## Chapter 1

## Sets and Classes

Let there be *classes*.

Given two classes A and B, let there be functions from A to B. We write  $f: A \to B$  iff f is a function from A to B.

Given functions  $f:A\to B$  and  $g:B\to C$ , let there be a function  $g\circ f=gf:A\to C$ , the *composite* of f and g.

**Axiom 1.1** (Empty Class). There exists a class  $\emptyset$  such that, for any class A, there exists a unique function  $\emptyset \to A$ .

**Axiom 1.2** (Terminal Class). There exists a class 1 such that, for any class A, there exists a unique function  $A \to 1$ .

**Axiom 1.3** (Disjoint Union). For any classes A and B, there exists a class A+B, the disjoint union of A and B, and functions  $\kappa_1:A\to A+B$ ,  $\kappa_2:B\to A+B$ , the injections, such that, for any class X and functions  $f:A\to X$ ,  $g:B\to X$ , there exists a unique function  $[f,g]:A+B\to X$  such that

$$[f,g]\kappa_1 = f,$$
  $[f,g]\kappa_2 = g.$ 

**Axiom 1.4** (Pullback). For any classes A, B and C, and any functions  $f: A \to C$  and  $g: B \to C$ , there exists a set  $A \times_C B$ , the pullback of f and g, and functions  $\pi_1: A \times_C B \to A$ ,  $\pi_2: A \times_C B \to B$ , such that:

- $\bullet \ f\pi_1 = g\pi_2$
- for any set X and functions  $x: X \to A$ ,  $y: X \to B$  such that fx = gy, there exists a unique function  $(x, y): X \to A \times_C B$  such that  $\pi_1 \circ (x, y) = x$  and  $\pi_2 \circ (x, y) = y$ .