

Notes on cubical models of type theory

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These notes analyze the cubical model of type theory given by Bezem, Coquand, and Huber [?], making some adjustments along the way.

1 Some cube categories

We consider three different cube categories, to be used as index categories for cubical sets:

1. \mathbb{C} the (classical) cube category: the *free monoidal category on an interval*.
2. \mathbb{C}_s the symmetric cube category: the *free symmetric monoidal category on an interval*.
3. \mathbb{C}_c the cartesian cube category: the *free finite product category on an interval*.

1.1 The classical cube category \mathbb{C}

(Cf. Jardine [?, ?].) The *objects* are the sets of binary n -tuples:

$$I^n = \{\langle d_1, \dots, d_n \rangle \mid d_i = 0, 1\}$$

where

$$I = \{0, 1\}$$

and we let $I^0 = \{*\}$.

The *arrows*

$$f : I^n \longrightarrow I^m$$

are those functions generated by compositions of the following primitive ones:

- *face maps* $\alpha_i^d : I^n \longrightarrow I^{n+1}$, taking $\langle d_1, \dots, d_n \rangle$ to $\langle d_1, \dots, d_{(i)}, \dots, d_n \rangle$, with a new digit $d = 0, 1$ inserted as the i^{th} coordinate. There are $2(n+1)$ such maps.
- *degeneracies* $\beta_i : I^n \longrightarrow I^{n-1}$, taking $\langle d_1, \dots, d_n \rangle$ to $\langle d_1, \dots, \hat{d}_i, \dots, d_n \rangle$, omitting the i^{th} coordinate. There are n such maps.

Note that the order of the d_i 's does not change.

Remarks

1. It can be shown that every map factors as:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I^n & \xrightarrow{f} & I^m \\ & \searrow \beta & \nearrow \alpha \\ & I^k & \end{array}$$

where $\alpha : I^k \rightarrow I^m$ is a composite of faces, and $\beta : I^n \rightarrow I^k$ is a composite of degeneracies. Using this, it can be shown that \mathbb{C} is the free monoidal category on an *interval*: an object I equipped with maps:

$$1 \begin{array}{c} \top \\ \rightrightarrows \\ \perp \end{array} I \xrightarrow{!} 1$$

satisfying $! \circ \top = \text{id}_1 = ! \circ \perp$, where 1 is the monoidal unit.

2. The presheaf category $\mathbf{cSet} = \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{C}^{\text{op}}}$ of *cubical sets* has the same homotopy theory as the classical simplicial sets $\mathbf{sSet} = \mathbf{Set}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$, in the sense that the two are Quillen equivalent.
3. The objects I^n are *not* the n -fold cartesian products of the interval I , either in the site \mathbb{C} or as presheaves. Rather, there is a monoidal product \otimes on \mathbf{cSet} extending that on \mathbb{C} , such that $I^m \otimes I^n \cong I^{m+n}$. Similarly, the geometric realization functor to topological spaces

$$R : \mathbf{cSet} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Top}$$

does not in general preserve cartesian products, but instead takes tensor products in \mathbf{cSet} to cartesian ones in \mathbf{Top} ,

$$R(X \otimes Y) \cong R(X) \times R(Y).$$

1.2 The symmetric cube category \mathbb{C}_s

(Cf. Grandis [?].) As before, the *objects* are the sets of binary n -tuples:

$$1 = I^0, I, \dots, I^n$$

The *arrows*

$$f : I^n \longrightarrow I^m$$

are still functions generated by compositions of primitive ones, including the faces and degeneracies as before, but now also including the primitive:

- *permutations* $\sigma_i : I^n \longrightarrow I^n$, swapping d_i and d_{i+1} .

For each I^n there are $n - 1$ such maps. Of course, for any permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ one can define a corresponding $\sigma : I^n \longrightarrow I^n$ taking $\langle d_1, \dots, d_n \rangle$ to $\langle d_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, d_{\sigma(n)} \rangle$ as a suitable composite of σ_i 's.

Remarks

1. It can be shown that now every map factors as:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I^n & \xrightarrow{f} & I^m \\ \beta \downarrow & & \uparrow \alpha \\ I^k & \xrightarrow[\sigma]{\sim} & I^k \end{array}$$

where $\alpha : I^k \hookrightarrow I^m$ is a (composite) face, $\sigma : I^k \xrightarrow{\sim} I^k$ is a (composite) permutation, and $\beta : I^n \twoheadrightarrow I^k$ is a (composite) degeneracy. Using this, it can be shown that \mathbb{C}_s is the free *symmetric* monoidal category on an interval.

2. The presheaf category $\mathbf{csSet} = \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{C}_s^{\text{op}}}$ of *symmetric cubical sets* again has the same homotopy theory as simplicial sets.
3. The objects I^n are again n -fold *tensor* products of the interval I , but not *cartesian* products, either in the site \mathbb{C}_s or in \mathbf{csSet} . And again, the geometric realization functor from \mathbf{csSet} to topological spaces does not preserve cartesian products, but instead takes tensor products to cartesian ones. Relatedly, there is a functor $\mathbf{Hom}(X, -)$, right adjoint to the tensor $X \otimes (-)$, which is not an exponential.

1.2.1 Covariant presentation

(Cf. Bezem, Coquand, and Huber [?], Pitts [?].) There is a dual presentation of the symmetric site \mathbb{C}_s . Let the category \mathcal{C} have as *objects* the finite sets

$$[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$$

and write

$$[n]^+ = [n] \cup \{\top, \perp\} = \{\top, 1, \dots, n, \perp\}.$$

The *arrows*

$$f : [n] \longrightarrow [m]$$

in \mathcal{C} are all functions $f : [n] \longrightarrow [m]^+$ satisfying the following *partial injectivity condition*:

$$f(i) = f(j) \implies (i = j \text{ or } f(i) = \top = f(j) \text{ or } f(i) = \perp = f(j))$$

In other words, f is injective on the preimage of $[m] \subseteq [m]^+$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & [m] \\ \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow \\ [n] & \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} & [m]^+ \end{array}$$

Identity and composition are just as in the Kleisli-category of the monad $X \mapsto X^+$. Specifically, $\text{id} : [n] \longrightarrow [n]$ is the inclusion $[n] \hookrightarrow [n]^+$, and $g \circ f : [n] \longrightarrow [m] \longrightarrow [k]$ is $\bar{g} \circ f$, where

$$\bar{g} : [m]^+ \longrightarrow [k]^+$$

is the unique (\top, \perp) -preserving extension of g , as indicated in the following.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} [n] & & [m] & & [k] \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow & \searrow g & \downarrow \\ & & [m]^+ & \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} & [k]^+ \end{array}$$

One can show easily that this category \mathcal{C} (called the category of “names and substitutions” in [?]) is dual to the category of symmetric cubes,

$$\mathcal{C} \cong \mathbb{C}_s^{\text{op}}$$

and so we have an alternate presentation of the symmetric cubical sets as *covariant* functors,

$$\text{scSet} = \text{Set}^{\mathbb{C}_s^{\text{op}}} \cong \text{Set}^{\mathcal{C}}.$$

1.3 The cartesian cube category \mathbb{C}_c

As a modification of the foregoing, we consider a notion of *cartesian cubical sets*. The *objects* of \mathbb{C}_c are again the sets of binary n -tuples:

$$1 = I^0, I, \dots, I^n$$

The *arrows* of \mathbb{C}_c ,

$$f : I^n \longrightarrow I^m$$

are still functions generated by compositions of primitive ones, including the faces, degeneracies, and permutations, but now also including the primitive

- *diagonal maps* $\delta_i : I^n \longrightarrow I^{n+1}$, which double the i^{th} coordinate:

$$\langle d_1, \dots, d_n \rangle \mapsto \langle d_1, \dots, d_i, d_i, \dots, d_n \rangle.$$

Proposition 1. \mathbb{C}_c is the free category with finite products and an interval,

$$1 \begin{array}{c} \top \\ \rightrightarrows \\ \perp \end{array} I \xrightarrow{!} 1.$$

Proof. The free category with finite products and an interval is the classifying category for the algebraic theory consisting of the two constants $\{\top, \perp\}$, which can be described as follows (see [?]):

objects: finite lists $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ of distinct variables,

arrows: $f : [x_1, \dots, x_n] \longrightarrow [x_1, \dots, x_m]$ are (equivalence classes of) m -tuples

$$f = \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle$$

of terms in context,

$$x_1, \dots, x_n \vdash f_i.$$

But in this simple theory, the only such terms are the variables x_1, \dots, x_n themselves and the constants $\{\top, \perp\}$, and the equivalence relation is trivial, since there are no equations. Thus an arrow is just an m -tuple of arbitrary elements taken from the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \top, \perp\}$. The identity arrow is the list of variables $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$, and composition is by the usual substitution of terms for variables. But this is evidently just another description of the category \mathbb{C}_c .

In more detail, each of the primitive kinds of maps $\alpha_i^d, \beta_i, \sigma_i, \delta_i$ can clearly be presented in this form, e.g. $\alpha_i^d = \langle x_1, \dots, d'_{(i)}, \dots, x_n \rangle$, where $d' = \top, \perp$, respectively, when $d = 1, 0$. Conversely, an m -tuple (e_1, \dots, e_m) of elements

from the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \top, \perp\}$ determines a map $\epsilon : I^n \longrightarrow I^m$ in \mathbb{C}_c as follows: beginning with a binary n -tuple (d_1, \dots, d_n) , first apply degeneracies β_i corresponding to each x_i not occurring in (e_1, \dots, e_m) ; next apply a permutation σ that reorders the terms d_j in accordance with the order of the non-constant terms e_j appearing in (e_1, \dots, e_m) ; apply suitable δ 's to duplicate coordinates appearing more than once; and finally use α 's to insert the required constants. \square

Corollary 2. *The cartesian cube category \mathbb{C}_c is equivalent to a non-full subcategory of \mathbf{Cat} (respectively \mathbf{Pos}) on the objects $I^n = I \times \dots \times I$, where $I = (0 \leq 1)$ is the 2-element poset.*

Proof. Each of the maps $\alpha_i^d, \beta_i, \sigma_i, \delta_i$ is monotone, and these are all distinct as monotone maps. To see that this is not full, observe that every monotone $f : I^n \longrightarrow I^m$ is an m -tuple of monotone $f_i : I^n \longrightarrow I$, each of which coming from \mathbb{C}_c is either a projection or a constant. But the map $f : I^2 \longrightarrow I$ with $f(1, 1) = 1$, and $f(d, d') = 0$ otherwise, is neither. \square

Note that the non-monotone “negation” map $n : I \longrightarrow I$, with $n(0) = 1$ and $n(1) = 0$, is also not in \mathbb{C}_c .

1.3.1 Covariant presentation

As a classifying category for an algebraic theory, the category \mathbb{C}_c of cartesian cubes also has a covariant presentation by Lawvere duality, namely as the opposite of the full subcategory of finitely-generated, free algebras $\mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{fg}}$. In this case, the algebras are simply *bipointed sets* (A, a_0, a_1) , and the free ones are the *strictly* bipointed sets $a_0 \neq a_1$. Thus $\mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{fg}}$ consists of the finite, strictly bipointed sets and all bipointed maps between them. Specifically, let the objects of \mathbb{B} be the sets $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and the arrows,

$$f : [m] \longrightarrow [n],$$

be arbitrary, $\{\top, \perp\}$ -preserving maps $[m]^+ \longrightarrow [n]^+$, where as before $[n]^+ = [n] \cup \{\top, \perp\}$. Then clearly $\mathbb{B} = \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbf{fg}}$, and we know by Lawvere duality that

$$\mathbb{C}_c \cong \mathbb{B}^{\text{op}},$$

as can be read off from the foregoing description of the arrows in \mathbb{C}_c as “ m -tuples of arbitrary elements taken from the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n, \top, \perp\}$ ”.

As a full subcategory of free algebras, the category \mathbb{B} can also be described as the Kleisli category of the monad $[n] \mapsto [n]^+$. Thus we arrive at the covariant description \mathcal{C} of the symmetric cubes, but without the partial injectivity condition, which is violated by (the duals of) the diagonal maps.

2 Hypercubical sets

Definition 3. We may refer to the objects of the cartesian cube category \mathbb{C}_c as *hypercubes* and write $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{C}_c$ for the *category of hypercubes*. The objects may be taken to be finite sets of the form

$$[n] = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\},$$

regarded as coordinate axes, and the arrows,

$$f : [n] \longrightarrow [m],$$

are then taken to be m -tuples of elements drawn from the set

$$[n]^+ = \{0, x_1, \dots, x_n, 1\},$$

regarded as formal terms representing composites of faces, degeneracies, permutations, and diagonals (alternately, the arrows are arbitrary bipointed maps $[m]^+ \longrightarrow [n]^+$).

The category \mathcal{H} of *hypercubical sets* is the category of presheaves on \mathbb{H} ,

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{H}^{\text{op}}}.$$

It is generated by the representable presheaves $y([n])$, which will be written

$$I^n = y([n])$$

and called the *standard n -cubes*. In particular, the standard 1-cube is $I = y([1])$, and the standard 0-cube is $I^0 = y([0]) = 1$. For any hypercubical set $X : \mathbb{H}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, we shall write $X_n = X([n])$ and call this the *set of n -cubes in X* . For these, we have the usual Yoneda correspondence:

$$(c \in X_n) \cong (c : I^n \longrightarrow X).$$

In particular $I_m^n = \mathbb{H}([m], [n])$ is the set of m -cubes in the standard n -cube.

Proposition 4. *We now have $I^n \times I^m \cong I^{n+m}$, in virtue of the preservation of products by the Yoneda embedding.*

Proposition 5. *The category \mathcal{H} of hypercubical sets is the classifying topos for strictly bipointed objects. A strictly bipointed object in a topos \mathcal{E} is an object A together with points $a_0, a_1 : 1 \longrightarrow A$, with the property that the equalizer $[a_0 = a_1] \longrightarrow 1$ is isomorphic to $0 \longrightarrow 1$.*

Proof. Consider the covariant presentation $\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}}$, where as in 1.3.1, \mathbb{B} is the category of finite, strictly bipointed sets and bipointed maps, now written simply $f : [m] \longrightarrow [n]$ (i.e. dropping the special covariant notation $[n]^+$). We can extend $\mathbb{B} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}_=$ by freely adjoining coequalizers, making $\mathbb{B}_=$ the free finite *colimit* category on a co-bipointed object. An explicit presentation of $\mathbb{B}_=$ is as the finite bipointed sets, including those with $0 = 1$. Write (n) for the bipointed set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 0 = 1\}$, with n (non-constant) elements and a further element $0 = 1$. There is an evident coequalizer $[1] \rightrightarrows [n] \longrightarrow (n)$, which just identifies the distinguished points 0 and 1, and every coequalizer has either the form $[m] \rightrightarrows [n] \longrightarrow [k]$ or $[m] \rightrightarrows [n] \longrightarrow (k)$, for a suitable choice of k . Note that there are no maps of the form $(m) \longrightarrow [n]$, and that every map $[m] \longrightarrow (n)$ factors uniquely as $[m] \longrightarrow (m) \longrightarrow (n)$ with $[m] \longrightarrow (m)$ the coequalizer of 0 and 1. Thus the category $\mathbb{B}_=$ can be decomposed into two “levels”, the upper one of which is essentially \mathbb{B} , the lower one consisting of just the objects (n) and thus essentially the finite *pointed* sets, and for each n , there is the canonical map $[n] \longrightarrow (n)$ going from top to bottom:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & [m] & \longrightarrow & [n] & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & (m) & \longrightarrow & (n) & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

Write $u : \mathbb{B} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}_=$ for the inclusion, which is the classifying functor of generic co-bipointed object in $\mathbb{B}_=$. We are interested in the induced geometric morphism

$$\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{u_*} \\ \xleftarrow{u^*} \\ \xrightarrow{u_!} \end{array} \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}_=} \quad u_! \dashv u^* \dashv u_*$$

Since u^* is restriction along u , the right adjoint u_* must be “prolongation by 1”,

$$\begin{aligned} u_*(P)[n] &= P[n], \\ u_*(P)(n) &= \{*\}, \end{aligned}$$

with the obvious maps,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & P[m] & \longrightarrow & P[n] & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & \{*\} & \longrightarrow & \{*\} & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

as is easily seen by considering maps in $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}=}$ of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q[n] & \longrightarrow & P[n] \\ \downarrow \cdot & & \downarrow \cdot \\ Q(n) & \longrightarrow & \{*\}. \end{array}$$

Since $u_* : \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}=}$ is evidently full and faithful, it is the inclusion part of a sheaf subtopos $\mathbf{sh}(\mathbb{B}_{=}^{\text{op}}, j) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}=}$ for a suitable Grothendieck topology j on $\mathbb{B}_{=}^{\text{op}}$. We claim that j is the closed complement topology of the subobject $[0 = 1] \rightarrowtail 1$ represented by the coequalizer $[0] \rightrightarrows (0)$. Indeed, in $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}=}$ we have the representable functors:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= y[1], \\ 1 &= y[0], \\ [0 = 1] &= y(0) \end{aligned}$$

fitting into an equalizer $[0 = 1] \rightrightarrows 1 \rightrightarrows I$ which is the image under Yoneda of the canonical coequalizer $[1] \rightrightarrows [0] \rightrightarrows (0)$ in $\mathbb{B}_{=}$. The closed complement topology for $[0 = 1] \rightarrowtail 1$ is generated by the single cover $0 \longrightarrow [0 = 1]$, which can be described logically as forcing the sequent $(0 = 1 \vdash \perp)$ to hold. Recall from Proposition 3.53 of [?] the following simple characterization of the sheaves for a closed topology generated by an object $U \rightarrowtail 1$: an object X is a sheaf iff $X \times U \cong U$. In the present case, it therefore suffices to show that for any $P : \mathbb{B}_{=} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ we have:

$$P \times [0 = 1] \cong [0 = 1] \quad \text{iff} \quad P(n) = 1 \text{ for all } n.$$

For any object $b \in \mathbb{B}_{=}$, consider the map

$$\text{Hom}(yb, P \times [0 = 1]) \cong \text{Hom}(yb, P) \times \text{Hom}(yb, [0 = 1]) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(yb, [0 = 1]).$$

If $b = [k]$, then $\text{Hom}(yb, [0 = 1]) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{B}_{=}}((0), [k]) \cong 0$, and so we always have an iso

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}(yb, P \times [0 = 1]) &\cong \text{Hom}(yb, P) \times \text{Hom}(yb, [0 = 1]) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}(yb, P) \times 0 \cong 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $b = (k)$, then $\text{Hom}(y(k), [0 = 1]) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{B}_{=}}((0), (k)) \cong 1$, and we have an iso

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}(y(k), P \times [0 = 1]) &\cong \text{Hom}(y(k), P) \times \text{Hom}(y(k), [0 = 1]) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}(y(k), P) \times 1 \cong \text{Hom}(y(k), P) \cong P(k). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we will have an iso $P \times [0 = 1] \cong [0 = 1]$ iff $P(k) \cong 1$.

We therefore have that the presheaf topos $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}}$ is the closed complement sheaf subtopos of $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}=}$ given by forcing the sequent $0 \neq 1$. Since $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}=}$ is clearly the classifying topos for *arbitrary* bipointed objects, $\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{B}}$ indeed classifies *strictly* bipointed objects, as claimed. \square

Proposition 6. *The geometric realization functor to topological spaces*

$$R : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Top}$$

preserves cartesian products, $R(X \times Y) \cong R(X) \times R(Y)$.

Proof. This can be shown directly by standard methods, but it also follows immediately by composing the inverse image of the geometric morphism $\mathbf{sSets} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ classifying the 1-simplex $\Delta(1)$ in simplicial sets, with the geometric realization $\mathbf{sSets} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Top}$, each of which are known to preserve finite products. \square

Definition 7. Let $\mathbb{H} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$ be the unique product-preserving functor taking $[1] \mapsto \mathbb{2}$, where $\mathbb{2}$ is the “one arrow category” $0 \rightarrow 1$. This functor takes $[n] \mapsto \mathbb{2}^n$ (n -fold product in \mathbf{Cat}), and maps $[m] \longrightarrow [n]$ to the corresponding monotone maps of the posets $\mathbb{2}^n$. The (*hypercubical*) *nerve* functor

$$N : \mathbf{Cat} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$$

is then defined by:

$$N(\mathbb{C})_n = \mathbf{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^n, \mathbb{C}).$$

Thus $N(\mathbb{C})_0$ is the set \mathbb{C}_0 of objects of \mathbb{C} , and $N(\mathbb{C})_1 = \mathbb{C}_1$ is the set of arrows, while $N(\mathbb{C})_2$ consists of all commutative squares, $N(\mathbb{C})_3$ of all commutative 3-cubes, etc.

Proposition 8. *The nerve functor $N : \mathbf{Cat} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is full and faithful.*

Proof. Given categories \mathbb{C} and \mathbb{D} and functors $F, G : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{D}$, suppose $F(f) \neq G(f)$ for some $f : A \longrightarrow B$ in \mathbb{C} . Take $f^\# : \mathbb{2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with image f . Then $N(F)_1(f^\#) = F(f) \neq G(f) = N(G)_1(f^\#)$, and so $N(F) \neq N(G) : N(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow N(\mathbb{D})$. So N is faithful.

For fullness, let $\varphi : N(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow N(\mathbb{D})$ be a natural transformation, and define a proposed functor $F : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{D}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} F_0 &= \varphi_0 : \mathbb{C}_0 = N(\mathbb{C})_0 \longrightarrow N(\mathbb{D})_0 = \mathbb{D}_0 \\ F_1 &= \varphi_1 : \mathbb{C}_1 = N(\mathbb{C})_1 \longrightarrow N(\mathbb{D})_1 = \mathbb{D}_1. \end{aligned}$$

We just need to show that F preserves identity arrows and composition. Consider the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^1, \mathbb{C}) = N(\mathbb{C})_1 & \xrightarrow{F_1} & N(\mathbb{D})_1 = \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^1, \mathbb{D}) \\ \uparrow !^* & & \uparrow !^* \\ \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^0, \mathbb{C}) = N(\mathbb{C})_0 & \xrightarrow{F_0} & N(\mathbb{D})_0 = \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^0, \mathbb{D}). \end{array}$$

Here $!^* : \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^0, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}, \mathbb{C})$ is precomposition with $! : \mathbb{2} = \mathbb{2}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{2}^0 = \mathbb{1}$, so the diagram commutes. But since $! : \mathbb{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ is a functor,

$$\mathbb{C}_0 = \text{Cat}(\mathbb{1}, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{!^*} \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}, \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}_1$$

takes objects in \mathbb{C} to their identity arrows. Thus F preserves identity arrows. Similarly, for composition, consider

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^2, \mathbb{C}) = N(\mathbb{C})_2 & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} & N(\mathbb{D})_2 = \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^2, \mathbb{D}) \\ d^* \downarrow & & \downarrow d^* \\ \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}, \mathbb{C}) = N(\mathbb{C})_1 & \xrightarrow{F_1} & N(\mathbb{D})_1 = \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}, \mathbb{D}). \end{array}$$

where $\varphi_2 : N(\mathbb{C})_2 \rightarrow N(\mathbb{D})_2$ is the action of φ on commutative squares of arrows, and $d^* : \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}, \mathbb{C})$ is precomposition with the diagonal map $d : \mathbb{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{2}^2 = \mathbb{2} \times \mathbb{2}$, so the diagram commutes. For any composable pair of arrows $A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C$ in \mathbb{C} there is a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & C, \end{array}$$

and the effect of $d^* : \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}, \mathbb{C})$ on this square is exactly $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$, and similarly for $d^* : \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}^2, \mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \text{Cat}(\mathbb{2}, \mathbb{D})$. Thus the commutativity of the above diagram implies that F preserves composition. Since clearly $N(F) = \varphi$, we indeed have that N is also full. \square

Proposition 9. *For any hypercubical set X , the exponential $X^{\mathbb{I}}$ can be calculated as the “shift by one dimension”,*

$$X^{\mathbb{I}}(n) \cong X(n+1).$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} X^{\mathbf{I}}(n) &\cong \text{Hom}(y[n], X^{\mathbf{I}}) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{I}^n, X^{\mathbf{I}}) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{I}^n \times \mathbf{I}, X) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{I}^{n+1}, X) \cong \text{Hom}(y[n+1], X) \cong X(n+1). \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 10. *The functor $X \mapsto X^{\mathbf{I}}$ has a right adjoint.*

Proof. The functor $X \mapsto X^{\mathbf{I}}$ is given by precomposition with the “successor” functor $S : \mathbb{H} \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}$ with $S[n] = [n+1]$. Thus $X^{\mathbf{I}}([n]) = X(S[n]) = (S^*(X))([n])$. Precomposition always has a right adjoint $S^* \dashv S_*$, which can be calculated as:

$$S_*(X)(n) \cong \text{Hom}(y[n], S_*X) \cong \text{Hom}(S^*(y[n]), X) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbb{H}(S(-), [n]), X).$$

□

We need the following fact in order to calculate the right adjoint further.

Lemma 11. *In \mathcal{H} , we have $\mathbf{I}^{\mathbf{I}} \cong \mathbf{I} + 1$.*

Proof. For any $[n] \in \mathbb{H}$ we have:

$$(\mathbf{I}^{\mathbf{I}})(n) \cong \mathbf{I}(n+1) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{I}^{(n+1)}, \mathbf{I}) \cong \mathbb{H}([n+1], [1]) \cong \mathbb{B}([1], [n+1]) \cong n+3.$$

On the other hand,

$$(\mathbf{I} + 1)(n) \cong \mathbf{I}(n) + 1(n) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbf{I}^n, \mathbf{I}) + 1 \cong \mathbb{B}([1], [n]) + 1 \cong (n+2) + 1.$$

The isomorphism is natural in n .

□

We mention that a similar fact holds for the generic object in the object classifier topos, and in the Schanuel topos, and is used in the theory of “abstract higher-order syntax” [?, ?].

Definition 12. Let us write

$$X_{\mathbf{I}} = S_*(X)$$

for the right adjoint of the path object functor $X^{\mathbf{I}} = S^*X$.

Corollary 13. *We have the following calculation for the right adjoint X_I :*

$$\begin{aligned}
X_I(n) &\cong \text{Hom}(I^n, X_I) \\
&\cong \text{Hom}((I^n)^I, X) \\
&\cong \text{Hom}((I^I)^n, X) \\
&\cong \text{Hom}((I+1)^n, X) \\
&\cong \text{Hom}(I^n + C_{n-1}^n I^{n-1} + \cdots + C_1^n I + 1, X) \\
&\cong X(n) \times X(n-1)^{C_{n-1}^n} \times \cdots \times X(1)^{C_1^n} \times X(0),
\end{aligned}$$

where $C_k^n = \binom{n}{k}$ is the usual binomial coefficient.

Corollary 14. *There is a natural transformation $X_I \longrightarrow X$, given by the first projection from $X_I(n) \cong X(n) \times X(n-1)^{C_{n-1}^n} \times \cdots \times X(1)^{C_1^n} \times X(0)$.*

Finally, we observe that the path object functor X^I itself, as a left adjoint, preserves all colimits. This does not hold in general in type theory, but will be a special property of the cubical model. (Cf. Lawvere [?] on the notion of “tiny” objects and the “amazing right adjoint”.)

Example. (P. Aczel) The cubical set P of polynomials (over the integers, say), is defined by:

$$P_n = \{p(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \text{polynomials in at most } x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

with the evident maps $P_m \longrightarrow P_n$ for each function $[m] \longrightarrow [n]$.

This is a ring object in the category of cubical sets, and the interval $I = y[1]$ embeds into P . The same is true for any algebraic theory \mathbb{T} with two constants, such as boolean algebras: there is a cubical \mathbb{T} -algebra A and a monic $I \hookrightarrow A$.

Let $\mathbb{C}[I] = \mathbb{H}$ be the cube category, classifying intervals, and $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{T}]$ the classifying category for \mathbb{T} -algebras. There is an interval J in $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{T}}$ consisting of the generic \mathbb{T} -algebra and its two constants. This J has a classifying functor $J : \mathbb{C}_I \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{T}}$, inducing functors on presheaves

$$J_! \dashv J^* \dashv J_* : \text{Set}^{\mathbb{C}_I^{\text{op}}} \longrightarrow \text{Set}^{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{T}}^{\text{op}}}$$

as usual, where $J_! \circ y_{\mathbb{C}_I} = y_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{T}}} \circ J$, with y the respective Yoneda embeddings.

We can calculate:

$$\begin{aligned}
J^* J_!(I)([n]) &= J^* J_!(Y[1])([n]) \\
&= J^* Y(J[1])([n]) = Y(J[1])(J[n]) \\
&= \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{T}}(J[n], J[1]) = \mathbb{T}\text{-Alg}(J[1], J[n]) \\
&= \mathbb{T}\text{-Alg}(F(1), F(n)) = |F(n)|,
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where $F(n)$ is the free \mathbb{T} -algebra on n generators. So in the case of polynomials we indeed have

$$P = J^* J_!(\mathbf{I}).$$

The unit of the adjunction $\mathbf{I} \longrightarrow J^* J_!(\mathbf{I})$ is faithful, since J itself is faithful and therefore the left adjoint $J_!$ is faithful. P is a ring in $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbf{C}_I^{\text{op}}}$ since $J_!(\mathbf{I})$ is a ring in $\mathbf{Set}^{\mathbf{C}_T^{\text{op}}}$ and J^* is left exact.

A closely related example is the cubical set of “boolean polynomials”,

$$B_n = \{\varphi(p_1, \dots, p_n) \mid \text{propositional formulas in at most } p_1, \dots, p_n\}$$

which is the free boolean algebra 2^n .

3 Identity types and box-filling

Our next goal is to give an interpretation of the identity types in the category of hypercubical sets \mathcal{H} that uses the path-object $A^{\mathbf{I}}$ as the identity type for A . This will allow us to take advantage of the combinatorial description of $A^{\mathbf{I}}$ given in Proposition 9. We need to determine which objects A of \mathcal{H} can be used as types and which maps $B \longrightarrow A$ can be used as dependent types. We will show that the conditions expressed by the rules for identity types are related to the familiar “box-filling” or Kan-conditions. The main result of this section is Proposition 20.

To begin, recall that the usual elimination and computation rules for identity types are equivalent to the combination of the following rules.

$$\frac{x, y : A, \quad p : \text{Id}_A(x, y), \quad x : A \vdash B(x) \text{ type}, \quad b : B(x)}{\text{trans}(x, y, p, b) : B(y)} \quad (\text{Transport})$$

with computation rule

$$\text{trans}(x, x, \text{refl}(x), b) = b : B(y),$$

together with the following:

$$\frac{x, y : A, \quad p : \text{Id}_A(x, y)}{\text{con}(x, y, p) : \text{Id}(\langle x, x, \text{refl}(x) \rangle, \langle x, y, p \rangle)} \quad (\text{Contraction})$$

with computation rule

$$\text{con}(x, x, \text{refl}(x)) = \text{refl}(\langle x, x, \text{refl}(x) \rangle) : \text{Id}(\langle x, x, \text{refl}(x) \rangle, \langle x, x, \text{refl}(x) \rangle),$$

The term $\text{con}(x, y, p)$ is in the identity type of $\sum_{x, y: A} \text{Id}_A(x, y)$. We will often write the transport as

$$p_*b := \text{trans}(x, y, p, b).$$

The transport rule is a condition on the dependent types; it says that they must respect the identity on the indexing type. The contraction rule is a condition on the types; it says that the singletons $S(x) = \sum_{y: A} \text{Id}(x, y)$ are all contractible.

Proposition 15. *If the type A satisfies contraction, and the family*

$$x, y : A, z : \text{Id}_A(x, y) \vdash B(x, y, z) \text{ type}$$

has transport, then the usual Id-elimination rule will be satisfied:

$$\frac{x, y : A, z : \text{Id}_A(x, y) \vdash B(x, y, z) \text{ type}, \quad x : A \vdash b(x) : B(x, x, \text{refl}(x))}{J(x, y, z, b) : B(x, y, z)} \quad (\text{Id-Elimination})$$

with computation rule

$$J(x, x, \text{refl}(x), b) = b(x) : B(x).$$

Proof. Let $J(x, y, z, b) := \text{con}(x, y, z)_*(b(x))$. □

A further condition that will have to hold in an interpretation of the rules for identity types is that the identity type $\text{Id}_A(x, y)$ itself is a dependent type on $A \times A$. It therefore must also satisfy transport. From this assumption, one can prove the following strengthening of transport:

$$\frac{x, y : A, \quad p : \text{Id}_A(x, y), \quad x : A \vdash B(x) \text{ type}, \quad b : B(x)}{\text{lift}(x, y, p, b) : \text{Id}(\langle x, b \rangle, \langle y, p_*b \rangle)} \quad (\text{Path Lifting})$$

with computation rule

$$\text{lift}(x, x, \text{refl}(x), b) = \text{refl}(\langle x, b \rangle) : \text{Id}(\langle x, b \rangle, \langle x, b \rangle).$$

The term $\text{lift}(x, y, p, b)$ is in the identity type of $\sum_{x: A} B(x)$.

Under the intended interpretation in hypercubical sets, path lifting already implies contraction. Indeed, let $A \in \mathcal{H}$ and interpret the dependent type $x, y : A \vdash \text{Id}_A(x, y)$ as the path object A^I with its projection to the two endpoints $A^I \longrightarrow A \times A$.

Lemma 16. *If $A^I \longrightarrow A \times A$ satisfies path lifting, then A satisfies contraction.*

Proof. Writing $=$ for Id and reasoning internally in \mathcal{H} , take any identity $p : x = y$ in A^I , and we need to find an identity $\text{con} : \text{refl}(x) = p$ in $(A^I)^I$. Such an element con is a cube of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & \xrightarrow{\quad} & x \\ \text{refl}(x) \downarrow & \text{con} & \downarrow p \\ x & \xrightarrow{\quad} & y \end{array} \quad (2)$$

Let us first transport $\text{refl}(x) : \text{Id}(x, x)$ along the identity $\langle \text{refl}(x), p \rangle$ in $A \times A$ to obtain $q := \langle \text{refl}(x), p \rangle_* (\text{refl}(x)) : \text{Id}(x, y)$, along with a higher cube

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & \xrightarrow{\text{refl}(x)} & x \\ \text{refl}(x) \downarrow & \text{con}' & \downarrow q \\ x & \xrightarrow{p} & y \end{array} \quad (3)$$

where con' is given by $\text{con}' := \text{lift}(\langle \text{refl}(x), p \rangle, \text{refl}(x))$.

Using the fact that $(A^I)^I \cong A^{(I \times I)}$, we can then apply the twist map $I_1 \times I_2 \cong I_2 \times I_1$ to transpose the cube (3) into the desired form (2). \square

In light of the foregoing, we need to interpret dependent types as maps $B \longrightarrow A$ that have path lifting, and the types themselves as cubical sets A with a path object projection $A^I \longrightarrow A \times A$ satisfying that condition. Moreover, we also want the types to have iterated path objects Id_{Id_A} etc., and as dependent types these too should be interpreted as maps with path lifting. We begin to analyse that condition.

Proposition 17. *$A^I \longrightarrow A \times A$ has path lifting if and only if A has (2-)box filling.*

In preparation for the proof, we establish some conventions that will be useful in general. Diagrammatically, path lifting means that for any (outer) square of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A^I \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ I & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \times A \end{array} \quad (4)$$

there is a diagonal filler as indicated. There are two maps $\top, \perp : 1 \longrightarrow I$, and the path lifting condition is required with each of these cases occurring on the left.

An *open 2-box* in the 2-cube \mathbf{I}^2 is by definition a subobject

$$\sqcup_{j,e}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^2$$

obtained as the union, in the poset $\text{Sub}(\mathbf{I}^2)$, of all the face maps $\alpha_i^d : \mathbf{I} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^2$ but one,

$$\sqcup_{j,e}^2 = \bigcup_{(i,d) \neq (j,e)} \alpha_i^d.$$

The index $j = 1, 2$ is the coordinate in which the box is open, while $e = \top, \perp$ indicates which face of the box is missing, top or bottom. Because we are in the symmetric situation, where the product $\mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I}$ can be twisted, it will suffice to consider only boxes that are open in the first coordinate, since the others can be constructed from those. Thus we may omit the index j , writing \sqcup_e^2 for $\sqcup_{1,e}^2$. Moreover, let us write $\sqcup^2 = \sqcup_{\top}^2$ and $\sqcap^2 = \sqcup_{\perp}^2$. The (*upper and lower*) *open n -boxes* $\sqcup^n, \sqcap^n \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$ are defined analogously.

The open 2-box can be constructed as the dotted arrow in the following pushout diagram, in which we write $\partial\mathbf{I} = 1 + 1 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}$ for the “boundary” of the 1-cube \mathbf{I} , in anticipation of Definition 19 below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 \times \partial\mathbf{I} & \longrightarrow & 1 \times \mathbf{I} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{I} \times \partial\mathbf{I} & \longrightarrow & \sqcup^2 \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & & \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I} \end{array}$$

This is the upper open box determined by the case where $\top : 1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{I}$ is on the far left; the case of $\perp : 1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{I}$ determines the lower open box $\sqcap^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^2$, but we will not always mention this case separately.

Definition 18. A cubical set A has *n -box filling* if every map to it from an open upper n -box extends to the whole n -cube,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sqcup^n & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \mathbf{I}^n & & \end{array}$$

and similarly for the lower box $\sqcap^n \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$. A map $B \longrightarrow A$ satisfies *n -box*

filling if every commutative square of the following form has a diagonal filler,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sqcup^n & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{I}^n & \longrightarrow & A \end{array}$$

and similarly for the lower box $\sqcap^n \rightarrow \mathbb{I}^n$.

Proof of the Proposition. The 2-box filling condition is clearly equivalent to saying that given any maps a and b commuting with the span in the upper-left corner of the following diagram, there exists a 2-cube $c : \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I} \rightarrow A$ making the whole diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 \times \partial \mathbb{I} & \longrightarrow & 1 \times \mathbb{I} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{I} \times \partial \mathbb{I} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow a \\ \nearrow b \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow c \\ \nearrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ A \end{array} \quad (5)$$

This formulation eliminates the pushout and replaces the open box by a decomposition.

Now let us rewrite diagram (4) with the projection from the path object $A^{\mathbb{I}} \rightarrow A \times A$ replaced by

$$A^i : A^{\mathbb{I}} \rightarrow A \times A \cong A^{1+1} = A^{\partial \mathbb{I}}$$

where $i := [\top, \perp] : \partial \mathbb{I} = 1 + 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ is the copair, to give:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & A^{\mathbb{I}} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow A^i \\ \mathbb{I} & \longrightarrow & A^{\partial \mathbb{I}} \end{array}$$

But this is just the exponential transpose of the diagram (5), where the corresponding transposed maps are as indicated:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \xrightarrow{a'} & A^{\mathbb{I}} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow c' & \downarrow A^i \\ \mathbb{I} & \xrightarrow{b'} & A^{\partial \mathbb{I}} \end{array} \quad (6)$$

□

We now generalize the foregoing proposition to higher dimensions, in order to ensure that all of the higher identity types $\text{Id}_{\text{Id}_{\text{Id}} \dots}$ are also interpreted as suitable maps with path lifting. The higher identity types are determined inductively by:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Id}_A &= A^{\mathbf{I}} \\ \text{Id}_A^{n+1} &= \text{Id}_{\text{Id}_A^n} = (\text{Id}_A^n)^{\mathbf{I}} = (A^{\mathbf{I}^n})^{\mathbf{I}} \cong A^{(\mathbf{I}^{n+1})}.\end{aligned}$$

The indexing $A^{\mathbf{I}} \longrightarrow A \times A = A^{\partial \mathbf{I}}$ is generalized to higher dimensions as follows: the type $\text{Id}_A^n \cong A^{\mathbf{I}^n}$ is regarded as the *type of n -cubes in A* , and it will be dependent on the *type $A^{\partial \mathbf{I}^n}$ of boundaries in A* , via the “restriction” map

$$A^i : A^{\mathbf{I}^n} \longrightarrow A^{\partial \mathbf{I}^n},$$

where the boundary $i : \partial \mathbf{I}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$ is the union of all the face maps

$$\partial \mathbf{I}^n = \bigcup_{i,d} \alpha_i^d.$$

As an indexing type, it is convenient to specify $\partial \mathbf{I}^n$ inductively via the “product rule”

$$\partial(A \times B) = (\partial A \times B) +_{(\partial A \times \partial B)} (A \times \partial B)$$

as follows:

Definition 19. The *boundary of the n -cube*, $\partial \mathbf{I}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$, is determined by induction:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial \mathbf{I} &= 1 + 1, \\ \partial \mathbf{I}^2 &= (\partial \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I}) +_{(\partial \mathbf{I} \times \partial \mathbf{I})} (\mathbf{I} \times \partial \mathbf{I}), \\ \partial \mathbf{I}^{n+1} &= (\partial \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I}^n) +_{(\partial \mathbf{I} \times \partial \mathbf{I}^n)} (\mathbf{I} \times \partial \mathbf{I}^n),\end{aligned}$$

with the obvious maps $\partial \mathbf{I}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$.

Proposition 20. *For any hypercubical set A and any $n \geq 1$, the following are equivalent:*

1. A has $(n+1)$ -box filling.
2. $A^{\mathbf{I}} \longrightarrow A \times A$ has n -box filling.
3. $A^{\mathbf{I}^n} \longrightarrow A^{\partial \mathbf{I}^n}$ has 1-box filling, i.e. path lifting.

Proof. Consider n -box filling for $A^I \longrightarrow A \times A$, which is represented by the following diagonal filling problem:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sqcup^n & \xrightarrow{a} & A^I \\ \downarrow & \nearrow c & \downarrow A^i \\ I^n & \xrightarrow{b} & A^{\partial I} \end{array}$$

Transposing this diagram as in the proof of Proposition 17 results in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sqcup^n \times \partial I & \longrightarrow & \sqcup^n \times I \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ I^n \times \partial I & \longrightarrow & I^n \times I \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow \bar{a} \\ \nearrow \bar{c} \\ \searrow \bar{b} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ A \end{array} \quad (7)$$

Such a map $\bar{c} : I^{n+1} \longrightarrow A$ commuting with \bar{a} and \bar{b} is an extension to the $(n+1)$ -cube of a map from an open $(n+1)$ -box $\sqcup^{n+1} \hookrightarrow I^{n+1}$, which can clearly also be constructed as the following pushout:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sqcup^n \times \partial I & \longrightarrow & \sqcup^n \times I \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ I^n \times \partial I & \longrightarrow & \sqcup^{n+1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ I^{n+1} \end{array}$$

Thus $A^I \longrightarrow A \times A$ has n -box filling just in case A has $(n+1)$ -box filling.

Now $A^{I^n} \longrightarrow A^{\partial I^n}$ has path lifting just if there is always a diagonal filler in diagrams of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \xrightarrow{a} & A^{I^n} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow c & \downarrow A^i \\ I & \xrightarrow{b} & A^{\partial I^n} \end{array}$$

Transposing once again yields the following situation, in which \bar{c} is to be found, commuting with any given \bar{a} and \bar{b} that commute with the upper left

span:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 1 \times \partial I^n & \longrightarrow & 1 \times I^n \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 I \times \partial I^n & \longrightarrow & I \times I^n
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \nearrow \bar{a} \\
 \searrow \bar{c} \\
 \searrow \bar{b}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \\
 \rightarrow A
 \end{array}$$

This is easily seen to be yet another description of $(n+1)$ -box filling for A . \square

Corollary 21. *For any hypercubical set A , the following are equivalent:*

1. A has n -box filling for all $n \geq 1$.
2. $A^I \longrightarrow A \times A$ has n -box filling for all $n \geq 1$.
3. $A^{I^n} \longrightarrow A^{\partial I^n}$ has path lifting for all $n \geq 1$.

3.1 Uniformity

Definition 22 (cf. [?]). A hypercubical set A will be said to be *uniformly Kan* if the following holds:

1. For each open box $\sqcup^n \hookrightarrow I^n$, each $k \geq 1$, and each map $b : I^k \times \sqcup^n \longrightarrow A$, there is given an extension $\bar{b} : I^k \times I^n \longrightarrow A$ along the product map $I^k \times \sqcup^n \hookrightarrow I^k \times I^n$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 I^k \times \sqcup^n & & \\
 \downarrow & \searrow b & \\
 I^k \times I^n & & A \\
 & \nearrow \bar{b} &
 \end{array}
 \tag{8}$$

2. The chosen extensions \bar{b} are natural in I^k , in the sense that for each map of hypercubes $f : I^j \longrightarrow I^k$, one has

$$\overline{b \circ (f \times \sqcup^n)} = \bar{b} \circ (f \times I^n),$$

as indicated in the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{I}^j \times \sqcup^n & \xrightarrow{f \times \sqcup^n} & \mathbf{I}^k \times \sqcup^n \\
 \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{I}^j \times \mathbf{I}^n & \xrightarrow{f \times \mathbf{I}^n} & \mathbf{I}^k \times \mathbf{I}^n \\
 & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
 & & \mathbf{I}^k \times \sqcup^n \\
 & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
 & & \mathbf{I}^k \times \mathbf{I}^n
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \xrightarrow{b(f \times \sqcup^n)} \\
 \xrightarrow{b} \\
 \xrightarrow{\bar{b}} \\
 \xrightarrow{\overline{b(f \times \sqcup^n)}}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 A \\
 A \\
 A \\
 A
 \end{array}
 \quad (9)$$

3. The foregoing also holds for all lower open boxes $\sqcap^n \rightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$.

The uniform Kan condition turns the box filling *property* of an object A into an explicitly given *structure* $(A, \overline{-})$ on the object, namely a natural choice of fillers \bar{b} for all (generalized) open boxes $b : \mathbf{I}^k \times \sqcup^n \rightarrow A$. This will be seen to simplify the proof that the exponential A^X of a Kan object A by any object X is again Kan. The following reformulation was arrived at in conversation with P. Lumsdaine.

Proposition 23. *A hypercubical set A is uniformly Kan just in case, for each $n \geq 1$, there is given a section $s_n : A^{\sqcup^n} \rightarrow A^{\mathbf{I}^n}$ of the canonical map $A^{i^n} : A^{\mathbf{I}^n} \rightarrow A^{\sqcup^n}$, where $i^n : \sqcup^n \rightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$ is the inclusion,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A^{\mathbf{I}^n} & \xrightarrow{A^{i^n}} & A^{\sqcup^n} \\
 & \searrow s_n & \\
 & &
 \end{array}$$

and analogously for all lower open boxes $\sqcap^n \rightarrow \mathbf{I}^n$.

Proof. Transpose the diagram (8) to obtain the lifting problem:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & A^{\mathbf{I}^n} \\
 & \nearrow \bar{b} & \downarrow A^{i^n} \\
 \mathbf{I}^k & \xrightarrow{b} & A^{\sqcup^n}
 \end{array}$$

The naturality of the family of maps \bar{b} means that we always have $\overline{b \circ f} = \bar{b} \circ f$, as in:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & A^{I^n} \\
 & \nearrow \bar{bf} & \uparrow \bar{b} \\
 I^j & \xrightarrow{f} I^k & \\
 & \searrow b & \downarrow A^{i^n} \\
 & & A^{\sqcup^n} \\
 & \nwarrow bf &
 \end{array}
 \quad (10)$$

By Yoneda, this is equivalent to having a section $s_n : A^{\sqcup^n} \longrightarrow A^{I^n}$ of A^{i^n} , with $\bar{b} = s_n \circ b$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & A^{I^n} & \\
 & \uparrow \bar{b} & \uparrow \text{ } \\
 I^k & & \\
 & \searrow b & \downarrow A^{i^n} \\
 & & A^{\sqcup^n} \\
 & \nearrow s_n &
 \end{array}
 \quad (11)$$

□

Definition 24. By a (*uniform*) *Kan object* we shall mean a hypercubical set A equipped with a family of (upper and lower) sections $(s_n)_{n \geq 1}$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A^{I^n} & \xrightarrow{A^{i^n}} & A^{\sqcup^n} \\
 \uparrow \text{ } & & \downarrow s_n \\
 & &
 \end{array}$$

Proposition 25. *If A is a uniform Kan object, then so is A^X for any hypercubical set X .*

Proof. Let the sections s_n be given,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A^{I^n} & \xrightarrow{A^{i^n}} & A^{\sqcup^n} \\
 \uparrow \text{ } & & \downarrow s_n \\
 & &
 \end{array}$$

We require sections $t_n : (A^X)^{\sqcup^n} \longrightarrow (A^X)^{I^n}$ as in:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (A^X)^{I^n} & \xrightarrow{(A^X)^{i^n}} & (A^X)^{\sqcup^n} \\
 \uparrow \text{ } & & \downarrow t_n \\
 & &
 \end{array}$$

We can take t_n to be $(s_n)^X$ conjugated by the isomorphisms $(A^X)^{I^n} \cong (A^{I^n})^X$ and $(A^X)^{\sqcup^n} \cong (A^{\sqcup^n})^X$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & t_n \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 (A^X)^{I^n} & \xrightarrow{(A^X)^{i^n}} & (A^X)^{\sqcup^n} \\
 \cong \uparrow & & \downarrow \cong \\
 (A^{I^n})^X & \xrightarrow{(A^{i^n})^X} & (A^{\sqcup^n})^X \\
 & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & & (s_n)^X
 \end{array}$$

□

Finally, the generalization from objects A to maps $B \longrightarrow A$ follows essentially the same pattern. Consider first a lifting problem of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 I^k \times \sqcup^n & \xrightarrow{b} & B \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow c & \downarrow f \\
 I^k \times I^n & \xrightarrow{a} & A
 \end{array} \tag{12}$$

Transposing, we have the corresponding problem

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 I^k & & & & \\
 \downarrow a & \nearrow c & & \searrow b & \\
 & B^{I^n} & \longrightarrow & B^{\sqcup^n} & \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & A^{I^n} & \longrightarrow & A^{\sqcup^n} &
 \end{array}$$

which is to be solved naturally in I^k . But this is equivalent to having a section of the canonical map $u = (f^{I^n}, B^{i^n})$ from B^{I^n} into the pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 B^{I^n} & & & & \\
 \downarrow f^{I^n} & \nearrow u & & \searrow B^{i^n} & \\
 & A^{I^n} \times_{A^{\sqcup^n}} B^{\sqcup^n} & \longrightarrow & B^{\sqcup^n} & \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & A^{I^n} & \longrightarrow & A^{\sqcup^n} &
 \end{array} \tag{13}$$

Definition 26. By a *uniform Kan fibration* we mean a map of hypercubical sets $f : B \longrightarrow A$ equipped with a family of (upper and lower) sections $(s_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of the following form:

$$B^{\mathbf{I}^n} \xrightarrow{(f^{\mathbf{I}^n}, B^{i^n})} A^{\mathbf{I}^n} \times_{A^{\sqcup^n}} B^{\sqcup^n}$$

\curvearrowright
 s_n

Proposition 27. A map $f : B \longrightarrow A$ is a uniform Kan fibration just if, to every square of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{I}^k \times \sqcup^n & \xrightarrow{b} & B \\ \downarrow & \nearrow c & \downarrow f \\ \mathbf{I}^k \times \mathbf{I}^n & \xrightarrow{a} & A \end{array} \quad (14)$$

there is given a diagonal filler $c = \overline{(a, b)}$, and these fillers are moreover natural in \mathbf{I}^k , in the sense that for any $f : \mathbf{I}^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{I}^k$, one has

$$\overline{(a, b)} \circ (f \times \mathbf{I}^n) = \overline{(a \circ (f \times \mathbf{I}^n), b \circ (f \times \sqcup^n))}.$$

Proof. Done. □

Proposition 28. Uniform Kan fibrations are closed under Π types along arbitrary maps, in the following sense: If $B \longrightarrow A$ is a uniform Kan fibration, and $\alpha : A \longrightarrow A'$ is any map, then the relative product $\Pi_\alpha.B \longrightarrow A'$ of B along α (where Π_α is the right adjoint to pullback along α) is again uniform Kan.

Proof. The operation Π_α along a map $\alpha : A \longrightarrow A'$ always exists in a presheaf topos, and can be calculated as follows: Let $f : B \longrightarrow A$ and $\alpha : A \longrightarrow A'$ be given. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $A' = 1$ and calculate $\Pi_A.B$, by working in the slice category over A' , which is also a presheaf topos. We therefore need to show that there are sections of the form:

$$(\Pi_A.B)^{\mathbf{I}^n} \xrightarrow{(\Pi_A.B)^{i^n}} (\Pi_A.B)^{\sqcup^n}.$$

\curvearrowright
 s_n

and similarly for \sqcap^n .

The construction of $\Pi_A.B$ is depicted in the following pullback diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Pi_A.B & \longrightarrow & B^A \\ \downarrow \lrcorner & & \downarrow f^A \\ 1 & \xrightarrow{('1'_A)} & A^A \end{array} \quad (15)$$

Applying $(-)^A$ to the diagram (13) and swapping exponents we obtain:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (B^A)^{I^n} & \xrightarrow{(B^A)^{i^n}} & (B^A)^{\sqcup^n} \\ \downarrow (f^A)^{I^n} & \searrow u' & \downarrow \\ (A^A)^{I^n} \times_{(A^A)^{\sqcup^n}} (B^A)^{\sqcup^n} & \longrightarrow & (B^A)^{\sqcup^n} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (A^A)^{I^n} & \longrightarrow & (A^A)^{\sqcup^n} \end{array} \quad (16)$$

now pull this entire diagram back along the point $('1'_A)^{\sqcup^n} : 1^{\sqcup^n} \longrightarrow (A^A)^{\sqcup^n}$ to obtain:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Pi_A.B)^{I^n} & \xrightarrow{(\Pi_A.B)^{i^n}} & (\Pi_A.B)^{\sqcup^n} \\ \downarrow & \searrow u'' & \downarrow \\ Q \times (\Pi_A.B)^{\sqcup^n} & \xrightarrow{p_2} & (\Pi_A.B)^{\sqcup^n} \\ \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow \\ Q & \longrightarrow & 1. \end{array} \quad (17)$$

where Q is the fiber of the map $(A^A)^{i^n} : (A^A)^{I^n} \longrightarrow (A^A)^{\sqcup^n}$ over $('1'_A)^{\sqcup^n}$.

Now the arrow u' in (16) has a section, because u in (13) does by the assumption that $B \longrightarrow A$ is uniform Kan. Therefore u'' in (17) also has a section s . And $Q \longrightarrow 1$ clearly has a section, determined by the point $('1'_A)^{I^n} : 1^{I^n} \longrightarrow (A^A)^{I^n}$. Thus p_2 in (17) has a section s' . Composing $s \circ s'$ gives the required section s_n of $(\Pi_A.B)^{i^n}$. \square

4 The universe

One could now construct a model in the form of an explicit category with families, but we prefer to take advantage of the recent coherence theorem

of Lumsdaine and Warren [?]. This allows us to work in a more flexible, categorical setting that has been shown to be sufficient for the construction of a CwF model if desired. One aspect of the formulation given in [?] is the use of a (Voevodsky-style) universe in order to construct a so-called “natural model”, which is essentially a convenient reformulation of the notion of a category with families. Here we will take a similar, if not identical approach, defining a natural transformation $p : \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}$ from which one can determine a category with families in the same way as in [?]. We first focus on the construction of $p : \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}$ and the proof that it is Kan.

Definition 29. Let κ be an inaccessible cardinal number, and call the sets of size strictly less than κ *small*. Write \mathbf{Set}_κ for the small sets, and $\mathbf{Set}_\kappa^{\mathbb{C}^{\text{op}}}$ for the category of small presheaves on a small index category \mathbb{C} . By a *small (uniform) Kan fibration* we mean a (uniform) Kan fibration, in the sense of Definition 26, in the category

$$\mathcal{H}_\kappa = \mathbf{Set}_\kappa^{\mathbb{H}^{\text{op}}}$$

of small hypercubical sets. We henceforth omit the qualifier “uniform” and assume that all Kan objects and fibrations are uniform; we also omit mention of the selected uniform structure.

The $(\kappa\text{-})$ universe $p : \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}$ is defined:

1. $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_n = \{(\alpha, c) \mid \alpha : \tilde{A} \longrightarrow A \text{ is a small Kan fibration, } A \text{ is a Kan object, and } c \in \tilde{A}_n\}$
2. $\mathcal{U}_n = \{(\alpha, c) \mid \alpha : \tilde{A} \longrightarrow A \text{ is a small Kan fibration, } A \text{ is a Kan object, and } c \in A_n\}$
3. For $(\alpha, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_n$, let $p_n(\alpha, c) = (\alpha, \alpha_n(c)) \in \mathcal{U}_n$.

Questions

1. A cubical ∞ -groupoid is a cubical set with box-filling operations. The contexts over a type do form such a groupoid (“cubical Lumsdaine”). Spell it out.
2. According to Grothendieck [?], the category \mathbb{H} is a test category, and so the category $\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{Set}^{\mathbb{H}^{\text{op}}}$ has the same homotopy theory as simplicial sets. Bas has pointed out a proof by Cisinski-Maltsiniotis based on decalage. Dig this up.
3. The hypercubical sets \mathcal{H} is perhaps a good setting in which to compare the globular, simplicial, and type-theoretic notions of ω -groupoid.

4. What is a hypercubical $(\infty, 1)$ -category (in analogy to the simplicial notion of quasicategory)? Does the type theory give rise to one?

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