

Higher Morse moduli spaces and n -categories

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May 18, 2013

Abstract

We construct a new n -category by means of Morse theory: we generalize Cohen & Jones & Segal's flow category whose objects are the critical points of a Morse function and whose morphisms are the Morse moduli spaces between the critical points. The n -category construction involves repeatedly doing Morse theory on Morse moduli spaces for which we have to construct a class of suitable Morse functions. Finally we compute the new n -category structure on the n -sphere, the deformed 2-sphere and the 2-torus.

1 Introduction

The aim of the present paper is to study n -category structures in Morse theory. There are (at least) two good reasons to do so: On the one hand, there is an astonishing example and on the other hand there is the natural generalization of a category defined by Cohen & Jones & Segal [CJS].

Let us first have a look at the seminal example. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $0 \leq k \leq n$ and consider the $(n - k)$ -sphere

$$\mathbb{S}^{n-k} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1^2 + \dots + x_{n-k}^2 = 1, x_{n-k+1} = \dots = x_n = 0\}$$

with the standard metric. Denote by $f_{n-k} : \mathbb{S}^{n-k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f_{n-k}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-k}) := x_{n-k}$ the height function of \mathbb{S}^{n-k} and by N_{n-k} and S_{n-k} its north and south pole which are the only critical points of f_{n-k} . Now consider the compactified Morse moduli space of unparametrized negative gradient flow trajectories between the north and the south pole denoted by $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(N_{n-k}, S_{n-k}) := \overline{\mathcal{M}(N_{n-k}, S_{n-k}, f_{n-k})/\mathbb{R}}$. For all $0 \leq k \leq n$, we observe $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(N_{n-k}, S_{n-k}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-k} \cap \{x_{n-k} = \dots = x_n = 0\} \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-(k+1)}$.

This means that we can in fact iterate: Start with $k = 0$ and consider \mathbb{S}^n with the Morse function f_n . The Morse moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(N_n, S_n)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{S}^{n-1} which is a nice manifold. Thus we can consider $k = 1$ and choose f_{n-1} as Morse function on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(N_n, S_n) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ and obtain the new Morse moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(N_{n-1}, S_{n-1}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^{n-2}$. This game can be repeated until $k = n$. Roughly, we get a 'filtration' of Morse moduli spaces with one lying 'in' or 'on' the other.

A natural question now is: What happens if we start with an arbitrary manifold instead of a sphere? So let M be a smooth, closed, n -dimensional manifold and (f, g) a Morse-Smale pair on M , i.e. f is a Morse function, g a Riemannian metric and the (un)stable manifolds intersect each other transversely. The first question is: How do the arising Morse moduli spaces look like? Are they nice enough spaces to admit Morse theory? The literature tells us (cf. Theorem 2) that, under slight assumptions on the metric, the moduli spaces are manifolds with corners, i.e. manifolds modeled on $(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^n$. On manifolds with boundary (possibly with corners), one can do Morse theory as has been shown by Braess [Br], Goresky & MacPherson [GM], Akaho [Ak], Kronheimer & Mrowka [KM], Ludwig [Lu]. On manifolds with boundary, there are two Morse theory approaches possible:

- (1) Morse functions whose gradient vector field is *transverse* to the boundary.
- (2) Morse functions which induce a gradient vector field *tangent* to the boundary.

We will use the second option since it does not pose compatibility problems with lower dimensional boundary strata. *Thus all gradient vector fields in this paper are always tangent to the boundary.*

Now let $x, y \in \text{Crit}(f)$ and consider the moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y, f)$ which is a manifold with corners. On $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y, f)$ we want to choose a Morse function whose gradient vector field is tangent to the boundary. More precisely, instead of ‘boundary’ we should rather speak of *boundary strata*. The literature tells us (cf. Theorem 2) how the strata look like: The boundary is a union of products of (lower dimensional) Morse moduli spaces. This requires a ‘compatibility condition’ for the Morse function in case different moduli spaces ‘share’ certain strata. Moreover, for reasons which become later apparent, we want the Morse functions to decrease from higher dimensional strata to lower dimensional strata. Such Morse functions can be recursively constructed. Now choose such a Morse function on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y, f)$ with a suitable metric, call the Morse function \tilde{f} and consider its moduli spaces $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{f})$ for $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \text{Crit}(\tilde{f})$. Once again, if we want to iterate, we have to ask ourselves: What kind of space is $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{f})$? Can we do Morse theory on it? The construction of \tilde{f} , in particular the fact that \tilde{f} is decreasing from higher to lower dimensional strata, enables us to prove that $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{f})$ is again a manifold with corners (cf. Theorem 5). And this holds true for the Morse moduli spaces of a similar constructed Morse function $\tilde{\tilde{f}}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{f})$ such that we can continue to consider Morse moduli spaces on Morse moduli spaces.

We consider the compactified *unparametrised* moduli spaces such that the dimension decreases at least by one in comparison to the dimension of the space on which we are working. This means that our iteration of Morse moduli spaces on Morse moduli spaces becomes trivial after at most $\dim M + 1$ steps.

Before we investigate how the above iteration of moduli spaces gives rise to an n -category structure, let us have a look at the second motivation for this paper.

In the 1990’s, Cohen & Jones & Segal [CJS] came up with the following category: Let M be a smooth closed manifold with a Morse-Smale pair (f, g) . Then the objects

$Obj(\mathcal{F})$ of the *flow category* \mathcal{F} are given by the critical points of f , i.e. $Obj(\mathcal{F}) = \text{Crit}(f)$, and the morphisms between two objects are given by the compactified Morse trajectory spaces, i.e. $Morph(x, y) := \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y) := \overline{\mathcal{M}(x, y, f)}/\mathbb{R}$ for $x, y \in \text{Crit}(f) = Obj(\mathcal{F})$. According to Cohen & Jones & Segal [CJS], the classifying space $B\mathcal{F}$ of \mathcal{F} is homeomorphic to M . If the gradient flow is not Morse-Smale the classifying space $B\mathcal{F}$ is only homotopy equivalent to M . These are certainly intriguing observations, but we are interested in \mathcal{F} for a different reason: what is happening if we try to ‘iterate’ this category? With that we mean to introduce a ‘second level’ where the objects are given by the above defined morphisms and the new morphisms are ‘morphisms between morphisms’. More generally, define the objects of the k th level to be the morphisms of the $(k - 1)$ th level and the morphisms of the k th level to be the morphisms between the morphisms of the $(k - 1)$ th level. This iteration procedure is inspired by a paper by Baez [Ba] where it is used to motivate the notion of n -categories.

To the best of our knowledge, it is still not clear what the best definition of an n -category is. In the literature, there is a whole zoo of various definitions what n -categories are supposed to be. Leinster’s book [Le] gives a good introduction to this topic.

On the first glance, n -category theory distinguishes between ‘weak’ and ‘strict’ n -categories. This distinction is (among others) related to the question if the composition of morphisms is ‘really’ associative or only associative ‘up to some degree’, i.e. if for the composition of three morphisms φ, ψ, χ holds $(\varphi \circ \psi) \circ \chi = \varphi \circ (\psi \circ \chi)$ or only $(\varphi \circ \psi) \circ \chi \sim \varphi \circ (\psi \circ \chi)$ where \sim may stand for instance for ‘homotopy equivalent’ or something else.

It is known that ‘weak’ and ‘strict’ n -categories are equivalent for $n \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, but already for $n = 3$ (and higher n) these notions differ. In the following, we will stick to the conventions of Leinster’s book [Le]. The definition of a strict n -category is lengthy such that we will not line it out here in the introduction, but we refer the reader to Definition 6 and Definition 7 or directly to Leinster’s book. Since we will not work with weak n -categories we also refer the reader to Leinster’s book for their definition.

In this paper, we will show that the iteration procedure of Morse moduli spaces as sketched above will give rise to an *almost strict* n -category. With *almost strict* we mean that our structure satisfies the conditions of a strict n -category *up to canonical isomorphisms*. Since the ‘up to whatever’-defect of a weak category is usually much bigger than just ‘up to canonical isomorphisms’ we opt for calling the structure ‘almost strict’ instead of ‘not very weak’. This may be up for discussion, but from a geometer’s point of view it makes sense. For a geometer, for example, the cartesian product is associative whereas in fact one probably would have to say ‘associative up to canonical isomorphism’. Since the whole construction of compactified, unparametrized moduli spaces involves already taking equivalence classes etc. we would get nowhere if we would not admit ‘up to canonical isomorphism’ to be negligible. Our constructions certainly do not need ‘too large’ deformations.

Main Theorem. *The above described iteration of Morse moduli spaces can be given the structure of an almost strict n -category.*

Let us summarize briefly our almost strict n -category. The intuitive ‘level structure’ will be replaced by a so-called n -globular set (see Definition 6) with source and target functions which ‘remember’ on which ‘level’ an element lives. The elements of our n -globular set are tuples of a moduli space and a critical point on this moduli space. The identity functions make use of the stationary moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}(x, x)$. And the composition is based on the gluing of Morse trajectories.

Recall that when we sketched the generalization of the n -sphere example, we required the Morse function to decrease from higher to lower dimensional strata. This is not just a technical assumption. If we admit an arbitrary Morse function, the Morse moduli spaces, more precisely their boundaries, become more complicated. And in particular we do not obtain an n -category structure, but rather some ‘opetopes’ (cf. Hohloch & Ludwig [HL]).

So far, each in this way constructed almost strict n -category depends on a certain number of *chosen* Morse data. In order to show independence of the chosen data in Morse or Floer theory, often a so-called ‘homotopy of homotopy’ argument is used (cf. Schwarz [Sch] or Salamon [Sa]). The ‘homotopy of homotopies’ induces a chain homomorphism on the chain complexes associated to the chosen Morse or Floer data. This homomorphism relates the chain complexes similarly as a so-called *distributor* (cf. Borceux [Bo]) works in category theory. We hope to pursue this idea in a future work in order to relate such Morse n -categories to each other, hopefully obtaining an ω -category of n -categories.

Up to the author’s knowledge, the present work is the first one to deal with higher categories associated to Morse theory (with ‘higher’ we mean $n \geq 3$). In symplectic geometry and knot theory, 2-categories appear for example via the Wehrheim-Woodward category (see Wehrheim & Woodward [WW] and Weinstein [Wei]) or the 2-category in Khovanov homology (see Khovanov [Kh]).

There were many new algebraic structures discovered and studied in (symplectic) geometry in the last decade which, apart from the already above mentioned reasons, got the author interested in studying new structures in Morse theory. So for instance the graded differential algebra (DGA) appeared, defined for knots and links by Chekanov [Ch], which is a very special case of the more general Symplectic Field Theory (SFT) started by Eliashberg & Givental & Hofer [EGH].

Organization of the paper

In Section 2, we recall, introduce and construct whatever parts of Morse theory we need in the following sections. In Section 3, we recall the notion of strict n -categories. In Section 4, we construct our almost strict n -category of Morse moduli spaces. And finally in Section 5, we calculate some examples.

Acknowledgements

First of all, the author wants to thanks Gregor Noetzel for many and lengthy discussions in the beginning of this project. Moreover the author is indebted to Michael

Warren and Eric Finster for explanations of n-category theory and Dan Burghelea and Ursula Ludwig for discussions and useful hints concerning Morse theory. While working on this project, the author was partially supported by the DFG grant Ho4394/1-1.

2 Morse moduli spaces

2.1 Notations

Let us start with recalling some notations from Morse theory. There are several approaches to Morse theory: The classical one uses level sets and attaching of handle bodies as e.g. described in Milnor's book [Mi]. But there is also a dynamical approach via the gradient flow as for instance described in Schwarz' book [Sch]. We are interested in the dynamical version and summarize the setting briefly.

Let M be a closed manifold. A function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a *Morse function* if its Hessian D^2f is nondegenerate at the critical points $\text{Crit}(f) := \{x \in M \mid Df(x) = 0\}$. At a critical point $x \in \text{Crit}(f)$, this admits the definition of the *Morse index* $\text{Ind}(x)$ as the number of negative eigenvalues of $D^2f(x)$. Given a Riemannian metric g on M , we denote by $\text{grad}_g f$ the gradient of f w.r.t. the metric g . This leads to the following autonomous ODE of the *negative gradient flow* φ_t of the pair (f, g)

$$\dot{\varphi}_t = -\text{grad}_g f(\varphi_t).$$

Given a critical point $x \in \text{Crit}(f)$, we define the *stable manifold*

$$W^s(f, x) := W^s(f, g, x) := \{p \in M \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi_t(p) = x\}$$

and the *unstable manifold*

$$W^u(f, x) := W^u(f, g, x) := \{p \in M \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \varphi_t(p) = x\}.$$

A pair (f, g) is called *Morse-Smale* if $W^s(f, g, x)$ and $W^u(f, g, y)$ intersect transversely for all $x, y \in \text{Crit}(f)$. We define the *Morse moduli space* between two critical points x and y as the space

$$\mathcal{M}(x, y) := \mathcal{M}(x, y, f, g) := \left\{ \gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M \left| \begin{array}{l} \dot{\gamma}(t) = -\text{grad}_g f(\gamma(t)), \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \gamma(t) = x, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \gamma(t) = y \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

$\mathcal{M}(x, y)$ consists of the negative gradient flow lines running from x to y . It can also be identified with $W^u(x, f) \cap W^s(f, y)$. For a Morse-Smale pair (f, g) , the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(x, y)$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $\text{Ind}(x) - \text{Ind}(y)$. If $\text{Ind}(y) > \text{Ind}(x)$ then the space $\mathcal{M}(x, y)$ is empty. Given $\gamma \in \mathcal{M}(x, y)$ and $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, then γ_σ with $\gamma_\sigma(t) := \gamma(t + \sigma)$ is a gradient flow line. Thus the moduli space carries an \mathbb{R} -action via $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{M}(x, y) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(x, y)$, $(\gamma, \sigma) \mapsto \gamma_\sigma$. If we divide by the action, we obtain the *unparametrized* moduli space $\mathcal{M}(x, y)/\mathbb{R}$.

We introduce for $x, y \in \text{Crit}(f)$ with $x \neq y$ the notation $x > y$ if $\mathcal{M}(x, y) \neq \emptyset$.

Before we continue the discussion of the Morse moduli spaces, we need some notation about manifolds with corners. There are different notions and conventions in the literature. Manifolds with corners had been studied first by Cerf [Ce] and Douady [D] at the beginning of the 1960's. An overview over the various definitions and their differences may be found in Joyce [J].

For our purposes, an m -dimensional manifold with corners M is an m -dimensional manifold which is locally modeled on $\mathbb{R}_+^m := (\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^m$. In order to keep track of the boundary strata, we introduce the following additional notions. Let N be an m -dimensional manifold with corners and let $\psi = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_m) : U \subseteq N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^m$ be a chart. For $x \in U$ we define

$$\text{depth}(x) := \#\{i \mid \psi_i(x) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq m\}.$$

$\text{depth}(x)$ is independent of the chosen chart. A *face* of N is the *closure* of a connected component of $\{x \in N \mid \text{depth}(x) = 1\}$. If k is the number of faces, we fix an *order* of the faces and denote them by $\partial_1 N, \dots, \partial_k N$. The quantity $\text{depth}(x)$ counts the number of faces intersecting in x . We call the connected components of $\{x \in N \mid \text{depth}(x) = l\} =: D_{\dim N - l}$ the $(\dim N - l)$ -*strata* of M . This yields a filtration $N = \bigcup_{0 \leq j \leq \dim N} D_j$ and suggests the following definition.

Definition 1. *Let N be an m -dimensional manifold with corners with k faces $\partial_1 N, \dots, \partial_k N$. We call N a $\langle k \rangle$ -manifold if*

- (a) *Each $x \in N$ lies in $\text{depth}(x)$ faces.*
- (b) $\partial_1 N \cup \dots \cup \partial_k N = \partial N$.
- (c) *For all $1 \leq i, j \leq k$ with $i \neq j$ the intersection $\partial_i N \cap \partial_j N$ is a face of both $\partial_i N$ and $\partial_j N$.*

In this convention, $\partial_i M \subset M$ is again a manifold with corners, but ∂M is not. The standard example of a $\langle k \rangle$ -manifold is \mathbb{R}_+^k with faces $\partial_i \mathbb{R}_+^k := \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^k \mid x_i = 0\}$. $\langle 0 \rangle$ -manifolds are manifolds without boundary and $\langle 1 \rangle$ -manifolds are manifolds with (smooth) boundary.

$\langle k \rangle$ -manifolds have nice properties, see Jänich [Jä], Joyce [J], Laures [La]. For example, $\langle k \rangle$ -manifolds can be embedded into an euclidean space such that the faces meet each other perpendicular (cf. so-called *neat embeddings* in Laures [La]). And a $\langle k \rangle$ -manifolds admits well-defined collar neighbourhoods of the boundary (cf. Laures [La]).

Now let us return to Morse moduli spaces. Let for instance be $x, y, z \in \text{Crit}(f)$ with $\text{Ind}(x) > \text{Ind}(y) > \text{Ind}(z)$. As sketched in Figure 1 (b), a sequence of trajectories $(\gamma_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ from x to z may 'break' in the limit into trajectories γ_{xy} from x to y and γ_{yz} from y to z . This phenomenon is usually denoted by 'breaking' and plays an important role if one wants to compactify unparametrized Morse moduli spaces. More precisely, an unparametrized moduli spaces can be compactified by adding 'broken trajectories'

and we denote the compactification of $\mathcal{M}(x, z)/\mathbb{R}$ via adding broken trajectories by $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z) := \overline{\mathcal{M}(x, z)/\mathbb{R}}$. In order to obtain a nice structure for the compactification one needs to pose conditions on the metric. If f is a Morse function and if a metric g is euclidean near the critical points of f then we call g an *f-euclidean metric*. The following statement was used often as a folklore theorem. Proofs for different settings can be found in Burghlea [Bu], Wehrheim [Weh] and Qin [Qi1], [Qi2]. We summarize the statement as follows.

Theorem 2. *Let (f, g) be Morse-Smale and assume g to be f-euclidean. Let $x, z \in \text{Crit}(f)$ with $x > z$. Then there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z)$ is an $(\text{Ind}(x) - \text{Ind}(z) - 1)$ -dimensional $\langle k \rangle$ -manifold with corners and its boundary is given by*

$$\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z) = \bigcup_{\substack{(\text{Ind}(x) - \text{Ind}(z) - 1) \geq l \geq 0 \\ x > y_1 > \dots > y_l > z}} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y_1) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_1, y_2) \times \dots \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_{l-1}, y_l) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_l, z)$$

where $y_1, \dots, y_l \in \text{Crit}(f)$. There is a canonical smooth structure on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z)$.

The ‘inverse procedure’ of breaking is ‘gluing’. Roughly, the gluing procedure takes a broken trajectory $(\gamma_{xy}, \gamma_{yz}) \in \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, z)$ and yields a Morse trajectory from x to z . If one wants to glue a multiply broken trajectory $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{l+1}) \in \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y_1) \times \dots \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_l, z)$ the question of associativity of the gluing procedure arises. Gluing is indeed associative and, as a folklore theorem, it has been used a lot in the literature. Recently Qin [Qi3] and Wehrheim [Weh] have written down proofs. For details, we refer to their works.

Theorem 3 ([Qi3], [Weh]). *Gluing is associative.*

2.2 Morse moduli spaces on $\langle k \rangle$ -manifolds: Our construction

As for manifolds without boundary, there are several ways to define Morse theory on manifolds *with* boundary. There is the classical approach via handle attachment by Braess [Br] for manifolds with boundary and finally by Goresky & MacPherson [GM] for stratified spaces. And there is the newer approach via the gradient flow described by Akaho [Ak] and Kronheimer & Mrowka [KM] for manifolds with smooth boundary. Ludwig [Lu] finally defined Morse theory with tangential vector field on stratified spaces.

For our purposes, we are interested in a Morse theory where the gradient vector field is tangential to the boundary. If the gradient vector field is tangent to the boundary it is in particular tangent to all lower strata of the boundary and therefore ‘compatible’ with corners (where it simply vanishes). If we would require the gradient vector field to be transverse to the boundary it would be much more difficult to come up with a consistent definition at the corners.

Working with tangential gradient vector fields is a special case of Ludwig’s [Lu] setting. But since Ludwig [Lu] is interested in setting up a Morse theory, she needs only the

one and two dimensional moduli spaces. We are primarily interested in very special constructions of the Morse functions and higher dimensional Morse moduli spaces which are not covered in Ludwig [Lu].

This is the rough outline of the following construction: Consider a Morse function on a smooth manifold. Its compactified Morse moduli spaces are manifolds with corners. On these manifolds with corners we choose ‘good’ Morse functions and consider their compactified Morse moduli spaces which are again manifolds with corners. On these spaces repeat the procedure etc. In each step, we loose at least one dimension since dividing by the \mathbb{R} -action in $\mathcal{M}(x, y)/\mathbb{R}$ reduces the dimension by one. Therefore the compactified moduli spaces will become zero dimensional after a finite number of iterations and the iteration becomes trivial.

Let M be a closed manifold. Let (f_0, g_0) be a Morse-Smale pair consisting of a Morse function f_0 with f_0 -euclidean metric g_0 . Let $x_0, z_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)$ be distinct critical points and consider $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0)$. If this moduli space is not empty then, by Theorem 2, it is a manifold (possibly) with corners. The boundary of $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$ is of the form

$$\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) = \bigcup_{\substack{(\text{Ind}(x_0) - \text{Ind}(z_0) - 1) \geq l \geq 0 \\ x_0 > y_0^1 > \dots > y_0^l > z_0}} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0^1, f_0) \times \dots \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0^l, z_0, f_0)$$

where $y_0^1, \dots, y_0^l \in \text{Crit}(f)$. If we apply the formula recursively to the factors of the product we can also write

$$\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) = \bigcup_{y_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0).$$

Keep in mind that a moduli space may have several connected components. By labelling the components of depth one by $\partial_1\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0), \dots, \partial_k\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$, we give $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$ the structure of a $\langle k \rangle$ -manifold for some $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In other words, we are dealing with a stratified space. And $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$ might share strata with other moduli spaces $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{z}_0, f_0)$ for $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{z}_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)$.

Now we want to define a Morse function f_1 and a metric g_1 on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$ for all x_0, z_0 which is compatible with the stratification and the ‘sharing’ of strata. Moreover, the metric should be euclidean near the critical points and the gradient vector field should be *tangential* to the strata of the boundary. In addition, the flow should flow from higher dimensional strata to lower dimensional strata, but never from lower dimensional strata to higher dimensional ones.

0-strata for f_1

First recall that $\text{Crit}(f_0)$ is a partially ordered set: We have $x_0 \geq y_0$ if and only if there is a flow line from x_0 to y_0 . Here we also allow the stationary flow line in order to have $x_0 \geq x_0$. If we use the notation $x_0 > y_0$ we assume $x_0 \neq y_0$. If $\text{Ind}(x_0) - \text{Ind}(z_0) = 1$, the space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$ is zero dimensional (and compact) and thus a finite union of

points. Now choose values for f_1 on the zero dimensional moduli spaces such that for mutually distinct $x_0 \geq y_0 \geq z_0$ we have

$$f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)} =: f_1|_{\begin{smallmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{smallmatrix}} > f_1|_{\begin{smallmatrix} y_0 \\ z_0 \end{smallmatrix}} := f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)} > 0$$

where we choose the same value for all connected components of a moduli space. Note that we require the function to be strictly positive. The reason will become apparent later. Moreover assume that different moduli spaces have different values for f_1 . Since there are only finitely many critical points we can achieve this easily.

Let us remark that the zero dimensional boundary strata are corners. By construction, they will turn out to be critical points. Note that Akaho [Ak] also constructs his Morse function to be nonzero at the critical points on the boundary.

To the moduli space of stationary curves $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, x_0, f_0)$, we formally assign the value 0 to f_1 . (Note that some people consider $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, x_0, f_0)$ as the empty set.)

The 0-strata are automatically critical points since the gradient has to be tangential to all strata meeting at a 0-dimensional stratum. This is only possible if the gradient vanishes. In accordance with this, we define the metric

$$g_1|_{\begin{smallmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{smallmatrix}} := g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)} := g_{eucl}$$

to be euclidean.

Morse functions on cartesian products

The product structure of the boundary of a compactified Morse moduli space suggests to choose a Morse function on the moduli space which is naturally compatible with the product structure of the boundary. Such Morse functions are obtained as follows: Let A and B be smooths n_A - resp. n_B -dimensional manifolds equipped with Morse functions f_A and f_B and associated metrics g_A and g_B . On the product $C := A \times B$, consider $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(a, b) := f_A(a) + f_B(b)$ and $g := g_A \oplus g_B$. It holds

$$\text{grad}_g f = (\text{grad}_{g_A} f_A, \text{grad}_{g_B} f_B)$$

and therefore $(a, b) \in \text{Crit}(f)$ if and only if $a \in \text{Crit}(f_A)$ and $b \in \text{Crit}(f_B)$. We have $\text{Ind}(a, b) = \text{Ind}(a) + \text{Ind}(b)$ and thus the set $\text{Crit}_k(f)$ of critical points of f with index k is given by

$$\text{Crit}_k(f) = \{(a, b) \in \text{Crit}(f_A) \times \text{Crit}(f_B) \mid \text{Ind}(a) + \text{Ind}(b) = k\}.$$

The equation $\dot{\gamma}(t) = \text{grad}_g f(\gamma(t))$ splits into

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\gamma}_A(t) = \text{grad}_{g_A} f_A(\gamma_A(t)), \\ \dot{\gamma}_B(t) = \text{grad}_{g_B} f_B(\gamma_B(t)) \end{cases}$$

and thus there is a flow line (γ_A, γ_B) from $(a_-, b_-) \in \text{Crit}(f)$ to $(a_+, b_+) \in \text{Crit}(f)$ if and only if there are flow lines γ_A and γ_B from a_- to a_+ and from b_- to b_+ . In

particular, this requires $\text{Ind}(a_-) \geq \text{Ind}(a_+)$ and $\text{Ind}(b_-) \geq \text{Ind}(b_+)$. In order to obtain flow lines of relative index 1, either γ_A or γ_B has to be constant.

Note that one cannot simply identify $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_-, b_-), (a_+, b_+), f)$ with $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_-, a_+, f_A) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(b_-, b_+, f_B)$. The first space has dimension $(\text{Ind}(a_-) + \text{Ind}(b_-)) - (\text{Ind}(a_+) - \text{Ind}(b_+)) - 1$ and the second $(\text{Ind}(a_-) + \text{Ind}(b_-)) - (\text{Ind}(a_+) - \text{Ind}(b_+)) - 2$. Given trajectories γ_A and γ_B , also $\gamma_A^\sigma(t) := \gamma_A(t + \sigma)$ and $\gamma_B^\tau(t) := \gamma_B(t + \tau)$ are Morse trajectories. Thus $\gamma^{\sigma, \tau}(t) := (\gamma_A^\sigma(t), \gamma_B^\tau(t))$ is a solution, but changing (σ, τ) changes the geometric shape of γ and not its parametrisation.

Morse index on strata

Let M be a $\langle k \rangle$ -manifold with faces $\partial_1 M, \dots, \partial_k M$. Let $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$ and set $M(\varepsilon) := \bigcap_{\varepsilon_i=0} \partial_i M$ with $M(1, \dots, 1) := M$. Let $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Morse function. For $\varepsilon, \delta \in \{0, 1\}^k$ we write $\varepsilon \geq \delta$ if $\varepsilon_i \geq \delta_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$.

Let $\varepsilon, \delta \in \{0, 1\}^k$ with $\delta \geq \varepsilon$ and $x \in M(\varepsilon) \subset M$ a critical point. Then we define the Morse index $\text{Ind}_{\delta \geq \varepsilon}(x)$ of $x \in M(\varepsilon) \subset M(\delta)$ as the number of negative eigenvalues of $Df(x)$ in $T_x M(\delta)$ and abbreviate $\text{Ind}_\varepsilon(x) := \text{Ind}_{\varepsilon \geq \varepsilon}(x)$.

If there are no critical points in a small enough collar neighbourhood of each strata and if the Morse function is constructed radially, one deduces at once:

Remark 4. *If the negative gradient flow of a morse function flows from higher to lower dimensional strata then $\text{Ind}_\varepsilon(x) = \text{Ind}(x)$ for all $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}^k$ and $x \in \text{Crit}(M)$.*

l-strata for f_1 with $l \geq 1$

For higher dimensional strata, we define f_1 recursively: Consider $x_0, z_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)$ with $\text{Ind}(x_0) - \text{Ind}(z_0) = l + 1$ which implies $\dim \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) = l$ for $l \geq 1$ if $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) \neq \emptyset$. Assume that we already defined the Morse function f_1 and f_1 -euclidean metric g_1 in the suitable manner on all 0 -, \dots , $(l-1)$ -strata. There are two cases:

Case 1: The boundary is empty: If $\partial \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) = \emptyset$, then there are no restrictions on the choice of $f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)} := f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}$ apart from it being larger than on the lower dimensional strata. And the only restriction on $g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)} := g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}$ is that it has to be euclidean near the critical points of $f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}$.

Case 2: The boundary is not empty: If

$$\emptyset \neq \partial \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) = \bigcup_{y_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0),$$

then the highest dimensional stratum in $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$ is an $(l-1)$ -stratum. In $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)$, the highest dimensional one is an $(l-1-k)$ -stratum and, in $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)$, the highest dimensional stratum is an k -stratum where $0 \leq k \leq$

$l - 1$. We already have Morse functions $f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)}$ and $f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)}$ and metrics $g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)}$ and $g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)$. For coordinates $(a, b) \in \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0) \subset \partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)$ we define

$$f_1|_{\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}(a, b) := f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)}(a) + f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)}(b)$$

on the connected components. Since we required the Morse function to be positive on the zero dimensional moduli spaces, by induction, we have $f_1|_{\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}(a, b) > f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)}(a)$ and $f_1|_{\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}(a, b) > f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)}(b)$. The purpose is that the value of f_1 rises when we pass from lower to higher dimensional strata since we want the negative gradient flow to flow strictly from higher strata to lower ones.

Analogously we define the metric via

$$g_1|_{\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)} := g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)} \oplus g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)}.$$

Note that the product of two euclidean metrics is euclidean. Thus $g_1|_{\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}$ is euclidean near the critical points of $f_1|_{\partial\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)}$.

Now we extend the Morse function and the metric to the interior of $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)$ such that the gradient vector field is tangential to the boundary, i.e. tangential to every stratum, and the metric is euclidean near the critical points. Moreover, the extension of the Morse function is forbidden to have critical points in an small collar neighbourhood of the boundary (on the boundary, it may have critical points). Explicit examples of this type of construction can be found in Ludwig [Lu] and Akaho [Ak]. One chooses a collar neighbourhood of the boundary and considers its normal bundle. Denote the new Morse function by $f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)} := f_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)}$. Proceed analogously with the metric and make it euclidean near the critical points of the Morse function and obtain $g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0)} := g_1|_{\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)}$.

This finishes the construction of f_1 on Morse moduli spaces of f_0 : The Morse function f_1 takes the cartesian product structure of the boundary into account, behaves naturally with restriction to lower dimensional strata and its negative gradient flow flows strictly from higher strata to lower strata.

The construction of f_2 on the moduli spaces of f_1

Assume for a moment that the negative gradient flow of the Morse function does not only flow from higher to lower, but *also* from lower to higher strata as sketched below in Figure 1 (a).

As sketched in Figure 1 (a), a trajectory between two critical points x and z in the interior of the manifold with index difference $\text{Ind}(x) - \text{Ind}(z) = 1$ may actually break via the boundary into *three* trajectories instead of only *two* without involvement of the boundary (cf. Figure 1 (b)). This phenomenon is explained in Akaho [Ak] and Kronheimer & Mrowka [KM]. It is due to the following observation. W.l.o.g let

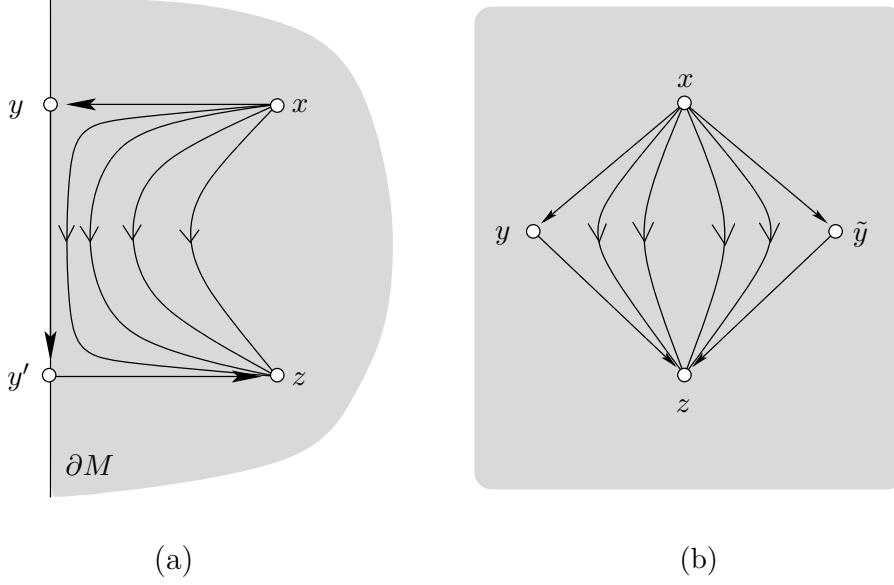


Figure 1: Breaking of trajectories: (a) on the boundary, (b) in the interior.

$y' \in \partial_1 M =: M(\varepsilon)$ with $\varepsilon = (0, 1, \dots, 1)$ and $M = M(\delta)$ with $\delta = (1, \dots, 1)$. Then $\text{Ind}_\varepsilon(y') < \text{Ind}_{\varepsilon \leq \delta}(y')$, i.e. it matters if we consider y' as critical point of the Morse function as function restricted to the boundary or as function on M .

The boundary of the moduli spaces $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z)$ in Figure 1 (a) has still product structure as shown in Akaho [Ak]. But for the n -category structure in the later sections we need to be able to ‘compose’ (i.e. glue) two ‘connecting’ trajectories — and we cannot glue just two of the three parts of the broken trajectories in Figure 1 (a) since there *is no* trajectory from x to y' and also none from y to z . Therefore we need to exclude such situations if we want to define an n -category later on.

This dilemma is solved by using Remark 4: Impose the assumption that the Morse function is increasing from lower dimensional strata to higher dimensional ones. Equivalently, the negative gradient flow flows strictly from higher to lower strata and never from lower to higher strata. Then the Morse index does not depend on the strata and we do not have multiple breaking of trajectories of index difference one. An analogous statement holds true for critical points with higher index difference. We conclude

Theorem 5. *Let f be a Morse function on an $\langle k \rangle$ -manifold whose negative gradient flow flows from higher to lower strata, but not from lower to higher ones. Assuming the metric to be euclidean near the critical points. Then the Morse moduli spaces have the same properties as in Theorem 2.*

Proof. For $k = 1$ and the situation of Figure 1 (a) with $\text{Ind}(x) - \text{Ind}(z) \leq 2$ this has been proven by Akaho [Ak]. On manifolds with corners and $\text{Ind}(x) - \text{Ind}(z) \leq 2$ the result is implied by Ludwig [Lu]. The general case goes analogously since Remark

4 reduces the possible breaking phenomena to the case of a closed smooth manifold where Theorem 2 applies. \square

Altogether, we have so far constructed a Morse function f_1 with certain properties on the Morse moduli spaces of f_0 . Now we consider the critical points of f_1 and the Morse moduli spaces between them. Theorem 5 states that we are again dealing with $\langle k \rangle$ -manifolds for certain $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. So we can repeat the construction of a radial Morse function compatible with lower strata now on the Morse moduli spaces of f_1 , i.e. there exists a Morse function f_2 with similar properties as f_1 on the Morse moduli spaces $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, z_1, f_1|_{[z_0]^{x_0}})$ of f_1 where $x_1, z_1 \in \text{Crit } f_1|_{[z_0]^{x_0}}$ and $x_0, z_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)$.

Once f_2 is constructed, its Morse moduli spaces are again $\langle k \rangle$ -manifolds according to Theorem 5. By construction of the compactified Morse moduli spaces, we always decrease the dimension by (at least) one. Therefore this iteration process terminates after a finite number of repetitions when the moduli spaces become zero dimensional.

Summarizing the above paragraphs, we constructed Morse functions on the compactified Morse module spaces of Morse functions in such a way that each Morse function f_i is compatible with its restriction to lower strata of the Morse moduli spaces of f_{i-1} which have the structure of a cartesian product.

3 (Almost) strict n -categories

In the following, we recall Leinster's definition of strict n -categories. Leinster gives two equivalent ways of defining strict n -categories. One can define it either recursively via enriched categories or direct by listing six properties which have to be satisfied. We focus on the latter definition.

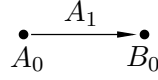
The usual definition of a category will blend into this framework as a 1-category. Since a category can be considered as a directed graph with structure the way of defining n -categories starts as follows.

Definition 6. *Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define an n -globular set X to be a collection of sets $\{X(l) \mid 0 \leq l \leq n\}$ together with source and target functions $s, t : X(l) \rightarrow X(l-1)$ for $1 \leq l \leq n$ satisfying $s \circ s = s \circ t$ and $t \circ s = t \circ t$. Elements $A_l \in X(l)$ are called l -cells.*

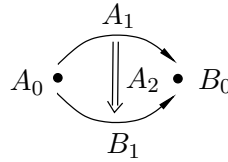
To visualize n -globular sets, one can think of the l -cells as l -dimensional disks and sketch them accordingly: a 0-cell $A_0 \in X(0)$ is displayed as a point

$$\bullet A_0$$

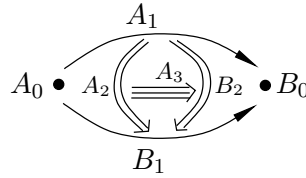
0-cells are sometimes also called *objects*. A 1-cell $A_1 \in X(1)$ with $s(A_1) = A_0 \in X(0)$ and $t(A_1) = B_0 \in X(0)$ is sketched as an arrow (or 1-disk) connecting the 0-cells A_0 and B_0



Sometimes 1-cells are also called *morphisms*. A 2-cell (sometimes called *morphism between morphisms*) $A_2 \in X(2)$ with $s(A_2) = A_1$, $t(A_2) = B_1 \in X(1)$ and therefore $s(A_1) = s(B_1) =: A_0$ and $t(A_1) = t(B_1) =: B_0$ is sketched as an double arrow or 2-disk connecting the 1-cells A_1 and B_1

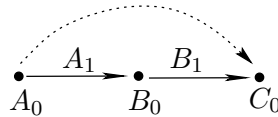


A 3-cell $A_3 \in X(3)$ with $s(A_3) = A_2$ and $t(A_3) = B_2$ is sketched as a 3-disk or triple arrow ‘perpendicular to the sheet of paper’

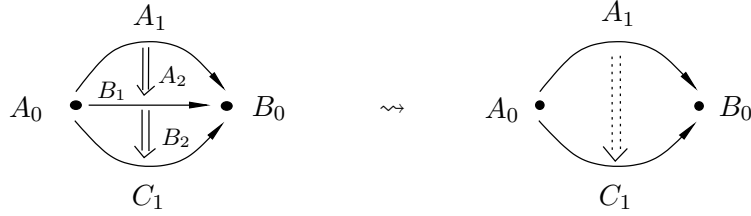


Generally, l -cells are represented by an l -arrow or a l -disk, although sketches clearly reach their limits.

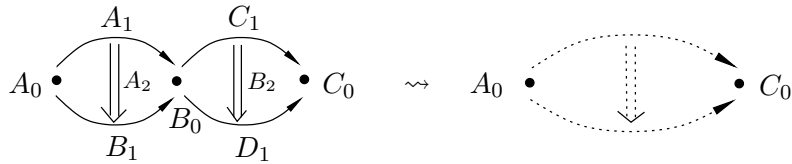
Given 1-cells $A_1, B_1 \in X(1)$ with ‘matching’ source and target conditions $s(A_1) =: A_0$, $t(A_1) = s(B_1) =: B_0$ and $t(B_1) =: C_0$ we are clearly tempted to ‘compose’ A_1 and B_1 ‘along’ B_0 like usual morphisms.



Now consider two 2-cells $A_2, B_2 \in X(2)$: There are two different ‘matching’ conditions possible: On the one hand, we might have $t(A_2) = s(B_2) =: B_1$, i.e. we would like to compose A_2 and B_2 ‘along’ the 1-cell B_1 as sketched in



But, on the other hand, we also can have a matching condition along a 0-cell as sketched in



which also suggests a composition if we ‘first’ compose the 1-cells A_1 with C_1 and B_1 with C_1 . In fact, as we will see later, it will turn out that there are l possible ways to compose l -cells, namely along 0-cells, 1-cells, \dots , $(l-1)$ -cells. Given an n -globular set X , we express the matching conditions by means of the set

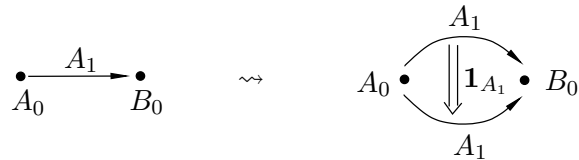
$$X(l) \times_p X(l) := \{(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}, \mathbf{r}) \in X(l) \times X(l) \mid s^{l-p}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}) = t^{l-p}(\mathbf{r})\}$$

$0 \leq p < l \leq n$. More precisely, $X(l) \times_p X(l)$ is the set of l -cells which can be composed along a p -cell.

Another important feature are *identity functions* on the n -globular set, i.e. a collection of functions $\mathbf{1} : X(l) \rightarrow X(l+1)$ for $0 \leq l \leq n-1$ which assign to a l -cell $A_l \in X(l)$ a certain $(l+1)$ -cell $\mathbf{1}_{A_l}$ with source and target A_l . For 0-cells, this means



And for 1-cells, this leads to



In the following definition, we will pose additional conditions on the composite and identities.

Definition 7. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. A **strict n -category** is an n -globular set X equipped with

- a function $\circ_p : X(l) \times_p X(l) \rightarrow X(l)$ for all $0 \leq p < l \leq n$. We set $\circ_p(C_l, A_l) =: C_l \circ_p A_l$ and call it **composite** of A_l and C_l .
- a function $\mathbf{1} : X(l) \rightarrow X(l+1)$ for all $0 \leq l < n$. We set $\mathbf{1}_{A_l} := \mathbf{1}(A_l)$ and call it the **identity** on A_l .

These have to satisfy the following axioms:

(a) **(Sources and targets of composites)** For $0 \leq p < l \leq n$ and $(C_l, A_l) \in X(l) \times_p X(l)$ we require

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } p = l - 1 \quad s(C_l \circ_p A_l) &= s(A_l) & \text{and } t(C_l \circ_p A_l) &= t(C_l), \\ \text{for } p \leq l - 2 \quad s(C_l \circ_p A_l) &= s(C_l) \circ_p s(A_l) & \text{and } t(C_l \circ_p A_l) &= t(C_l) \circ_p t(A_l). \end{aligned}$$

(b) **(Sources and targets of identities)** For $0 \leq l < n$ and $A_l \in X(l)$ we require

$$s(\mathbf{1}_{A_l}) = A_l = t(\mathbf{1}_{A_l}).$$

(c) **(Associativity)** For $0 \leq p < l \leq n$ and $A_l, C_l, E_l \in X(l)$ with $(E_l, C_l), (C_l, A_l) \in X(l) \times_p X(l)$ we require

$$(E_l \circ_p C_l) \circ_p A_l = E_l \circ_p (C_l \circ_p A_l).$$

(d) **(Identities)** For $0 \leq p < l \leq n$ and $A_l \in X(l)$ we require

$$\mathbf{1}^{l-p}(t^{l-p}(A_l)) \circ_p A_l = A_l = A_l \circ_p \mathbf{1}^{l-p}(s^{l-p}(A_l)).$$

(e) **(Binary interchange)** For $0 \leq q < p < l \leq n$ and $A_l, C_l, E_l, H_l \in X(l)$ with

$$(H_l, E_l), (C_l, A_l) \in X(l) \times_p X(l) \text{ and } (H_l, C_l), (E_l, A_l) \in X(l) \times_q X(l)$$

we require

$$(H_l \circ_p E_l) \circ_q (C_l \circ_p A_l) = (H_l \circ_q C_l) \circ_p (E_l \circ_q A_l).$$

(f) **(Nullary interchange)** For $0 \leq p < l < n$ and $(C_l, A_l) \in X(l) \times_p X(l)$ we require $\mathbf{1}_{C_l \circ_p A_l} = \mathbf{1}_{C_l} \circ_p \mathbf{1}_{A_l}$.

If X and Y are strict n -categories we define a **strict n -functor** f as a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of the underlying n -globular sets commuting with composition and identities. This defines a category **Str- n -Cat** of strict n -categories.

Slightly relaxing the requirements, we define

Definition 8. An **almost strict n -category** satisfies the requirements of a strict n -category up to canonical isomorphism.

The compatibility of the identities with the source and target functions in item (d) of Definition 7 can be visualized via

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & A_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{B_1} & B_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & B_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & A_2 & \\
 & \Downarrow & \\
 & 1_{B_1} & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 & B_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 & = &
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & A_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & B_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & A_2 & \\
 & \Downarrow & \\
 & 1_{B_1} & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 & B_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 & = &
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & A_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{A_1} & B_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & B_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & 1_{A_1} & \\
 & \Downarrow & \\
 & A_2 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 & B_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

The binary interchange of item (e) in Definition 7 can be sketched as

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 & A_1 & & D_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{C_2 \circ_1 A_2} & B_0 & \xrightarrow{H_2 \circ_1 E_2} & C_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & C_1 & & F_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & A_2 & & E_2 & \\
 & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & \\
 & C_2 & & H_2 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 & C_1 & & F_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 & = &
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 & A_1 & & D_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{B_1} & B_0 & \xrightarrow{E_1} & C_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & C_1 & & F_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & A_2 & & E_2 & \\
 & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & \\
 & C_2 & & H_2 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 & C_1 & & F_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 & = &
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & D_1 \circ_0 A_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{E_2 \circ_0 A_2} & C_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & F_1 \circ_0 C_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & E_1 \circ_0 B_1 & \\
 & \Downarrow & \\
 & C_2 \circ_0 H_2 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 & F_1 \circ_0 C_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

And the nullary interchange looks like

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 & A_1 & & B_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{1_{A_1}} & B_0 & \xrightarrow{1_{B_1}} & C_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & A_1 & & B_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & 1_{A_1} & & 1_{B_1} & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 & A_1 & & B_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 & = &
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & B_1 \circ_0 A_1 & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 A_0 & \xrightarrow{1_{B_1 \circ_0 A_1}} & C_0 \\
 & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & B_1 \circ_0 A_1 & \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 & 1_{B_1 \circ_0 A_1} & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 & B_1 \circ_0 A_1 & \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

4 The n -category of Morse trajectory spaces

4.1 n -globular set of Morse moduli spaces

In the following, we will define the n -globular set of Morse moduli spaces on which the n -category of Morse moduli spaces is based.

Let M be an n -dimensional $\langle k \rangle$ -manifold M with a Morse function f_0 (constructed as in the previous section) and a f_0 -euclidean metric g_0 . We set

$$\mathcal{X}(0) := \{x_0 \mid x_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)\}.$$

Given two critical points $x_0, y_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0)$, we consider the space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)$. On this space, we choose a Morse function $f_1[x_0/y_0]$ with $f_1[x_0/y_0]$ -euclidean metric $g_1[x_0/y_0]$ as described in Subsection 2.2. We define

$$\mathcal{X}(1) := \{(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)) \mid x_0, y_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0), x_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1[x_0/y_0])\}.$$

The index of the Morse function $f_1[x_0]$ or metric $g_1[y_0]$ starts with the number of the level on which the function or metric lives and continues with the (history of) critical points which gave rise to the moduli space. The upper row states the source points and the lower row the target points. It is important to keep carefully track of the ‘history’ of a moduli space. Analogously, given $x_1, y_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1[x_0])$, choose a Morse function $f_2[x_0, x_1]$ and $f_2[x_0, x_1]$ -euclidean metric $g_2[x_0, x_1]$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[x_0])$ and let

$$\mathcal{X}(2) := \left\{ \left(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[x_0]) \right) \left| \begin{array}{l} x_0, y_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0), \\ x_1, y_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1[x_0]), \\ x_2 \in \text{Crit}(f_2[x_0, x_1]) \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

We work with tuples (point, moduli space) instead of only the moduli spaces in order to obtain well-defined source and target function. We iterate this process and obtain for $2 \leq l \leq n$

$$\mathcal{X}(l) := \left\{ \left(x_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, y_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[x_0, \dots, x_{l-2}]) \right) \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq j \leq l-1, \\ x_j, y_j \in \text{Crit}(f_j[x_0, \dots, x_{j-1}]), \\ x_l \in \text{Crit}(f_l[x_0, \dots, x_{l-1}]) \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

Since dividing by the action in the construction of the compactified moduli spaces reduces the dimension by one, we can iterate this procedure at most n times before the moduli spaces in question become zero dimensional and the iteration in turn becomes trivial.

For $2 \leq l \leq n$, we define *source* and *target functions*

$$s : \mathcal{X}(l) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(l-1) \quad \text{and} \quad t : \mathcal{X}(l) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(l-1)$$

via

$$\begin{aligned} s \left(x_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, y_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[x_0, \dots, x_{l-2}]) \right) &:= (x_{l-1}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-2}, y_{l-2}, f_{l-2}[x_0, \dots, x_{l-3}])), \\ t \left(x_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, y_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[x_0, \dots, x_{l-2}]) \right) &:= (y_{l-1}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-2}, y_{l-2}, f_{l-2}[x_0, \dots, x_{l-3}])) \end{aligned}$$

and set for $s, t : \mathcal{X}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(0)$

$$s \left(a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0) \right) := x_0 \quad \text{and} \quad t \left(a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0) \right) := y_0.$$

Lemma 9. $\mathcal{X} := \{\mathcal{X}(l)\}_{0 \leq l \leq n}$ is an n -globular set.

Proof. A short calculation yields $s \circ s = s \circ t$ and $t \circ t = t \circ s$. □

Now we define the l -cells which can be composed along p -cells:

$$\mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l) := \{(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times \mathcal{X}(l) \mid s^{l-p}(C_l) = t^{l-p}(A_l)\}.$$

How do these elements look like? For $l = 1$ and $p = 0$, an element $(C_1, A_1) \in \mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1)$ given by

$$\left((c_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_0, d_0, f_0)), (a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_0, b_0, f_0)) \right) \in \mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1)$$

satisfies $c_0 = b_0$. More generally, an element $(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$ given by

$$\left((c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \begin{bmatrix} c_0, \dots, c_{l-2} \\ d_0, \dots, d_{l-2} \end{bmatrix})), (a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \begin{bmatrix} a_0, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ b_0, \dots, b_{l-2} \end{bmatrix})) \right)$$

is characterized by

$$\begin{cases} c_j = a_j & \text{for } 0 \leq j \leq p-1, \\ d_j = b_j & \text{for } 0 \leq j \leq p-1, \\ c_p = b_p. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Therefore we introduce the following more natural notation for tuples $(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$. For $0 \leq j \leq p-1$, we set $a_j = c_j =: \alpha_j$ and $b_j = d_j =: \beta_j$. For the index p , we set $a_p =: x_p$, $b_p = c_p =: y_p$ and $d_p =: z_p$. For $p+1 \leq j \leq l$, we keep the a_j , b_j , c_j and d_j . For $(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$, this new notation leads to

$$\begin{aligned} A_l &= \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{l-2} \end{bmatrix}) \right), \\ C_l &= \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, d_{p+1}, \dots, d_{l-2} \end{bmatrix}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where one can easily see the meaning of being in $\mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$: Both l -cells arise, up to level $(p-1)$, from the same critical points $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1} \end{bmatrix}$. At level p , we have the

matching condition $\begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \end{bmatrix}$. There are no additional conditions on the critical points

on the higher levels $\begin{bmatrix} a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{l-2} \\ c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2} \\ d_{p+1}, \dots, d_{l-2} \end{bmatrix}$ apart from the ones required in the definition of

$\mathcal{X}(l)$. We call $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{l-2} \end{bmatrix}$ the *history* of A_l up to level $(l-2)$. In this new notation, it holds for the critical points

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } 1 \leq j \leq p-1, & \quad \alpha_j, \beta_j \in \text{Crit}(f_j \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{j-1} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{j-1} \end{bmatrix}), \\ & \quad x_p, y_p, z_p \in \text{Crit}(f_p \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1} \end{bmatrix}), \\ \text{For } 1 \leq j \leq l-p, & \quad a_{p+j}, b_{p+j} \in \text{Crit}(f_{p+j} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{p+j-1} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{p+j-1} \end{bmatrix}), \\ \text{For } 1 \leq j \leq l-p, & \quad c_{p+j}, d_{p+j} \in \text{Crit}(f_{p+j} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{p+j-1} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, d_{p+1}, \dots, d_{p+j-1} \end{bmatrix}). \end{aligned}$$

If $j = 1$ in the two expressions above then there are no a 's and b 's resp. c 's and d 's in the index of the function.

4.2 The identities

In order to turn the n -globular set $\mathcal{X}(n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ into an almost strict n -category, we need to define the composite and the identities.

Let us start with the identities. They are supposed to be functions $\mathbf{1} : \mathcal{X}(l) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(l+1)$ for $0 \leq l \leq n-1$. For $l=0$, the set $\mathcal{X}(0)$ consists of the critical points $\text{Crit}(f_0)$. Let $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}(0)$ and identify x_0 with the moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, x_0, f_0)$. Then identify $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, x_0, f_0)$ with the only critical point $x_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1|_{[x_0]})$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, x_0, f_0)$. Thus we have $x_1 \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, x_0, f_0) \simeq x_0$. With this in mind, we set

$$\mathbf{1}_{x_0} := \mathbf{1}(x_0) := (x_0, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, x_0, f_0)).$$

For $l > 0$, we set for $A_l = (a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}|_{[a_0, \dots, a_{l-2}]}) \in \mathcal{X}(l)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{1}_{A_l} &:= \mathbf{1} \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}|_{[a_0, \dots, a_{l-2}]}) \right) \\ &:= (a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_l, a_l, f_l|_{[a_0, \dots, a_{l-1}]})) \\ &:= (a_{l+1}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_l, a_l, f_l|_{[a_0, \dots, a_{l-1}]})) \end{aligned}$$

where we again identified $a_{l+1} \simeq a_l$. For $0 \leq l \leq n-1$, this gives us functions

$$\mathbf{1} : \mathcal{X}(l) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(l+1)$$

which will be our candidates for the identity functions of an n -category generated by Morse moduli spaces.

4.3 Motivation for the composite of Morse moduli spaces

Now we address the composite of the future n -category. Since this paper also addresses readers from geometry and topology to whom the index consuming and somewhat confusing notation of n -categories may be unfamiliar, we will introduce the composite step by step for small p and l . Experienced or hurried readers may skip ahead a few pages — the general formula is given in the next subsection.

Given $0 \leq p < l \leq n$, recall the ‘history notation’ for $(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} A_l &= \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}|_{[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2}]}) \right), \\ C_l &= \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1}|_{[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2}]}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

which displays where A_l and C_l match. (If $p=0$ then there are no α 's and β 's. And if $p=l-1$, there are no a 's, b 's, c 's and d 's except for a_l and c_l .)

given by

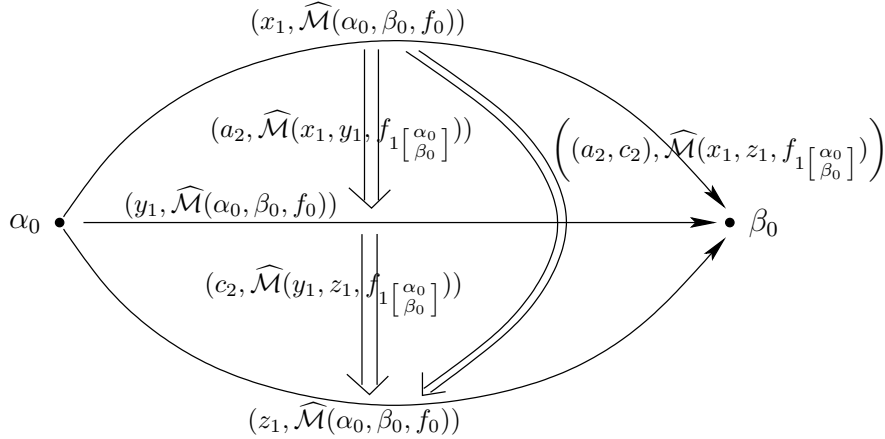
$$\left\{ \left((c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_1, z_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}])), (a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}]))) \right) \left| \begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \beta_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0), \\ x_1, y_1, z_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}]), \\ a_2 \in \text{Crit}(f_2[\frac{\alpha_0, x_1}{\beta_0, y_1}]), \\ c_2 \in \text{Crit}(f_2[\frac{\alpha_0, y_1}{\beta_0, z_1}]) \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

and define

$$(c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_1, z_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}]))) \circ_1 (a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}]))) := \left((a_2, c_2), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, z_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}]) \right).$$

Geometrically, we are doing the same as for $\mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1)$ except that we are on the space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha_0, \beta_0, f_0)$ instead of M : we glue the Morse trajectories from x_1 to y_1 (i.e. $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}])$) with the Morse trajectories from y_1 to z_1 (i.e. $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_1, z_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}])$).

In terms of n -category language, we glue the 2-cells $(a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}])))$ and $(c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_1, z_1, f_1[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta_0}])))$ along the 1-cell $(y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha_0, \beta_0, f_0))$ as visualized below.



Case $l = 2$ and $p = 0$

How does gluing of 2-cells along 0-cells look like? Well, the picture changes somewhat since we witness for the first time a composite not on the ‘top level’ (i.e. $l - p = 1$), but on a ‘lower level’ (i.e. $l - p > 1$). Consider the space

$$\mathcal{X}(2) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(2)$$

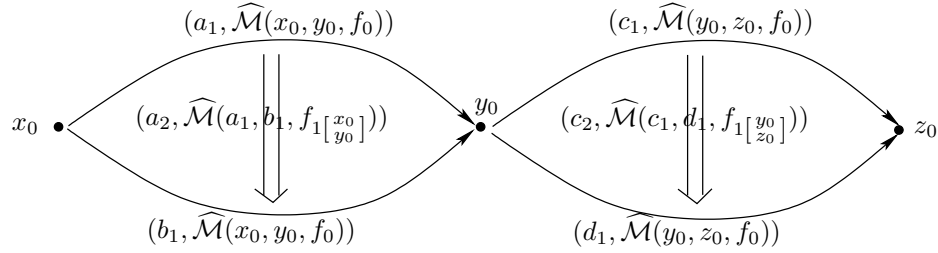
given by

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left((c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_1, d_1, f_1[\frac{y_0}{z_0}]), (a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_1, b_1, f_1[\frac{x_0}{y_0}])) \right) \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} x_0, y_0, z_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0), \\ a_1, b_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1[\frac{x_0}{y_0}]), \\ c_1, d_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1[\frac{y_0}{z_0}]), \\ a_2 \in \text{Crit}(f_2[\frac{x_0, a_1}{y_0, b_1}]), \\ c_2 \in \text{Crit}(f_2[\frac{y_0, c_1}{z_0, d_1}]) \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

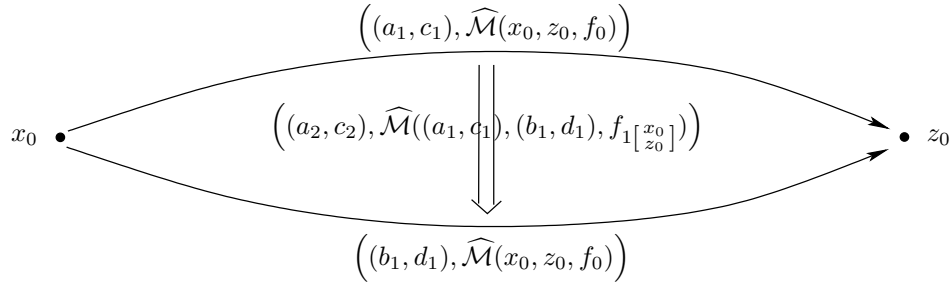
and define

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_1, d_1, f_1[\frac{y_0}{z_0}]) \right) \circ_0 \left(a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_1, b_1, f_1[\frac{x_0}{y_0}]) \right) \\ & := \left((a_2, c_2), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_1, c_1), (b_1, d_1), f_1[\frac{x_0}{z_0}]) \right). \end{aligned}$$

The geometry of this composition is described by



The 2-cell $\left(a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_1, b_1, f_1[\frac{x_0}{y_0}]) \right)$ is linked to the 2-cell $\left(c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_1, d_1, f_1[\frac{y_0}{z_0}]) \right)$ by means of the 0-cell y_0 . The composition of those two 2-cells is the 2-cell



spanned by the 1-cells

$$(c_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)) \circ_0 (a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)) = \left((a_1, c_1), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) \right)$$

and

$$(d_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)) \circ_0 (b_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)) = \left((b_1, d_1), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) \right).$$

In particular, notice that gluing took place already at the level of 1-cells along the 0-cell y_0 and that we used the glued 1-cells to define the new 2-cell.

Case $l = 3$ and $p = 0$

Now let us have a look how involved the situation gets for $l = 3$. Consider the space

$$\mathcal{X}(3) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(3)$$

given by

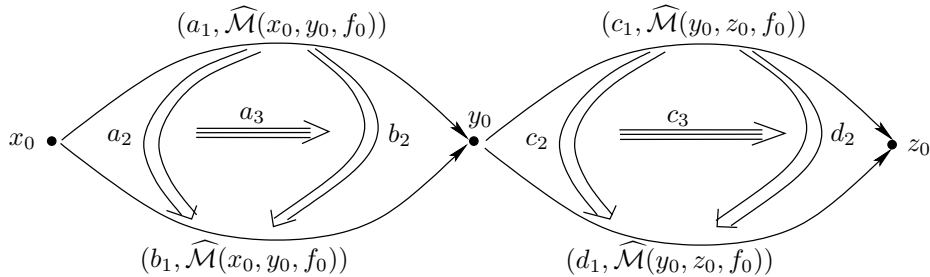
$$\left\{ \left((c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_2, d_2, f_2^{[y_0, c_1]}_{z_0, d_1})), (a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_2, b_2, f_2^{[x_0, a_1]}_{y_0, b_1})) \right) \begin{array}{l} x_0, y_0, z_0 \in \text{Crit}(f_0), \\ a_1, b_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1^{[x_0]}_{y_0}), \\ a_2, b_2 \in \text{Crit}(f_2^{[x_0, a_1]}_{y_0, b_1}), \\ a_3 \in \text{Crit}(f_3^{[x_0, a_1, a_2]}_{y_0, b_1, b_2}), \\ c_1, d_1 \in \text{Crit}(f_1^{[y_0]}_{z_0}), \\ c_2, d_2 \in \text{Crit}(f_2^{[y_0, c_1]}_{z_0, d_1}), \\ c_3 \in \text{Crit}(f_3^{[y_0, c_1, c_2]}_{z_0, d_1, d_2}) \end{array} \right\}$$

and set

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_2, d_2, f_2^{[y_0, c_1]}_{z_0, d_1}) \right) \circ_0 \left(a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_2, b_2, f_2^{[x_0, a_1]}_{y_0, b_1}) \right) \\ & := \left(a_3, c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_2, c_2), (b_2, d_2), f_2^{[x_0, (a_1, c_1)]}_{z_0, (b_1, d_1)}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

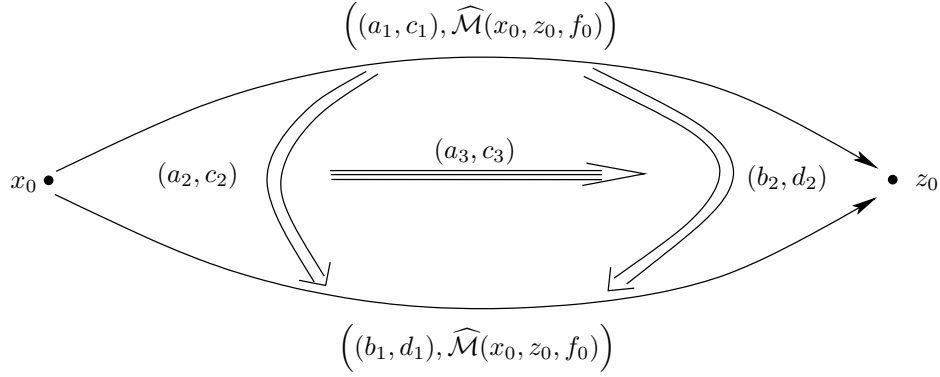
This composition can be displayed as follows, but for sake of readability, we need to abbreviate the higher cells in the figures by their ‘leading critical point’, i.e. we abbreviate *in the picture*

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \left(a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_1, b_1, f_1^{[x_0]}_{y_0}) \right), & b_2 &= \left(b_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_1, b_1, f_1^{[x_0]}_{y_0}) \right), \\ c_2 &= \left(c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_1, d_1, f_1^{[y_0]}_{z_0}) \right), & d_2 &= \left(d_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_1, d_1, f_1^{[y_0]}_{z_0}) \right), \\ a_3 &= \left(a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_2, b_2, f_2^{[x_0, a_1]}_{y_0, b_1}) \right), & c_3 &= \left(c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_2, d_2, f_2^{[y_0, c_1]}_{z_0, d_1}) \right). \end{aligned}$$



As in the case of $\mathcal{X}(2) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(2)$, we have to glue on lower levels first in order to declare the composite of the 3-cells. As abbreviations for the moduli spaces in the picture, we use

$$\begin{aligned} (a_2, c_2) &= \left((a_2, c_2), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_1, c_1), (b_1, d_1), f_1[x_0]) \right), \\ (b_2, d_2) &= \left((b_2, d_2), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_1, c_1), (b_1, d_1), f_1[x_0]) \right), \\ (a_3, c_3) &= \left((a_3, c_3), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_2, c_2), (b_2, d_2), f_2[x_0, (a_1, c_1)]_{z_0, (b_1, d_1)}) \right). \end{aligned}$$



Case $l = 3$ and $p = 1$

Now we consider composing 3-cells along 1-cells. The space

$$\mathcal{X}(3) \times_1 \mathcal{X}(3)$$

given by tuples

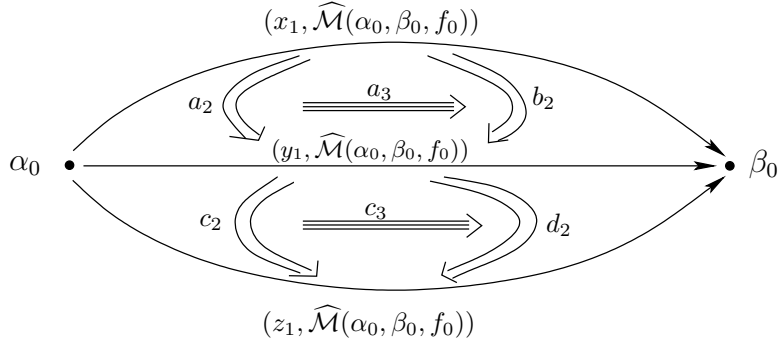
$$\left((c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_2, d_2, f_2[\alpha_0, y_1]_{\beta_0, z_1}]), (a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_2, b_2, f_2[\alpha_0, x_1]_{\beta_0, y_1})) \right) \in \mathcal{X}(3) \times \mathcal{X}(3)$$

satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0, \beta_0 &\in \text{Crit}(f_0), & x_1, y_1, z_1 &\in \text{Crit}(f_1[\alpha_0]_{\beta_0}), \\ a_2, b_2 &\in \text{Crit}(f_2[\alpha_0, x_1]_{\beta_0, y_1}), & c_2, d_2 &\in \text{Crit}(f_2[\alpha_0, y_1]_{\beta_0, z_1}), \\ a_3 &\in \text{Crit}(f_3[\alpha_0, x_1, a_2]_{\beta_0, y_1, b_2}), & c_3 &\in \text{Crit}(f_3[\alpha_0, y_1, c_2]_{\beta_0, z_1, d_2}). \end{aligned}$$

The situation looks as sketched below. Again, we abbreviate in the picture

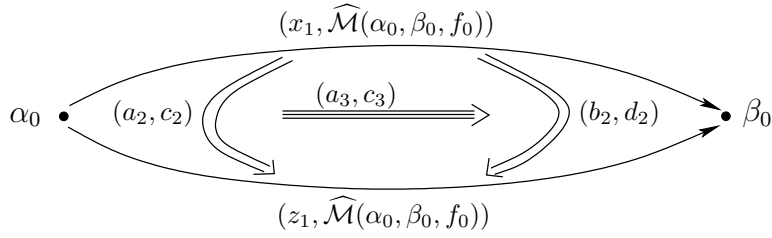
$$\begin{aligned}
a_2 &= (a_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[\alpha_0^{\beta_0}])), & c_2 &= (c_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_1, z_1, f_1[\alpha_0^{\beta_0}])), \\
b_2 &= (b_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1[\alpha_0^{\beta_0}])), & d_2 &= (d_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_1, z_1, f_1[\alpha_0^{\beta_0}])), \\
a_3 &= (a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_2, b_2, f_2[\alpha_0, x_1^{\beta_0, y_1}])), & c_3 &= (c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_2, d_2, f_2[\alpha_0, y_1^{\beta_0, z_1}])).
\end{aligned}$$



We set

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_2, d_2, f_2[\alpha_0, y_1^{\beta_0, z_1}]) \right) \circ_1 \left(a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_2, b_2, f_2[\alpha_0, x_1^{\beta_0, y_1}]) \right) \\
& := \left((a_3, c_3), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_2, c_2), (b_2, d_2), f_2[\alpha_0, x_1^{\beta_0, z_1}]) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

which is suggested by



where we abbreviated

$$\begin{aligned}
(a_2, c_2) &= \left((a_2, c_2), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, z_1, f_1[\alpha_0^{\beta_0}]) \right), & (b_2, d_2) &= \left((b_2, d_2), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, z_1, f_1[\alpha_0^{\beta_0}]) \right), \\
(a_3, c_3) &= \left((a_3, c_3), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_2, c_2), (b_2, d_2), f_2[\alpha_0, x_1^{\beta_0, z_1}]) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Case $l = 3$ and $p = 2$

Now we consider the last possible way to compose two 3-cells, namely along a 2-cell. We start with

$$\mathcal{X}(3) \times_2 \mathcal{X}(3)$$

given by tuples

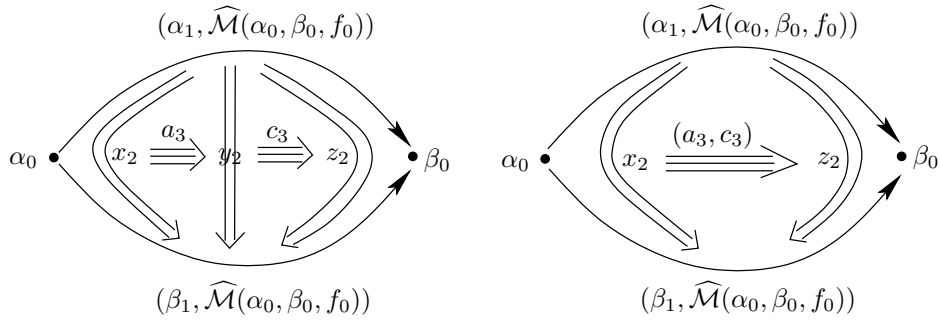
$$\left((c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_2, z_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1})), (a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_2, y_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1})) \right) \in \mathcal{X}(3) \times \mathcal{X}(3)$$

satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0, \beta_0 &\in \text{Crit}(f_0), & a_3 &\in \text{Crit}(f_3[\alpha_0, \alpha_1, x_2]_{\beta_0, \beta_1, y_2}), \\ \alpha_1, \beta_1 &\in \text{Crit}(f_1[\alpha_0]_{\beta_0}), & c_3 &\in \text{Crit}(f_3[\alpha_0, \alpha_1, y_2]_{\beta_0, \beta_1, z_2}), \\ x_2, y_2, z_2 &\in \text{Crit}(f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1}). \end{aligned}$$

The situation is sketched below using the abbreviations

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= (x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha_1, \beta_1, f_1[\alpha_0]_{\beta_0})), & a_3 &= (a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_2, y_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1})), \\ y_2 &= (y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha_1, \beta_1, f_1[\alpha_0]_{\beta_0})), & c_3 &= (c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_2, z_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1})), \\ z_2 &= (z_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha_1, \beta_1, f_1[\alpha_0]_{\beta_0})), & (a_3, c_3) &= \left((a_3, c_3), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_2, z_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1}) \right). \end{aligned}$$



The picture suggests setting

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(c_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_2, z_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1}) \right) \circ_2 \left(a_3, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_2, y_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1}) \right) \\ &:= \left((a_3, c_3), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_2, z_2, f_2[\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{\beta_0, \beta_1}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

4.4 General case: The composite \circ_p of Morse moduli spaces

After spending some time on motivating the composite for small $l > p \geq 0$, we now define the composite for arbitrary $l > p \geq 0$. To simplify notation, we treat the three cases $p = 0$ and $l - 2 \geq p \geq 1$ and $p = l - 1$ separately.

Case $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $p = 0$

There are no α 's and β 's such that the 'history index' starts with x_0, y_0, z_0 . We set

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} y_0, c_1, \dots, c_{l-2} \\ z_0, d_1, \dots, d_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right) \right) \\ & \circ_0 \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} x_0, a_1, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ y_0, b_1, \dots, b_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right) \right) \\ & := \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), (b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}), f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} x_0, (a_1, c_1), \dots, (a_{l-2}, c_{l-2}) \\ z_0, (b_1, d_1), \dots, (b_{l-2}, d_{l-2}) \end{array} \right] \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Case $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $l - 2 \geq p \geq 1$

We set

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, d_{p+1}, \dots, d_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right) \right) \\ & \circ_p \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right) \right) \\ & := \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), (b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}), f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, (a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), \dots, (a_{l-2}, c_{l-2}) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, (b_{p+1}, d_{p+1}), \dots, (b_{l-2}, d_{l-2}) \end{array} \right] \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Case $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $p = l - 1$

There are no a 's, b 's, c 's and d 's in the 'history index' which ends with $x_{l-1}, y_{l-1}, z_{l-1}$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_{l-1}, z_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right) \right) \\ & \circ_{l-1} \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, y_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right) \right) \\ & := \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, z_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

4.5 The n -category of Morse moduli spaces

After defining an n -globular set, identity functions and a composite we formulate the main theorem of this paper.

Theorem 11. *The n -globular set $\mathcal{X}(l)_{0 \leq l \leq n}$ together with the above mentioned identity functions **1** and composites \circ_p is an almost strict n -category.*

Proof. (a) *Source and targets of composites:* Let $(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$. Show that, for $p = l - 1$, we have $s(C_l \circ_p A_l) = s(A_l)$ and $t(C_l \circ_p A_l) = t(C_l)$.

For $l \geq 1$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
& s(C_l \circ_{l-1} A_l) \\
&= s \left(\left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_l, z_l, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2}]) \right) \circ_{l-1} \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, y_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2}]) \right) \right) \\
&= s \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, z_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2}]) \right) \\
&= \left(x_{l-1}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha_{l-2}, \beta_{l-2}, f_{l-2}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-3}]) \right) \\
&= s \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{l-1}, y_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2}]) \right) \\
&= s(A_l).
\end{aligned}$$

For $l = 1$, we find

$$\begin{aligned}
& s \left((c_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_0, z_0, f_0)) \circ_0 (a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)) \right) = s \left((a_1, c_1), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, z_0, f_0) \right) = x_0 \\
&= s \left(a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Similar computations yield $t(C_l \circ_{l-1} A_l) = t(C_l)$.

Furthermore, we have to prove the following. For $(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$, show that, for $0 \leq p \leq l - 2$, we have $s(C_l \circ_p A_l) = s(C_l) \circ_p s(A_l)$ and $t(C_l \circ_p A_l) = t(C_l) \circ_p t(A_l)$.

For $p > 0$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
& s(C_l \circ_p A_l) \\
&= s \left((c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2}])) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \circ_p (a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2}])) \right) \\
&= s \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), (b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}), f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, (a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), \dots, (a_{l-2}, c_{l-2})])) \right) \\
&= s \left((a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-2}, c_{l-2}), (b_{l-2}, d_{l-2}), f_{l-2}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, (a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), \dots, (a_{l-3}, c_{l-3})])) \right) \\
&= s \left((c_{l-1}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-2}, d_{l-2}, f_{l-2}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-3}])) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \circ_p (a_{l-1}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-2}, b_{l-2}, f_{l-2}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-3}])) \right) \\
&= s \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2}])) \right) \\
&\quad \circ_p s \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2}])) \right) \\
&= s(C_l) \circ_p s(A_l).
\end{aligned}$$

The case $p = 0$ follows similarly. And an analogous computation yields the claim for the target function.

(b) *Sources and targets of identities:* We need to show that $s(\mathbf{1}_{A_l}) = A_l = t(\mathbf{1}_{A_l})$. Letting $A_l = (a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2}]))$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
s \left(\mathbf{1}_{(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2}]))} \right) &= s \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_l, a_l, f_l[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-1}])) \right) \\
&= \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{l-2}])) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

and similar for the target function.

(c) *Associativity of the composite:* Given $0 \leq p < l \leq n$ and $(E_l, C_l), (C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$, we need to prove $(E_l \circ_p C_l) \circ_p A_l = E_l \circ_p (C_l \circ_p A_l)$.

We set

$$\begin{aligned} A_l &= \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, w_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2}]) \right), \\ C_l &= \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2}]) \right), \\ E_l &= \left(e_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(e_{l-1}, g_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, e_{p+1}, \dots, e_{l-2}]) \right) \end{aligned}$$

and compute

$$\begin{aligned} &(E_l \circ_p C_l) \circ_p A_l \\ &= \left((a_l, (c_l, e_l)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, (c_{l-1}, e_{l-1})), (b_{l-1}, (d_{l-1}, g_{l-1})), F) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$F := f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, w_p, (a_{p+1}, (c_{p+1}, e_{p+1})), \dots, (a_{l-2}, (c_{l-2}, e_{l-2}))].$$

On the other hand, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &E_l \circ_p (C_l \circ_p A_l) \\ &= \left(((a_l, c_l), e_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(((a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), e_{l-1}), ((b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}), g_{l-1}), \bar{F}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\bar{F} := f_{l-1}[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, w_p, ((a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), e_{p+1}), \dots, ((a_{l-2}, c_{l-2}), e_{l-2})].$$

Geometers usually consider the cartesian product as associative, but if one wants to be rigorous, it is certainly associative up to canonical isomorphism. And the same holds for the gluing of Morse trajectories (cf. Theorem 3). Thus, possibly up to canonical isomorphism, $(E_l \circ_p C_l) \circ_p A_l = E_l \circ_p (C_l \circ_p A_l)$. Note that for $l = 1$ and $p = 0$, the associativity of the composite reduces to the associativity of the gluing procedure:

$$\begin{aligned} &(c_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_0, d_0, f_0)) \circ_0 \left((b_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(b_0, c_0, f_0)) \circ_0 (a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_0, b_0, f_0)) \right) \\ &= \left(((a_1, b_1), c_1), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_0, d_0, f_0) \right) \\ &\stackrel{Th.3}{=} \left((a_1, (b_1, c_1)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_0, d_0, f_0) \right) \\ &= \left((c_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_0, d_0, f_0)) \circ_0 (b_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(b_0, c_0, f_0)) \right) \circ_0 (a_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_0, b_0, f_0)) \end{aligned}$$

(d) *Identities:* For $0 \leq p < l \leq n$ and $A_l \in \mathcal{X}(l)$, we have to show

$$\mathbf{1}^{l-p}(t^{l-p}(A_l)) \circ_p A_l = A_l = A_l \circ_p \mathbf{1}^{l-p}(s^{l-p}(A_l)).$$

Let $A_l = (a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{l-2}]))$ and compute

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}^{l-p} \left(t^{l-p} \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{l-2}]) \right) \right) \\ &= \mathbf{1}^{l-p} \left(b_p, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{p-1}, b_{p-1}, f_{p-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{p-2}]) \right) \\ &= \left(b_p, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(b_p, b_p, f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{p-1}, b_p, \dots, b_p]) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where we identified the critical point b_p with the moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(b_p, b_p)$ and with the critical point b_{p+1} on the moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(b_p, b_p)$ etc. Thus we obtained $l-p-1$ times b_p in each line of the subscript. Now we compute

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(b_p, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(b_p, b_p, f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{p-1}, b_p, \dots, b_p]) \right) \circ_p \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{l-2}]) \right) \\ &= \left((a_l, b_p), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, b_p), (b_{l-1}, b_p), f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{p-1}, a_p, (a_{p+1}, b_p), \dots, (a_{l-2}, b_p)]) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since the product of a space with a point can be canonically identified with the space itself we conclude (up to canonical isomorphism)

$$= \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{l-2}]) \right)$$

which yields the claim. The proof for the source function requires the identification of

$$\left((a_p, a_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_p, a_{l-1}), (a_p, b_{l-1}), f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{p-1}, a_p, (a_p, a_{p+1}), \dots, (a_p, a_{l-2})]) \right)$$

with

$$\left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1}[a_0, \dots, a_{l-2}]) \right).$$

(e) *Binary interchange:* Given $0 \leq q < p < l \leq n$ and $(C_l, A_l), (H_l, E_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$ and $(H_l, C_l), (E_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_q \mathcal{X}(l)$, we need to show $(H_l \circ_p E_l) \circ_q (C_l \circ_p A_l) = (H_l \circ_q C_l) \circ_p (E_l \circ_p A_l)$.

The requirements on A_l , C_l , E_l and H_l lead to

$$\begin{aligned}
A_l &= \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_q, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_q, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right), \\
C_l &= \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_q, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_q, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, d_{p+1}, \dots, d_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right), \\
E_l &= \left(e_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(e_{l-1}, g_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \beta_q, \varepsilon_{q+1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{p-1}, \bar{x}_p, e_{p+1}, \dots, e_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, \gamma_{q+1}, \dots, \gamma_{p-1}, \bar{y}_p, g_{p+1}, \dots, g_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right), \\
H_l &= \left(h_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(h_{l-1}, i_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \beta_q, \varepsilon_{q+1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{p-1}, \bar{y}_p, h_{p+1}, \dots, h_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, \gamma_{q+1}, \dots, \gamma_{p-1}, \bar{z}_p, i_{p+1}, \dots, i_{l-2} \end{array} \right] \right).
\end{aligned}$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
&(H_l \circ_p E_l) \circ_q (C_l \circ_p A_l) \\
&= \left((e_l, h_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((e_{l-1}, h_{l-1}), (g_{l-1}, i_{l-1}), f_{l-1, \Delta^1}) \right) \\
&\quad \circ_q \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), (b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}), f_{l-1, \Delta^2}) \right) \\
&= \left([(a_l, c_l), (e_l, h_l)], \widehat{\mathcal{M}}([(a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), (e_{l-1}, h_{l-1})], [(b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}), (g_{l-1}, i_{l-1})], f_{l-1, \Delta^3}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta^1 &:= \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \beta_q, \varepsilon_{q+1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{p-1}, \bar{x}_p, (e_{p+1}, h_{p+1}), \dots, (e_{l-2}, h_{l-2}) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, \gamma_{q+1}, \dots, \gamma_{p-1}, \bar{z}_p, (g_{p+1}, i_{p+1}), \dots, (g_{l-2}, i_{p+1}) \end{array} \right], \\
\Delta^2 &:= \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_q, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, (a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), \dots, (a_{l-2}, c_{l-2}) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_q, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, (b_{p+1}, d_{p+1}), \dots, (b_{l-2}, d_{p+1}) \end{array} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

and Δ^3 is given by

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \alpha_q, (\alpha_{q+1}, \varepsilon_{q+1}), \dots, (\alpha_{p-1}, \varepsilon_{p-1}), (x_p, \bar{x}_p), [(a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), (e_{p+1}, h_{p+1})], \dots, [(a_{l-2}, c_{l-2}), (e_{l-2}, h_{l-2})] \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, (\beta_{q+1}, \gamma_{q+1}), \dots, (\beta_{p-1}, \gamma_{p-1}), (z_p, \bar{z}_p), [(b_{p+1}, d_{p+1}), (g_{p+1}, i_{p+1})], \dots, [(b_{l-2}, d_{l-2}), (g_{l-2}, i_{l-2})] \end{array} \right].$$

On the other hand, we calculate

$$\begin{aligned}
&(H_l \circ_q C_l) \circ_p (E_l \circ_p A_l) \\
&= \left((c_l, h_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((c_{l-1}, h_{l-1}), (d_{l-1}, i_{l-1}), f_{l-1, \Delta^4}) \right) \\
&\quad \circ_p \left((a_l, e_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, e_{l-1}), (b_{l-1}, g_{l-1}), f_{l-1, \Delta^5}) \right) \\
&= \left([(a_l, e_l), (c_l, h_l)], \widehat{\mathcal{M}}([(a_{l-1}, e_{l-1}), (c_{l-1}, h_{l-1})], [(b_{l-1}, g_{l-1}), (d_{l-1}, i_{l-1})], f_{l-1, \Delta^6}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta^4 &:= \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \alpha_q, (\alpha_{q+1}, \varepsilon_{q+1}), \dots, (\alpha_{p-1}, \varepsilon_{p-1}), (y_p, \bar{y}_p), (c_{p+1}, h_{p+1}), \dots, (c_{l-2}, h_{l-2}) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, (\beta_{q+1}, \gamma_{q+1}), \dots, (\beta_{p-1}, \gamma_{p-1}), (z_p, \bar{z}_p), (d_{p+1}, i_{p+1}), \dots, (d_{l-2}, i_{p+1}) \end{array} \right], \\
\Delta^5 &:= \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \alpha_q, (\alpha_{q+1}, \varepsilon_{q+1}), \dots, (\alpha_{p-1}, \varepsilon_{p-1}), (x_p, \bar{x}_p), (a_{p+1}, e_{p+1}), \dots, (a_{l-2}, e_{l-2}) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, (\beta_{q+1}, \gamma_{q+1}), \dots, (\beta_{p-1}, \gamma_{p-1}), (y_p, \bar{y}_p), (b_{p+1}, g_{p+1}), \dots, (b_{l-2}, g_{p+1}) \end{array} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

and Δ^6 is given by

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \alpha_q, (\alpha_{q+1}, \varepsilon_{q+1}), \dots, (\alpha_{p-1}, \varepsilon_{p-1}), (x_p, \bar{x}_p), [(a_{p+1}, e_{p+1}), (c_{p+1}, h_{p+1})], \dots, [(a_{l-2}, e_{l-2}), (c_{l-2}, h_{l-2})] \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, (\beta_{q+1}, \gamma_{q+1}), \dots, (\beta_{p-1}, \gamma_{p-1}), (z_p, \bar{z}_p), [(b_{p+1}, g_{p+1}), (d_{p+1}, i_{p+1})], \dots, [(b_{l-2}, g_{l-2}), (d_{l-2}, i_{l-2})] \end{array} \right].$$

Δ^3 and Δ^6 share the first half

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{q-1}, \alpha_q, (\alpha_{q+1}, \varepsilon_{q+1}), \dots, (\alpha_{p-1}, \varepsilon_{p-1}), (x_p, \bar{x}_p) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{q-1}, \gamma_q, (\beta_{q+1}, \gamma_{q+1}), \dots, (\beta_{p-1}, \gamma_{p-1}), (z_p, \bar{z}_p) \end{array} \right]$$

and differ in the second half only up to exchange of the second and third coordinate in the 4-tuples. Thus, up to canonical isomorphism, we obtain the claim.

(f) *Nullary interchange:* For $0 \leq p < l < n$ and $(C_l, A_l) \in \mathcal{X}(l) \times_p \mathcal{X}(l)$, we need to show $\mathbf{1}_{C_l} \circ_p \mathbf{1}_{A_l} = \mathbf{1}_{C_l \circ_p A_l}$.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} A_l &= \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_{l-1}, b_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{l-2} \end{array} \right]) \right), \\ C_l &= \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_{l-1}, d_{l-1}, f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-2} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, d_{p+1}, \dots, d_{l-2} \end{array} \right]) \right) \end{aligned}$$

and compute

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{1}_{C_l} \circ_p \mathbf{1}_{A_l} \\ &= \left(c_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(c_l, c_l, f_l \left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, y_p, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{l-1} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, d_{p+1}, \dots, d_{l-1} \end{array} \right]) \right) \\ &\quad \circ_p \left(a_l, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(a_l, a_l, f_l \left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_{l-1} \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, y_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_{l-1} \end{array} \right]) \right) \\ &= \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_l, c_l), (a_l, c_l), f_l \left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, (a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), \dots, (a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, (b_{p+1}, d_{p+1}), \dots, (b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}) \end{array} \right]) \right) \\ &= \mathbf{1} \left((a_l, c_l), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((a_{l-1}, c_{l-1}), (b_{l-1}, d_{l-1}), f_{l-1} \left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}, x_p, (a_{p+1}, c_{p+1}), \dots, (a_{l-2}, c_{l-2}) \\ \beta_0, \dots, \beta_{p-1}, z_p, (b_{p+1}, d_{p+1}), \dots, (b_{l-2}, d_{l-2}) \end{array} \right]) \right) \\ &= \mathbf{1}_{C_l \circ_p A_l}. \end{aligned}$$

which finishes the proof of Theorem 11. \square

5 Examples

5.1 The n -sphere

Consider the n -dimensional sphere $\mathbb{S}^n := \{(p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid p_0^2 + \dots + p_n^2 = 1\}$ with the height function $f_0 : \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f_0(p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}) := p_{n+1}$ as Morse function and use the induced metric from \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . It has two critical points x_0 and y_0 , namely the north and the south pole, with $\text{Ind}(x_0) = n$ and $\text{Ind}(y_0) = 0$. Thus we have

$$\mathcal{X}(0) = \{x_0, y_0\}.$$

The moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)$ can be identified with \mathbb{S}^{n-1} which has no boundary. Thus there are no lower dimensional boundary strata which could impose compatibility conditions on the chosen Morse function on the Morse moduli space. Let $f_1 = f_1|_{[x_0, y_0]}$ be the height function on $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)$ with critical points x_1 (north pole) and y_1 (south pole). We obtain

$$\mathcal{X}(1) = \{(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0)), (y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0, f_0))\}.$$

The moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1)$ can be identified with \mathbb{S}^{n-2} and we choose as Morse function $f_2 = f_2|_{[x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1]}$ the height function on \mathbb{S}^{n-2} . We get

$$\mathcal{X}(2) = \{(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1)), (y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1, f_1))\}$$

where x_2 is the north pole and y_2 the south pole. Iterating this procedure, we find eventually

$$\mathcal{X}(n) = \{(x_n, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, f_{n-1})), (y_n, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, f_{n-1}))\}$$

where $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, f_{n-1})$ can be identified with \mathbb{S}^0 which again can be identified with the critical points $\{x_n\} \cup \{y_n\}$. The process terminates with

$$\mathcal{X}(n+1) = \{(x_n, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_n, x_n, f_n)), (y_n, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_n, y_n, f_n))\}$$

where the ‘point’ x_n can be identified with the ‘space’ $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_n, x_n, f_n)$ and similar for y_n .

Now we want to look for the possible composites. For sake of readability, we only consider the **case n=2**. The general case goes analogously. Moreover, to simplify notation, we drop the Morse function in the moduli spaces. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} t(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) &= y_0, & s(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) &= x_0, \\ t(y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) &= y_0, & s(y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) &= x_0. \end{aligned}$$

and conclude

$$\mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1) = \emptyset.$$

And computing

$$\begin{aligned} s^2(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) &= s(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = x_0, \\ t^2(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) &= s(y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = y_0, \\ s^2(y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) &= s(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = x_0, \\ t^2(y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) &= s(y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = y_0 \end{aligned}$$

yields

$$\mathcal{X}(2) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(2) = \emptyset = \mathcal{X}(2) \times_1 \mathcal{X}(2).$$

Calculating

$$\begin{aligned}
s^3(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_2, x_2)) &= s^2(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) = s(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = x_0, \\
t^3(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_2, x_2)) &= t^2(x_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) = t(y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = y_0, \\
s^3(y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_2, y_2)) &= s^2(y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) = s(x_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = x_0, \\
t^3(y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y_2, y_2)) &= t^2(y_2, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_1, y_1)) = t(y_1, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_0, y_0)) = y_0
\end{aligned}$$

leads to

$$\mathcal{X}(3) \times_l \mathcal{X}(3) = \emptyset \quad \text{for } l = 0, 1, 2.$$

Geometrically the lack of composites is due to the fact that there are only two critical points on each level such that there is no gluing or breaking of Morse trajectories.

5.2 The deformed 2-sphere

Let M be the deformed 2-sphere sketched in Figure 5.2. Choose the induced metric from \mathbb{R}^3 (suitably adjusted near the critical points) and take the height function, denoted by f_0 , as a Morse function. The Morse trajectories are the negative gradient flow lines. For sake of readability, we drop the Morse function in the notion of the moduli spaces. We have four critical points $\text{Crit}(f_0) = \{w, x, y, z\}$ with Morse index $\text{Ind}(w) = 0$, $\text{Ind}(x) = 2$, $\text{Ind}(y) = 1$ and $\text{Ind}(z) = 2$. For the moduli spaces holds $\dim \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w) = \dim \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, w) = 1$ and $\dim \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) = \dim \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y) = \dim \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, y) = 0$ with cardinality $\#\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) = 2$, $\#\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y) = 1$ and $\#\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, y) = 1$. All other moduli spaces vanish. $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)$ has two connected components which we denote by $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) = \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)_a \cup \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)_b$.

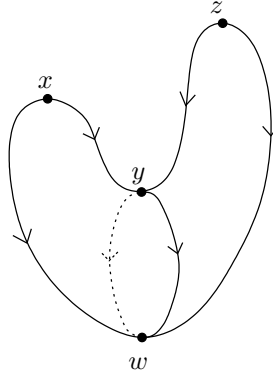


Figure 2: Morse trajectories of the height function on a deformed sphere

We have $\mathcal{X}(0) = \text{Crit}(f_0) = \{w, x, y, z\}$. $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w)$ is an interval whose boundary is given by

$$\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y) \times \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) = \{(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)_a)\} \cup \{(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)_b)\}$$

and similar for $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, w)$. If we consider the (components of one of the) *zero* dimensional moduli spaces as *points* instead of *spaces*, we write $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(\dots)$ instead of $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\dots)$. Now define the Morse function f_1 as follows. Assume $f_{1[x]}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w, f_0)$ and $f_{1[z]}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, w, f_0)$ to be strictly monotone with the same (positive) maximum at $(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a)$ and the same (positive) minimum at $(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b)$ which are the only critical points. With this notion, we find

$$\mathcal{X}(1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) \right), \left(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) \right), \\ \left(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y) \right), \left(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, y) \right), \\ \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w) \right), \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w) \right), \\ \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, w) \right), \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, w) \right) \end{array} \right\}.$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1) &= \{(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \mathcal{X}(1) \times \mathcal{X}(1) \mid s(\tilde{\xi}) = t(\xi)\} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y)) \right), \\ \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y)) \right), \\ \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, y)) \right), \\ \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, y)) \right) \end{array} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us compute the composite of

$$\left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y)) \right) \in \mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1).$$

We obtain

$$\left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, y)) \circ_0 (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w)) \right) = \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w) \right).$$

The other elements of $\mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1)$ work similarly. Geometrically we are gluing Morse trajectories. Now abbreviate

$$\begin{aligned} P &:= \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b)), \\ p &:= \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b)), \\ Q &:= \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b)), \\ q &:= \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_a), (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(z, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_b)) \end{aligned}$$

and we obtain

$$\mathcal{X}(2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left((\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(y, w)_i)) \right) \\ \left(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(r, y)) \right), \\ (p, P), (q, Q) \end{array} \middle| i \in \{a, b\}, r \in \{x, z\} \right\}.$$

The appearing moduli spaces are singletons such that $\mathcal{X}(l)$ for $l \geq 3$ will only contain ‘trivial’ elements of the form $(\xi, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\xi, \xi))$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
s^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i) \right) &= s \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) \right) = y, \\
t^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i) \right) &= t \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, w) \right) = w, \\
s^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right) &= s \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(r, y) \right) = r \in \{x, z\}, \\
t^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right) &= t \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(r, y) \right) = y, \\
s^2(p, P) &= s \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w) \right) = x, \\
t^2(p, P) &= t \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, w) \right) = w, \\
s^2(q, Q) &= s \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(z, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, w) \right) = z, \\
t^2(q, Q) &= t \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(z, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(z, w) \right) = w
\end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathcal{X}(2) \times_1 \mathcal{X}(2) \\
&= \{(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \mathcal{X}(2) \times \mathcal{X}(2) \mid t(\xi) = s(\tilde{\xi})\} \\
&= \left\{ \left(\left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i) \right), \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i) \right) \right), \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left(\left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right), \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right) \right) \right\} \\
&\quad \text{for } i \in \{a, b\}, r \in \{x, z\}
\end{aligned}$$

and we compute for instance

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right) \circ_1 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right) \\
&= \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y))) \right) \\
&\simeq \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

which is due to the fact that we are working on a space which consists of a single point. Moreover we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathcal{X}(2) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(2) \\
&= \{(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \mathcal{X}(2) \times \mathcal{X}(2) \mid t^2(\xi) = s^2(\tilde{\xi})\} \\
&= \left\{ \left(\left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y))) \right) \right) \right\} \\
&\quad \text{for } i \in \{a, b\}, r \in \{x, z\}
\end{aligned}$$

and we compute

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i) \right) \circ_0 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y)) \right) \\ &= \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(r, y), \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, w)_i)) \right). \end{aligned}$$

5.3 The 2-torus \mathbb{T}^2

Consider the 2-torus $\mathbb{T}^2 = \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ with the flat metric and the Morse function $f_0(x, y) = \cos(2\pi x) + \cos(2\pi y)$ whose critical points are $\{(\frac{k}{2}, \frac{l}{2}) \mid k, l \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Let us work on the fundamental domain $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ which leaves us with the four critical points $w = (0, 0) = (1, 0) = (0, 1) = (1, 1)$ and $x = (\frac{1}{2}, 0) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ and $y = (0, \frac{1}{2}) = (1, \frac{1}{2})$ and $z = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ as in Figure 5.3.

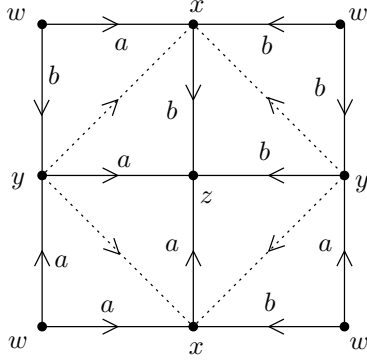


Figure 3: Morse trajectories on \mathbb{T}^2

We have $\text{Ind}(w) = 2$, $\text{Ind}(x) = \text{Ind}(y) = 1$ and $\text{Ind}(z) = 0$ and the moduli spaces $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, x)$, $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, y)$, $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z)$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, z)$ are zero dimensional and have two connected components each. We denote them by $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, x) = \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, x)_a \cup \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, x)_b$ etc. Again, if we consider a (component of a) zero dimensional moduli space as a point, we write $\hat{\mathbf{m}}(\dots)$ instead of $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\dots)$.

$\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z)$ is 1-dimensional and has four connected components. We choose a Morse function $f_{1[\frac{w}{x}]}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z)$ which is strictly monotone and has its critical points on the endpoints of the intervals. Let $f_{1[\frac{w}{x}]}$ be maximal on $(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_j)$ and minimal on $(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_j)$ for $i, j \in \{a, b\}$. We have

$$\mathcal{X}(0) = \{w, x, y, z\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{X}(1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, x)), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, y)), \\ (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z)), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, z)), \\ ((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_j), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z)), \\ ((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_j), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z)) \end{array} \middle| i, j \in \{a, b\} \right\}.$$

and we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}(1) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(1) &= \{(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \mathcal{X}(1) \times \mathcal{X}(1) \mid s(\tilde{\xi}) = t(\xi)\} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z)), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_j, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, x)) \right), \\ \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(y, z)), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_j, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, y)) \right) \end{array} \middle| i, j \in \{a, b\} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

and concatenate exemplarily

$$\left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, x) \right) \circ_0 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_j, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x, z) \right) = \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_j), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right).$$

We compute

$$\mathcal{X}(2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_i) \right), \\ \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_i) \right), \\ \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_i) \right), \\ \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_i) \right), \\ \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same }) \right), \\ \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same }) \right), \\ \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same }) \right), \\ \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same }) \right) \end{array} \middle| i \in \{a, b\} \right\}.$$

and note that all elements of $\mathcal{X}(l)$ for $l \geq 3$ will be of the form $(\xi, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\xi, \xi))$. We calculate for $i \in \{a, b\}$ and $q \in \{x, y\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i) \right) &= s \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, q) \right) = w, \\ t^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i) \right) &= t \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, q) \right) = q, \\ s^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i) \right) &= s \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(q, z) \right) = q, \\ t^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i) \right) &= t \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(q, z) \right) = z, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& s^2 \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = s \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = w, \\
& s^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = s \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = w, \\
& s^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = s \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = w, \\
& s^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = s \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = w
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& t^2 \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = t \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = z, \\
& t^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_a), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = t \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = z, \\
& t^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_a, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = t \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_a), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = z, \\
& t^2 \left(\hat{\mathbf{m}}((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, y)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(y, z)_b), (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b)), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\text{ same })) \right) \\
& = t \left((\hat{\mathbf{m}}(w, x)_b, \hat{\mathbf{m}}(x, z)_b), \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(w, z) \right) \\
& = z
\end{aligned}$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{X}(2) \times_1 \mathcal{X}(2) \\
&= \{(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \mathcal{X}(2) \times \mathcal{X}(2) \mid t(\xi) = s(\tilde{\xi})\} \\
&= \left\{ \left(\left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i) \right), \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i) \right) \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left(\left(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \hat{m}(q, z)_i) \right), \left(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \hat{m}(q, z)_i) \right) \right) \right\} \\
&\quad \text{for } i \in \{a, b\}, q \in \{x, y\}
\end{aligned}$$

where we compute for example

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i) \right) \circ_1 \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i) \right) \\
&= \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i), (\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i)) \right) \\
&\simeq \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

since the underlying space is a singleton. We find

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{X}(2) \times_0 \mathcal{X}(2) \\
&= \{(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \mathcal{X}(2) \times \mathcal{X}(2) \mid t^2(\xi) = s^2(\tilde{\xi})\} \\
&= \left\{ \left(\left(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \hat{m}(q, z)_i) \right), \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i) \right) \right) \right\} \\
&\quad \text{for } i \in \{a, b\}, q \in \{x, y\}
\end{aligned}$$

and we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(q, z)_i, \hat{m}(q, z)_i) \right) \circ_0 \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(w, q)_i) \right) \\
&= \left(\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(q, z)_i, \widehat{\mathcal{M}}((\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(q, z)_i), (\hat{m}(w, q)_i, \hat{m}(q, z)_i)) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

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