

Synthetic algebraic geometry *a case study in applied topos theory*



the phenomenon of nongeometric sequents

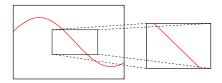
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Synthetic differential geometry

The axiom of microaffinity

Let $\Delta = \{ \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} \mid \varepsilon^2 = 0 \}$. For any function $f : \Delta \to \mathbb{R}$, there are unique numbers $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(\varepsilon) =$ $a + b\varepsilon$ for all $\varepsilon \in \Delta$.



- The **derivative** of f as above at zero is b.
- Manifolds are just sets.
- A tangent vector to M is a map $\Delta \to M$.

Toposes provide models for this theory.

The internal universe of a topos

A **topos** is a category which has finite limits, is cartesian closed and has a subobject classifier, for instance

- Set, the category of sets;
- **Sh**(X), the category of set-valued sheaves over a space X;
- **Eff**, the effective topos (roughly: a category of data types).

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no $\varphi \vee \neg \varphi$, no $\neg \neg \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi$, no axiom of choice

Curious universes

- Eff |= "There are infinitely many prime numbers." ✓ External meaning: There is a Turing machine producing arbitrarily many prime numbers.
- Eff \(\neq \text{"Any Turing machine halts or doesn't halt." \(\text{X} \)
 External meaning: There is a halting oracle which determines whether any given machine halts or doesn't halt.
- Sh(X) $\not\models$ "Any cont. function with opposite signs has a zero." \not External meaning: Zeros can be picked locally continuously in continuous families of continuous functions.

Approaches to algebraic geometry

Usual approach to algebraic geometry: layer schemes above ordinary set theory using either

locally ringed spaces

set of prime ideals of
$$\mathbb{Z}[X,Y,Z]/(X^n+Y^n-Z^n)+$$

Zariski topology + structure sheaf

■ or Grothendieck's functor-of-points account, where a scheme is a functor Ring → Set.

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Synthetic approach: model schemes **directly as sets** in a certain nonclassical set theory.

$$\{(x, y, z) : (\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1)^3 \mid x^n + y^n - z^n = 0\}$$

The big Zariski topos

Let *S* be a fixed base scheme.

Definition

The **big Zariski topos** Zar(S) is the category Sh(Sch/S). It consists of functors $(Sch/S)^{op} \to Set$ satisfying the gluing condition that

$$F(U) \to \prod_i F(U_i) \rightrightarrows \prod_{j,k} F(U_j \cap U_k)$$

is a limit diagram for any scheme $U = \bigcup_i U_i$ over S.

- For an *S*-scheme *X*, its functor of points $\underline{X} = \operatorname{Hom}_S(\cdot, X)$ is an object of $\operatorname{Zar}(S)$. It feels like the set of points of *X*.
- In particular, there is the ring object $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$.
- Zar(S) classifies local \mathcal{O}_S -algebras which are local over \mathcal{O}_S .

Properties of the affine line

 \blacksquare $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ is a local ring:

$$1 \neq 0$$
 $x + y$ inv. $\Longrightarrow x$ inv. $\lor y$ inv.

 \blacksquare \mathbb{A}^1 is a field:

$$\neg(x=0) \Longleftrightarrow x \text{ inv.}$$

 $\neg(x \text{ inv.}) \Longleftrightarrow x \text{ nilpotent}$

- \blacksquare \mathbb{A}^1 satisfies the axiom of microaffinity.
- $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ is anonymously algebraically closed: Any monic polynomial does *not not* have a zero.
- \blacksquare \mathbb{A}^1 is of unbounded Krull dimension.
- Any function $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1 \to \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ is a polynomial.

Synthetic constructions

$$\mathbb{A}^{n} = (\underline{\mathbb{A}}^{1})^{n} = \underline{\mathbb{A}}^{1} \times \cdots \times \underline{\mathbb{A}}^{1}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^{n} = \{(x_{0}, \dots, x_{n}) : (\underline{\mathbb{A}}^{1})^{n+1} \mid x_{0} \neq 0 \vee \cdots \vee x_{n} \neq 0\} / (\underline{\mathbb{A}}^{1})^{\times}$$

$$\cong \text{ set of one-dimensional subspaces of } (\underline{\mathbb{A}}^{1})^{n+1}$$

$$(\text{with } \mathcal{O}(-1) = (\ell)_{\ell : \mathbb{P}^{n}}, \mathcal{O}(1) = (\ell^{\vee})_{\ell : \mathbb{P}^{n}})$$

 $\operatorname{Spec}(R) = \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Alg}(\mathbb{A}^1)}(R, \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1) = \operatorname{set} \operatorname{of} \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ -valued points of R

$$TX = \text{Hom}(\Delta, X)$$
, where $\Delta = \{ \varepsilon : \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1 \mid \varepsilon^2 = 0 \}$

A subset $U \subseteq X$ is **qc-open** if and only if for any x : X there exist $f_1, \ldots, f_n : \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ such that $x \in U \iff \exists i. f_i \neq 0$.

A **synthetic affine scheme** is a set which is in bijection with Spec(R) for some finitely presented algebra R.

A **synthetic scheme** is a set which can be covered by finitely many qc-open synthetic affine schemes U_i such that the intersections $U_i \cap U_j$ can be covered by finitely many qc-open synthetic affine schemes.

Synthetic quasicoherence

Recall Spec(R) = Hom_{Alg(\mathbb{A}^1)}(R, $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$) and consider the statement

"the canonical map $R \longrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Spec}(R),\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1)$ is bijective". $f \longmapsto (\alpha \mapsto \alpha(f))$

- True for $R = \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1[X]/(X^2)$ (microaffinity).
- True for $R = \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1[X]$ (every function is a polynomial).
- True for any finitely presented $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ -algebra R.

Any known property of $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ follows from this **synthetic quasicoherence**.

Example. Let $f : \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ such that $f \neq 0$. Set $R = \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1/(f)$. Then $\operatorname{Spec}(R) = \emptyset$. Thus $\operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Spec}(R), \underline{\mathbb{A}}^1)$ is a singleton. Hence R = 0. Therefore f is invertible.

Nongeometric sequents

Let \mathbb{T} be a **geometric theory** (rings, intervals, ...).

For a **geometric sequent** $\forall \vec{x}$. $(\varphi \Rightarrow \psi)$, the following are equivalent:

- It is **provable** by \mathbb{T} .
- 2 It holds for all models of \mathbb{T} in all toposes.
- It holds for the generic model of \mathbb{T} in its classifying topos.
- Additional **nongeometric sequents** may hold in a classifying topos, for instance " $\underline{\mathbb{A}}^1$ is synthetically quasicoherent" in Zar(S).
- These are \mathbb{T} -redundant, but the converse is false.
- Are they precisely the consequences of synthetic quasicoherence?
- Applications: synthetic algebraic geometry, generic freeness, ...