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Categories of spaces built from local models

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100th Peripatetic Seminar on Sheaves and Logic Cambridge, England

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Categories of spaces built from local models

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Introduction

Overview

Details

Nice coverages Local homeomorphisms Admissible ecumenae Tractable equivalence relations Universality

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There are a number of manifold-like notions in geometry,

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There are a number of manifold-like notions in geometry, i.e. spaces obtained by gluing together nice spaces (local models).

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- ► For example:

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- > For example: smooth manifolds, topological manifolds,

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- For example: smooth manifolds, topological manifolds, complex analytic manifolds,

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 - For example: smooth manifolds, topological manifolds, complex analytic manifolds, manifolds with boundaries, manifolds with corners,

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- There are a number of manifold-like notions in geometry, i.e. spaces obtained by gluing together nice spaces (local models).
- For example: smooth manifolds, topological manifolds, complex analytic manifolds, manifolds with boundaries, manifolds with corners, ...
- Also: schemes.

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- There are a number of manifold-like notions in geometry, i.e. spaces obtained by gluing together nice spaces (local models).
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- Also: schemes.
- The above admit (alternative) definitions as special sheaves on appropriate sites

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- There are a number of manifold-like notions in geometry, i.e. spaces obtained by gluing together nice spaces (local models).
- For example: smooth manifolds, topological manifolds, complex analytic manifolds, manifolds with boundaries, manifolds with corners, ...
- Also: schemes.
- The above admit (alternative) definitions as special sheaves on appropriate sites – this is the so-called 'functor-of-points approach'.
- What are the properties of these categories of spaces built from local models?

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- There is a class of distinguished morphisms local diffeomorphisms in the case of smooth manifolds, local isomorphisms in the case of schemes – that is quadrable, i.e. pullbacks of distinguished morphisms exist and are distinguished.
- There is a subcanonical superextensive coverage

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- An admissible ecumene consists of data as above,

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- These categories are extensive categories, i.e. have coproducts that are disjoint and pullback-stable.
- There is a class of distinguished morphisms local diffeomorphisms in the case of smooth manifolds, local isomorphisms in the case of schemes – that is quadrable, i.e. pullbacks of distinguished morphisms exist and are distinguished.
- There is a subcanonical superextensive coverage in which the covering sieves are generated by distinguished morphisms, and moreover the class of distinguished morphisms satisfies various descent conditions with respect to this coverage.
- An admissible ecumene consists of data as above, satisfying some further technical conditions.

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 Kernel pairs of distinguished morphisms have certain special properties.

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- Kernel pairs of distinguished morphisms have certain special properties. Call such equivalence relations tractable.
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- Categories of local models are (often) admissible ecumenae.
- Categories of spaces built from local models are effective admissible ecumenae.

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- Kernel pairs of distinguished morphisms have certain special properties. Call such equivalence relations tractable.
- Say an admissible ecumene is effective if every tractable equivalence relation has an effective quotient that is distinguished and covering.
- Categories of local models are (often) admissible ecumenae.
- Categories of spaces built from local models are effective admissible ecumenae.
- In examples of interest, the category of spaces built from local models is the universal effective admissible ecumene into which the category of local models embeds.

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Throughout this talk:

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A **nice coverage** on *C* is a class E of morphisms in *C* with the following properties:

• Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of E.

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Throughout this talk:

- κ is a regular cardinal.
- *C* is a κ -ary extensive category.

- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of E.
- E is closed under composition.

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- **E** is closed under κ -ary coproduct.

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- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of E.
- E is closed under composition.
- **E** is closed under κ -ary coproduct.
- E is a quadrable class of morphisms in C.

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- **E** is closed under κ -ary coproduct.
- E is a quadrable class of morphisms in C.
- Every member of E is an effective epimorphism in C.

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- **E** is closed under κ -ary coproduct.
- E is a quadrable class of morphisms in *C*.
- Every member of E is an effective epimorphism in C.
- Every finite diagram in C has an E-weak limit.

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For the remainder of this talk:





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▶ E is a nice coverage on *C*.



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The covering sieves on an object X in C with respect to the Grothendieck topology associated with E are the sieves

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The covering sieves on an object X in C with respect to the Grothendieck topology associated with E are the sieves that contain a κ -small family $\{(U_i, x_i) | i \in I\}$

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▶ E is a nice coverage on *C*.

The covering sieves on an object X in C with respect to the Grothendieck topology associated with E are the sieves that contain a κ -small family $\{(U_i, x_i) | i \in I\}$ such that the induced morphism $x : \prod_{i \in I} U_i \to X$ is a member of E.

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The covering sieves on an object X in C with respect to the Grothendieck topology associated with E are the sieves that contain a κ -small family $\{(U_i, x_i) | i \in I\}$ such that the induced morphism $x : \prod_{i \in I} U_i \to X$ is a member of E.

Remark. By construction, this Grothendieck topology is subcanonical

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The condition on E-weak limits says,

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The condition on E-weak limits says, for every finite diagram $X : \mathcal{J} \to \mathcal{C}$, there exist an object \tilde{X} in \mathcal{C}

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Remark. By construction, this Grothendieck topology is subcanonical and κ -ary superextensive.

The condition on E-weak limits says, for every finite diagram $X : \mathcal{J} \to \mathcal{C}$, there exist an object \tilde{X} in \mathcal{C} and a morphism $h_{\tilde{X}} \to \lim_{\mathcal{T}} h_X$

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The covering sieves on an object X in C with respect to the Grothendieck topology associated with E are the sieves that contain a κ -small family $\{(U_i, x_i) | i \in I\}$ such that the induced morphism $x : \prod_{i \in I} U_i \to X$ is a member of E.

Remark. By construction, this Grothendieck topology is subcanonical and κ -ary superextensive.

The condition on E-weak limits says, for every finite diagram $X : \mathcal{J} \to \mathcal{C}$, there exist an object \tilde{X} in \mathcal{C} and a morphism $h_{\tilde{X}} \to \underset{\mathcal{J}}{\lim} h_X$ that is a sheaf epimorphism with respect to this Grothendieck topology.

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An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if

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An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C

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An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$

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An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$ such that:



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An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$ such that: • $a \cdot d_0 = a \cdot d_1$.

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An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$ such that:

$$\blacktriangleright a \cdot d_0 = a \cdot d_1.$$

▶ The morphism $a \cdot (-) : h_X \rightarrow A$ is an E-sheaf epimorphism.

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- $\blacktriangleright a \cdot d_0 = a \cdot d_1.$
- ▶ The morphism $a \cdot (-) : h_X \rightarrow A$ is an E-sheaf epimorphism.
- ► The induced morphism $h_R \rightarrow h_X \times_A h_X$ is an E-sheaf epimorphism.
An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$ such that:

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- ► The induced morphism $h_R \rightarrow h_X \times_A h_X$ is an E-sheaf epimorphism.

The exact completion Ex(C, E) is (equivalent to) the full subcategory of E-locally 1-presentable E-sheaves on C.

An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$ such that:

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The **exact completion** Ex(C, E) is (equivalent to) the full subcategory of E-locally 1-presentable E-sheaves on C.

Remark. Since *C* is κ -ary extensive

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The exact completion Ex(C, E) is (equivalent to) the full subcategory of E-locally 1-presentable E-sheaves on C.

Remark. Since C is κ -ary extensive and E is closed under κ -ary coproduct,

An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$ such that:

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The exact completion Ex(C, E) is (equivalent to) the full subcategory of E-locally 1-presentable E-sheaves on C.

Remark. Since C is κ -ary extensive and E is closed under κ -ary coproduct, Ex(C, E) is a κ -ary pretopos.

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The exact completion Ex(C, E) is (equivalent to) the full subcategory of E-locally 1-presentable E-sheaves on C.

Remark. Since C is κ -ary extensive and E is closed under κ -ary coproduct, Ex(C, E) is a κ -ary pretopos.

Remark. In the special case where E is the class of isomorphisms in C,

An E-sheaf A on C is E-locally 1-presentable if there exist a parallel pair $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ of morphisms in C and an element $a \in A(X)$ such that:

- $\blacktriangleright a \cdot d_0 = a \cdot d_1.$
- ▶ The morphism $a \cdot (-) : h_X \rightarrow A$ is an E-sheaf epimorphism.
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The exact completion Ex(C, E) is (equivalent to) the full subcategory of E-locally 1-presentable E-sheaves on C.

Remark. Since C is κ -ary extensive and E is closed under κ -ary coproduct, Ex(C, E) is a κ -ary pretopos.

Remark. In the special case where E is the class of isomorphisms in C, Ex(C, E) is the well-known ex/lex completion of C.

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A class of local homeomorphisms is a class \mathcal{D} of morphisms in \mathcal{C} with the following properties:

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A class of local homeomorphisms is a class \mathcal{D} of morphisms in \mathcal{C} with the following properties:

• Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.

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A class of local homeomorphisms is a class \mathcal{D} of morphisms in \mathcal{C} with the following properties:

- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.
- ▶ *D* is closed under composition.

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- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.
- ▶ *D* is closed under composition.
- \mathcal{D} is a quadrable class of morphisms in \mathcal{C} .

- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.
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- ▶ For every object *X* in *C*

- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.
- \mathcal{D} is closed under composition.
- ▶ *D* is a quadrable class of morphisms in *C*.
- For every object X in C and every κ -small set I,

- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.
- \mathcal{D} is closed under composition.
- D is a quadrable class of morphisms in C.
- For every object X in C and every κ -small set I, the codiagonal morphism $\nabla : \prod_{i \in I} X \to X$ is a member of \mathcal{D} .

- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.
- \mathcal{D} is closed under composition.
- D is a quadrable class of morphisms in C.
- For every object X in C and every κ -small set I, the codiagonal morphism $\nabla : \prod_{i \in I} X \to X$ is a member of \mathcal{D} .
- D is closed under κ -ary coproduct.

A class of local homeomorphisms is a class \mathcal{D} of morphisms in \mathcal{C} with the following properties:

- Every isomorphism in *C* is a member of *D*.
- \mathcal{D} is closed under composition.
- D is a quadrable class of morphisms in C.
- ► For every object X in C and every κ -small set I, the codiagonal morphism $\nabla : \coprod_{i \in I} X \to X$ is a member of D.
- D is closed under κ -ary coproduct.

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Given morphisms $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ in C,

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• Given morphisms $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ in C, if both $g : Y \to Z$

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• Given morphisms $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ in C, if both $g : Y \to Z$ and $g \circ f : X \to Z$ are members of D,

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• Given morphisms $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ in C, if both $g : Y \to Z$ and $g \circ f : X \to Z$ are members of D, then $f : X \to Y$ is also a member of D.

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- Given morphisms $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ in C, if both $g : Y \to Z$ and $g \circ f : X \to Z$ are members of D, then $f : X \to Y$ is also a member of D.
- Given a member $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of E

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Admissible ecumenae

Categories of spaces built from local models

Zhen Lin Low

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Admissible ecumenae

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(The above definition is equivalent but not identical to the version in the thesis.) Given such:

▶ A local homeomorphism is a member of *D*.

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 - $x: U \rightarrow X$ is an open embedding.

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Let X be an object in C.

Categories of spaces built from local models

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Let X be an object in C. An equivalence relation (R, d_0, d_1) on X is **tractable** if it satisfies the following conditions:

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Remark. Even in the category of topological spaces, the first condition does **not** imply the second condition, **unless** we assume that $\langle d_1, d_0 \rangle : R \to X \times X$ is a topological embedding.

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Effective admissible ecumenae



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An admissible ecumene is **effective** if it has the following property:

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Remark. In an effective admissible ecumene, an effective epimorphism is a (covering) local homeomorphism if and only if its kernel pair is tractable.

Remark. In an effective admissible ecumene, every local homeomorphism factors as a covering local homeomorphism followed by an open embedding.

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Categories of spaces built from local models

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A charted object in S is an object A in S such that there exist an object X in C and a covering local homeomorphism $X \twoheadrightarrow A$ in S.

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Categories of spaces built from local models

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$$\operatorname{Hom}(F_!A, B) \to \operatorname{Hom}(A, F^*B)$$
$$h \mapsto F^*h \circ \sigma_A$$

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Categories of spaces built from local models

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Theorem. If $F : C_0 \rightarrow C_1$ is an admissible functor and C_1 is an effective admissible ecumene, then:

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- (ii) Moreover, any such (\bar{F}, η) is a pointwise left Kan extension of $F: C_0 \to C_1$ along the inclusion $C_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$.

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- (i) There exist an admissible functor $\overline{F} : \mathcal{X}_0 \to C_1$ and an isomorphism $\eta : F \Rightarrow \overline{F}$ of functors $C_0 \to C_1$.
- (ii) Moreover, any such (\bar{F}, η) is a pointwise left Kan extension of $F: C_0 \to C_1$ along the inclusion $C_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$.

Remark. This is most of the hard work in showing that the 2-subcategory of effective admissible ecumenae is bireflective in the 2-category of admissible ecumenae.

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Categories of spaces built from local models

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Categories of spaces built from local models

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- A8⁺. Given an effective epimorphism $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in S, a morphism $g : Y \to Z$ in S,

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- A1. Every isomorphism is in \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{D} is closed under composition.
- A2. \mathcal{D} is closed under pullback.
- A4. For every κ -small set $I, \nabla : \coprod_{i \in I} 1 \to 1$ is in \mathcal{D} .
- A5. D is closed under κ -ary coproduct.
- A7. For every morphism $f : X \to Y$ in S, the relative diagonal $\Delta_f : X \to X \times_Y X$ is in D.
- A8⁺. Given an effective epimorphism $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in S, a morphism $g : Y \to Z$ in S, and a kernel pair (R, d_0, d_1) of $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in S,

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- A8⁺. Given an effective epimorphism $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in S, a morphism $g : Y \to Z$ in S, and a kernel pair (R, d_0, d_1) of $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in S, if $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ and $g \circ f : X \to Z$ are all in D,

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A **gros pretopos** is a κ -ary pretopos S with a class D of morphisms that satisfies the following axioms:

- A1. Every isomorphism is in \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{D} is closed under composition.
- A2. \mathcal{D} is closed under pullback.
- A4. For every κ -small set $I, \nabla : \prod_{i \in I} 1 \to 1$ is in \mathcal{D} .
- A5. \mathcal{D} is closed under κ -ary coproduct.
- A7. For every morphism $f : X \to Y$ in S, the relative diagonal $\Delta_f : X \to X \times_Y X$ is in D.
- A8⁺. Given an effective epimorphism $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in S, a morphism $g : Y \to Z$ in S, and a kernel pair (R, d_0, d_1) of $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in S, if $d_0, d_1 : R \to X$ and $g \circ f : X \to Z$ are all in D, then both $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ are also in D.

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Categories of spaces built from local models

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Remark. Axioms A3 and A8 imply axiom A8⁺.

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In particular, any pretopos with a class of étale maps is a gros pretopos.

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For every object A in S,

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Thus, if a gros pretopos satisfies axiom A3, then the distinguished morphisms comprise a class of étale maps.

Remark. Let (S, D) be a gros pretopos.

For every object A in S, $D_{/A}$ is a full subcategory of $S_{/A}$ and is a κ -ary pretopos.

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Thus, if a gros pretopos satisfies axiom A3, then the distinguished morphisms comprise a class of étale maps.

Remark. Let (S, D) be a gros pretopos.

For every object A in S, $D_{/A}$ is a full subcategory of $S_{/A}$ and is a κ -ary pretopos. This is the **petit pretopos** over A.

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Remark. Let (C, D, E) be an admissible ecumene,

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For every object A in S, $D_{/A}$ is a full subcategory of $S_{/A}$ and is a κ -ary pretopos. This is the **petit pretopos** over A.

Remark. Let (C, D, E) be an admissible ecumene, let S = Ex(C, E),

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Remark. Axioms A3 and A8 imply axiom A8⁺.

In particular, any pretopos with a class of étale maps is a gros pretopos.

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Remark. Let (S, D) be a gros pretopos.

For every object A in S, $D_{/A}$ is a full subcategory of $S_{/A}$ and is a κ -ary pretopos. This is the **petit pretopos** over A.

Remark. Let (C, D, E) be an admissible ecumene, let S = Ex(C, E), and let \overline{D} be the induced class of local homeomorphisms.

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Remark. Let (S, D) be a gros pretopos.

For every object A in S, $D_{/A}$ is a full subcategory of $S_{/A}$ and is a κ -ary pretopos. This is the **petit pretopos** over A.

Remark. Let (C, D, E) be an admissible ecumene, let S = Ex(C, E), and let \overline{D} be the induced class of local homeomorphisms. Then (S, \overline{D}) is a gros pretopos,

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Remark. Axioms A3 and A8 imply axiom A8⁺.

In particular, any pretopos with a class of étale maps is a gros pretopos.

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Thus, if a gros pretopos satisfies axiom A3, then the distinguished morphisms comprise a class of étale maps.

Remark. Let (S, D) be a gros pretopos.

For every object A in S, $D_{/A}$ is a full subcategory of $S_{/A}$ and is a κ -ary pretopos. This is the **petit pretopos** over A.

Remark. Let (C, D, E) be an admissible ecumene, let S = Ex(C, E), and let \overline{D} be the induced class of local homeomorphisms.

Then (S, \overline{D}) is a gros pretopos, but axiom A3 is not satisfied in general.