

GÖDEL'S DIALECTICA INTERPRETATION

It is an interpretation of HA in the so-called system T. Any formula A of HA is converted to the formula $A^{D} = (\exists x)(\forall y)A_{D}$, where A_{D} is quantifier-free, in such a way that we are as constructive as possible, while being able to interpret all of classical arithmetic.

CATEGORIFYING DIALECTICA INTERPRETATION

Hofstra [1] showed that Hyland and Biering's **Dialectica construction** Dial associated to a fibration, which generalises de Paiva's notion of **Dialectica category** associated to a left exact category (the first attempt of internalising the Dialectica interpretation), can be seen as the composition of two free constructions Sum and Prod, the simple sum and the simple product completions, which happen to be mutually dual. The study of the monads Sum and Prod and their categorical properties constitutes the main part of our work and allows the proof of our main result (see [2] and arXiv:2104.14021 for more details).

OUR GOAL

To say when, for a given a fibration p, there is a fibration p' such that $\mathfrak{Dial}(p') \cong p$ and, in this case, what p' looks like.

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Davide Trotta, University of Pisa, IT • Matteo Spadetto, University of Leeds, UK • Valeria de Paiva, Topos Institute, US trottadavide92@gmail.com • matteo.spadetto.42@gmail.com • valeria@topos.institute

BEING QUANTIFIER-FREE

- **Existential quantifier-free objects.** For a given fibration p: $E \longrightarrow B$ with simple coproducts, we say that an object $\alpha(i)$ over *I* is **|**-free if it satisfies the following universal property:
- for every arrow $A \xrightarrow{\prime} I$ in B and every vertical arrow $\alpha(f(a)) \xrightarrow{h} (\exists b)\beta(a, b)$ over A, where the object $\beta(a, b)$ is over $A \times B$ for some B in B there exist:
- a unique arrow $A \xrightarrow{g} B$ of B and a unique vertical arrow $\alpha(f(a)) \xrightarrow{n} \beta(a, g(a))$ over A such that h can be decomposed as $\alpha(f(a)) \xrightarrow{h} \beta(a, g(a)) \xrightarrow{\text{canonical}} (\exists b)\beta(a, b).$ Analogously one can define the **universal** quantifier-free objects of p, i.e. the **[]-free** object.
- **Gödel fibrations.** If B is cartesian closed, a fibration p: $E \longrightarrow B$ with simple products and simple coproducts is called a Gödel fibration if:
- the fibration p has enough | -free objects (*i.e.* any object in context i : I is essentially of the form $(\exists a)\alpha(i, a)$ for some []-free $\alpha(i, a)$) which are stable under simple products and • the sub-fibration \bar{p} , whose elements are the
- -free objects, has enough -free objects.

OUR RESULT

Let p: $E \longrightarrow B$ be a fibration with simple products and simple coproducts and such that B is cartesian closed. Then there exists a fibration p' such that $\mathfrak{Dial}(p') \cong p$ if and only if p is a Gödel fibration. In this case p' is the sub-fibration of the \Box -free the fibration p.

FUTURE WORK

To generalise Hofstra's decomposition to the context of dependent type theory. To compare \mathfrak{Dial} to other similar constructions in literature. To investigate applications to constructive mathematics and proof theory. To continue studying preservation properties of Sum, Prod and \mathfrak{Dial} , as we do in arXiv:2104.14021.

REFERENCES

- Makkai, 53:107–139, 2011.
- In 46th International Symposium on Science, volume 171 of LIPIcs, 2021.

[1] Hofstra. The dialectica monad and its cousins. Models, logics, and higherdimensional categories: A tribute to the work of Mihály [2] Trotta, Spadetto, de Paiva. The Gödel fibration. Mathematical Foundations of Computer