$ is a cell of $Y$ of dimension at least $k$. It is therefore invertible in $Y$ is an $(m, n)$-category. Proposition 5.10 thus shows that $H$ is invertible in $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(X, Y)$.

Theorem 5.13. — The Gray tensor product of $(m, n)$-categories

$$X \otimes_{m,n} Y = r(X \otimes Y),$$

where $r : \omega\text{-Cat} \to (m, n)\text{-Cat}$ denotes the left adjoint to the inclusion functor $(m, n)\text{-Cat} \hookrightarrow \omega\text{-Cat}$, defines a monoidal category structure on $(m, n)\text{-Cat}$, whose unit is the $(m, n)$-category $D_0$ and whose internal $\text{Hom}$ are $\text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}$. 
Proof. — This follows from the previous proposition by Day’s reflection theorem (Proposition 5.2).

**Remark 5.14.** — The case of $m$-categories was already proved in [2, Appendix A]. We now focus on the case of $m$-groupoids (that is, the case $n = 0$).

**Proposition 5.15.** — If $X$ and $Y$ are two $\omega$-groupoids, then $X \otimes Y$ is an $\omega$-groupoid, so that

$X \otimes_{\omega,0} Y = X \otimes Y$.

**Proof.** — The $\omega$-category $X \otimes Y$ is generated by $n$-cells of the form $x \otimes y$, where $x$ a $k$-cell of $X$ and $Y$ an $l$-cell of $Y$ with $n = k + l$. If $n > 0$, then $k > 0$ or $l > 0$, so that $x$ or $y$ is invertible. It follows from Proposition 5.4 that $x \otimes y$ is invertible, thereby proving the result.

**Remark 5.16.** — Note that it is not true that the tensor product of an $\omega$-groupoid $X$ and an $\omega$-category $Y$ is an $\omega$-groupoid in general, as the tensor product of a $0$-cell of $X$ and a non-invertible $n$-cell of $Y$ is not invertible in $X \otimes Y$.

**Lemma 5.17.** — The functor $X \mapsto X^{\text{op}}$ is naturally isomorphic to the identity when restricted to the category $m\text{-Gpd}$ of $m$-groupoids.

**Proof.** — Let $X$ be an $m$-groupoid. Recall that for any $n$-cell $x$ of $X$ and any $i < n$, the cell $x$ is invertible for the composition $*_{i}$ (see for instance [3, Proposition 1.3]). We will denote this inverse by $w_{i}(x)$. Note that for any $i, j < n$, we have $w_{i}(w_{j}(x)) = w_{j}(w_{i}(x))$. We define an $\omega$-functor $\delta_{X} : X^{\text{op}} \to X$ by setting $\delta_{X}(x) = w_{k}(w_{3}(\cdots w_{k}(x)\cdots))$, for any $n$-cell $x$ of $X$, where $k$ is the largest odd integer strictly smaller than $n$. The fact that this defines an $\omega$-functor natural in $X$ follows from a straightforward calculation. Clearly, the $\omega$-functor $\delta_{X}$ is an isomorphism of inverse $\delta_{X}^{\text{op}}$, thereby proving the result.

**Proposition 5.18.** — The Gray tensor product on $m\text{-Gpd}$ is symmetric.

**Proof.** — If $X$ and $Y$ are two $m$-groupoids, then, using the natural isomorphism of the previous lemma, we get an isomorphism

$X \otimes_{m,0} Y = X \otimes Y \simeq (X \otimes Y)^{\text{op}} \simeq Y^{\text{op}} \otimes X^{\text{op}} \simeq Y \otimes X = Y \otimes_{m,0} X$.

One checks that this isomorphism defines a symmetry for the Gray tensor product.

Let us come back to the general case $0 \leq n \leq m \leq \omega$. We will now show that the tensor product of $(m, n)$-categories is compatible with the so-called *folk model category structure* on $(m, n)\text{-Cat}$ that we now recall:
Theorem 5.19 (Lafont–Métayer–Worytkiewicz, Ara–Métayer)
The folk model category structure on $\omega$-$\mathbf{Cat}$ can be transferred along the adjunction
$$r : \omega$-$\mathbf{Cat} \rightarrow (m, n)$-$\mathbf{Cat}, \quad (m, n)$-$\mathbf{Cat} \hookrightarrow \omega$-$\mathbf{Cat}.$$
In particular, we get a model category structure on $(m, n)$-$\mathbf{Cat}$, whose weak equivalences are the folk equivalences between $(m, n)$-categories and which is cofibrantly generated by $r(I)$ and $r(J)$ (see paragraphs 1.6 and 1.7).

Proof. — The case of $m$-categories is [15, Theorem 5] and the case of $(\omega, n)$-categories is [3, Theorem 3.19 and Remark 3.20]. Combining these two proofs, one easily gets the general case.

The compatibility between the tensor product of $(m, n)$-categories and the folk model category structure on $(m, n)$-$\mathbf{Cat}$ will follow formally from the following general statement:

Proposition 5.20. — Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a biclosed monoidal model category, which is cofibrantly generated by sets $I$ and $J$, and whose unit for the tensor product is cofibrant, and let $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{M}$ be a reflective subcategory of $\mathcal{M}$. Denote by $r : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ the left adjoint to the inclusion functor. Suppose that
(a) $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{M}$ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Day’s reflection theorem (Proposition 5.2), so that
$$X \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} Y = r(X \otimes Y)$$
defines a biclosed monoidal category structure on $\mathcal{N}$,
(b) $\mathcal{N}$ is endowed with a model category structure cofibrantly generated by $r(I)$ and $r(J)$.
Then $\mathcal{N}$ endowed with the tensor product $\otimes_{\mathcal{N}}$ is a monoidal model category.

Proof. — The hypothesis implies that $r$ is a left Quillen functor. In particular, the unit of $\otimes_{\mathcal{N}}$ is cofibrant. By Lemma B.3, it suffices to show that if $i$ is in $I$ and $j$ is in $J$, then $r(i) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}}' r(j)$ is a cofibration of $\mathcal{N}$, and that if either $i$ is in $I$ and $j$ is in $J$, or $i$ is in $J$ and $j$ is in $I$, then $r(i) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}}' r(j)$ is a trivial cofibration. Using the definition of $\otimes_{\mathcal{N}}$, the natural isomorphism $r(X \otimes Y) \simeq r(r(X) \otimes r(Y))$ and the fact that $r$ preserves pushouts, we get that $r(i) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}}' r(j)$ can be identified with $r(i \otimes' j)$. The result thus follows from the pushout-product axiom in $\mathcal{M}$ and the fact that $r$ is a left Quillen functor.

Theorem 5.21. — The folk model category structure on $(m, n)$-$\mathbf{Cat}$ is monoidal for the Gray tensor product of $(m, n)$-categories.

Proof. — This follows from the previous proposition, whose hypothesis are fulfilled by Proposition 5.12 and Theorem 5.19.
Remark 5.22. — In [13], slightly corrected by [14], Lack proves that the folk model category structure on $2\text{-}CAT$ is monoidal for the pseudo Gray tensor product. This is different from the result we get from the previous theorem in the case $m = 2$ and $n = 2$, which deals with the oplax Gray tensor product.

Proposition 5.23. — The folk model category structure on $(m, n)\text{-}CAT$ satisfies the two following properties:

(a) Transfinite compositions of pushouts of tensor products of an object (on the left) and a folk trivial cofibration are folk weak equivalences.

(b) Transfinite compositions of pushouts of tensor products of a folk trivial cofibration and an object (on the right) are folk weak equivalences.

Proof. — The second assertion can be deduced from the first one using the duality $X \mapsto X^{\text{op}}$. As for the first one, using the fact that the tensor product of $(m, n)$-categories is biclosed and hence commutes with colimits in each variable, it suffices to consider transfinite compositions of pushouts of tensor products of an object and an element of $r(J)$. As the functor $r$ commutes with colimits, such a transfinite composition is of the form $r(f)$, where $f$ is a transfinite composition of pushouts of tensor products of an object and an element of $J$. By Remark 4.9, such an $f$ is a transfinite composition of $J_1$-transformation retracts. As folk weak equivalences are stable under transfinite compositions, it suffices to show that $r$ sends $J_1$-transformation retracts to weak equivalences. But if $h : J_1 \otimes X \to Y$ is a $J_1$-transformation from an $\omega$-functor $u : X \to Y$ to an $\omega$-functor $v : X \to Y$, then by precomposing $r(h) : r(J_1 \otimes X) \to r(Y)$ by the natural $\omega$-functor

$$J_1 \otimes r(X) \to r(J_1 \otimes r(X)) \to r(r(J_1 \otimes r(X))) \simeq r(J_1 \otimes X),$$

one gets an $\omega$-functor $J_1 \otimes r(X) \to r(Y)$ defining a $J_1$-transformation from $r(u)$ to $r(v)$. This proves that $r$ sends $J_1$-transformation retracts to $J_1$-transformation retracts, hence the result by Proposition 3.12. \qed

Remark 5.24. — In the case $n = 0$, in which the tensor product is symmetric, the previous proposition asserts that the so-called monoid axiom of Schwede and Shipley [21] holds in $m\text{-}Gpd$.

Corollary 5.25. — Let us endow $m\text{-}Gpd$ with the Gray tensor product.

(a) If $P$ is a non-symmetric $(m\text{-}Gpd)$-operad, then the category of $P$-algebras in $m$-groupoids is endowed with a right proper combinatorial model category structure whose weak equivalences (resp. fibrations) are the morphisms whose underlying $m$-functor is a folk weak equivalence (resp. a folk fibration) of $m$-groupoids.

(b) If $P$ is a non-symmetric $(m\text{-}Gpd)$-operad such that $P(n)$ is a cofibrant $m$-groupoid for every $n \geq 0$, and if $A$ is a cofibrant $P$-algebra in $m\text{-}Gpd$, then the underlying $m$-groupoid of $A$ is cofibrant.
Proof. — Using the previous remark, the first point is [9, Theorem 1.2] (or also [19, Theorem 1.3], taking \( \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{C} = m\text{-Gpd} \)).

Let us prove the second point using results and terminology from [4]. Let \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \) be the free symmetric operad on the non-symmetric operad \( \mathcal{P} \). We have \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(n) = \Sigma_n \times \mathcal{P}(n) \), where \( \Sigma_n \) denotes the symmetric group, the action of \( \Sigma_n \) on \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(n) \) being the obvious one. Since \( \mathcal{P}(n) \) is cofibrant by hypothesis, this implies that, in the terminology of [4], the operad \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \) is \( \Sigma \)-cofibrant. Moreover, the category of \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \)-algebras is isomorphic to the category of \( \mathcal{P} \)-algebras via a functor constant on the underlying object and, by the first point, this category is thus endowed with a model category structure compatible with the forgetful functor to \( m\text{-Gpd} \). In the terminology of [4], this means that \( \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \) is an admissible operad. The result thus follows from [4, Corollary 5.5].

Remark 5.26. — In particular, the first point applied to the operad of monoids (seen as an \( (m\text{-Gpd}) \)-operad by using the inclusion functor of sets into \( m \)-groupoids) gives a model category structure on the category of monoids in the category of \( m \)-groupoids endowed with the Gray tensor product.

Remark 5.27. — The monoid axiom implies many other interesting properties of the homotopy theory of operads and their algebras. Another important setting to obtain these kinds of results has been introduced by Berger and Moerdijk in [4]. One easily checks that the folk model category structure on \( m\text{-Gpd} \), equipped with the Gray tensor product, satisfies the hypothesis of [4, Theorem 3.1], the “Hopf interval” being simply the \( m \)-groupoid \( I_1 \).

6. The folk model category structure is monoidal for the join

In this section, we will prove that the join of \( \omega \)-categories, introduced by the first author and Maltsiniotis in [2], is compatible with the folk model category structure.

6.1. — If \( X \) and \( Y \) are two \( \omega \)-categories, we will denote by \( X \star Y \) their join. The definition of this \( \omega \)-category, which relies on Steiner’s theory of augmented directed complexes, is recalled in Appendix A (see in particular paragraph A.14). The join defines a (non-symmetric) monoidal category structure on \( \omega\text{-Cat} \), the unit being the empty \( \omega \)-category. This structure is not biclosed but only locally biclosed (see paragraph A.14). In particular, the join commutes with connected colimits in each variable.

Proposition 6.2. — If

\[
i : X \to Y \quad \text{and} \quad j : Z \to T
\]

are two folk cofibrations, then the \( \omega \)-functor

\[
i \star j : Y \star Z \amalg_{X \star Z} X \star T \to Y \star T
\]

is also a folk cofibration.
Proof. — The proof is essentially the same as the one of Theorem 2.9. It is immediate that if $K$ and $L$ are two augmented directed complexes with basis (that we denote by $B_K$ and $B_L$, respectively, following the notation introduced in paragraph 2.1), then $K \star L$ (see paragraph A.12) is an augmented directed complex with basis

$$B_{K \star L} = \{x \star y \mid x \in B_K, y \in B_L\} \cup \{x \star \emptyset \mid x \in B_K\} \cup \{\emptyset \star y \mid y \in B_L\}.$$  

From this, one deduces as in Proposition 2.5 that if $i : K \to L$ and $j : M \to N$ are two rigid monomorphisms between augmented directed complexes with basis, then the morphism

$$i \star' j : L \star M \amalg K \star M \to L \star N$$

is a rigid monomorphism between augmented directed complexes with basis which identifies $L \star M \amalg K \star M \amalg K \star N$ with the subcomplex generated by $B_L \star B_M \cup B_K \star B_N \cup \{\emptyset \} \cup \{\emptyset \star B_N\}$.

One then deduces, as in Proposition 2.7, that if $K$, $L$, $M$ and $N$ are assumed to be strong Steiner complexes, then the $\omega$-functor

$$\nu(i) \star' \nu(j) : \nu(L) \star \nu(M) \Pi_{\nu(K) \star \nu(M)} \nu(K) \star \nu(N) \to \nu(L) \star \nu(N)$$

is a folk cofibration. To do so, one needs the fact that rigid monomorphisms and strong Steiner complexes are stable under join (see [2, Proposition 6.17 and Corollary 6.21]) and that the functor $\nu|_{Stf} : Stf \to \omega\text{-}Cat$ is monoidal for the join (see [2, Theorem 6.29]). The result then follows from the fact that generating cofibrations are of the form $\nu(i)$ for $i$ a rigid monomorphism between strong Steiner complexes (see Proposition 2.8).

Corollary 6.3. — The join of two cofibrant $\omega$-categories is a cofibrant $\omega$-category.

Proof. — This follows immediately from the previous proposition. 

We will now prove that the join is compatible with folk trivial cofibrations. The proof of this fact will be essentially the same as the one for the Gray tensor product, except from one point. To prove that $J_1$-transformations are “stable” under taking the join by an object on the right (a fact which was trivial for the tensor product), we show that, for every $\omega$-category $T$, the functor $- \star T$ can be endowed with what is called a tensorial strength for the Gray tensor product. We start by defining this tensorial strength at the level of augmented directed complexes.

6.4. — Let $K$, $L$ and $M$ be three augmented directed complexes. We define a morphism

$$\sigma : K \otimes (L \star M) \to (K \otimes L) \star M,$$

natural in $K$, $L$ and $M$, in the following way. For $n \geq 0$, we set

$$\sigma_n(x \otimes (y \star z)) = \begin{cases} 
  e(x)(y \star z) & \text{if } |y| = -1, \\
  (x \otimes y) \star z & \text{if } |y| \geq 0,
\end{cases}$$
where by convention $e(x) = 0$ if $x$ is not of degree 0.

**Proposition 6.5.** — The morphisms $\sigma_n$ define a morphism of augmented directed complexes $\sigma : K \otimes (L \star M) \to (K \otimes L) \star M$.

**Proof.** — It is immediate that $\sigma_n$ respects positive elements. Let us prove that $\sigma_0$ is compatible with the augmentations. If the degree of $x \otimes (y \star z)$ is 0 then $|x| = 0$ and

- either $|y| = -1$ and $|z| = 0$, in which case we have
  
  $$e(\sigma_0(x \otimes (y \star z))) = e(e(x)(y \star z)) = e(x)e(y \star z) = e(x \otimes (y \star z)),$$

- or $|y| = 0$ and $|z| = -1$, in which case we can assume that $z = \emptyset$ and we have
  
  $$e(\sigma_0(x \otimes (y \star \emptyset))) = e((x \otimes y) \star \emptyset) = e(x \otimes y)
  = e(x)e(y) = e(x)e(y \star \emptyset) = e(x \otimes (y \star \emptyset)).$$

Suppose now that the degree $n$ of $x \otimes (y \star z)$ is at least 1 and let us prove that

$$\sigma_{n-1}d(x \otimes (y \star z)) = d\sigma_n(x \otimes (y \star z)).$$

We will freely use the conventions for the differentials of tensors and joins introduced in paragraphs A.9 and A.12. We distinguish four cases:

- If $|y| = -1$, then we have
  
  $$\sigma_{n-1}d(x \otimes (y \star z)) = \sigma_{n-1}(dx \otimes (y \star z) + (-1)^{|z|}x \otimes d(y \star z))
  = e(dx)(y \star z) + (-1)^{|z|}e(x)d(y \star z)
  \quad \text{(being careful with the case } |z| = 0)
  = e(x)d(y \star z)
  \quad \text{(as } ed = 0 \text{ and } e(x) = 0 \text{ if } |x| \neq 0)
  = d(e(x)(y \star z))
  = d\sigma_n(x \otimes (y \star z)).$$

- If $|y| = 0$ and $|z| = -1$, then we have
  
  $$\sigma_{n-1}d(x \otimes (y \star z)) = \sigma_{n-1}(dx \otimes (y \star z))
  = (dx \otimes y) \star z
  = d(x \otimes y) \star z
  = d((x \otimes y) \star z)
  = d\sigma_n(x \otimes (y \star z)).$$

- If $|y| = 0$ and $|z| \geq 0$, then we have
  
  $$\sigma_{n-1}d(x \otimes (y \star z))
  = \sigma_{n-1}(dx \otimes (y \star z) + (-1)^{|z|}x \otimes d(y \star z))
  = \sigma_{n-1}(dx \otimes (y \star z) + (-1)^{|z|}x \otimes (e(y) \emptyset \star z) + (-1)^{|z|+|y|+1}x \otimes (y \star dz))$$
\[
= (dx \otimes y) \star z + (-1)^{|z|} e(x)e(y)(\emptyset \star z) + (-1)^{|z|+|y|+1}(x \otimes y) \star dz
\]

(becoming careful with the case \(|z| = 0\))

\[
= (dx \otimes y) \star z + (e(x \otimes y) \emptyset \star z) + (-1)^{|x|+|y|+1}(x \otimes y) \star dz
\]

(as the second term is null if \(|x| \neq 0\))

\[
= d(x \otimes y) \star z + (-1)^{|x|+|y|+1}(x \otimes y) \star dz
\]

(distinguishing the cases \(|x| = 0\) and \(|x| \neq 0\))

\[
= d((x \otimes y) \star z)
\]

\[
= d\sigma_n(x \otimes (y \star z)).
\]

- If \(|y| \geq 1\), then we have

\[
\sigma_{n-1}d(x \otimes (y \star z))
\]

\[
= \sigma_{n-1}(dx \otimes (y \star z) + (-1)^{|x|} x \otimes d(y \star z))
\]

\[
= \sigma_{n-1}(dx \otimes (y \star z) + (-1)^{|x|} x \otimes (dy \star z) + (-1)^{|x|+|y|+1} x \otimes (y \star dz))
\]

\[
= (dx \otimes y) \star z + (-1)^{|x|}(x \otimes dy) \star z + (-1)^{|x|+|y|+1}(x \otimes y) \star dz
\]

(becoming careful with the cases \(|x| = -1\) and \(|z| = 0\))

\[
= d(x \otimes y) \star z + (-1)^{|x|+|y|+1}(x \otimes y) \star dz
\]

\[
= d((x \otimes y) \star z)
\]

\[
= d\sigma_n(x \otimes (y \star z)),
\]

thereby proving the result. \(\square\)

**Proposition 6.6.** — For any augmented directed complex \(T\), the morphism \(\sigma\) of the previous proposition defines a tensorial strength for the tensor product on the functor \(C_{ad} \to C_{ad}\)

\[
K \mapsto K \star T,
\]

meaning that, for every augmented directed complexes \(K\), \(L\) and \(M\), the triangles

\[
K \otimes L \otimes (M \star T) \xrightarrow{K \otimes s} K \otimes ((L \otimes M) \star T)
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{s} (K \otimes L \otimes M) \star T
\]

and

\[
Z \otimes (K \star T) \xrightarrow{s} (Z \otimes K) \star T
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{\lambda} K \star T \xrightarrow{\lambda \star T}
\]

where we have neglected the associativity constraints and \(\lambda\) denotes the left unit constraint, are commutative.
Proof. — This follows from direct calculations.

6.7. — Let $X$, $Y$ and $Z$ be three $\omega$-categories. We define an $\omega$-functor

$$s : X \otimes (Y \star Z) \to (X \otimes Y) \star Z,$$

natural in $X$, $Y$ and $Z$, in the following way. First, recall that any $\omega$-category $T$ is a canonical colimit of $\omega$-categories associated to strong Steiner complexes in the sense that we have a canonical isomorphism

$$T \simeq \lim_{\nu(K) \to T, K \in St_{\iota}} \nu(K).$$

(This follows from the fact that $\nu(St_{\iota})$ contains Joyal’s category $\Theta$ which is dense in $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$, see also [22, Theorem 7.1].) This colimit is connected as the null augmented directed complex is an initial object of the category of strong Steiner complexes. As by Theorems A.10 and A.13, both the Gray tensor product and the join commute with connected colimits in each variable and are compatible with the functor $\nu|St_{\iota} : St_{\iota} \to \omega$-$\text{Cat}$, we get canonical isomorphisms

$$X \otimes (Y \star Z) \simeq \lim_{\nu(K) \to X, K \in St_{\iota}} \nu(K \otimes (L \star M)),$$

$$\nu(L) \to Y, L \in St_{\iota}$$

$$\nu(M) \to Z, M \in St_{\iota}$$

$$(X \otimes Y) \star Z \simeq \lim_{\nu(K) \to X, K \in St_{\iota}} \nu((K \otimes L) \star M).$$

$$\nu(L) \to Y, L \in St_{\iota}$$

$$\nu(M) \to Z, M \in St_{\iota}$$

We thus obtain our $\omega$-functor $s : X \otimes (Y \star Z) \to (X \otimes Y) \star Z$ by taking the colimit over $K$, $L$ and $M$ of the $\omega$-functors

$$\nu(\sigma) : \nu(K \otimes (L \star M)) \to \nu((K \otimes L) \star M),$$

where $\sigma : K \otimes (L \star M) \to (K \otimes L) \star M$ is the morphism of Proposition 6.5.

Proposition 6.8. — For any $\omega$-category $T$, the $\omega$-functor $s$ of the previous paragraph defines a tensorial strength for the Gray tensor product on the functor

$$\omega$-$\text{Cat} \to \omega$-$\text{Cat}$$

$$X \mapsto X \star T,$$

meaning that, for every $\omega$-categories $X$, $Y$ and $Z$, the triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X \otimes Y \otimes (Z \star T) & \xrightarrow{s \otimes s} & X \otimes ((Y \otimes Z) \star T) \\
\downarrow s & & \downarrow s \\
(X \otimes Y \otimes Z) \star T & & \\
\end{array}$$
and

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{D}_0 \otimes (X \star T) \\
\downarrow \lambda
\end{array} \xrightarrow{s} \begin{array}{c}(D_0 \otimes X) \star T \\
\downarrow \lambda \star T
\end{array} \xrightarrow{\ast} \begin{array}{c}X \star T \\
\end{array},
\]

where we have neglected the associativity constraints and \( \lambda \) denotes the left unit constraint, are commutative.

**Proof.** — Using the same arguments as for the definition of \( s \) in terms of \( \sigma \), we get that these two triangles are colimits of the image by \( \nu \) of triangles as in Proposition 6.6. The result thus follows from this proposition, which asserts that these triangles are commutative. \( \square \)

**Proposition 6.9.** — Let \( f, g : X \to Y \) be two \( \omega \)-functors. If \( h : J_1 \otimes X \to Y \) is a \( J_1 \)-transformation from \( f \) to \( g \), then, for any \( \omega \)-category \( Z \), the \( \omega \)-functor

\[
\begin{array}{c}
J_1 \otimes (X \star Z) \xrightarrow{s} (J_1 \otimes X) \star Z \\
\downarrow h \star Z \xrightarrow{\ast} Y \star Z
\end{array}
\]

defines a \( J_1 \)-transformation from \( f \star Z \) to \( g \ast Z \).

**Proof.** — This follows from the commutativity of the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\xymatrix{
X \star Z & \ar[l] \cong & \ar[r] \cong & \ar[l] \cong
\text{D}_0 \otimes (X \star Z) \xrightarrow{s} (D_0 \otimes X) \star Z & \ar[l] \cong & \ar[r] \cong & \ar[l] \cong
J_1 \otimes (X \star Z) \xrightarrow{s} (J_1 \otimes X) \star Z & \ar[l] \cong & \ar[r] \cong & \ar[l] \cong
\text{D}_0 \otimes (X \star Z) \xrightarrow{s} (D_0 \otimes X) \star Z & \ar[l] \cong & \ar[r] \cong & \ar[l] \cong
X \star Z & \ar[l] \cong & \ar[r] \cong & \ar[l] \cong
}\end{array}
\]

the two squares in the middle of the diagram being commutative by naturality of \( s \), the two triangles by the previous proposition, and the two other small diagrams by hypothesis on \( h \). \( \square \)

**Remark 6.10.** — The analogous statement for oplax transformations, obtained by replacing \( J_1 \) by \( D_1 \), is true as well, the proof applying mutatis mutandis.

**Proposition 6.11.** — If

\[
i : X \to Y \quad \text{and} \quad j : Z \to T
\]
are two folk cofibrations and either $i$ or $j$ is a folk weak equivalence, then the $\omega$-functor
\[ i \star' j : Y \star Z \sqcup_{X \star Z} X \star T \to Y \star T \]
is a folk trivial cofibration.

Proof. — By \cite[Proposition 6.35]{cite}, there is a canonical isomorphism
\[ (X \star Y)^{\op} \simeq Y^{\op} \star X^{\op}, \]
natural in $X$ and $Y$ in $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$. Using this duality, one shows, as in the proof of Proposition 4.3, that if suffices to consider the case where $i$ is a trivial cofibration. Moreover, for the same reasons as in this proof, we can assume that $X$, $Y$, $Z$ and $T$ are cofibrant. Using the fact, proved in the previous proposition, that $J_1$-transformations are “stable” under taking the join by an object on the right, one proves as in Lemma 4.2 that $i \star' j$ is indeed a trivial cofibration.

We thus have shown the following theorem:

**Theorem 6.12.** — The folk model category structure on $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ is monoidal for the join.

Proof. — This follows from the previous results and the fact that the unit $\emptyset$ of the join is cofibrant.

The statement analogous to Proposition 4.7 holds as well, the proof being a direct adaption:

**Proposition 6.13.** —
(a) Transfinite compositions of pushouts of join of an object (on the left) and a folk trivial cofibration are folk weak equivalences.
(b) Transfinite compositions of pushouts of join of a folk trivial cofibration and an object (on the right) are folk weak equivalences.

**Remark 6.14.** — In particular, the join of a folk trivial cofibration by an object (on the left or on the right) is a folk weak equivalence.

Finally, as for the Gray tensor product, the join of $\omega$-categories induces a join of $m$-categories, which is compatible with the folk model category structure on $m$-$\text{Cat}$:

**Theorem 6.15 (Ara–Maltsiniotis).** — Let $m \geq 0$. The join of $m$-categories
\[ X \star_m Y = r(X \star Y), \]
where $r : \omega$-$\text{Cat} \to m$-$\text{Cat}$ denotes the left adjoint to the inclusion functor $m$-$\text{Cat} \to \omega$-$\text{Cat}$, defines a locally biclosed monoidal category structure on $m$-$\text{Cat}$.

Proof. — This is the main result of \cite[Chapter 8]{cite}.

**Theorem 6.16.** — The folk model category structure on $m$-$\text{Cat}$ is monoidal for the join of $m$-categories.
Proof: — This follows from a straightforward adaption of the proof of Proposition 5.20, which only uses connected colimits, with whom any locally biclosed monoidal tensor commutes.

Appendix A

Definitions of the tensor product and of the join of \( \omega \)-categories

The purpose of this section is to define the Gray tensor product and the join of \( \omega \)-categories following \[22\] and \[2\]. These constructions are based on Steiner’s theory of augmented directed complexes \[22\] that we will now briefly recall.

A.1. — An augmented directed complex is an augmented chain complex of abelian groups in nonnegative degree

\[
\cdots \rightarrow K_n \rightarrow K_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow K_1 \rightarrow K_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},
\]

dowered with, for every \( n \geq 0 \), a submonoid \( K_n^* \) of \( K_n \) of so-called positive elements. If \( K \) and \( L \) are two augmented directed complexes, a morphism \( f : K \rightarrow L \) is a morphism of the underlying augmented chain complexes respecting the positive elements, that is, such that, for every \( n \geq 0 \), we have \( f(K_n^*) \subset L_n^* \). We will denote by \( C_{ad} \) the category of augmented directed complexes.

A.2. — In \[22\], Steiner defines a functor

\[
\nu : C_{ad} \rightarrow \omega\text{-Cat.}
\]

We refer the reader to \[22\, \text{Definition 1.6} \] (or \[2\, \text{paragraph 2.4} \]) for a detailed definition. Let us just mention that if \( K \) is an augmented directed complex, then the \( n \)-cells of the \( \omega \)-category \( \nu(K) \) are given by tables

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
x_0^- & \cdots & x_n^-
\end{pmatrix},
\begin{pmatrix}
x_0^+ & \cdots & x_n^+
\end{pmatrix},
\]

where
- \( x_i^- \) and \( x_i^+ \) are in \( K_i^* \), for \( 0 \leq i \leq n \),
- \( x_i^- = x_i^+ \),
- \( d(x_i^-) = x_{i-1}^+ + x_{i-1}^- = d(x_i^+) \), for \( 0 < i \leq n \),
- \( e(x_0^-) = 1 \) and \( e(x_0^+) = 1 \).

A.3. — If \( K \) is an augmented directed complex, a basis of \( K \) is a graded set \( (B_n)_{n \geq 0} \) such that, for every \( n \geq 0 \),
- \( B_n \) is a basis of the \( \mathbb{Z} \)-module \( K_n \),
- \( B_n \) generates the submonoid \( K_n^* \).

One shows that if such a basis exists, then it is unique.
If \( K \) is an augmented directed complex with basis \((B_n)\), then for every \( n \)-chain \( x \), one can write \( x = \sum_{b \in B_n} n_b b \), where the \( n_b \) are integers, in a unique way, and we set

\[
\begin{align*}
x^- &= \sum_{b \in B_n} (-n_b) b \\
x^+ &= \sum_{b \in B_n} n_b b.
\end{align*}
\]

If \( x \) is an \( n \)-chain with \( n > 0 \), we set

\[
\begin{align*}
d^- x &= (dx)^- \\
d^+ x &= (dx)^+.
\end{align*}
\]

Let \( K \) be an augmented directed complex with basis. For every \( n \)-chain \( x \) in the basis, we define a table

\[
\langle x \rangle = \begin{pmatrix}
x_0^- & \cdots & x_n^-
x_0^+ & \cdots & x_n^+
\end{pmatrix},
\]

by induction, setting

\[
\begin{align*}
x_n^- &= x \\
x_i^- &= d^- (x_{i+1}^-) \\
x_i^+ &= d^+ (x_{i+1}^+), \quad 0 \leq i < n.
\end{align*}
\]

This table is an \( n \)-cell of \( \nu(K) \) if and only if \( e(x_0^-) = 1 \) and \( e(x_0^+) = 1 \). In this case, one says that the \( n \)-cell \( \langle x \rangle \) is the atom associated to \( x \).

The augmented directed complex with basis \( K \) is said to be unital if, for every element \( x \) of the basis of \( K \), one has \( e(x_0^-) = 1 \) and \( e(x_0^+) = 1 \).

One says that an augmented directed complex \( K \) with basis \((B_n)\) is strongly loop-free if there exists a partial order \( \preceq \) on \( \coprod_{n \geq 0} B_n \) such that, for every \( n > 0 \), every \( x \) in \( B_n \), and every \( y \) and \( z \) in the support (according to the basis \( B_{n-1} \)) of \( d^- x \) and \( d^+ x \), respectively, one has

\[
y \preceq x \preceq z.
\]

A strong Steiner complex is an augmented directed complex with basis that is both unital and strongly loop-free. We will denote by \( \text{St}_f \) the full subcategory of \( \text{C}_{ad} \) consisting of Steiner complexes.

**Theorem A.8 (Steiner).** — The functor \( \nu_{\text{St}_f} : \text{St}_f \to \omega\text{-Cat} \) is fully faithful. Moreover, if \( K \) is a strong Steiner complex, then \( \nu(K) \) is freely generated (see paragraph 1.18) by its atoms.

**Proof.** — This follows from [22, Proposition 3.7, Theorem 5.6 and Theorem 6.1].

We will now define the Gray tensor product of \( \omega \)-categories, starting with the tensor product of augmented directed complexes.

**A.9.** — The tensor product \( K \otimes L \) of two augmented directed complexes \( K \) and \( L \) is defined in the following way:

- The underlying augmented complex of \( K \otimes L \) is the usual one:
for \( n \geq 0 \), we have
\[
(K \otimes L)_n = \bigoplus_{i+j=n} K_i \otimes L_j,
\]

• for \( x \in K_i \) and \( y \in K_j \), we have
\[
d(x \otimes y) = dx \otimes y + (-1)^i x \otimes dy,
\]
where by convention \( dz = 0 \) if the degree of \( z \) is 0,

• for \( x \in K_0 \) and \( y \in L_0 \), we have
\[
e(x \otimes y) = e(x)e(y).
\]

— The submonoid \((K \otimes L)^*_n\) is defined to be generated by the subset
\[
\bigoplus_{i+j=n} K_i^* \otimes L_j^*
\]

of \((K \otimes L)_n\).

The tensor product defines a (non-symmetric) monoidal category structure on the category of augmented directed complexes. Its unit, that we will denote by \( \mathbb{Z} \), is the complex concentrated in degree 0 of value \( \mathbb{Z} \) with the identity augmentation and \( \mathbb{N} \) as the submonoid of positive elements of degree 0. Steiner proved (see [22, Example 3.10]) that this monoidal category structure restricts to the full subcategory of strong Steiner complexes.

**Theorem A.10 (Steiner, Ara–Maltsiniotis).** — There exists a unique, up to unique isomorphism, biclosed monoidal category structure on \( \omega\text{-Cat} \) making the functor \( \nu_{\text{Stf}} : \text{Stf} \to \omega\text{-Cat} \) a monoidal functor, where \( \text{Stf} \) is endowed with the monoidal category structure given by the tensor product.

**Proof.** — See [22, Section 7], whose proof was completed by [2, Theorem A.15]. \( \square \)

**A.11.** — We define the Gray tensor product to be the tensor product given by the previous theorem. If \( X \) and \( Y \) are two \( \omega \)-categories, their Gray tensor product will be denoted by \( X \otimes Y \). Explicitly, one has
\[
X \otimes Y = \lim_{\nu(K) \to X, K \in \text{Stf}} \nu(K \otimes L).
\]

The unit of the Gray tensor product is the terminal \( \omega \)-category \( D_0 \).

The right and left internal \( \text{Hom} \) of the Gray tensor product will be denoted by \( \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}} \) and \( \text{Hom}_{\text{lax}} \), respectively, so that if \( X, Y \) and \( Z \) are three \( \omega \)-categories, we have natural bijections
\[
\text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(X, \text{Hom}_{\text{oplax}}(Y, Z)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(X \otimes Y, Z) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(Y, \text{Hom}_{\text{lax}}(X, Z)).
\]

We now move on to the definition of the join of \( \omega \)-categories, starting again with augmented directed complexes.
A.12. — The join $K \star L$ of two augmented directed complexes $K$ and $L$ is defined in the following way:

- For $n \geq 0$, we have
  \[(K \star L)_n = \bigoplus_{i \geq -1, j \geq -1} K_i \otimes L_j,\]
  where by convention $K_{-1} = \mathbb{Z}$ and $L_{-1} = \mathbb{Z}$. The positive generator of $K_{-1}$ or $L_{-1}$ will be denoted by $\emptyset$. If $x$ is in $K_i$ and $y$ is in $K_j$, we will denote by $x \star y$ the element $x \otimes y$ seen as an $(i + 1 + j)$-chain of $K \star L$.
- For $x$ in $K_i$ and $y$ in $K_j$ with $i + 1 + j \geq 1$, we have
  \[d(x \star y) = dx \star y + (-1)^{i+1}x \star dy,\]
  where by convention $dz = e(z)\emptyset$ if the degree of $z$ is $0$, and $dz = 0$ if the degree of $z$ is $-1$.
- For $x$ in $K_0$ and $y$ in $L_0$, we have
  \[e(x \star \emptyset) = e(x) \text{ and } e(\emptyset \star y) = e(y).\]
- The submonoid $(K \star L)^*_n$ is defined to be generated by the subset
  \[\bigoplus_{i \geq -1, j \geq -1} K_i^* \otimes L_j^*\]
  of $(K \star L)_n$.

The join defines a (non-symmetric) monoidal category structure on the category of augmented directed complexes. Moreover, the first author and Maltsiniotis proved (see [2, Corollary 6.21]) that this monoidal category structure restricts to the full subcategory of strong Steiner complexes.

**Theorem A.13 (Ara–Maltsiniotis).** — There exists a unique, up to unique isomorphism, locally biclosed monoidal category structure (see paragraph B.12) on $\omega$-$\text{Cat}$ making the functor $\nu|_{\text{St}_t} : \text{St}_t \to \omega$-$\text{Cat}$ a monoidal functor, where $\text{St}_t$ is endowed with the monoidal category structure given by the join.

**Proof.** — This is [2, Theorem 6.29].

A.14. — We define the join of $\omega$-categories to be the monoidal product given by the previous theorem. If $X$ and $Y$ are two $\omega$-categories, their join will be denoted by $X \star Y$. Explicitly, one has

\[X \star Y = \varinjlim_{\nu(K) \to X, K \in \text{St}_t} \nu(K \star L).\]

The unit of the join is the empty $\omega$-category. As a consequence, if $X$ and $Y$ are two $\omega$-categories, we get canonical $\omega$-functors $\iota_1 : X \to X \star Y$ and $\iota_2 : Y \to X \star Y$. 
The fact that the join is locally biclosed means that the functors
\[ \omega\text{-Cat} \to X \setminus \omega\text{-Cat} \]
\[ Y \mapsto (X * Y, \iota_1 : X \to X * Y) \]
and
\[ \omega\text{-Cat} \to Y \setminus \omega\text{-Cat} \]
\[ X \mapsto (X * Y, \iota_2 : Y \to X * Y) \]
admit right adjoints. We thus get pairs of adjoint functors
\[ \omega\text{-Cat} \to X \setminus \omega\text{-Cat}, \quad Y \mapsto (X * Y, \iota_1) \]
\[ (Z, X \xrightarrow{\omega^u} Z) \mapsto u \setminus Z \]
and
\[ \omega\text{-Cat} \to Y \setminus \omega\text{-Cat}, \quad Y \setminus \omega\text{-Cat} \to \omega\text{-Cat}, \]
\[ X \mapsto (X * Y, \iota_2) \]
\[ (Z, Y \xrightarrow{\omega^v} Z) \mapsto Z^\omega / v \]
so that, if \( X \) and \( Y \) are \( \omega \)-categories and \( u : X \to Z \) and \( v : Y \to Z \) are \( \omega \)-functors, we have natural bijections
\[ \text{Hom}_{X \setminus \omega\text{-Cat}}((X * Y, \iota_1), (Z, u)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(Y, u \setminus Z), \]
\[ \text{Hom}_{Y \setminus \omega\text{-Cat}}((X * Y, \iota_2), (Z, v)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\omega\text{-Cat}}(X, Z^\omega / v). \]
(See [2, Remark 6.37] for the reason for the decoration “co” in \( Z^\omega / v \).)

Appendix B
Monoidal model categories and derived tensor products

In this appendix, we recall classical results on biclosed monoidal model categories and extend them to locally biclosed monoidal model categories.

B.1. — A monoidal model category is a model category whose underlying category is endowed with a monoidal category structure satisfying the following compatibility axioms:

M1) the tensor product \( \otimes : \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M} \) satisfies the pushout-product axiom: if \( i : A \to B \) and \( j : C \to D \) are two cofibrations, then the morphism
\[ i \otimes j : B \otimes C \amalg_{A \otimes C} A \otimes D \to B \otimes D, \]
induced by the commutative square
\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
A \otimes C & \xrightarrow{A \otimes j} & A \otimes D \\
\downarrow{i \otimes C} & & \downarrow{i \otimes D} \\
B \otimes C & \xrightarrow{B \otimes j} & B \otimes D 
\end{array} \]
is a cofibration. Moreover, if either \( i \) or \( j \) is a trivial cofibration, then so is \( i \otimes' j \).

M2) the tensor product satisfies the unit axiom: for every cofibrant replacement \( p : QI \rightarrow I \) of the tensor unit and every cofibrant object \( A \), both 

\[
p \otimes A : QI \otimes A \rightarrow I \otimes A \\
A \otimes p : A \otimes QI \rightarrow A \otimes I
\]

are weak equivalences.

Remark B.2. — The pushout-product axiom implies that, if the cofibrations (resp. the trivial cofibrations) are stable by tensoring by the initial object \( \emptyset \), then they are stable by tensoring by any cofibrant object \( X \). In particular, if this condition for trivial cofibrations is satisfied and the tensor unit \( I \) is cofibrant, then, by Ken Brown’s lemma, the pushout-product axiom implies the unit axiom.

Lemma B.3. — Let \( \mathcal{M} \) be a cofibrantly generated model category with sets of generating cofibrations \( I \) and of generating trivial cofibrations \( J \) and let \( \otimes : \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \) be a functor which commutes with pushouts and transfinite compositions in each variable. Then for \( \otimes \) to satisfy the pushout-product axioms, it suffices that it holds for cofibrations in \( I \) and trivial cofibrations in \( J \).

Proof. — See for instance (the proof of) [18, Lemma 4.1.4].

Remark B.4. — More precisely, in the situation of the previous lemma, each of the three conditions appearing in the pushout-product axiom can be checked on “generators”.

Proposition B.5. — If \( \mathcal{M} \) is a monoidal model category having the additional property that trivial cofibrations are stable by tensoring by the initial object, then the tensor product admits a total left derived functor \( \otimes^L : \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \times \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \) and this derived tensor product defines a monoidal category structure on \( \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \).

Proof. — It follows from Remark B.2 that the tensor product of two trivial cofibrations between cofibrant objects is a weak equivalence. By Ken Brown’s lemma, this implies that the tensor product preserves weak equivalences between cofibrant objects and hence, by a classical result of Quillen [20, I.4, Proposition 1], that its total left derived functor \( \otimes^L \) exists. Checking that \( \otimes^L \) indeed defines a monoidal category structure on \( \text{Ho}(\mathcal{M}) \) is not difficult (see the proof of [10, Theorem 4.3.2]).

B.6. — Recall that a monoidal category \( \mathcal{C} \) is said to be biclosed if, for every object \( X \) of \( \mathcal{C} \), the functor

\[
\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \\
Y \mapsto X \otimes Y
\]

and, for every object \( Y \) of \( \mathcal{C} \), the functor

\[
\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \\
X \mapsto X \otimes Y
\]
admit right adjoints. In this case, we get pairs of adjoint functors
\[ C \to C \quad Y \mapsto X \otimes Y \]
and
\[ C \to C \quad X \mapsto \Hom C(X, Z) \]
and
\[ C \to C \quad Z \mapsto \Hom C(Y, Z). \]
Moreover, \( \Hom C \) and \( \Hom C \) extend to functors
\[ \Hom C : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \to \mathcal{C} \]
and, if \( X, Y \) and \( Z \) are three objects, we get natural bijections
\[ \Hom C(X, \Hom C(Y, Z)) \cong \Hom C(X \otimes Y, Z) \cong \Hom C(Y, \Hom C(X, Z)). \]

**Remark B.7.** — Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a monoidal category. If \( \mathcal{C} \) is biclosed, then its tensor product preserves colimits in each variable. By a classical adjoint theorem, the converse holds provided that the category \( \mathcal{C} \) is locally presentable.

**Proposition B.8.** — Let \( \mathcal{M} \) be a model category endowed with a biclosed monoidal category structure. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

i) the tensor product satisfies the pushout-product axiom,

ii) for every cofibration \( i : A \to B \) and every fibration \( p : X \to Y \), the induced map
\[ \Hom M(B, X) \to \Hom M(A, X) \times \Hom M(A, Y) \Hom M(B, Y) \]

is a fibration that is trivial if either \( i \) or \( p \) is,

iii) for every cofibration \( j : C \to D \) and every fibration \( p : X \to Y \), the induced map
\[ \Hom M(D, X) \to \Hom M(C, X) \times \Hom M(C, Y) \Hom M(D, Y) \]

is a fibration that is trivial if either \( j \) or \( p \) is.

**Proof.** — See for instance [10, Lemma 4.2.2]. \( \square \)

**B.9.** — A biclosed monoidal model category is a monoidal model category whose underlying monoidal category is biclosed. Our example of interest in this paper is the folk model category structure on \( \omega\text{-Cat} \) (or more generally \( (m, n)\text{-Cat} \)) endowed with the Gray tensor product (see Theorems 4.4 and A.10). Since tensoring any object by the initial object gives the initial object in a biclosed monoidal model category, the hypothesis of Proposition B.5 are satisfied in such a model category and the monoidal tensor \( \otimes \) thus admits a total right derived functor \( \otimes^L \).

**Proposition B.10.** — Let \( \mathcal{M} \) be a biclosed monoidal model category. Then, if \( X \) is a cofibrant object of \( \mathcal{M} \), the adjoint pair
\[ \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M} \quad Y \mapsto X \otimes Y \]
and
\[ \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M} \quad Z \mapsto \Hom M(X, Z) \]
is a Quillen pair and, likewise, if $Y$ is a cofibrant object of $\mathcal{M}$, the adjoint pair

$$
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{M} & \to \mathcal{M} \\
X & \mapsto X \otimes Y \\
Z & \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}^r(Y, Z)
\end{align*}
$$

is a Quillen pair.

Proof. — It suffices to show that the left adjoints respect cofibrations and trivial cofibrations. This follows from the pushout-product axiom (see Remark B.2).

**Theorem B.11 (Hovey).** — Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a biclosed monoidal model category. Then the monoidal category structure on $\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})$ defined by the derived tensor product is biclosed. Moreover, the functors

$$
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}^l, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}^r : \mathcal{M}^{op} \times \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}
$$

admit total right derived functors and we have

$$
\mathbb{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}^l = \text{Hom}_{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})}^l \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}}^r = \text{Hom}_{\text{Ho}(\mathcal{M})}^r.
$$

Proof. — This is [10, Theorem 4.3.2]. Let us just briefly recall why these functors admit total right derived functors: one deduces from Proposition B.8 that these functors preserve trivial fibrations between fibrant objects; by Ken Brown’s lemma, this implies that they preserve weak equivalences between fibrant objects and hence that they admit total right derived functors.

We now move on to locally biclosed monoidal categories, as introduced in [2].

**B.12.** — Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a monoidal category. Let us denote by $*$ the tensor product of $\mathcal{C}$ and suppose that its tensor unit is an initial object $\emptyset$. If $X$ and $Y$ are two objects, we get morphisms

$$
X \xrightarrow{\iota_1} X \ast Y \xleftarrow{\iota_2} Y
$$

by precomposing the morphisms

$$
X \ast \emptyset \xrightarrow{X \ast \emptyset Z} X \ast Y \xleftarrow{\emptyset Z \ast Y} \emptyset \ast Y,
$$

where $\emptyset Z$ denotes the unique morphism from $\emptyset$ to $Z$, with the unit constraints. Using these morphisms, we obtain, for every object $X$ of $\mathcal{C}$, a functor

$$
\mathcal{C} \to X \setminus \mathcal{C} \\
Y \mapsto (X \ast Y, \iota_1)
$$

and, for every object $Y$ of $\mathcal{C}$, a functor

$$
\mathcal{C} \to Y \setminus \mathcal{C} \\
X \mapsto (X \ast Y, \iota_2).$$
We say that $\mathcal{C}$ is locally biclosed if its tensor unit is an initial object and if the two above functors admit right adjoints. In this case, we thus get pairs of adjoint functors

$$\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{C} \quad X \setminus \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$$

and

$$\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{C} \quad Y \setminus \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$$

By abuse of notation, we will often denote $u \setminus Z$ by $X \setminus Z$ and, similarly, $Z/v$ by $Z/Y$. These functors are called the slice functors. By definition, we have natural bijections

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X \setminus C, (Z, u)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X \setminus Z)$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X \setminus C, (Z, v)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, Z \setminus Y).$$

Similarly to what happened in the case of biclosed monoidal categories, the functors $(Z, u : X \to Z) \mapsto X \setminus Z$ and $(Z, v : Y \to Z) \mapsto Z/Y$ can be made functorial in $X$ and $Y$, respectively. More precisely, they canonically extend to functors

$$\text{Tw}(\mathcal{C}) \to \mathcal{C} \quad \text{Tw}(\mathcal{C}) \to \mathcal{C}$$

$$X \to Z \mapsto X \setminus Z \quad Y \to Z \mapsto Z/Y,$$

where $\text{Tw}(\mathcal{C})$ denotes the twisted arrow category of $\mathcal{C}$. (Recall that the objects of $\text{Tw}(\mathcal{C})$ are arrows $f : X \to Y$ of $\mathcal{C}$ and that a morphism of $\text{Tw}(\mathcal{C})$ from an object $f : X \to Y$ to an object $f' : X' \to Y'$ is a pair of morphisms $g : X' \to X$ and $h : Y \to Y'$ of $\mathcal{C}$ making the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{g} & X' \\
\downarrow{f} \quad & & \downarrow{f'} \\
Y & \xrightarrow{h} & Y'
\end{array}$$

commute.) Indeed, if

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{g} & X' \\
\downarrow{u} \quad & & \downarrow{u'} \\
Z & \xrightarrow{h} & Z'
\end{array}$$

is a commutative square, one defines a morphism

$$(g^*, h_*) : X \setminus Z \to X' \setminus Z'$$

using the Yoneda lemma. If $T$ is any object of $\mathcal{C}$, then

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(T, X \setminus Z) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X \setminus T, (Z, v))$$
$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(T, X \setminus Z') \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X' \setminus T, (Z', u'))$$
and the natural map
\[ \text{Hom}_C(g \ast T, h) : \text{Hom}_C(X \ast T, Z) \to \text{Hom}_C(X' \ast T, Z') \]
induces the desired morphism. Note that this morphism \((g^*, h_*)\) is the diagonal of the commutative square
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \setminus Z & \rightarrow & X \setminus Z' \\
\downarrow\ g^* & & \downarrow\ g_* \\
X' \setminus Z & \rightarrow & X' \setminus Z',
\end{array}
\]
where \(g^* = (g^*, 1_*)\) and \(h_* = (1^*, h_*)\). A similar construction applies to the other slice functor.

Remark B.13. — Let \(C\) be a monoidal category. If \(C\) is locally biclosed, then its tensor product preserves connected colimits in each variable (as the forgetful functor \(C \to Z\setminus C\) preserves these colimits). By a classical adjoint theorem, the converse holds provided that the category \(C\) is locally presentable (as colimits in \(Z\setminus C\) can be computed as connected colimits in \(C\)).

B.14. — A locally biclosed monoidal model category is a monoidal model category whose underlying monoidal category is locally biclosed. Our example of interest in this paper is the folk model category structure on \(\omega\setminus\text{Cat}\) (or more generally \(n\setminus\text{Cat}\)) endowed with the join (see Theorems 6.12 and A.13). Note that in the locally biclosed setting, the unit axiom is a consequence of the pushout-product axiom. This follows from Remark B.2 as the tensor unit is the initial object and is thus cofibrant. Moreover, Proposition B.5 shows that the monoidal tensor \(\ast\) of such a model category admits a total right derived functor \(\ast\setminus L\).

Proposition B.15. — Let \(M\) be a locally biclosed monoidal model category. For every cofibrant object \(X\) of \(M\), the adjoint pair
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \to & X \setminus M \\
Y & \mapsto & (X \ast Y, \iota_1) \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X \setminus M & \to & M \\
(Z, X \to Z) & \mapsto & X \setminus Z
\end{array}
\]
is a Quillen pair and, likewise, for every cofibrant object \(Y\) of \(M\), the adjoint pair
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \to & Y \setminus M \\
X & \mapsto & (X \ast Y, \iota_2) \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y \setminus M & \to & M \\
(Z, Y \to Z) & \mapsto & Z \setminus Y
\end{array}
\]
is a Quillen pair.

Proof. — It suffices to show that the left adjoints respect cofibrations and trivial cofibrations. As the cofibrations and trivial cofibrations of \(Z\setminus M\) are defined using the forgetful functor \(Z\setminus M \to M\), this follows from the pushout-product axiom by Remark B.2.
The goal of the rest of this appendix is to derive the slice functors of a locally biclosed monoidal model category \( \mathcal{M} \), as functors of source \( \text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \), where the weak equivalences of \( \text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \) are the level-wise weak equivalences. Unfortunately, the category \( \text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \) is neither finitely cocomplete (it does not even have an initial object) nor finitely complete in general, and therefore cannot be endowed with a model category structure. We will see that it can be endowed with a right simplicial derivability structure in the sense of Kahn and Maltsiniotis (see \cite[Definition 6.7]{12}) and that this is enough to derive the slice functors.

We start by recalling this notion of right simplicial derivability structure and the corresponding result of derivation.

**B.16.** A **localizer**, or relative category, is a pair \((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\), where \(\mathcal{C}\) is a category and \(\mathcal{W}\) is a class of morphisms of \(\mathcal{C}\) called weak equivalences. Such a localizer is said to be **multiplicative** if \(\mathcal{W}\) contains all the identities and is stable under composition. In this case, the class \(\mathcal{W}\) can be identified with a subcategory of \(\mathcal{C}\) with same objects as \(\mathcal{C}\).

A **morphism** from a localizer \((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) to a localizer \((\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{W}')\) is a functor \(F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}'\) such that \(F(\mathcal{W}) \subset \mathcal{W}'\).

If \((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) is a localizer and \(I\) is a small category, then we get a localizer \((\mathcal{C}_I, \mathcal{W}_I)\), where \(\mathcal{C}_I\) denotes the category \(\text{Hom}(I, \mathcal{C})\) of functors from \(I\) to \(\mathcal{C}\) and \(\mathcal{W}_I\) the class of natural transformations between these functors which are object-wise weak equivalences. This construction is functorial in \(I\) in an obvious way: if \(F : (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W}) \to (\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{W}')\) is a morphism of localizers, we get a morphism \(F_I : (\mathcal{C}_I, \mathcal{W}_I) \to (\mathcal{C}'_I, \mathcal{W}'_I)\).

**B.17.** Fix \(K : (\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{W}_0) \to (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) a morphism of multiplicative localizers and denote by \(K^0\) the induced functor \(K^0 : \mathcal{C}_0 \to \mathcal{W}\). If \(X\) is an object of \(\mathcal{C}\), the category of **right \(K\)-resolutions** of \(X\) is the comma category \(X \downarrow K^0\), that is, the category whose objects are pairs \((Y, X \xrightarrow{w} KY)\), where \(Y\) is an object of \(\mathcal{C}_0\) and \(w\) is a weak equivalence of \(\mathcal{C}\), and whose morphisms from an object \((Y, w)\) to an object \((Y', w')\) are the weak equivalences \(w_0 : Y \to Y'\) of \(\mathcal{C}_0\) such that \(K(w_0)w = w'\).

If \(I\) is a small category and \(F : I \to \mathcal{C}\) is a functor, then, by considering the induced morphism of localizers \(K_I\), we get a notion of category of right \(K_I\)-resolutions for \(F\). In particular, considering \(I = \{0 < 1\}\), we get a notion of category of right \(K\)-resolutions of an arrow of \(\mathcal{C}\), and taking \(I = \{0 < 1 < 2\}\), we get a notion of category of right \(K\)-resolutions of a pair of composable arrows of \(\mathcal{C}\).

**B.18.** Let \((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) be a multiplicative localizer. A **right simplicial derivability structure** on \((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) consists of a multiplicative localizer \((\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{W}_0)\) and a morphism of localizers \(K : (\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{W}_0) \to (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) satisfying the following conditions:

(a) for every object \(X\) of \(\mathcal{C}\), the category of right \(K\)-resolutions of \(X\) is 1-connected,

(b) for every arrow \(f\) of \(\mathcal{C}\), the category of right \(K\)-resolutions of \(f\) is 0-connected (that is, connected and non-empty),
(c) for every pair \((g, f)\) of composable arrows of \(\mathcal{C}\), the category of right \(K\)-resolutions of \((g, f)\) is \(-1\)-connected (that is, non-empty).

**Example B.19.** — If \(\mathcal{M}\) is a model category, then \((\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{W})\), where \(\mathcal{W}\) is the class of weak equivalences of \(\mathcal{M}\), is naturally endowed with a right simplicial derivability structure \(K : (\mathcal{M}_0, \mathcal{W}_0) \to (\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{W})\), where \(\mathcal{M}_0\) denotes the full subcategory of \(\mathcal{M}\) consisting of fibrant objects and \(\mathcal{W}_0\) the class of weak equivalences between fibrant objects (see the “table of implications” at the very end of [12]).

**Proposition B.20 (Kahn–Maltsiniotis).** — Let \(F : (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W}) \to (\mathcal{C'}, \mathcal{W'})\) be a morphism of localizers. If there exists a right simplicial derivability structure \(K : (\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{W}_0) \to (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) on \((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) such that \(FK(\mathcal{W}_0) \subset \mathcal{W}'\), then \(F\) admits a total right derived functor \(\mathbb{R}F : \mathcal{C}[\mathcal{W}^{-1}] \to \mathcal{C'}[\mathcal{W'}^{-1}]\).

**Proof.** — See [12, Proposition 5.9 and paragraph 6.8].

We will now prove a general result allowing to lift a right simplicial derivability structure along a discrete opfibration, result that we will then apply to the discrete opfibration \(\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \to \mathcal{M}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{M}\).

**Proposition B.21.** — Let \((\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) be a multiplicative localizer endowed with a right simplicial derivability structure \(K : (\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{W}_0) \to (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})\) and let \(p : \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathcal{C}\) be a discrete opfibration. Set \(\tilde{\mathcal{W}} = p^{-1}(\mathcal{W})\). Then \((\tilde{\mathcal{C}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}})\) is endowed with a natural simplicial derivability structure \(\tilde{K} : (\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_0, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_0) \to (\tilde{\mathcal{C}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}})\), obtained by pulling back \(K\) along \(p\).

**Proof.** — Let \(I\) be a small category and let \(\tilde{F} : I \to \tilde{\mathcal{C}}\) be a functor. We are going to show that the categories of right \(\tilde{K}_I\)-resolutions of \(\tilde{F}\) and of right \(K_I\)-resolutions of \(p\tilde{F}\) are isomorphic. This will immediately imply the result.

By definition, we have a pullback square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_0, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_0) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{K}} & (\tilde{\mathcal{C}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow p \\
(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{W}_0) & \xrightarrow{K} & (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W})
\end{array}
\]

in the category of localizers. Note that pullbacks in this category are computed component-wise. By applying the \(\text{Hom}(I, -)\) functor, we get a commutative square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
((\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_0)_I, (\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_0)_I) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{K}_I} & ((\tilde{\mathcal{C}})_I, (\tilde{\mathcal{W}})_I) \\
\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\
((\mathcal{C}_0)_I, (\mathcal{W}_0)_I) & \xrightarrow{K_I} & ((\mathcal{C})_I, (\mathcal{W})_I)
\end{array}
\]
that is easily seen to still be a pullback square. As the \( \text{Hom}(I,-) \) functor preserves discrete opfibrations, the functor \( p_I : \tilde{C}_I \to C_I \) and therefore its restriction \( (p_I)^\flat : \tilde{W}_I \to W_I \) are still discrete opfibrations.

By definition, the category of right \( \tilde{K}_I \)-resolutions of \( \tilde{F} : I \to \tilde{C} \) is the comma category \( \tilde{F} \downarrow (\tilde{K}_I)^\flat \), while the category of right \( K_I \)-resolutions of \( p_I(\tilde{F}) = p\tilde{F} : I \to C \) is the comma category \( p_I(\tilde{F}) \downarrow (K_I)^\flat \). The result thus follows from the following lemma, applied to the pullback square

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(\tilde{W}_0)^I \ar[d] \ar[r]^{(\tilde{K}_I)^\flat} & \tilde{W}_I \ar[d] \\
(\tilde{W}_0)^I \ar[r]^{(K_I)^\flat} & \tilde{W}_I,
\end{array}
\]

lemma which is probably well known and whose proof is left as an easy exercise to the reader. \( \square \)

**Lemma B.22.** — Let

\[
\begin{array}{c}
X' \ar[d] \ar[r]^G & X \ar[d]^p \\
B' \ar[r]_p & B
\end{array}
\]

be a pullback square of categories, where \( p \) is a discrete opfibration. Then, for every object \( X \) of \( \mathcal{X} \), the functor \( p \) induces an isomorphism between the comma categories \( X \downarrow G \) and \( p(X) \downarrow F \).

**B.23.** — Let \( \mathcal{M} \) be a model category. We will say that a morphism

\[
\begin{array}{c}
X \ar[d]_g \ar[r]^f & X' \ar[d]^{f'} \\
Y \ar[r]_h & Y'
\end{array}
\]

of \( \text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \) from \( f \) to \( f' \) is

- a weak equivalence if \( g \) and \( h \) are,
- a fibration if \( g \) is a cofibration and \( h \) is a fibration.

The category \( \text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \) admits as a terminal object the unique arrow \( \emptyset \to * \) from the initial object of \( \mathcal{M} \) to the terminal object of \( \mathcal{M} \), and we will say that an object \( X \to Y \) of \( \text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \) is fibrant if the unique morphism from this object to the terminal object is a fibration. This amounts to saying that \( X \) is cofibrant and \( Y \) is fibrant.

We will denote by \( (\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}), \tilde{W}) \) the resulting localizer and by \( (\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M})_0, \tilde{W}_0) \) the induced localizer on the full subcategory of \( \text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \) consisting of fibrant objects.
**Proposition B.24.** — If $\mathcal{M}$ is a model category, then the inclusion morphism 
$$(\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M})_0, \widetilde{W}_0) \hookrightarrow (\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}), \widetilde{W})$$
is a right simplicial deriveability structure.

**Proof.** — It is immediate that the functor 
$$\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \to \mathcal{M}^{op} \times \mathcal{M}$$
$$X \to Y \mapsto (X, Y)$$
is a discrete opfibration. We thus get the result by applying Proposition B.21 to this functor and to the right simplicial derivability structure associated to the model category $\mathcal{M}^{op} \times \mathcal{M}$ (see Example B.19).

To use Proposition B.20 to derive the slice functors, we now need to prove that these functors preserve weak equivalences between fibrant objects. To do so, we will generalize Proposition B.8 to the locally biclosed setting.

**B.25.** — Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a locally biclosed monoidal category. If $i : A \to B$ and $j : C \to D$ are two morphisms of $\mathcal{C}$, note that the morphism 
$$i * j : B * C \amalg_{A* C} A * D \to B * D$$
is naturally above both $B$ and $D$. If now $p : (X, f) \to (Y, g)$ is a morphism of $\mathcal{B} \backslash \mathcal{C}$, using $i$ and $p$ we get a morphism 
$$\bar{i}(p) : B \backslash X \to A \backslash X \times_{A \backslash Y} B \backslash Y$$
iinduced by the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
B \backslash X & \xrightarrow{p^*} & B \backslash Y \\
\downarrow i^* & & \downarrow i^* \\
A \backslash X & \xrightarrow{p^*} & A \backslash Y \\
\end{array}
$$

Similarly, from $j$ and a morphism $p : (X, f) \to (Y, g)$ of $\mathcal{D} \backslash \mathcal{C}$, we get a morphism 
$$p/j : X / D \to X / C \times_{Y / C} Y / D.$$ 

**Lemma B.26 (Joyal).** — Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a locally biclosed monoidal category. If $i : A \to B$ and $j : C \to D$ are two morphisms of $\mathcal{C}$ and $p : X \to Y$ is a morphism of $\mathcal{C}$ above $D$, then we have 
$$i * j \perp_{\mathcal{D} \backslash \mathcal{C}} p \quad \text{if and only if} \quad j \perp_{\mathcal{C}} i \backslash p \quad \text{if and only if} \quad i \perp_{\mathcal{C}} p / j,$$
where $\perp_{\mathcal{D}}$ denotes the relation of weak orthogonality in the category $\mathcal{D}$.

**Proof.** — The lemma is inspired by [11, Lemma 3.6], whose proof applies mutatis mutandis. \qed
Proposition B.27. — Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a model category endowed with a locally biclosed monoidal category structure. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

i) the tensor product $\star$ satisfies the pushout-product axiom,

ii) for every cofibration $i : A \to B$, every fibration $p : X \to Y$ and every map $f : B \to X$, the induced map

$$i' \langle p \rangle : B \setminus X \to A \setminus X \times_{A \setminus Y} B \setminus Y$$

is a fibration that is trivial if either $i$ or $p$ is,

iii) for every cofibration $j : C \to D$, every fibration $p : X \to Y$ and every map $f : D \to X$, the induced map

$$p' \langle j \rangle : X / D \to X / C \times_{Y / C} Y / D$$

is a fibration that is trivial if either $j$ or $p$ is.

Proof. — This follows directly from the previous lemma and the fact that $i \star \langle j \rangle \perp_M p$ if and only if for every $f : B \to X$, we have $i \star \langle j \rangle \perp_{B \setminus M} p$, if and only if for every $f : D \to X$, we have $i \star \langle j \rangle \perp_{D \setminus M} p$. \(\square\)

Proposition B.28. — If $\mathcal{M}$ is a locally biclosed monoidal model category, then the functors

$$\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) \to \mathcal{M}$$

$$X \to Z \mapsto X \setminus Z$$

$$Y \to Z \mapsto Y / Z$$

both send fibrations (resp. trivial fibrations) between fibrant objects to fibrations (resp. trivial fibrations). Moreover, they preserve weak equivalences between fibrant objects.

Proof. — Let us prove the result for the first functor, the proof for the second one being similar. Let

$$X \xrightarrow{g} X'$$

$$Z \xrightarrow{h} Z'$$

be a morphism of $\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M})$ between fibrant objects $u$ and $u'$. The morphism

$$(g^*, h_*) : X \setminus Z \to X' \setminus Z'$$

factors as

$$X \setminus Z \xrightarrow{g^*} X' \setminus Z' \xrightarrow{h_*} X' \setminus Z'.$$

These morphisms $g^*$ and $h_*$ are the images of $g$ and $h$ by the functors

$$(\mathcal{M} / Z)^{\text{op}} \to \mathcal{M}$$

$$(X, X \to Z) \mapsto X \setminus Z$$

$$(Z, X' \to Z) \mapsto X' \setminus Z,$$

and it therefore suffices to show that the first of these functors sends cofibrations (resp. trivial cofibrations) of $\mathcal{M} / Z$ to fibrations (resp. trivial fibrations) of $\mathcal{M}$ and
that the second one preserves fibrations and trivial fibrations. Note that by Ken Brown’s lemma (which cannot be applied directly to $\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M})$), this will imply that the first functor preserves weak equivalences between cofibrant objects of $\mathcal{M}/Z$ (an object of $\mathcal{M}/Z$ being cofibrant if its underlying object in $\mathcal{M}$ is) and that the second functor preserves weak equivalences between fibrant objects in $\mathcal{X}'/\mathcal{M}$ (an object of $\mathcal{X}'/\mathcal{M}$ being fibrant if its underlying object in $\mathcal{M}$ is), thereby proving the second assertion.

For the first functor, observe that the morphism $g^*$ can be identified with the morphism
\[ g^*(p : X \backslash Z \to X' \backslash Z \times X') \]
of paragraph B.25, where $p : Z \to *$ denotes the unique morphism from $Z$ to the terminal object $*$. As $Z$ is fibrant, Proposition B.27 implies that this first functor sends cofibrations (resp. trivial cofibrations) of $\mathcal{M}/Z$ to fibrations (resp. trivial fibrations) of $\mathcal{M}$. As for the second functor, since $X'$ is cofibrant, it preserves fibrations and trivial fibrations by Proposition B.15.

**Theorem B.29.** — If $\mathcal{M}$ is a locally biclosed monoidal model category, then the functors
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tw}(\mathcal{M}) & \to \mathcal{M} \\
X & \to Z \mapsto X \backslash Z \\
Y & \to Z \mapsto Z \co /
\end{align*}
\]
both admit total right derived functors.

**Proof.** — Since by the previous proposition these functors preserve weak equivalences between fibrant objects, the result follows from the derivability condition of Kahn and Maltsiniotis (Proposition B.20) applied to the right simplicial derivability structure of Proposition B.24.

**Corollary B.30.** — The functors
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tw}(\omega\text{-Cat}) & \to \omega\text{-Cat} \\
X & \mapsto Z \mapsto u \backslash Z \\
Y & \mapsto Z \mapsto Z \co /
\end{align*}
\]
(see paragraph A.14 for the notation), where $\omega\text{-Cat}$ is endowed with the folk model category structure, admit total right derived functors.

**Proof.** — This follows from the previous theorem applied to the folk model category structure on $\omega\text{-Cat}$ endowed with the join (see Theorems 6.12 and A.13).

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