

# Fibration categories and type theory

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## Big question

How much homotopy theory can be described in type theory?

Equivalently, what homotopy-theoretic notions (i.e. invariant under weak equivalences) can we axiomatize/construct?

## Examples

Homotopy-theoretic notions: homotopy fiber, being contractible, homotopy (co)limits.

Non-homotopy-theoretic notions: being a fibration.

## Homotopy (co)limits

### Example

The following diagrams are homotopy equivalent:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & D^n \\ \downarrow & & \\ D^n & & \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} S^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \{*\} \\ \downarrow & & \\ \{*\} & & \end{array}$$

but their pushouts ( $S^n$  and  $\{*\}$  respectively) are not.

### Homotopy limits in type theory

Can we construct homotopy limits in type theory of Coq?

## Framework

### Models of homotopy theory

- model categories,
- quasicategories,
- (co)fibration categories,
- categories with weak equivalences,
- ...

Type theory seems to be best described in the framework of fibration categories.

### Definition (Brown, 1973)

A category  $\mathbf{C}$  with finite products is called a *fibration category*, if

...

## Axiom 1.

$\mathbf{C}$  is equipped with two classes of maps: weak equivalences  $\mathcal{W}$  and fibrations  $\mathcal{F}$ . Maps that belong to  $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{F}$  will be called trivial fibrations.

## Definition

$A$  is *contractible*, if

$$\sum_{a:A} \prod_{x:A} \text{Paths}_A(x, a)$$

## Definition

Given a map  $f : B \longrightarrow A$  we define its *homotopy fiber* over  $a : A$  to be the type

$$\text{hfiber}(f, a) := \sum_{y:B} \text{Paths}_A(fy, a).$$

## Definition

A map  $f: B \longrightarrow A$  is a *weak equivalence* if for all  $y: B$ , the homotopy fiber  $\text{hfiber}(f, y)$  is contractible.

## Grad Students' Lemma

A map  $f: B \longrightarrow A$  is a weak equivalence if and only if there exists some map  $g: A \longrightarrow B$ , inverse to  $f$  in that there are 'homotopies'

$$\varepsilon: \prod_{x:A} \text{Paths}_A(fgx, x), \quad \eta: \prod_{y:B} \text{Paths}_B(y, gfy).$$

## Definition

Type-theoretic fibrations are projections from dependent sums:

$$\sum_{x:A} B(x) \longrightarrow A$$

**Axiom 2.**

$\mathcal{W}$  satisfies 2-out-of-3 property (i.e. if any two of  $f$ ,  $g$ ,  $g \circ f$  are weak equivalences, then so is the third).

This is an easy application of Grad Students' Lemma.

**Axiom 3.**

Both  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{F}$  are stable under pullback.

Type-theoretically:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sum_{z:C} B(tz) & \longrightarrow & \sum_{x:A} B(x) \\ \pi_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_1 \\ C & \xrightarrow{t} & A \end{array}$$

**Lemma**

For all  $a:A$  we have  $\text{hfiber}(\pi_1, a) \simeq B(a)$ .



### Axiom 4.

For every object  $B \in \mathbf{C}$  there exists a *path object* i.e. there exists a factorization of the diagonal map  $\Delta = (1_B, 1_B): B \longrightarrow B \times B$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{Paths}(B) & \\
 \sigma \nearrow & & \searrow p \\
 B & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & B \times B
 \end{array}$$

where  $\sigma$  is a weak equivalence and  $p$  is a fibration.

Take:

$$\text{Paths}(B) = \sum_{x:B} \sum_{y:B} \text{Paths}_B(x, y)$$

with  $\sigma(x) = (x, x, \text{refl}_B(x))$

## Some properties and constructions

### Factorization Lemma

Every maps  $f: B \longrightarrow A$  admits a factorization  $f = p \circ \sigma$ , where  $\sigma \in \mathcal{W}$  and  $p \in \mathcal{F}$ .

### Right properness

The pullback of a weak equivalence along a fibration is again a weak equivalence.

## Homotopy pullbacks

Given a diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & A \\ & & \downarrow f \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \end{array}$$

its homotopy pullback is defined as:

$$\sum_{x:A} \sum_{y:B} \text{Paths}_C(fx, gy).$$

We also constructed some less trivial limits, however we are still working on a general construction of a homotopy limit.

### Related work:

- Semantics of type theory in fibration categories (Arndt + K.).
- Model structure (given by HITs) as the basic framework to develop homotopy limits (Lumsdaine).
- Homotopy colimits in type theory + Univalence Axiom (Voevodsky).

15 minutes are probably over by  
now...