

# Zero, and some other 'infinitesimal' levels of a cohesive topos

M. Menni

Conicet  
and  
Universidad Nacional de La Plata

## A quotation

The basic idea is simply to identify dimensions with levels and then try to determine what the general dimensions are in particular examples. More precisely, a space may be said to have (less than or equal to) the dimension grasped by a given level if it belongs to the negative (left adjoint inclusion) incarnation of that level. Thus a zero-dimensional space is just a discrete one (there are several answers, not gone into here, to the objection which general topologists may raise to that) and dimension one is the *Aufhebung* of dimension zero.

F. W. Lawvere  
*Some thoughts on the future of category theory*  
LNM 1488, 1991.

# Axioms for the contrast of cohesion $\mathcal{E}$ and non-cohesion $\mathcal{S}$

Definition (Essentially in [L'07])

A geometric morphism  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is **pre-cohesive** if the adjunction  $p^* \dashv p_*$  extends to a string

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \mathcal{E} & & & & \\ & & \uparrow & & \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ p_! & \dashv & p^* & \dashv & p_* & \dashv & p^! \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow & & \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ & & \mathcal{S} & & & & \end{array}$$

such that:

## Definition (Essentially in [L'07])

A geometric morphism  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is **pre-cohesive** if the adjunction  $p^* \dashv p_*$  extends to a string

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathcal{E} \\
 \downarrow p_! \dashv p^* \dashv p_* \dashv p^! \\
 \mathcal{S}
 \end{array}$$

such that:

0.  $p^* : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is full and faithful,
1. (Nullstellensatz) the canonical  $\theta : p_* \rightarrow p_!$  is epic and
2.  $p_! : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  preserves finite products.

pieces  $\dashv$  discr  $\dashv$  points  $\dashv$  codiscr

# Decidable objects

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be a topos.

## Definition

An object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **decidable** if  $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times X$  is complemented.

# Decidable objects

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be a topos.

## Definition

An object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **decidable** if  $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times X$  is complemented.

Let  $\mathbf{Dec}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  be the full subcategory of decidable objects.

## Proposition\*

# Decidable objects

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be a topos.

## Definition

An object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **decidable** if  $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times X$  is complemented.

Let  $\mathbf{Dec}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  be the full subcategory of decidable objects.

## Proposition\*

If  $\mathcal{S}$  is Boolean and  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is pre-cohesive and locally connected then

# Decidable objects

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be a topos.

## Definition

An object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **decidable** if  $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times X$  is complemented.

Let  $\mathbf{Dec}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  be the full subcategory of decidable objects.

## Proposition\*

If  $\mathcal{S}$  is Boolean and  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is pre-cohesive and locally connected then  $p^* : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  coincides with  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ .

# Axioms for a topos 'of spaces'

(based on a canonical choice 'dimension 0')

# Axioms for a topos 'of spaces'

(based on a canonical choice 'dimension 0')

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be a topos.

## Axiom 0 (Points)

Axiom 0) The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint.

# Axiom 0 (Points)

Axiom 0) The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint.

## Corollary

If Axiom 0 holds then the right adjoint  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is the direct image of a hyperconnected geometric morphism (that we denote by  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$ ).

## Proof.

# Axiom 0 (Points)

Axiom 0) The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint.

## Corollary

If Axiom 0 holds then the right adjoint  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is the direct image of a hyperconnected geometric morphism (that we denote by  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$ ).

## Proof.

The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  preserves finite limits and is closed under subobjects [CJ'96].  $\square$

Fact:

# Axiom 0 (Points)

Axiom 0) The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint.

## Corollary

If Axiom 0 holds then the right adjoint  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is the direct image of a hyperconnected geometric morphism (that we denote by  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$ ).

## Proof.

The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  preserves finite limits and is closed under subobjects [CJ'96].  $\square$

Fact:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{E} & \\ p^* \uparrow & \dashv & \downarrow p_* \\ & \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} & \end{array}$$

Intuition:

# Axiom 0 (Points)

Axiom 0) The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint.

## Corollary

If Axiom 0 holds then the right adjoint  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is the direct image of a hyperconnected geometric morphism (that we denote by  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$ ).

## Proof.

The inclusion  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  preserves finite limits and is closed under subobjects [CJ'96].  $\square$

Fact:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{E} & \\ p^* \uparrow & \dashv & \downarrow p_* \\ & \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} & \end{array}$$

Intuition:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{E} & \\ \text{discr} \uparrow & \dashv & \downarrow \text{points} \\ & \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} & \end{array}$$

# Axiom 1 (Nullstellensatz)

Axiom 1) The 'points' functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects initial object.

## Proposition\*

If 0 and 1 hold then

# Axiom 1 (Nullstellensatz)

Axiom 1) The 'points' functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects initial object.

## Proposition\*

If 0 and 1 hold then  $p$  is local (i.e.  $p_*$  has a right adjoint  $p^!$ ).  
Moreover,

# Axiom 1 (Nullstellensatz)

Axiom 1) The 'points' functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects initial object.

## Proposition\*

If 0 and 1 hold then  $p$  is local (i.e.  $p_*$  has a right adjoint  $p^!$ ).  
Moreover,  $p^! : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  coincides with the subtopos of  $\neg\neg$ -sheaves.

## Proof.

# Axiom 1 (Nullstellensatz)

Axiom 1) The 'points' functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects initial object.

## Proposition\*

If 0 and 1 hold then  $p$  is local (i.e.  $p_*$  has a right adjoint  $p^!$ ).  
Moreover,  $p^! : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  coincides with the subtopos of  $\neg\neg$ -sheaves.

## Proof.

$\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is Boolean (well-known).

Then prove that  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  must coincide with  $\neg\neg$ -sheafification. □

## Axiom 2 (Pieces)

Axiom 2) The 'discrete' inclusion  $p^* : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is c. closed.

Corollary of [M'2017]

## Axiom 2 (Pieces)

Axiom 2) The 'discrete' inclusion  $p^* : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is c. closed.

Corollary of [M'2017]

If Axioms 0, 1, 2 hold then  $p^*$  has a finite-product preserving left adjoint  $\pi_0 : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  with epic unit.

Intuition:

## Axiom 2 (Pieces)

Axiom 2) The 'discrete' inclusion  $p^* : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is c. closed.

### Corollary of [M'2017]

If Axioms 0, 1, 2 hold then  $p^*$  has a finite-product preserving left adjoint  $\pi_0 : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  with epic unit.

Intuition:

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{pieces} \dashv \text{discr} \dashv \text{points} \dashv \text{codiscr} \\ | \\ \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \end{array}$$

## Corollary

If a topos  $\mathcal{E}$  is such that:

0.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint  $p_*$ ,
1. (Nullstellensatz) The functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects 0 and
2.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is cartesian closed

then  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is pre-cohesive and

## Corollary

If a topos  $\mathcal{E}$  is such that:

0.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint  $p_*$ ,
1. (Nullstellensatz) The functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects 0 and
2.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is cartesian closed

then  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is pre-cohesive and  
 $p^! : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  coincides with  $\mathcal{E}_{\neg\neg} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ .

# The UI of decidable objects and $\neg\neg$ -sheaves

## Corollary

If a topos  $\mathcal{E}$  is such that:

0.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint  $p_*$ ,
1. (Nullstellensatz) The functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects 0 and
2.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is cartesian closed

then  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is pre-cohesive and  
 $p^! : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  coincides with  $\mathcal{E}_{\neg\neg} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ .

For details see:

# The UI of decidable objects and $\neg\neg$ -sheaves

## Corollary

If a topos  $\mathcal{E}$  is such that:

0.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  has a right adjoint  $p_*$ ,
1. (Nullstellensatz) The functor  $p_* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  reflects 0 and
2.  $\mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is cartesian closed

then  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E}$  is pre-cohesive and  
 $p^! : \mathbf{Dec}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  coincides with  $\mathcal{E}_{\neg\neg} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ .

For details see:

*The Unity and Identity of decidable objects and double negation sheaves.*

To appear in the JSL.

# Sufficient Cohesion, Quality types and Leibniz objects

# Quality types and Sufficient Cohesion

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be a pre-cohesive geometric morphism.

# Quality types and Sufficient Cohesion

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be a pre-cohesive geometric morphism.

## Definition

$p$  is a **quality type** if the canonical

$$\text{points} = p_* \rightarrow p! = \text{pieces}$$

is an isomorphism.

Intuition: Every piece has exactly one point.

# Quality types and Sufficient Cohesion

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be a pre-cohesive geometric morphism.

## Definition

$p$  is a **quality type** if the canonical

$$\text{points} = p_* \rightarrow p_! = \text{pieces}$$

is an isomorphism.

Intuition: Every piece has exactly one point.

## Definition

$p$  is **sufficiently cohesive** if  $p_! \Omega = 1$  (i.e.  $\Omega$  is connected).

Intuition: points and pieces are different things.

# Quality types and Sufficient Cohesion

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be a pre-cohesive geometric morphism.

## Definition

$p$  is a **quality type** if the canonical

$$\text{points} = p_* \rightarrow p_! = \text{pieces}$$

is an isomorphism.

Intuition: Every piece has exactly one point.

## Definition

$p$  is **sufficiently cohesive** if  $p_! \Omega = 1$  (i.e.  $\Omega$  is connected).

Intuition: points and pieces are different things.

## Proposition [L'07]

If  $p$  is both sufficiently cohesive and a quality type then  $\mathcal{E} = 1 = \mathcal{S}$ .

# The canonical intensive quality

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

An object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **Leibniz** if the canonical  $\text{points}X \rightarrow \text{pieces}X$  is an isomorphism.

# The canonical intensive quality

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

An object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **Leibniz** if the canonical points  $X \rightarrow \text{pieces}X$  is an isomorphism.

Theorem ([L'07] and Marmolejo-M [Submitted])

The full subcategory  $s^* : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  of Leibniz objects is the inverse image of a hyperconnected essential morphism  $s : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$  and, moreover,

# The canonical intensive quality

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

An object  $X$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **Leibniz** if the canonical points  $X \rightarrow \text{pieces}X$  is an isomorphism.

Theorem ([L'07] and Marmolejo-M [Submitted])

The full subcategory  $s^* : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  of Leibniz objects is the inverse image of a hyperconnected essential morphism  $s : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$  and, moreover, the composite  $q_* = p_*s^* : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{s_*} & \mathcal{L} \\ & \searrow p_* & \downarrow q_* \\ & & \mathcal{S} \end{array}$$

The (monic) counit of  $s : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$  is called the **Leibniz core** and it is denoted by  $\lambda : LX \rightarrow X$ .

# The Leibniz core

The (monic) counit of  $s : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$  is called the **Leibniz core** and it is denoted by  $\lambda : LX \rightarrow X$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{s} & \mathcal{L} \\ & \searrow p & \downarrow q \\ & & \mathcal{S} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} LX \\ \downarrow \lambda \\ X \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & & \bullet \\ \curvearrowright & & \\ & \downarrow \lambda & \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \\ \curvearrowright & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \bullet \end{array}$$

From [L'16]:

# The Leibniz core

The (monic) counit of  $s : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$  is called the **Leibniz core** and it is denoted by  $\lambda : LX \rightarrow X$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{s} & \mathcal{L} \\ & \searrow p & \downarrow q \\ & & \mathcal{S} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} LX & & \\ \downarrow \lambda & & \\ X & & \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & & \bullet \\ \curvearrowright & & \\ \downarrow \lambda & & \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \\ \leftarrow & & \end{array}$$

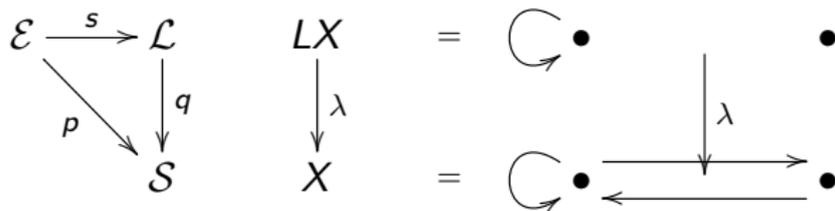
From [L'16]: "The Leibniz Core of a space  $X$  is the union  $L(X)$  of all its generalized points; [...] The more general figures that substantiate cohesion between points are omitted in the reduction from  $X$  to  $L(X)$ , but each point may have self-cohesion (which is retained in  $L(X)$ )."

# Birkhoff objects and how they relate with Birkhoff's Theorem

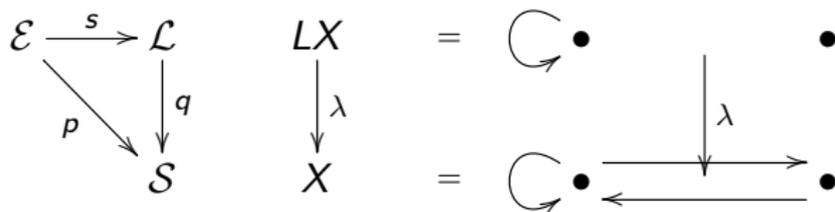
(Joint work with **F. Marmolejo**)

Motivated by Lawvere's paper  
*Birkhoff's Theorem from a geometric perspective:  
A simple example.*  
CGASA, 2016.

# Birkhoff objects



# Birkhoff objects



## Definition

An object  $R$  in  $\mathcal{E}$  is **Birkhoff** if every commutative diagram

$$LX \xrightarrow{\lambda} X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} R$$

implies  $f = g$ .

From [L'16]: "for any  $X$ , any 'infinitesimal' map  $L(X) \rightarrow R$  can be integrated in at most one way to a global function  $X \rightarrow R$ ."

# Hilbert vs Birkhoff

“The Noether-Birkhoff theorem is stronger than Hilbert’s theorem:

# Hilbert vs Birkhoff

“The Noether-Birkhoff theorem is stronger than Hilbert’s theorem: By considering a small generalization of ‘co-simple’, one obtains not merely the existence of points, but the sufficiency of the resulting notion of ‘generalized points’;

# Hilbert vs Birkhoff

“The Noether-Birkhoff theorem is stronger than Hilbert’s theorem: By considering a small generalization of ‘co-simple’, one obtains not merely the existence of points, but the sufficiency of the resulting notion of ‘generalized points’; here sufficiency refers to the capacity to separate functions.

# Hilbert vs Birkhoff

“The Noether-Birkhoff theorem is stronger than Hilbert’s theorem: By considering a small generalization of ‘co-simple’, one obtains not merely the existence of points, but the sufficiency of the resulting notion of ‘generalized points’; here sufficiency refers to the capacity to separate functions. In terms of algebras sufficiency means that a certain induced homomorphism to a product of very special algebras will always be monomorphic.

# Hilbert vs Birkhoff

“The Noether-Birkhoff theorem is stronger than Hilbert’s theorem: By considering a small generalization of ‘co-simple’, one obtains not merely the existence of points, but the sufficiency of the resulting notion of ‘generalized points’; here sufficiency refers to the capacity to separate functions. In terms of algebras sufficiency means that a certain induced homomorphism to a product of very special algebras will always be monomorphic. The geometric way to guarantee such a monomorphic map of algebras involves an induced ‘pseudo-epimorphism’ from an amalgam of special ‘tiny’ spaces.”

# Hilbert vs Birkhoff

“The Noether-Birkhoff theorem is stronger than Hilbert’s theorem: By considering a small generalization of ‘co-simple’, one obtains not merely the existence of points, but the sufficiency of the resulting notion of ‘generalized points’; here sufficiency refers to the capacity to separate functions. In terms of algebras sufficiency means that a certain induced homomorphism to a product of very special algebras will always be monomorphic. The geometric way to guarantee such a monomorphic map of algebras involves an induced ‘pseudo-epimorphism’ from an amalgam of special ‘tiny’ spaces.”

[L’16]

ALGEBRA

site  $\rightarrow$  (ALGEBRA)<sup>op</sup>

GEOMETRY/Cohesion

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{monic}} \prod_{i \in I} S_i$$

$$(T_i \longrightarrow X \mid i \in I)$$

jointly epic

involves an induced  
‘pseudo-epimorphism’ from an  
amalgam of special ‘tiny’ spaces.

# A tentative 'Birkhoff principle'

Algebra

Cohesion/Geometry

Hilbert's Theorem ~~~~~

epimorphic points  $\rightarrow$  pieces

Birkhoff's Theorem ~~~~~

???

Principle

# A tentative 'Birkhoff principle'

Algebra

Cohesion/Geometry

Hilbert's Theorem  epimorphic points  $\rightarrow$  pieces

Birkhoff's Theorem  ???

Principle (for a pre-cohesive  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ ):

Birkhoff objects separate. (I.e. they form a separating class in  $\mathcal{E}$ .)

'There are enough Birkhoff objects'

# The case of presheaf toposes 1 : Pseudo-constants

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a category with  $1$ .

## Definition

A map  $f : D \rightarrow C$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  is a **pseudo-constant** if

$$1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{a} \\ \xrightarrow{b} \end{array} D \xrightarrow{f} C$$

commutes for every  $a, b : 1 \rightarrow D$ .

A map is a pseudo-constant iff it coequalizes all points.

For example:

# The case of presheaf toposes 1 : Pseudo-constants

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a category with 1.

## Definition

A map  $f : D \rightarrow C$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  is a **pseudo-constant** if

$$1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{a} \\ \xrightarrow{b} \end{array} D \xrightarrow{f} C$$

commutes for every  $a, b : 1 \rightarrow D$ .

A map is a pseudo-constant iff it coequalizes all points.

For example: Every point  $1 \rightarrow C$  is a pseudo constant. More generally,

# The case of presheaf toposes 1 : Pseudo-constants

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a category with 1.

## Definition

A map  $f : D \rightarrow C$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  is a **pseudo-constant** if

$$1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{a} \\ \xrightarrow{b} \end{array} D \xrightarrow{f} C$$

commutes for every  $a, b : 1 \rightarrow D$ .

A map is a pseudo-constant iff it coequalizes all points.

For example: Every point  $1 \rightarrow C$  is a pseudo constant. More generally, if  $D$  has exactly one point then  $D \rightarrow C$  is a pseudo-constant for every  $C$ .

## The case of presheaf toposes 2

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that

# The case of presheaf toposes 2

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

Proposition (pseudo-constants and the B-principle)

## The case of presheaf toposes 2

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

Proposition (pseudo-constants and the B-principle)

If pseudo-constants are jointly epic in  $\mathcal{C}$  then Birkhoff objects separate in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ .

Proof.

## The case of presheaf toposes 2

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

Proposition (pseudo-constants and the B-principle)

If pseudo-constants are jointly epic in  $\mathcal{C}$  then Birkhoff objects separate in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ .

Proof.

Representables are Birkhoff in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  if and only if

# The case of presheaf toposes 2

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

## Proposition (pseudo-constants and the B-principle)

If pseudo-constants are jointly epic in  $\mathcal{C}$  then Birkhoff objects separate in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ .

## Proof.

Representables are Birkhoff in  $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$  if and only if for every  $C$  in  $\mathcal{C}$ , the family of pseudo-constants with codomain  $C$  is jointly epic in  $\mathcal{C}$   $\square$

SITE

GEOMETRY/Cohesion

$(T_i \xrightarrow{i} X \mid i \text{ pseudo-constant})$   
jointly epic

Birkhoff objects separate  
(B-principle)

## Examples 1 (where points are enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of non-trivial f.p. distributive lattices.

## Examples 1 (where points are enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of non-trivial f.p. distributive lattices.

By Birkhoff's Theorem, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of 'copoints'  $A \rightarrow 0 = \uparrow = 2$  is jointly monic.

## Examples 1 (where points are enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of non-trivial f.p. distributive lattices.

By Birkhoff's Theorem, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of 'copoints'  $A \rightarrow 0 = \uparrow = 2$  is jointly monic.

That is, points are jointly epic in  $\mathcal{A}^{op}$ .

Proposition (distributive lattices and the B-principle)

# Examples 1 (where points are enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of non-trivial f.p. distributive lattices.

By Birkhoff's Theorem, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of 'copoints'  $A \rightarrow 0 = \uparrow = 2$  is jointly monic.

That is, points are jointly epic in  $\mathcal{A}^{op}$ .

## Proposition (distributive lattices and the B-principle)

Birkhoff objects separate in classifier of non-trivial distributive lattices.

ALGEBRA

site  $\rightarrow$  (ALGEBRA)<sup>op</sup>

GEOMETRY/Cohesion

$A \xrightarrow{\text{monic}} \prod_{i \in I} 2$

$(1 \xrightarrow{i} X \mid i \text{ point})$   
jointly epic

Birkhoff objects separate  
(B-principle)

## Examples 2 (more examples where points are enough)

Corollary (the B-principle in subtoposes)

## Examples 2 (more examples where points are enough)

Corollary (the B-principle in subtoposes)

Birkhoff objects separate in

## Examples 2 (more examples where points are enough)

Corollary (the B-principle in subtoposes)

Birkhoff objects separate in the classifier on non-trivial BA's,

## Examples 2 (more examples where points are enough)

### Corollary (the B-principle in subtoposes)

Birkhoff objects separate in the classifier on non-trivial BA's, that of 'connected' dLatt's

## Examples 2 (more examples where points are enough)

### Corollary (the B-principle in subtoposes)

Birkhoff objects separate in the classifier on non-trivial BA's, that of 'connected' dLatt's , simplicial sets

## Examples 2 (more examples where points are enough)

### Corollary (the B-principle in subtoposes)

Birkhoff objects separate in the classifier on non-trivial BA's, that of 'connected' dLatt's , simplicial sets , reflexive graphs.

As in the case of reflexive graphs studied in [L'16],

## Examples 2 (more examples where points are enough)

### Corollary (the B-principle in subtoposes)

Birkhoff objects separate in the classifier on non-trivial BA's, that of 'connected' dLatt's , simplicial sets , reflexive graphs.

As in the case of reflexive graphs studied in [L'16], in all these examples Birkhoff objects coincide with  $\neg\neg$ -separated objects.

## Examples 3: the Gaeta topos for $\mathbb{C}$ (points are not enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of f.p.  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents.

## Examples 3: the Gaeta topos for $\mathbb{C}$ (points are not enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of f.p.  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents.

By Birkhoff, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of all maps  $A \rightarrow B$  with  $B$  subdirectly irreducible is jointly monic.

## Examples 3: the Gaeta topos for $\mathbb{C}$ (points are not enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of f.p.  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents.

By Birkhoff, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of all maps  $A \rightarrow B$  with  $B$  subdirectly irreducible is jointly monic. By [McCoy'45] and Noetherianity, such  $B$  are local (i.e. there is a unique  $B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ).

So,

## Examples 3: the Gaeta topos for $\mathbb{C}$ (points are not enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of f.p.  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents.

By Birkhoff, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of all maps  $A \rightarrow B$  with  $B$  subdirectly irreducible is jointly monic. By [McCoy'45] and Noetherianity, such  $B$  are local (i.e. there is a unique  $B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ).

So, for any  $X$  in  $\mathcal{A}^{op}$ , the family of all maps  $D \rightarrow X$  such that  $D$  has exactly one point is jointly epic. (See also [Emsalem'78].)

### Corollary

## Examples 3: the Gaeta topos for $\mathbb{C}$ (points are not enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of f.p.  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents.

By Birkhoff, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of all maps  $A \rightarrow B$  with  $B$  subdirectly irreducible is jointly monic. By [McCoy'45] and Noetherianity, such  $B$  are local (i.e. there is a unique  $B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ).

So, for any  $X$  in  $\mathcal{A}^{op}$ , the family of all maps  $D \rightarrow X$  such that  $D$  has exactly one point is jointly epic. (See also [Emsalem'78].)

### Corollary

Birkhoff objects separate in the classifier of  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents (as a pre-cohesive topos over **Set**).

ALGEBRA

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{monic}} \prod_{B \text{ sdi}} B$$

site  $\rightarrow$  (ALGEBRA)<sup>op</sup>

$$(D_i \xrightarrow{i} X \mid i \text{ p-c}) \\ \text{jointly epic}$$

GEOMETRY/Cohesion

Birkhoff objects separate  
(B-principle)

Note:

## Examples 3: the Gaeta topos for $\mathbb{C}$ (points are not enough)

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of f.p.  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents.

By Birkhoff, for any  $A$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the family of all maps  $A \rightarrow B$  with  $B$  subdirectly irreducible is jointly monic. By [McCoy'45] and Noetherianity, such  $B$  are local (i.e. there is a unique  $B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ).

So, for any  $X$  in  $\mathcal{A}^{op}$ , the family of all maps  $D \rightarrow X$  such that  $D$  has exactly one point is jointly epic. (See also [Emsalem'78].)

### Corollary

Birkhoff objects separate in the classifier of  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras without idempotents (as a pre-cohesive topos over **Set**).

ALGEBRA

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{monic}} \prod_{B \text{ sdi}} B$$

site  $\rightarrow$  (ALGEBRA)<sup>op</sup>

$$(D_i \xrightarrow{i} X \mid i \text{ p-c}) \\ \text{jointly epic}$$

GEOMETRY/Cohesion

Birkhoff objects separate  
(B-principle)

Note: In this case, Birkhoff does not imply  $\neg \rightarrow$ -separated.

# 'Infinitesimal' levels and Birkhoff objects

The consideration of Birkhoff objects leads to the consideration of 'infinitesimal' subtoposes.

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_* \dashv p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_*$   $\dashv$   $p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that the composite  $f : pg : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

## Fact:

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_*$   $\dashv$   $p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that the composite  $f : pg : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

## Fact:

For several  $p$ , there is a largest subquality  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ . Moreover:

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_*$   $\dashv$   $p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that the composite  $f : pg : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

## Fact:

For several  $p$ , there is a largest subquality  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ . Moreover:

1.  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is an essential subtopos (i.e. a level above  $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ ).

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_* \dashv p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that the composite  $f : pg : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

## Fact:

For several  $p$ , there is a largest subquality  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ . Moreover:

1.  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is an essential subtopos (i.e. a level above  $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ ).
2. An object in  $\mathcal{E}$  is separated w.r.t.  $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  iff it is Birkhoff.

When it exists,

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_* \dashv p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that the composite  $f : pg : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

## Fact:

For several  $p$ , there is a largest subquality  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ . Moreover:

1.  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is an essential subtopos (i.e. a level above  $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ ).
2. An object in  $\mathcal{E}$  is separated w.r.t.  $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  iff it is Birkhoff.

When it exists, let me call it **level  $\epsilon$** .

This happens

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_* \dashv p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that the composite  $f : pg : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

## Fact:

For several  $p$ , there is a largest subquality  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ . Moreover:

1.  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is an essential subtopos (i.e. a level above  $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ ).
2. An object in  $\mathcal{E}$  is separated w.r.t.  $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  iff it is Birkhoff.

When it exists, let me call it **level  $\epsilon$** .

This happens in all the examples we mentioned.

In the less interesting ones (i.e. where 1 separates in the site),

# 'Infinitesimal' subtoposes

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

## Definition

A **subquality** of  $p$  is a subtopos  $g : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  above  $p_* \dashv p^! : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  such that the composite  $f : pg : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  is a quality type.

## Fact:

For several  $p$ , there is a largest subquality  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ . Moreover:

1.  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is an essential subtopos (i.e. a level above  $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ ).
2. An object in  $\mathcal{E}$  is separated w.r.t.  $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  iff it is Birkhoff.

When it exists, let me call it **level  $\epsilon$** .

This happens in all the examples we mentioned.

In the less interesting ones (i.e. where 1 separates in the site),  $w : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  coincides with  $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ .

# A more definite existence result

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

## Proposition

If every pseudo-constant in  $\mathcal{C}$  factors through an object that has exactly one point then  $p$  has a level  $\epsilon$ .

Proof.

# A more definite existence result

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

## Proposition

If every pseudo-constant in  $\mathcal{C}$  factors through an object that has exactly one point then  $p$  has a level  $\epsilon$ .

## Proof.

It is the essential subtopos determined by the subcategory  $\mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  of those objects that have exactly one point.  $\square$

For example,

# A more definite existence result

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with  $1$ , and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

## Proposition

If every pseudo-constant in  $\mathcal{C}$  factors through an object that has exactly one point then  $p$  has a level  $\epsilon$ .

## Proof.

It is the essential subtopos determined by the subcategory  $\mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  of those objects that have exactly one point.  $\square$

For example,  $1 \rightarrow \Delta$ .

More interestingly,

# A more definite existence result

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be small, with 1, and s.t. every object has a point so that  $p : \widehat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is pre-cohesive.

## Proposition

If every pseudo-constant in  $\mathcal{C}$  factors through an object that has exactly one point then  $p$  has a level  $\epsilon$ .

## Proof.

It is the essential subtopos determined by the subcategory  $\mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  of those objects that have exactly one point.  $\square$

For example,  $1 \rightarrow \Delta$ .

More interestingly, for the Gaeta topos of  $\mathbb{C}$ , the objects of  $\mathcal{C}_0^{op}$  are the finite dimensional local  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras.

'Infinitesimal' levels are below 1; as they should.

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

Proposition

If a subquality  $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is **way-above** level 0 then  $\mathcal{S}$  is degenerate.

Proof.

'Infinitesimal' levels are below 1; as they should.

Let  $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$  be pre-cohesive.

### Proposition

If a subquality  $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$  is **way-above** level 0 then  $\mathcal{S}$  is degenerate.

### Proof.

Using the characterization of levels way-above 0 in M. Roy's thesis. □

## Another quotation from L's thoughts on the future of CT

The infinitesimal spaces, which contain the base topos in its non-Becoming aspect, are a crucial step toward determinate Becoming, but fall short of having among themselves enough connected objects, i.e. they do not in themselves constitute fully a 'category of cohesive unifying Being.' In examples the four adjoint functors relating their topos to the base topos coalesce into two (by the theorem that a finite-dimensional local algebra has a unique section of its residue field) and the infinitesimal spaces may well negate the largest essential subtopos of the ambient one which has that property. This level may be called 'dimension  $\epsilon$ '

# Bibliography I



G. Birkhoff.

Subdirect unions in Universal Algebra.

*BAMS*, 1944.



F. W. Lawvere.

Birkhoff's Theorem from a geometric perspective: A simple example.

*CGASA*, 2016.



N. H. McCoy.

Subdirectly irreducible commutative rings.

*Duke Math. J.*, 1945.



J. Emsalem.

Géométrie des points épais.

*BSMF*, 1978.

# Bibliography II

-  A. Carboni and G. Janelidze.  
Decidable (=separable) objects and morphisms in lextensive categories.  
*JPAA*, 1996.
-  F. W. Lawvere.  
Axiomatic Cohesion.  
*TAC*, 2007.
-  M. Roy.  
The topos of Ball Complexes.  
Ph.D. thesis, University of New York at Buffalo, 1997.
-  W. Tholen  
Nullstellen and Subdirect Representation  
*ACS*, 2014.