

Types as Weak ω -Groupoids

Brandon Shapiro

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School and Workshop on Univalent Mathematics

Types

- What information does a type in our theory carry?

Types

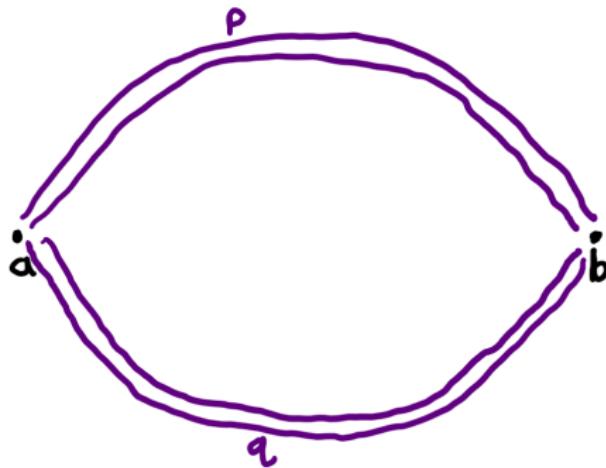
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- Elements: $a, b : A$

\bullet
 a

\bullet
 b

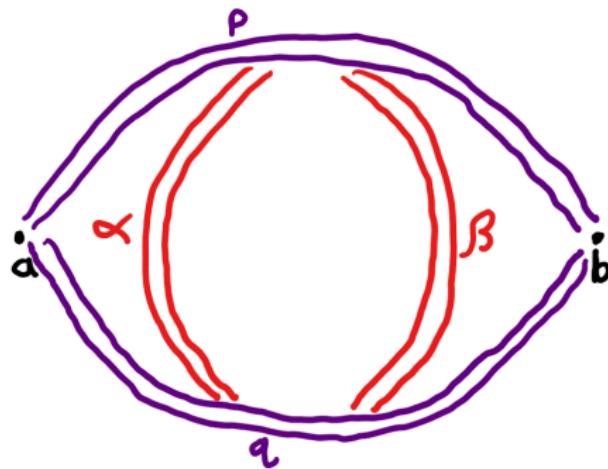
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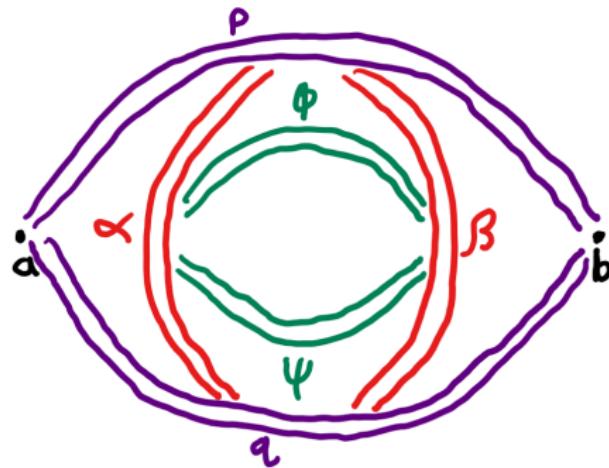
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- More equalities: $\alpha, \beta : p =_{a=b} q$



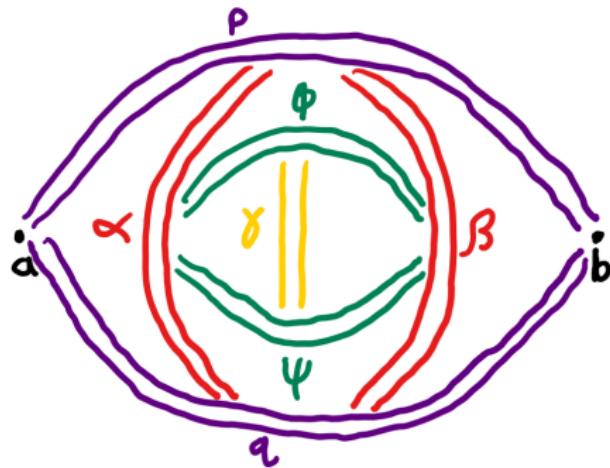
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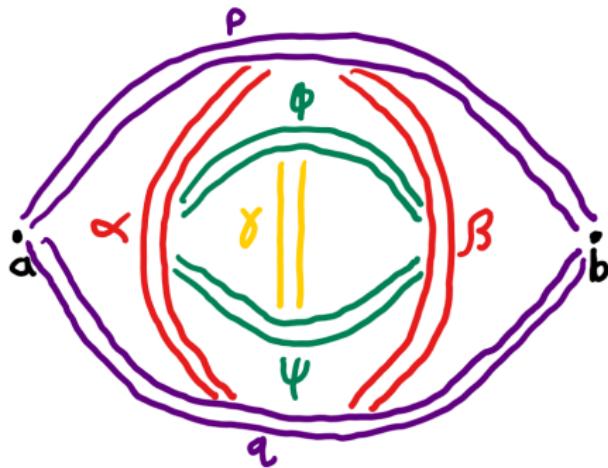
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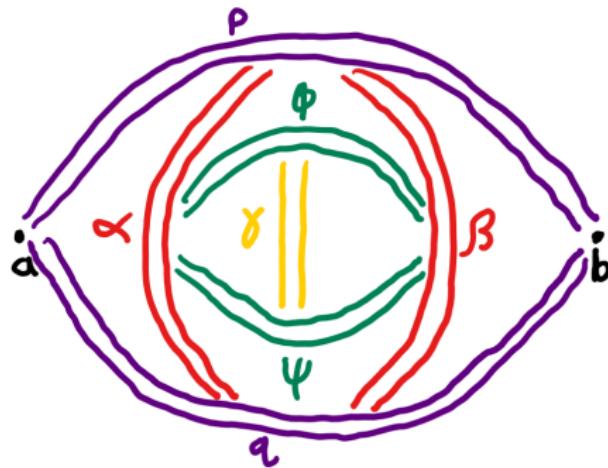
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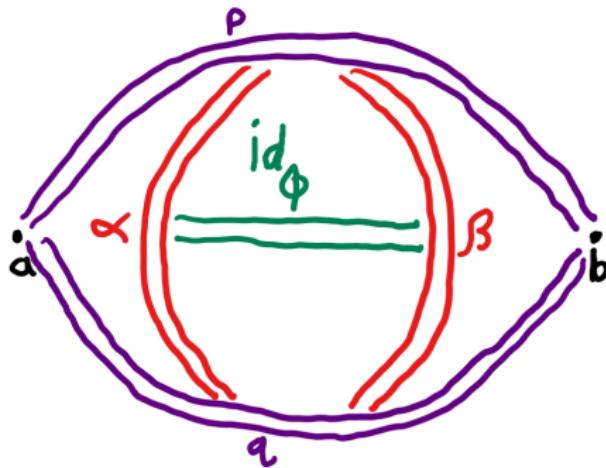
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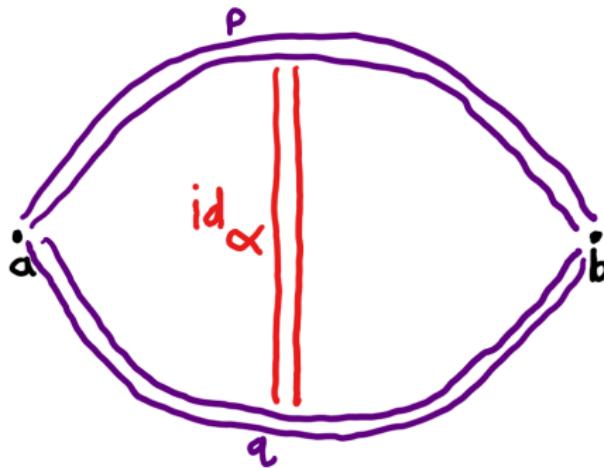
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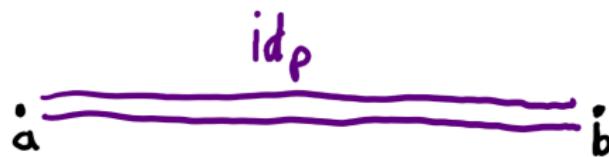
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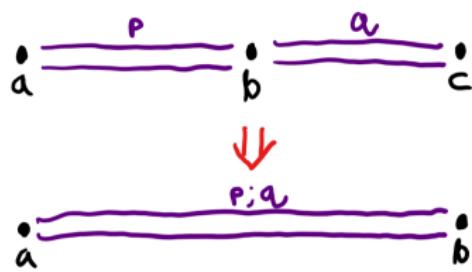
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Types

- Path induction gives us nice things:

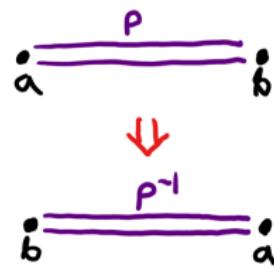
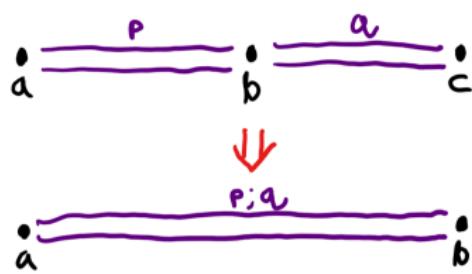
Types

- Path induction gives us nice things:
- Composition.



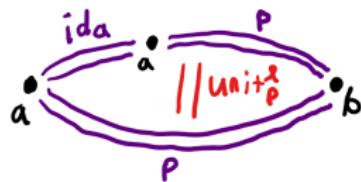
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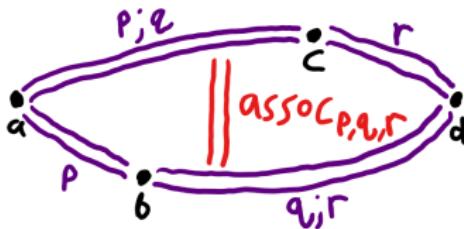
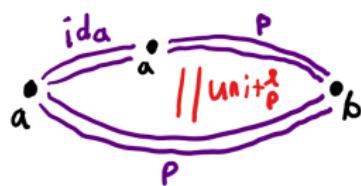
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- Path induction gives us nice things:
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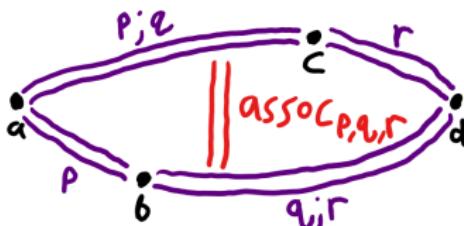
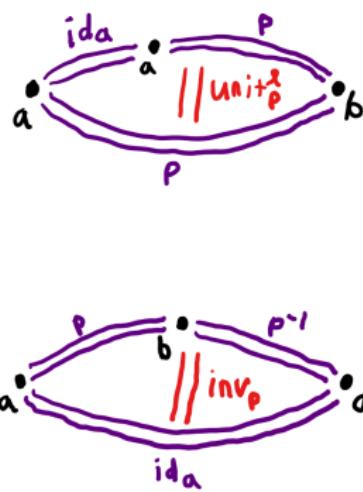
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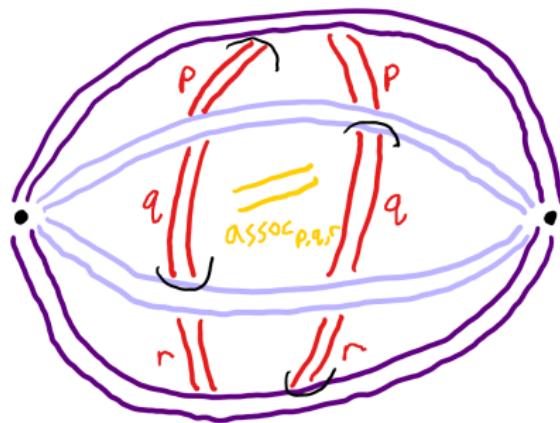
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Types

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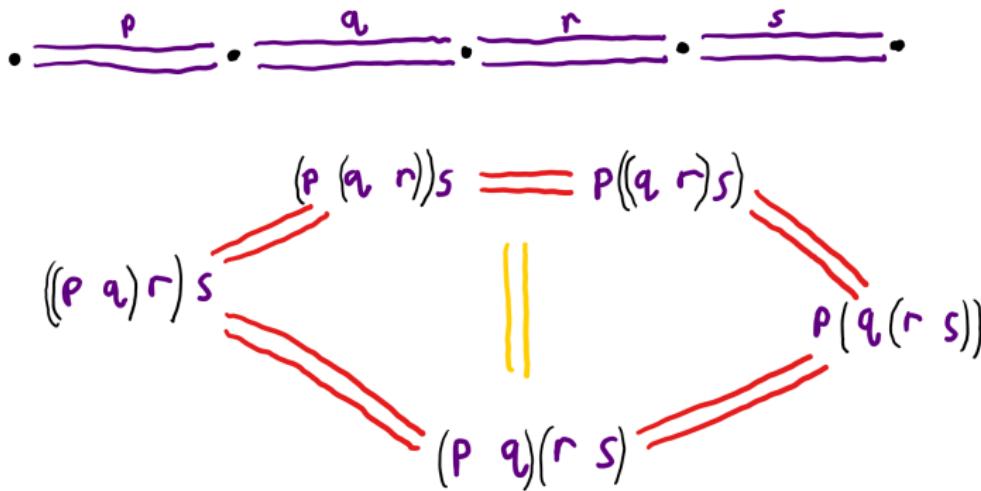
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- Path induction gives us nice things:
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- At every level, but only up to higher cells.
- Higher order properties...

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \\ \bullet & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \bullet \\ & p & q & r & s & & \\ \\ (\mathbf{(p \ q) \ r \ s}) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \mathbf{((p \ q) \ r) \ s} & \xrightleftharpoons[\quad\quad\quad]{\quad\quad\quad} & \mathbf{p \ ((q \ r) \ s)} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \mathbf{p \ (q \ (r \ s))} \\ \\ & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \\ \end{array}$$

Types

- Path induction gives us nice things:
- Composition. Symmetry.
- Units. Associativity. Inverses.
- At every level, but only up to higher cells.
- Higher order properties... **What is this structure?**



Composition Structures

Composition Structures

- **Sets** have objects in X_0 (like $a, b : A$)

X_0

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X_0

a •

•

•

b •

•

•

Composition Structures

- Sets have objects in X_0 (like $a, b : A$)
- **Graphs** are sets with arrows in X_1 (like $\phi : a =_A b$)

$$X_0 \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{s} \\[-1ex] \xleftarrow[t]{} \end{array} X_1$$

a •

•

•

b •

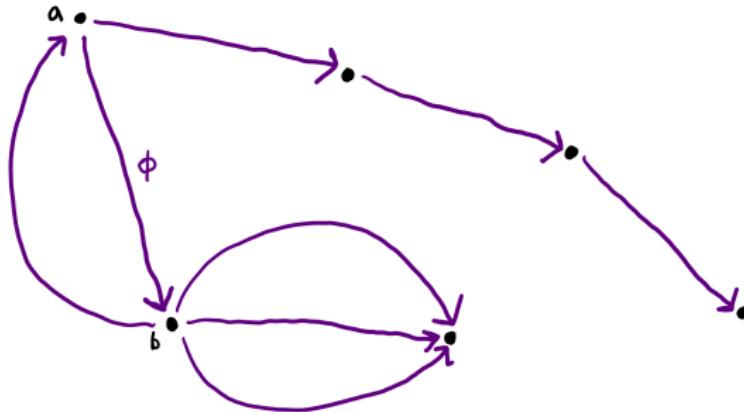
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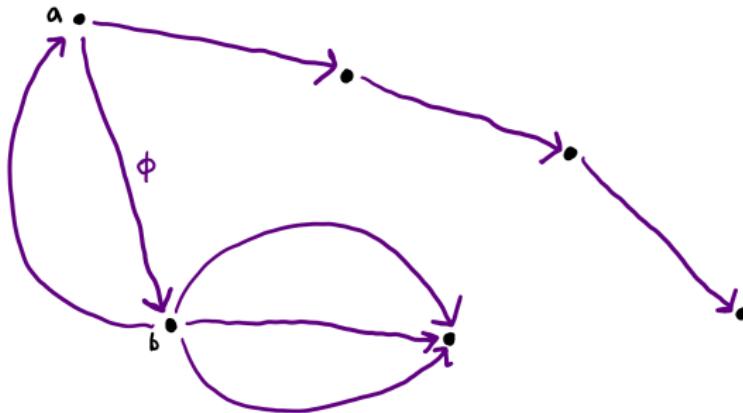
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- Sets have objects in X_0 (like $a, b : A$)
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- **Categories** are graphs with composition, units, associativity (strict)

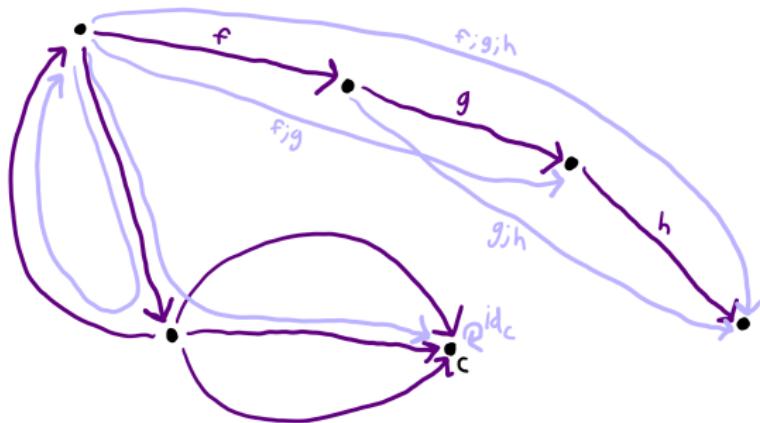
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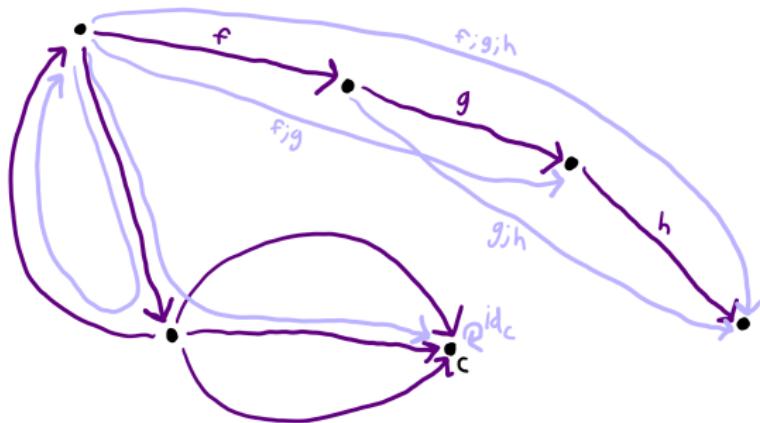
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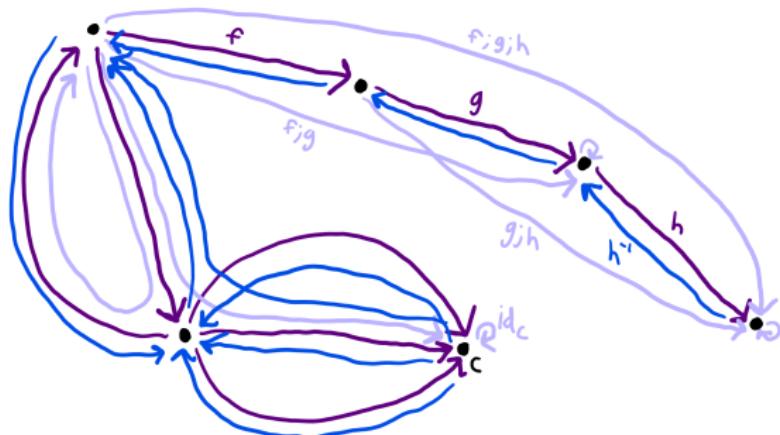
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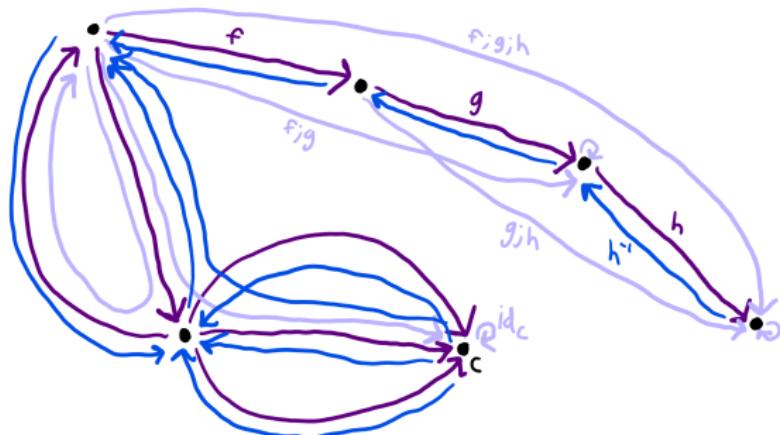
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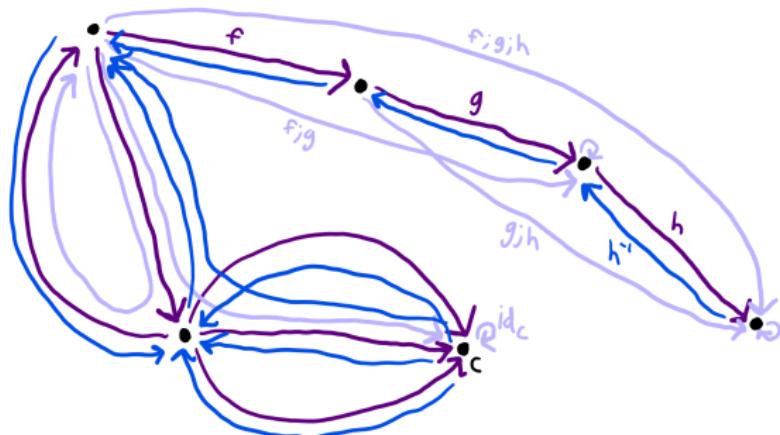
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Composition Structures

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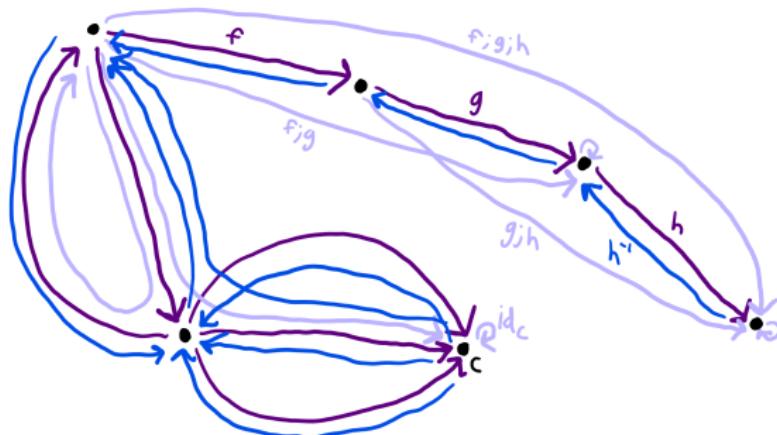
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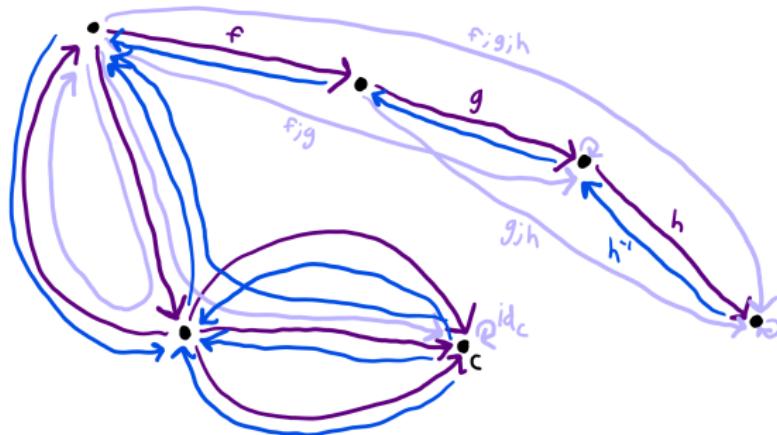
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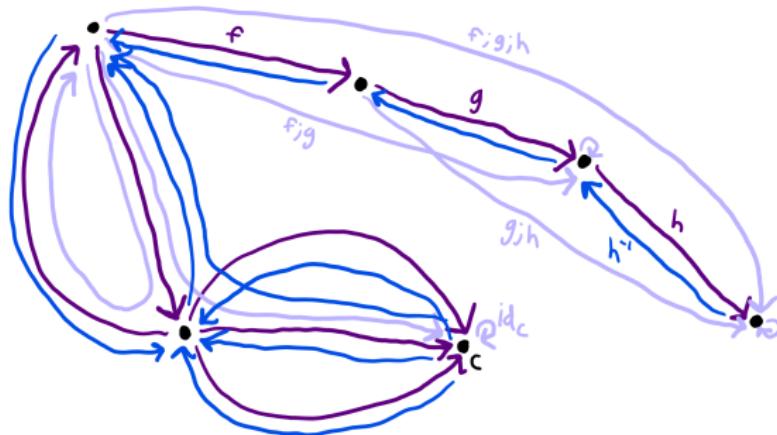
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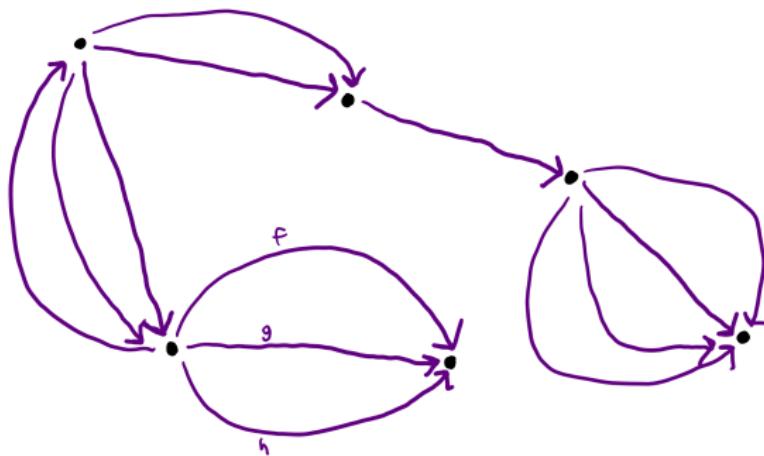
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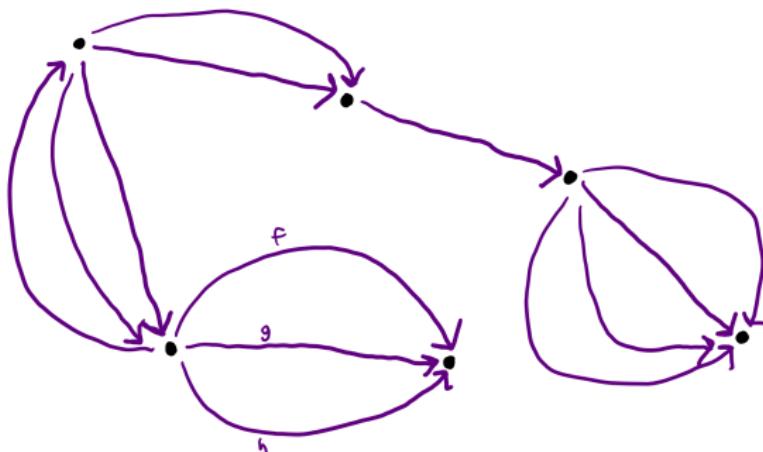
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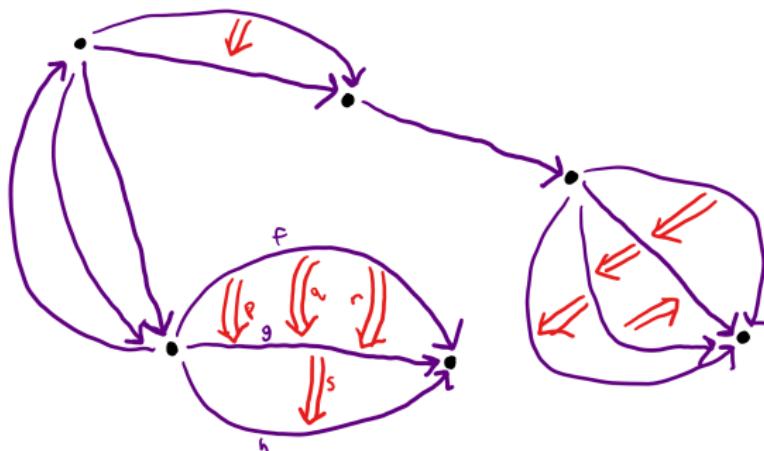
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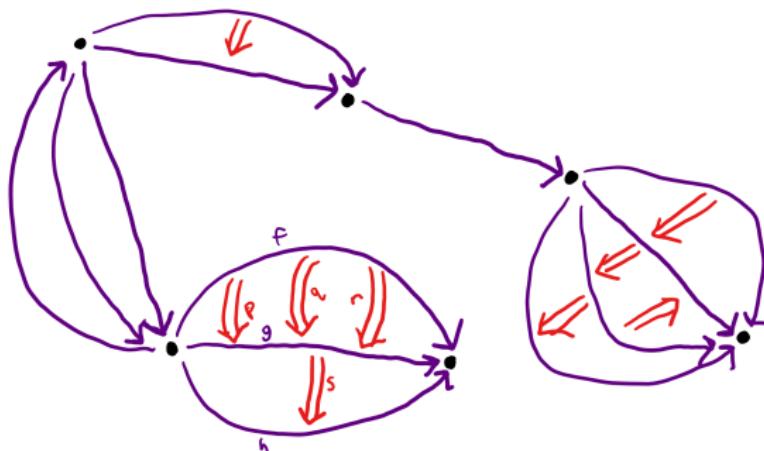
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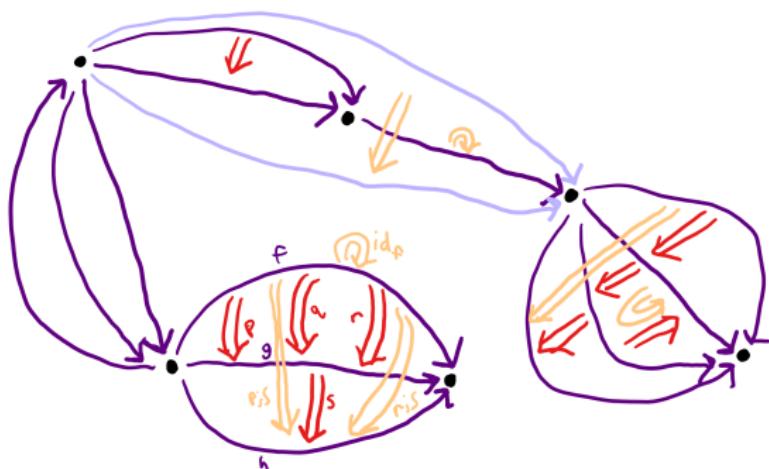
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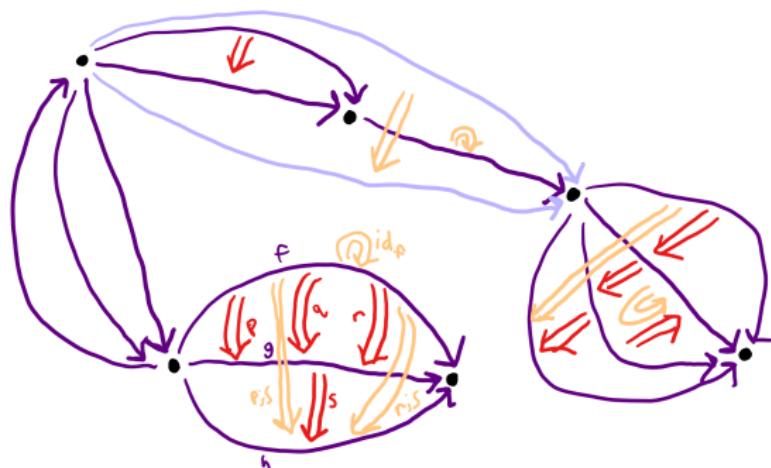
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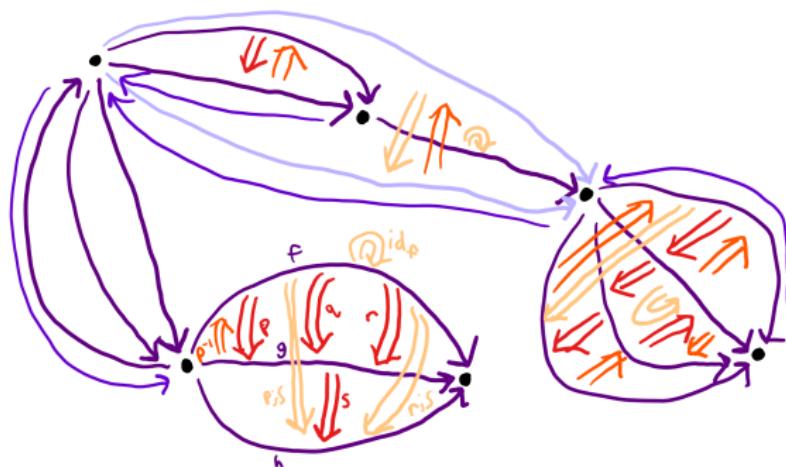
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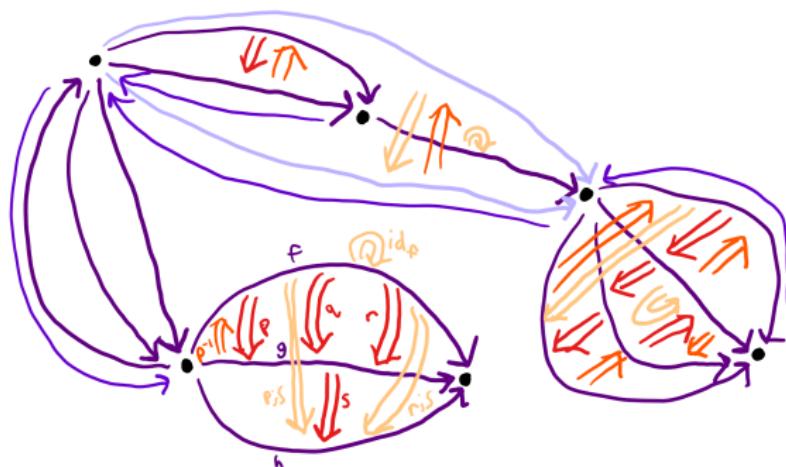
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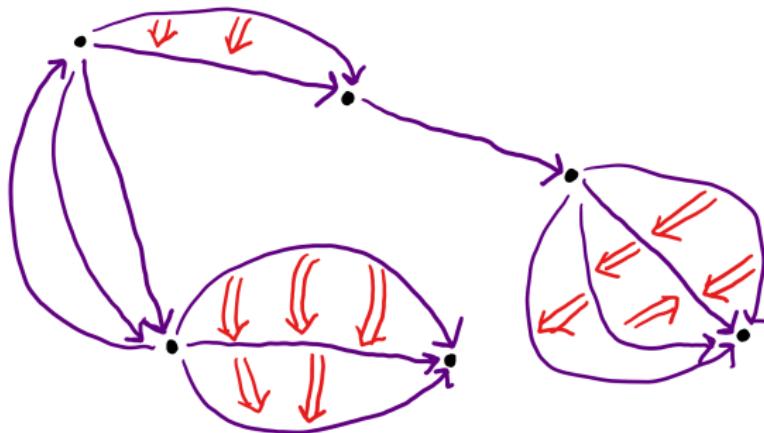
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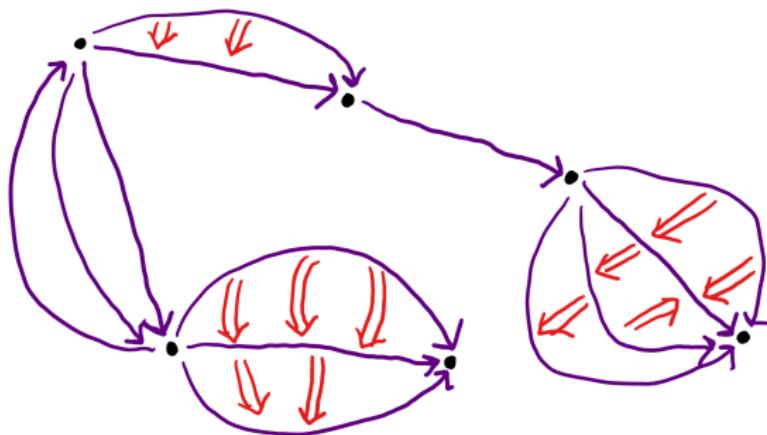
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- **3-Graphs** are 2-graphs with arrows in X_3
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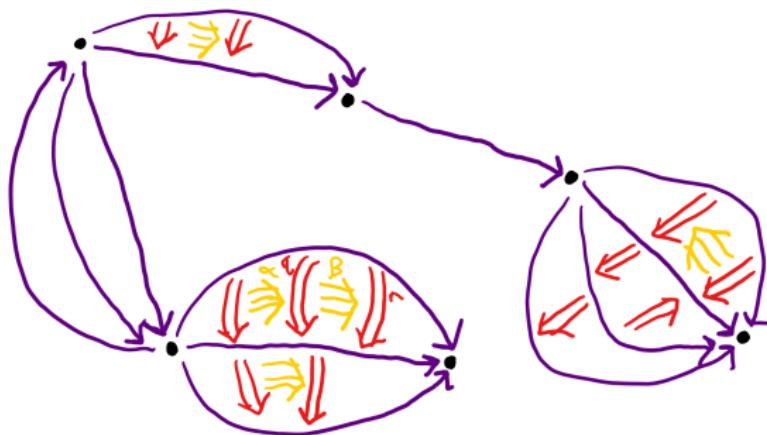
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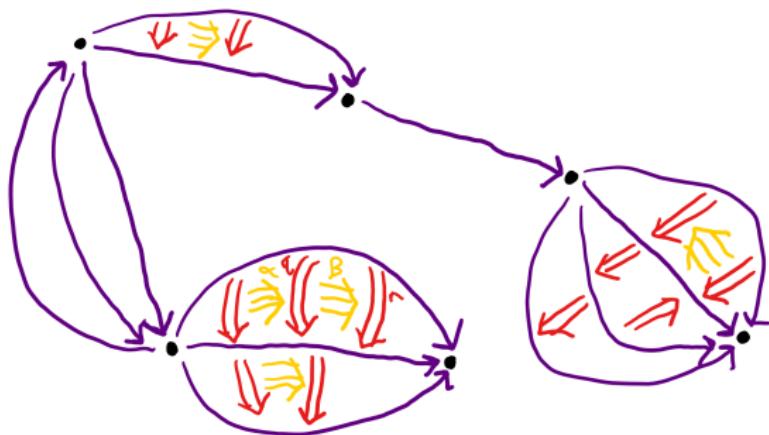
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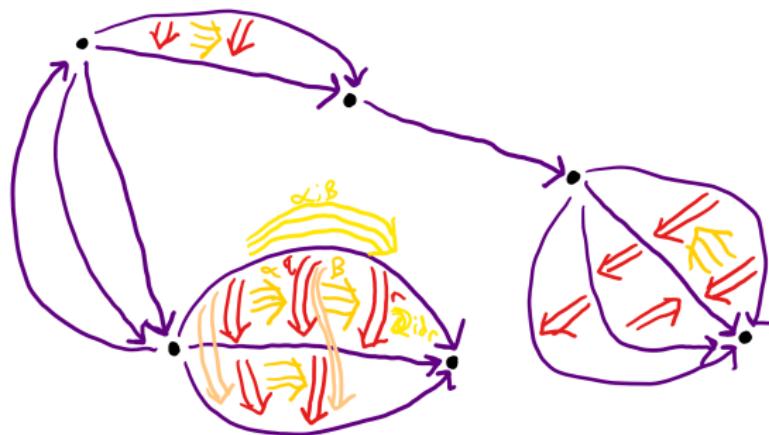
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Composition Structures

- 2-Graphs have X_0, X_1 , arrows in X_2
- 3-Graphs are 2-graphs with arrows in X_3
- **3-Categories** are 3-graphs with composition, units, associativity
- 2-Groupoids are 2-categories with inverses

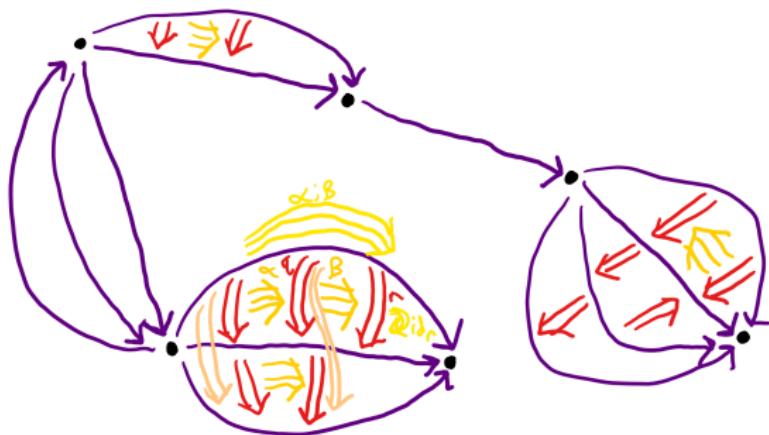
$$X_0 \xleftarrow{s} X_1 \xleftarrow{s} X_2 \xleftarrow{s} X_3$$
$$\xleftarrow{t} \quad \xleftarrow{t} \quad \xleftarrow{t}$$



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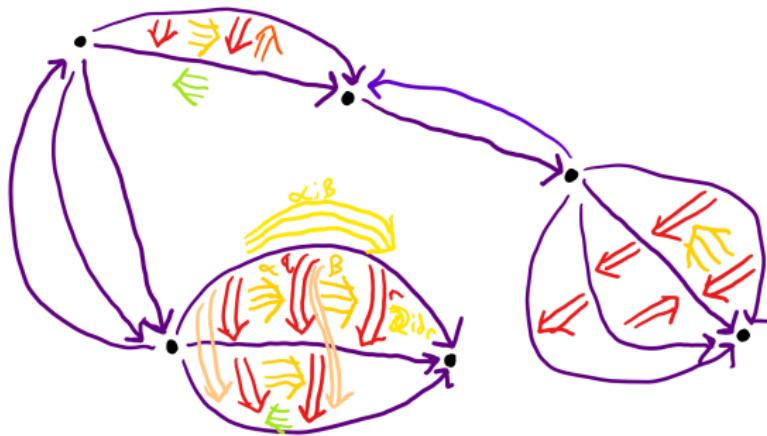
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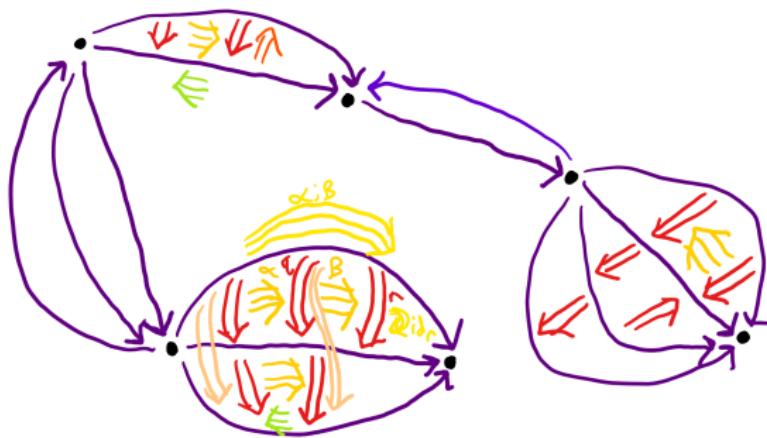
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Composition Structures

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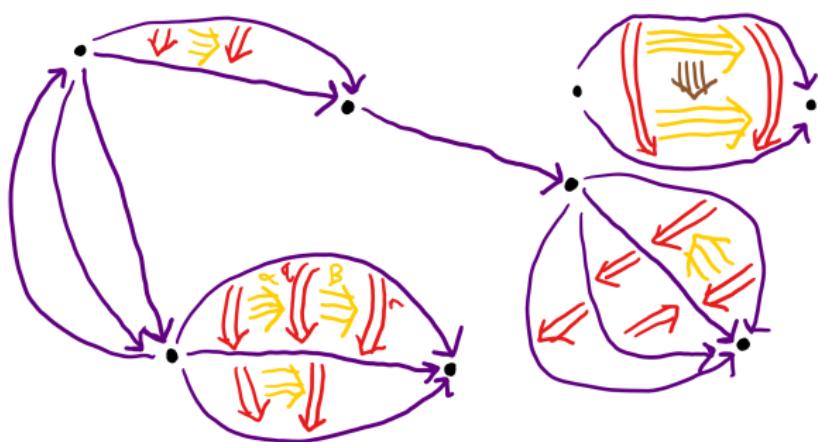
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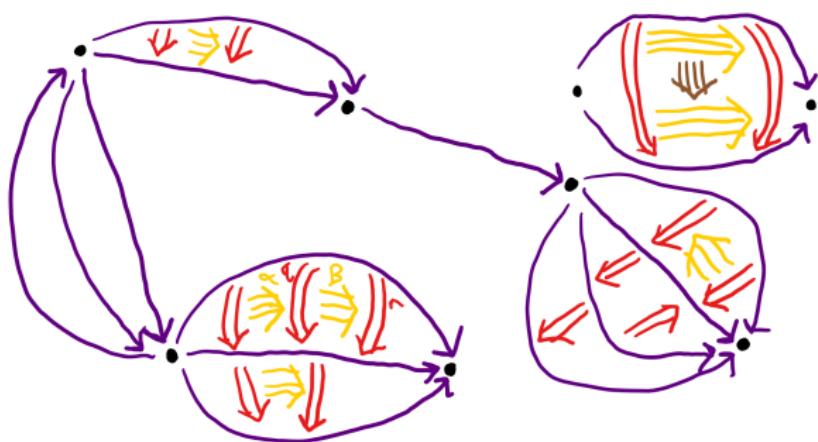
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Composition Structures

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- $(n+1)$ -Graphs are n -graphs with arrows in X_{n+1}
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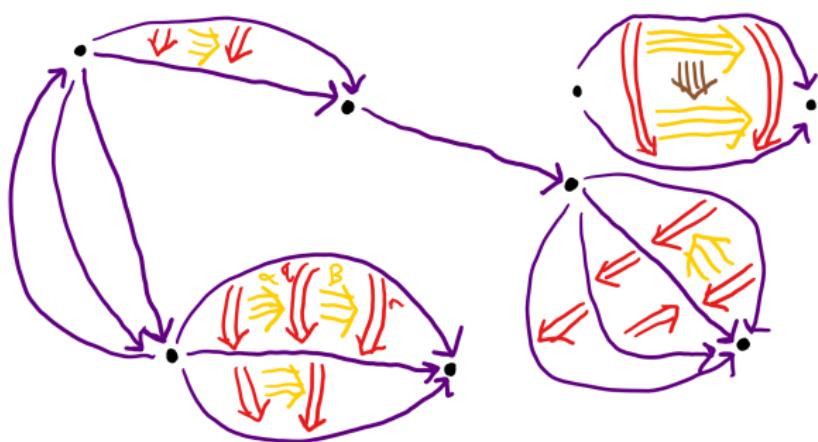
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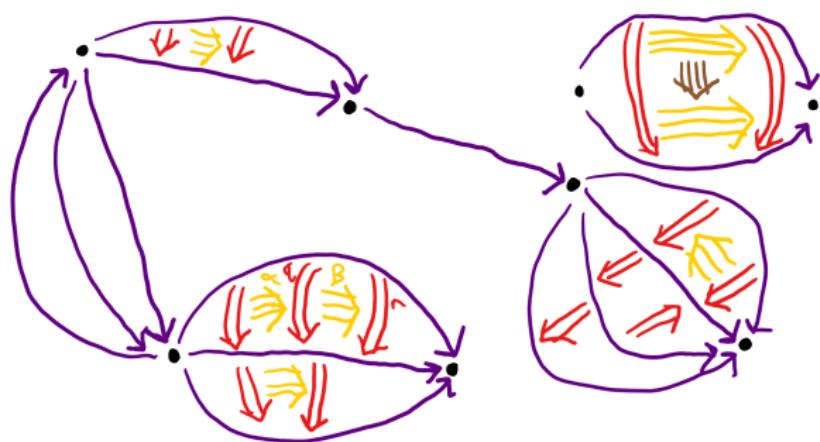
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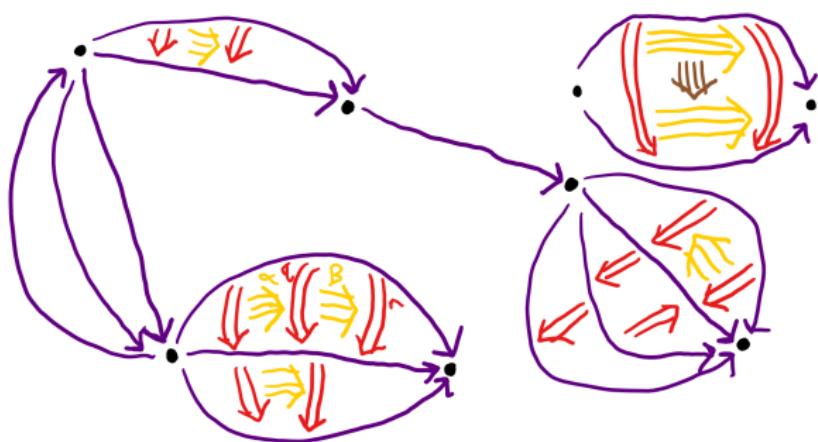
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Composition Structures

- **ω -Graphs** have X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots
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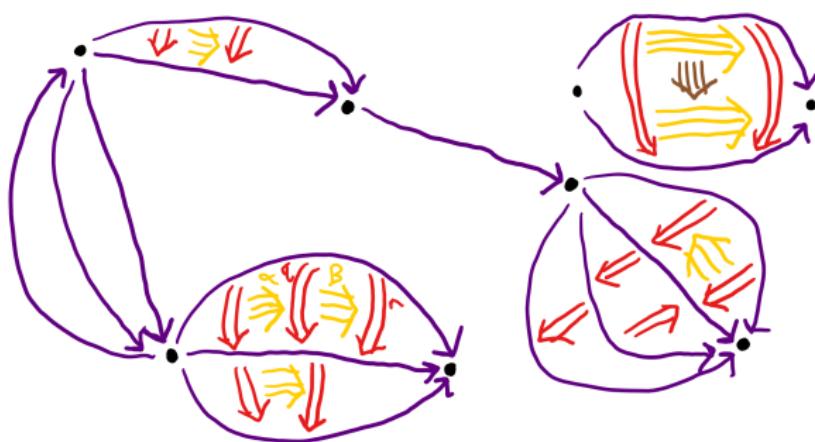
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Composition Structures

- ω -Graphs have X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots
- ω -Graphs are called **globular sets**, arrows in X_n are n -cells
- n -Categories are n -graphs with composition, units, associativity
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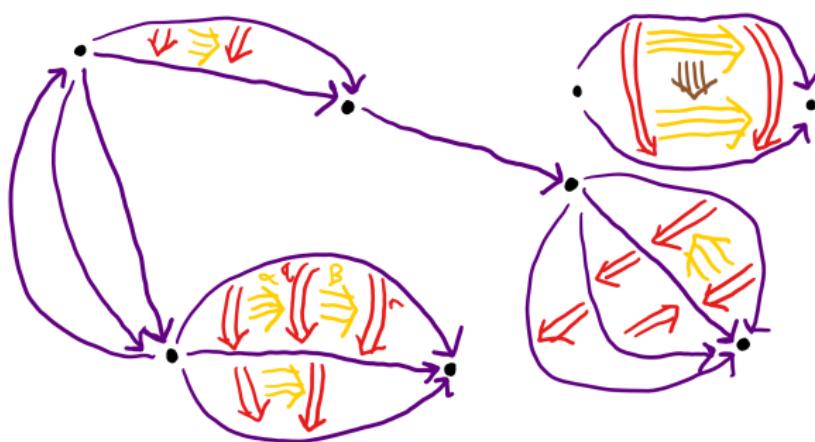
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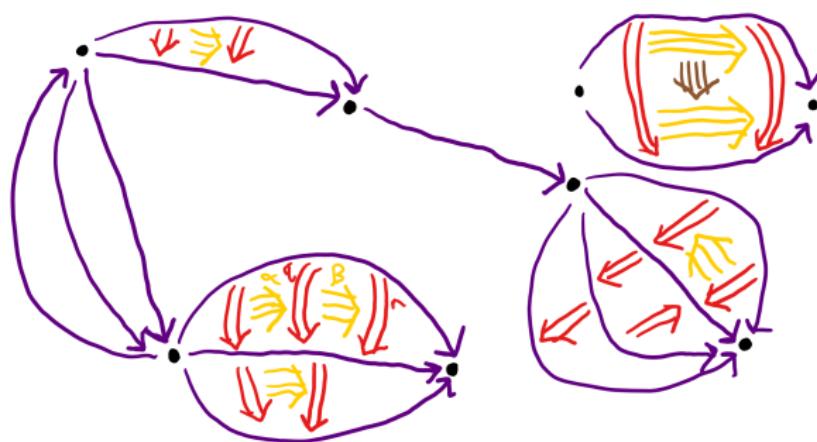
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Composable Shapes

Composable Shapes

- Let X be a globular set

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- What should we be able to compose, and into what?

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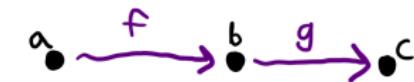


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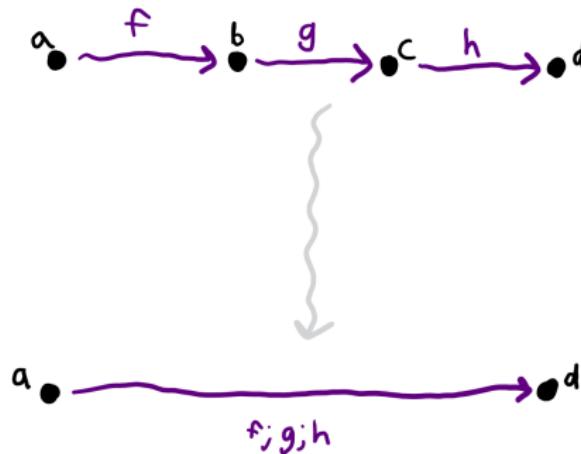


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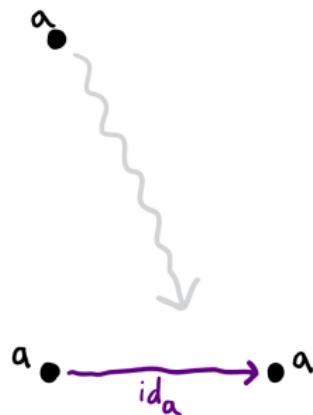


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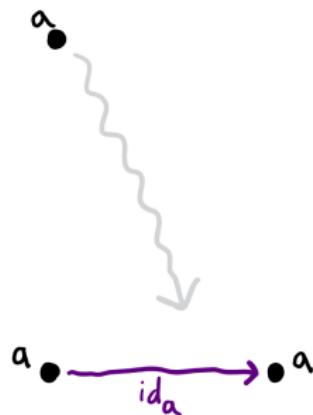


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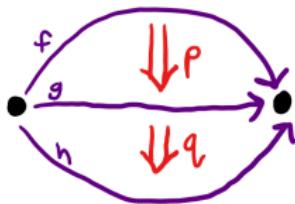


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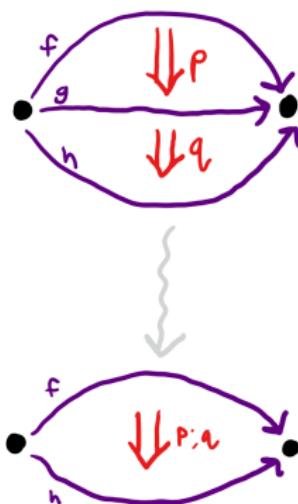


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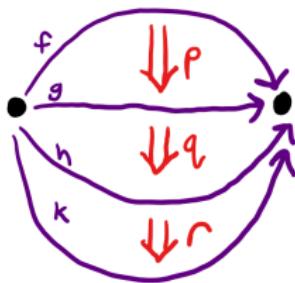


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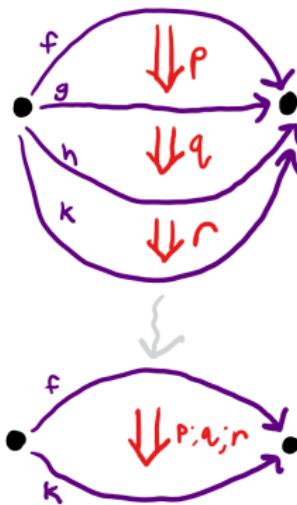


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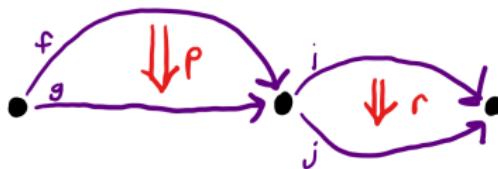


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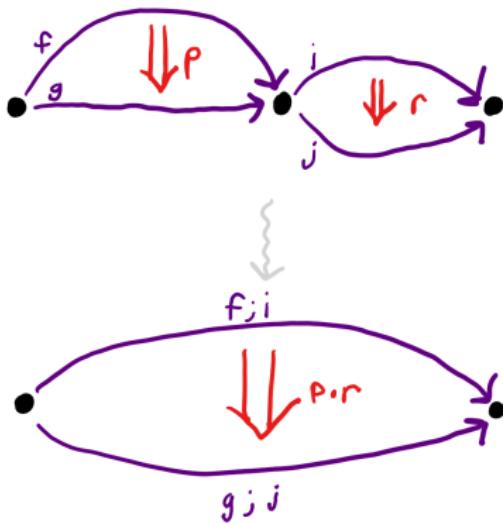


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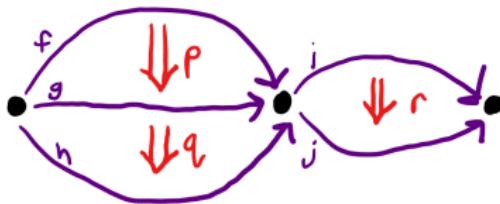


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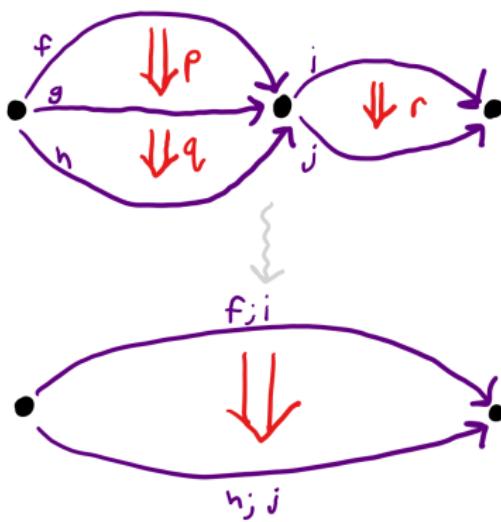


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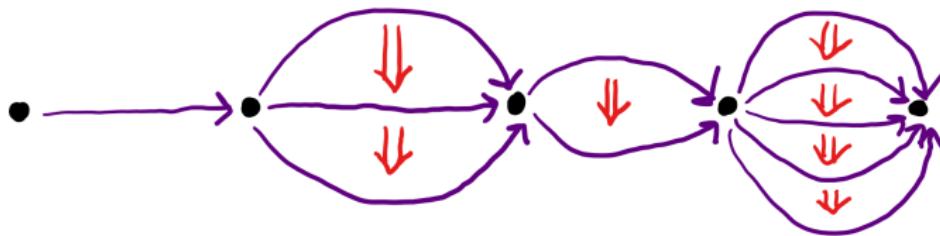


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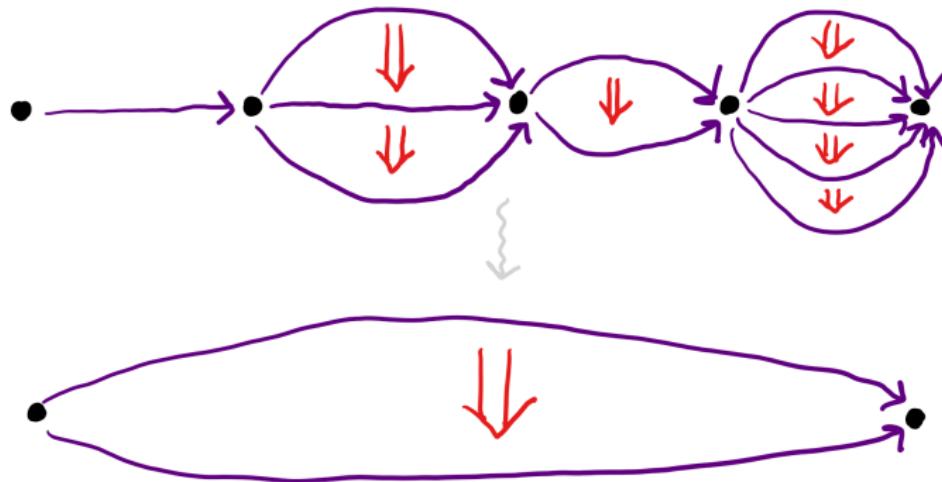


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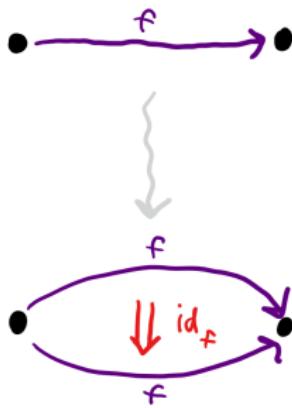


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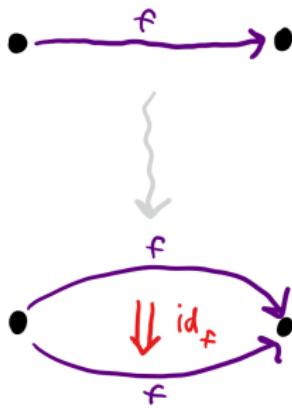


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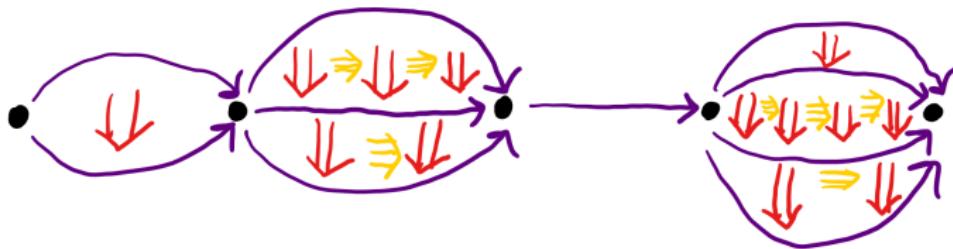


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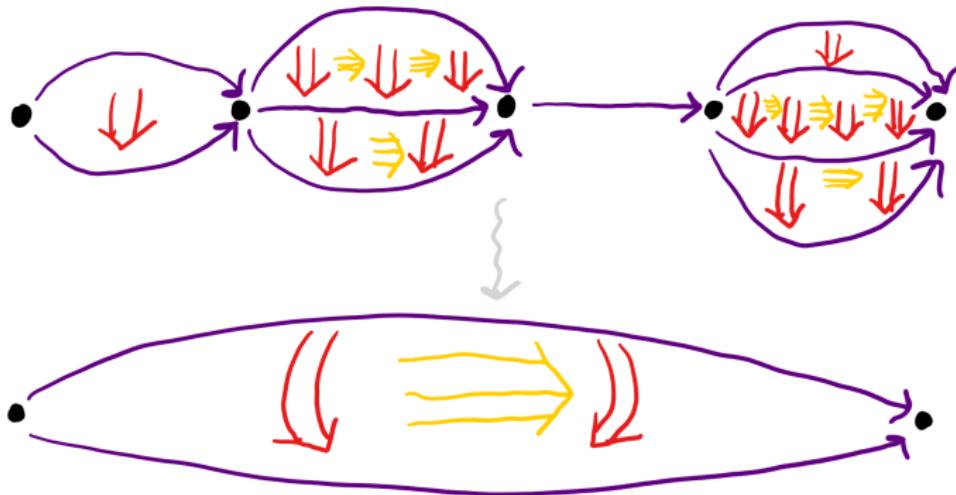


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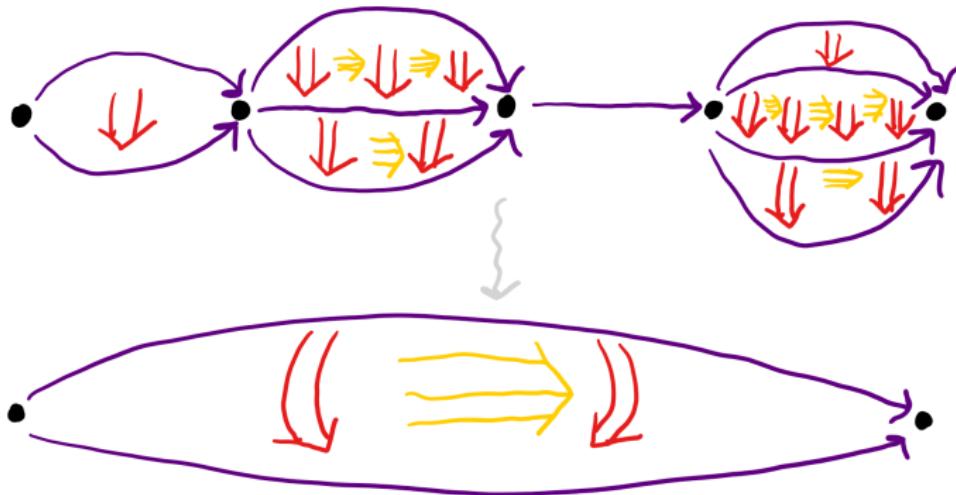


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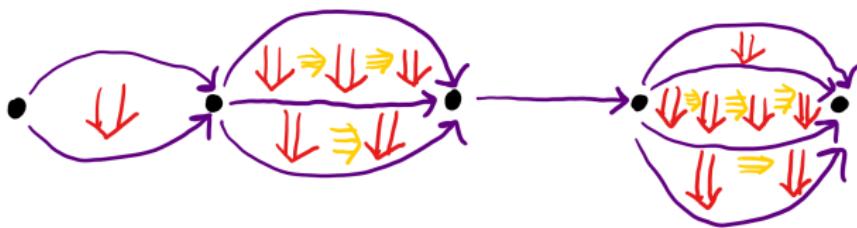
Strict ω -Categories

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- For each pasting diagram shape D ,

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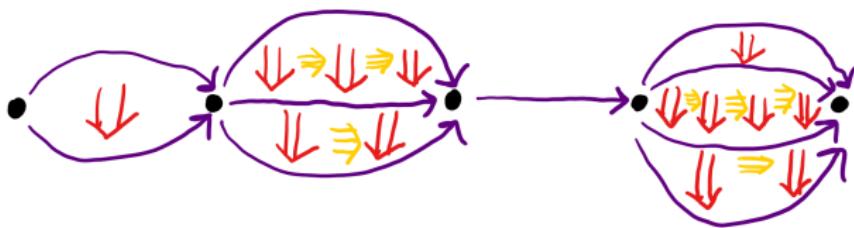
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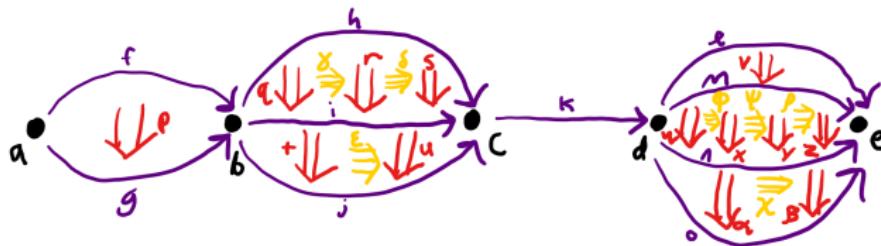
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$$\text{Hom}(D, A) := \{\text{diagrams of shape } D \text{ in } A\}$$



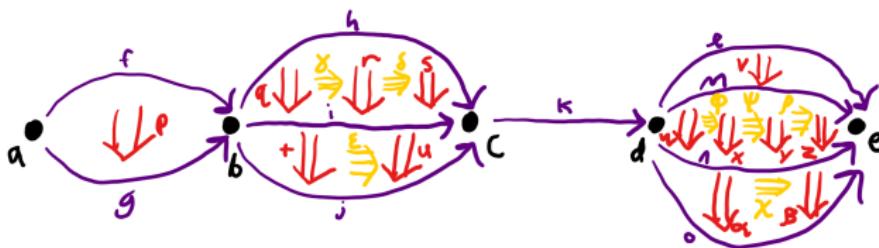
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Strict ω -Categories

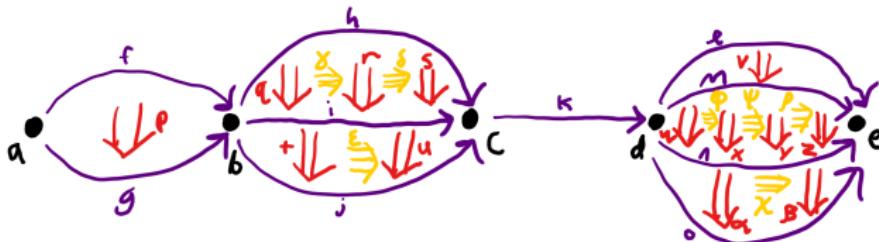
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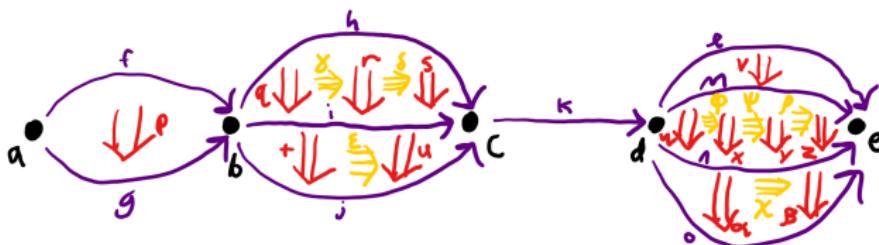
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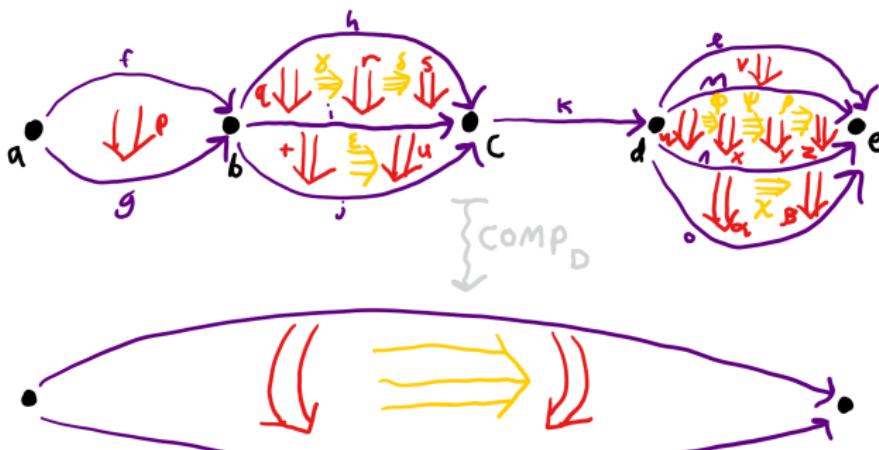
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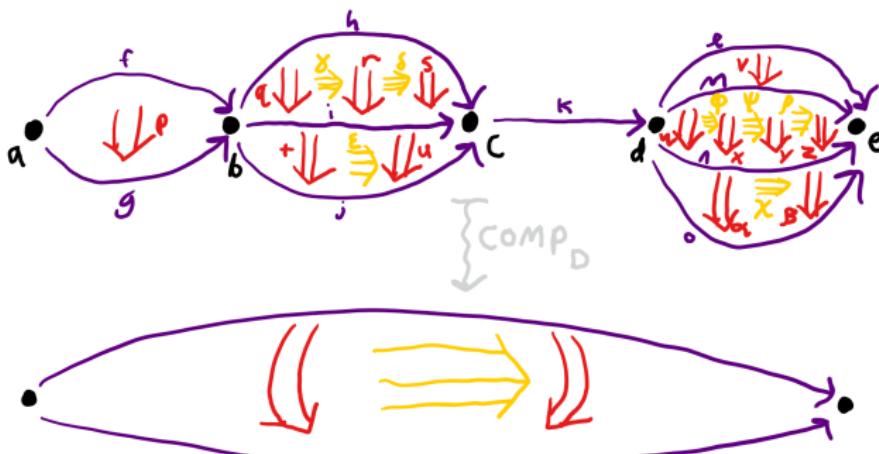
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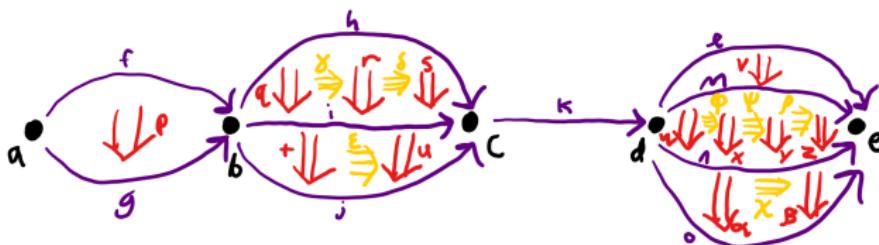
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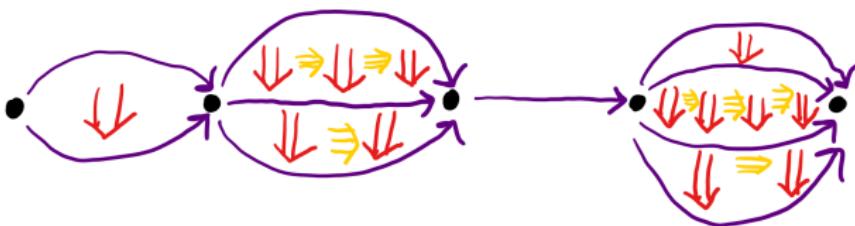
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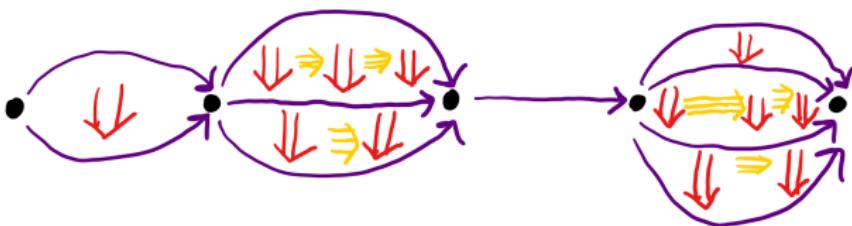
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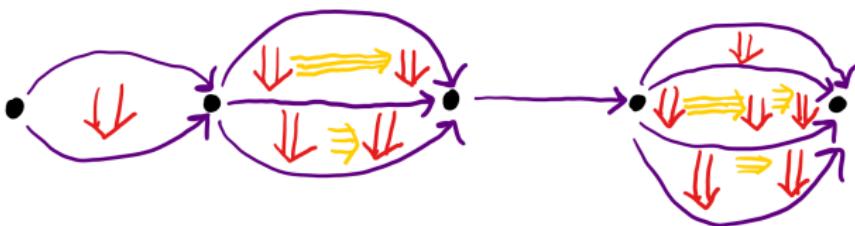
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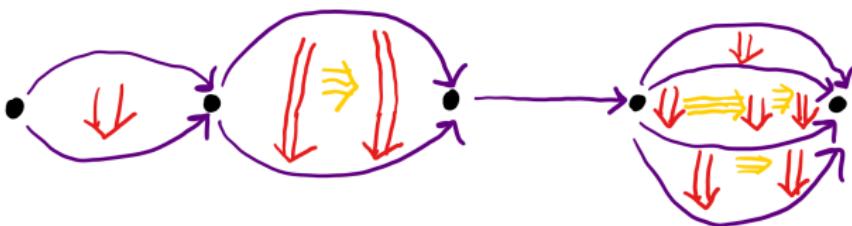
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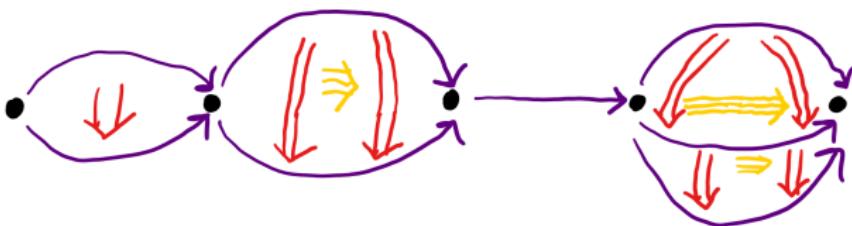
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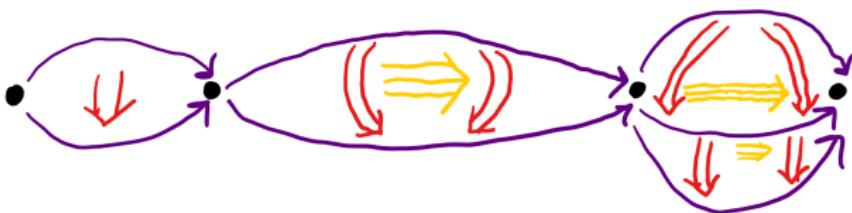
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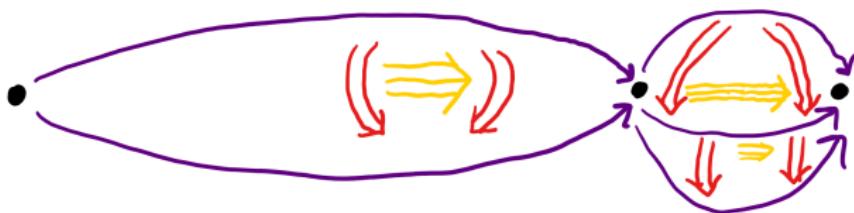
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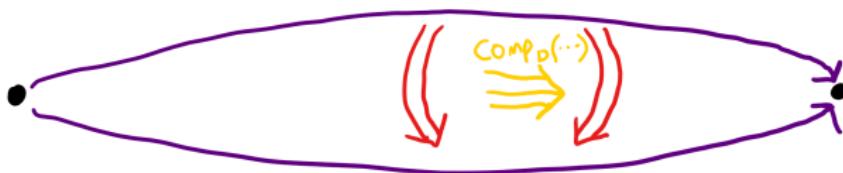
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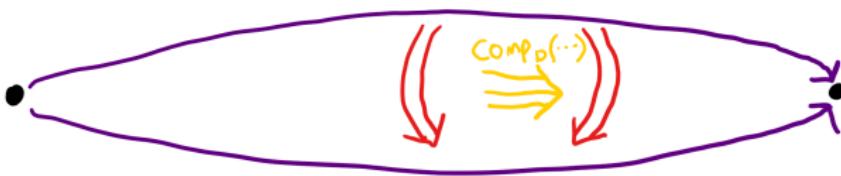
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All composition orders give the same result

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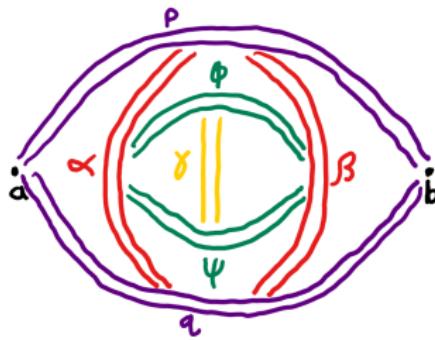
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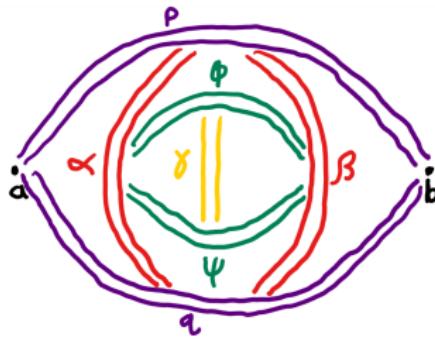


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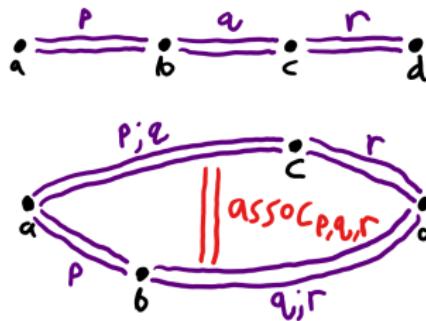


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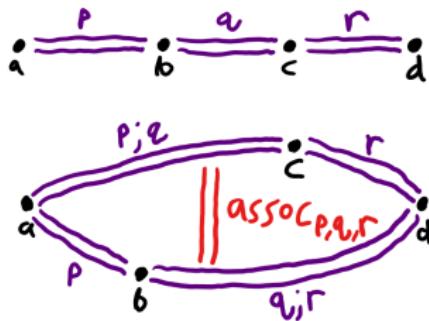


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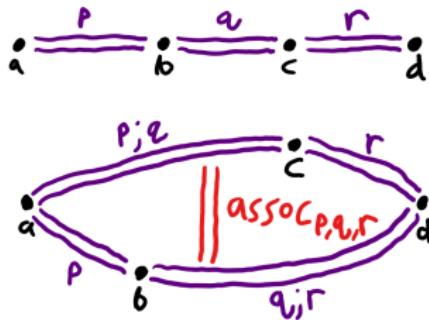


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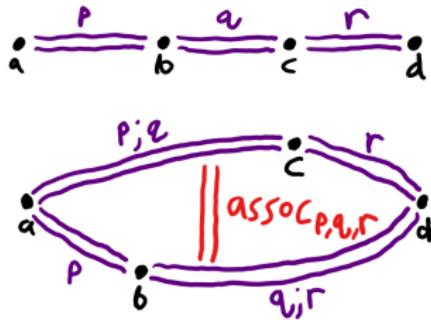
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- But they are related by $(n+1)$ -cells

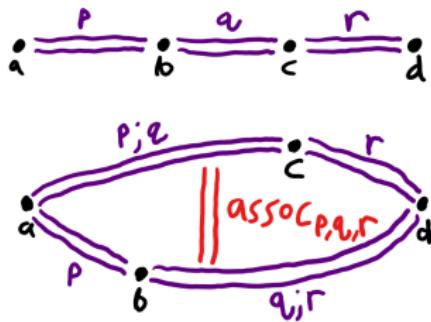


Globular Operads



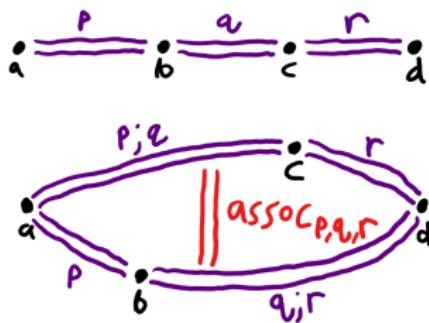
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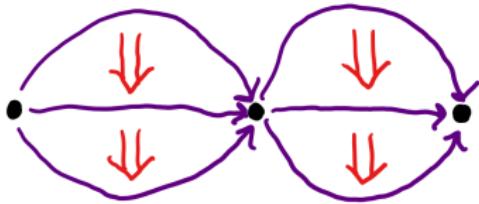
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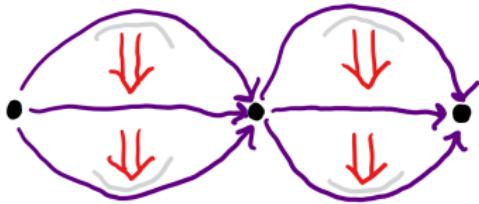
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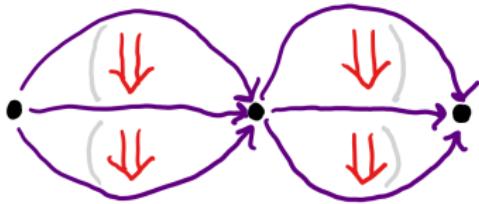
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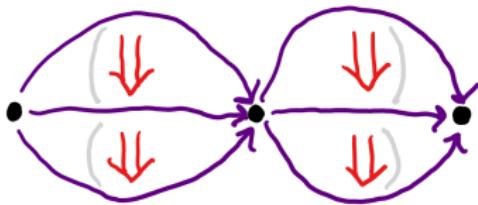
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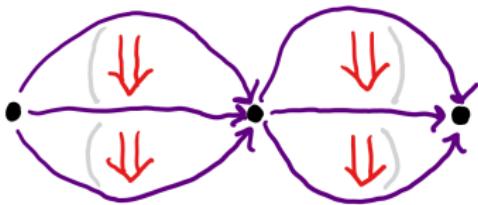
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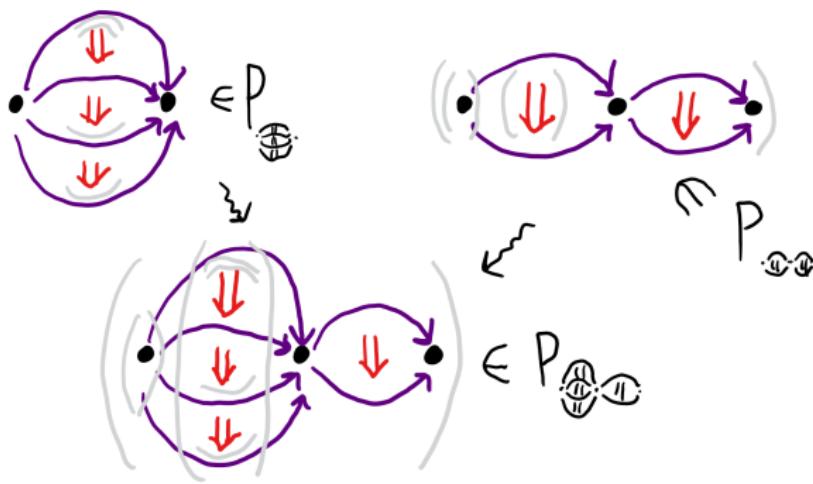
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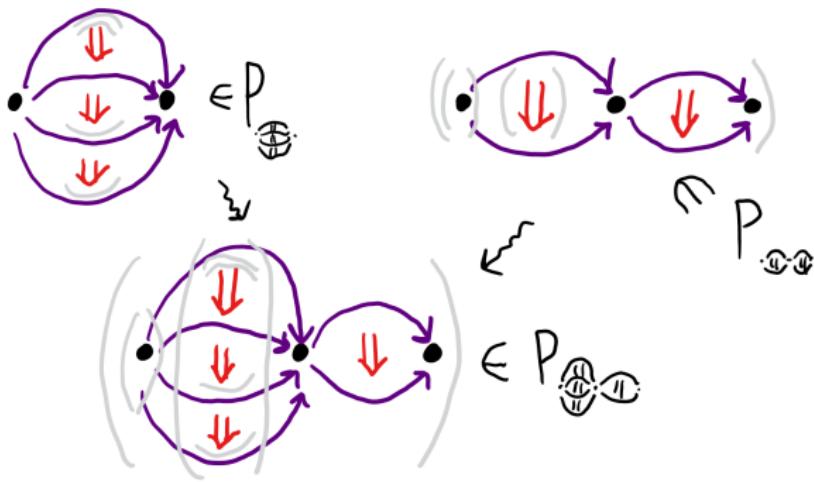


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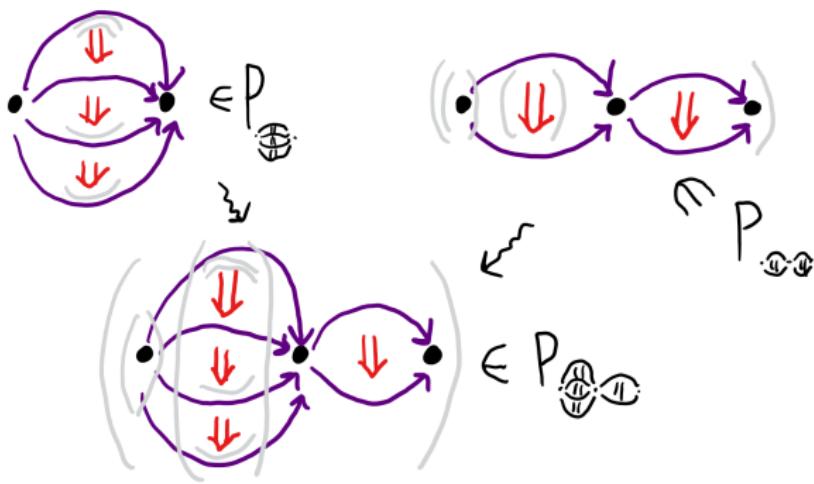


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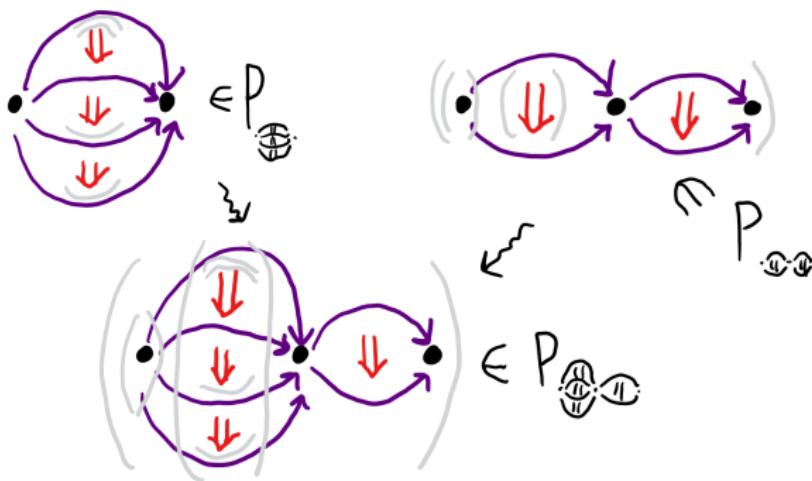
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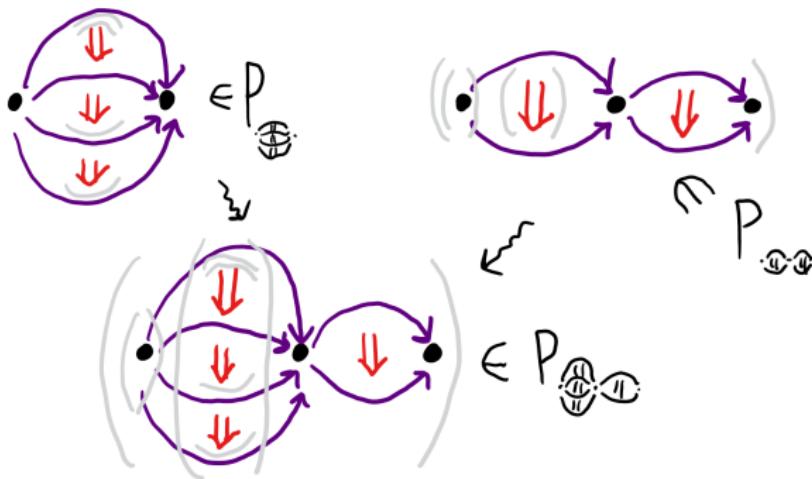
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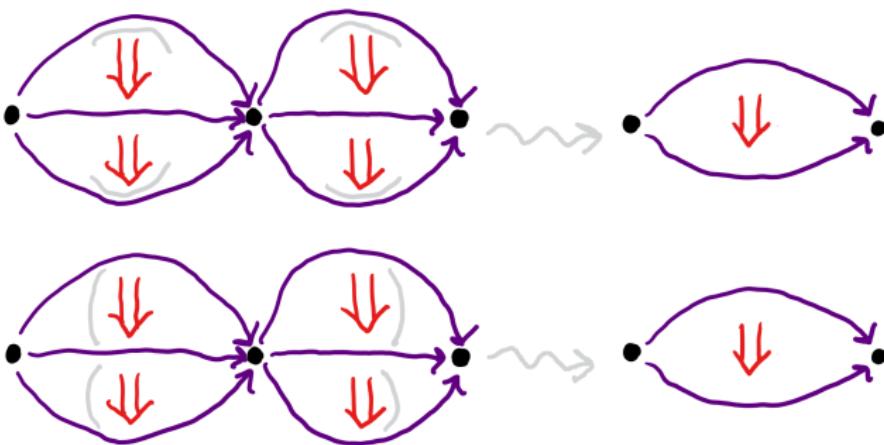
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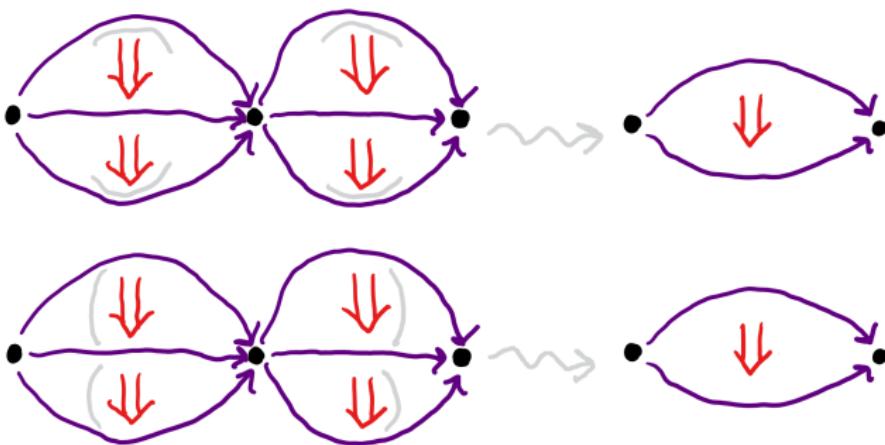
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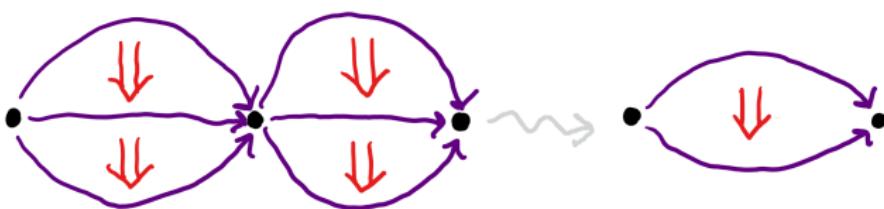
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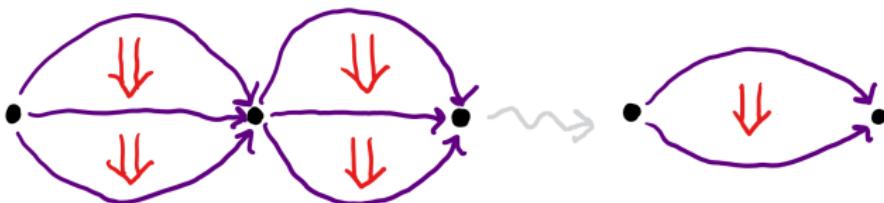
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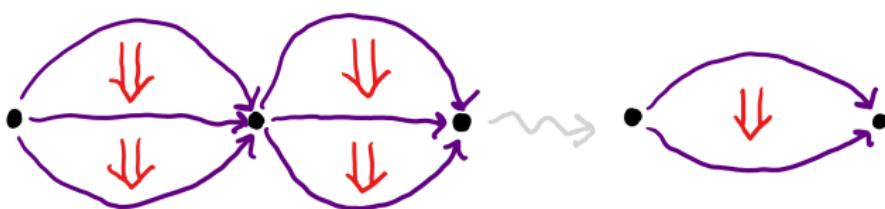
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- Then an ω_P -category is just a strict ω -category



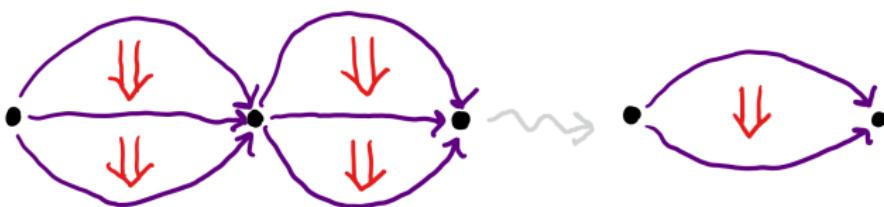
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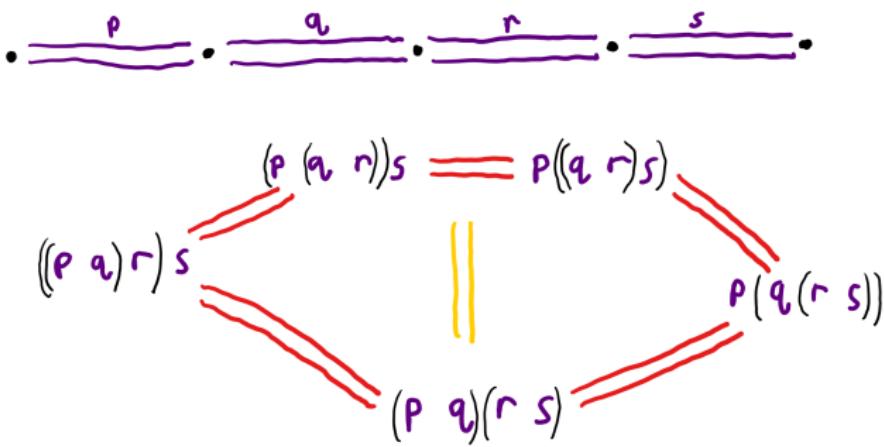
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- Types have all properties of strict ω -categories up to higher cells



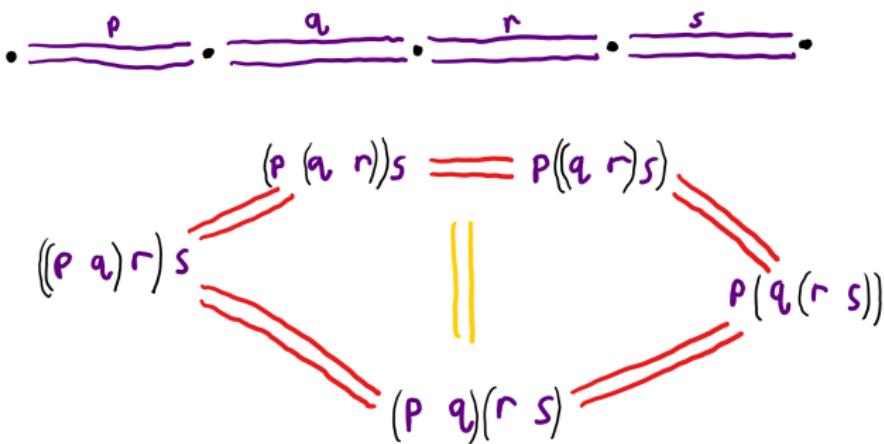
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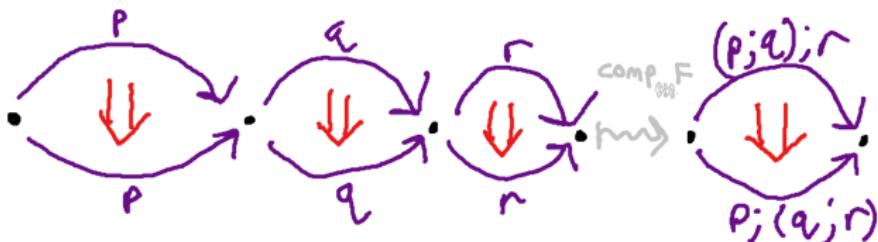
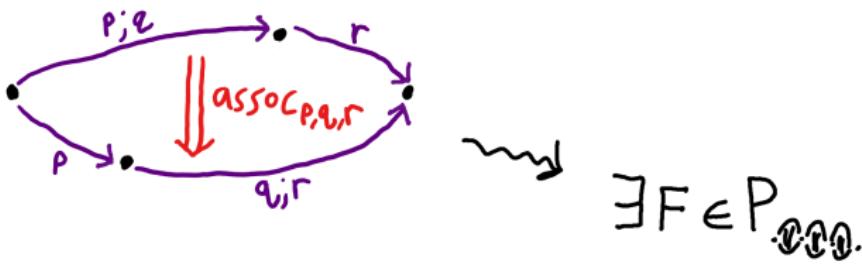
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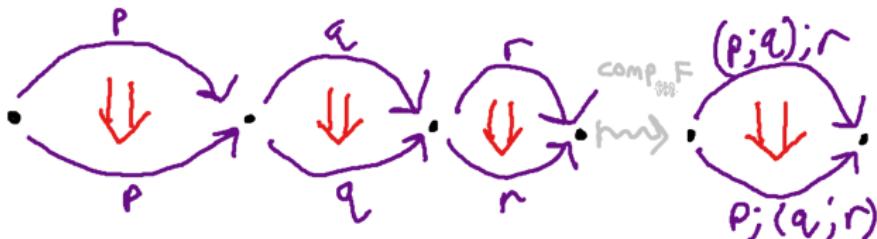
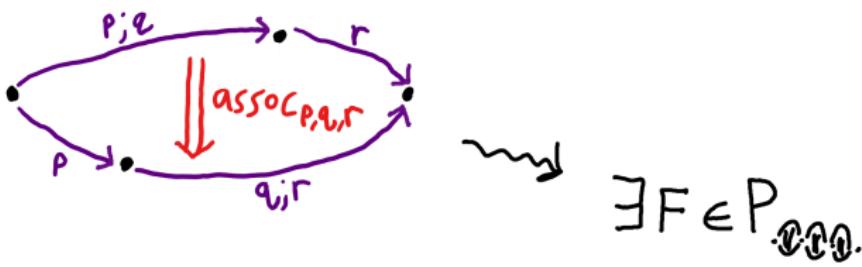
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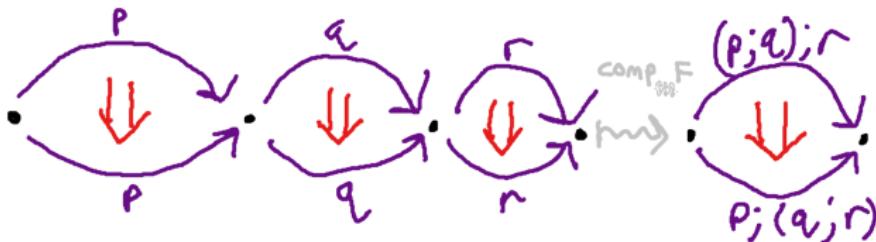
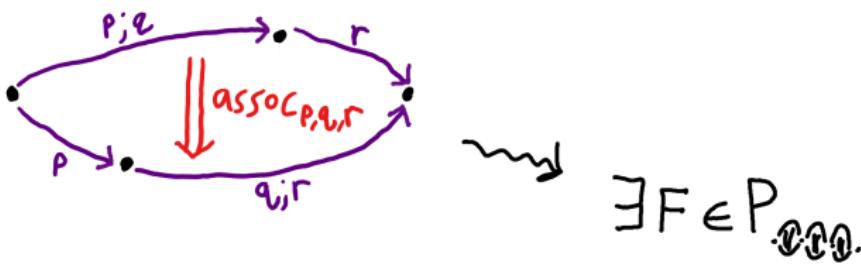
Weak ω -Categories

- Types have all properties of strict ω -categories up to higher cells
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Weak ω -Categories

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Weak ω -Categories

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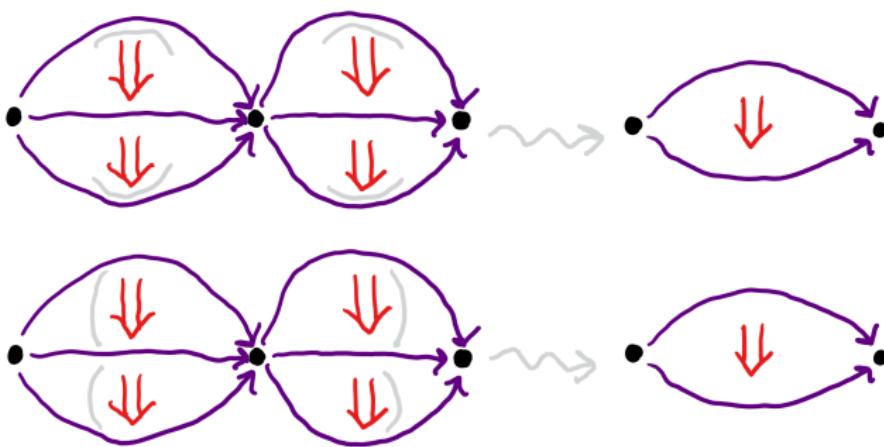
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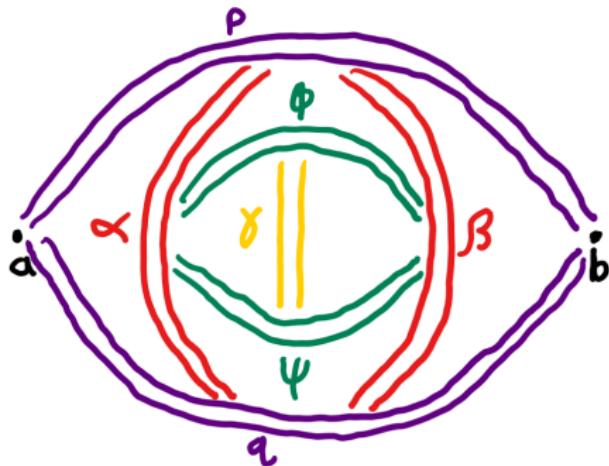
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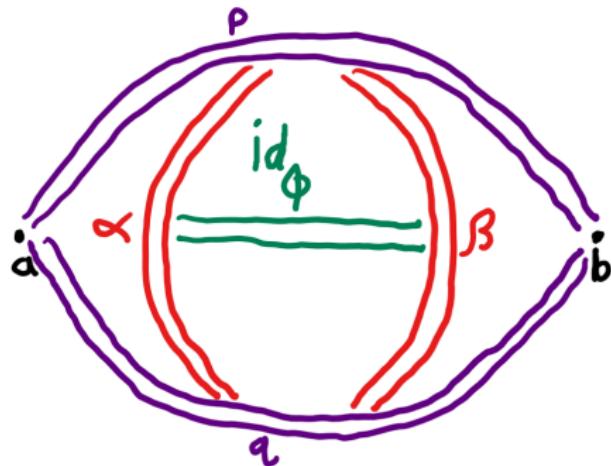
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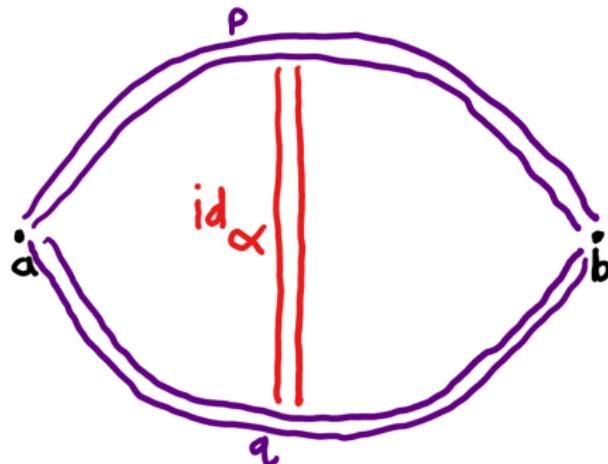
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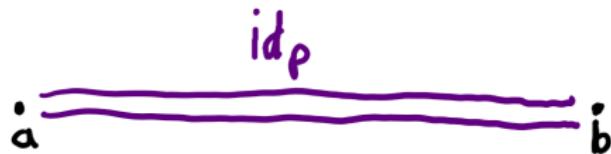
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- Is that all???

Thank you!

References

- Weak ω -groupoids in type theory:
Benno van den Berg, Richard Garner. Types are Weak ω -Groupoids.
- More definitions of higher categories:
Tom Leinster. Higher Operads, Higher Categories.