



Università
di Genova

DIMA DIPARTIMENTO
DI MATEMATICA

Fibrations with comprehension and their completion

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- 2 Comprehension categories
- 3 Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehensions
- 4 From Lawvere-Ehrhard to Jacobs comprehension

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Introduction

Comprehension categories & Lawvere-Ehrhard
comprehension

Our work: completion of both the structures and comparison between them

Why: better understanding of comprehensions, easier construction of models

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Comprehension categories

Definition

A **comprehension category** is a pair (p, χ^p) with $p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ a fibration and $\chi^p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^2$ such that $\text{cod} \circ \chi^p = p$ and that χ^p preserves cartesian arrows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{\chi^p} & \mathcal{B}^2 \\ p \downarrow & \swarrow \text{cod} & \\ \mathcal{B} & & \end{array}$$

First examples

Example

The pair $(\text{cod}, \text{Id}_{\mathcal{C}^2})$ for a category \mathcal{C} with pullbacks. More in general their restriction to any full subcategory closed under pullbacks.

Example

The pair $(\text{Fam}_{\text{Set}}, \chi)$ where $\text{Fam}_{\text{Set}}: \text{Fam}(\text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is the family fibration of sets and

$$\chi(I, \{X_i\}_{i \in I}) := \bigsqcup_{i \in I} X_i \rightarrow I$$

Example

The syntactic fibration associated with a dependent type theory.

Comprehension categories completion

Let p be a fibration. Consider the pullback in \mathcal{Cat}

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E}^p & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} \\ \hat{p} \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ \mathcal{FFP}(p) & \xrightarrow{\quad \text{ffp}(p) \quad} & \mathcal{B} \end{array}$$

where $\text{ffp}(p)$ is the free fibration with finite fibred products.

Comprehension categories completion

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where $\text{ffp}(p)$ is the free fibration with finite fibred products.

Proposition

\hat{p} can be endowed with the structure of comprehension category.

Sketch of proof

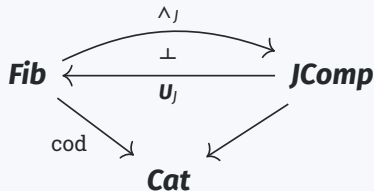
The comprehension functor $\chi^p: \mathcal{E}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{FFP}(p)^2$ is given by $((X, \vec{A}), A) \mapsto ((X, \vec{A}, A) \rightarrow (X, \vec{A}))$, where $A, A_i \in \mathcal{E}_X$ and $X \in \mathcal{B}$. □

Comprehension categories completion

The construction extends to a 2-functor \wedge_J .

Theorem

The 2-functor \wedge_J is left bi-adjoint to the forgetful 2-functor \mathbf{U}_J .



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Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehension

Lawvere: hyperdoctrines satisfying Comprehension Schema, i.e. a bifibration whose basis and fibers are cartesian closed, there are a right adjoint to substitution and a right adjoint to the existential quantification of fibered terminals. ¹

Ehrhard: D-categories, i.e. fibrations p with a RARI (right adjoint-right inverse) T and a right adjoint to it C . ²

Jacobs calls them “comprehension categories with unit”. ³

¹F.W.Lawvere, *Equality in hyperdoctrines and comprehension schema as an adjoint functor*, *Applications of Categorical Algebra*, 1970

²T.Ehrhard, *A categorical semantics of constructions*, in *Proceedings. Third Annual Symposium on Logic in Computer Science*, 1988

³B.Jacobs, *Comprehension categories and the semantics of type dependencies*, in *Theoretical Computer Science*, 1993

Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehension

Definition

A **fibration with Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehension** is a triple (p, T^p, C^p) where $p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a fibration, $T^p: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is right adjoint and right inverse (RARI) to p , and C^p is right adjoint to T^p

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{E} & \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ p \left(\dashv \right. & T^p & \left. \dashv \right) C^p \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & \mathcal{B} & \end{array}$$

First examples

Example

The triple $\mathcal{C}^2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{dom}} \\ \text{\tiny T} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{\tiny T}^{\text{cod}}} \\ \text{\tiny T} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{cod}} \end{array} \mathcal{C}$ for a category \mathcal{C} with pullbacks, where $\text{T}^{\text{cod}}\mathcal{C} := \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$

Example

The triple $\text{Pred} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{C}^{\text{Pr}}} \\ \text{\tiny T} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{\tiny T}^{\text{Pr}}} \\ \text{\tiny T} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} \end{array} \text{Set}$ where Pr is the first projection,

$\text{T}^{\text{Pr}}X := (X, X)$ and C^{Pr} is the second projection on objects

Example

The full syntactic fibration associated with a dependent type theory with **1**

Another example: the simple fibration

Let \mathcal{B} be a category with finite products \times

Definition

Consider the comonad induced by the functor $T: \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B}$ defined by

$$T(I, X) = (I, I \times X)$$

Denote its coKleisli category as $s(\mathcal{B})$. An arrow $(I, X) \rightarrow (J, Y)$ in $s(\mathcal{B})$ corresponds to arrows $I \rightarrow J$ and $I \times X \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{B} .

The first projection on both objects and arrows $s_{\mathcal{B}}: s(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a fibration which is called the **simple fibration** on \mathcal{B}

Lawvere-Ehrhard completion

Let p be a fibration with finite fibred products.

Definition

Consider the fibration $q: \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ obtained by pullback of p along itself.

Consider the comonad induced by the functor $T: \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'$ defined by

$$T(A, B) = (A, A \wedge B)$$

where $A, B \in \mathcal{E}_X$.

Denote its coKleisli category as \mathcal{E}^p .

The completion $\hat{p}: \mathcal{E}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is the first projection

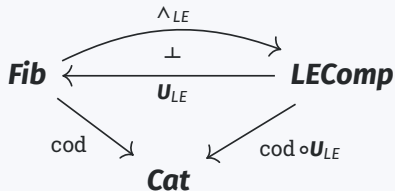
Properties of the completion

Proposition

The completion \wedge_{LE} preserves faithfulness.

Proposition

The completion \wedge_{LE} preserves cartesian arrows of **Fib**.



Completion and simple fibration

There is a relation between \wedge_{LE} and the simple fibration.

Remark

The completion applied to the terminal fibration $!_{\mathcal{B}}: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ yields the simple fibration $s_{\mathcal{B}}: s(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

Corollary

The completion acts on fibers as the simple fibration construction

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{E}_X & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{E} \\
 ! \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\
 \mathbf{1} & \xrightarrow{X} & \mathcal{B}
 \end{array} & \longmapsto &
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 s(\mathcal{E}_X) & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^p \\
 s_{\mathcal{E}_X} \downarrow & & \downarrow \hat{p} \\
 \mathcal{E}_X & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{E}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

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Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehension implies Jacobs'

Let (p, T, C) be a fibration with Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehension. Define $\chi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^2$ by $\chi A := p\epsilon_A$, where ϵ is the counit of $T \dashv C$.

Theorem

(p, χ) is a comprehension category. Furthermore the assignment extends to a 2-functor **LE-J**: **LEComp** \rightarrow **JComp**.

Correspondence between terms and proof terms

Let $p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be a fibration with Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehension.

Proposition

The terms of p correspond bijectively to global proof terms via transposition.

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(X, CA) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}}(TX, A)$$

The diagram illustrates the correspondence between terms and proof terms. It consists of two parts. The top part shows a vertical sequence: TX at the top, followed by a downward arrow labeled $t^\#$, and then A at the bottom. The bottom part shows a horizontal sequence: X on the left, followed by a rightward arrow labeled t to CA , followed by another rightward arrow labeled $p \in_A$ to X on the right. A curved arrow labeled id_X connects the X on the left to the X on the right, passing over the CA node.

Essential image characterization

Theorem

Let $p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be a comprehension category together with a RARI T . Then p is in the essential image of **LE-J** if and only if:

Given X in \mathcal{B} , there is a section $s_X: X \rightarrow CTX$ of χTX ;

Essential image characterization

Theorem

Let $p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be a comprehension category together with a RARI T . Then p is in the essential image of **LE-J** if and only if:

Given X in \mathcal{B} , there is a section $s_X: X \rightarrow CTX$ of χ^{TX} ;

Given A over X and a section $t: X \rightarrow CA$ of χ^A , there exist a unique vertical arrow $t^\#: TX \rightarrow A$ such that $Ct^\# \circ s_X = t$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{s_X} & CTX & \xrightarrow{\chi^{TX}} & X \\
 & \searrow t & \downarrow Ct^\# & \nearrow p_{XA} & \\
 & & CA & &
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{c}
 TX \\
 \downarrow t^\# \\
 A
 \end{array}$$

An application of the characterization

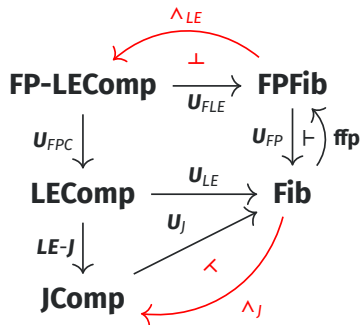
Corollary

Let $p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be a full comprehension category with fibred terminals such that χ preserves them. Then p together with $\text{dom} \circ \chi$ is a fibration with Lawvere-Ehrhard comprehension.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{\chi} & \mathcal{B}^2 \\ & \searrow \text{C} & \swarrow \text{dom} \\ & \mathcal{B} & \end{array}$$

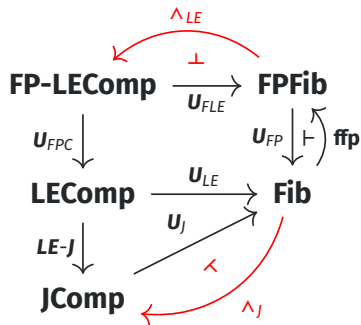
Conclusions

- Bi-adjunction $\mathbf{U}_{FLC} \vdash \wedge_{LE}$
- Bi-adjunction $\mathbf{U}_{JC} \vdash \mathbf{JComp}$
- Characterization of the essential image of $\mathbf{LE-J}$



Conclusions

- Bi-adjunction $\mathbf{U}_{FLC} \vdash \wedge_{LE}$
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- Characterization of the essential image of $\mathbf{LE-J}$



Further developments:

- investigate missing universal constructions as a left adjoint to $\mathbf{LE-J}$ and \mathbf{U}_{LC}
- investigate monadicity of the constructions we provided
- investigate structures preserved by our constructions

Thank you for your attention!



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