

Categorified Choice Principles

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Outline

- 1 Background
- 2 Categorifying
- 3 Type Theory (WIP)

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The Axiom of Choice

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Every surjection $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ has a splitting.

i.e. there exists $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{g} & X \\ & \searrow & \downarrow f \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

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External axiom of choice in \mathcal{E} (AC)

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Example

- Assuming the axiom of choice, **Set** satisfies (AC).
- **FinSet** satisfies (AC).
- **Top** does not satisfy (AC).

The elementary theory of the category of sets

Definition (Lawvere)

A category \mathcal{E} is said to satisfy the *elementary theory of the category of sets* (ETCS) if

- It is an elementary topos.
- It has a natural numbers object.
- It is well-pointed.
- It satisfies (AC).

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Morally, ETCS characterises the category of ZFC sets.

Weaker forms of choice

Definition

$P \in \mathcal{E}$ is called a *choice object* if any epimorphism $A \twoheadrightarrow P$ has a splitting.

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Presentation axiom (P)

For all $X \in \mathcal{E}$ there exists a choice object $P \in \mathcal{E}$ and an epimorphism $P \twoheadrightarrow X$.

Alternatively, we say \mathcal{E} has *enough choice objects*.

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Clearly, (AC) \implies (P) but not in general the converse.

The constructive elementary theory of the category of sets

Definition (Palmgren)

A category \mathcal{E} is said to satisfy the *constructive elementary theory of the category of sets* (\mathbf{CETCS}) if

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Morally, CETCS characterises the category of CZF sets/setoids (cf. Aczel).

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Desires for categorical foundations

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	1D	2D
Object	\mathcal{E} a 1-category (e.g. topos)	\mathcal{K} a 2-category
internal logic	set theory (ZFC, CZF,...)	category theory
Key example	Set	Cat

Internal categories

Let \mathcal{E} be a category with pullbacks.

Definition

A category internal to \mathcal{E} is

$$\text{Mor}(C) \times_{\text{ob}(C)} \text{Mor}(C) \xrightarrow{\text{comp}} \text{Mor}(C) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{source}} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{id}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{target}} \end{array} \text{Ob}(C)$$

These are the objects of a 2-category $\mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E})$.

Note: when $\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{Set}$, $\mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathbf{Cat}$.

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Note: when $\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{Set}$, $\mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathbf{Cat}$.

Idea: to check “correctness” of our 2D definitions \rightsquigarrow
 \mathcal{E} satisfies the 1D property iff $\mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E})$ satisfies 2D property.

Axiom of choice in **Cat**

Axiom of choice

Every surjection $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ has a splitting.

is equivalent to the following axiom:

Axiom of choice III

Every essentially surjective on objects and fully faithful functor is an equivalence of categories.

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Every surjection $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ has a splitting.

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Axiom of choice III

Every surjective on objects and fully faithful functor is a split equivalence of categories.

i.e. given $F : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ that is surjective on objects and fully faithful there exists $G : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $FG = \text{id}_{\mathbb{D}}$ and there exists $\alpha : GF \cong \text{id}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Axiom of choice for internal categories

External axiom of choice in \mathcal{E} (AC)

Every **epimorphism** $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{E} has a splitting.

is equivalent to the following axiom:

External axiom of choice for $\mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E})$ (2AC)

Every **epimorphic** on objects and fully faithful **internal** functor is a split **internal** equivalence of **internal** categories.

i.e. given $F : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ that is epimorphic on objects and fully faithful there exists $G : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $FG = \text{id}_{\mathbb{D}}$ and there exists $\alpha : GF \cong \text{id}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

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Problem: (2AC) cannot be phrased in an arbitrary 2-category.

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! & \downarrow \in \mathbf{FullMono} \\ B & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

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External axiom of choice for \mathcal{K} (2AC II)

Every acute and fully faithful 1-cell is a split equivalence.

i.e. given $F : X \rightarrow Y$ that is acute and fully faithful there exists $G : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $FG = \text{id}_Y$ and there exists a 2-cell $\alpha : GF \cong \text{id}_X$.

Definition (H. and Miranda)

A 2-category \mathcal{K} is said to satisfy the *elementary theory of the 2-category of small categories* (ET2CSC) if

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Morally, ET2CSC characterises the 2-categorical properties of the 2-category of small categories in ZFC. What about the 2-category of small categories in CZF?

Categorified choice objects

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Example

In $\mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E})$, the choice objects are precisely those $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E})$ such that $\text{Ob}(X)$ is a choice object in \mathcal{E} .

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Such things have been studied:

- Anthony Agwu's PhD thesis.
- Steve Awodey and Jacapo Emmenegger's coherent groupoids.
- Cofibrant objects of a model structure on $\mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{E})$ (Everaert-Kieboom-Van der Linden).
- They are related to $\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{SO}}$ -exactness (Bourke-Garner).

The categorified presentation axiom

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Categorified presentation axiom (2P)

For all $X \in \mathcal{K}$ there exists a choice object $P \in \mathcal{K}$ and an acute and fully faithful morphism $P \rightarrowtail X$.

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A 2-category \mathcal{K} is said to satisfy the *constructive elementary theory of the 2-category of small categories* (ET2CSC) if

- It is \mathcal{F}_{SO} -exact.
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- It satisfies (2P).

Theorem (H.)

There is a biequivalence

$$\mathbf{CETCS} \simeq \mathbf{ET2CSC}$$

Morally, CET2CSC characterises the properties of the 2-category of small categories in CZF/ setoids.

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Models of MLTT

Restricting from **Cat**(\mathcal{E}) to **Gpd**(\mathcal{E})...

Theorem (H.)

*For nice enough \mathcal{E} (e.g. satisfies ETCS or CETCS), the $(2, 1)$ -category **Gpd**(\mathcal{E}) models Martin-Löf Type Theory (MLTT) with Σ -, Π - and Id -types.*

Groupoids model non-dependent types.

Trivial fibrations are exactly the epimorphic on objects split equivalences.

Projective types

Observation: split-epi on object and fully faithful functors are exactly the dependent types with contractible fibres.

Definition (WIP)

A type A is a choice type if for all $a : A \vdash B(a)$ type

$$\left(\exists_{b_0 : B(a)} \prod_{b : B(a)} \text{Id}(b_0, b) \right) \rightarrow \left(\sum_{b_0 : B(a)} \prod_{b : B(a)} \text{Id}(b_0, b) \right)$$

Modulo the correctness of the above definition, the choice groupoids $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{Gpd}(\mathcal{E})$ model the choice types.

Type Theoretic choice

Axiom of choice for MLTT (AC_{MLTT})

Every non-dependent type is projective.

Question: how does this compare to the axiom of choice already considered? (e.g. AC_{-1} in the HoTT book).

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Presentation axiom for MLTT (P_{MLTT})

Every non-dependent type is covered by a projective type.

Theorem

- \mathcal{E} satisfies $(AC) \implies \mathbf{Gpd}(\mathcal{E})$ models $MLTT + AC_{MLTT}$
- \mathcal{E} satisfies $(P) \implies \mathbf{Gpd}(\mathcal{E})$ models $MLTT + P_{MLTT}$

Summary

- Using internal categories, we came up with 2-dimensional abstract versions of the axiom of choice and the presentation axiom.
- These are interesting for 2-categorical foundations of mathematics.
- To do this, we had to come up with a 2-dimensional definition of projective object. This is related to various concepts in the literature.
- This has applications to formulating the axiom of choice and presentation axioms in higher dimensional logic such as MLTT.



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