Towards a constructive simplicial model of univalent foundations

Nicola Gambino¹ Simon Henry²

¹University of Leeds

²University of Ottawa

Homotopy Type Theory 2019

Carnegie Mellon University August 15th, 2019

Goal

To define a model of Univalent Foundations that is

- (1) definable constructively, i.e. without EM and AC
- (2) defined in a category homotopically-equivalent to **Top**.

Goal

To define a model of Univalent Foundations that is

- (1) definable constructively, i.e. without EM and AC
- (2) defined in a category homotopically-equivalent to **Top**.

Univalent Foundations = ML + UA, where

- ▶ ML = Martin-Löf type theory with one universe type
- ► **UA** = Voevodsky's Univalence Axiom

Related work

Cubical approach:

- ► [BCH], [BCHM], [OP], ... do (1) but not (2).
- ▶ Recent [ACCRS] does (1) and (2) using equivariant fibrations.

Related work

Cubical approach:

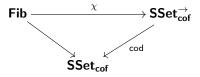
- ► [BCH], [BCHM], [OP], ... do (1) but not (2).
- ▶ Recent [ACCRS] does (1) and (2) using equivariant fibrations.

Simplicial approach has some advantages:

- more familiar
- uses standard notion of Kan fibration
- straightforward equivalence with **Top**.

Main result

Theorem (Gambino and Henry). Constructively, there exists a comprehension category



with

- all the type constructors of ML
- univalence of the universe
- Π-types are weakly stable, other type constructors are pseudo-stable.

 $\mathbf{SSet}_{\mathbf{cof}} = \mathsf{full}$ subcategory of cofibrant simplicial sets \subsetneq \mathbf{SSet}

References

- [H1] S. Henry Weak model structures in classical and constructive mathematics ArXiv, 2018
- [H2] S. Henry A constructive account of the Kan-Quillen model structure and of Kan's Ex^{∞} functor ArXiv, 2019
- [GSS] N. Gambino and K. Szumiło and C. Sattler
 The constructive Kan-Quillen model structure: two new proofs
 ArXiv, 2019
 - [GH] N. Gambino and S. Henry Towards a constructive simplicial model of Univalent Foundations ArXiv, 2019

Outline of the talk

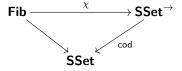
- ▶ Review of the classical simplicial model
- ► Constructive simplicial homotopy theory

Idea

- ► contexts = simplicial sets
- dependent types = Kan fibrations.

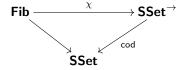
Idea

- contexts = simplicial sets
- dependent types = Kan fibrations.
- \Rightarrow The comprehension category



Idea

- contexts = simplicial sets
- dependent types = Kan fibrations.
- ⇒ The comprehension category



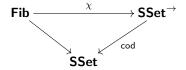
It supports

- ▶ all the type constructors of ML
- a univalent universe

satisfying stability conditions.

Idea

- contexts = simplicial sets
- dependent types = Kan fibrations.
- ⇒ The comprehension category



It supports

- ▶ all the type constructors of ML
- a univalent universe

satisfying stability conditions.

It gives rise to a strict model via a splitting process.

(0) Existence of the Kan-Quillen model structure on **SSet**.

- (0) Existence of the Kan-Quillen model structure on SSet.
- (1) $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, B Kan complex $\Rightarrow B^A$ Kan complex.

- (0) Existence of the Kan-Quillen model structure on **SSet**.
- (1) $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, B Kan complex $\Rightarrow B^A$ Kan complex.
- (2) $p: A \to X$ Kan fibration \Rightarrow the right adjoint to pullback

$$\Pi_p: \mathbf{SSet}_{/A} \to \mathbf{SSet}_{/X}$$

preserves Kan fibrations.

- (0) Existence of the Kan-Quillen model structure on **SSet**.
- (1) $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, B Kan complex $\Rightarrow B^A$ Kan complex.
- (2) $p: A \to X$ Kan fibration \Rightarrow the right adjoint to pullback

$$\Pi_p : \mathbf{SSet}_{/A} \to \mathbf{SSet}_{/X}$$

preserves Kan fibrations.

(3) There is a Kan fibration $\pi: \tilde{U} \to U$, with U Kan complex, that classifies small Kan fibrations, i.e.



- (0) Existence of the Kan-Quillen model structure on **SSet**.
- (1) $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, B Kan complex $\Rightarrow B^A$ Kan complex.
- (2) $p: A \to X$ Kan fibration \Rightarrow the right adjoint to pullback

$$\Pi_p : \mathbf{SSet}_{/A} \to \mathbf{SSet}_{/X}$$

preserves Kan fibrations.

(3) There is a Kan fibration $\pi: \tilde{U} \to U$, with U Kan complex, that classifies small Kan fibrations, i.e.



(4) The Kan fibration $\pi: \tilde{U} \to U$ is univalent.

Constructivity problems

▶ Kan-Quillen model structure has classical proofs.

Constructivity problems

- ▶ Kan-Quillen model structure has classical proofs.
- ▶ [BCP] shows that (1), (2) require classical logic.

Constructivity problems

- Kan-Quillen model structure has classical proofs.
- ▶ [BCP] shows that (1), (2) require classical logic.
- ▶ [GS] fixed (1), (2) by introducing **uniform** Kan fibrations in **SSet**, but this creates problems for (3), (4).

We start with

$$I = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial \Delta_n \to \Delta_n \mid n \ge 0 \end{array} \right\}$$
$$J = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_n^k \to \Delta_n \mid 0 \le k \le n \end{array} \right\}$$

We start with

$$I = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial \Delta_n \to \Delta_n \mid n \ge 0 \end{array} \right\}$$
$$J = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_n^k \to \Delta_n \mid 0 \le k \le n \end{array} \right\}$$

and generate wfs's

$$(\mathsf{Sat}(I), I^{\pitchfork}), \quad (\mathsf{Sat}(J), J^{\pitchfork})$$

We start with

$$I = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial \Delta_n \to \Delta_n \mid n \ge 0 \end{array} \right\}$$
$$J = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_n^k \to \Delta_n \mid 0 \le k \le n \end{array} \right\}$$

and generate wfs's

$$(\operatorname{Sat}(I), I^{\pitchfork}), \quad (\operatorname{Sat}(J), J^{\pitchfork})$$

We wish to have a model structure (W, C, F) such that

$${\sf C} = {\sf Sat}(I)\,, \qquad {\sf W} \cap {\sf F} = I^\pitchfork$$
 ${\sf W} \cap {\sf C} = {\sf Sat}(J)\,, \qquad {\sf F} = J^\pitchfork$

We start with

$$I = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial \Delta_n \to \Delta_n \mid n \ge 0 \end{array} \right\}$$
$$J = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Lambda_n^k \to \Delta_n \mid 0 \le k \le n \end{array} \right\}$$

and generate wfs's

$$(\operatorname{Sat}(I), I^{\pitchfork}), \quad (\operatorname{Sat}(J), J^{\pitchfork})$$

We wish to have a model structure (W, C, F) such that

$$\mathsf{C} = \mathsf{Sat}(I)\,, \qquad \mathsf{W} \cap \mathsf{F} = I^{\pitchfork}$$
 $\mathsf{W} \cap \mathsf{C} = \mathsf{Sat}(J)\,, \qquad \mathsf{F} = J^{\pitchfork}$

In particular, $\mathbf{F} = \text{Kan fibrations}$. This helps with (3).

Let C = Sat(I).

Let
$$C = Sat(I)$$
.

Classically, for $i: A \rightarrow B$ in **SSet**, TFAE

- $i \in \mathbf{C}$
- ▶ *i* is a monomorphism

Let
$$C = Sat(I)$$
.

Classically, for $i: A \rightarrow B$ in **SSet**, TFAE

- ▶ i ∈ C
- ▶ *i* is a monomorphism

Constructively, for $i: A \rightarrow B$ in **SSet**, TFAE

- ▶ i ∈ C
- ▶ *i* is a monomorphism s.t. $\forall n, i_n : A_n \rightarrow B_n$ is complemented, i.e.

$$\forall y \in B_n (y \in A_n \vee y \notin A_n),$$

and degeneracy of simplices in $B_n \setminus A_n$ is decidable.

Let
$$C = Sat(I)$$
.

Classically, for $i: A \rightarrow B$ in **SSet**, TFAE

- ▶ i ∈ C
- ▶ *i* is a monomorphism

Constructively, for $i: A \rightarrow B$ in **SSet**, TFAE

- ▶ i ∈ C
- ▶ *i* is a monomorphism s.t. $\forall n, i_n : A_n \rightarrow B_n$ is complemented, i.e.

$$\forall y \in B_n (y \in A_n \vee y \notin A_n),$$

and degeneracy of simplices in $B_n \setminus A_n$ is decidable.

Note. C = cofibrations in Reedy wfs generated by the wfs

(Complemented mono, Split epi)

on Set.

Theorem [H2]. Constructively, the category **SSet** admits a model structure (W,C,F) such that

$$C = Sat(I)$$
, $F = Kan fibrations$.

Theorem [H2]. Constructively, the category **SSet** admits a model structure (W,C,F) such that

$$C = Sat(I)$$
, $F = Kan fibrations$.

Two other proofs in [GSS].

Theorem [H2]. Constructively, the category **SSet** admits a model structure (W,C,F) such that

$$C = Sat(I)$$
, $F = Kan fibrations$.

Two other proofs in [GSS].

Note

▶ Constructively, not every object is cofibrant: *X* is cofibrant if and only if degeneracy of simplices in *X* is decidable.

Theorem [H2]. Constructively, the category **SSet** admits a model structure (W,C,F) such that

$$C = Sat(I)$$
, $F = Kan fibrations$.

Two other proofs in [GSS].

Note

- Constructively, not every object is cofibrant: X is cofibrant if and only if degeneracy of simplices in X is decidable.
- ▶ Every object X has a cofibrant replacement, given by $\mathbb{L}(X)$ cofibrant and $t: \mathbb{L}(X) \to X$ in $\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{C}$.

Towards a constructive simplicial model

Idea

use cofibrancy to solve constructivity issues,

Towards a constructive simplicial model

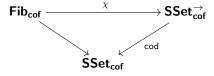
Idea

- use cofibrancy to solve constructivity issues,
- contexts are cofibrant simplicial sets,
- ▶ types are Kan fibrations between cofibrant simplicial sets.

Towards a constructive simplicial model

Idea

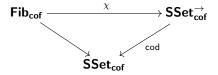
- use cofibrancy to solve constructivity issues,
- contexts are cofibrant simplicial sets,
- ▶ types are Kan fibrations between cofibrant simplicial sets.
- ⇒ The comprehension category



Towards a constructive simplicial model

Idea

- use cofibrancy to solve constructivity issues,
- contexts are cofibrant simplicial sets,
- ▶ types are Kan fibrations between cofibrant simplicial sets.
- ⇒ The comprehension category



Challenge

stay within the cofibrant fragment.

0. Existence of the constructive Kan-Quillen model structure.

- 0. Existence of the constructive Kan-Quillen model structure.
- 1. $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, A cofibrant, $B \text{ Kan} \Rightarrow B^A \text{ Kan}$.

- 0. Existence of the constructive Kan-Quillen model structure.
- 1. $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, A cofibrant, $B \text{ Kan} \Rightarrow B^A \text{ Kan}$.
- 2. $p: A \rightarrow X$ Kan fibration, A cofibrant \Rightarrow the right adjoint to pullback

$$\Pi_p$$
: $\mathsf{SSet}_{/A} \to \mathsf{SSet}_{/X}$

preserves Kan fibrations.

- 0. Existence of the constructive Kan-Quillen model structure.
- 1. $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, A cofibrant, B Kan $\Rightarrow B^A$ Kan.
- 2. $p: A \rightarrow X$ Kan fibration, A cofibrant \Rightarrow the right adjoint to pullback

$$\Pi_p: \mathbf{SSet}_{/A} \to \mathbf{SSet}_{/X}$$

preserves Kan fibrations.

3. There is a Kan fibration $\pi:\tilde{U}_c\to U_c$, with U_c cofibrant Kan complex, that weakly classifies small Kan fibrations between cofibrant simplicial sets



- 0. Existence of the constructive Kan-Quillen model structure.
- 1. $A, B \in \mathbf{SSet}$, A cofibrant, B Kan $\Rightarrow B^A$ Kan.
- 2. $p: A \rightarrow X$ Kan fibration, A cofibrant \Rightarrow the right adjoint to pullback

$$\Pi_p : \mathbf{SSet}_{/A} \to \mathbf{SSet}_{/X}$$

preserves Kan fibrations.

3. There is a Kan fibration $\pi: \tilde{U}_c \to U_c$, with U_c cofibrant Kan complex, that weakly classifies small Kan fibrations between cofibrant simplicial sets



4. The fibration $\pi: \tilde{U}_c \to U_c$ is univalent.

Let A, B be cofibrant Kan complexes.

Let A, B be cofibrant Kan complexes.

Step 1. Consider B^A , which is a Kan complex by (1). We have

$$\mathsf{app} : B^A \times A \to B$$

universal,

Let A, B be cofibrant Kan complexes.

Step 1. Consider B^A , which is a Kan complex by (1). We have

$$app: B^A \times A \rightarrow B$$

universal, i.e. such that

$$\begin{array}{c}
X \xrightarrow{f} B^{A} \\
X \times A \xrightarrow{f \times 1_{A}} B^{A} \times A \xrightarrow{\text{app}} B
\end{array}$$

is a bijection.

Let A, B be cofibrant Kan complexes.

Step 1. Consider B^A , which is a Kan complex by (1). We have

$$app: B^A \times A \rightarrow B$$

universal, i.e. such that

$$\begin{array}{c}
X \xrightarrow{f} B^{A} \\
X \times A \xrightarrow{f \times 1_{A}} B^{A} \times A \xrightarrow{app} B
\end{array}$$

is a bijection. Its inverse is written

$$\begin{array}{c}
X \times A \xrightarrow{f} B \\
X \xrightarrow{\lambda(f)} B^A
\end{array}$$

In general, B^A is not cofibrant.

$$t: \mathbb{L}(B^A) \to B^A$$
 in $\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{F}$

Now $\mathbb{L}(B^A)$ is cofibrant Kan complex.

$$t: \mathbb{L}(B^A) \to B^A$$
 in $\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{F}$

Now $\mathbb{L}(B^A)$ is cofibrant Kan complex. We have

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{app}} \colon \mathbb{L}(B^A) \times A \xrightarrow{t \times 1_A} B^A \times A \xrightarrow{\mathsf{app}} B$$

$$t: \mathbb{L}(B^A) \to B^A$$
 in $\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{F}$

Now $\mathbb{L}(B^A)$ is cofibrant Kan complex. We have

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{app}} \colon \mathbb{L}(B^{\mathsf{A}}) \times A \xrightarrow{t \times 1_{\mathsf{A}}} B^{\mathsf{A}} \times A \xrightarrow{\mathsf{app}} B$$

For $f: X \times A \rightarrow B$, with X cofibrant Kan complex, we get

$$\frac{X \times A \xrightarrow{f} B}{X \xrightarrow{\lambda(f)} B^A}$$

$$t: \mathbb{L}(B^A) \to B^A$$
 in $\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{F}$

Now $\mathbb{L}(B^A)$ is cofibrant Kan complex. We have

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{app}} \colon \mathbb{L}(B^A) \times A \xrightarrow{t \times 1_A} B^A \times A \xrightarrow{\mathsf{app}} B$$

For $f: X \times A \rightarrow B$, with X cofibrant Kan complex, we get

$$\begin{array}{c}
X \times A \xrightarrow{f} B \\
\hline
X \xrightarrow{\lambda(f)} B^{A} \\
X \xrightarrow{\tilde{\lambda}(f)} \mathbb{L}(B^{A})
\end{array}$$
 where
$$\begin{array}{c}
0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{L}(B^{A}) \\
\downarrow \tilde{\lambda}(f) \\
X \xrightarrow{\lambda(f)} B^{A}
\end{array}$$

$$t: \mathbb{L}(B^A) \to B^A$$
 in $\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{F}$

Now $\mathbb{L}(B^A)$ is cofibrant Kan complex. We have

$$\widetilde{\mathsf{app}} \colon \mathbb{L}(B^A) \times A \xrightarrow{t \times 1_A} B^A \times A \xrightarrow{\mathsf{app}} B$$

For $f: X \times A \rightarrow B$, with X cofibrant Kan complex, we get

$$\begin{array}{c}
X \times A \xrightarrow{f} B \\
\hline
X \xrightarrow{\lambda(f)} B^{A} \\
X \xrightarrow{\tilde{\lambda}(f)} \mathbb{L}(B^{A})
\end{array}$$
 where
$$\begin{array}{c}
0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{L}(B^{A}) \\
\downarrow \tilde{\lambda}(f) \\
X \xrightarrow{\lambda(f)} B^{A}
\end{array}$$

Note

- \blacktriangleright β -rule holds judgementally, η -rule holds propositionally.
- This extends to Π-types.

Step 1. Construct a Kan fibration $\pi: \tilde{U} \to U$ which classifies small Kan fibrations with cofibrant fibers.

$$U_n = \{p : A \to \Delta[n] \mid p \text{ small fibration }, A \text{ cofibrant}\}$$

Step 1. Construct a Kan fibration $\pi: \tilde{U} \to U$ which classifies small Kan fibrations with cofibrant fibers.

$$U_n = \{p : A \to \Delta[n] \mid p \text{ small fibration }, A \text{ cofibrant}\}$$

Step 2.

- ▶ Let U_c be a cofibrant replacement of U, with $t: U_c \to U$ in $\mathbf{W} \cap \mathbf{F}$
- Pullback



Proposition. The map $\pi_c: \tilde{U}_c \to U_c$ classifies small Kan fibrations between cofibrant objects.

Proposition. The map $\pi_c\colon \tilde U_c\to U_c$ classifies small Kan fibrations between cofibrant objects.

Proof. Let $p: A \rightarrow X$ be such a map.

5!

Proposition. The map $\pi_c: \tilde{U}_c \to U_c$ classifies small Kan fibrations between cofibrant objects.

Proof. Let $p: A \to X$ be such a map. Since p has cofibrant fibers, we have



Proposition. The map $\pi_c: \tilde{U}_c \to U_c$ classifies small Kan fibrations between cofibrant objects.

Proof. Let $p: A \rightarrow X$ be such a map. Since p has cofibrant fibers, we have



But $\begin{array}{c}
U_c \\
\downarrow t \\
X \xrightarrow{a} U
\end{array}$

Proposition. The map $\pi_c: \tilde{U}_c \to U_c$ classifies small Kan fibrations between cofibrant objects.

Proof. Let $p:A \to X$ be such a map. Since p has cofibrant fibers, we have



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Step 1.} Prove equivalence extension property. \\ \end{tabular}$

Step 1. Prove equivalence extension property.

▶ **Key Lemma.** Let $f: Y \to X$ be a cofibration between cofibrant objects. If $q: B \to Y$ has cofibrant domain, then so does $\Pi_f(q): \Pi_Y(B) \to X$.

Step 1. Prove equivalence extension property.

▶ **Key Lemma.** Let $f: Y \to X$ be a cofibration between cofibrant objects. If $q: B \to Y$ has cofibrant domain, then so does $\Pi_f(q): \Pi_Y(B) \to X$.

Step 2. Prove U Kan complex, so that U_c is a cofibrant Kan complex.

Step 1. Prove equivalence extension property.

▶ **Key Lemma.** Let $f: Y \to X$ be a cofibration between cofibrant objects. If $q: B \to Y$ has cofibrant domain, then so does $\Pi_f(q): \Pi_Y(B) \to X$.

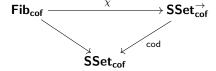
Step 2. Prove U Kan complex, so that U_c is a cofibrant Kan complex.

▶ Familiar argument, via instance of equivalence extensional property.

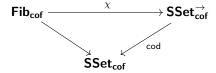
- **Step 1.** Prove equivalence extension property.
 - ▶ **Key Lemma.** Let $f: Y \to X$ be a cofibration between cofibrant objects. If $q: B \to Y$ has cofibrant domain, then so does $\Pi_f(q): \Pi_Y(B) \to X$.
- **Step 2.** Prove U Kan complex, so that U_c is a cofibrant Kan complex.
 - Familiar argument, via instance of equivalence extensional property.
- **Step 3.** Prove π univalent, so that π_c univalent.

- **Step 1.** Prove equivalence extension property.
 - ▶ **Key Lemma.** Let $f: Y \to X$ be a cofibration between cofibrant objects. If $q: B \to Y$ has cofibrant domain, then so does $\Pi_f(q): \Pi_Y(B) \to X$.
- **Step 2.** Prove U Kan complex, so that U_c is a cofibrant Kan complex.
 - Familiar argument, via instance of equivalence extensional property.
- **Step 3.** Prove π univalent, so that π_c univalent.
 - Equivalence extension property
 - ▶ Diagram-chasing, using 3-for-2 for W.

The comprehension category

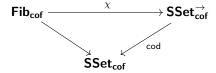


The comprehension category



It is not split and satisfies only weak versions of stability conditions.

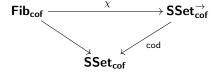
The comprehension category



It is not split and satisfies only weak versions of stability conditions.

Open problem. Can we construct a strict model from this?

The comprehension category



It is not split and satisfies only weak versions of stability conditions.

Open problem. Can we construct a strict model from this?

None of the known strictification methods seems to apply constructively.

▶ Solve coherence problem.

- ▶ Solve coherence problem.
- ightharpoonup Generalise from **Set** to a Grothendieck topos $\mathcal E$
 - $\blacktriangleright \ \ \mathsf{Model} \ \mathsf{structure} \ \mathsf{on} \ \mathsf{simplicial} \ \mathsf{sheaves} \ [\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{E}]$
 - Connections to higher topos theory

- ▶ Solve coherence problem.
- ightharpoonup Generalise from **Set** to a Grothendieck topos $\mathcal E$
 - lacktriangle Model structure on simplicial sheaves $[\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{E}]$
 - Connections to higher topos theory
- ▶ A simplicial type theory extracted from the comprehension category, in which univalence axiom is provable.

- ► Solve coherence problem.
- ightharpoonup Generalise from **Set** to a Grothendieck topos $\mathcal E$
 - lacktriangle Model structure on simplicial sheaves $[\Delta^{\mathrm{op}}, \mathcal{E}]$
 - Connections to higher topos theory
- ▶ A simplicial type theory extracted from the comprehension category, in which univalence axiom is provable.

References

- [H1] S. Henry Weak model structures in classical and constructive mathematics ArXiv, 2018.
- [H2] S. Henry A constructive account of the Kan-Quillen model structure and of Kan's Ex^{∞} functor ArXiv, 2019
- [GSS] N. Gambino and K. Szumiło and C. Sattler
 The constructive Kan-Quillen model structure: two new proofs
 ArXiv, 2019
 - [GH] N. Gambino and S. Henry Towards a constructive simplicial model of Univalent Foundations ArXiv, 2019