Sheafification in HoTT

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Abstract—Abstract

I. Introduction

Plan of the paper:

- In section II, we define the foundations on which our worked is based.
- In section III, we explain the construction of the sheafification functor.
- Finally, we discuss related works and present future works.

II. HOMOTOPY TYPE THEORY

A. Homotopy Type Theory

We refer to [Uni13]. Truncation levels + Im?

If x is an object of a product or a sigma type, we denote the i-th projection of x by either $\pi_i x$ or x_i .

• We use the subobjects classification seen in [RS13]: for all type B, Type_n classifies subobjects of B with n-truncated fibers; we have an equivalence

$$\sum_{A: \mathrm{Type}} \sum_{f: A \to B} \prod_{b \in B} \mathrm{IsTrunc} \ n \ \mathrm{fib}_f(b) \simeq (B \to \mathrm{Type}_n)$$

and a pullback (with $\mathrm{Type}_n^{\bullet}$ the universe of pointed n-truncated types) :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{t_f} & \text{Type}_n^{\bullet} \\
\downarrow^{\text{pr}_1} & & \downarrow^{\text{pr}_1} \\
B & \xrightarrow{\chi_f} & \text{Type}_n
\end{array}$$

for all f with n-truncated fibers, with

$$t_f = \lambda a$$
, (fib_f(f(a)), (a, idpath)).

B. Left exact Modalities

We use the following definition of truncated left exact modalities :

Definition 1. Let p be a truncation index. Then a left exact modality is the data of

- (i) A predicate $P: \mathrm{Type}_{p} \to \mathrm{HProp}$
- (ii) For every p-truncated type A, a p-truncated type $\bigcirc A$ such that $P(\bigcirc A)$
- (iii) For every p-truncated type A, a map $\eta_A:A\to \bigcirc A$ such that

(iv) For every p-truncated types A and B, if P(B) then

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} (\bigcirc A \to B) & \to & (A \to B) \\ f & \mapsto & f \circ \eta_A \end{array} \right.$$

is an equivalence.

- (v) For all $A : \mathrm{Type}_p$ and $B : A \to \mathrm{Type}_p$ such that P(A) and $\prod_{x:A} P(Bx)$, then $P(\sum_{x:A} B(x))$
- (vi) For all A: Type_p and x, y : A, if $\bigcirc A$ is contractible, then $\bigcirc (x = y)$ is contractible.

Conditions (i) to (iv) define a reflective subuniverse, (i) to (v) a modality.

The type of all p-types such that P will be noted $\operatorname{Type}_p^{\bigcirc}$ Since basic operations (dependent products, products, sigma types) are stable for truncation levels, all theorem in [Uni13], chapter 7.7 remains true.

Moreover, left exactness implies in particular fibers preservations :

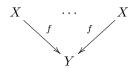
$$\bigcirc \left(\sum_{x:X} (fx = y) \right) = \sum_{x:\cap X} (\bigcirc fx = \eta_Y y).$$

Moreover the following diagram commute

where $\pi_1 \circ \gamma = \eta_X$, and $\pi_2 \circ \gamma$ is the usual modalisation of paths.

C. Generalized pullbacks

Definition 3. Let $f: X \to Y$ be a map, and p: nat. The p-pullback of f, noted $X \times_Y \cdots \times_Y X$ is the limit of the diagram



with p copies of X. The 0-pullback of f is Unit.

In homotopy type theory, we have

$$X \times_Y \cdots \times_Y X = \sum_{x:X^n} (fx_1 = fx_2) \wedge \cdots \wedge (fx_{n-1} = fx_n).$$

Definition 4. If $f: X \to Y$ is a map, then the Čech nerve of f is the diagram

$$C(f) := \cdots X \times_Y X \times_Y X \xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} X \times_Y X \xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} X$$

with canonical projections.

The Giraud axiom asserts that, if $f: X \to Y$ is a surjection, then the colimit of C(f) is Y. See [HTT].

III. SHEAVES

We define sheaves by induction on the homotopical truncation level of types: we define sheaves in HProp as the classical types (ie implied by their double negation), and we define sheaves on Type_{n+1} via usual definition of sheaves, as seen in [MM92] and sheaves on Type_n . Of course, the definition must be cumulative.

We will call S_i the universe of sheaves on Type_i.

A. Definitions and first properties

In this section, we suppose given a truncation index $n \ge -1$, and a left exact modality \bigcirc on Type_n.

Definition 5. Let E be a type. The closure of a subobject of E classified by χ is the subobject of E classified by $0 \circ \chi$.

The subobject of E classified by χ is said closed in E if its closure is itself: $\chi = \bigcirc \circ \chi$.

Definition 6. Let E be a type, and $\chi: E \to \mathrm{Type}_n$. The subobject A of E classified by χ is dense in E if its \bigcirc -closure is E seen as a subobject of E, ie

$$\forall e : E, \ \left(\sum_{e' : E} e = e'\right) \simeq (\bigcirc(\chi \ e)).$$

Moreover, for all x:A we need the following coherence diagram to commute

$$\sum_{e':A} x = e' = (\chi x)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \eta_{(\chi x)}$$

$$\sum_{e':E} x = e' = (\chi x)$$

where $\iota: x \mapsto (x_{11}; x_2)$.

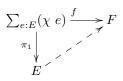
It follows from fibers preservation that any *n*-subobject of a type seen as a *n*-subobject of its closure is closed.

Definition 7 (Restriction). For any A,E : Type and F : Type $_{n+1}$, we define :

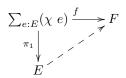
- if $A \hookrightarrow E$, M_E^{χ} is the map sending an arrow $f: E \to F$ to $\uparrow fA$ the restriction of f to A.
- if $A \to E$ with n-truncated fibers, Φ_E^{χ} is the map sending $f: E \to f$ to $\uparrow fA$.

Definition 8 (Separated Type). A type F in Type_{n+1} is separated if for all type E, and all dense subobject of E

classified by $\chi: E \to \mathrm{Type}_n$, Φ_E^{χ} is a monomorphism. In other words, the dotted arrow, if exists, is unique.



Definition 9 (Sheaves). A type F of Type_{n+1} is a (n+1)-sheaf if it is separated, and for all type E and all dense subobject of E classified by $\chi: E \to \mathrm{Type}_{-1}$, M_E^{χ} is an equivalence. In other words, the dotted arrow exists and is unique.



From these definitions, one can show that

Proposition 10. • Type_n is a sheaf.

• If $A : \mathrm{Type}_{n+1}$ and $B : A \to \mathrm{Type}_{n+1}$ such that for all a : A, $(B \ a)$ is a sheaf, then $\prod_{a : A} B \ a$ is a sheaf.

B. Construction of sheafification

We mimic the construction in [MM92]

1) For h-propositions: For the case n=-1, one can take any left exact modality on HProp. Here we took the $\neg\neg$ modality:

$$\forall P : \text{HProp}, \bigcirc P = \neg \neg P.$$

One can easily show that it defines a left exact modality.

2) From Type to Separated Type: In this section, we suppose given a truncation index $n \ge -1$, and a left exact modality \bigcirc on Type_n, compatible with the modality on HProp.

Let T be in Type_{n+1} . We define $\Box T$ as the image of $\bigcirc^T \circ \{\cdot\}_T$, as in

$$T \xrightarrow{\{\cdot\}_T} \operatorname{Type}_n^T ,$$

$$\downarrow^{\cap^T} \qquad \qquad \downarrow^{\cap^T}$$

$$\Box T \longrightarrow \left(\operatorname{Type}_n^{\circ}\right)^T$$

where $\{\cdot\}_T$ is the singleton map $\lambda(t:T),\ \lambda(t':T),\ t=t'.$ In type theory words,

$$\Box T = \operatorname{Im}(\lambda \ t : T, \ \lambda \ t', \ \bigcirc (t = t')).$$

Proposition 11. For all $T : \text{Type}_{n+1}$, $\Box T$ is separated.

Proof. We will use the following lemma:

Lemma 12. A (n+1)-truncated type T with an embedding $f: T \to U$ into a separated (n+1)-truncated type U is itself separated.

As $\Box T$ embeds in $\left(\mathrm{Type}_n^{\bigcirc}\right)^T$, we only have to show that the latter is separated. But it is the case with both parts proposition 10.

We now need to show that \square is universal. The following lemma is central in the proof :

Lemma 13. Let $T : \text{Type}_{n+1}$. Then $\Box T$ is the colimit of the closed diagonal diagram

$$\cdots \overline{\Delta_3} \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} \overline{\Delta_2} \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} \overline{\Delta_1},$$

where Δ_k is the k-pullback of id: $T \to T$.

Proof. As μ_T is an embedding, we know by Giraud axiom that $\Box T$ is the colimit of $C(\mu_T)$. If we can show that $C(\mu_T) = C(\mathrm{id})$, the the result will follow.

Let k: nat, let's show that

$$\sum_{t:T^k} (\mu_T t_1 = \mu_T t_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_T t_{k-1}$$
$$= \mu_T t_k) = \sum_{t:T^k} \bigcirc (t_1 = t_2 \wedge \dots \wedge t_{k-1} = t_k)$$

By induction on k, and the preservation of products by \bigcirc , it suffices to show that for all $a,b:T, \bigcirc(a=b)=(\mu_T a=\mu_T b)$, which is true by univalence. If U is a separated type, we can now easily define an inverse to $\lambda(f:\Box T\to f),\ x\circ\mu_T.$

- (\Box, μ) is a modality.
- 3) From Separated Type to Sheaf:

Theorem 14. Any type $A : \text{Type}_{n+1}$ closed in a sheaf is itself a sheaf.

- Definition of sheafification reflextive subuniverse (\star, ν)
- left exactness
- · cumulativity

IV. FUTURE WORKS

Prove that the Giraud axiom holds in homotopy type theory.

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

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