

COHESION

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1. INTRODUCTION

Definition 1.1.

Definition 1.2. Let (X, τ) be a topological space; a *sheaf on X* is a functor $F : \tau^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ such that for every $u \in \tau$ and every covering $\{U_i\}$ of U one has

Definition 1.3. A *sieve* on an object X of a category \mathcal{C} is a subobject of the hom functor $yX = \mathcal{C}(-, X)$; a *Grothendieck topology* on a category amounts to the choice of a family of *covering sieve* for every object $X \in \mathcal{C}$; this family is chosen in such a way that

- if $S \Rightarrow yX$ is a covering sieve and $fY \rightarrow X$ is a morphism of \mathcal{C} , then the morphism $f^S \Rightarrow Y$ obtained in

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^*S & & RS \\ \perp & & \end{array}$$

$$Y \xrightarrow{f} X$$

is again a covering sieve.

- Let $S \Rightarrow yX$ be a covering sieve on X , and let T be any sieve on X . If for each object Y of \mathcal{C} and each arrow $f : Y \rightarrow X$ in \mathcal{C} the pullback sieve f^*T is a covering sieve on Y . Then T is a covering sieve on X .
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Definition 1.4. A sheaf on a small site \mathcal{C} is a functor $F : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ such that for every covering sieve $R \rightarrow y(U)$ and every diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{f} & F \\ m \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ y(U) & & \end{array}$$

there is a unique dotted extension $y(U) \Rightarrow F$ (by the Yoneda lemma, this consists of a unique element $s \in FU$). The full subcategory of sheaves on a site (\mathcal{C}, j) is denoted $\mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}, j)$.

By general facts on locally presentable categories, the subcategory of sheaves on a site is reflective via a functor

$$r : \mathbf{Cat}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}, j)$$

called *sheafification* of a presheaf $F : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.

Grothendieck was the first to note that in every topos of sheaves the internal language is sufficiently expressive to concoct higher-order logic and he strived to advertise his intuitions to an audience of logicians. But it wasn't until Lawvere devised the notion of *elementary topos* that the community agreed on the potential of this theory.

Definition 1.5. An *elementary topos* is a category \mathcal{E} that

- is finitely complete (i.e. it admits finite products and equalizers, or a terminal object and pullbacks, or all limits of diagrams $D : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ where \mathcal{J} is a finite category);
- is cartesian closed, i.e. the functor $A \times -$ has a right adjoint $[A, -]$ for every object $A \in \mathcal{E}$
- has a *subobject classifier*, i.e. an object $\Omega \in \mathcal{E}$ such that the functor $\text{Sub} : \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ sending A into the set of isomorphism classes of monomorphisms $\begin{bmatrix} U \\ \downarrow \\ A \end{bmatrix}$ is representable by the object Ω .

The natural bijection $\mathcal{E}(A, \Omega) \cong \text{Sub}(A)$ is obtained pulling back the monomorphism $U \subseteq A$ along a *universal arrow* $t : 1 \rightarrow \Omega$, as in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ m \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow t \\ A & \xrightarrow{\chi_U} & \Omega \end{array}$$

so, the bijection is induced by the map $m \mapsto \chi_U$.

Definition 1.6. copincola da nLab

2. COHESION

intuition for Cohesion
 cohesive topos
 properties and thms
 classes of cohesive toposes
 “moments of opposition”
 cohesion in smooth homotopy
 de Rham in a cohesive topos