Topological Completeness for Higher-Order Logic

S. Awodey* C. Butz†

November 21, 1998

Abstract

Using recent results in topos theory, two systems of higher-order logic are shown to be complete with respect to sheaf models over topological spaces—so-called "topological semantics". The first is classical higher-order logic, with relational quantification of finitely high type; the second system is a predicative fragment thereof with quantification over functions between types, but not over arbitrary relations. The second theorem applies to intuitionistic as well as classical logic.

Introduction

Higher-order logic (also known as "type theory") is logic that includes quantification over functions or relations. Many basic mathematical objects and theories can only be defined using this logic; the natural numbers and topological spaces are familiar examples. A more precise specification of what we call classical higher-order logic is given in §1 below.

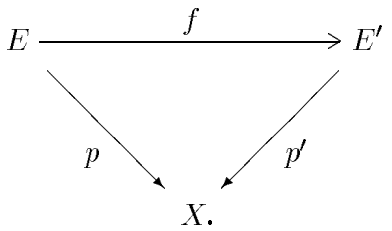
As is well-known, higher-order theories are generally incomplete with respect to (standard) models in **Sets**; that is, $\mathbb{T} \models \sigma$ does not imply $\mathbb{T} \vdash \sigma$ for $\mathbb{T}$ a theory in higher-order logic and $\vdash$ the entailment relation of any reasonable deductive calculus. It is by now also well-known that higher-order logic can be modeled in suitable generalized categories of sets, namely (elementary) topoi, and that with regard to such topos-valued semantics, standard higher-order deduction is complete (see [11] for details).

Our results in this paper are concerned with topos models of a very special and natural kind, namely sheaves over topological spaces. If X is a space, a model in the category $\mathrm{Sh}(X)$ of all sheaves on X shall be called a *topological model*. We will show that higher-order logic is complete with respect to such models; for the reader unfamiliar with sheaf theory, we wish

*Philosophy Department, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA 15213-3890, USA. awodey@cmu.edu

†BRICS, Basic Research in Computer Science, Centre of the Danish National Research Foundation, Computer Science Department, Aarhus University, Ny Munkegade, Bldg. 540, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark. butz@brics.dk

to emphasize their elementary topological character. Under the equivalence $\mathrm{Sh}(X) \simeq \mathbf{Etale}/X$ a sheaf on a space X is essentially the same thing as an étale space over X: a space E equipped with a local homeomorphism $p : E \to X$ (also called an étale bundle). The various fibers $p^{-1}x$ of E (the stalks of the sheaf) for the points $x \in X$ may be regarded as sets varying continuously over X. A morphism of étale spaces is just a continuous map $f : E \to E'$ over X, i.e. with $p'f = p$ as in the commutative triangle



Products, exponentials ("function spaces"), etc. of étale spaces of course agree with those calculated as sheaves. A topological model of a single-sorted theory thus consists of an étale space $p\colon E \to X$ over a base space X together with suitable operations, which are simply continuous maps over X.

As the reader who *is* familiar with sheaf theory will have noted, our topological models are just what are usually called "sheaves of ... s", at least in the case of equational, first-order theories. Thus a topological model of the theory of groups is a sheaf of groups, and so on.

Despite the ultimately simple character of topological models, we use the more general language and methods of sheaf theory and topoi to study them. Our first theorem, proved in §3 below, asserts the completeness of standard, classical higher-order deduction $\vdash^c$ with respect to such topological semantics.

Theorem A. *Let $\mathbb{T}$ be a higher-order theory. There exists a classical topological model M of $\mathbb{T}$ such that, for any higher-order sentence σ in the language of $\mathbb{T}$,*

$$\mathbb{T} \vdash^c \sigma \qquad \textit{if and only if} \qquad M \models^c \sigma.$$

Moreover, the model M has the property that every continuous function between the interpretations of type symbols is logically definable.

What permits theorem A to be true is our notion of a *classical* model. In an arbitrary topological sheaf topos $\mathrm{Sh}(X)$ there are two natural candidates for the interpretation of the type 2 of formulas (or "propositions", or "truth values") of a higher-order theory; to wit, the sheaf Ω of open subsets of X and the coproduct $1 + 1$. In the language of étale spaces, $1 + 1$ is the double covering $X \times 2 \to X$. As detailed in §2 below, a classical model uses the latter to interpret the type of formulas. Function and power types are then interpreted as exponentials of sheaves (sometimes called "internal

homs" or "sheaf-valued homs"). This standard treatment of exponentials is what chiefly distinguishes topological models from so-called Henkin models (see the Appendix 2 below for the exact relation between the two). Thus in particular, for any type Z the power type 2^Z is interpreted as the sheaf of *complemented* subsheaves of the interpretation of Z. By further requiring of a classical model that the types be interpreted by so-called decidable sheaves, we can model classical higher-order logic in non-boolean topoi like $\mathrm{Sh}(X)$, which is impossible when interpreting the type 2 by the subobject classifier Ω. Indeed under that interpretation the analogue of theorem A fails—even permitting arbitrary Grothendieck topoi in place of topological sheaf topoi—as can be seen using Gödel incompleteness.

The issue of how to interpret the type of formulas of course vanishes when one considers the fragment of higher-order logic that results from omitting that type. This fragment—which we call λ-logic and describe in §4 below—may be regarded as a marriage of elementary logic and the λ-calculus. In addition to the usual propositional and quantificational language of elementary logic, it includes equations between and quantification over functions, functions of functions, etc. But since there is no type of formulas, there is no quantification over "propositional functions", i.e. over relations.

Many familiar mathematical constructions, theorems, and proofs can be formalized in λ-logic. A simple example is Cayley's theorem that every group is isomorphic to a group of permutations of its elements. The axiom of choice, in the familiar form

$$\forall x \in X \exists y \in Y . \varphi(x,y) \Rightarrow \exists f \in Y^X \forall x \in X . \varphi(x, fx),$$

is also a statement of λ-logic. An example of a (non-elementary) λ-theory is synthetic differential geometry, applications to which of the present work shall be discussed elsewhere.

Our theorem B states the completeness of λ-logic with respect to topological models. More generally than theorem A, theorem B holds for standard, intuitionistic deductive entailment $\vdash$.

Theorem B. *Let $\mathbb{T}$ be a λ-theory. There exists a topological model M of $\mathbb{T}$ such that, for any λ-sentence σ in the language of $\mathbb{T}$,*

$$\mathbb{T} \vdash \sigma \qquad \textit{if and only if} \qquad M \models \sigma.$$

Moreover, the model M has the property that every continuous function between the interpretations of type symbols is logically definable.

Theorem B rests more squarely on one of the main supports of theorem A, namely a recent covering theorem for topoi due to the second author and I. Moerdijk. This covering theorem is the real heart of our completeness theorems; we sketch its application to our situation in Appendix 2 below. So as not to obscure the conceptual simplicity of this application, our treatment

of the standard details of higher-order syntax and topos semantics is held quite brief, with some perhaps less familiar points covered in Appendix 1.

Before getting down to business, we make two remarks on the statements of the completeness theorems. First, each has the form "there exists a model M such that $\mathbb{T} \vdash \sigma$ just if $M \models \sigma$", rather than the more familiar (for set-valued semantics) "$\mathbb{T} \vdash \sigma$ just if for all models M, $M \models \sigma$ ". The stronger form given here is made possible by considering models in topoi other than **Sets**. The situation is analogous to that of the familiar Heyting-valued completeness theorem for first-order intuitionistic logic [8], which follows directly from our theorem B and indeed is the inspiration thereof. Second, and more substantially, the additional "Moreover ... " clause of each theorem states a further property of the respective logical system that may be termed "definitional completeness". It ensures that any function which is "present in every model" is logically definable. As in the case of deductive completeness, this definitional completeness is established in a strong form simply by exhibiting a *single* model in which *every* function of suitable type is definable. In light of the topological nature of the models at issue here, logical definability then coincides with continuity in that "minimal" model. For further discussion of this property (in the context of the λ-calculus) we refer to [1].

Acknowledgments. We have both benefitted greatly from conversations with Ieke Moerdijk on the spatial covering theorem and its logical applications. The Stefan Banach Mathematical Research Center in Warsaw, and the organizers of the Rasiowa memorial conference held there in December 1996, are thanked for supporting our collaboration.

1 Theories in classical higher-order logic

The systems of classical higher-order logic that we consider are essentially the same as those presented in [4, 11], which in turn are modern formulations of [7]. We summarize one particular formulation for the reader's convenience and for the special purposes of §4.

Type symbols are built up inductively from a given list of *basic type symbols* $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ and the *type of formulas* 2 by the *type-forming operations* $Y \times Z$ and Z^Y.

Terms are built up inductively from *variables* and a given list of *basic terms* $c_1, \ldots, c_m$. Each variable and basic term has a type. The terms and their types are as follows, writing $\tau : Z$ for "τ is a term of type Z".

- If $\tau_1 : Z_1$ and $\tau_2 : Z_2$, then $\langle \tau_1, \tau_2 \rangle : Z_1 \times Z_2$.
- If $\tau : Z_1 \times Z_2$, then $\pi_1(\tau) : Z_1$ and $\pi_2(\tau) : Z_2$.
- If $\tau : Z$ and y is a variable of type Y, then $\lambda y.\tau : Z^Y$.

- If $\alpha : Z^Y$ and $\tau : Y$, then $\alpha(\tau) : Z$.
- If $\tau, \tau' : Z$, then $\tau = \tau' : 2$.
- If $\varphi, \psi : 2$ and y is a variable, then the following are terms of type 2:

$$\top,\ \bot,\ \neg\varphi,\ \varphi \wedge \psi,\ \varphi \vee \psi,\ \varphi \Rightarrow \psi,\ \forall y.\varphi,\ \exists y.\varphi.$$

A *basic language* (or *signature*) consists of basic type symbols $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ and basic constant symbols $c_1, \ldots, c_m$. A *theory* consists of a basic language and a list of sentences (closed formulas) $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_k$ therein, called *axioms*. Given a theory $\mathbb{T}$, the *language* $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$ of $\mathbb{T}$ is the set of terms in the basic language of $\mathbb{T}$.

The *entailment relation* $\varphi \vdash \psi$ between formulas is specified by a deductive calculus in the usual way. To include the possibility of "empty" types, it is convenient to give a family of entailment relations $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi$, each indexed by a *context* for φ, ψ. This is defined to be a list $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \ldots, x_i$ of distinct variables including all those occurring free in φ or ψ. The relations $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi$ are generated by the following conditions ("rules of inference"):

1. *Order*
   (a) $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi$
   (b) $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi$ and $\psi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \vartheta$ implies $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \vartheta$
   (c) $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x},y} \psi$ implies $\varphi[\tau/y] \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi[\tau/y]$
2. *Equality*
   (a) $\top \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \tau = \tau$
   (b) $\tau = \tau' \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi[\tau/y] \Rightarrow \varphi[\tau'/y]$
   (c) $\vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi \Rightarrow \psi$ and $\vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi \Rightarrow \varphi$ implies $\vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi = \psi$
   (d) $\forall y.\alpha(y) = \beta(y) \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \alpha = \beta$
3. *Products*
   (a) $\top \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \langle \pi_1\tau, \pi_2\tau \rangle = \tau$
   (b) $\top \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \pi_i\langle \tau_1, \tau_2 \rangle = \tau_i, \quad i = 1, 2$
4. *Exponents*
   (a) $\top \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} (\lambda x.\tau)(x) = \tau$
   (b) $\top \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \lambda x.\alpha(x) = \alpha$ (x not free in α)

5. *Elementary logic*

(a) $\bot \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi$

(b) $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \top$

(c) $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \neg\psi \quad \text{iff} \quad \varphi \wedge \psi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \bot$

(d) $\vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi$ and $\vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi \quad \text{iff} \quad \vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi \wedge \psi$

(e) $\vartheta \vee \varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi \quad \text{iff} \quad \vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi$ and $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi$

(f) $\vartheta \wedge \varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi \quad \text{iff} \quad \vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi \Rightarrow \psi$

(g) $\vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x},y} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \forall y.\varphi$

(h) $\exists y.\vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \vartheta \vdash_{\mathbf{x},y} \varphi$

In the foregoing, the τ's are arbitrary terms; φ, ψ, ϑ are formulas; and α, β are terms of the same exponential type. In writing e.g. $\varphi[\tau/y] \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi[\tau/y]$ in 1(c) it is assumed that $\varphi[\tau/y]$ and $\psi[\tau/y]$ are formulas with no free variables apart from $x_1, \ldots, x_i$; so the term τ must have the same type as the variable y and no other free variables. As usual, the substitution notation $\varphi[\tau/y]$ is understood to include a convention to avoid binding free variables in τ.

A sentence σ is *provable* if $\top \vdash \sigma$, also written $\vdash \sigma$. The notion of $\mathbb{T}$-*entailment* for a theory $\mathbb{T}$ results by adding the rules $\vdash \sigma$ for each σ in $\mathbb{T}$; we may write $\mathbb{T} \vdash$ for $\mathbb{T}$-provability. The *classical entailment* relation $\vdash^c$ results from $\vdash$ by adding the rule

$$\vdash^c \ \forall p.p \vee \neg p.$$

Remark 1. It is sometimes convenient to give a more succinct statement of the logical calculus by defining some of the logical primitives in terms of others. We mention one particularly simple primitive basis which will be useful in the next section (cf. [11]). Exponential types Z^Y occur only in the form 2^Y ("power types", usually written $P(Y)$); λ-terms $\lambda x.\varphi$ and evaluations $\alpha(\tau)$ are then restricted accordingly, and more naturally written $\{x|\varphi\}$ and $\tau \in \alpha$. Projection operators $\pi_i(\tau)$ are eliminated in favor of additional rules of inference. The logical operations $\top$, $\bot$, $\neg$, $\wedge$, $\vee$, $\Rightarrow$, $\forall$, $\exists$ are defined in terms of $=$ and $\langle -, - \rangle$, $\{x|-\}$, $\in$. We shall use the fact that this primitive basis suffices in the following way: to interpret the language of a theory it suffices to interpret the basic language, the type of formulas, product and power types, and the term-forming operations $\langle -, - \rangle$, $\{x|-\}$, $\in$, $=$.

In the opposite direction, one can enlarge the primitive logical basis by including basic relation and function symbols in addition to basic constant symbols, although these are not needed in the presence of higher relation types. Relation symbols will be useful in §4, however, where there is no type of formulas; and both relation and function symbols are used in elementary logic, where there are no higher types at all.

2 Semantics in topoi

Let $\mathbb{T}$ be a theory in classical higher-order logic, as defined in the foregoing section. It is fairly obvious how to interpret $\mathbb{T}$ in an arbitrary boolean topos $\mathcal{B}$: An *interpretation* M of $\mathbb{T}$ in $\mathcal{B}$ assigns to each basic type symbol X an object X_M of $\mathcal{B}$, and to the type 2 of formulas, the coproduct $1_\mathcal{B} + 1_\mathcal{B}$ in $\mathcal{B}$ (which is the subobject classifier),

$$2_M = 1_\mathcal{B} + 1_\mathcal{B}.$$

The interpretation M is then extended to product and power types by setting

$$\begin{aligned} (Y \times Z)_M &= Y_M \times Z_M && \text{(product in } \mathcal{B}\text{)}, \\ (2^Y)_M &= (2_M)^{(Y_M)} && \text{(exponential in } \mathcal{B}\text{)}. \end{aligned}$$

On terms, M assigns to each basic constant symbol c of $\mathbb{T}$, having say type Z, a morphism

$$c_M \colon 1_\mathcal{B} \to Z_M$$

of $\mathcal{B}$, and variables are interpreted as identity morphisms. The interpretation is then extended inductively to all terms in $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$ in the evident way, using the internal logic of $\mathcal{B}$ (cf. [12, §§VI.5–7], also for the external meaning of the logical operations thus modeled). For example,

$$(\tau = \tau')_M = \delta \circ \langle \tau, \tau' \rangle_M,$$

where $\delta \colon Z_M \times Z_M \to 1_\mathcal{B} + 1_\mathcal{B}$ classifies the diagonal morphism $\Delta = \langle 1_{Z_M}, 1_{Z_M} \rangle \colon Z_M \rightarrowtail Z_M \times Z_M$, when Z is the type of the terms τ, τ'.

In particular, M assigns to each formula $\varphi(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ with free variables y_i of types Y_i a morphism

$$\varphi(y_1, \ldots, y_n)_M \colon (Y_1)_M \times \ldots \times (Y_n)_M \longrightarrow 1_\mathcal{B} + 1_\mathcal{B}$$

of $\mathcal{B}$. A sentence σ is said to be *true in* M, written $M \models \sigma$, if

$$\sigma_M = \mathrm{true} \colon 1_\mathcal{B} \to 1_\mathcal{B} + 1_\mathcal{B},$$

where $\mathrm{true} \colon 1_\mathcal{B} \to 1_\mathcal{B} + 1_\mathcal{B}$ is the first coproduct inclusion (which is the universal subobject). Of course, an interpretation M is a *model* of $\mathbb{T}$ if each axiom of $\mathbb{T}$ is true in M.

2.1 Representing the category of models

Given models M and N of a theory $\mathbb{T}$ in a boolean topos $\mathcal{B}$, there is an evident notion of an isomorphism $h \colon M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ of $\mathbb{T}$-models, namely a family of isos $h = (h_X \colon X_M \xrightarrow{\sim} X_N)$ (indexed by the basic types X of $\mathbb{T}$) that

preserve the interpretations of the constant symbols of $\mathbb{T}$, in the obvious sense. Together with the evident composites and identities, one thus has a *category of models* of $\mathbb{T}$ in $\mathcal{B}$, denoted

$$\mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{B}).$$

Observe that $\mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{B})$ is always a groupoid, i.e. a category in which every morphism is iso. For example, if $\mathbb{T}$ is the theory of topological spaces and $\mathcal{B}$ is the topos **Sets**, then $\mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{B})$ is the category of all topological spaces and homeomorphisms. One can of course also consider other morphisms of models, but the groupoid of isomorphisms suffices for our purposes.

A logical morphism between boolean topoi plainly preserves models and their morphisms. Such a functor $f\colon \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{B}'$ therefore induces a functor

$$\mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(f)\colon\ \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{B}) \to \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{B}')$$

(a groupoid homomorphism) on the associated categories of models.

Now, every theory $\mathbb{T}$ in classical higher-order logic has a (higher-order) *classifying topos*: a boolean topos $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ determined uniquely (up to equivalence) by the property that for any boolean topos $\mathcal{B}$ there is an equivalence of categories, natural in $\mathcal{B}$,

$$\mathbf{Log}(\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}, \mathcal{B}) \ \simeq\ \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{B}). \tag{1}$$

Here $\mathbf{Log}(\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}, \mathcal{B})$ is the category of logical morphisms $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathcal{B}$ and natural isomorphisms between them. For more details on the classifying topos $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$, see Appendix 1 below. As indicated there, $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ is a small topos that contains a "universal model" $U_{\mathbb{T}}$, namely the one associated to the identity logical morphism $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ under (1). This model has the following noteworthy properties:

Proposition 2. *(i) For any sentence $\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$,*

$$\mathbb{T} \vdash^{c} \sigma \quad \textit{just if} \quad U_{\mathbb{T}} \models \sigma.$$

(ii) For any types Y and Z and any morphism $f\colon Y_{U_{\mathbb{T}}} \to Z_{U_{\mathbb{T}}}$ in $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$, there is a formula $\varphi(y, z) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$ such that

$$\mathrm{graph}(f) = \{\langle y, z\rangle \mid \varphi(y, z)\}_{U_{\mathbb{T}}}$$

(as subobjects of $Y_{U_{\mathbb{T}}} \times Z_{U_{\mathbb{T}}}$).

Observe that (i) of proposition 2 and the universal mapping property (1) together entail the soundness and completeness of the deductive calculus of §1 with respect to topos semantics: $M \models \sigma$ for every $\mathbb{T}$-model M if and only if $\mathbb{T} \vdash^{c} \sigma$.

2.2 Classical semantics

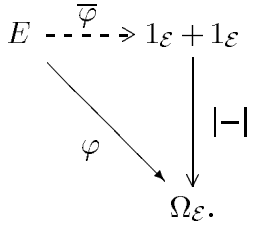
We now extend the foregoing topos semantics for classical higher-order logic to non-boolean topoi. Let $\mathbb{T}$ be a fixed theory and $\mathcal{E}$ an arbitrary topos. We begin with a bit of notation: Let $\mathrm{true}\colon 1_{\mathcal{E}} \to \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$ be the subobject classifier in $\mathcal{E}$, and let us write

$$|{-}| = (\mathrm{true}, \mathrm{false})\colon 1_{\mathcal{E}} + 1_{\mathcal{E}} \longrightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$$

for the canonical map from the coproduct which, observe, is a monomorphism. An arbitrary morphism $\varphi\colon E \to \Omega_{\mathcal{E}}$ of $\mathcal{E}$ factors through $|{-}|$ just if the subobject $S_\varphi \rightarrowtail E$ it classifies is *complemented*, i.e. if there is a subobject $S \rightarrowtail E$ with $S_\varphi + S \cong E$ (canonically). When this is the case, let us write $\overline{\varphi}\colon E \to 1_{\mathcal{E}} + 1_{\mathcal{E}}$ for the unique morphism such that

$$\varphi = |\overline{\varphi}|,$$

as indicated in



Recall that an object E of $\mathcal{E}$ is said to be *decidable* if its diagonal $\Delta\colon E \rightarrowtail E \times E$ is complemented, thus just if $\overline{\delta}\colon E \times E \to 1_{\mathcal{E}} + 1_{\mathcal{E}}$ exists.

Next, we define an *interpretation* of the basic language of $\mathbb{T}$ in $\mathcal{E}$ exactly as in a boolean topos; in particular the type 2 of formulas is interpreted as $1_{\mathcal{E}} + 1_{\mathcal{E}}$, which is plainly decidable. An interpretation M such that for each type symbol Z the object Z_M in $\mathcal{E}$ is decidable shall be called a *classical interpretation* (or *c-interpretation*).

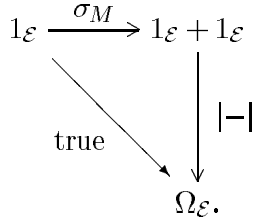
Finally, by remark 1 any c-interpretation M can be extended to all of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$ exactly as in a boolean topos, by interpreting the term-forming operations $\langle {-}, {-} \rangle$, $\{x|{-}\}$, $\in$ as before and taking $\overline{\delta}\colon Z_M \times Z_M \to 1_{\mathcal{E}} + 1_{\mathcal{E}}$ to interpret $=$ at each type Z. Thus just as before a c-interpretation M assigns to each formula $\varphi(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ with free variables y_i of types Y_i a morphism

$$\varphi(y_1, \ldots, y_n)_M\colon (Y_1)_M \times \ldots \times (Y_n)_M \longrightarrow 1_{\mathcal{E}} + 1_{\mathcal{E}}.$$

Definition 3. The relation $\models^c$ of *satisfaction* for c-interpretations is defined by:

$$M \models^c \sigma \quad \text{iff} \quad |\sigma_M| = \mathrm{true}\,.$$

Thus a c-interpretation M satisfies a sentence σ just if the following triangle commutes



A *c-model* of the theory $\mathbb{T}$ is of course a c-interpretation that satisfies the axioms of $\mathbb{T}$. A c-interpretation M is therefore a c-model just if for each axiom σ the interpretation

$$\sigma_M \colon 1_\mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 1_\mathcal{E} + 1_\mathcal{E}$$

is the first coproduct inclusion, just as in the boolean case. Indeed, if the topos $\mathcal{E}$ is boolean, then every object is decidable, and a c-model in $\mathcal{E}$ is the same thing as a model.

Proposition 4 (Soundness). *If M is a c-model then for any sentence σ,*

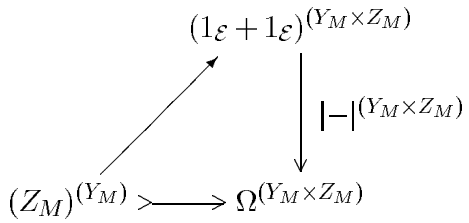
$$\mathbb{T} \vdash^c \sigma \quad \textit{implies} \quad M \models^c \sigma.$$

Proof. Consider the classifying topos $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}$ with universal model $U_\mathbb{T}$. There is an evident functor $m : \mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T} \to \mathcal{E}$ with $M = m(U_\mathbb{T})$ and

$$\sigma_M = \sigma_{m(U_\mathbb{T})} = m(\sigma_{U_\mathbb{T}})$$

for each sentence σ. Although m is not logical if $\mathcal{E}$ is not boolean, it still takes $\mathrm{true} : 1_{\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}} \to 1_{\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}} + 1_{\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}}$ to $\overline{\mathrm{true}} : 1_\mathcal{E} \to 1_\mathcal{E} + 1_\mathcal{E}$. The claim thus follows from the soundness of standard topos semantics (in particular, from proposition 2). □

Remark 5. If the interpretation Z_M is decidable then for any type Y the canonical inclusion $(Z_M)^{(Y_M)} \rightarrowtail \Omega^{(Y_M \times Z_M)}$ factors as indicated in the following diagram.



Thus even when defined in terms of power types as mentioned in remark 1, the exponential types Z^Y are still interpreted as exponentials by a c-interpretation.

3 Topological completeness

In this section we consider small topoi equipped with the finite epi topology. The covering families for this Grothendieck topology on a topos $\mathcal{E}$ are finite families of morphisms $(C_i \to E)_i$ such that the canonical map $\coprod_i C_i \to E$ is epic. Of the following two technical lemmas, we omit the straightforward proof of the first; its second part is folklore.

Lemma 6. *(i) The finite epi topology is subcanonical.*

(ii) For each morphism $e : E' \to E$ in $\mathcal{E}$, the sheafified Yoneda embedding $y : \mathcal{E} \to \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{E})$ preserves not only the pullback functor $e^* : \mathcal{E}/E \to \mathcal{E}/E'$, but also its left and right adjoints,

$$\Sigma_e \dashv e^* \dashv \Pi_e : \mathcal{E}/E' \to \mathcal{E}/E.$$

(Indeed, this is true for any subcanonical topology on a small category and any locally cartesian closed structure present there.)

Lemma 7. *Let $F\colon \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{E}$ be a left-exact functor from a boolean topos $\mathcal{B}$ to any topos $\mathcal{E}$. If F is continuous for the finite epi topology then it preserves finite coproducts and first-order logic. If F also preserves exponentials, then it preserves c-models.*

Proof. An object of a topos has an empty covering family for the finite epi topology just if it is initial; so the continuous functor F preserves initial objects. The coproduct inclusions $B_1, B_2 \rightarrowtail B_1 + B_2$ are a covering family of monos with $B_1 \wedge B_2 = 0 \rightarrowtail B_1 + B_2$. Since F is also left-exact, it then preserves coproducts as well. Moreover, it then preserves boolean complements of subobjects, whence it preserves negation $\neg$ since $\mathcal{B}$ is boolean. The logical operations $\Rightarrow$ and $\forall$ are then also preserved, since in a boolean topos these can be constructed from negation and operations that are preserved by left-exact, continuous functors generally. Finally, if F also preserves exponentials then by the foregoing it preserves the interpretations of all types and the associated term-forming operations, in addition to first-order logic; whence it clearly preserves c-models. □

Theorem A will now follow by applying the covering theorem of Appendix 2, which states that every Grothendieck topos with enough points can be covered by a topological space via a connected, locally connected geometric morphism. We remind the reader that a Grothendieck topos $\mathcal{G}$ is said to have *enough points* if the geometric morphisms $p : \mathbf{Sets} \to \mathcal{G}$ are jointly surjective (i.e. if the inverse images $p^* : \mathcal{G} \to \mathbf{Sets}$ of these are jointly faithful), and that a geometric morphism $f^* \dashv f_*\colon \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{F}$ of topoi is *connected* if the inverse image functor f^* is full and faithful, and *locally connected* ([3]: "molecular") if f^* commutes with Π-functors.

Theorem A. *Let $\mathbb{T}$ be a higher-order theory. There exists a topological space $X_{\mathbb{T}}$ and a c-model M of $\mathbb{T}$ in $\mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}})$ such that:*

(i) for any sentence $\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$,

$$\mathbb{T} \vdash^c \sigma \qquad \text{if and only if} \qquad M \models^c \sigma;$$

(ii) given types Y, Z, every continuous function $f\colon Y_M \to Z_M$ over $X_{\mathbb{T}}$ is definable: there is a formula $\varphi(y,z) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$ such that

$$\mathrm{graph}(f) = \{\langle y, z\rangle | \varphi(y,z)\}_M$$

(as subsheaves of $Y_M \times Z_M$).

Proof. First, one has the universal model $U_{\mathbb{T}}$ in the classifying topos $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$, as in §2.1. The Grothendieck topos $\mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}})$ of sheaves on $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ for the finite epi topology is coherent, and so has enough points (cf. [12]). The covering theorem of Appendix 2 therefore guarantees the existence of a topological space $X_{\mathbb{T}}$ and a connected, locally-connected geometric morphism

$$m\colon \mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}}) \to \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}).$$

The inverse image $m^*\colon \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}) \to \mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}})$ of m satisfies all hypotheses of the foregoing lemma 7, as does the sheafified Yoneda embedding

$$y\colon \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}).$$

In particular, these functors preserve exponentials since they preserve Π-functors (using lemma 6). The composite $m^* \circ y\colon \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}})$ therefore also satisfies the hypotheses of lemma 7, whence one has the c-model

$$M = m^* \circ y(U_{\mathbb{T}})$$

in $\mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}})$. Since each of its factors is full and faithful, so is the functor $m^* \circ y$; the assertions (i) and (ii) thus follow from proposition 2. □

Remark 8. (Infinitary generalizations) Theorem A clearly applies equally to "theories" $\mathbb{T}$ with infinitely many type and/or constant symbols and/or axioms, since in such cases the foregoing proof can begin with a small topos $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ which is a suitable colimit of classifying topoi for (finite) theories. We also merely mention that for the case of infinitary logic, with set-indexed meets and joins of formulas, a theorem analogous to theorem A holds, with complete Heyting algebras in place of topological spaces.

4 λ-logic

What we call λ-logic differs from classical higher-order logic in that it has no type 2 of formulas. Type symbols are now built up inductively from basic type symbols by the operations $-\times?$ and $-^?$. Terms are built up inductively from variables, basic constant symbols, and just the term-forming operations $\langle -, ? \rangle$, $\pi_1(-)$, $\pi_2(-)$, $\lambda y.(-)$, and $?(-)$. Formulas are then constructed from terms and basic relation symbols in the customary way, using the language of first-order logic with equality. Finally, a *λ-theory* consists of (finitely many) basic type, constant, and relation symbols, and closed formulas in these parameters.

As rules of inference for the (intuitionistic) entailment relation $\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \psi$ on formulas one may take a standard deductive calculus for (intuitionistic) many-sorted, first-order logic with equality, augmented by the usual rules for the (typed) λ-calculus. Indeed, the rules given in §1 above are suitable, under the omission of 2(c).

The notion of a model of a λ-theory in a topos is essentially the same as that already given in §2. It is, however, now more natural to interpret basic relation symbols and other formulas by subobjects (rather than their classifying morphisms), as is usually done for first-order logic (cf. [12]). In particular, the equality sign $=$ is interpreted in the standard way as a diagonal morphism, and since classical logic is not being assumed, the notion of a c-model is not required.

Deduction is clearly sound with respect to such semantics. To show that it is also complete—even with regard to just topological models—one can proceed as in the classical higher-order case in §3:

(i) Construct the syntactic category $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{T}}$ of provable equivalence classes of formulas, to be equipped with the finite epi topology (which is subcanonical).

(ii) Apply the sheafified Yoneda embedding $y\colon \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{T}})$ (which preserves λ-logic by lemma 6) to get a full and faithful model in a Grothendieck topos with enough points.

(iii) Apply the covering theorem of Appendix 2 to get a connected, locally connected geometric covering map $\mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}}) \to \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{T}})$ from a topological sheaf topos $\mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}})$.

We leave it to the reader to fill in the details of this sketch to provide the proof of the following.

Theorem B. *Let $\mathbb{T}$ be a λ-theory. There exists a topological space $X_{\mathbb{T}}$ and a model M of $\mathbb{T}$ in $\mathrm{Sh}(X_{\mathbb{T}})$ such that:*

(i) for any λ-sentence σ in the language of $\mathbb{T}$,

$$\mathbb{T} \vdash \sigma \qquad \textit{if and only if} \qquad M \models \sigma;$$

(ii) given types Y, Z, every continuous function $f : Y_M \to Z_M$ over $X_{\mathbb{T}}$ is definable: there is a λ-formula $\varphi(y, z)$ in the language of $\mathbb{T}$ such that

$$\mathrm{graph}(f) = \{\langle y, z\rangle | \varphi(y, z)\}_M$$

(as subsheaves of $Y_M \times Z_M$).

Appendix 1: The syntactic topos

In this appendix we briefly sketch the construction of the classifying topos $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ of a classical theory $\mathbb{T}$; details can be found in [2]. As it turns out, $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ is just the so-called syntactic topos, already defined in [4, 11]. Intuitively, it consists of those objects and morphisms that can be constructed from a model of $\mathbb{T}$ in any boolean topos, i.e. just using finite limits, exponentials, and subobject classification. The topoi occurring in this appendix are all boolean, and $\vdash$ will always denote classical entailment *modulo* $\mathbb{T}$.

To avoid a possible confusion, we mention that $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ is a kind of "term model" of $\mathbb{T}$, *but* in a very different sense than the term models of (elementary or) higher-order logic usually considered. In particular, it is not a Henkin model (but see Appendix 2). A closer analogy would be to the Lindenbaum algebra of sentences of a theory; but that, of course, is a boolean algebra rather than a category. The syntactic topos $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ is a kind of "Lindenbaum category"; and indeed, it contains the Lindenbaum algebra of $\mathbb{T}$ as a subcategory.

Definition 9. The category $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ is defined as follows.

- *Objects* are equivalence classes of pairs $[\mathbf{x}|\varphi]$, where φ is a formula in $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$ and $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \ldots, x_n$ is a context of variables for φ (cf. §1). The equivalence relation is simply provable equality:

  $$[\mathbf{x}|\varphi] = [\mathbf{y}|\psi] \quad \text{iff} \quad \vdash \{\mathbf{x}|\varphi\} = \{\mathbf{y}|\psi\}$$

  for any formulas φ, ψ with contexts $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$.

- A *morphism* between such objects

  $$[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}|\rho] : [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \to [\mathbf{y}|\psi]$$

  is determined by a formula ρ that satisfies

  $$\rho \vdash_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}} \varphi \wedge \psi,$$
  $$\varphi \vdash_{\mathbf{x}} \exists!_{\mathbf{y}} \rho.$$

  Intuitively, ρ is a provably functional relation from $[\mathbf{x}|\varphi]$ to $[\mathbf{y}|\psi]$. (Two fine points: we assume that the contexts $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ are disjoint, which can always be achieved by switching representatives; and a morphism is really a triple $([\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}|\rho], [\mathbf{x}|\varphi], [\mathbf{y}|\psi])$, with the domain and codomain operations being the evident projections.)

- The *identity morphism* for an object $[\mathbf{x}|\varphi]$ is:

$$[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'|\varphi \wedge \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'] : [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \to [\mathbf{x}'|\varphi'],$$

  where $\mathbf{x}'$ is a suitable context disjoint from $\mathbf{x}$, and $\varphi' = \varphi[x'/x]$ results by substitution.

- For morphisms $[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}|\rho] : [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \to [\mathbf{y}|\psi]$ and $[\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}|\sigma] : [\mathbf{y}|\psi] \to [\mathbf{z}|\vartheta]$, the *composite morphism* is:

$$[\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}|\sigma] \circ [\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}|\rho] =_{\mathrm{df}} [\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}|\exists_{\mathbf{y}}(\rho \wedge \sigma)] : [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \to [\mathbf{z}|\vartheta].$$

One shows that $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ is a topos by a direct verification of the axioms. For it to be a category, for example, the relation $\varphi \wedge \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'$ must always be functional from $[\mathbf{x}|\varphi]$ to $[\mathbf{x}'|\varphi'] = [\mathbf{x}|\varphi]$. This is verified by two simple deductions.

The topos structure of finite limits, exponents, and subobject classification is determined by the logical operations in a straightforward way. Thus products are defined using conjunction and product types:

$$\begin{aligned}
[\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \times [\mathbf{y}|\psi] &=_{\mathrm{df}} [\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}|\varphi \wedge \psi], \\
\pi_1 &=_{\mathrm{df}} [\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}', \mathbf{y}|\varphi \wedge \psi \wedge \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'] : [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \times [\mathbf{y}|\psi] \to [\mathbf{x}|\varphi], \\
\pi_2 &=_{\mathrm{df}} [\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}'|\varphi \wedge \psi \wedge \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}'] : [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \times [\mathbf{y}|\psi] \to [\mathbf{y}|\psi], \\
([\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}|\rho], [\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y}|\sigma]) &=_{\mathrm{df}} [\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}|\rho \wedge \sigma] : [\mathbf{z}|\vartheta] \to [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \times [\mathbf{y}|\psi], \\
&\qquad \text{for any } [\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}|\rho] : [\mathbf{z}|\vartheta] \to [\mathbf{x}|\varphi] \text{ and } [\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y}|\sigma] : [\mathbf{z}|\vartheta] \to [\mathbf{y}|\psi]
\end{aligned}$$

Note that every type Z determines an object $[z|\top]$, taking $z : Z$. The terminal object 1 is defined using the empty context, $1 = [\top]$. A closed term $\tau : Z$ then determines a morphism $[z|\tau = z] : 1 \to [z|\top]$.

The condition that for any (boolean) topos $\mathcal{B}$ there is a natural equivalence of categories,

$$\mathbf{Log}(\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}, \mathcal{B}) \;\simeq\; \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{B}),$$

can be reformulated as the following *universal mapping property*: There is a model U in $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}}$ such that:

(i) for any model M in any topos $\mathcal{B}$, there is a logical morphism $m : \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathcal{B}$ with $m(U) \cong M$;

(ii) given logical morphisms $m : \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathcal{B}$ and $n : \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{T}} \to \mathcal{B}$, every $\mathbb{T}$-model isomorphism $h : m(U) \xrightarrow{\sim} n(U)$ is of the form $h = \vartheta_U$ for a unique natural isomorphism $\vartheta : m \xrightarrow{\sim} n$.

The required "universal model" U is given by the basic types and terms of $\mathbb{T}$:

$$X_U =_{\text{df}} [x|\top] \text{ for each basic type } X \text{ (with } x : X).$$
$$c_U =_{\text{df}} [z|z = c] : 1 \to Z_U \text{ for each basic term } c : Z.$$

One easily shows (by induction) that for any sentence σ,

$$\vdash \sigma \quad \text{iff} \quad \sigma_U = \text{true} : 1 \to 2.$$

Note that this implies (i) of proposition 2, §2.1, while (ii) is now also evident.

Finally, the above-stated universal mapping property is now easily verified directly, since the objects and morphisms of $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}$ are specified inductively. For example, given a model M in a topos $\mathcal{B}$, one defines the functor $m : \mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T} \to \mathcal{B}$ on the model U (which is determined by the *basic* types and terms) by $m(X_U) =_{\text{df}} X_M$ and $m(c_U) =_{\text{df}} c_M$. The specification can then be extended inductively to all of $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}$ in the evident way, i.e. $m(X \times Y) =_{\text{df}} mX \times mY$, $m(PX) =_{\text{df}} P(mX)$, etc. This ensures both that m is logical and that $m(U) \cong M$. Of course, for m to be well-defined one must verify that $[\mathbf{x}|\varphi] = [\mathbf{y}|\psi]$ in $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}$ always implies $\{\mathbf{x}|\varphi\}_M = \{\mathbf{y}|\psi\}_M$ in $\mathcal{B}$ ("soundness"). The statement that every isomorphism of models is the component at U of a unique natural isomorphism is similarly proven by induction.

Appendix 2: The spatial cover

In the proofs of theorems A and B, use was made of the following covering theorem for topoi, which is part of theorem 13.5 of [5] (also see [6]; cf. [10] for a related result).

Spatial covering theorem. *For any Grothendieck topos $\mathcal{G}$ with enough points there is a topological space $X_\mathcal{G}$ and a connected, locally connected geometric morphism*

$$\phi\colon \mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathcal{G}) \to \mathcal{G}.$$

Thus in particular the inverse image functor $\phi^*\colon \mathcal{G} \to \mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathcal{G})$ is fully faithful and preserves exponentials and the internal first-order logic of $\mathcal{G}$.

The purpose of this appendix is to describe the space $X_\mathcal{G}$ and the covering map $\phi\colon \mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathcal{G}) \to \mathcal{G}$ in the case of principal interest here, namely when $\mathcal{G} = \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T})$ for $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T}$ the small classifying topos of a (classical) higher-order theory, equipped with the finite epi topology. Thus we consider the situation of theorem A; that of theorem B of course has a similar description. Before going into details, let us mention that in fact there are many different spaces which will do the job, depending on various parameters that one is free to choose. We exhibit here just one such choice, intended to be illuminating.

To begin, recall from [9] that classical higher-order logic is complete with respect to *general models*, nowadays called *Henkin models*. The basic feature of a Henkin model M of a theory $\mathbb{T}$ is that a function type Z^Y (or power type 2^Y) is interpreted by a *subset* $(Z^Y)_M \subset (Z_M)^{(Y_M)}$ of the set of all functions from Y_M to Z_M (resp. of the power set $\wp Y_M$), rather than by the set itself. Of course, certain closure conditions also have to be satisfied. We mention only by the way that such models can be shown to arise "naturally" as images of the universal model $U_\mathbb{T}$ under continuous, left exact functors $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T} \to \mathbf{Sets}$, and that the said completeness can be inferred from this fact. For the following, it will be convenient to define the underlying set or *universe* $|M|$ of a Henkin model M to be the (disjoint) union of the sets Z_M for all types Z,

$$|M| = \bigcup \{Z_M \mid Z \text{ a type}\}.$$

To define the space $X_\mathbb{T}$ for the topos $\mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T})$, fix a *sufficient* set $S_\mathbb{T}$ of countable Henkin models M of $\mathbb{T}$, i.e. $S_\mathbb{T}$ satisfies:

$$M \models \sigma \text{ for all } M \in S_\mathbb{T} \qquad \text{implies} \qquad \mathbb{T} \vdash \sigma$$

for all $\mathbb{T}$-sentences σ. For example, we could take (a set of representatives of) all countable Henkin models of $\mathbb{T}$ as the set $S_\mathbb{T}$. We then define a *labeling* of a Henkin model M in $S_\mathbb{T}$ to be a partial function

$$\mathbb{N} \supset \mathrm{dom}(\alpha) \xrightarrow{\alpha} |M|$$

such that for each $a \in |M|$ the fiber $\alpha^{-1}(a)$ is infinite.

The points of the space $X_\mathbb{T}$ are labeled Henkin models in $S_\mathbb{T}$, i.e. pairs

$$(M, \alpha)$$

where $M \in S_\mathbb{T}$ and α is a labeling of M. The topology is generated by basic open sets of the form

$$U_{\varphi(\bar{z}),\bar{n}} = \{(M,\alpha) \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha(n_i) \text{ is defined and of type } Z_i, \\ \text{and } M \models \varphi(\alpha(n_1), \ldots, \alpha(n_m)) \end{array} \}$$

for $\varphi(\bar{z}) = \varphi(z_1, \ldots, z_m)$ a $\mathbb{T}$-formula and $\bar{n} = (n_1, \ldots, n_m)$ a tuple of natural numbers.

To describe the covering map ϕ: $\mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathbb{T}) \to \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T})$ we sketch the construction of the c-model Φ in $\mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathbb{T})$ induced by ϕ^*. Here we use the equivalence, mentioned in the introduction, $\mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathbb{T}) \simeq \mathrm{Etale}/X_\mathbb{T}$ of sheaves on $X_\mathbb{T}$ and étale bundles over $X_\mathbb{T}$. For each type Z we have the set

$$Z_\Phi = \sum_{(M,\alpha) \in X_\mathbb{T}} Z_M,$$

with the evident projection

$$\pi_Z \colon Z_\Phi \to X_\mathbb{T}.$$

We generate a topology on Z_Φ by declaring to be open:

- the sets $\pi_Z^{-1}(U)$ for $U \subset X_\mathbb{T}$ open (thus making π_Z continuous),
- the sets $V_n = \{(M, \alpha, a) \mid a \in Z_M, \alpha(n) \text{ is defined, and } \alpha(n) = a\}$.

It is easily checked that π_Z then becomes a local homeomorphism (an étale map). The assignment $Z \mapsto Z_\Phi$ extends in the obvious way to a left exact, continuous functor $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T} \to \mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathbb{T})$ that preserves exponentials, inducing the covering map $\phi \colon \mathrm{Sh}(X_\mathbb{T}) \to \mathrm{Sh}(\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{T})$. Finally, the stalk $x^*\Phi$ of the c-model Φ at a point $x = (M, \alpha)$ of $X_\mathbb{T}$ is just the Henkin model M itself, which gives the relationship between our results and [9].

References

[1] S. Awodey, *Topological representation of the λ-calculus*, Report CMU-PHIL-85, Carnegie Mellon University, May 1998, pp. 21.

[2] ———, *Logic in topoi: Functorial semantics for higher-order logic*, Ph.D. thesis, The University of Chicago, 1997.

[3] M. Barr and R. Paré, *Molecular toposes*, Journal of Pure and Applied Algebra **17** (1980), 127–152.

[4] A. Boileau and A. Joyal, *La logique des topos*, Journal of Symbolic Logic **46** (1981), 6–16.

[5] C. Butz, *Logical and cohomological aspects of the space of points of a topos*, Ph.D. thesis, Universiteit Utrecht, 1996.

[6] C. Butz and I. Moerdijk, *Topological representation of sheaf cohomology of sites*, Preprint 973, Department of Mathematics, Utrecht University, September 1996, pp. 17. To appear in *Compositio Math.*

[7] A. Church, *A foundation for the simple theory of types*, Journal of Symbolic Logic **5** (1940), 56–68.

[8] M. P. Fourman and D. S. Scott, *Sheaves and logic*, Applications of Sheaves (M. P. Fourman, C. Mulvey, and D. S. Scott, eds.), LNM 753, Springer-Verlag, 1977, pp. 302–401.

[9] L. Henkin, *Completeness in the theory of types*, Journal of Symbolic Logic **15** (1950), 81–91.

[10] A. Joyal and I. Moerdijk, *Toposes as homotopy groupoids*, Advances in Mathematics **80** (1990), 22–38.

[11] J. Lambek and P. J. Scott, *Introduction to higher-order categorical logic*, Cambridge University Press, 1986.

[12] S. Mac Lane and I. Moerdijk, *Sheaves in geometry and logic: A first introduction to topos theory*, Springer-Verlag, 1992.