## Duality for Clans and the Fat Small Object Argument

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Cartmell's generalized algebraic theories [Car86] — which extend algebra by type dependency — and Freyd's essentially algebraic theories [Fre72] — which permit a controlled form of partiality — are commonly recognized as being equally expressive, and are both subsumed by the less syntactic and more abstract *cartesian theories*, which are simply small finite-limit categories.

More specifically, for each generalized/essentially algebraic theory  $\mathcal{T}$  there exists a small finite-limit category  $\mathbb{C}$  such that

$$\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T}) \simeq \mathsf{Lex}(\mathbb{C},\mathsf{Set}),$$

i.e. the category of models of  $\mathcal{T}$  is equivalent to the category of finite-limit-preserving ('lex') functors from  $\mathbb{C}$  to the category of sets.

Classical Gabriel-Ulmer duality [GU71] states that the categories of models of such theories are precisely the *locally finitely presentable categories*, giving rise to a contravariant biequivalence

$$Lex \simeq LFP^{op} \tag{1}$$

between the 2-categories of finite-limit categories and locally finitely presentable categories.

We present a *refinement* of this duality based on the notion of *clan*, which was introduced by Taylor under the name 'category with display maps' [Tay87, 4.3.2], and later renamed by Joyal [Joy17, 1.1.1].

**Definition 1.** A clan is a small category  $\mathcal{T}$  with terminal object 1 equipped with a class  $\mathcal{D}$  of display maps such that

- 1. pullbacks of display maps along arbitrary maps exist and are again display maps, and
- 2. display maps contain isomorphisms and terminal projections and are closed under composition.

A model of a clan  $\mathcal{T}$  is a functor  $A: \mathcal{T} \to \mathsf{Set}$  which preserves 1 and pullbacks of display maps. We denote the full subcategory of  $[\mathcal{T}, \mathsf{Set}]$  on models by  $\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T})$ .

Since corepresentable functors  $\mathcal{T}(\Gamma, -)$  preserve all limits, the Yoneda embedding lifts to a fully faithful functor  $Z: \mathcal{T}^{op} \to \mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T})$ . Clans refine cartesian theories in that the 'same' finite-limit theory can be represented by different clans, thus we cannot expect to reconstruct a clan from its category of models alone. To recover a duality we equip  $\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{T})$  with additional information in form of a weak factorization system  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$  which is cofibrantly generated by the set

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = \{ Z(f) \mid f \in \mathcal{D} \},\$$

of morphisms. We call maps in  $\mathcal{F}$  full maps, maps in  $\mathcal{E}$  extensions, and models A such that  $(0 \to A) \in \mathcal{E}$  0-extensions.

We then obtain a refinement

 $Clan \simeq ClanAlg^{op}$ 

of the biequivalence (1), where Clan is the 2-category of clans, and ClanAlg is the category of clan algebraic categories, i.e. locally finitely presentable categories  $\mathfrak A$  equipped with a weak factorization system  $(\mathcal E, \mathcal F)$  such that

- 1. the full subcategory  $\mathbb{C} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$  on finitely presented 0-extensions is dense,
- 2.  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$  is cofibrantly generated by  $\mathcal{E} \cap \operatorname{mor}(\mathbb{C})$ , and
- 3. A has full and effective quotients of component-wise full equivalence relations.

The proof of this result crucially relies on the *fat small object argument* [MRV14], and the last part of the talk is devoted to discussing two variants of this argument, which simplifies considerably in the case of clans.

## References

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