

Three Realisms and The Idea of Sheaves

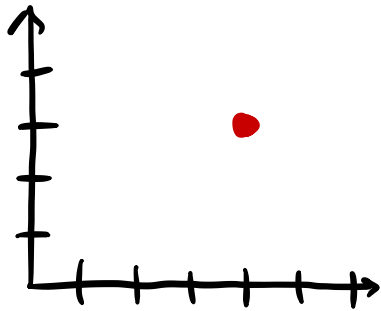
David Jaz Myers
JHU

Three Realisms: (and their mathematical tools)

- ① Fixed Realism (Sets)
 - One model
 - What's real is what's true in that model.
- ② Covariant Realism (Group actions)
 - Many equivalent models
 - What's real is how things change as you change your model
- ③ Local Realism (Sheaves)
 - Many inequivalent models
 - What's real is how you handle disagreement (Cohomology)

Fixed Realism

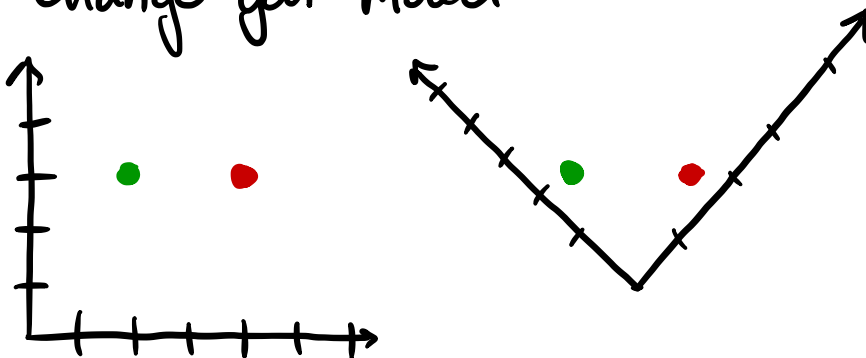
- One model
- What's real is what's true in that model.



The dot is at (4, 3)

Covariant Realism

- Many equivalent models
- What's real is how things change as you change your model



The dots are two units apart.

If we have different coordinates, we need to coordinate!
(D. Spivak)

We need an equivalence $e: C_1 \cong C_2$

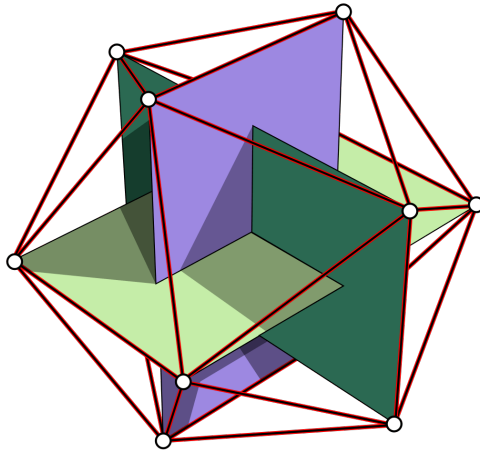
These form a group. (of symmetries)

Covariant Realism: Symmetry

The facts depend on what kind of equivalence:
What is our group of symmetries?



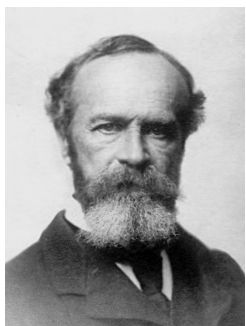
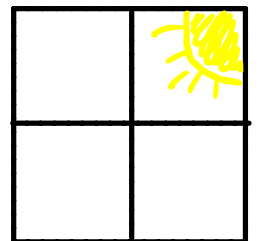
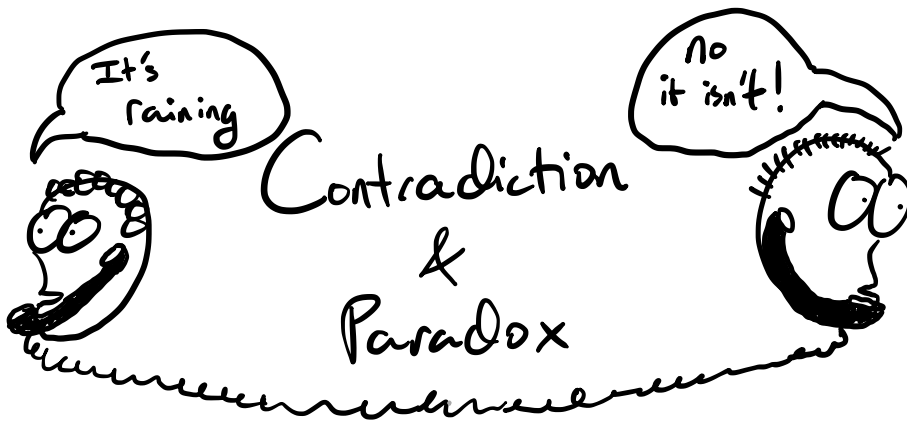
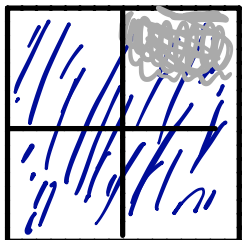
Klein: your group determines your geometry



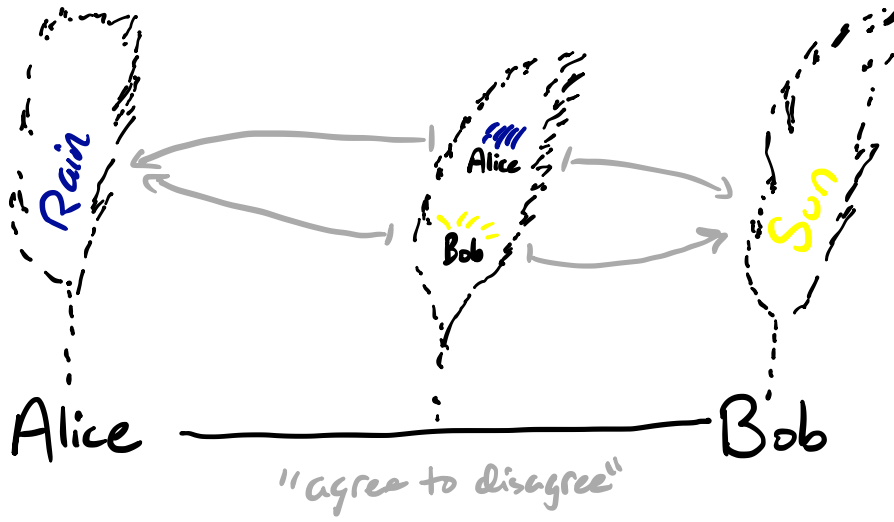
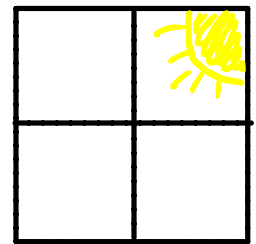
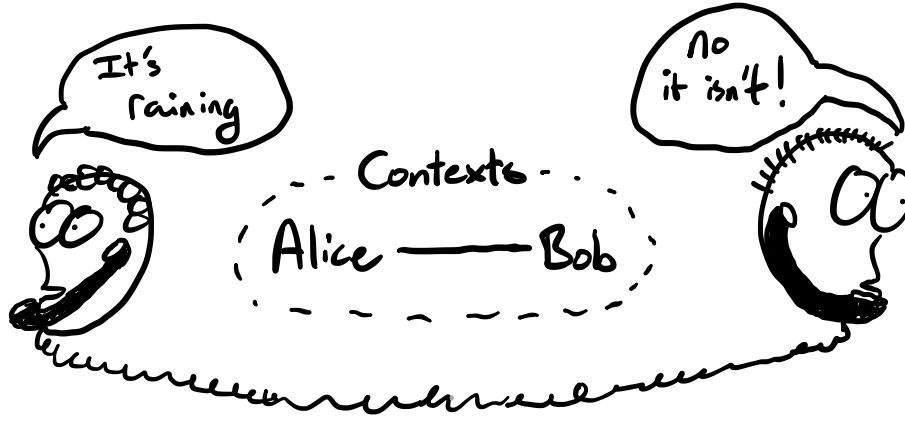
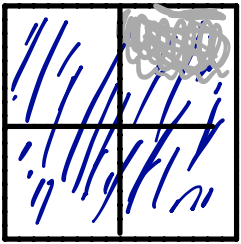
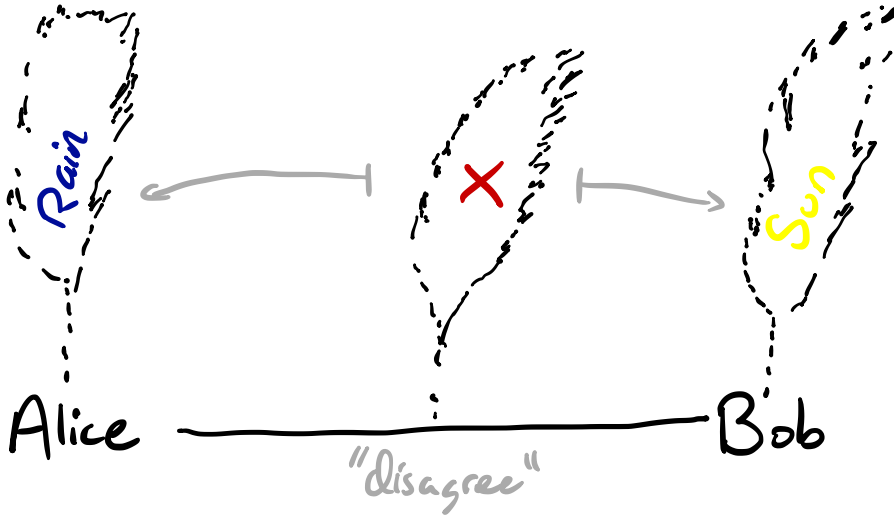
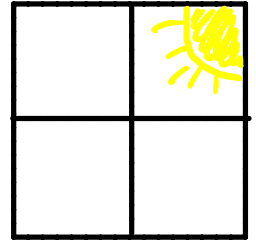
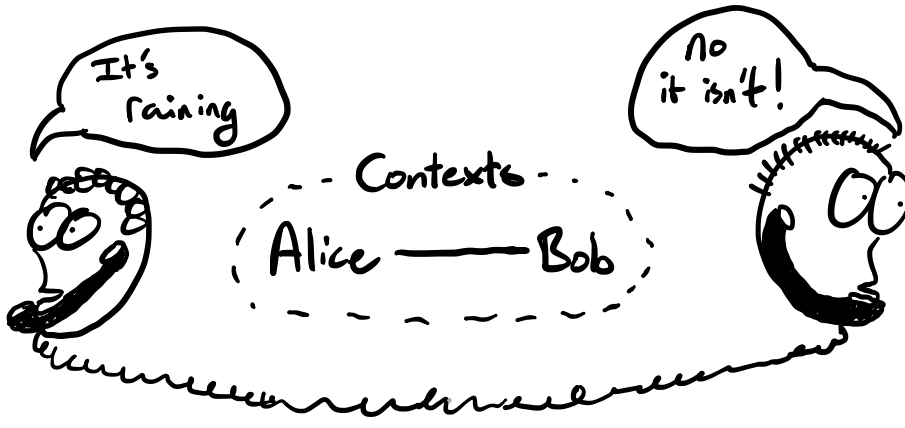
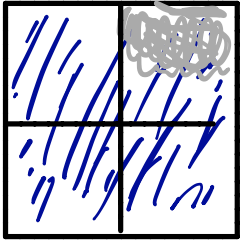
Noether: your group determines your conserved quantities

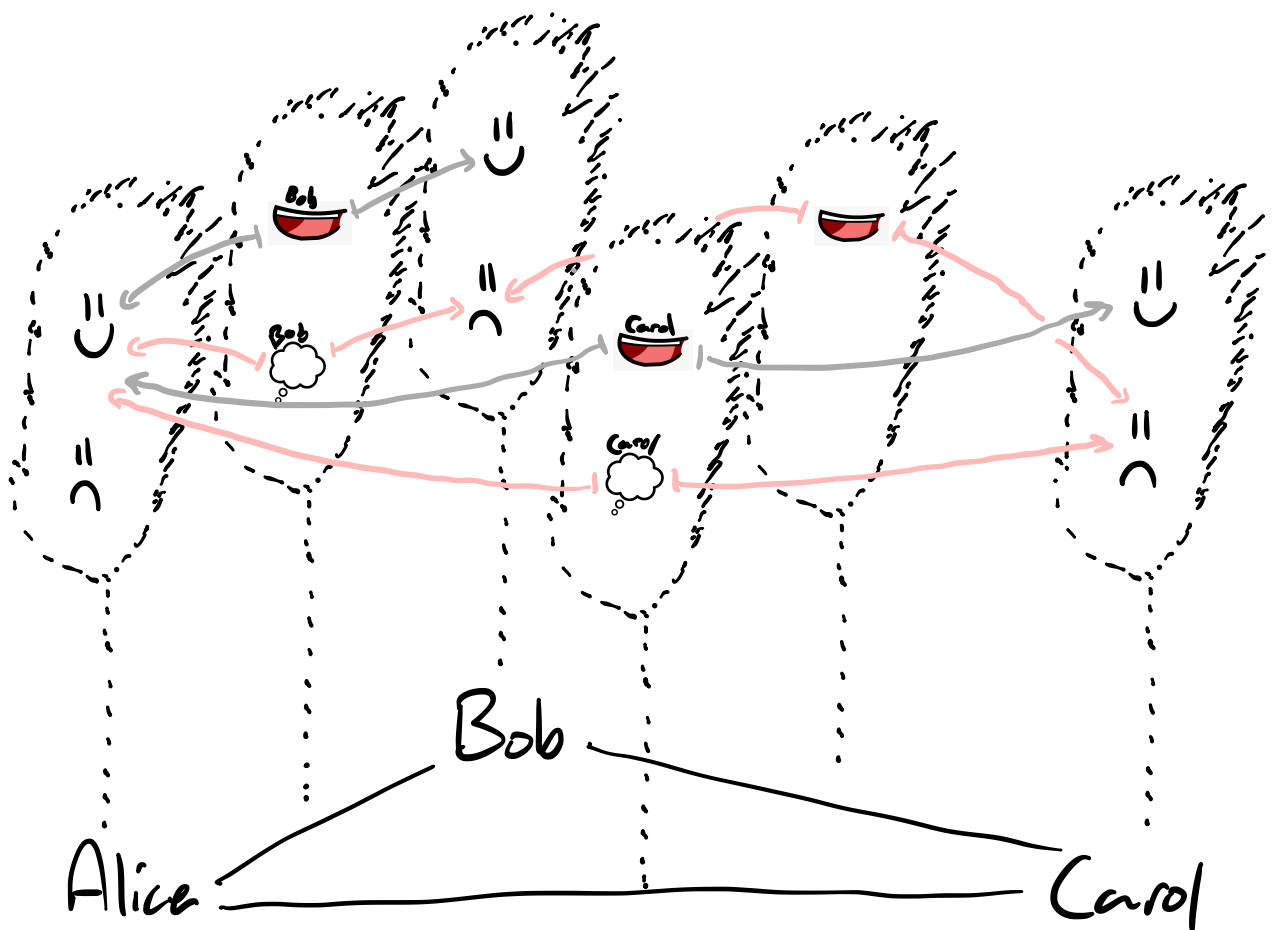
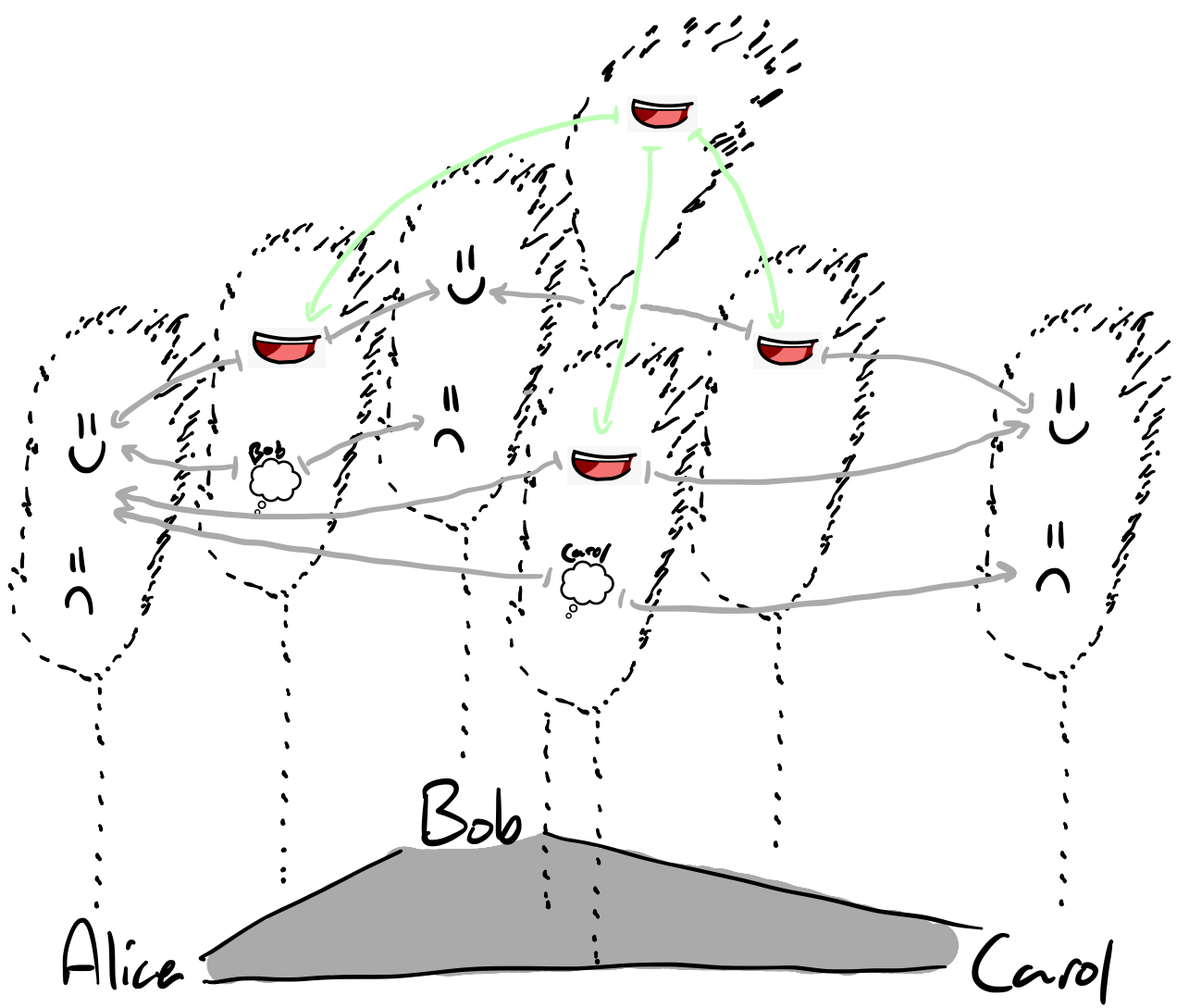
Local Realism

- o Many inequivalent models
- o What's real is how you handle disagreement

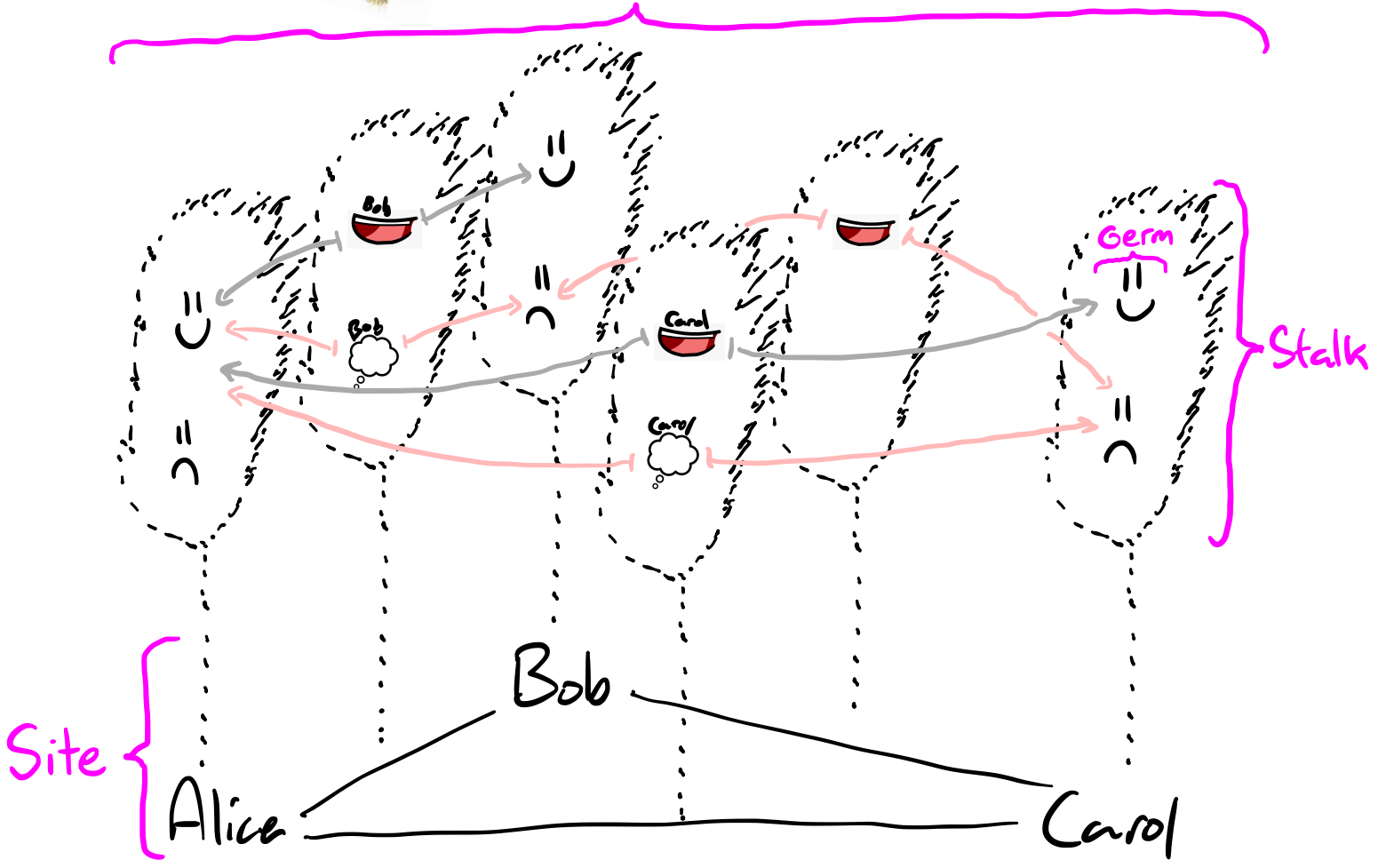


When you happen upon a contradiction, make a distinction \rightarrow distinct contexts

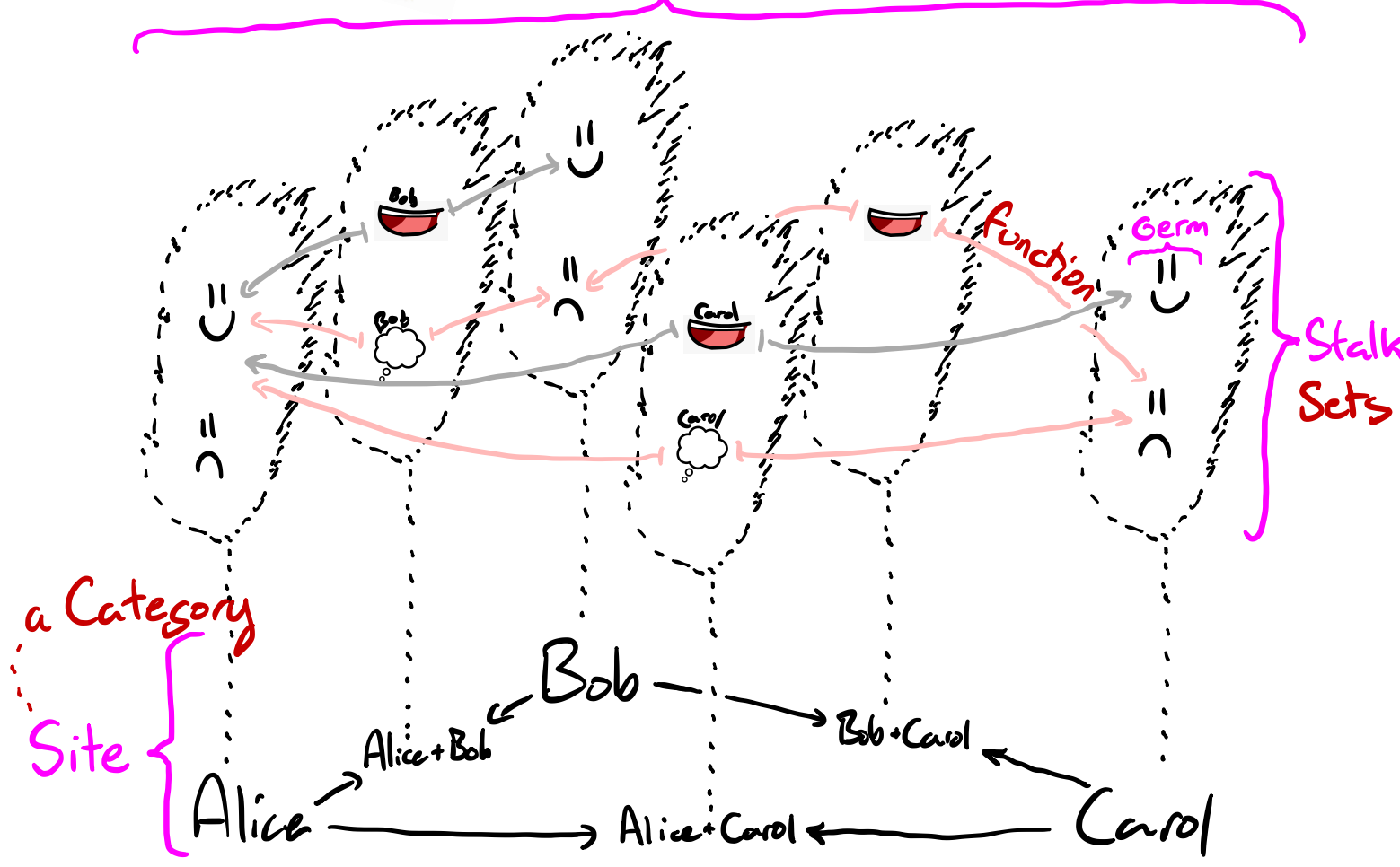




Sheaf



Sheaf



Sheaves

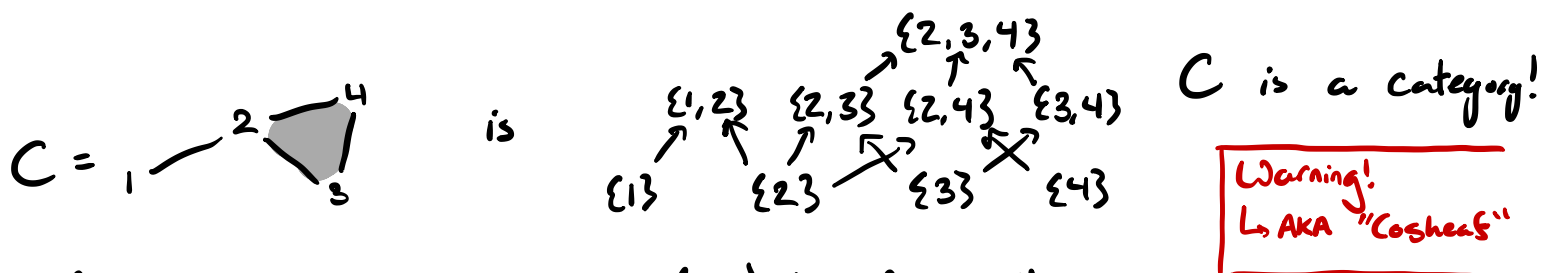
Def: A (pre)sheaf on a site \mathcal{C} (category "of contexts")

is a contravariant functor $M: \mathcal{C}^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

- A model $M(C)$ for each context $C \in \mathcal{C}$
- For an inclusion of contexts $i: C \rightarrow C'$, a specialization of models $M(C') \rightarrow M(C)$
- If $C \xrightarrow{\quad} C' \xrightarrow{\quad} C''$, then $M(C) \xleftarrow{\quad} M(C') \xleftarrow{\quad} M(C'')$
- Gluing: important but not going to cover it.

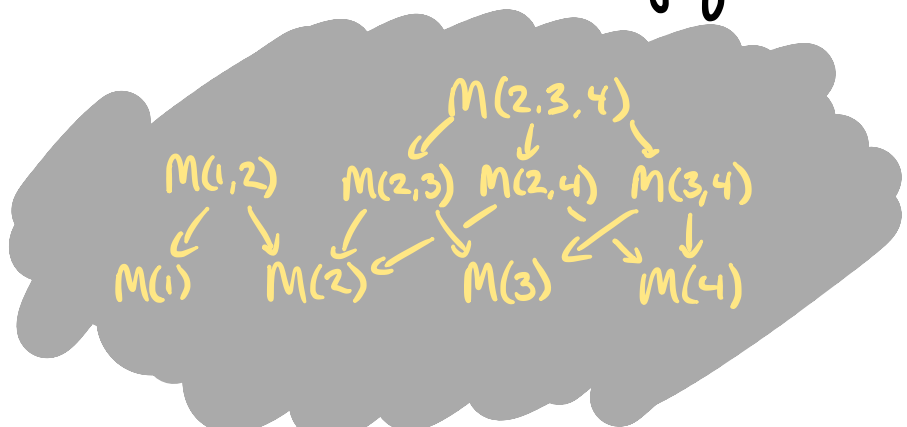
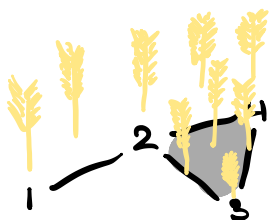
Sheaves on a simplicial complex.

A simplicial complex with set of points P is a set of cells $C \subseteq 2^P$ where every subset of a cell is a cell.



Warning!
↳ AKA "Cosheaf"

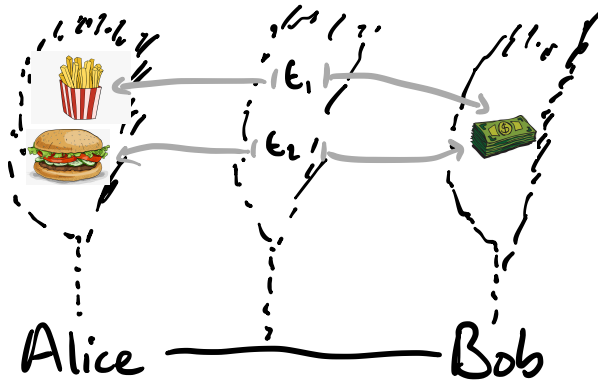
A sheaf on C is a (pre)sheaf on this category



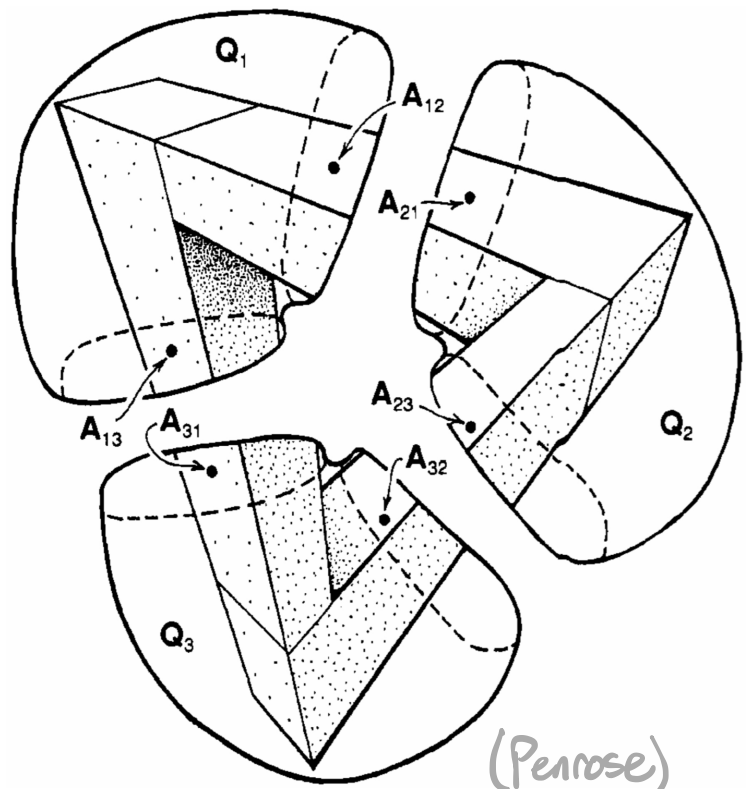
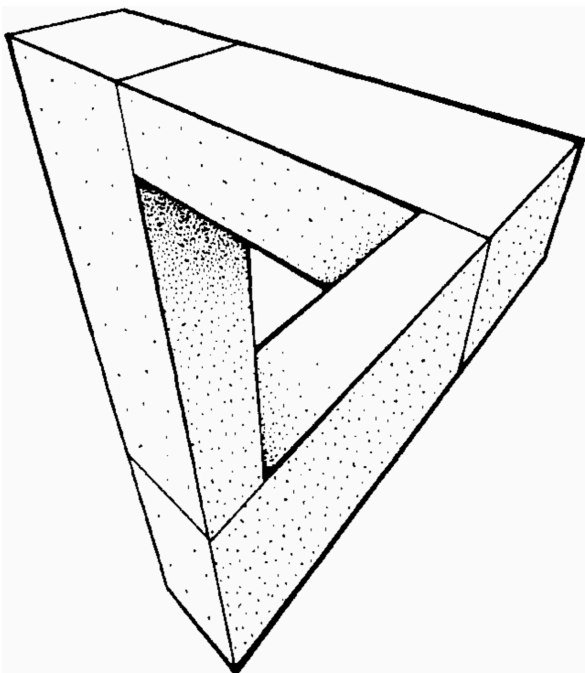
Sheaves on a graph: Market Models

A market model has:

- (Site) Agents, connected by Channels in a graph.
- (Sheaf) Each agent has a set of goods or baskets it can trade, and each channel has a set of transactions that can occur over it.



Cohomology: Consensus and disagreement

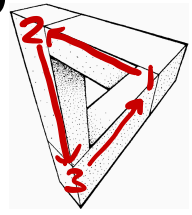


(Penrose)

Cohomology: Consensus and disagreement

Cohomology lets us measure disagreement with linear algebra

For a sheaf $M: e^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ on a graph e , oriented



Cochains
Differential
Cohomology

$$C^0(M) := \text{Functions } \bigsqcup_{\text{points in } e} M(p) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{e.g. distances}$$

$$C^1(M) := \text{Functions } \bigsqcup_{\text{edges in } e} M(e) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{e.g. relative distances}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \varphi \\ \overline{12} \mapsto 1 \\ \overline{23} \mapsto 1 \\ \overline{31} \mapsto 1 \end{array}$$

$$C^0(M) \xrightarrow{d} C^1(M) \quad df(e) := f(e_1) - f(e_0)$$

$$\varphi \stackrel{?}{=} df?$$

$$H^0(M) = \ker d = \{f \in C^0(M) \mid df = 0\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} df \\ \overline{12} \mapsto f(2) - f(1) \\ \overline{23} \mapsto f(3) - f(2) \\ \overline{31} \mapsto f(1) - f(3) \end{array}$$

$$H^1(M) = \text{Coker } d = \{\varphi \in C^1(M)\} / \varphi \sim \varphi + df$$

so $df(\overline{12}) + df(\overline{23}) = -df(\overline{31})$
but not true for φ !

Cohomology: The possibility of arbitrage

In a market model M

$$C^0(M) = \left\{ \bigsqcup_{\text{agents}} \{\text{baskets}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \right\} \text{ are pricing functions}$$

$$C^1(M) = \left\{ \bigsqcup_{\text{channels}} \{\text{transactions}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \right\} \text{ are exchange rates}$$

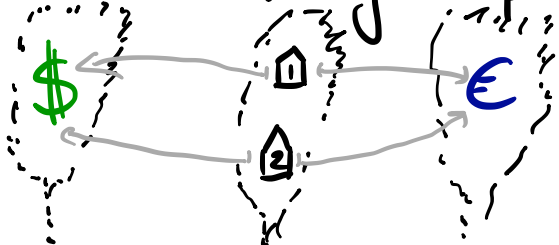
Thm: Let $r \in C^1(M)$ be an exchange rate. Then

Arbitrage is possible
iff

A loop of transactions (ϵ_i)
with $\prod_i r_i > 1$

There is no global price

A $p \in C^0(M)$ with $dp = r$
 $dp(\epsilon) = P(\epsilon_1) / p(\epsilon_0)$



Cohomology: The dynamics of disagreement.

Disagreement leads to change

- Arbitrage opportunities cause changes in local prices
- Water flows downhill
- Disagreements can cause changes in opinion [1]

But these are all changes in a sheaf.

What about changes of sheaf? — ^{new goods} new transactions

What about changes of site? — new markets

Other things sheaves do:

- Poly-Systems are presheaves [2]
- Variable Sharing Systems are sheaves [3]
- Databases are presheaves [4]
- Sheaves model dependent type theories
- Sensor Integration [5,6]
- All sorts of "spaces" (e.g. manifolds) are sheaves
- ⋮
- Yoneda Embedding: anything is a sheaf if you want it to be.
- Not to mention enriched presheaves... oh my!

Thanks

Further Reading

[1] OPINION DYNAMICS ON DISCOURSE SHEAVES*
JAKOB HANSEN[†] AND ROBERT GHRIST[‡]

[4] FUNCTORIAL DATA MIGRATION

DAVID I. SPIVAK

[2] Poly: An abundant categorical setting
for mode-dependent dynamics
David I. Spivak

[5] Sheaves are the canonical data structure for sensor
integration
Michael Robinson

**Variable Quantities and
Variable Structures in Topoi**

F. WILLIAM LAWVERE

[3] Sheaf Semantics for Concurrent Interacting Objects
Joseph A. Goguen*

[6] Target enumeration via integration over planar
sensor networks
Yuliy Baryshnikov Robert Ghrist