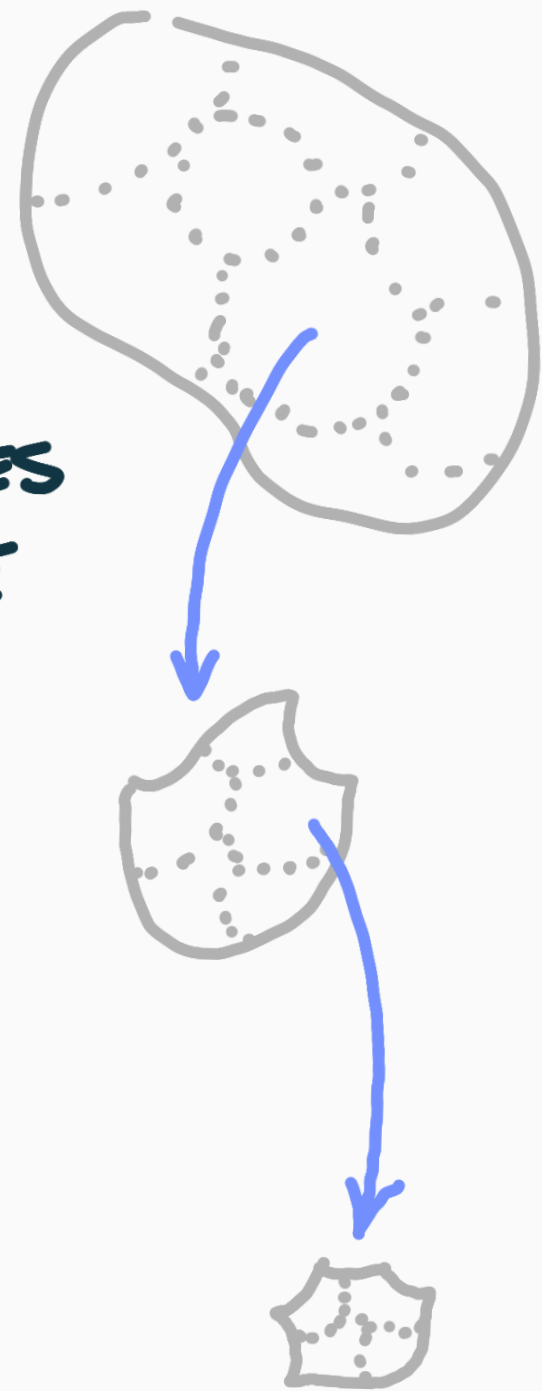
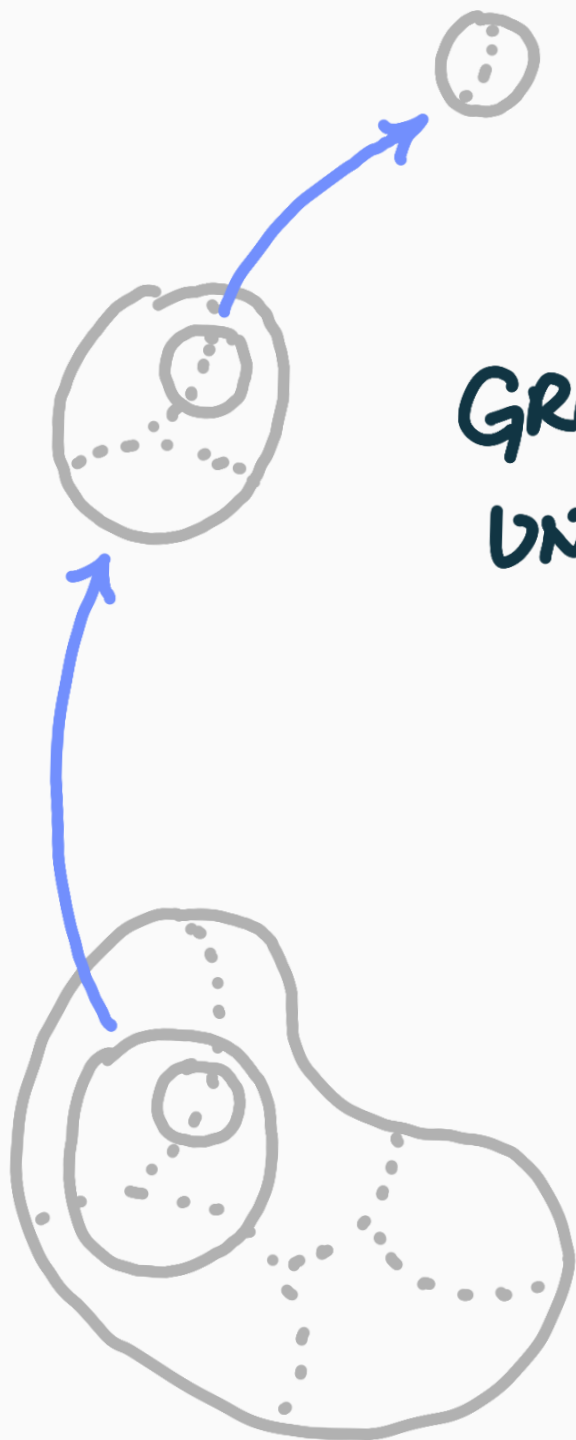


ENRICHED GROTHENDIECK TOPOLOGIES UNDER CHANGE OF BASE

arXiv: 2405.19529

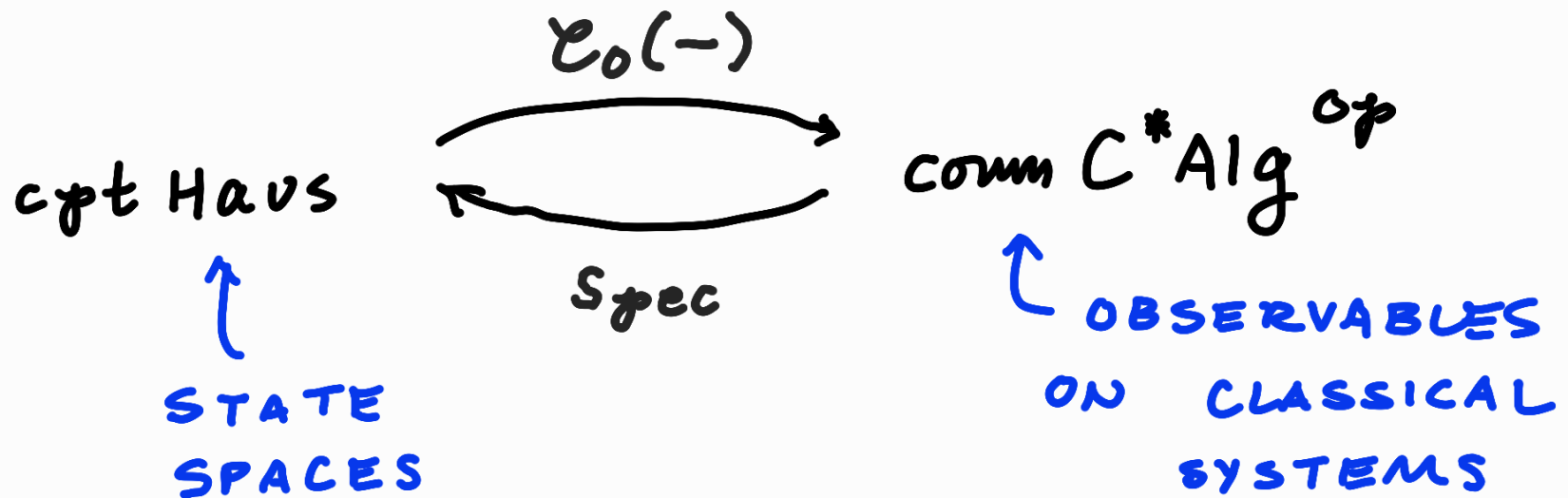
ARI ROSENFELD
UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE



Background.

BACKGROUND

- CLASSICAL GEL'FAND DUALITY: AN EQUIV-
ALENCE OF CATEGORIES



NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRAL THEORY

WHAT IF I WANT GEL'FAND DUALITY
FOR NON COMMUTATIVE C^* -ALGEBRAS?
(i.e., OBSERVABLES ON QUANTUM SYSTEMS?)

THAT WOULD BE SO COOL...

THEN I COULD DO
ACTUAL GEOMETRY...

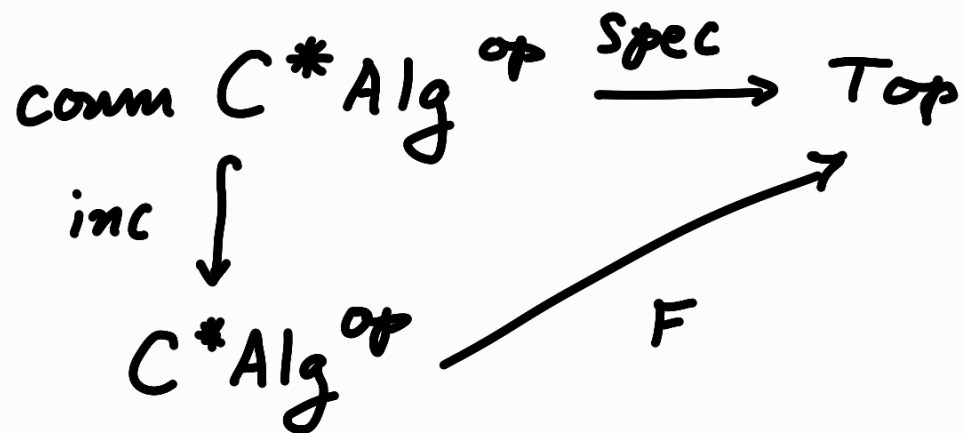
I COULD TRY JUST APPLYING THE Spec
FUNCTOR I ALREADY HAVE ??

NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRAL THEORY

PROBLEM! (REYES, 2012 ; v.d. BERGH - HEUVEN, 2014)

THEOREM: ANY FUNCTOR $F: C^*Alg^{op} \longrightarrow Top$

FOR WHICH



COMMUTES MUST HAVE $F(M_n(\mathbb{C})) \cong \emptyset$
FOR $n \geq 3$.

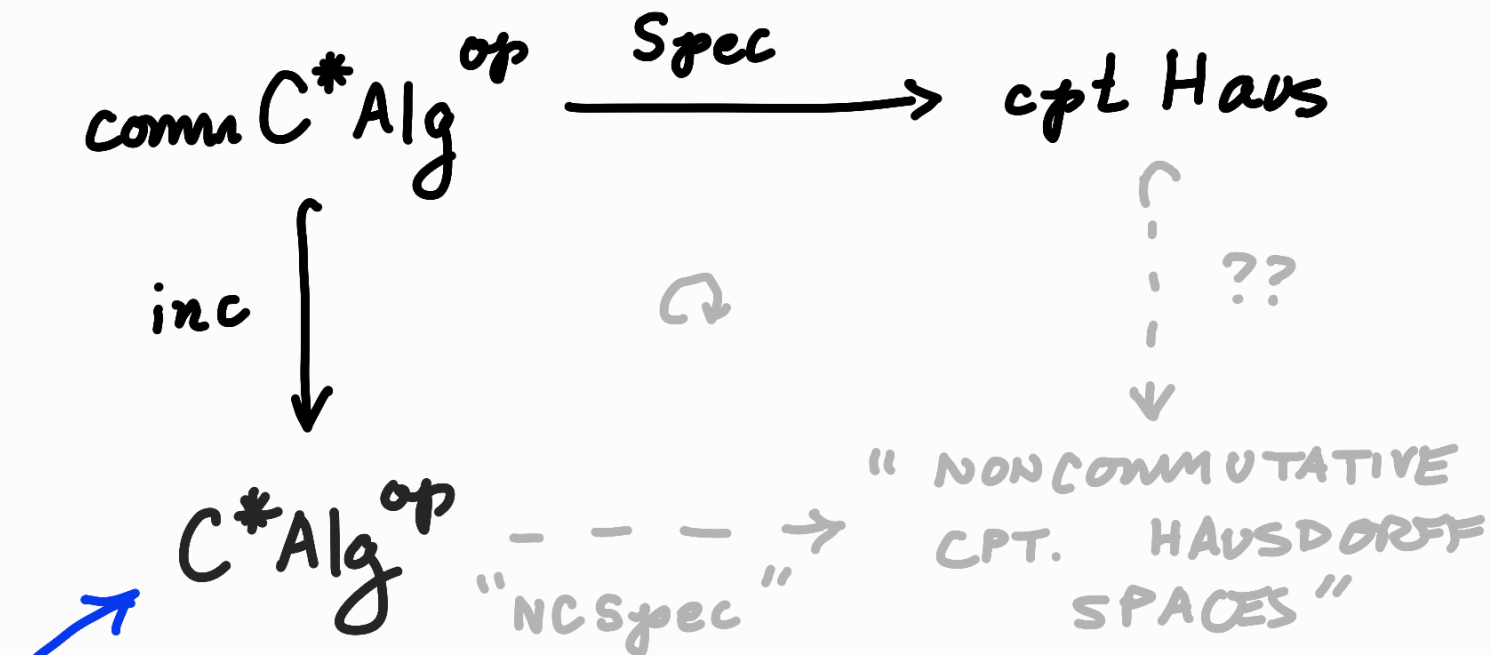
NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRAL THEORY

IN PHYSICAL TERMS: (I'LL DO MY BEST!)

- ANY CLASSICAL SYSTEM (comm. C^* -Alg) IS DETERMINED BY A STATE SPACE (CPT. TOP. SPACE) IN A WAY THAT RESPECTS OPERATIONS ON THE SYSTEM (FUNCTORIALLY).
- NO COMMUTATIVE C^* -ALG DETERMINES A QUANTUM SYSTEM IN THIS WAY.

NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRAL THEORY

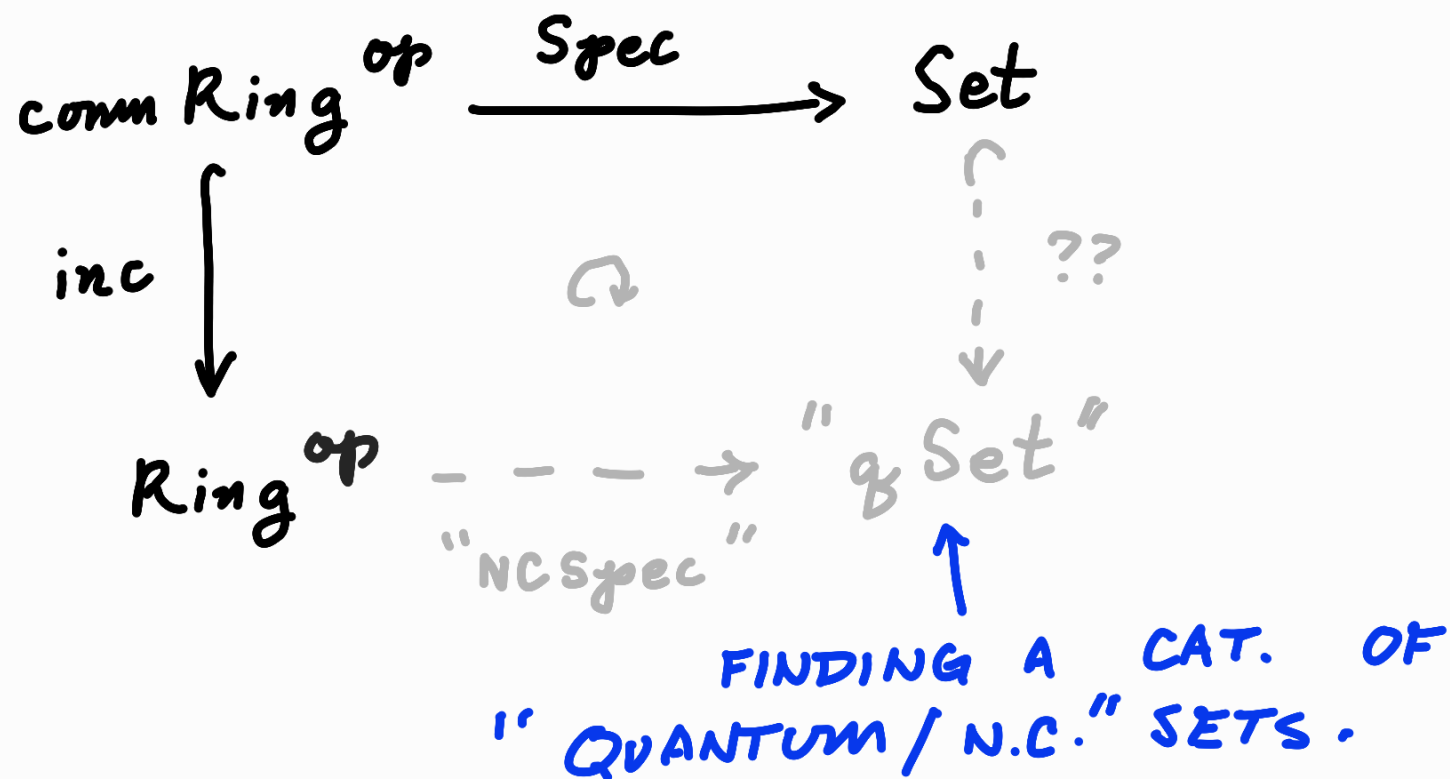
- THE DREAM OF NONCOMMUTATIVE GEOMETRY :



OBSERVABLES ON QUANTUM SYSTEMS :
THESE ARE WHAT N.C. GEOMETRY
STUDIES.

NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRAL THEORY

- TOPOLOGICAL SPACES ARE SETS OF POINTS, SO I COULD JUST AS WELL THINK ABOUT A SLIGHTLY SIMPLER PROBLEM:



NONCOMMUTATIVE SPECTRAL THEORY

WE EXPECT " $\mathcal{C}Set$ " TO BE A CLOSED
SYMMETRIC MONOIDAL CATEGORY, AND WE
EXPECT IT TO "CONTAIN" Set .

HOW TO TELL IF A GIVEN CANDIDATE,
SAY $\mathcal{Y} \in MonCat$, IS THE RIGHT ONE?

ENRICHMENT

- THINK OF AN ENRICHED CATEGORY AS A CATEGORY WHOSE HOM SETS HAVE EXTRA STRUCTURE.

ENRICHED FUNCTORS, TRANSFORMATIONS RESPECT THIS EXTRA STRUCTURE.

e.g., A RING IS A ONE-OBJECT A_B -CATEGORY. A RING HOMO-MORPHISM IS AN A_B -FUNCTOR.

ENRICHMENT

- GIVEN ENRICHING CAT'S \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} ,
A \mathcal{V} -CAT. \mathcal{C} , AND A FUNCTOR
 $G: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$,
WE CAN CHANGE THE BASE OF \mathcal{C}
VIA G , OBTAINING A \mathcal{U} -CAT.

e.g., USING $\text{Hom}_{\text{Ab}}(\mathbb{Z}, -) : \text{Ab} \rightarrow \text{Set}$,
WE CAN "FORGET" THE ADDITIVE STRUCTURE
ON A RING TO OBTAIN A MERE
MULTIPLICATIVE MONOID.

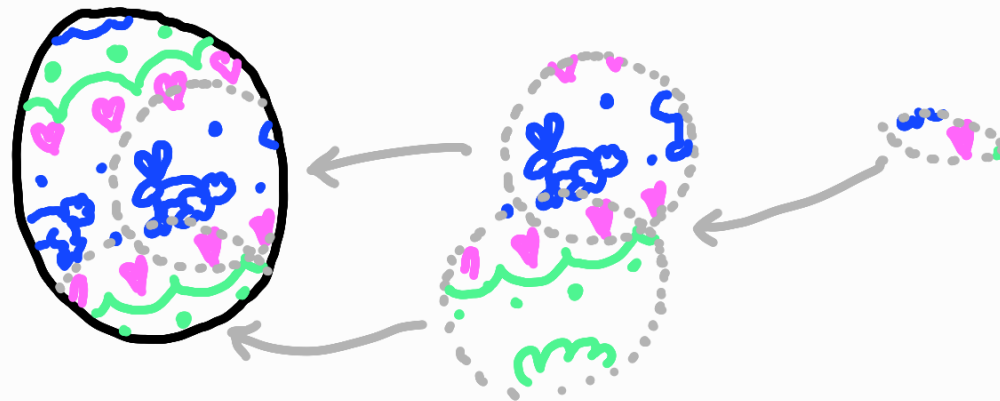
SHEAVES

- A GROTHENDIECK TOPOLOGY IS A WAY TO ENDOW ANY CATEGORY (NOT JUST $\mathcal{O}(X)$) WITH A NOTION OF "CLOSE-TOGETHER-NESS" OF ITS OBJECTS.



SHEAVES

- WE WANT TO KNOW WHEN OBJECTS ARE CLOSE TOGETHER BECAUSE THEN WE CAN DEFINE SHEAVES: "CLOSENESS-RESPECTING" ASSIGNMENTS OF DATA TO THE "LOCATIONS" IN (i.e., OBJECTS OF) OUR CAT'S.



ENRICHED SHEAVES!

WE HAVE ENRICHED GROTHENDIECK TOPOLOGIES
AND ENRICHED SHEAVES, TOO (SAY, OVER \mathcal{V}).

e.g., A GABRIEL LOCALIZING SYSTEM
ON A RING IS AN Ab -TOPOLOGY.
AN Ab -SHEAF ON A RING W/R/T
SUCH A LOCALIZING SYSTEM IS ITS
GABRIEL LOCALIZATION.



COOL, WHAT DOES IT HAVE TO DO WITH QUANTUM?

ONE WAY TO TEST WHETHER WE'VE
FOUND A GOOD CANDIDATE FOR
" \mathcal{q}_B Set" - THUS A GOOD CAT. TO
MODEL QUANTUM SYSTEMS WITH - IS
TO MAKE SURE THERE ARE
 \mathcal{q}_B Set - ENRICHED GROTH. TOPOLOGIES
WHICH DON'T ARISE FROM UNENRICHED
ONES.

COOL, WHAT DOES IT HAVE TO DO WITH QUANTUM?

SO, NEED TOOLS TO DETECT WHETHER
A GIVEN ENRICHED GROTHENDIECK TOPOLOGY
ARISES FROM AN UNENRICHED ONE.

WHAT I WANTED TO KNOW :

- ① HOW CAN I USE BASE CHANGE TO TURN A \mathcal{V} -TOPOLOGY INTO A \mathcal{U} -TOPOLOGY?
- ② UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS IS SUCH AN ASSIGNMENT INJECTIVE?

Some Key
Results.

WHAT IS A GROTHENDIECK TOPOLOGY?

BORCEUX - QUINTEIRO, 1996:

Definition 1.2 Let \mathcal{C} be a small category. A \mathcal{V} -Grothendieck topology on \mathcal{C} is the choice, for every object $C \in \mathcal{C}$, of a family $T(C)$ of subobjects of the representable \mathcal{V} -presheaf $\mathcal{C}(-, C)$. Those data must satisfy the following axioms:

(T1) $\mathcal{C}(-, C) \in T(C)$ for every object $C \in \mathcal{C}$;

(T2) given $R \in T(C)$ and $f \in_G \mathcal{C}(D, C)$, one has $f^{-1}(R) \in T(D)$, where $f^{-1}(R)$ is defined by the following pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^{-1}(R) & \longrightarrow & \{G, R\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{C}(-, D) & \xrightarrow{f} & \{G, \mathcal{C}(-, C)\}; \end{array}$$

(T3) given $S \in T(C)$ and a subobject $R \rightrightarrows \mathcal{C}(-, C)$ such that $f^{-1}(R) \in T(D)$ for all $f \in_G S(D)$, one has $R \in T(C)$.

WHAT IS A GROTHENDIECK TOPOLOGY?

" A FAMILY OF COVERINGS IDEALS
FUNCTORS
SATISFYING SOME CLOSURE
CONDITIONS."

COVERAGE: ASSIGNMENT SATISFYING ONLY
(T1) AND (T2).

DENOTE

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) = \{ \text{ALL } \mathcal{V}\text{-COVERAGES ON } \mathcal{C} \}$$

$$\tau(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{V}) = \{ \text{ALL } \mathcal{V}\text{-TOPOLOGIES ON } \mathcal{C} \}$$

ENRICHING CATEGORIES \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} ARE ASSUMED
TO BE:

- CLOSED SYMMETRIC MONOIDAL
- LOCALLY FINITELY PRESENTABLE
- BARR REGULAR
- BICOMPLETE "w/r/t Set" ($\mathcal{U}_0, \mathcal{V}_0$ BICOMP.)

WE CONSIDER LAX MONOIDAL FUNCTORS
 $G: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ WHICH MAY BE

- i. FAITHFUL
- ii. CONSERVATIVE
- iii. RIGHT ADJOINTS₁

in MonCat

(▲)

BASE CHANGE

FIX \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} , AND $G: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$.

G DETERMINES A 2-FUNCTOR

$$\mathcal{V}\text{-Cat} \xrightarrow{G_*} \mathcal{U}\text{-Cat}.$$

GIVEN A \mathcal{V} -CATEGORY \mathcal{C} , DENOTE THE
CORRESPONDING \mathcal{U} -CATEGORY BY $G_*\mathcal{C}$.



BASE CHANGE

IF $R: \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ IS A \mathcal{V} -PRESHEAF, WE
OBTAIN A \mathcal{U} -FUNCTOR $G_*R: G_*\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow G_*\mathcal{V}$

- NOT QUITE A \mathcal{U} -PRESHEAF!

↑
IT DOESN'T
TAKE VALUES IN
 \mathcal{U} .

BASE CHANGE

IN CASE G IS A ^{MONOIDAL} \mathcal{V} RIGHT ADJOINT,
WE HAVE AN INDUCED ADJUNCTION

$$G_* \mathcal{V} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \leftarrow T \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathcal{U}$$

IN \mathcal{U} -Cat.

BASE CHANGE

WE CAN USE A COMPONENT OF THIS
INDUCED \mathcal{U} -ADJUNCTION TO TURN $G_* R$
INTO A \mathcal{U} -PRESHEAF

$$\tilde{G}R : G_* \mathcal{L}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}.$$

BASE CHANGE

PROPOSITION. SUPPOSE G IS FAITHFUL AND A
RIGHT ADJOINT. GIVEN A \mathcal{V} -SUBFUNCTOR
 $R \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{L}(-, x)$, G INDUCES A \mathcal{U} -SUBFUNCTOR
 $\tilde{G}R \rightsquigarrow \tilde{G}\mathcal{L}(-, x)$.



SUPPOSE \mathcal{C} IS SMALL AND G IS A
FAITHFUL RIGHT ADJOINT.

PROPOSITION. GIVEN A \mathcal{V} -COVERAGE J ON \mathcal{C} ,
 G INDUCES A \mathcal{U} -COVERAGE $\tilde{G}J$ ON $G_*\mathcal{C}$.

PROPOSITION. GIVEN A \mathcal{V} -TOPOLOGY J ON \mathcal{C} ,
 G INDUCES A \mathcal{U} -TOPOLOGY \overline{GJ} ON $G_*\mathcal{C}$.

IDEA: FORM \tilde{GJ} , THEN "CLOSE UP"
USING A TRANSFINITE CONSTRUCTION.

THEOREM. $\Sigma(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ AND $\tau(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$
ARE COMPLETE LATTICES.

↑
SAME FOR $G_*\mathcal{L}$, \mathcal{U} , ETC.

THEOREM. SUPPOSE G SATISFIES ALL CONDITIONS IN

(\blacktriangle). THE ASSIGNMENT

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{L}, \nu) \xrightarrow{\tilde{G}(-)} \Sigma(G_*\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{U})$$

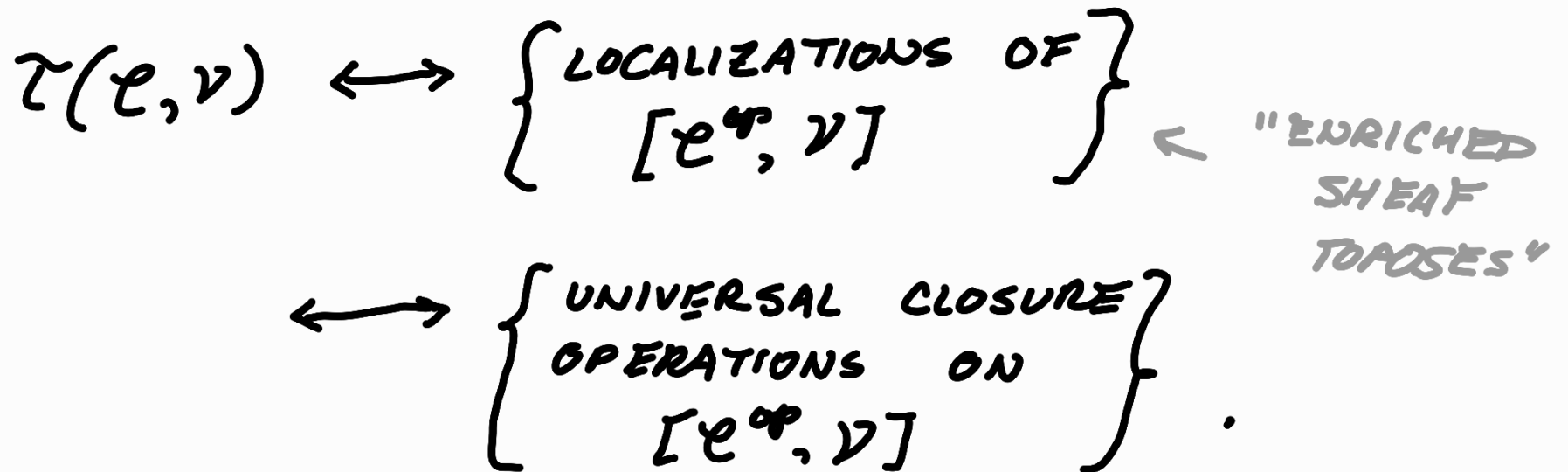
IS AN INJECTIVE LATTICE MORPHISM.

CONJECTURE. SUPPOSE G SATISFIES ALL CONDITIONS IN
(\blacktriangle), PLUS ONE MORE (SECRET) CONDITION.
THE ASSIGNMENT

$$\tau(\mathcal{L}, \nu) \xrightarrow{\overline{G(-)}} \tau(G_*\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{U})$$

IS AN INJECTIVE LATTICE MORPHISM.

THIS WOULD LET US MAKE USE OF BIJECTIVE
CORRESPONDENCES (BORCEUX - QUINTEIRO, 1994)



PROBLEM: $\overline{G(-)}$ IS HARD TO WORK WITH -
NEED AN "EASIER" WAY TO CONSTRUCT.

IT APPEARS THAT FAITHFULNESS IS NECESSARY!

THEOREM. FOR A FIELD K , $\mathcal{V} = \text{grMod}_K$,

$\mathcal{U} = \text{Set}$, AND

NOT FAITHFUL!

$$G = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(K, -) : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{U},$$

THERE EXIST DISTINCT \mathcal{V} -COVERAGES ON

$K[x, y]$ WHICH GIVE RISE TO THE SAME

\mathcal{U} -COVERAGE.

ONE MORE THING

THEOREM. IN CASE $G: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ IS
FULLY FAITHFUL, BASE CHANGE "COMMUTES"
WITH ENRICHED SHEAFIFICATION.

UP NEXT

- (J/W ANA LUIZA TENÓRIO) PROVE AN ENRICHED VERSION OF STREET'S CLASSIFICATION THEOREM:

STREET, 1981: GROTH. TOPOSES ARE EXACTLY THOSE CATEGORIES WHOSE YONEDA EMBEDDING HAS A LEFT-EXACT LEFT ADJOINT.

UP NEXT

- THE \mathcal{V} -SHEAVES ON A \mathcal{V} -CATEGORY THEMSELVES FORM A \mathcal{V} -CATEGORY, WHICH IS ONE WAY TO SAY WHAT A \mathcal{V} -TOPOS IS. CAN I CHARACTERIZE \mathcal{V} -TOPOSES AXIOMATICALLY? (i.e., PROVE AN ENRICHED VERSION OF GIRAUD'S THEOREM?)

THANKS FOR LISTENING!



SLIDES: ari-rosenfield.github.io