

The heart of a combinatorial model category

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- ▶ A combinatorial model category is a model for locally presentable $(\infty, 1)$ -categories.

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- ▶ Joyal and Lurie have proved the analogous theorem for locally presentable $(\infty, 1)$ -categories.
- ▶ Moreover, every locally presentable $(\infty, 1)$ -category is modelled by some combinatorial model category.
- ▶ The question: **Is every combinatorial model category freely generated by a small model category, and in what sense?**

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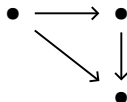
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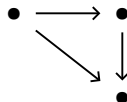
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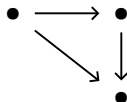


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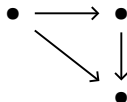
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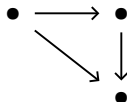
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A **combinatorial model category** is a **locally presentable** category equipped with a **cofibrantly generated** model structure.

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What further assumption do we need on λ to deduce that \mathcal{M} admits a model structure cofibrantly generated by \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{I}' ?

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Theorem. *The following are equivalent:*

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- (ii) *Every κ -accessible category is also a λ -accessible category.*

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- (iii) There exists a λ -small directed diagram $A : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that each A_j is a κ -presentable object in \mathcal{C} and C is a retract of $\varinjlim_{\mathcal{J}} A$.

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Presentable objects

Theorem. Let \mathcal{C} be a κ -accessible category and let $\kappa \triangleleft \lambda$. The following are equivalent for an object C in \mathcal{C} :

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Example. Let \mathcal{M} be the category of countable simplicial sets. Then \mathcal{M} , equipped with the restriction of the usual Kan–Quillen model structure on \mathbf{sSet} , is an (\aleph_0, \aleph_1) -compact model category.

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Proposition. For any combinatorial model category \mathcal{M} , there exist regular cardinals κ and λ such that \mathcal{M} is a strongly (κ, λ) -combinatorial model category.

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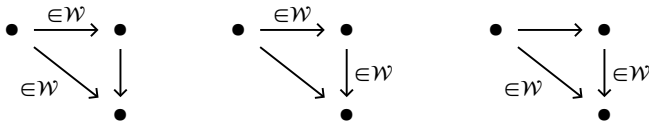
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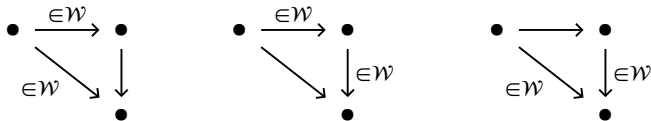
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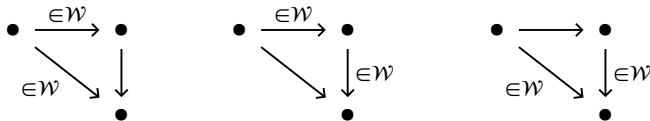
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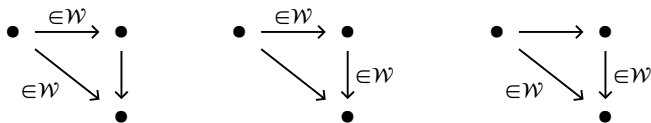
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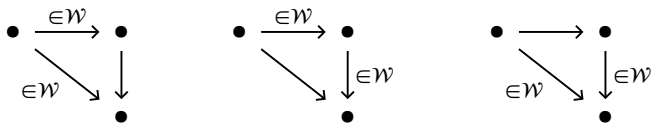
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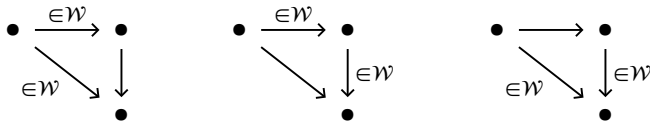
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