

Homotopy Theory of Computable Spaces

MSc Logic Thesis Defense

Alyssa Renata
Supervised by Dr. Benno van den Berg

University of Amsterdam

27 August 2024



INSTITUTE FOR LOGIC,
LANGUAGE AND COMPUTATION

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

$\vdash A$ space

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

$\vdash A$ space $\vdash t : A$ point

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

$\vdash A$ space $\vdash t : A$ point $\vdash p : \text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)$ path

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

$\vdash A$ space $\vdash t : A$ point $\vdash p : \text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)$ path

$\vdash q : \text{Id}_{\text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)}(p_1, p_2)$ path-between-paths . . . etc.

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

$\vdash A$ space $\vdash t : A$ point $\vdash p : \text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)$ path

$\vdash q : \text{Id}_{\text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)}(p_1, p_2)$ path-between-paths . . . etc.

- HoTT has universe \mathcal{U} , a “large space” of small spaces.

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

$\vdash A$ space $\vdash t : A$ point $\vdash p : \text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)$ path

$\vdash q : \text{Id}_{\text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)}(p_1, p_2)$ path-between-paths . . . etc.

- HoTT has universe \mathcal{U} , a “large space” of small spaces.
- $p : \text{Id}_{\mathcal{U}}(A, B)$ homotopy equivalences

Why Computable Spaces?

- Recently, Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT) proposes:

$\vdash A$ space $\vdash t : A$ point $\vdash p : \text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)$ path

$\vdash q : \text{Id}_{\text{Id}_A(t_1, t_2)}(p_1, p_2)$ path-between-paths . . . etc.

- HoTT has universe \mathcal{U} , a “large space” of small spaces.
- $p : \text{Id}_{\mathcal{U}}(A, B)$ homotopy equivalences (univalence axiom).

Why Computable Spaces?

- Independently, there is strong interest in impredicative universe Prop.

Why Computable Spaces?

- Independently, there is strong interest in impredicative universe Prop.

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash B : \text{Prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \prod_{x:A} B : \text{Prop}}$$

Why Computable Spaces?

- Independently, there is strong interest in impredicative universe Prop.

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash B : \text{Prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \prod_{x:A} B : \text{Prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A : \text{Prop} \vdash B : \text{Prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \prod_{A:\text{Prop}} B : \text{Prop}}$$

Why Computable Spaces?

- Independently, there is strong interest in impredicative universe Prop.

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash B : \text{Prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \prod_{x:A} B : \text{Prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, A : \text{Prop} \vdash B : \text{Prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \prod_{A:\text{Prop}} B : \text{Prop}}$$

- By contrast, HoTT usually has:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \mathcal{U} \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash B : \mathcal{U}}{\Gamma \vdash \prod_{x:A} B : \mathcal{U}}$$

Why Computable Spaces?

- In classical set interpretation, Prop must be interpreted as the subsingleton sets

Why Computable Spaces?

- In classical set interpretation, Prop must be interpreted as the subsingleton sets - boring.

Why Computable Spaces?

- In classical set interpretation, Prop must be interpreted as the subsingleton sets - boring.
- Notions of computable set give more interesting interpretation.

Why Computable Spaces?

- In classical set interpretation, Prop must be interpreted as the subsingleton sets - boring.
- Notions of computable set give more interesting interpretation.
- Question: Is univalence consistent with impredicativity? What would its models look like?

Why Computable Spaces?

- In classical set interpretation, Prop must be interpreted as the subsingleton sets - boring.
- Notions of computable set give more interesting interpretation.
- Question: Is univalence consistent with impredicativity? What would its models look like?
- Answer(?): Some notion of computable space.

Equiological Spaces

Equiological Spaces

- Computable space should have countable basis.

Equiological Spaces

- Computable space should have countable basis. With T_0 , any two points distinguishable by basic opens. Denote by ωT_0 .

Equiological Spaces

- Computable space should have countable basis. With T_0 , any two points distinguishable by basic opens. Denote by ωT_0 .
- Problem: gluing AKA quotienting does not preserve ωT_0 .

Equiological Spaces

- Computable space should have countable basis. With T_0 , any two points distinguishable by basic opens. Denote by ωT_0 .
- Problem: gluing AKA quotienting does not preserve ωT_0 .
- Idea: (X, \sim) represents $X/\sim/0$.

Equiological Spaces

- Computable space should have countable basis. With T_0 , any two points distinguishable by basic opens. Denote by ωT_0 .
- Problem: gluing AKA quotienting does not preserve ωT_0 .
- Idea: (X, \sim) represents $X/\sim/0$.

Definition

An equiological space (X, \sim) is ωT_0 space X with equiv rel \sim .

Equiological Spaces

- Computable space should have countable basis. With T_0 , any two points distinguishable by basic opens. Denote by ωT_0 .
- Problem: gluing AKA quotienting does not preserve ωT_0 .
- Idea: (X, \sim) represents $X/\sim/0$.

Definition

An equiological space (X, \sim) is ωT_0 space X with equiv rel \sim .
An equivariant map $f : (X, \sim) \rightarrow (Y, \sim)$ is a \sim -respecting continuous map.

Equiological Spaces

- Computable space should have countable basis. With T_0 , any two points distinguishable by basic opens. Denote by ωT_0 .
- Problem: gluing AKA quotienting does not preserve ωT_0 .
- Idea: (X, \sim) represents $X/\sim/0$.

Definition

An equiological space (X, \sim) is ωT_0 space X with equiv rel \sim .
An equivariant map $f : (X, \sim) \rightarrow (Y, \sim)$ is a \sim -respecting continuous map.

Let Equ be category of equiological spaces with pointwise equivalence classes of equivariant maps.

QCB Spaces

QCB Spaces

Definition

A topological space X is a QCB (**Q**uotient of **C**ountably-**B**ased) space if

$$X \cong (Y/\sim)/_0$$

for some equilogical space (Y, \sim) .

QCB Spaces

Definition

A topological space X is a QCB (**Q**uotient of **C**ountably-**B**ased) space if

$$X \cong (Y/\sim)/_0$$

for some equiological space (Y, \sim) . Let QCB be full subcategory of QCB spaces.

QCB Spaces

Definition

A topological space X is a QCB (**Q**uotient of **C**ountably-**B**ased) space if

$$X \cong (Y/\sim)/_0$$

for some equiological space (Y, \sim) . Let QCB be full subcategory of QCB spaces. There is quotienting functor

$$L : (Y, \sim) \mapsto (Y/\sim)/_0 : \text{Equ} \rightarrow \text{QCB}.$$

QCB Spaces

Definition

A topological space X is a QCB (**Q**uotient of **C**ountably-**B**ased) space if

$$X \cong (Y/\sim)/_0$$

for some equiological space (Y, \sim) . Let QCB be full subcategory of QCB spaces. There is quotienting functor

$$L : (Y, \sim) \mapsto (Y/\sim)/_0 : \text{Equ} \rightarrow \text{QCB}.$$

Theorem (Corollaries 3.23 & 3.27)

A space X is QCB iff it is T_0 , sequential and has a countable pseudobase.

QCB Spaces

Definition

A topological space X is a QCB (**Q**uotient of **C**ountably-**B**ased) space if

$$X \cong (Y/\sim)/_0$$

for some equilogical space (Y, \sim) . Let QCB be full subcategory of QCB spaces. There is quotienting functor

$$L : (Y, \sim) \mapsto (Y/\sim)/_0 : \text{Equ} \rightarrow \text{QCB}.$$

Theorem (Corollaries 3.23 & 3.27)

A space X is QCB iff it is T_0 , sequential and has a countable pseudobase. In fact, L has a fully faithful right adjoint R .

QCB Spaces

Definition

A topological space X is a QCB (**Q**uotient of **C**ountably-**B**ased) space if

$$X \cong (Y/\sim)/_0$$

for some equilogical space (Y, \sim) . Let QCB be full subcategory of QCB spaces. There is quotienting functor

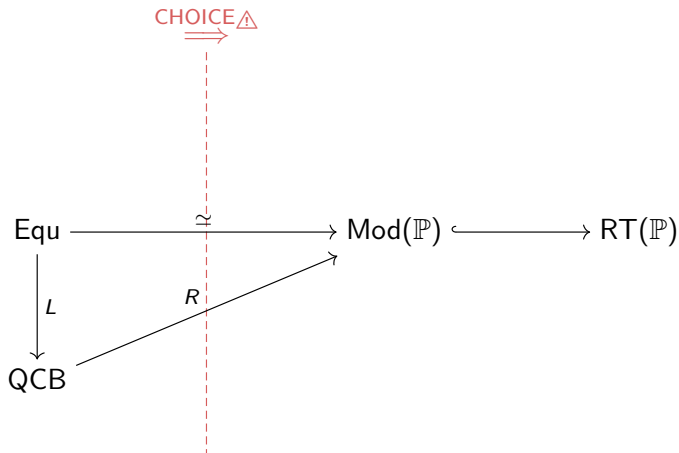
$$L : (Y, \sim) \mapsto (Y/\sim)/_0 : \text{Equ} \rightarrow \text{QCB}.$$

Theorem (Corollaries 3.23 & 3.27)

A space X is QCB iff it is T_0 , sequential and has a countable pseudobase. In fact, L has a fully faithful right adjoint R .

caveat: R needs choice of pseudobase enum. for each $X \in \text{QCB}$

Some Context: Realizability



Homotopy Theory of Topological Spaces

Homotopy Theory of Topological Spaces

Definition

A homotopy between two maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ is a map $H : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$ s.t. $H(-, 0) = f$ and $H(-, 1) = g$. Denote by $H : f \simeq g$.

Homotopy Theory of Topological Spaces

Definition

A homotopy between two maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ is a map $H : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$ s.t. $H(-, 0) = f$ and $H(-, 1) = g$. Denote by $H : f \simeq g$. In case $X = 1$, H is a path.

Homotopy Theory of Topological Spaces

Definition

A homotopy between two maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ is a map $H : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$ s.t. $H(-, 0) = f$ and $H(-, 1) = g$. Denote by $H : f \simeq g$. In case $X = 1$, H is a path.

A map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homotopy equivalence if $fg \simeq id$ and $gf \simeq id$ for some $g : Y \rightarrow X$.

Homotopy Theory of Topological Spaces

Definition

A homotopy between two maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ is a map $H : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$ s.t. $H(-, 0) = f$ and $H(-, 1) = g$. Denote by $H : f \simeq g$. In case $X = 1$, H is a path.

A map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homotopy equivalence if $fg \simeq id$ and $gf \simeq id$ for some $g : Y \rightarrow X$.

Homotopy theory on \mathcal{C} codified by model structure on \mathcal{C} , which is three classes of maps $W, \text{Fib}, \text{Cof}$ satisfying interaction axioms.

Homotopy Theory of Topological Spaces

Definition

A homotopy between two maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ is a map $H : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$ s.t. $H(-, 0) = f$ and $H(-, 1) = g$. Denote by $H : f \simeq g$. In case $X = 1$, H is a path.

A map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homotopy equivalence if $fg \simeq id$ and $gf \simeq id$ for some $g : Y \rightarrow X$.

Homotopy theory on \mathcal{C} codified by model structure on \mathcal{C} , which is three classes of maps $W, \text{Fib}, \text{Cof}$ satisfying interaction axioms.

Theorem (Strøm 1972)

The category of topological spaces has a model structure where W is the class of homotopy equivalences.

Homotopy Theory for QCB

A similar results hold for QCB:

Homotopy Theory for QCB

A similar results hold for QCB:

Theorem (Chapter 5)

The category of QCB spaces has a model structure where W is the class of homotopy equivalences.

Homotopy Theory for QCB

A similar results hold for QCB:

Theorem (Chapter 5)

The category of QCB spaces has a model structure where W is the class of homotopy equivalences.

Ideally: there should be a homotopy theory on Equ such that both model structures interact well over $L \dashv R$.

Homotopy Theory for QCB

A similar results hold for QCB:

Theorem (Chapter 5)

The category of QCB spaces has a model structure where W is the class of homotopy equivalences.

Ideally: there should be a homotopy theory on Equ such that both model structures interact well over $L \dashv R$. At least, L should send equivalences in Equ to homotopy equivalences in QCB .

Homotopy Theory for Equ?

$\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$ is ωT_0 , so $(\mathbf{I}, =)$ is an equiological space.

Homotopy Theory for Equ?

$\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$ is ωT_0 , so $(\mathbf{I}, =)$ is an equilogical space. Then the definition of homotopy and homotopy equivalence can be transplanted into Equ.

Homotopy Theory for Equ?

$\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$ is ωT_0 , so $(\mathbf{I}, =)$ is an equilogical space. Then the definition of homotopy and homotopy equivalence can be transplanted into Equ.

major problem: $\simeq_{\mathbf{I}}$ is not a transitive relation.

Homotopy Theory for Equ?

$\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$ is ωT_0 , so $(\mathbf{I}, =)$ is an equiological space. Then the definition of homotopy and homotopy equivalence can be transplanted into Equ.

major problem: $\simeq_{\mathbf{I}}$ is not a transitive relation.

solution(?): take its transitive closure. But...

Homotopy Theory for Equ?

$\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$ is ωT_0 , so $(\mathbf{I}, =)$ is an equiological space. Then the definition of homotopy and homotopy equivalence can be transplanted into Equ.

major problem: $\simeq_{\mathbf{I}}$ is not a transitive relation.

solution(?): take its transitive closure. But...

Theorem (Theorem 6.23)

There is no model structure on Equ where W is the class of maps $f : X \rightarrow Y$ for which there is a $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $gf \simeq_{\mathbf{I}}^ id$ and $fg \simeq_{\mathbf{I}}^* id$.*

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute...

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute... in (X, \sim) isn't \sim already a notion of path?

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute... in (X, \sim) isn't \sim already a notion of path?
- But “equality” in Equ is already up to \sim anyway...

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute... in (X, \sim) isn't \sim already a notion of path?
- But “equality” in Equ is already up to \sim anyway...
- Gluing manipulates \sim , not the underlying space...

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute... in (X, \sim) isn't \sim already a notion of path?
- But “equality” in Equ is already up to \sim anyway...
- Gluing manipulates \sim , not the underlying space...
- Explanation: Equ is already quotiented by homotopy.

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute... in (X, \sim) isn't \sim already a notion of path?
- But “equality” in Eq_X is already up to \sim anyway...
- Gluing manipulates \sim , not the underlying space...
- Explanation: Eq_X is already quotiented by homotopy.

Definition

Let Eq_X be the category of equiological spaces but morphisms are actually the equivariant maps, not equivalence classes of maps.

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute... in (X, \sim) isn't \sim already a notion of path?
- But “equality” in Eq is already up to \sim anyway...
- Gluing manipulates \sim , not the underlying space...
- Explanation: Eq is already quotiented by homotopy.

Definition

Let Eq be the category of equilogical spaces but morphisms are actually the equivariant maps, not equivalence classes of maps.

Theorem (Corollary 6.7)

There is a path category structure on Eq whose homotopy category is Eq . Its path object is $X^{\bullet \sim \bullet} := \{ (x, x') \mid x \sim x' \}$.

The Hidden Path

- Wait a minute... in (X, \sim) isn't \sim already a notion of path?
- But “equality” in Eq is already up to \sim anyway...
- Gluing manipulates \sim , not the underlying space...
- Explanation: Eq is already quotiented by homotopy.

Definition

Let Eq be the category of equiological spaces but morphisms are actually the equivariant maps, not equivalence classes of maps.

Theorem (Corollary 6.7)

There is a path category structure on Eq whose homotopy category is Eq . Its path object is $X^{\bullet \sim \bullet} := \{ (x, x') \mid x \sim x' \}$.

WARNING: multiple notions of path at play. Let $\mathcal{I} = \bullet \sim \bullet$.

The Homotopy Realizability Topos

Inspired by Benno showing $\mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})$ is homotopy category of another category $\mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})$,

Theorem (Theorems 6.17 & 6.18)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{EqI} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P}) \\
 \downarrow \text{Ho} & & \downarrow \text{Ho} \\
 \mathbb{Equ} \simeq \mathbb{Mod}(\mathbb{P}) & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})
 \end{array}$$

The Homotopy Realizability Topos

Inspired by Benno showing $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{T}(\mathbb{P})$ is homotopy category of another category $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{T}(\mathbb{P})$,

Theorem (Theorems 6.17 & 6.18)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{E}q\ell & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{R}\mathbb{T}(\mathbb{P}) \\
 \downarrow \text{Ho} & & \downarrow \text{Ho} \\
 \mathbb{E}q\ell \simeq \text{Mod}(\mathbb{P}) & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{R}\mathbb{T}(\mathbb{P})
 \end{array}$$

In fact, $\mathbb{E}q\ell \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}\mathbb{T}(\mathbb{P})$ preserves and reflects all path category structure.

The Homotopy Realizability Topos

Inspired by Benno showing $\mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})$ is homotopy category of another category $\mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})$,

Theorem (Theorems 6.17 & 6.18)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{EqI} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P}) \\
 \downarrow \text{Ho} & & \downarrow \text{Ho} \\
 \text{Equ} \simeq \text{Mod}(\mathbb{P}) & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})
 \end{array}$$

In fact, $\text{EqI} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})$ preserves and reflects all path category structure.

CAVEAT: $\text{EqI} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})$ depends on choice of basis enumeration...

What about $I = [0, 1]$?

Theorem (Theorem 6.21)

There is a second path category structure on EqI whose path object is X^I .

What about $\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$?

Theorem (Theorem 6.21)

There is a second path category structure on \mathbf{EqI} whose path object is $X^{\mathbf{I}}$.

- But previously interested in $\mathbf{I}^n = \mathbf{I} \vee \mathbf{I} \vee \dots \vee \mathbf{I}$ in \mathbf{Equ} as our corresponding notion(s) of interval.

What about $\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$?

Theorem (Theorem 6.21)

There is a second path category structure on \mathbf{EqI} whose path object is $X^{\mathbf{I}}$.

- But previously interested in $\mathbf{I}^n = \mathbf{I} \vee \mathbf{I} \vee \dots \vee \mathbf{I}$ in \mathbf{Equ} as our corresponding notion(s) of interval.
- In \mathbf{EqI} this is

$$\mathbf{I}^n = \mathbf{I} \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \mathbf{I} \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \dots \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \mathbf{I}$$

What about $\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$?

Theorem (Theorem 6.21)

There is a second path category structure on \mathbf{EqI} whose path object is $X^{\mathbf{I}}$.

- But previously interested in $\mathbf{I}^n = \mathbf{I} \vee \mathbf{I} \vee \dots \vee \mathbf{I}$ in \mathbf{Equ} as our corresponding notion(s) of interval.
- In \mathbf{EqI} this is

$$\mathbf{I}^n = \mathbf{I} \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \mathbf{I} \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \dots \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \mathbf{I}$$

- Idea: the homotopy theory we are interested in is an amalgamation of two homotopy theories.

What about $\mathbf{I} = [0, 1]$?

Theorem (Theorem 6.21)

There is a second path category structure on \mathbf{EqI} whose path object is $X^{\mathbf{I}}$.

- But previously interested in $\mathbf{I}^n = \mathbf{I} \vee \mathbf{I} \vee \dots \vee \mathbf{I}$ in \mathbf{Equ} as our corresponding notion(s) of interval.
- In \mathbf{EqI} this is

$$\mathbf{I}^n = \mathbf{I} \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \mathbf{I} \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \dots \vee \mathcal{I} \vee \mathbf{I}$$

- Idea: the homotopy theory we are interested in is an amalgamation of two homotopy theories.
- Problem: I cannot find any research on such a notion.

Conclusion

- Homotopy theory on QCB spaces good.

Conclusion

- Homotopy theory on QCB spaces good.
- Can find homotopy theories on equilogical spaces, but not quite one incorporating both \mathcal{I} and \mathbf{I} .

Conclusion

- Homotopy theory on QCB spaces good.
- Can find homotopy theories on equilogical spaces, but not quite one incorporating both \mathcal{I} and \mathbf{I} .
- Need to develop the homotopical perspective on realizability.

Conclusion

- Homotopy theory on QCB spaces good.
- Can find homotopy theories on equilogical spaces, but not quite one incorporating both \mathcal{I} and \mathbf{I} .
- Need to develop the homotopical perspective on realizability.
- Also want a general theory of amalgamation in homotopy theory.

Conclusion

- Homotopy theory on QCB spaces good.
- Can find homotopy theories on equilogical spaces, but not quite one incorporating both \mathcal{I} and \mathbf{I} .
- Need to develop the homotopical perspective on realizability.
- Also want a general theory of amalgamation in homotopy theory. Experience suggests paying attention to higher homotopies, i.e. higher categorical structure.

Other Stuff

- Experiment: let's put a path category structure on \mathbf{EqI} where each X^I is a path object.
 - Have to enforce many interaction conditions between \mathbf{I} -paths and \mathcal{I} -paths.
 - Result: restrict to “boring” equilogical spaces.
-
- With deeper understanding of $\mathbf{RT}(\mathbb{P})$ and $\mathbb{RT}(\mathbb{P})$, see what when wrong in defining MY , following de Jong & van Oosten.
 - From realizability perspective, underlying set of MY should be not-necessarily-continuous functions $\mathbf{I}^n \rightarrow Y$.
 - The realizers of each such function is witnesses to its continuity.
 - Moral: in $\mathbf{RT}(\mathbb{P})$ “computable” means continuous.
 - Not strictly necessary, but homotopical perspective on realizability would greatly help.