

Abstract H and S preservation theorems

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Closure Operators

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Let \mathbb{M} be a category, and $Q \subseteq \mathbb{M}$ a class of arrows. For $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbf{Ob} \mathbb{M}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\overleftarrow{Q} \mathcal{K} &:= \{A \in \mathbf{Ob} \mathbb{M} : \exists A \xrightarrow{Q} M, M \in \mathcal{K}\} \\ \overrightarrow{Q} \mathcal{K} &:= \{B \in \mathbf{Ob} \mathbb{M} : \exists M \xrightarrow{Q} B, M \in \mathcal{K}\}\end{aligned}$$

An abstract infinitary logic

Besides \mathbb{M} , let a category \mathbb{S} of '*Situations*' be given, connected to \mathbb{M} by $S \rightarrow M$ morphisms (called *interpretations* of S in M).

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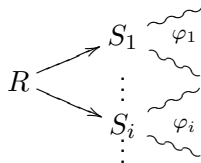
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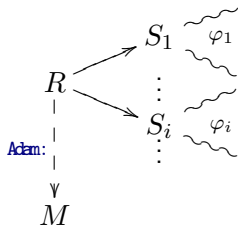
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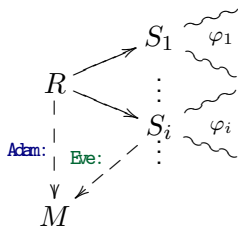


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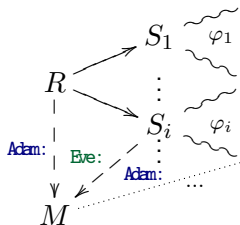


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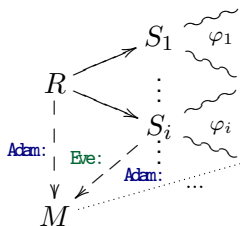


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$$M \models \varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

Eve can answer every move of **Adam**
(**Eve** has winning strategy)

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(Seems particularly useful for *Partial Algebras*. [Burmeister])

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Example (Diagrammatic language of categories)

$$\mathbb{M} := \text{Cat}$$

$$\mathbb{S} := \{\text{graphs with } \textit{commutativity conditions}\}$$

$$\textit{interpretations} := \text{diagrams}$$

[Freyd-Scedrov]

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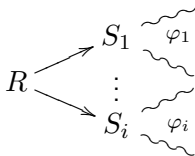
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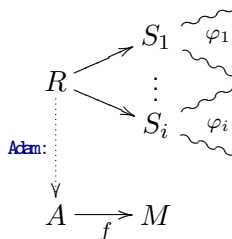
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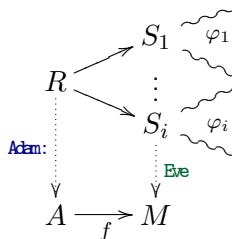
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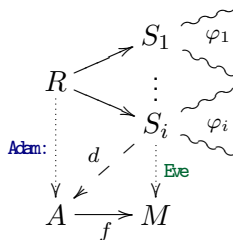
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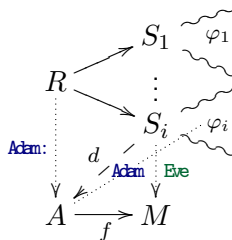
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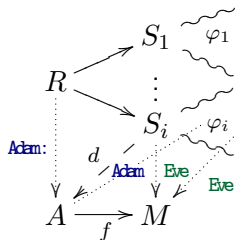
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Theorem (*Other direction*, abstract)

In that case, for any $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \text{Ob}\mathbb{M}$:

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Then Q can be *described* by $\Delta_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\text{Adam}}$ formulas

Proof.

For $M \in \text{Ob}\mathbb{M}$, take its coreflection $S_M \in \text{Ob}\mathbb{S}$,

Preservation theorem

Theorem

Assume the following:

$$Q = \Box^\downarrow(D) \text{ for some } D \subseteq \mathbb{S}.$$

\mathbb{L} has pushouts,

each $M \in \text{Ob}\mathbb{M}$ has a *coreflection* in \mathbb{S} ($S_M \xrightarrow{j} M$) which is also a *reflection* arrow [It implies basically $\mathbb{M} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{S}$]

Then Q can be *described* by Δ_Q^{Adam} formulas

Proof.

For $M \in \text{Ob}\mathbb{M}$, take its coreflection $S_M \in \text{Ob}\mathbb{S}$,

for all $\delta \in D$ and $\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\delta} \\ \varepsilon \downarrow \\ S_M \end{array}$, take their pushout $\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \\ \varepsilon \downarrow & & \downarrow r \\ S_M & \xrightarrow{\sigma_{\delta, \varepsilon}} & \end{array}$

$$\varphi_M := 0 \longrightarrow S_M \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \sigma_{\delta, \varepsilon} \\ \searrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \varrho \\ \searrow \end{array} S_M \quad \text{with all right inverses } \varrho.$$

WANTED! *Interpolation theorem*

Looking for conditions for $\Gamma, \Delta \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ to ensure

$$l.u.b.(\mathbf{Mod Th}^{\Gamma}, \mathbf{Mod Th}^{\Delta}) = \mathbf{Mod Th}^{\Gamma \cap \Delta}$$

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Example

$$\mathbf{Mod Th}^{\{\text{Positive fmas}\}} = \mathbf{H}(= \overrightarrow{\mathcal{S}urj}),$$

$$\mathbf{Mod Th}^{\{\text{Quasiequations}\}} = \mathbf{SP}$$

WANTED! *Interpolation theorem*

Looking for conditions for $\Gamma, \Delta \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ to ensure

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Example

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{Mod Th}^{\{\text{Positive fmas}\}} &= \mathbf{H}(= \overrightarrow{\text{Surj}}), \\ \mathbf{Mod Th}^{\{\text{Quasiequations}\}} &= \mathbf{SP}\end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\mathbf{Mod Th}^{\{\text{Finite fmas}\}} = \mathbf{EeUp}$$

with any “nice” $\Delta \subseteq \mathcal{F} \dots$

Thank you,
Gouranga:)