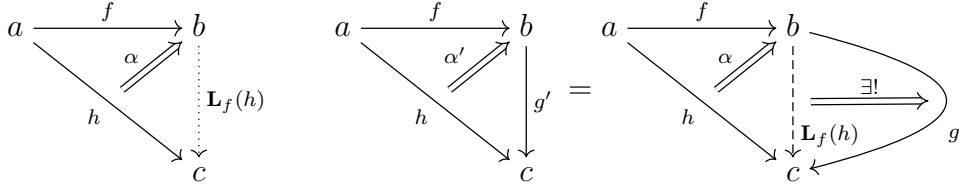
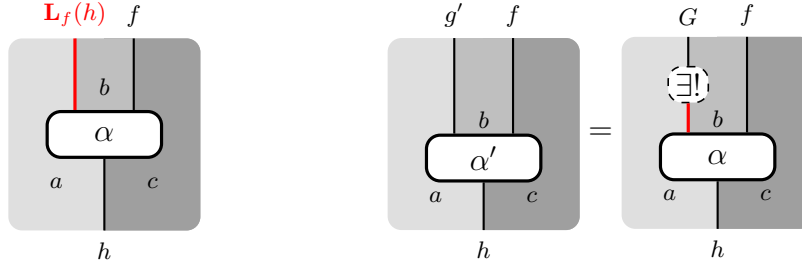


## 1. KAN EXTENSIONS

**Definition 1.0.1** ([Rie16, Definition 6.1.1, altered]). For a 2-category  $\mathcal{C}$  and 1-morphisms  $h \in \mathcal{C}(a \rightarrow c)$ ,  $f \in \mathcal{C}(a \rightarrow b)$ , a *left (Kan) extension* of  $h$  along  $f$  is a pair  $(g, \alpha)$  consisting of a 1-morphism  $g \in \mathcal{C}(b \rightarrow c)$  and a 2-morphism  $\alpha: h \Rightarrow f \otimes g$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  such that any other such pair  $(g', \alpha': h \Rightarrow f \otimes g')$  factors uniquely through  $\alpha$  as illustrated. We typically write  $\mathbf{L}_f(h)$  for  $g$ .



Using the graphical calculus for 2-categories with the convention  $\otimes$  reads right-to-left, these pasting diagrams become



A *right (Kan) extension* in  $\mathcal{C}$  is a left Kan extension in  $\mathcal{C}^{2\text{op}}$ , the 2-category obtained from  $\mathcal{C}$  by reversing all the 2-morphisms.

**Example 1.0.2.** When  $\mathcal{C} = 2\text{Cat}$ , in which case we capitalize all roman letters in the above equation and set  $G := \mathbf{L}_f(h)$  for clarity, the equation on the right means that there is a unique natural transformation  $\delta: G \Rightarrow G'$  such that for all  $a \in A$ , the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H(a) & & \\
 \alpha_a \downarrow & \searrow \alpha'_a & \\
 G(F(a)) & \xrightarrow{\delta_a} & G'(F(a))
 \end{array}$$

We write  $\mathbf{1}$  for the category with exactly one object  $1$  and exactly one morphism, namely  $\text{id}_1: 1 \rightarrow 1$ .

**Example 1.0.3.** The colimit of a functor  $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$  is the value at  $1$  of the left Kan extension of  $F$  along the functor  $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ . That is,

$$\text{colim } F = (\mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}}(F))_1.$$

For example, suppose  $F$  is a diagram in  $\mathbf{Top}$  of shape  $* \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow *$ , say  $X \xleftarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ , and  $\sim$  is the equivalence relation determined by the relations  $f(y) \sim g(y)$  for all  $y \in Y$ , so that  $\text{colim } F = (X \amalg Y)/\sim$ .

The unique functor from the index category  $X \xleftarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$  to  $\mathbf{1}$  **TODO**:

#### REFERENCES

[Rie16] Emily Riehl. *Category Theory in Context*. Dover Publications, 2016.