

Weak ω -categories as models of a type theory

Thibaut Benjamin

CEA LIST

Logic and higher structures

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Dependent type theories and higher structures

HoTT and weak ω -groupoids

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- ▶ This suggest a link between dependent type theories and higher structures.

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In this type theory, the identity types are not inductive, instead there is a family of term constructors that witnesses the algebraic structure.

DTT and higher structures

The correspondence between dependent type theories and higher algebraic structure follows the principle

type dependency \rightsquigarrow higher dimensional shapes
term constructors \rightsquigarrow algebraic structure

Weak ω -categories

An Overview

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Lots of other definitions, with other shapes.

Weak ω -categories

The Grothendieck-Maltsiniotis definition

A bit of context

- ▶ Originally proposed by Grothendieck for weak ω -groupoids [5]. Brunerie has proved that his type theory describes exactly Grothendieck's weak ω -groupoids

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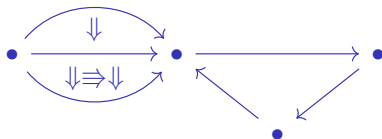
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- ▷ Proven equivalent to Batanin-Leinster definition by Ara [1]

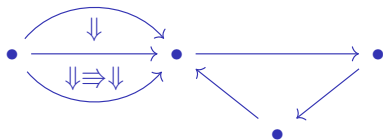
A globular definition

- ▶ Supported by globular sets



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- ▶ Presheaf category whose representables are disks

$$D^0 : \bullet$$

$$D^1 : \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$$

$$D^2 : \bullet \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \Downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \bullet$$

$$D^3 : \bullet \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \Downarrow \Rightarrow \Downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \bullet$$

...

Pasting schemes

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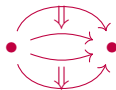
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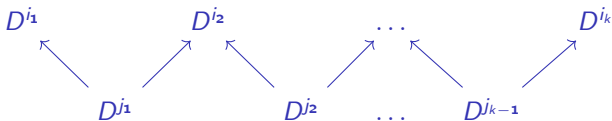


Globular sums

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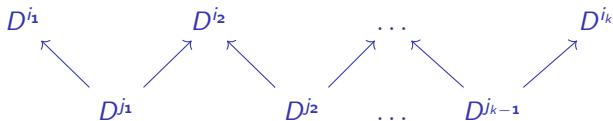
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- ▶ The globular sums are exactly the pasting schemes.
Define Θ_0 to the full subcategory of globular sets whose objects are the globular sums.

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actually one has to do infinitely many steps to build Θ_∞

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- ▶ We can define them as presheaves over the category Θ_∞ .
- ▶ We need to require those presheaves to preserve globular sums, to avoid having too much shapes allowed.

The type theory CaTT

Intuition

- ▷ Introduced by Finster and Mimram [4]
Intuition : It defines the following "pushout"

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Grothendieck's } \omega\text{-groupoids} & \xrightarrow{\text{direction}} & \text{G.-M. } \omega\text{-categories} \\ \text{type theory} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{type theory} \\ \text{Brunerie's type theory} & \xrightarrow[\text{direction}]{} & \text{CaTT} \end{array}$$

The type theory CaTT

Dependent type theories and their categorical semantics

Building blocks of a dependent type theory (DTT)

A dependent type theory \mathcal{T} has syntactic objects :

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The dependent type theories the structure in common

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- ▷ Define $\text{Ty}_{\Gamma} = \{\text{types in } \Gamma\}$, $\text{Tm}_{\Gamma}^A = \{\text{terms of type } A \text{ in } \Gamma\}$
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A CwF is the collection of all this data

This presentation follows the style of Awodey's natural models

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- ▶ There is a CwF structure on the category of sets
- ▶ A model of the theory \mathcal{T} is a morphism of CwF $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{T}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

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Presentation of the theory

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- ▷ Denote GSeTT the theory with just these type constructors
- ▷ $\mathcal{S}_{\text{GSeTT}}$ is the opposite of finite globular sets
For instance, the following context and globular sets are in correspondence

$$(x:\star, y:\star, z:\star, f:x \rightarrow y, g: y \rightarrow z) \qquad \bullet^x \longrightarrow \bullet^y \longleftarrow \bullet^z$$

Ps-contexts

ps-contexts are context that represent pasting schemes

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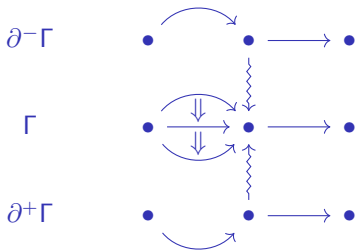
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- ▷ We introduce the judgment $\Gamma \vdash_{\text{ps}}$ to recognize them
To simplify the recognition, we require the ps-context to be in a specific order
- ▷ Each ps-context Γ has a source $\partial^- \Gamma$ and a target $\partial^+ \Gamma$



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- ▷ **Each pasting has a composition**

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{ps}} \quad \partial^-\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \partial^+\Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{op}_{\Gamma, t \rightarrow u} : t \rightarrow u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(t : A) &= \text{Var}(\partial^-(\Gamma)) \\ \text{Var}(u : A) &= \text{Var}(\partial^+(\Gamma)) \end{aligned}$$

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- ▷ **Every two compositions of the same pasting scheme are related**

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{ps}} \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{coh}_{\Gamma, t \rightarrow u} : t \xrightarrow[A]{} u} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Var}(t : A) = \text{Var}(\Gamma) \\ \text{Var}(u : A) = \text{Var}(\Gamma) \end{array}$$

Applying operations and coherences

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- ▷ We have explained how to compute terms in ps-contexts
- ▷ We get terms in generic context by action of substitutions
Hence relax the previous rules to have

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{ps}} \quad \partial^- \Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \partial^+ \Gamma \vdash u : A \quad \Delta \vdash \gamma : \Gamma}{\Delta \vdash \text{op}_{\Gamma, t \xrightarrow[A]{} u} [\gamma] : t[\gamma] \rightarrow u[\gamma]}$$

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(keeping the side condition)

Examples of derivation

▷ Composition :

Consider the ps-context

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The type theory CaTT

Semantics of the theory

The subcategory of ps-contexts

Define PS : the full subcategory of $\mathcal{S}_{\text{CaTT}}$ whose objects are the ps-contexts

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Proved by showing the initiality theorem for the theory CaTT.

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- ▶ There is work conducted around this conjecture and extension of CaTT.
Ongoing work related to this question and CaTT by Finster, Vicary, Markakis, Rice

Thank you !

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