

Formal Topology in Univalent Foundations

Ayberk Tosun and Thierry Coquand (Supervisor)

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Chalmers University of Technology

Topology

understood \Downarrow constructively

Pointless topology

understood \Downarrow predicatively

Formal topology

What locales are like

- Abstraction of open sets of a topology.
- Logic of *observable properties*.
- CS view: logic of *semidecidable properties*.

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- Abstraction of open sets of a topology.
- Logic of *observable properties*.
- CS view: logic of *semidecidable properties*.
- “Junior-grade topos theory”.

A poset \mathcal{O} such that

- **finite subsets** of \mathcal{O} have **meets**,
- **all subsets** of \mathcal{O} have **joins**, and
- binary meets distribute over arbitrary joins:

$$a \wedge \left(\bigvee_{i \in I} b_i \right) = \bigvee_{i \in I} (a \wedge b_i),$$

for any $a \in \mathcal{O}$ and I -indexed family b over \mathcal{O} .

Locales of downward-closed subsets

Given a poset

$$\begin{aligned} A & : \text{Type}_m \\ \sqsubseteq & : A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{hProp}_m \end{aligned}$$

the type of **downward-closed subsets** of A is:

$$\sum_{(U : \mathcal{P}(A))} \prod_{(x \ y : A)} x \in U \rightarrow y \sqsubseteq x \rightarrow y \in U,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P} & : \text{Type}_m \rightarrow \text{Type}_{m+1} \\ \mathcal{P}(A) & : \equiv A \rightarrow \text{hProp}_m. \end{aligned}$$

This forms a **locale**:

$$\begin{aligned} \top & : \equiv \lambda _ . 1 \\ A \wedge B & : \equiv \lambda x . (x \in A) \times (x \in B) \\ \bigvee_{i : I} \mathbf{B}_i & : \equiv \lambda x . \left\| \sum_{(i : I)} x \in \mathbf{B}_i \right\| \end{aligned}$$

Nuclei for locales

Question: can we get all locales out of posets in this way?

One way is to employ the notion of a **nucleus**.

Let F be a locale. A **nucleus** on F is an endofunction $\mathbf{j} : |F| \rightarrow |F|$ such that

$$(1) \quad \prod_{(x : A)} x \sqsubseteq \mathbf{j}(x) \quad [\text{extensiveness}],$$

$$(2) \quad \prod_{(x \ y : A)} \mathbf{j}(x \wedge y) = \mathbf{j}(x) \wedge \mathbf{j}(y) \quad [\text{meet preservation}], \text{ and}$$

$$(3) \quad \prod_{(x : A)} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{j}(x)) \sqsubseteq \mathbf{j}(x) \quad [\text{idempotence}].$$

Closure operators

In the particular case where F is the locale of downward-closed subsets for a poset $A : \text{Type}_m$, the nucleus can be seen as a **closure operator**—if it can be shown to be **propositional**.

$$\blacktriangleright \quad : \quad \underbrace{\mathcal{P}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)}$$

This is what we want.

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Baire space ($\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$)

data \mathbb{D} : Type₀ where

$[]$: \mathbb{D}

$-\hat{\wedge}-$: $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$

IsDC : ($\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \text{Type}_0$) \rightarrow Type₀

IsDC P = (σ : \mathbb{D}) (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow P σ \rightarrow P ($\sigma \hat{\wedge} n$)

Baire space $(\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N})$

```
data _◀_ (σ : D) (P : D → Type₀) : Type₀ where
  dir    : P σ → σ ◀ P
  branch : ((n : N) → (σ ↙ n) ◀ P) → σ ◀ P
  squash : (p q : σ ◀ P) → p ≡ q
```

We can now show that this defines a nucleus, without choice!

Baire space $(\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N})$

Using the following, and then *truncating from the outside* does not work.

```
data _◀★_ (σ : D) (P : D → Type₀) : Type₀ where
  dir      : P σ → σ ◀★ P
  branch   : ((n : N) → (σ ↗ n) ◀★ P) → σ ◀★ P
  -- squash : (φ ψ : σ ◀ P) → φ ≡ ψ
```

Baire space ($\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$)

We can now prove the following idempotence law, without using countable choice ($\prod_{(i : \mathbb{N})} \|B_i\| \rightarrow \|\prod_{(i : \mathbb{N})} B_i\|$).

$\delta : \sigma \triangleleft P \rightarrow ((v : \mathbb{D}) \rightarrow P \ v \rightarrow v \triangleleft Q) \rightarrow \sigma \triangleleft Q$

δ (**dir** $u \in P$) $\varphi = \varphi _ u \in P$

δ (**branch** f) $\varphi = \text{branch } (\lambda n \rightarrow \delta (f\ n) \varphi) \rightarrow$ **problem**

δ (**squash** $u \triangleleft P_0 \ u \triangleleft P_1 \ i$) $\varphi = \text{squash } (\delta \ u \triangleleft P_0 \ \varphi) (\delta \ u \triangleleft P_1 \ \varphi) \ i$

idempotence : $\sigma \triangleleft (\lambda _ \rightarrow _ \triangleleft P) \rightarrow \sigma \triangleleft P$

idempotence $u \triangleleft P = \delta \ u \triangleleft P (\lambda _ v \triangleleft P \rightarrow v \triangleleft P)$

— ζ inference à la Brouwer.

$\zeta : (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \text{IsDC } P \rightarrow \sigma \triangleleft P \rightarrow (\sigma \frown n) \triangleleft P$

$\zeta \text{ n dc } (\text{dir } \sigma \varepsilon P) = \text{dir } (\text{dc } _ \text{ n } \sigma \varepsilon P)$

$\zeta \text{ n dc } (\text{branch } f) = \text{branch } \lambda m \rightarrow \zeta \text{ m dc } (f \text{ n})$

$\zeta \text{ n dc } (\text{squash } \sigma \triangleleft P \sigma \triangleleft P' \text{ i}) = \text{squash } (\zeta \text{ n dc } \sigma \triangleleft P) (\zeta \text{ n dc } \sigma \triangleleft P') \text{ i}$

$\zeta' : \text{IsDC } P \rightarrow \text{IsDC } (\lambda - \rightarrow - \triangleleft P)$

$\zeta' \text{ P-dc } \sigma \text{ n } \sigma \triangleleft P = \zeta \text{ n P-dc } \sigma \triangleleft P$

Baire space ($\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$)

This example can be accessed at:

<https://ayberkt.gitlab.io/msc-thesis/BaireSpace.html>