

Is Univalence Inevitable?

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Probably.

A View on Formalization

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 - ▶ BTW Axiom of Choice is true.

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- ▶ Formalize concepts, not statements. (univalent = faithful)
- ▶ Starting point: dependent type theory.
- ▶ Based on types-as-spaces interpretation.
- ▶ New principles, e.g., the Univalence Axiom.

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$$4: \text{is-2-Gpd } A \equiv \prod_{x,y:A} \text{isGpd}(x =_A y)$$

2-CATEGORY THEORY

\vdots

Insight 2: Univalence Axiom

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, define

$$\text{isEquiv } f \equiv \prod_{b:B} \text{isContr} \left(\sum_{a:A} (f \ a =_B b) \right)$$

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The Univalence Axiom

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- ▶ Replacement for the Axiom of Choice.
- ▶ **Not** about synthetic homotopy theory.

Univalent categories (cf. Ahrens-K-Shulman, 2015)

A category C consists of:

- ▶ a type of objects $C_0 : \mathcal{U}$;
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A **univalent category** is a category C such that for all $a, b : C_0$, the map $w_{a,b}$ is an equivalence.

Univalent vs set-theoretic categories

Theorem

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- ▶ For set-theoretic categories: \iff Axiom of Choice.
- ▶ For univalent categories: true.

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Thanks for listening!