

Abstracting sheafification as a tripos-to-topos adjunction

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Tripes-to-topos

$A^{(-)}: \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Hey}$ is a **localic tripos**

$P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Hey}$ is a **tripos**

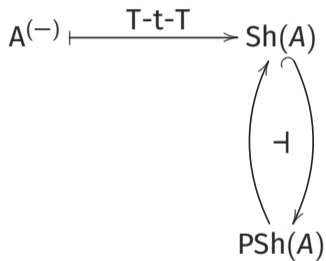
$$A^{(-)} \vdash \xrightarrow{\text{T-t-T}} \text{Sh}(A)$$

$$P \vdash \xrightarrow{\text{T-t-T}} \mathbb{T}_P$$

Tripes-to-topos

$A^{(-)}: \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Hey}$ is a **localic tripos**

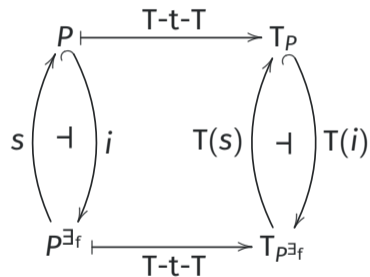
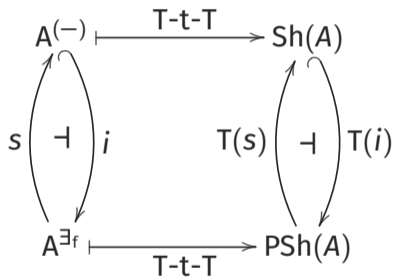
$P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Hey}$ is a **tripos**



Tripes-to-topos

$A^{(-)}: \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Hey}$ is a **localic tripos**

$P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Hey}$ is a **sheaf tripos**



Full primary doctrines

Definition (full primary doctrine)

A **full primary doctrine** is a functor $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ from the opposite of a category \mathcal{C} with finite limits to the category of inf-semilattices.

A **full primary morphism** of doctrines is given by a pair (F, \flat)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} & & \\ \downarrow F^{\text{op}} & \searrow P & \\ \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} & & \text{InfSl} \\ & \nearrow R & \\ & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \flat \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

where $F: \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a finite limits preserving functor and $\flat: P \longrightarrow R \circ F$ is a natural transformation.

Full existential doctrines

Definition (full existential doctrine)

A full primary doctrine $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is called a **full existential doctrine** if for every arrow $f: A \longrightarrow B$ of \mathcal{C} the functor P_f has a left adjoint \exists_f and these satisfy Beck-Chevalley condition and Frobenius reciprocity.

Definition (full existential morphism of doctrines)

Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ and $R: \mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be two full existential doctrines. A full primary morphism of doctrines (F, \flat) is said **full existential** if for every arrow $f: A \longrightarrow B$ of \mathcal{C} we have that

$$\exists_{Ff} \flat_A(\alpha) = \flat_B(\exists_f(\alpha))$$

for every element α of $P(A)$.

Full hyperdoctrines and full tripases

Definition (full hyperdoctrine)

A full existential doctrine $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is said **full hyperdoctrine** if

- ▶ for every object A of \mathcal{C} , the poset $P(A)$ is a Heyting algebra and for every arrow $f: A \longrightarrow B$, $P_f: P(B) \longrightarrow P(A)$ is a morphism of Heyting algebras;
- ▶ for every arrow $f: A \longrightarrow B$, the functor P_f has a right adjoint \forall_f and these satisfy Beck-Chevalley condition.

Definition (full tripase)

A full hyperdoctrine $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is said **full tripase** if for every object X of \mathcal{C} there exists an object PX and an element ϵ_X of $P(X \times PX)$ such that for every α of $P(X \times Y)$ there exists an arrow $\{\alpha\}_X: Y \longrightarrow PX$ such that $\alpha = P_{\text{id}_X \times \{\alpha\}_X}(\epsilon_X)$.

Examples

Example

Let A be a locale. The representable functor $A^{(-)}: \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ assigning to a set X the poset A^X of functions from X to A with the pointwise order is a full tripos.

Example

Given a pca \mathbb{A} , we can consider the realizability tripos $\mathcal{P}: \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ over Set . For each set X , the partial ordered set $(\mathcal{P}(X), \leq)$ is defined as the set of functions $P(\mathbb{A})^X$ from X to the powerset $P(\mathbb{A})$ of \mathbb{A} . Given two elements α and β of $\mathcal{P}(X)$, we say that $\alpha \leq \beta$ if there exists an element $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{A}$ such that for all $x \in X$ and all $a \in \alpha(x)$, $\bar{a} \cdot a$ is defined and it is an element of $\beta(x)$.

Full triposes and Presheaves

Definition

Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be a full tripos. The **Grothendieck category** or **category of points** \mathcal{G}_P of P is given by the following objects and arrows:

- ▶ objects are pairs (A, α) , where A is an object of \mathcal{C} and $\alpha \in P(A)$;
- ▶ a morphism $f: (A, \alpha) \longrightarrow (B, \beta)$ is an arrow $f: A \longrightarrow B$ of \mathcal{C} such that $\alpha \leq P_f(\beta)$.

Definition

Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be a full tripos. We define the category of P -**presheaves** as the category $\text{PSh}(P) := (\mathcal{G}_P)_{\text{ex/lex}}$.

Examples

Example

Let \mathbb{A} be a locale and the localic tripos $\mathbb{A}^{(-)}: \mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{InfSl}$. We have the equivalence $\mathbf{PSh}(\mathbb{A}) \equiv (\mathbb{A}_+)_{\text{ex/lex}} \equiv (\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{A}^{(-)}})_{\text{ex/lex}}$.

Example

Let \mathbb{A} be a pca, and let us consider the realizability tripos $\mathcal{P}: \mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{InfSl}$. The category $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{P}}$ can be described as follows: they are pairs (X, α) , where X is a set and $\alpha \subseteq X \times \mathbb{A}$ is a relation. A morphism $f: (X, \alpha) \longrightarrow (Y, \beta)$ is given by a function $f: X \longrightarrow Y$ such that there exists an element $a \in \mathbb{A}$ that tracks f .

$$\mathbf{RT}(\mathbb{A})^{\subset} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{P}})_{\text{ex/lex}} \equiv \mathbf{PSh}(\mathcal{P}).$$

Tripes-to-topos

Tripes-to-topos. Given a full tripes $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$, the topes T_P consists of:

- ▶ **objects:** are pairs (A, ρ) where A is an object of \mathcal{C} and ρ is an element of $P(A \times A)$ satisfying:
 1. *symmetry:* $a_1, a_2 : A \mid \rho(a_1, a_2) \vdash \rho(a_2, a_1)$;
 2. *transitivity:* $a_1, a_2, a_3 : A \mid \rho(a_1, a_2) \wedge \rho(a_2, a_3) \vdash \rho(a_1, a_3)$;
- ▶ **arrows:** $\phi : (A, \rho) \longrightarrow (B, \sigma)$ are objects ϕ of $P(A \times B)$ such that:
 1. $a : A, b : B \mid \phi(a, b) \wedge \rho(a, a) \vdash \sigma(b, b)$;
 2. $a_1, a_2 : A, b : B \mid \rho(a_1, a_2) \wedge \phi(a_1, b) \vdash \phi(a_2, b)$;
 3. $a : A, b_1, b_2 : B \mid \sigma(b_1, b_2) \wedge \phi(a, b_1) \vdash \phi(a, b_2)$;
 4. $a : A, b_1, b_2 : B \mid \phi(a, b_1) \wedge \phi(a, b_2) \vdash \sigma(b_1, b_2)$;
 5. $a : A \mid \rho(a, a) \vdash \exists b. \phi(a, b)$.

J.M.E. Hyland, P.T. Johnstone, and A.M. Pitts (1980), *Tripes theory*, Math. Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.

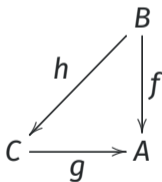
A.M. Pitts (2002), *Tripes theory in retrospect*, Math. Struct. in Comp. Science

J. Frey (2015), *Tripes, q-toposes and toposes*, Ann. of Pure and Appl. Logic

Full existential completion

Full existential completion. Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be a full primary doctrine. For every object A of \mathcal{C} consider the preorder $P^{\exists f}(A)$ defined by:

- ▶ **objects:** pairs $(B \xrightarrow{f} A, \alpha)$, where $B \xrightarrow{f} A$ is an arrow of \mathcal{C} and $\alpha \in P(B)$;
- ▶ **order:** $(B \xrightarrow{f} A, \alpha) \leq (C \xrightarrow{g} A, \beta)$ if there exists an arrow $h: B \longrightarrow C$ of \mathcal{C} such that the diagram



commutes and $\alpha \leq P_h(\beta)$.

The doctrine $P^{\exists f}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is called the **full existential completion** of P .

Sheaf triposes

Definition

A full tripos $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is said a **sheaf tripos** if its full existential completion $P^{\exists_f}: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is a full tripos.

Theorem

Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be a sheaf tripos. Then we have the category $\text{PSh}(P)$ is a topos and we have an isomorphism of toposes

$$\mathbb{T}_{P^{\exists_f}} \equiv (\mathcal{G}_P)_{\text{ex/lex}} = \text{PSh}(P).$$

Theorem

Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be a sheaf tripos. Then there is an adjunction of triposes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{S} & \\ \mathcal{P}^{\exists_f} & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \perp \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & \mathcal{P} \\ & \mathcal{I} & \end{array}$$

such that $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{I} \cong \text{id}_{\mathcal{P}}$, and \mathcal{S} is a full existential morphism. Moreover, this induces an adjunction of toposes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{S}) & \\ \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}^{\exists_f}} & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \perp \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}} \\ & \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{I}) & \end{array}$$

such that $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{S})\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{I}) \cong \text{id}_{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{P}}}$.

Tripes-to-topos of sheaf triposes

Corollary

Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be a sheaf tripos. Then there exists a Lawvere-Tierney topology j on $\mathsf{T}_{P\exists_f}$ such that $\mathsf{T}_P \equiv \text{Sh}_j(\mathsf{T}_{P\exists_f})$.

A sufficient condition for sheaf triposes

Theorem

Let $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ be a full tripos such that

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has weak dependent products;
- ▶ the weak predicate classifier Ω has a power object in \mathcal{C} ;
- ▶ \mathcal{C} admits a proper factorization system $\langle \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M} \rangle$ and every epi of \mathcal{E} splits.

. Then $P: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is a sheaf tripos.

Corollary

Every full tripos whose base category is Set (with the axiom of choice) is a sheaf tripos.

Example

The localic tripos $A^{(-)}: \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is a sheaf tripos. The adjunction

$$\text{PSh}(A) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{T(s)} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{T(i)} \end{array} \text{Sh}(A)$$

is exactly the so-called sheafification.

Example

The realizability tripos $\mathcal{P}: \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{InfSl}$ is a sheaf tripos. Therefore, we have

$$\text{PSh}(\mathcal{P}) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{T(s)} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{T(i)} \end{array} \text{RT}(\mathbb{A}).$$