Equivalence in Foundations

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The old consensus

- Early 20th century: Zermelo-Frankel set theory won the battle about the foundations of mathematics.
- Defeated competitors:
  - Logicism
  - Finitism
  - Intuitionism
  - Type theory
- Philosophers take set theory as background framework for their inquiries.

  See: David K Lewis et al. (1986). *On the plurality of worlds*. Blackwell Oxford

New developments

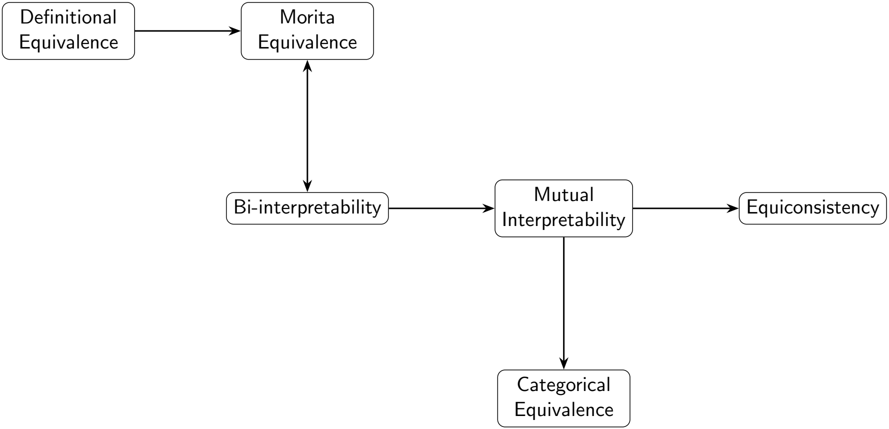
- Category theory and topos theory have proved fruitful in various branches of pure mathematics (Grothendieck, Mac Lane, Lawvere)
- Martin-Löf type theory
- Computation
- Homotopy type theory (HoTT)
- Philosophical worries about set theory (structuralism, etc.)

Is a new battle coming?

- Feferman (1969; 1977) argues against category-theoretic foundations for philosophical reasons: the idea of "aggregating" is presupposed even in category theory.
- The idea that Sets and Cats are incommensurable foundations was challenged via results of Mitchell, Osius, and Mathias
    - What exactly did they prove?

Goal of this project: consider precise versions of the thesis of Awodey (2009) that Sets, Cats, and Types are equivalent foundations.

What do we mean by equivalent?



Equivalence and syntactic categories

Morita equivalence (Barrett and Halvorson, 2016) is an attempt to give an elementary expression to the idea that $\mathrm{Sh}(C_{T_1})$ and $\mathrm{Sh}(C_{T_2})$ are equivalent toposes.

This is weaker (more liberal) than the notion that C_{T_1} and C_{T_2} are equivalent categories.

Why bi-interpretability matters

1. Bi-interpretability of T_1 and T_2 ensures that T_1 and T_2 share all relevant properties.

- Mutual interpretability does not imply bi-interpretability (see Andréka and Németi, 1994).
- To do: Examples of mutually interpretable theories that have different properties (model-theoretic, proof-theoretic, etc.)

Preserved properties

	mutual int	bi-int
κ-categorical		✓
finitely axiomatizable		✓

Why bi-interpretability matters

2. Bi-interpretability is our best account of expressive equivalence.

For each Σ_1-formula ϕ, there is a Σ_2-formula $F(\phi)$ that “says the same thing.

Bi-interpretability: syntax and semantics

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{ETCS} \arrow[rr, bend left] & & \mathrm{ZF} \arrow[ll, bend left] \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\mathcal{E} \qquad\qquad\qquad U$$

Translation

The notion of syntactic **translation** is still a work in progress. (see Szczerba, 1977; Van Benthem and Pearce, 1984; Visser, 2006; Halvorson, 2019)

- A translation F has an arity n_F, which says how many variables to split a single variable into.
- A translation F has a domain formulas δ_σ^F in the target language.
- A translation represents equality $=$ in Σ in terms of some T'-provable equivalence relation in Σ'.

Arrows between translations

$$\begin{tikzcd} T \arrow[r, bend left, "F"] \arrow[r, bend right, "G"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\Downarrow\chi"] & T' \end{tikzcd}$$

Roughly speaking, χ is a formula in Σ' that represents a functional relation from the domain formula of F to the domain formula of G and that maps the extension of $F(R)$ to the extension of $G(R)$.

Definition

Let $F : T \to T'$ and $G : T' \to T$ be translations. We say that F and G form an **equivalence** just in case there are invertible 2-cells $\eta : 1_T \Rightarrow GF$ and $\varepsilon : 1_{T'} \Rightarrow FG$.

A translation $F : T \to T'$ determines a functor $F^* : \mathrm{Mod}(T') \to \mathrm{Mod}(T)$. See (Gajda, Krynicki, and Szczerba, 1987; Halvorson, 2019)

In particular, $F^*(M)$ is n_F copies of $D(M)$, quotiented by the equivalence relation $=_F$.

To be checked: a 2-cell $\chi : F \Rightarrow G$ should determine a natural transformation $\chi^* : F^* \Rightarrow G^*$.

Note: χ^* is not just any natural transformation, but is induced uniformly via a Σ'-formula that is a T'-provable functional relation.

Proving equivalence semantically

Given functors $f : \mathrm{Mod}(T') \to \mathrm{Mod}(T)$ and $g : \mathrm{Mod}(T) \to \mathrm{Mod}(T')$, under what conditions on f and g establish that T and T' are bi-interpretable?

See (Gajda, Krynicki, and Szczerba, 1987)

What are the natural isomorphisms on the two sides?
If ZF and ETCS are bi-interpretable, then there are linking formulas

Topos-theoretic foundations of mathematics

Definition

An **elementary topos** $\mathcal{E}$ is a category that has the following properties:

- Finite limits.
- Exponentials: For any objects $A, B \in \mathcal{E}$, there exists an object B^A and an evaluation map $ev : B^A \times A \to B$ such that for any object C and any map $f : C \times A \to B$, there is a unique map $\lambda f : C \to B^A$ making the appropriate diagram commute.
- A subobject classifier Ω: An object Ω with a morphism $true : 1 \to \Omega$ such that for any monomorphism $m : A \to B$, there exists a unique characteristic morphism $\chi_m : B \to \Omega$ making the diagram commute.

Category Axioms

Objects and Morphisms

- Two sorts: **Objects** and **Morphisms**.
- Each morphism f has a **domain** $\mathrm{dom}(f)$ and **codomain** $\mathrm{cod}(f)$.

Composition

- For any morphisms f and g with $\mathrm{cod}(f) = \mathrm{dom}(g)$, there is a composite morphism $g \circ f$.

Associativity

- For any morphisms f, g, h: $h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$

Identity

- For each object A, there is an identity morphism id_A.
- For any morphism f: $\mathrm{id}_{\mathrm{dom}(f)} \circ f = f \quad \text{and} \quad f \circ \mathrm{id}_{\mathrm{cod}(f)} = f$

Finite Limits

Terminal Object

- There is an object 1 (terminal object) such that for any object A, there is a unique morphism $! : A \to 1$.

Pullbacks

- For any pair of morphisms $f : A \to C$ and $g : B \to C$, there exists a pullback square:

$$\begin{tikzcd} P \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & B \arrow[d, "g"] \\ A \arrow[r, "f"] & C \end{tikzcd}$$

Topos-theoretic foundations

We include in our axioms for topos-theoretic foundations: NNO, Boolean, axiom of choice.

Topos-theoretic foundations

Element

For an object A in $\mathcal{E}$, an **element** of A is an arrow $x : 1 \to A$.

Intuitive differences between **Set** and **Cat**

In **Set**: any two sets can stand in the elementhood relationship with each other.

The question of framework

We take both ZF and ETCS as theories in many-sorted, classical, first-order logic

Shulman's Theorem

Shulman (2019) seems very close to proving bi-interpretability of ZF and ETCS.

- For each model U of ZF, there is a corresponding model of ETCS; and for each model $\mathcal{E}$ of ETCS, there is a corresponding model of ZF.
- What are the permitted constructions?
- In what sense is the construction uniform, i.e. doesn't depend on specific features of a model?
- What needs to be shown about the constructions?

From universe to topos

1. Given a model $\langle U, \in \rangle$ of ZF, let $\mathcal{E}_0 = U$, and let $\mathcal{E}_1$ be the set of functions between sets (constructed as subsets of ordered pairs).
2. Fact: the pair $\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{E}_1$ forms a model of ETCS.
    - The empty set is an initial object.
    - Any singleton set is a terminal object.
    - Etc.

From topos to universe

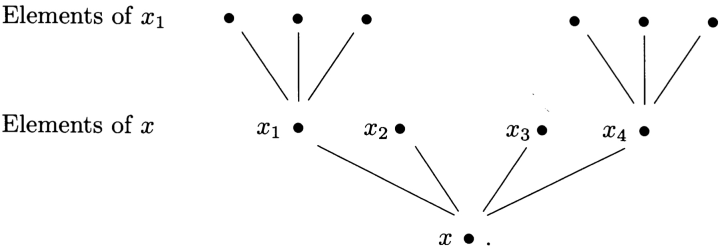
- Intuitively, the objects in $\mathcal{E}$ would become sets. But how to define the relation $A \in B$?
- So instead of taking objects in $\mathcal{E}$ as sets, we take trees:

$$t : R \rightarrowtail A \times A$$

For elements $a : 1 \to A$ and $b : 1 \to A$, we write $a \leq b$ just in case

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
 & R \arrow[d, "t"] & \\
1 \arrow[ur, dashed, "r"] \arrow[r, "{(a,b)}"'] & A \times A \arrow[r, shift left, "p_1"] \arrow[r, shift right, "p_2"'] & A
\end{tikzcd}
$$

Construction of ZF model from ETCS model



Tree: A **tree** is a poset that is downward linear.

Rooted: If $t : R \rightarrowtail A \times A$ is a tree, and $e : 1 \to A$, then we say that e is the **root** of t just in case $\forall x(e \leq x)$.

Accessible: A pointed tree (t, e) is **accessible** just in case: for every element $x : 1 \to A$ there is a finite R-path to the root $e : 1 \to A$.[1]

[1] This definition can be made first-order using subobjects of the natural number object in $\mathcal{E}$.

A subobject $m : S \rightarrowtail A$ is said to be **inductive** for the tree $t : R \rightarrowtail A \times A$ just in case: for any element $x : 1 \to A$, if every $y \leq x$ factors through m, then x factors through m.

Well-founded: If $m : S \rightarrowtail X$ is inductive, then m is an isomorphism.

Extensional: For any $x : 1 \to A$ and $y : 1 \to A$, if x and y have the same R-children, then $x = y$.

How do we know that there are "enough" of these trees in $\mathcal{E}$ to build an entire ZF universe?

Questions about Shulman's result

- The construction of trees from a topos $\mathcal{E}$ seems to require infinitary procedures. Is this move permitted by the standard definition of bi-interpretability?

A simple example

T_1 says that there are exactly two things.
T_2 says that there are exactly two atoms, and one mereological sum of those atoms.

To establish bi-interpretability, it needs to be shown that $IT(\mathcal{E})$ is

Type theory: Kemeny or Awodey?

"It was my intention to prove the equivalence of the simple theory of types and Zermelo set-theory. Instead of this I have succeeded in proving a strong theorem from which it follows that the two systems are not equivalent under <u>any</u> reasonable definition of 'equivalent'." (Kemeny, 1949)

Further Questions

- Dependent type theory is a more natural setting for theory of categories and the elementary theory of toposes.
  - Replace “isomorphism” with “equivalence”.
- If ETCS and ZF are formalized in FOLDS (Makkai, 1995), does the equivalence result still hold?

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