

NOTE ON TYPE THEORIES

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[Cis19]

Notation 0.1. We employ the following notations.

- (2,1)-categories are denoted by bf symbols: $\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{E}, \dots$ or bb symbols: $\mathbb{I}, \mathbb{D}, \mathbb{A}, \dots$
- \mathbf{Set} is the category of sets.
- \mathbf{Cat} is the large (2,1)-category of categories.
- There is a fully faithful (2,1)-functor $\mathbf{disc}: \mathbf{Set} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$.
- \mathfrak{Cat} is the large 2-category of categories.
- Δ^1 is the 1-simplex seen as a category. \mathbf{C}^{Δ^1} is the arrow category of \mathbf{C} .
- $\mathbf{C}_{/A}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{A/}$ are over and under categories respectively.
- \mathbf{cod} and \mathbf{dom} mean codomain and domain respectively. They often have as their type $\mathbf{C}^{\Delta^1} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C}_{/A} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, or $\mathbf{C}_{A/} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$.
- By a *replete class of morphisms* of \mathbf{C} , we mean a replete full subcategory of \mathbf{C}^{Δ^1} .
- \mathbf{WSub} is the replete full sub (2,1)-category of \mathbf{Cat}^{Δ^1} consisting of wide subcategory inclusions; i.e., faithful functors that induce equivalences on core groupoids.
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1. DEPENDENT TYPE THEORIES IN TERMS OF DISPLAY MAPS

Definition 1.1. A *display map category* $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{dis}_{\mathbf{C}})$ is a pair of a category \mathbf{C} and a replete class $\mathbf{dis}_{\mathbf{C}}$ of morphisms satisfying the following conditions. Arrows in $\mathbf{dis}_{\mathbf{C}}$ are called *display maps* of \mathbf{C} .

- \mathbf{C} has a terminal object.
- Let $h: \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ and $f: A \rightarrow \Gamma$ be morphisms in \mathbf{C} such that f is a display map. Then there is a pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow f \\ \Delta & \xrightarrow{h} & \Gamma \end{array}$$

in \mathbf{C} such that the left side is also a display map. ■

Definition 1.2. A display map category is *democratic* if for each object $\Gamma \in \mathbf{C}$, there exists a sequence of display maps from Γ to the terminal object. ■

Definition 1.3. A *clan* $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{fib}_{\mathbf{C}})$ is a display map category satisfying the following conditions. Display maps (i.e., arrows in $\mathbf{fib}_{\mathbf{C}}$) are called *fibrations* of \mathbf{C} .

- For each object $A \in \mathbf{C}$, the unique morphism $A \rightarrow 1$ towards the terminal object is a fibration.
- $\mathbf{fib}_{\mathbf{C}}$ is closed under composition. ■

Definition 1.4. A *strict category* is a category equipped with its wide subcategory that is a set. In other words, the (2,1)-category \mathbf{StrCat} of strict categories is defined by the following pullback square.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{StrCat} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{WSub} \\ \text{Obj} \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Set} & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{disc}} & \mathbf{Cat} \end{array}$$

The functor on the left is locally fully faithful and surjective on objects. In particular, **StrCat** is a category. ■

Definition 1.5. A *contextual category* $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{dis}_{\mathbf{C}}, \langle \rangle, \ell)$ consists of the following data.

- A strict category \mathbf{C} .
- A structure $\mathbf{dis}_{\mathbf{C}}$ of a display map category for the underlying category of \mathbf{C} .
- An object $\langle \rangle$ of \mathbf{C} which is a terminal object in the underlying category of \mathbf{C} .
- A function $\ell: \mathbf{Obj}(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ satisfying the following conditions.
 - $\ell^{-1}(0) = \{\langle \rangle\}$.
 - The canonical function

$$(\Gamma, A, f) \mapsto A: \coprod_{\Gamma \in \ell^{-1}(n)} \{(A, f) \mid f: A \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma\} \rightarrow \mathbf{Obj}(\mathbf{C})$$

is a monomorphism and $\ell^{-1}(n+1)$ coincides with its image. ■

2. UEMURA'S LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Definition 2.1. A *representable map category* $\mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{rep}_{\mathbf{C}})$ is a display map category satisfying the following conditions. Display maps (i.e., arrows in $\mathbf{rep}_{\mathbf{C}}$) are called *representable maps* of \mathbf{R} .

- \mathbf{R} is finitely complete.
- For each representable map $f: X \twoheadrightarrow Y$, the pullback functor $f^*: \mathbf{R}_{/Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{/X}$ has a right adjoint f_* . ■

Theorem 2.2. shoumei no aidani claim ireru yatu ◆

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