

Call doctrines by your name

Ivan Di Liberti

CT25

July 2025, Brno.



This talk is based on a preprint and an ongoing project.

- **Logic and Concepts in the 2-category of Topoi,**
ArXiv:2504.16690. j/w *Lingyuan Ye*.



This talk is based on a preprint and an ongoing project.

- **Logic and Concepts in the 2-category of Topoi**,
ArXiv:2504.16690. j/w *Lingyuan Ye*.
- **From lax idempotent pseudomonads to Lawverian doctrines**,
work in progress, j/w *J. Emmenegger* and *J. Wrigley*.



This talk is based on a preprint and an ongoing project.

- **Logic and Concepts in the 2-category of Topoi**,
ArXiv:2504.16690. j/w *Lingyuan Ye*.
- **From lax idempotent pseudomonads to Lawverian doctrines**,
work in progress, j/w *J. Emmenegger* and *J. Wrigley*.



Plan



Plan

- 1 Motivations:



Plan

- 1 Motivations:
 - what's a *doctrine* in categorical logic?



Plan

- 1 Motivations:
 - what's a *doctrine* in categorical logic?
 - what's a fragment of geometric logic?



Plan

- 1 Motivations:
 - what's a *doctrine* in categorical logic?
 - what's a fragment of geometric logic?
- 2 Kan injectivity and semantic prescriptions
- 3 Syntactic categories and syntactic sites
- 4 Kock-Zoberlein doctrines on **Lex**
- 5 Classifying topoi and Diaconescu
- 6 Completeness theorems and open problems
- 7 From Kock-Zoberlein doctrines on **Lex** to Lawvererian doctrines



An elephant in the room of categorical logic



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic,



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular,



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular, coherent,



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular, coherent, disjunctive,



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular, coherent, disjunctive, geometric...

Question: Can we find unity in this picture?



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular, coherent, disjunctive, geometric...

Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name?



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular, coherent, disjunctive, geometric...

Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name? Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular, coherent, disjunctive, geometric...

Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name? Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations?



An elephant in the room of categorical logic

What's a *doctrine* in category theory?

- It's a *Kock-Zoberlein* doctrine, i.e. a lax-idempotent pseudomonad.
- It's a Lawvere-style (hyper)doctrine $\mathcal{P} : C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Pos}$.
- it's a fragment of predicate logic.
- It's a type of topos associated to a syntactic category/site.

Examples of doctrines

(essentially) algebraic, regular, coherent, disjunctive, geometric...

Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name? Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations? **Yes.**



Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name?
Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations? **Yes.**

More foundationally

Can we give a (mathematical) definition of *fragment of geometric logic* that has as *features* all these described elements?



Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name?
Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations? **Yes.**

More foundationally

Can we give a (mathematical) definition of *fragment of geometric logic* that has as *features* all these described elements? **Yes.**



Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name?
Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations? **Yes.**

More foundationally

Can we give a (mathematical) definition of *fragment of geometric logic* that has as *features* all these described elements? **Yes.**

But practically, why should we care?

Structural/modular results about logics:



Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name?
Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations? **Yes.**

More foundationally

Can we give a (mathematical) definition of *fragment of geometric logic* that has as *features* all these described elements? **Yes.**

But practically, why should we care?

Structural/modular results about logics: which logics admit a Craig interpolation theorem?



Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name?
Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations? **Yes.**

More foundationally

Can we give a (mathematical) definition of *fragment of geometric logic* that has as *features* all these described elements? **Yes.**

But practically, why should we care?

Structural/modular results about logics: which logics admit a Craig interpolation theorem? Can we provide a categorical version of Lindstrom theorem?



Question: Can we find unity in this picture?

Is it a coincidence that all these objects share the same name?
Can we (a) provide explicit constructions to translate between these theories and (b) give a satisfying and precise notion of doctrine that unifies these representations? **Yes.**

More foundationally

Can we give a (mathematical) definition of *fragment of geometric logic* that has as *features* all these described elements? **Yes.**

But practically, why should we care?

Structural/modular results about logics: which logics admit a Craig interpolation theorem? Can we provide a categorical version of Lindstrom theorem?



Different fragments have different semantics properties



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.
- Regular \leadsto products and directed colimits of models.



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.
- Regular \leadsto products and directed colimits of models.
- Disjunctive \leadsto connected limits and directed colimits of models.



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.
- Regular \leadsto products and directed colimits of models.
- Disjunctive \leadsto connected limits and directed colimits of models.
- First order/coherent \leadsto ultraproducts and directed colimits of models.



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.
- Regular \leadsto products and directed colimits of models.
- Disjunctive \leadsto connected limits and directed colimits of models.
- First order/coherent \leadsto ultraproducts and directed colimits of models.
- Geometric \leadsto directed colimits of models.



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.
- Regular \leadsto products and directed colimits of models.
- Disjunctive \leadsto connected limits and directed colimits of models.
- First order/coherent \leadsto ultraproducts and directed colimits of models.
- Geometric \leadsto directed colimits of models.

Idea! Semantic prescriptions



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.
- Regular \leadsto products and directed colimits of models.
- Disjunctive \leadsto connected limits and directed colimits of models.
- First order/coherent \leadsto ultraproducts and directed colimits of models.
- Geometric \leadsto directed colimits of models.

Idea! Semantic prescriptions

A (fragment of geometric) logic is a collection of prescribed properties that categories of models of theories in such fragment will enjoy.



Different fragments have different semantics properties

- Essentially algebraic \leadsto any (co)limit of models.
- Regular \leadsto products and directed colimits of models.
- Disjunctive \leadsto connected limits and directed colimits of models.
- First order/coherent \leadsto ultraproducts and directed colimits of models.
- Geometric \leadsto directed colimits of models.

Idea! Semantic prescriptions

A (fragment of geometric) logic is a collection of prescribed properties that categories of models of theories in such fragment will enjoy.



Let's make an example



Let's make an example

Let \mathcal{E} be a topos. The following are equivalent (up to retract):

- \mathcal{E} classifies an essentially algebraic theory.



Let's make an example

Let \mathcal{E} be a topos. The following are equivalent (up to retract):

- \mathcal{E} classifies an essentially algebraic theory.
- For every geometric morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, the right Kan extension above exists.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\ f \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\ \mathcal{Y} & & \end{array}$$



Let's make an example

Let \mathcal{E} be a topos. The following are equivalent (up to retract):

- \mathcal{E} classifies an essentially algebraic theory.
- For every geometric morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, the right Kan extension above exists.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\
 f \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\
 \mathcal{Y} & &
 \end{array}$$

(Weak Kan Injectivity)



Let's make an example

Let \mathcal{E} be a topos. The following are equivalent (up to retract):

- \mathcal{E} classifies an essentially algebraic theory.
- For every geometric morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, the right Kan extension above exists.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\
 f \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\
 \mathcal{Y} & &
 \end{array}$$

(Weak Kan Injectivity)

In the recent paper **KZ monads and Kan Injectivity** by Sousa, Lobbia and DL this behaviour is called Weak Kan Injectivity (with respect to a morphism f).

Example



Example

For \mathcal{E} a topos, if we want to prescribe its category of models (in \mathbf{Set}) to have all limits over diagrams of shape I , it's enough to require Kan injectivity with respect to,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{Set}^I & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\
 \Gamma \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\
 \mathbf{Set} & &
 \end{array}$$



Example

For \mathcal{E} a topos, if we want to prescribe its category of models (in \mathbf{Set}) to have all limits over diagrams of shape I , it's enough to require Kan injectivity with respect to,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Set}^I & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\ \Gamma \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\ \mathbf{Set} & & \end{array}$$

Thm. DL, 2022



Example

For \mathcal{E} a topos, if we want to prescribe its category of models (in \mathbf{Set}) to have all limits over diagrams of shape I , it's enough to require Kan injectivity with respect to,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Set}^I & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\ \Gamma \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\ \mathbf{Set} & & \end{array}$$

Thm. DL, 2022

If a topos is right Kan injective with respect to the morphisms below, its category of points is equipped with an ultrastructure.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Set}^X & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\ \iota_X \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\ \mathbf{Sh}(\beta(X)) & & \end{array}$$



Example

For \mathcal{E} a topos, if we want to prescribe its category of models (in \mathbf{Set}) to have all limits over diagrams of shape I , it's enough to require Kan injectivity with respect to,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Set}^I & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\ \Gamma \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\ \mathbf{Set} & & \end{array}$$

Thm. DL, 2022

If a topos is right Kan injective with respect to the morphisms below, its category of points is equipped with an ultrastructure.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Set}^X & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{E} \\ \iota_X \downarrow & \nearrow \text{ran}_f x & \\ \mathbf{Sh}(\beta(X)) & & \end{array}$$



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} .



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\text{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\text{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.

Example

Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.

Example

- when \mathcal{H} is the class of all geometric morphism, one shows that $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ iff \mathcal{E} is a retract of a presheaf topos over a lex category.



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.

Example

- when \mathcal{H} is the class of all geometric morphism, one shows that $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ iff \mathcal{E} is a retract of a presheaf topos over a lex category.
- when \mathcal{H} is empty, every topos is in $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.

Example

- when \mathcal{H} is the class of all geometric morphism, one shows that $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ iff \mathcal{E} is a retract of a presheaf topos over a lex category.
- when \mathcal{H} is empty, every topos is in $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$
- when \mathcal{H} is given by $\mathbf{Set}^X \rightarrow \mathbf{Sh}(\beta(X))$, $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ contains all coherent topoi.



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.

Example

- when \mathcal{H} is the class of all geometric morphism, one shows that $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ iff \mathcal{E} is a retract of a presheaf topos over a lex category.
- when \mathcal{H} is empty, every topos is in $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$
- when \mathcal{H} is given by $\mathbf{Set}^X \rightarrow \mathbf{Sh}(\beta(X))$, $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ contains all coherent topoi.

Remark

Since \mathbf{Set}^C for C a lex category is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms, it is in particular in all logics.



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.

Example

- when \mathcal{H} is the class of all geometric morphism, one shows that $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ iff \mathcal{E} is a retract of a presheaf topos over a lex category.
- when \mathcal{H} is empty, every topos is in $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$
- when \mathcal{H} is given by $\mathbf{Set}^X \rightarrow \mathbf{Sh}(\beta(X))$, $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ contains all coherent topoi.

Remark

Since \mathbf{Set}^C for C a lex category is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms, it is in particular in all logics. Hence, $\mathbf{Set}[\mathbb{O}]$ is in $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ for all \mathcal{H} .



Definition: Fragment of geometric logic

A logic is a class of geometric morphisms \mathcal{H} . A topos *formally belongs* to a logic if it is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms in \mathcal{H} . These are collected in the 2-category $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$.

Example

- when \mathcal{H} is the class of all geometric morphism, one shows that $\mathcal{E} \in \mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ iff \mathcal{E} is a retract of a presheaf topos over a lex category.
- when \mathcal{H} is empty, every topos is in $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$
- when \mathcal{H} is given by $\mathbf{Set}^X \rightarrow \mathbf{Sh}(\beta(X))$, $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ contains all coherent topoi.

Remark

Since \mathbf{Set}^C for C a lex category is weakly right Kan injective with respect to all geometric morphisms, it is in particular in all logics. Hence, $\mathbf{Set}[\mathbb{O}]$ is in $\mathbf{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ for all \mathcal{H} .



Syntactic categories and syntactic sites



Syntactic categories and syntactic sites

We have a 2-functor

$$\mathrm{Syn} : \mathrm{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Lex}$$

$$\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathrm{WRInj}(\mathcal{E}, \mathrm{Set}[\mathbb{O}]).$$



Syntactic categories and syntactic sites

We have a 2-functor

$$\mathrm{Syn} : \mathrm{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Lex}$$

$$\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathrm{WRInj}(\mathcal{E}, \mathrm{Set}[\mathbb{O}]).$$

\mathcal{H}_0 $\mathrm{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{eth}}}$ is the forgetful functor

$$\mathrm{U} : \mathrm{Topoi}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{LEX},$$



Syntactic categories and syntactic sites

We have a 2-functor

$$\mathrm{Syn} : \mathrm{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Lex}$$

$$\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathrm{WRInj}(\mathcal{E}, \mathrm{Set}[\mathbb{O}]).$$

\mathcal{H}_{\emptyset} $\mathrm{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{eth}}}$ is the forgetful functor

$$\mathrm{U} : \mathrm{Topoi}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{LEX},$$

$\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{all}}$ For a free topos $\mathrm{Psh}(\mathcal{C})$, $\mathrm{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}}(\mathrm{Psh}(\mathcal{C}))$ coincides precisely with the full subcategory of representables, a.k.a. \mathcal{C} itself.



Syntactic categories and syntactic sites

We have a 2-functor

$$\text{Syn} : \text{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Lex}$$

$$\mathcal{E} \mapsto \text{WRInj}(\mathcal{E}, \text{Set}[\mathbb{O}]).$$

\mathcal{H}_{\emptyset} $\text{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}_{\text{eth}}}$ is the forgetful functor

$$\text{U} : \text{Topoi}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{LEX},$$

\mathcal{H}_{all} For a free topos $\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C})$, $\text{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}}(\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C}))$ coincides precisely with the full subcategory of representables, a.k.a. \mathcal{C} itself.

\mathcal{H}_{β} For a free topos $\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C})$ $\text{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}_{\beta}}(\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C}))$ coincides precisely with the full subcategory spanned by the coherent completion of \mathcal{C} .



Syntactic categories and syntactic sites

We have a 2-functor

$$\text{Syn} : \text{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Lex}$$

$$\mathcal{E} \mapsto \text{WRInj}(\mathcal{E}, \text{Set}[\mathbb{O}]).$$

\mathcal{H}_{\emptyset} $\text{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}_{\text{eth}}}$ is the forgetful functor

$$\text{U} : \text{Topoi}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{LEX},$$

\mathcal{H}_{all} For a free topos $\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C})$, $\text{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}}(\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C}))$ coincides precisely with the full subcategory of representables, a.k.a. \mathcal{C} itself.

\mathcal{H}_{β} For a free topos $\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C})$ $\text{Syn}^{\mathcal{H}_{\beta}}(\text{Psh}(\mathcal{C}))$ coincides precisely with the full subcategory spanned by the coherent completion of \mathcal{C} .



Construction: The Beth (relative) pseudomonad associated to a logic



Examples

\mathcal{H}_0 $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of infinitary pretopoi



Examples

\mathcal{H}_\emptyset $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of infinitary pretopoi

\mathcal{H}_{all} $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is lex itself.



Examples

\mathcal{H}_\emptyset $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of infinitary pretopoi

\mathcal{H}_{all} $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is lex itself.

\mathcal{H}_β $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of Pretopoi



Examples

\mathcal{H}_\emptyset $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of infinitary pretopoi

\mathcal{H}_{all} $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is lex itself.

\mathcal{H}_β $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of Pretopoi

Achtung!

The last result hinges on Makkai's conceptual completeness and we do not have a non-semantic proof of this result.



Examples

\mathcal{H}_\emptyset $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of infinitary pretopoi

\mathcal{H}_{all} $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is lex itself.

\mathcal{H}_β $\text{Alg}(T^{\mathcal{H}})$ is the 2-category of Pretopoi

Achtung!

The last result hinges on Makkai's conceptual completeness and we do not have a non-semantic proof of this result.



Construction: the classifying topos of an algebra



Construction: the classifying topos of an algebra

Every algebra can be equipped with a canonical structure of site, on which we can take sheaves.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Alg}(\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{H}})_M & \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}} & \text{Topoi}^{\text{op}} \\ & \searrow \text{J}^{\mathcal{H}} & \nearrow \text{Sh} \\ & \text{SITES}_M & \end{array}$$



Theorem: Diaconescu

We have a relative pseudoadjunction as below,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{alg}(\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{H}}) & \xrightarrow{\quad \mathbf{Cl} \quad} & \mathbf{Topoi}^{\mathrm{op}} \\ \downarrow & \swarrow \perp & \\ \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{H}}) & & \end{array}$$



Theorem: Diaconescu

We have a relative pseudoadjunction as below,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{alg}(\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{H}}) & \xrightarrow{\quad \mathbf{Cl} \quad} & \mathbf{Topoi}^{\mathrm{op}} \\ \downarrow & \swarrow \perp & \\ \mathbf{Alg}(\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{H}}) & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{lex} & \xrightarrow{\quad \mathbf{Cl} \quad} & \mathbf{Topoi}^{\mathrm{op}} \\ \downarrow & \swarrow \perp & \\ \mathbf{LEX} & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Topoi}^{\mathrm{op}} & \xrightarrow{\quad \mathbf{Cl} \quad} & \mathbf{Topoi}^{\mathrm{op}} \\ \downarrow & \swarrow \perp & \\ \mathbf{Pretopoi}_{\infty} & & \end{array}$$

Example



Example

When \mathcal{H} is the class of β -maps, we obtain the classifying topos over a pretopos, which by Makkai's theorem is 2-fully faithful.

Definition



Example

When \mathcal{H} is the class of β -maps, we obtain the classifying topos over a pretopos, which by Makkai's theorem is 2-fully faithful.

Definition

A logic \mathcal{H} enjoys conceptual completeness if the 2-functor exhibiting conceptual soundness $\text{Alg}(\mathbf{T}^{\mathcal{H}})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ is in fact 2-fully faithful.

Question



Example

When \mathcal{H} is the class of β -maps, we obtain the classifying topos over a pretopos, which by Makkai's theorem is 2-fully faithful.

Definition

A logic \mathcal{H} enjoys conceptual completeness if the 2-functor exhibiting conceptual soundness $\text{Alg}(\mathbf{T}^{\mathcal{H}})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{WRInj}(\mathcal{H})$ is in fact 2-fully faithful.

Question

What logics \mathcal{H} enjoy conceptual completeness?



Toy theorem (DL-Ye): propositional boost



Toy theorem (DL-Ye): propositional boost

If a fragment of geometric logic admits a completeness theorem over Set-models for its propositional truncation, then it admits a completeness theorem also for its predicate version.

Achtung!



Toy theorem (DL-Ye): propositional boost

If a fragment of geometric logic admits a completeness theorem over Set-models for its propositional truncation, then it admits a completeness theorem also for its predicate version.

Achtung!

Of course this theorem ought to be true, but until recently we did not even have the language to state (especially in categorical language).



Recap



Recap

For a class of geometric morphisms (semantic prescription) we found a way to build a syntactic category (and a syntactic site), which yields KZ doctrine over \mathbf{lex} .



Recap

For a class of geometric morphisms (semantic prescription) we found a way to build a syntactic category (and a syntactic site), which yields KZ doctrine over \mathbf{lex} .

The algebras for such doctrine all admit a classifying topos, recovering many usual construction in categorical logic, including variations of Diaconescu's theorem.



Recap

For a class of geometric morphisms (semantic prescription) we found a way to build a syntactic category (and a syntactic site), which yields KZ doctrine over \mathbf{lex} .

The algebras for such doctrine all admit a classifying topos, recovering many usual construction in categorical logic, including variations of Diaconescu's theorem.

Question



Recap

For a class of geometric morphisms (semantic prescription) we found a way to build a syntactic category (and a syntactic site), which yields KZ doctrine over lex .

The algebras for such doctrine all admit a classifying topos, recovering many usual construction in categorical logic, including variations of Diaconescu's theorem.

Question

What about Lawvererian doctrines?

Construction, DL-Emmenegger-Wrigley

For T a KZ doctrine over lex , one can build a KZ doctrine T^{fbr} over PDoc in such a way that:



Recap

For a class of geometric morphisms (semantic prescription) we found a way to build a syntactic category (and a syntactic site), which yields KZ doctrine over lex .

The algebras for such doctrine all admit a classifying topos, recovering many usual construction in categorical logic, including variations of Diaconescu's theorem.

Question

What about Lawvererian doctrines?

Construction, DL-Emmenegger-Wrigley

For T a KZ doctrine over lex , one can build a KZ doctrine T^{fbr} over PDoc in such a way that:

- when T is the presheaf construction T^{fbr} is the free locale completion.



Recap

For a class of geometric morphisms (semantic prescription) we found a way to build a syntactic category (and a syntactic site), which yields KZ doctrine over lex .

The algebras for such doctrine all admit a classifying topos, recovering many usual construction in categorical logic, including variations of Diaconescu's theorem.

Question

What about Lawvererian doctrines?

Construction, DL-Emmenegger-Wrigley

For T a KZ doctrine over lex , one can build a KZ doctrine T^{fbr} over PDoc in such a way that:

- when T is the presheaf construction T^{fbr} is the free locale completion.
- when T is the free coherent category, T^{fbr} is the coherent completion of a primary doctrine.



Recap

For a class of geometric morphisms (semantic prescription) we found a way to build a syntactic category (and a syntactic site), which yields KZ doctrine over lex .

The algebras for such doctrine all admit a classifying topos, recovering many usual construction in categorical logic, including variations of Diaconescu's theorem.

Question

What about Lawvererian doctrines?

Construction, DL-Emmenegger-Wrigley

For T a KZ doctrine over lex , one can build a KZ doctrine T^{fbr} over PDoc in such a way that:

- when T is the presheaf construction T^{fbr} is the free locale completion.
- when T is the free coherent category, T^{fbr} is the coherent completion of a primary doctrine.

