

Keio 16/17 Mars 2006

THE  
BLIND  
SPOT

**Jean-Yves Girard**

## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ **Up to 2000 : Locus Solum : A pure waste of paper, I believed that foundations were dead.**

## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ Up to 2000 : **Locus Solum** : A pure waste of paper, I believed that **foundations** were dead.
- ▶ The sole dead are the **fundamentalists**, the **Jurassic Park**.

## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ Up to 2000 : **Locus Solum** : A pure waste of paper, I believed that **foundations** were dead.
- ▶ The sole dead are the **fundamentalists**, the **Jurassic Park**.
- ▶ **Quantum coherent spaces** (2003) helped me to reposition the dichotomy subject/object.

## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ Up to 2000 : **Locus Solum** : A pure waste of paper, I believed that **foundations** were dead.
- ▶ The sole dead are the **fundamentalists**, the **Jurassic Park**.
- ▶ **Quantum coherent spaces** (2003) helped me to reposition the dichotomy subject/object.
- ▶ Moving to von Neumann algebra induced a **divine surprise**.

## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ Up to 2000 : **Locus Solum** : A pure waste of paper, I believed that **foundations** were dead.
- ▶ The sole dead are the **fundamentalists**, the **Jurassic Park**.
- ▶ **Quantum coherent spaces** (2003) helped me to reposition the dichotomy subject/object.
- ▶ Moving to von Neumann algebra induced a **divine surprise**.
  - For instance many isomorphic (standard !) versions of  $\mathbb{N}$ .

## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ Up to 2000 : **Locus Solum** : A pure waste of paper, I believed that **foundations** were dead.
- ▶ The sole dead are the **fundamentalists**, the **Jurassic Park**.
- ▶ **Quantum coherent spaces** (2003) helped me to reposition the dichotomy subject/object.
- ▶ Moving to von Neumann algebra induced a **divine surprise**.
  - For instance many isomorphic (standard !) versions of  $\mathbb{N}$ .
  - Non **internally** isomorphic.

## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ Up to 2000 : **Locus Solum** : A pure waste of paper, I believed that **foundations** were dead.
- ▶ The sole dead are the **fundamentalists**, the **Jurassic Park**.
- ▶ **Quantum coherent spaces** (2003) helped me to reposition the dichotomy subject/object.
- ▶ Moving to von Neumann algebra induced a **divine surprise**.
  - For instance many isomorphic (standard !) versions of  $\mathbb{N}$ .
  - Non **internally** isomorphic.
  - Possibility of **subjective** truth.



## 1-FOREWORD

- ▶ Up to 2000 : **Locus Solum** : A pure waste of paper, I believed that **foundations** were dead.
- ▶ The sole dead are the **fundamentalists**, the **Jurassic Park**.
- ▶ **Quantum coherent spaces** (2003) helped me to reposition the dichotomy subject/object.
- ▶ Moving to von Neumann algebra induced a **divine surprise**.
  - For instance many isomorphic (standard !) versions of  $\mathbb{N}$ .
  - Non **internally** isomorphic.
  - Possibility of **subjective** truth.
- ▶ Got beyond the essential(ist) circularity of logic, the **blind spot**.

# I-THE BLIND SPOT

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ **Jurassic foundations speak of Platonism.**

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.
  - 2001 : intelligence preexists to its support. Religious ...

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.
  - 2001 : intelligence preexists to its support. Religious ...
- ▶ The real reference is Thomas Aquinas (Aristotle), not Platon.

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.
  - 2001 : intelligence preexists to its support. Religious ...
- ▶ The real reference is Thomas Aquinas (Aristotle), not Platon.
  - God is perfect in its perfect perfection.



## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.
  - 2001 : intelligence preexists to its support. Religious ...
- ▶ The real reference is Thomas Aquinas (Aristotle), not Platon.
  - God is perfect in its perfect perfection.
  - The universe is infinite in its infinite infinity.

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.
  - 2001 : intelligence preexists to its support. Religious ...
- ▶ The real reference is Thomas Aquinas (Aristotle), not Platon.
  - God is perfect in its perfect perfection.
  - The universe is infinite in its infinite infinity.
- ▶ To go against that is to go against set-theory, category-theory (**morphisms**), one century of foundations, ...

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.
  - 2001 : intelligence preexists to its support. Religious ...
- ▶ The real reference is Thomas Aquinas (Aristotle), not Platon.
  - God is perfect in its perfect perfection.
  - The universe is infinite in its infinite infinity.
- ▶ To go against that is to go against set-theory, category-theory (**morphisms**), one century of foundations, ...
- ▶ The **eternal golden braid** : infinity, modalities, integers.  
Everything is true or false, including **meaningless** formulas.

## 2-EXISTENCE VS. ESSENCE

- ▶ Jurassic foundations speak of **Platonism**.
  - But there are things beyond our experience.
  - Real question is that of **morphology** : laws etc.
  - 2001 : intelligence preexists to its support. Religious ...
- ▶ The real reference is Thomas Aquinas (Aristotle), not Platon.
  - God is perfect in its perfect perfection.
  - The universe is infinite in its infinite infinity.
- ▶ To go against that is to go against set-theory, category-theory (**morphisms**), one century of foundations, ...
- ▶ The **eternal golden braid** : infinity, modalities, integers.  
Everything is true or false, including **meaningless** formulas.
- ▶ « **God created integers, everything else is the deed of man** ».

## **3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT**

- ▶ **Linear logic split connectives into :**

## 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

► Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

► Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».



### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».
  - Satisfactory **explanations**, e.g., **ludics**.

### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».
  - Satisfactory **explanations**, e.g., **ludics**.
- ▶ The imperfect part is the finger of Thomism.

### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».
  - Satisfactory **explanations**, e.g., **ludics**.
- ▶ The imperfect part is the finger of Thomism.
  - Put enough exponentials to **perennialise**.

## 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».
  - Satisfactory **explanations**, e.g., **ludics**.
- ▶ The imperfect part is the finger of Thomism.
  - Put enough exponentials to **perennialise**.
  - Long ago : double negations (Gödel).

### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».
  - Satisfactory **explanations**, e.g., **ludics**.
- ▶ The imperfect part is the finger of Thomism.
  - Put enough exponentials to **perennialise**.
  - Long ago : double negations (Gödel).
- ▶ Schizophrenia between :

### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».
  - Satisfactory **explanations**, e.g., **ludics**.
- ▶ The imperfect part is the finger of Thomism.
  - Put enough exponentials to **perennialise**.
  - Long ago : double negations (Gödel).
- ▶ Schizophrenia between :
  - **Perfect** world unsufficiently expressive.

### 3-PERFECT VS. IMPERFECT

- ▶ Linear logic split connectives into :

**Perfect** :  $\otimes, \wp, \oplus, \&, \forall, \exists$ .

**Imperfect** :  $!, ?$ , the **exponentials**.

- ▶ The perfect part is not essentialist : no « **meta-intelligence** ».
  - Satisfactory **explanations**, e.g., **ludics**.
- ▶ The imperfect part is the finger of Thomism.
  - Put enough exponentials to **perennialise**.
  - Long ago : double negations (Gödel).
- ▶ Schizophrenia between :
  - **Perfect** world unsufficiently expressive.
  - **Imperfect** world allowing towers of exponentials.

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.



## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.
  - But very **convenient**, « **hygienic** ».

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.
  - But very **convenient**, « **hygienic** ».
- ▶ To be compared with **equal temperament** :  $2^{N/12}$ .

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.
  - But very **convenient**, « **hygienic** ».
- ▶ To be compared with **equal temperament** :  $2^{N/12}$ .
  - Very convenient, compare with natural scale :

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.
  - But very **convenient**, « **hygienic** ».
- ▶ To be compared with **equal temperament** :  $2^{N/12}$ .
  - Very convenient, compare with natural scale :  
 $9/8, 10/9, 16/15, 9/8, 10/9, 9/8, 16/15$ .



## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.
  - But very **convenient**, « **hygienic** ».
- ▶ To be compared with **equal temperament** :  $2^{N/12}$ .
  - Very convenient, compare with natural scale :  
 $9/8, 10/9, 16/15, 9/8, 10/9, 9/8, 16/15$ .
  - But slightly **out of tune**.

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.
  - But very **convenient**, « **hygienic** ».
- ▶ To be compared with **equal temperament** :  $2^{N/12}$ .
  - Very convenient, compare with natural scale :  
 $9/8, 10/9, 16/15, 9/8, 10/9, 9/8, 16/15$ .
  - But slightly **out of tune**.
  - Problematic when pushed to extremities (**dodecaphonism**).

## 4-JURASSIC PARK

- ▶ The peak of **scientism**, 1900.
  - Various **final solutions** : societal, musical, logical...
  - None of them very... subtle.
- ▶ What remains of foundations is **set theory**.
  - Not taken **seriously**, i.e., for itself.
  - But very **convenient**, « **hygienic** ».
- ▶ To be compared with **equal temperament** :  $2^{N/12}$ .
  - Very convenient, compare with natural scale :  
 $9/8, 10/9, 16/15, 9/8, 10/9, 9/8, 16/15$ .
  - But slightly **out of tune**.
  - Problematic when pushed to extremities (**dodecaphonism**).
- ▶ Set theory problematic in extreme situations (foundations).

## **5-ICONOCLASM**

- ▶ **Destruction of (mental) images.**

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.
    - \* For no real reason, but logical maintenance.



## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.
    - \* For no real reason, but logical maintenance.
- ▶ Foundations **internalise** everything.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.
    - \* For no real reason, but logical maintenance.
- ▶ Foundations **internalise** everything.
  - But eventually ends with transfinite **metaturtles**.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.
    - \* For no real reason, but logical maintenance.
- ▶ Foundations **internalise** everything.
  - But eventually ends with transfinite **metaturtles**.
- ▶ The **meta** is the impossibility of internalising everything.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.
    - \* For no real reason, but logical maintenance.
- ▶ Foundations **internalise** everything.
  - But eventually ends with transfinite **metaturtles**.
- ▶ The **meta** is the impossibility of internalising everything.
  - But too late ; happens at meaningless stages.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.
    - \* For no real reason, but logical maintenance.
- ▶ Foundations **internalise** everything.
  - But eventually ends with transfinite **metaturtles**.
- ▶ The **meta** is the impossibility of internalising everything.
  - But too late ; happens at meaningless stages.
- ▶ Since systematic internalisation is eventually wrong, it must be refused **from the start**.

## 5-ICONOCLASM

- ▶ Destruction of (mental) images.
- ▶ Another **finitist** paradigm.
  - Gödel's theorem : finitism is not finitistic.
  - Complexity : mathematical (logical) functions too fast.
    - \* For no real reason, but logical maintenance.
- ▶ Foundations **internalise** everything.
  - But eventually ends with transfinite **metaturtles**.
- ▶ The **meta** is the impossibility of internalising everything.
  - But too late ; happens at meaningless stages.
- ▶ Since systematic internalisation is eventually wrong, it must be refused **from the start**.
- ▶ Accept foundations with most of operations **external**.

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.



## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.
  - Cannot be semantically grounded : the **blind spot**.

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.
  - Cannot be semantically grounded : the **blind spot**.
- ▶ The **Murray-von Neumann** factor  $\mathcal{R}$ .

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.
  - Cannot be semantically grounded : the **blind spot**.
- ▶ The **Murray-von Neumann** factor  $\mathcal{R}$ .
  - **Finite** and **hyperfinite**, both notions of finiteness having nothing to do with Hilbertian finitism.

## 6-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.
  - Cannot be semantically grounded : the **blind spot**.
- ▶ The **Murray-von Neumann** factor  $\mathcal{R}$ .
  - **Finite** and **hyperfinite**, both notions of finiteness having nothing to do with Hilbertian finitism.
- ▶ Forget the idea of creation in 7 days, from simple to complicated (sets, algebra, reals, function spaces) since it does not work anyway (**Incompleteness theorem**).

# **II-THE CATEGORICAL LAYER**



## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :

## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :  
-1 : **Truth** : consistency, models : bleak.

## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :
  - 1 : **Truth** : consistency, models : bleak.
  - 2 : **Functions** : categories, formulas as objects, proofs as morphisms.

## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :
  - 1 : **Truth** : consistency, models : bleak.
  - 2 : **Functions** : categories, formulas as objects, proofs as morphisms.
    - **Scott domains.**

## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :
  - 1 : **Truth** : consistency, models : bleak.
  - 2 : **Functions** : categories, formulas as objects, proofs as morphisms.
    - Scott domains.
    - Coherent spaces.

## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :
  - 1 : **Truth** : consistency, models : bleak.
  - 2 : **Functions** : categories, formulas as objects, proofs as morphisms.
    - Scott domains.
    - Coherent spaces.
    - Quantum coherent spaces.

## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :
  - 1 : **Truth** : consistency, models : bleak.
  - 2 : **Functions** : categories, formulas as objects, proofs as morphisms.
    - Scott domains.
    - Coherent spaces.
    - Quantum coherent spaces.
  - 3 : **Actions** : Geometry of interaction, but also ludics, games...

## 7-THE THREE LAYERS

- ▶ Foundations can be operated at three **layers** (undergrounds) :
  - 1 : **Truth** : consistency, models : bleak.
  - 2 : **Functions** : categories, formulas as objects, proofs as morphisms.
    - Scott domains.
    - Coherent spaces.
    - Quantum coherent spaces.
  - 3 : **Actions** : Geometry of interaction, but also ludics, games...
- ▶ Level **-2** not fit to go beyond the blind spot.



## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .

## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .

## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .
- ▶ Can be made into a topological space ; but weird topology (never Hausdorff).

## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .
- ▶ Can be made into a topological space ; but weird topology (never Hausdorff).
- ▶ **Continuity** : preservation of directed sups.

$$F(\uparrow \bigcup_i a_i) = \uparrow \bigcup_i F(a_i) \quad (1)$$

## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .
- ▶ Can be made into a topological space ; but weird topology (never Hausdorff).
- ▶ **Continuity** : preservation of directed sups.

$$F(\uparrow \bigcup_i a_i) = \uparrow \bigcup_i F(a_i) \quad (1)$$

- ▶ **Category theoretic analogue** :

## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .
- ▶ Can be made into a topological space ; but weird topology (never Hausdorff).
- ▶ **Continuity** : preservation of directed sups.

$$F(\uparrow \bigcup_i a_i) = \uparrow \bigcup_i F(a_i) \quad (1)$$

- ▶ **Category theoretic analogue** :
- Objects** : Saturated sets.

## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .
- ▶ Can be made into a topological space ; but weird topology (never Hausdorff).
- ▶ **Continuity** : preservation of directed sups.

$$F(\uparrow \bigcup_i a_i) = \uparrow \bigcup_i F(a_i) \quad (1)$$

- ▶ **Category theoretic analogue** :

**Objects** : Saturated sets.

**Morphisms** : Inclusion maps (hence : degenerated category).

## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .
- ▶ Can be made into a topological space ; but weird topology (never Hausdorff).
- ▶ **Continuity** : preservation of directed sups.

$$F(\uparrow \bigcup_i a_i) = \uparrow \bigcup_i F(a_i) \quad (1)$$

- ▶ **Category theoretic analogue** :

**Objects** : Saturated sets.

**Morphisms** : Inclusion maps (hence : degenerated category).

**Directed unions** : Direct limits.



## 8-SCOTT DOMAINS

- ▶ A **Scott domain**  $X$  is a set  $|X|$  equipped with a consistent system of intuitionistic sequents  $\Gamma \vdash \Delta$ ,  $\Gamma, \Delta \subset |X|$ .
- ▶ **Saturated** subsets of  $X$  are the consistent extensions of  $X$ .
- ▶ Can be made into a topological space ; but weird topology (never Hausdorff).
- ▶ **Continuity** : preservation of directed sups.

$$F(\uparrow \bigcup_i a_i) = \uparrow \bigcup_i F(a_i) \quad (1)$$

- ▶ **Category theoretic analogue** :

**Objects** : Saturated sets.

**Morphisms** : Inclusion maps (hence : degenerated category).

**Directed unions** : Direct limits.

**Continuous map** : Functor preserving direct limits.

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.
- ▶ Preservation of pull-backs a.k.a. **stability** (Berry) :

$$F(a \cap b) = F(a) \cap F(b) \quad (a \cup b \text{ consistent}) \quad (2)$$

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.
- ▶ Preservation of pull-backs a.k.a. **stability** (Berry) :

$$F(a \cap b) = F(a) \cap F(b) \quad (a \cup b \text{ consistent}) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Induce simplification : reduce to axiomatics made of sequents  $x, y \vdash \ll x, y \text{ incoherent} \gg$ , notation  $x \smile y$ .

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.
- ▶ Preservation of pull-backs a.k.a. **stability** (Berry) :

$$F(a \cap b) = F(a) \cap F(b) \quad (a \cup b \text{ consistent}) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Induce simplification : reduce to axiomatics made of sequents  $x, y \vdash \ll x, y \text{ incoherent} \gg$ , notation  $x \smile y$ .
- ▶ No saturation, only consistency.

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.
- ▶ Preservation of pull-backs a.k.a. **stability** (Berry) :

$$F(a \cap b) = F(a) \cap F(b) \quad (a \cup b \text{ consistent}) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Induce simplification : reduce to axiomatics made of sequents  $x, y \vdash \ll x, y \text{ incoherent} \gg$ , notation  $x \smile y$ .
- ▶ No saturation, only consistency.
- ▶ Coherent space :  $(|X|, \circ_X)$ , **web, coherence** ;  $\circ = \smile^c$ .

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.
- ▶ Preservation of pull-backs a.k.a. **stability** (Berry) :

$$F(a \cap b) = F(a) \cap F(b) \quad (a \cup b \text{ consistent}) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Induce simplification : reduce to axiomatics made of sequents  $x, y \vdash \ll x, y \text{ incoherent} \gg$ , notation  $x \smile y$ .
- ▶ No saturation, only consistency.
- ▶ Coherent space :  $(|X|, \circ_X)$ , **web, coherence** ;  $\circ = \smile^c$ .
- ▶ Clique  $a \sqsubset X : x, y \in a \Rightarrow x \circ y$ .



## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.
- ▶ Preservation of pull-backs a.k.a. **stability** (Berry) :

$$F(a \cap b) = F(a) \cap F(b) \quad (a \cup b \text{ consistent}) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Induce simplification : reduce to axiomatics made of sequents  $x, y \vdash \ll x, y \text{ incoherent} \gg$ , notation  $x \smile y$ .
- ▶ No saturation, only consistency.
- ▶ Coherent space :  $(|X|, \circ_X)$ , **web, coherence** ;  $\circ = \smile^c$ .
- ▶ Clique  $a \sqsubset X : x, y \in a \Rightarrow x \circ y$ .
- ▶ Stable map :  $F$  from  $X$  to  $Y$  **monotonous**, preserves **directed sups** and **compatible meets**.

## 9-STABILITY

- ▶ **Pull-backs** are the natural companion of direct limits.
- ▶ Correspond to  $a \cap b$  provided  $a \cup b$  is consistent.
- ▶ Preservation of pull-backs a.k.a. **stability** (Berry) :

$$F(a \cap b) = F(a) \cap F(b) \quad (a \cup b \text{ consistent}) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Induce simplification : reduce to axiomatics made of sequents  $x, y \vdash \ll x, y \text{ incoherent} \gg$ , notation  $x \smile y$ .
- ▶ No saturation, only consistency.
- ▶ Coherent space :  $(|X|, \circ_X)$ , **web, coherence** ;  $\circ = \smile^c$ .
- ▶ Clique  $a \sqsubset X : x, y \in a \Rightarrow x \circ y$ .
- ▶ Stable map :  $F$  from  $X$  to  $Y$  **monotonous**, preserves **directed sups** and **compatible meets**.
- ▶ Form a **CCC**.

## 10-LINEARITY

- ▶ **Additional requirement :**

## 10-LINEARITY

► **Additional requirement :**

$$F(a \cup b) = F(a) \cup F(b) \quad F(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad (3)$$

## 10-LINEARITY

- ▶ Additional requirement :

$$F(a \cup b) = F(a) \cup F(b) \quad F(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad (3)$$

- ▶ The basis of **perfect** linear logic.

## 10-LINEARITY

- ▶ Additional requirement :

$$F(a \cup b) = F(a) \cup F(b) \quad F(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad (3)$$

- ▶ The basis of **perfect** linear logic.
- ▶ Skeleton of a linear map :

## 10-LINEARITY

- ▶ Additional requirement :

$$F(a \cup b) = F(a) \cup F(b) \quad F(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad (3)$$

- ▶ The basis of **perfect** linear logic.
- ▶ Skeleton of a linear map :

$$\text{Sq}(F) := \{x, y; x \in |X|, y \in |Y| \text{ and } y \in F(\{x\})\} \quad (4)$$

## 10-LINEARITY

- ▶ **Additional requirement :**

$$F(a \cup b) = F(a) \cup F(b) \quad F(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad (3)$$

- ▶ The basis of **perfect** linear logic.

- ▶ **Skeleton of a linear map :**

$$\text{Sq}(F) := \{x, y; x \in |X|, y \in |Y| \text{ and } y \in F(\{x\})\} \quad (4)$$

- ▶  **$F$  can be recovered from its skeleton :**



## 10-LINEARITY

- ▶ **Additional requirement :**

$$F(a \cup b) = F(a) \cup F(b) \quad F(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad (3)$$

- ▶ The basis of **perfect** linear logic.

- ▶ **Skeleton of a linear map :**

$$\text{Sq}(F) := \{x, y; x \in |X|, y \in |Y| \text{ and } y \in F(\{x\})\} \quad (4)$$

- ▶  **$F$  can be recovered from its skeleton :**

$$F(a) = \{y; \exists x \in a (x, y) \in \text{Sq}(F)\} \quad (5)$$

## 11-DESESENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .

## 11-DESESENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :  
$$\#(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :
 
$$\#(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$
- ▶ Alternative definition : a coherent space is a subset of  $\wp(|X|)$  equal to its **bipolar** w.r.t. (6).

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :
 
$$\#(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$
- ▶ Alternative definition : a coherent space is a subset of  $\wp(|X|)$  equal to its **bipolar** w.r.t. (6).
- ▶ Functions defined through adjunction :

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :
 
$$\#(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$
- ▶ Alternative definition : a coherent space is a subset of  $\wp(|X|)$  equal to its **bipolar** w.r.t. (6).
- ▶ Functions defined trough adjunction :
 
$$\#(F(a) \cap b) = \#(F \cap a \times b) \quad (a \sqsubset X, b \sqsubset \sim Y) \quad (7)$$



## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :
 
$$\#(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$
- ▶ Alternative definition : a coherent space is a subset of  $\wp(|X|)$  equal to its **bipolar** w.r.t. (6).
- ▶ Functions defined through adjunction :
 
$$\#(F(a) \cap b) = \#(F \cap a \times b) \quad (a \sqsubseteq X, b \sqsubseteq \sim Y) \quad (7)$$
- ▶ This definition can be generalised to various vector spaces :

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :
 
$$\sharp(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$
- ▶ Alternative definition : a coherent space is a subset of  $\wp(|X|)$  equal to its **bipolar** w.r.t. (6).
- ▶ Functions defined through adjunction :
 
$$\sharp(F(a) \cap b) = \sharp(F \cap a \times b) \quad (a \sqsubset X, b \sqsubset \sim Y) \quad (7)$$
- ▶ This definition can be generalised to various vector spaces :
 

**Stability** : handles negative coeffs :  $F(a + b) = F(a) + F(b)$ .

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :
 
$$\#(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$
- ▶ Alternative definition : a coherent space is a subset of  $\wp(|X|)$  equal to its **bipolar** w.r.t. (6).
- ▶ Functions defined through adjunction :
 
$$\#(F(a) \cap b) = \#(F \cap a \times b) \quad (a \sqsubset X, b \sqsubset \sim Y) \quad (7)$$
- ▶ This definition can be generalised to various vector spaces :
 

**Stability** : handles negative coeffs :  $F(a + b) = F(a) + F(b)$ .

**Multiplicities** : Takes care of cardinal when greater than 1.

## 11-DESESSENTIALISATION

- ▶ Remove the laws.
- ▶ Linear negation  $\sim X := (|X|, \asymp)$ .
- ▶ Cliques of  $X, \sim X$  related by duality between **subsets** of  $|X|$  :
 
$$\sharp(a \cap b) \leq 1 \quad (6)$$
- ▶ Alternative definition : a coherent space is a subset of  $\wp(|X|)$  equal to its **bipolar** w.r.t. (6).
- ▶ Functions defined through adjunction :
 
$$\sharp(F(a) \cap b) = \sharp(F \cap a \times b) \quad (a \sqsubset X, b \sqsubset \sim Y) \quad (7)$$
- ▶ This definition can be generalised to various vector spaces :
 

**Stability** : handles negative coeffs :  $F(a + b) = F(a) + F(b)$ .

**Multiplicities** : Takes care of cardinal when greater than 1.

**Cardinal** : Replaced by bilinear form, or better, **trace**.

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- ▶ Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with sesquilinear form :

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with sesquilinear form :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \overline{y_i} \quad (8)$$

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- ▶ Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with sesquilinear form :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \overline{y_i} \quad (8)$$

- ▶ Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with adjunction :

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with sesquilinear form :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i \quad (8)$$

- Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with adjunction :

$$\langle u^*(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{y} \rangle := \langle \vec{x} \mid u(\vec{y}) \rangle \quad (9)$$



## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- ▶ Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with **sesquilinear form** :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i \quad (8)$$

- ▶ Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with **adjunction** :

$$\langle u^*(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{y} \rangle := \langle \vec{x} \mid u(\vec{y}) \rangle \quad (9)$$

- ▶ Adjunction corresponds to **transconjugation** of matrices.

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- ▶ Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with **sesquilinear form** :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i \quad (8)$$

- ▶ Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with **adjunction** :

$$\langle u^*(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{y} \rangle := \langle \vec{x} \mid u(\vec{y}) \rangle \quad (9)$$

- ▶ Adjunction corresponds to **transconjugation** of matrices.
- ▶ **Hermitians** are self adjoint operators (matrices).

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- ▶ Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with **sesquilinear form** :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i \quad (8)$$

- ▶ Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with **adjunction** :

$$\langle u^*(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{y} \rangle := \langle \vec{x} \mid u(\vec{y}) \rangle \quad (9)$$

- ▶ Adjunction corresponds to **transconjugation** of matrices.
- ▶ **Hermitians** are self adjoint operators (matrices).
- ▶ The **trace**  $\text{tr}(u)$  defined as the sum of diagonal coefficients :

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- ▶ Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with **sesquilinear form** :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i \quad (8)$$

- ▶ Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with **adjunction** :

$$\langle u^*(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{y} \rangle := \langle \vec{x} \mid u(\vec{y}) \rangle \quad (9)$$

- ▶ Adjunction corresponds to **transconjugation** of matrices.
- ▶ **Hermitians** are self adjoint operators (matrices).
- ▶ The **trace**  $\text{tr}(u)$  defined as the sum of diagonal coefficients :

$$\text{tr}(u) = \sum_i \langle u(e_i) \mid e_i \rangle \quad (10)$$

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with **sesquilinear form** :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i \quad (8)$$

- Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with **adjunction** :

$$\langle u^*(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{y} \rangle := \langle \vec{x} \mid u(\vec{y}) \rangle \quad (9)$$

- Adjunction corresponds to **transconjugation** of matrices.  
 ► **Hermitians** are self adjoint operators (matrices).  
 ► The **trace**  $\text{tr}(u)$  defined as the sum of diagonal coefficients :

$$\text{tr}(u) = \sum_i \langle u(e_i) \mid e_i \rangle \quad (10)$$

- **Cyclicity** :

$$\text{tr}(u \cdot v) = \text{tr}(v \cdot u) \quad (11)$$

## 12-FINITE DIMENSIONAL HERMITIAN GEOMETRY

- ▶ Hilbert space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  equipped with **sesquilinear form** :

$$\langle (x_i) \mid (y_i) \rangle := \sum_i x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i \quad (8)$$

- ▶ Operators on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (matrices in  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ) equipped with **adjunction** :

$$\langle u^*(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{y} \rangle := \langle \vec{x} \mid u(\vec{y}) \rangle \quad (9)$$

- ▶ Adjunction corresponds to **transconjugation** of matrices.
- ▶ **Hermitians** are self adjoint operators (matrices).
- ▶ The **trace**  $\text{tr}(u)$  defined as the sum of diagonal coefficients :

$$\text{tr}(u) = \sum_i \langle u(e_i) \mid e_i \rangle \quad (10)$$

- ▶ **Cyclicity** :

$$\text{tr}(u \cdot v) = \text{tr}(v \cdot u) \quad (11)$$

- ▶ If  $h, k$  hermitian, then  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k) \in \mathbb{R}$ .

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :  
**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .



## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :
  - Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .
  - Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .
  - Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .
- ▶ Coherent spaces :

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .

- ▶ Coherent spaces :

**Web** : Space  $\mathbb{C}^{|\mathbb{X}|}$ .

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .

- ▶ Coherent spaces :

**Web** : Space  $\mathbb{C}^{|\mathbb{X}|}$ .

**Subsets** : Subspace  $\mathbb{C}^a$  ; induces **projection**  $\pi_a$ .

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .

- ▶ Coherent spaces :

**Web** : Space  $\mathbb{C}^{|\mathbb{X}|}$ .

**Subsets** : Subspace  $\mathbb{C}^a$  ; induces **projection**  $\pi_a$ .

**Duality** : If  $h, k$  are **commuting** projections  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$  is the dimension of the intersection, i.e., a cardinal :

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .

- ▶ Coherent spaces :

**Web** : Space  $\mathbb{C}^{|\mathbb{X}|}$ .

**Subsets** : Subspace  $\mathbb{C}^a$  ; induces **projection**  $\pi_a$ .

**Duality** : If  $h, k$  are **commuting** projections  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$  is the dimension of the intersection, i.e., a cardinal :

$$\text{tr}(\pi_a \cdot \pi_b) = \#(a \cap b) \quad (12)$$

## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .

- ▶ Coherent spaces :

**Web** : Space  $\mathbb{C}^{|\mathbb{X}|}$ .

**Subsets** : Subspace  $\mathbb{C}^a$  ; induces **projection**  $\pi_a$ .

**Duality** : If  $h, k$  are **commuting** projections  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$  is the dimension of the intersection, i.e., a cardinal :

$$\text{tr}(\pi_a \cdot \pi_b) = \sharp(a \cap b) \quad (12)$$

- ▶ Functional application (involves  $\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{Y}$ ) :



## 13-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ The desessentialised version adapts **mutatis mutandis** :

**Web** : Finite dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Subsets** : Hermitians operating on  $\mathbb{X}$ .

**Duality** :  $0 \leq \text{tr}(h \cdot k) \leq 1$ .

- ▶ Coherent spaces :

**Web** : Space  $\mathbb{C}^{|\mathbb{X}|}$ .

**Subsets** : Subspace  $\mathbb{C}^a$  ; induces **projection**  $\pi_a$ .

**Duality** : If  $h, k$  are **commuting** projections  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$  is the dimension of the intersection, i.e., a cardinal :

$$\text{tr}(\pi_a \cdot \pi_b) = \sharp(a \cap b) \quad (12)$$

- ▶ Functional application (involves  $\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{Y}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(F(a) \cdot b) = \text{tr}(\text{Sq}(F) \cdot (a \otimes b)) \quad (13)$$

## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).

## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).
- ▶ The points of the diagonal correspond to atoms.

## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).
- ▶ The points of the diagonal correspond to atoms.
- ▶ But this is indeed **base-dependent**.

## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).
- ▶ The points of the diagonal correspond to atoms.
- ▶ But this is indeed **base-dependent**.
- ▶ Tilt the **gyroscopes** and everything looks different.

## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).
- ▶ The points of the diagonal correspond to atoms.
- ▶ But this is indeed **base-dependent**.
- ▶ Tilt the **gyroscopes** and everything looks different.
- ▶ **Base = Subject = Commutativity**

## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).
- ▶ The points of the diagonal correspond to atoms.
- ▶ But this is indeed **base-dependent**.
- ▶ Tilt the **gyroscopes** and everything looks different.
- ▶ **Base = Subject = Commutativity**
- ▶ Subject becomes part of the theory.

## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).
- ▶ The points of the diagonal correspond to atoms.
- ▶ But this is indeed **base-dependent**.
- ▶ Tilt the **gyroscopes** and everything looks different.
- ▶ **Base = Subject = Commutativity**
- ▶ Subject becomes part of the theory.
- ▶ Difference between twist (identity) and its etaspansion :



## 14-SUBJECT AND OBJECT

- ▶ Hidden assumption : **commutativity** (diagonal).
- ▶ The points of the diagonal correspond to atoms.
- ▶ But this is indeed **base-dependent**.
- ▶ Tilt the **gyroscopes** and everything looks different.
- ▶ **Base = Subject = Commutativity**
- ▶ Subject becomes part of the theory.
- ▶ Difference between twist (identity) and its etaspansion :

$$\sigma := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \eta := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

## 15-QUANTUM BOOLEANS

- ▶ **Spin**, a two-state system, represented by  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

## 15-QUANTUM BOOLEANS

- **Spin**, a two-state system, represented by  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

$$\text{true} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{false} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

## 15-QUANTUM BOOLEANS

- ▶ **Spin**, a two-state system, represented by  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

$$\text{true} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{false} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

- ▶ **Tilting the gyros : quantum booleans :**

## 15-QUANTUM BOOLEANS

- **Spin**, a two-state system, represented by  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

$$\text{true} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{false} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

- **Tilting the gyros : quantum booleans :**

$$\frac{1}{(1 + z\bar{z})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{z} \\ z & z\bar{z} \end{bmatrix} \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{+\infty\} \quad (16)$$

## 15-QUANTUM BOOLEANS

- ▶ **Spin**, a two-state system, represented by  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

$$\text{true} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{false} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

- ▶ **Tilting the gyros : quantum booleans :**

$$\frac{1}{(1 + z\bar{z})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{z} \\ z & z\bar{z} \end{bmatrix} \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{+\infty\} \quad (16)$$

- ▶ **Measurement is operated by  $\eta$ -expansion :**

## 15-QUANTUM BOOLEANS

- **Spin**, a two-state system, represented by  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

$$\text{true} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{false} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

- **Tilting the gyros : quantum booleans :**

$$\frac{1}{(1 + z\bar{z})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{z} \\ z & z\bar{z} \end{bmatrix} \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{+\infty\} \quad (16)$$

- **Measurement is operated by  $\eta$ -expansion :**

$$\eta \left( \begin{bmatrix} a & \bar{b} \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

## 15-QUANTUM BOOLEANS

- ▶ **Spin**, a two-state system, represented by  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

$$\text{true} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{false} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

- ▶ **Tilting the gyros : quantum booleans :**

$$1/(1 + z\bar{z}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{z} \\ z & z\bar{z} \end{bmatrix} \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{+\infty\} \quad (16)$$

- ▶ **Measurement is operated by  $\eta$ -expansion :**

$$\eta \left( \begin{bmatrix} a & \bar{b} \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

- ▶ **Chops off the antidiagonal coefficients ; yields probabilistic boolean :  $\lambda \cdot \text{true} + (1 - \lambda) \cdot \text{false}$ , with  $\lambda := 1/(1 + z\bar{z})$ .**



# **III-PASSAGE TO INFINITY**

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

**Weakening** :  $!A \vdash 1$ .

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

**Weakening** :  $!A \vdash 1$ .

**Contraction** :  $!A \vdash !A \otimes !A$ .

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

**Weakening** :  $!A \vdash 1$ .

**Contraction** :  $!A \vdash !A \otimes !A$ .

**Dereliction** :  $!A \vdash A$ .



## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

**Weakening** :  $!A \vdash 1$ .

**Contraction** :  $!A \vdash !A \otimes !A$ .

**Dereliction** :  $!A \vdash A$ .

**Promotion** : From  $!\Gamma \vdash A$ , get  $!\Gamma \vdash !A$ .

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

**Weakening** :  $!A \vdash 1$ .

**Contraction** :  $!A \vdash !A \otimes !A$ .

**Dereliction** :  $!A \vdash A$ .

**Promotion** : From  $!\Gamma \vdash A$ , get  $!\Gamma \vdash !A$ .

- ▶ These rules express our vision of infinity. Strongly influenced by Western theology (Thomas Aquinas).

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

**Weakening** :  $!A \vdash 1$ .

**Contraction** :  $!A \vdash !A \otimes !A$ .

**Dereliction** :  $!A \vdash A$ .

**Promotion** : From  $!\Gamma \vdash A$ , get  $!\Gamma \vdash !A$ .

- ▶ These rules express our vision of infinity. Strongly influenced by Western theology (Thomas Aquinas).
- ▶ Just as opaque as integers. At least this is logic.

## 16-THE UNFINISHED

- ▶ Infinite = perennial = duplicable = **imperfect** (unfinished).
- ▶ Dedekind integers (system **F** version) :

$$\text{nat} := \forall X (! (X \multimap X) \multimap (X \multimap X)) \quad (18)$$

- ▶ Heavily rely on **exponentials**. Four laws :

**Weakening** :  $!A \vdash 1$ .

**Contraction** :  $!A \vdash !A \otimes !A$ .

**Dereliction** :  $!A \vdash A$ .

**Promotion** : From  $!\Gamma \vdash A$ , get  $!\Gamma \vdash !A$ .

- ▶ These rules express our vision of infinity. Strongly influenced by Western theology (Thomas Aquinas).
- ▶ Just as opaque as integers. At least this is logic.
- ▶ Light logics (**LLL**, **ELL**...); not grounded. But some hope !

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) | (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) | (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :



## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) \mid (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(uu^*) = \text{tr}(u^*u) \quad (20)$$

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) \mid (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(uu^*) = \text{tr}(u^*u) \quad (20)$$

- ▶ More generally, for **trace-class** operators (value in  $\mathbb{C}$ ) :

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) | (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(uu^*) = \text{tr}(u^*u) \quad (20)$$

- ▶ More generally, for **trace-class** operators (value in  $\mathbb{C}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(\sqrt{uu^*}) < +\infty \quad (21)$$

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) \mid (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(uu^*) = \text{tr}(u^*u) \quad (20)$$

- ▶ More generally, for **trace-class** operators (value in  $\mathbb{C}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(\sqrt{uu^*}) < +\infty \quad (21)$$

- ▶ Not suited for logic : the **twist** is not trace-class.

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) \mid (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(uu^*) = \text{tr}(u^*u) \quad (20)$$

- ▶ More generally, for **trace-class** operators (value in  $\mathbb{C}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(\sqrt{uu^*}) < +\infty \quad (21)$$

- ▶ Not suited for logic : the **twist** is not trace-class.
- ▶ This generalisation corresponds to type **I** algebras.

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) \mid (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(uu^*) = \text{tr}(u^*u) \quad (20)$$

- ▶ More generally, for **trace-class** operators (value in  $\mathbb{C}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(\sqrt{uu^*}) < +\infty \quad (21)$$

- ▶ Not suited for logic : the **twist** is not trace-class.
- ▶ This generalisation corresponds to type **I** algebras.
- ▶ Type **II<sub>1</sub>** algebras have a trace. But the twist gets a null trace.

## 17-QUANTUM COHERENT SPACES

- ▶ Can we use infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces ?
- ▶ Typical example : space  $\ell^2$  of square-summable sequences :

$$\langle (x_n) \mid (y_n) \rangle := \sum_n x_n \cdot \overline{y_n} \quad (19)$$

- ▶ Trace defined for **positive** hermitians (value in  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(uu^*) = \text{tr}(u^*u) \quad (20)$$

- ▶ More generally, for **trace-class** operators (value in  $\mathbb{C}$ ) :

$$\text{tr}(\sqrt{uu^*}) < +\infty \quad (21)$$

- ▶ Not suited for logic : the **twist** is not trace-class.
- ▶ This generalisation corresponds to type **I** algebras.
- ▶ Type **II<sub>1</sub>** algebras have a trace. But the twist gets a null trace.
- ▶ Something wrong with the **methodology**.

## 18-IMMANENT JUSTICE

- ▶ When God created the universe, he first defined the actual, then the **potential**.



## 18-IMMANENT JUSTICE

- ▶ When God created the universe, he first defined the actual, then the **potential**.
- ▶ Reflected in **Kripke models** : parallel universes like butterflies.

## 18-IMMANENT JUSTICE

- ▶ When God created the universe, he first defined the actual, then the **potential**.
- ▶ Reflected in **Kripke models** : parallel universes like butterflies.
- ▶ Obviously, the potential should remain potential.

## 18-IMMANENT JUSTICE

- ▶ When God created the universe, he first defined the actual, then the **potential**.
- ▶ Reflected in **Kripke models** : parallel universes like butterflies.
- ▶ Obviously, the potential should remain potential.
- ▶ The same is true of categories : composition **costs nothing**.

## 18-IMMANENT JUSTICE

- ▶ When God created the universe, he first defined the actual, then the **potential**.
- ▶ Reflected in **Kripke models** : parallel universes like butterflies.
- ▶ Obviously, the potential should remain potential.
- ▶ The same is true of categories : composition **costs nothing**.
- ▶ Because operations have been performed **in advance**.

## 18-IMMANENT JUSTICE

- ▶ When God created the universe, he first defined the actual, then the **potential**.
- ▶ Reflected in **Kripke models** : parallel universes like butterflies.
- ▶ Obviously, the potential should remain potential.
- ▶ The same is true of categories : composition **costs nothing**.
- ▶ Because operations have been performed **in advance**.
- ▶ This actualisation of potentialities is possible in finite dimension ; in infinite dimension, it **diverges**, yielding useless values, zero or infinite.

## 18-IMMANENT JUSTICE

- ▶ When God created the universe, he first defined the actual, then the **potential**.
- ▶ Reflected in **Kripke models** : parallel universes like butterflies.
- ▶ Obviously, the potential should remain potential.
- ▶ The same is true of categories : composition **costs nothing**.
- ▶ Because operations have been performed **in advance**.
- ▶ This actualisation of potentialities is possible in finite dimension ; in infinite dimension, it **diverges**, yielding useless values, zero or infinite.
- ▶ **Gol** : a potential interpretation which remains potential.

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\#(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ):
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .



## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ):
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ):
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.
  - Reflects the **introspection**.

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\#(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.
  - Reflects the **introspection**.
  - Memory of computation, usually obtained by cheating.

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.
  - Reflects the **introspection**.
  - Memory of computation, usually obtained by cheating.
- ▶ In finite dimension, use exterior algebra (**Fock space**), and observe that :

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.
  - Reflects the **introspection**.
  - Memory of computation, usually obtained by cheating.
- ▶ In finite dimension, use exterior algebra (**Fock space**), and observe that :
$$\det(I + u) = \text{tr}(\Lambda u) \tag{22}$$

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.
  - Reflects the **introspection**.
  - Memory of computation, usually obtained by cheating.
- ▶ In finite dimension, use exterior algebra (**Fock space**), and observe that :
 
$$\det(I + u) = \text{tr}(\Lambda u) \quad (22)$$
- ▶ **Actualisation** is the functor  $\Lambda ih$  : it lists all cycles, all possibilities :

## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.
  - Reflects the **introspection**.
  - Memory of computation, usually obtained by cheating.
- ▶ In finite dimension, use exterior algebra (**Fock space**), and observe that :
 
$$\det(I + u) = \text{tr}(\Lambda u) \quad (22)$$
- ▶ **Actualisation** is the functor  $\Lambda ih$  : it lists all cycles, all possibilities :
 
$$\det(I - hk) = \text{tr}((\Lambda ih)(\Lambda ik)) \quad (23)$$



## 19-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ Other invariant (after  $\sharp(a \cap b)$  and  $\text{tr}(h \cdot k)$ ) :
  - The **determinant**  $\det(I - h \cdot k)$ .
- ▶ The invariant of **Geometry of Interaction**.
  - Equalities, up to **scalars**.
  - Reflects the **introspection**.
  - Memory of computation, usually obtained by cheating.
- ▶ In finite dimension, use exterior algebra (**Fock space**), and observe that :
 
$$\det(I + u) = \text{tr}(\Lambda u) \quad (22)$$
- ▶ **Actualisation** is the functor  $\Lambda ih$  : it lists all cycles, all possibilities :
 
$$\det(I - hk) = \text{tr}((\Lambda ih)(\Lambda ik)) \quad (23)$$
- ▶ Equation (22) does not pass infinite limits. Remains the determinant, i.e., Gol. One should remain potential.

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.
- ▶ **Ecology** : we cannot flush things forever. Is the word of ideas free of ecological problems ?

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.
- ▶ **Ecology** : we cannot flush things forever. Is the word of ideas free of ecological problems ?
- ▶ The traditional flush is the **Hilbert hotel** : make new rooms. In Gol it is expressed by the equations :

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.
- ▶ **Ecology** : we cannot flush things forever. Is the word of ideas free of ecological problems ?
- ▶ The traditional flush is the **Hilbert hotel** : make new rooms. In Gol it is expressed by the equations :

$$p^* \cdot p = q^* \cdot q = p \cdot p^* + q \cdot q^* = I \quad (24)$$

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.
- ▶ **Ecology** : we cannot flush things forever. Is the word of ideas free of ecological problems ?
- ▶ The traditional flush is the **Hilbert hotel** : make new rooms. In Gol it is expressed by the equations :
 
$$p^* \cdot p = q^* \cdot q = p \cdot p^* + q \cdot q^* = I \quad (24)$$
- ▶ Wrong in finite (e.g.,  $\text{II}_1$ ) algebras.

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.
- ▶ **Ecology** : we cannot flush things forever. Is the word of ideas free of ecological problems ?
- ▶ The traditional flush is the **Hilbert hotel** : make new rooms. In Gol it is expressed by the equations :

$$p^* \cdot p = q^* \cdot q = p \cdot p^* + q \cdot q^* = I \quad (24)$$

- ▶ Wrong in finite (e.g.,  $\text{II}_1$ ) algebras.

$$\text{tr}(p^* \cdot p) = 1 \neq \text{tr}(p \cdot p^*) \quad (25)$$



## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.
- ▶ **Ecology** : we cannot flush things forever. Is the word of ideas free of ecological problems ?
- ▶ The traditional flush is the **Hilbert hotel** : make new rooms. In Gol it is expressed by the equations :

$$p^* \cdot p = q^* \cdot q = p \cdot p^* + q \cdot q^* = I \quad (24)$$

- ▶ Wrong in finite (e.g.,  $\text{II}_1$ ) algebras.

$$\text{tr}(p^* \cdot p) = 1 \neq \text{tr}(p \cdot p^*) \quad (25)$$

- ▶ No Hilbert Hotel, since rooms have a **size** (trace, dimension).

## 20-THE FLUSH

- ▶ Infinity is based upon the idea of **flushing**.
- ▶ The hypothesis about the word of ideas is that the ideal space is **unlimited**, and that one can always make room by flushing.
- ▶ **Ecology** : we cannot flush things forever. Is the word of ideas free of ecological problems ?
- ▶ The traditional flush is the **Hilbert hotel** : make new rooms. In Gol it is expressed by the equations :

$$p^* \cdot p = q^* \cdot q = p \cdot p^* + q \cdot q^* = I \quad (24)$$

- ▶ Wrong in finite (e.g.,  $\Pi_1$ ) algebras.

$$\text{tr}(p^* \cdot p) = 1 \neq \text{tr}(p \cdot p^*) \quad (25)$$

- ▶ No Hilbert Hotel, since rooms have a **size** (trace, dimension).
- ▶ Responsible for **dereliction**.

## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ **Another flush : fresh variables.**

## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Another flush : fresh variables.
- ▶ Has something to do with **renaming** of bound variables, which form the private **dialect**.

## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Another flush : fresh variables.
- ▶ Has something to do with **renaming** of bound variables, which form the private **dialect**.
- ▶ Typical flush obtained by internalising the isometry :

## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Another flush : fresh variables.
- ▶ Has something to do with **renaming** of bound variables, which form the private **dialect**.
- ▶ Typical flush obtained by internalising the isometry :

$$X \otimes (X \otimes X) \sim (X \otimes X) \otimes X \quad (26)$$

## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Another flush : fresh variables.
- ▶ Has something to do with **renaming** of bound variables, which form the private **dialect**.
- ▶ Typical flush obtained by internalising the isometry :

$$X \otimes (X \otimes X) \sim (X \otimes X) \otimes X \quad (26)$$

- ▶ Starting with  $u \otimes I = u \otimes (I \otimes I)$ , one gets  $(u \otimes I) \otimes I$ .

## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Another flush : fresh variables.
- ▶ Has something to do with **renaming** of bound variables, which form the private **dialect**.
- ▶ Typical flush obtained by internalising the isometry :

$$X \otimes (X \otimes X) \sim (X \otimes X) \otimes X \quad (26)$$

- ▶ Starting with  $u \otimes I = u \otimes (I \otimes I)$ , one gets  $(u \otimes I) \otimes I$ .
- ▶  $u$  has been flushed to the left.



## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Another flush : fresh variables.
- ▶ Has something to do with **renaming** of bound variables, which form the private **dialect**.
- ▶ Typical flush obtained by internalising the isometry :

$$\mathbb{X} \otimes (\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{X}) \sim (\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{X}) \otimes \mathbb{X} \quad (26)$$

- ▶ Starting with  $u \otimes I = u \otimes (I \otimes I)$ , one gets  $(u \otimes I) \otimes I$ .
- ▶  $u$  has been flushed to the left.
- ▶ Not possible in the **hyperfinite** factor.

## 21-THE FLUSH (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Another flush : fresh variables.
- ▶ Has something to do with **renaming** of bound variables, which form the private **dialect**.
- ▶ Typical flush obtained by internalising the isometry :

$$\mathbb{X} \otimes (\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{X}) \sim (\mathbb{X} \otimes \mathbb{X}) \otimes \mathbb{X} \quad (26)$$

- ▶ Starting with  $u \otimes I = u \otimes (I \otimes I)$ , one gets  $(u \otimes I) \otimes I$ .
- ▶  $u$  has been flushed to the left.
- ▶ Not possible in the **hyperfinite** factor.
- ▶ The Murray-von Neumann factor (**finite** and **hyperfinite**) seems the appropriate space for true **finitism**.

# IV-C\*-ALGEBRAS

## **22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES**

- ▶ **Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :**

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- ▶ **Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :**

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- ▶ **Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :**

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- ▶ **Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .**

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- ▶ **Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :**

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- ▶ **Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .**
  - **Indeed the generic **commutative** example.**

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- ▶ Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- ▶ Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
  - Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.



## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- ▶ Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- ▶ Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
  - Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.
  - B.t.w., character = pure (extremal) **state**.

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
- Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.
  - B.t.w., character = pure (extremal) **state**.
  - State : linear form  $\rho$  such that  $\rho(uu^*) \geq 0$ ,  $\rho(I) = 1$ .

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- ▶ Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- ▶ Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
  - Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.
  - B.t.w., character = pure (extremal) **state**.
  - State : linear form  $\rho$  such that  $\rho(uu^*) \geq 0$ ,  $\rho(I) = 1$ .
  - States of  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  = probability measures on  $X$ .

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- ▶ Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- ▶ Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
  - Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.
  - B.t.w., character = pure (extremal) **state**.
  - State : linear form  $\rho$  such that  $\rho(uu^*) \geq 0$ ,  $\rho(I) = 1$ .
  - States of  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  = probability measures on  $X$ .
- ▶ Space  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  of bounded operators on Hilbert space  $\mathbb{H}$ .

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
- Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.
  - B.t.w., character = pure (extremal) **state**.
  - State : linear form  $\rho$  such that  $\rho(uu^*) \geq 0$ ,  $\rho(I) = 1$ .
  - States of  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  = probability measures on  $X$ .
- Space  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  of bounded operators on Hilbert space  $\mathbb{H}$ .
- Involution defined by  $\langle u^*(x) | y \rangle := \langle x | u(y) \rangle$ .

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
- Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.
  - B.t.w., character = pure (extremal) **state**.
  - State : linear form  $\rho$  such that  $\rho(uu^*) \geq 0$ ,  $\rho(I) = 1$ .
  - States of  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  = probability measures on  $X$ .
- Space  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  of bounded operators on Hilbert space  $\mathbb{H}$ .
- Involution defined by  $\langle u^*(x) | y \rangle := \langle x | u(y) \rangle$ .
  - Subalgebras of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  are generic  $C^*$ -algebras.

## 22-DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

- Complex involutive Banach algebra such that :

$$\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2 \quad (27)$$

- Space  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  of complex continuous functions on compact  $X$ .
- Indeed the generic **commutative** example.
  - If  $\mathcal{C}$  commutative, take for  $X$  the space of **characters**.
  - B.t.w., character = pure (extremal) **state**.
  - State : linear form  $\rho$  such that  $\rho(uu^*) \geq 0$ ,  $\rho(I) = 1$ .
  - States of  $\mathbb{C}(X)$  = probability measures on  $X$ .
- Space  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  of bounded operators on Hilbert space  $\mathbb{H}$ .
- Involution defined by  $\langle u^*(x) | y \rangle := \langle x | u(y) \rangle$ .
  - Subalgebras of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  are generic **C\***-algebras.
  - Non equivalent faithful representations on  $\mathbb{H}$ .

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.



## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :
$$\|uu^*\| = \sup \{ \lambda ; uu^* - \lambda I \text{ not invertible} \} \quad (28)$$

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :
$$\|uu^*\| = \sup \{ \lambda ; uu^* - \lambda I \text{ not invertible} \} \quad (28)$$
- ▶ **Injective** morphisms are isometric,  $\|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$  :

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :
 
$$\|uu^*\| = \sup \{ \lambda ; uu^* - \lambda I \text{ not invertible} \} \quad (28)$$
- ▶ **Injective** morphisms are isometric,  $\|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$  :
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow$  spectrum shrinks.

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :
 
$$\|uu^*\| = \sup \{ \lambda ; uu^* - \lambda I \text{ not invertible} \} \quad (28)$$
- ▶ **Injective** morphisms are isometric,  $\|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$  :
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow$  spectrum shrinks.
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow \varphi$  not injective.

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :
 
$$\|uu^*\| = \sup \{ \lambda ; uu^* - \lambda I \text{ not invertible} \} \quad (28)$$
- ▶ **Injective** morphisms are isometric,  $\|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$  :
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow$  spectrum shrinks.
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow \varphi$  not injective.
- ▶ A **simple** algebra (= no closed two-sided ideal) admits only one  $\ll C^*$  **semi-norm**  $\gg$  (i.e., s.t. (27)) ; all states **faithful**.



## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :
 
$$\|uu^*\| = \sup \{ \lambda ; uu^* - \lambda I \text{ not invertible} \} \quad (28)$$
- ▶ **Injective** morphisms are isometric,  $\|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$  :
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow$  spectrum shrinks.
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow \varphi$  not injective.
- ▶ A **simple** algebra (= no closed two-sided ideal) admits only one  $\ll C^*$  **semi-norm**  $\gg$  (i.e., s.t. (27)) ; all states **faithful**.
- ▶ Typical example : matrix algebras  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ .

## 23-SIMPLICITY

- ▶ Morphisms of  $C^*$ -algebras defined **algebraically**.
- ▶ Indeed bounded,  $\|\varphi(u)\| \leq \|u\|$  :
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = \|u\|^2$  to reduce to **positive hermitians**  $uu^*$ .
  - Use  $\|uu^*\| = r(\text{Sp}(uu^*))$  to define the norm algebraically :
 
$$\|uu^*\| = \sup \{ \lambda ; uu^* - \lambda I \text{ not invertible} \} \quad (28)$$
- ▶ **Injective** morphisms are isometric,  $\|\varphi(u)\| = \|u\|$  :
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow$  spectrum shrinks.
  - Norm shrinks  $\Rightarrow \varphi$  not injective.
- ▶ A **simple** algebra (= no closed two-sided ideal) admits only one  $\ll C^*$  **semi-norm**  $\gg$  (i.e., s.t. (27)) ; all states **faithful**.
- ▶ Typical example : matrix algebras  $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  not simple (infinite dimension) : **compact** operators.

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

- ▶  $a, b$  range over a set  $A$  (or a Hilbert space  $\delta_{ab} \rightsquigarrow \langle a | b \rangle$ ).

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

- ▶  $a, b$  range over a set  $A$  (or a Hilbert space  $\delta_{ab} \rightsquigarrow \langle a | b \rangle$ ).
- If  $A$  is finite,  $\text{Car}(A)$  algebraically isomorphic to matrices  $n \times n$ , with  $n := 2^{\#(A)}$ .

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

- $a, b$  range over a set  $A$  (or a Hilbert space  $\delta_{ab} \rightsquigarrow \langle a | b \rangle$ ).
- If  $A$  is finite,  $\text{Car}(A)$  algebraically isomorphic to matrices  $n \times n$ , with  $n := 2^{\sharp(A)}$ .
  - By simplicity, unique  $C^*$ -norm on  $\text{Car}(A)$  for  $A$  finite.



## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

- $a, b$  range over a set  $A$  (or a Hilbert space  $\delta_{ab} \rightsquigarrow \langle a | b \rangle$ ).
- If  $A$  is finite,  $\text{Car}(A)$  algebraically isomorphic to matrices  $n \times n$ , with  $n := 2^{\sharp(A)}$ .
  - By simplicity, unique  $C^*$ -norm on  $\text{Car}(A)$  for  $A$  finite.
  - The same holds in general : use inductive limits.

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

- $a, b$  range over a set  $A$  (or a Hilbert space  $\delta_{ab} \rightsquigarrow \langle a | b \rangle$ ).
- If  $A$  is finite,  $\text{Car}(A)$  algebraically isomorphic to matrices  $n \times n$ , with  $n := 2^{\sharp(A)}$ .
  - By simplicity, unique  $C^*$ -norm on  $\text{Car}(A)$  for  $A$  finite.
  - The same holds in general : use inductive limits.
- Related topics :

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

- $a, b$  range over a set  $A$  (or a Hilbert space  $\delta_{ab} \rightsquigarrow \langle a | b \rangle$ ).
- If  $A$  is finite,  $\text{Car}(A)$  algebraically isomorphic to matrices  $n \times n$ , with  $n := 2^{\sharp(A)}$ .
  - By simplicity, unique  $C^*$ -norm on  $\text{Car}(A)$  for  $A$  finite.
  - The same holds in general : use inductive limits.
- Related topics :
- The Clifford algebra : use  $\kappa(a) + \zeta(a)$ .

## 24-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- Canonical anticommutation relations, between **creators**  $\kappa(a)$  and their adjoints, the **annihilators**  $\zeta(b)$  :

$$\kappa(a)\zeta(b) + \kappa(b)\zeta(a) = \delta_{ab} \cdot I \quad (29)$$

$$\kappa(a)\kappa(b) + \kappa(b)\kappa(a) = 0 \quad (30)$$

- $a, b$  range over a set  $A$  (or a Hilbert space  $\delta_{ab} \rightsquigarrow \langle a | b \rangle$ ).
- If  $A$  is finite,  $\text{Car}(A)$  algebraically isomorphic to matrices  $n \times n$ , with  $n := 2^{\sharp(A)}$ .
  - By simplicity, unique  $C^*$ -norm on  $\text{Car}(A)$  for  $A$  finite.
  - The same holds in general : use inductive limits.
- Related topics :
- The Clifford algebra : use  $\kappa(a) + \zeta(a)$ .
  - The (exterior) Fock space : represent  $\kappa(a)(x) := a \wedge x$ .

Keio 16/17 Mars 2006

# **V-vN ALGEBRAS**

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) | x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) | x \rangle$ .

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) | x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) | x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\* algebras :



## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\* algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) | x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) | x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\* algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) | x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) | x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\* algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.
  - As C\*-algebras, dual Banach spaces : e.g.  $\ell^\infty = (\ell^1)^\#$ .

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\*-algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.
  - As C\*-algebras, dual Banach spaces : e.g.  $\ell^\infty = (\ell^1)^\#$ .
  - \* Intrinsic approach (W\*-algebras) not quite successful.

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\* algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.
  - As C\*-algebras, dual Banach spaces : e.g.  $\ell^\infty = (\ell^1)^\#$ .
    - \* Intrinsic approach (W\*-algebras) not quite successful.
- ▶ Subalgebra of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  closed under :

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\*-algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.
  - As C\*-algebras, dual Banach spaces : e.g.  $\ell^\infty = (\ell^1)^\#$ .
    - \* Intrinsic approach (W\*-algebras) not quite successful.
- ▶ Subalgebra of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  closed under :
 

**Strong limits** :  $u_i \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\|u_i(x)\| \rightarrow 0$  ( $x \in \mathbb{H}$ ).

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\*-algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.
  - As C\*-algebras, dual Banach spaces : e.g.  $\ell^\infty = (\ell^1)^\#$ .
    - \* Intrinsic approach (W\*-algebras) not quite successful.
- ▶ Subalgebra of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  closed under :
  - Strong limits** :  $u_i \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\|u_i(x)\| \rightarrow 0$  ( $x \in \mathbb{H}$ ).
  - Weak limits** :  $u_i \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\langle u_i(x) \mid x \rangle \rightarrow 0$  ( $x \in \mathbb{H}$ ).

## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\*-algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.
  - As C\*-algebras, dual Banach spaces : e.g.  $\ell^\infty = (\ell^1)^\#$ .
    - \* Intrinsic approach (W\*-algebras) not quite successful.
- ▶ Subalgebra of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  closed under :
  - Strong limits** :  $u_i \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\|u_i(x)\| \rightarrow 0$  ( $x \in \mathbb{H}$ ).
  - Weak limits** :  $u_i \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\langle u_i(x) \mid x \rangle \rightarrow 0$  ( $x \in \mathbb{H}$ ).
- ▶ Equivalently : subalgebra equal to its **bicommutant**.



## 25-THE DEFINITION

- ▶ **Positive** hermitians induce order :  $\langle h(x) \mid x \rangle \leq \langle k(x) \mid x \rangle$ .
- ▶ Require completeness w.r.t. bounded (directed) suprema.
- ▶ The solution works only for **represented** C\*-algebras :
  - No way to decide equality between suprema.
  - Commutative case : no way to tell null sets.
  - As C\*-algebras, dual Banach spaces : e.g.  $\ell^\infty = (\ell^1)^\#$ .
    - \* Intrinsic approach (W\*-algebras) not quite successful.
- ▶ Subalgebra of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$  closed under :
  - Strong limits** :  $u_i \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\|u_i(x)\| \rightarrow 0$  ( $x \in \mathbb{H}$ ).
  - Weak limits** :  $u_i \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\langle u_i(x) \mid x \rangle \rightarrow 0$  ( $x \in \mathbb{H}$ ).
- ▶ Equivalently : subalgebra equal to its **bicommutant**.
- ▶ Also : the commutant of a self-adjoint subset of  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{H})$ .

## 26-COMMUTATIVE VN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .

## 26-COMMUTATIVE VN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :

## 26-COMMUTATIVE VN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :
  - The closure of an open set is still open.

## 26-COMMUTATIVE VN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :
  - The closure of an open set is still open.
- ▶ Clopen sets form a  $\sigma$ -algebra :

$$\bigsqcup \mathcal{O}_i := \overline{\bigcup \mathcal{O}_i} \quad (31)$$

## 26-COMMUTATIVE vN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $\mathbb{C}(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :
  - The closure of an open set is still open.
- ▶ Clopen sets form a  $\sigma$ -algebra :

$$\bigsqcup \mathcal{O}_i := \overline{\bigcup \mathcal{O}_i} \quad (31)$$

- ▶ Commutative vN : space  $L^\infty(X, \mu)$ .

## 26-COMMUTATIVE vN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :
  - The closure of an open set is still open.
- ▶ Clopen sets form a  $\sigma$ -algebra :

$$\bigsqcup \mathcal{O}_i := \overline{\bigcup \mathcal{O}_i} \quad (31)$$

- ▶ Commutative vN : space  $L^\infty(X, \mu)$ .
  - Measure  $\mu$  is up to **absolute continuity**.

## 26-COMMUTATIVE vN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :
  - The closure of an open set is still open.
- ▶ Clopen sets form a  **$\sigma$ -algebra** :

$$\bigsqcup \mathcal{O}_i := \overline{\bigcup \mathcal{O}_i} \quad (31)$$

- ▶ Commutative vN : space  $L^\infty(X, \mu)$ .
  - Measure  $\mu$  is up to **absolute continuity**.
- ▶  $C([0, 1])$  extends into a vN modulo a **diffuse** measure on  $[0, 1]$ .



## 26-COMMUTATIVE vN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :
  - The closure of an open set is still open.
- ▶ Clopen sets form a  $\sigma$ -algebra :

$$\bigsqcup \mathcal{O}_i := \overline{\bigcup \mathcal{O}_i} \quad (31)$$

- ▶ Commutative vN : space  $L^\infty(X, \mu)$ .
  - Measure  $\mu$  is up to **absolute continuity**.
- ▶  $C([0, 1])$  extends into a vN modulo a **diffuse** measure on  $[0, 1]$ .
- ▶ In general :  $C^*$ -algebra + **faithful** state  $\rho$  (i.e.,  $\rho(uu^*) = 0$  implies  $u = 0$ .) yields a vN completion.

## 26-COMMUTATIVE vN ALGEBRAS

- ▶ As a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$  is of the form  $C(X)$ .
- ▶  $X$  **extremely** disconnected :
  - The closure of an open set is still open.
- ▶ Clopen sets form a  $\sigma$ -algebra :

$$\bigsqcup \mathcal{O}_i := \overline{\bigcup \mathcal{O}_i} \quad (31)$$

- ▶ Commutative vN : space  $L^\infty(X, \mu)$ .
  - Measure  $\mu$  is up to **absolute continuity**.
- ▶  $C([0, 1])$  extends into a vN modulo a **diffuse** measure on  $[0, 1]$ .
- ▶ In general :  $C^*$ -algebra + **faithful** state  $\rho$  (i.e.,  $\rho(uu^*) = 0$  implies  $u = 0$ .) yields a vN completion.
- ▶ The CAR-algebra admits completions of all **types I, II, III**.

## 27-THE GNS CONSTRUCTION

- ▶ From a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{C}$  and a state  $\rho$  construct a **representation**.

## 27-THE GNS CONSTRUCTION

- ▶ From a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{C}$  and a state  $\rho$  construct a **representation**.
- ▶ Define  $\langle u | v \rangle := \rho(v^*u)$  ; induces a pre-Hilbert space.

## 27-THE GNS CONSTRUCTION

- ▶ From a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{C}$  and a state  $\rho$  construct a **representation**.
- ▶ Define  $\langle u | v \rangle := \rho(v^*u)$  ; induces a pre-Hilbert space.
- ▶  $\mathcal{C}$  acts by left multiplication on the separation/completion of the latter.

## 27-THE GNS CONSTRUCTION

- ▶ From a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{C}$  and a state  $\rho$  construct a **representation**.
- ▶ Define  $\langle u | v \rangle := \rho(v^*u)$ ; induces a pre-Hilbert space.
- ▶  $\mathcal{C}$  acts by left multiplication on the separation/completion of the latter.
- ▶ In case  $\rho$  is **faithful**, this representation is isometric.

## 27-THE GNS CONSTRUCTION

- ▶ From a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{C}$  and a state  $\rho$  construct a **representation**.
- ▶ Define  $\langle u | v \rangle := \rho(v^*u)$ ; induces a pre-Hilbert space.
- ▶  $\mathcal{C}$  acts by left multiplication on the separation/completion of the latter.
- ▶ In case  $\rho$  is **faithful**, this representation is isometric.
- ▶ The double commutant of the representation is thus a vN completion of  $\mathcal{C}$ .

## 27-THE GNS CONSTRUCTION

- ▶ From a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{C}$  and a state  $\rho$  construct a **representation**.
- ▶ Define  $\langle u | v \rangle := \rho(v^*u)$  ; induces a pre-Hilbert space.
- ▶  $\mathcal{C}$  acts by left multiplication on the separation/completion of the latter.
- ▶ In case  $\rho$  is **faithful**, this representation is isometric.
- ▶ The double commutant of the representation is thus a vN completion of  $\mathcal{C}$ .
- ▶ Typical case : **simple algebras**.



## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .

## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .
- ▶ Each of them equipped with **normalised** trace :  
 $\text{tr}(u) := 2^{-n} \text{Tr}(u)$ .

## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .
- ▶ Each of them equipped with **normalised** trace :  
 $\text{tr}(u) := 2^{-n} \text{Tr}(u)$ .
- ▶ The trace on the inductive limit is a **tracial** state :

## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .
- ▶ Each of them equipped with **normalised** trace :  
 $\text{tr}(u) := 2^{-n} \text{Tr}(u)$ .
- ▶ The trace on the inductive limit is a **tracial** state :

$$\rho(uv) = \rho(vu) \quad (32)$$

## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .
- ▶ Each of them equipped with **normalised** trace :  
 $\text{tr}(u) := 2^{-n} \text{Tr}(u)$ .
- ▶ The trace on the inductive limit is a **tracial** state :

$$\rho(uv) = \rho(vu) \quad (32)$$

- ▶ The vN algebra thus obtained is :  
**Factor** : Trivial center.

## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .
- ▶ Each of them equipped with **normalised** trace :  
 $\text{tr}(u) := 2^{-n} \text{Tr}(u)$ .
- ▶ The trace on the inductive limit is a **tracial** state :

$$\rho(uv) = \rho(vu) \quad (32)$$

- ▶ The vN algebra thus obtained is :  
**Factor** : Trivial center.  
**Finite** : It has a trace.

## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .
- ▶ Each of them equipped with **normalised** trace :  
 $\text{tr}(u) := 2^{-n} \text{Tr}(u)$ .
- ▶ The trace on the inductive limit is a **tracial** state :

$$\rho(uv) = \rho(vu) \quad (32)$$

- ▶ The vN algebra thus obtained is :

**Factor** : Trivial center.

**Finite** : It has a trace.

**Hyperfinit** : Finite matrices are weakly dense.

## 28-THE CAR ALGEBRA

- ▶ Indeed inductive limit of matrices  $2^n \times 2^n$ .
- ▶ Each of them equipped with **normalised** trace :  
 $\text{tr}(u) := 2^{-n} \text{Tr}(u)$ .
- ▶ The trace on the inductive limit is a **tracial** state :

$$\rho(uv) = \rho(vu) \quad (32)$$

- ▶ The vN algebra thus obtained is :
  - Factor** : Trivial center.
  - Finite** : It has a trace.
  - Hyperfinit** : Finite matrices are weakly dense.
- ▶ Up to isomorphism, only one such vN algebra, the Murray-von Neumann factor  $\mathcal{R}$ .



**VI-THE  
FINITE/HYPERFINITE  
FACTOR**

## 29-FACTORS

- ▶ **Connected vN algebras.**

## 29-FACTORS

- ▶ **Connected vN algebras.**
- ▶  $Z(\mathcal{A}) = (\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}')'$  is a vN algebra.

## 29-FACTORS

- ▶ **Connected vN algebras.**
- ▶  $Z(\mathcal{A}) = (\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}')'$  is a vN algebra.
- ▶  $\mathcal{A} = \int \mathcal{A}(x) d\mu(x)$ .

## 29-FACTORS

- ▶ **Connected vN algebras.**
- ▶  $Z(\mathcal{A}) = (\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}')'$  is a vN algebra.
- ▶  $\mathcal{A} = \int \mathcal{A}(x) d\mu(x)$ .
- ▶ Each  $\mathcal{A}(x)$  is a **factor**, i.e., a vN algebra with trivial center.

## 29-FACTORS

- ▶ **Connected vN algebras.**
- ▶  $Z(\mathcal{A}) = (\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{A}')'$  is a vN algebra.
- ▶  $\mathcal{A} = \int \mathcal{A}(x) d\mu(x)$ .
- ▶ Each  $\mathcal{A}(x)$  is a **factor**, i.e., a vN algebra with trivial center.
- ▶ **Classification of vN algebras thus reduces to classification of factors.**

## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

► Equivalence of projections :

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

- **Equivalence of projections :**

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

- **Ordering of projections (inclusion + equivalence) :**

$$\pi \lesssim \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists \pi'' (\pi = \pi\pi'' \text{ and } \pi'' \simeq \pi') \quad (34)$$



## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

- **Equivalence of projections :**

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \iff \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

- **Ordering of projections (inclusion + equivalence) :**

$$\pi \lesssim \pi' \iff \exists \pi'' (\pi = \pi\pi'' \text{ and } \pi'' \simeq \pi') \quad (34)$$

- $\mathcal{A}$  is **finite** when  $I \not\lesssim I$  is wrong.

## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

- Equivalence of projections :

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

- Ordering of projections (inclusion + equivalence) :

$$\pi \lesssim \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists \pi'' (\pi = \pi\pi'' \text{ and } \pi'' \simeq \pi') \quad (34)$$

- $\mathcal{A}$  is finite when  $I \not\lesssim I$  is wrong.

$$uu^* = I \Rightarrow u^*u = I \quad (35)$$

## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

- ▶ **Equivalence of projections :**

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

- ▶ **Ordering of projections (inclusion + equivalence) :**

$$\pi \lesssim \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists \pi'' (\pi = \pi\pi'' \text{ and } \pi'' \simeq \pi') \quad (34)$$

- ▶  **$\mathcal{A}$  is finite** when  $I \not\lesssim I$  is wrong.

$$uu^* = I \Rightarrow u^*u = I \quad (35)$$

- ▶ **For factors,  $\lesssim$  is total :**

## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

- **Equivalence of projections :**

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

- **Ordering of projections (inclusion + equivalence) :**

$$\pi \lesssim \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists \pi'' (\pi = \pi\pi'' \text{ and } \pi'' \simeq \pi') \quad (34)$$

- **$\mathcal{A}$  is finite** when  $I \not\lesssim I$  is wrong.

$$uu^* = I \Rightarrow u^*u = I \quad (35)$$

- **For factors,  $\lesssim$  is total :**

**Type I :** Order type  $\{0, \dots, n\}$  ( $I_n$ ) or  $\{0, \dots, n, \dots, \infty\}$  ( $I_\infty$ ).

## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

- **Equivalence of projections :**

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

- **Ordering of projections (inclusion + equivalence) :**

$$\pi \lesssim \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists \pi'' (\pi = \pi\pi'' \text{ and } \pi'' \simeq \pi') \quad (34)$$

- **$\mathcal{A}$  is finite** when  $I \not\lesssim I$  is wrong.

$$uu^* = I \Rightarrow u^*u = I \quad (35)$$

- **For factors,  $\lesssim$  is total :**

**Type I :** Order type  $\{0, \dots, n\}$  ( $I_n$ ) or  $\{0, \dots, n, \dots, \infty\}$  ( $I_\infty$ ).

**Type II :** Order type  $[0, 1]$  ( $II_1$ ) or  $[0, +\infty]$  ( $II_\infty$ ).

## 30-COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS

- ▶ **Equivalence of projections :**

$$\pi \simeq \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists u (u^*u = \pi \text{ and } uu^* = \pi') \quad (33)$$

- ▶ **Ordering of projections (inclusion + equivalence) :**

$$\pi \lesssim \pi' \Leftrightarrow \exists \pi'' (\pi = \pi\pi'' \text{ and } \pi'' \simeq \pi') \quad (34)$$

- ▶  **$\mathcal{A}$  is finite** when  $I \lesssim I$  is wrong.

$$uu^* = I \Rightarrow u^*u = I \quad (35)$$

- ▶ **For factors,  $\lesssim$  is total :**

**Type I :** Order type  $\{0, \dots, n\}$  ( $I_n$ ) or  $\{0, \dots, n, \dots, \infty\}$  ( $I_\infty$ ).

**Type II :** Order type  $[0, 1]$  ( $II_1$ ) or  $[0, +\infty]$  ( $II_\infty$ ).

**Type III :** Order type  $\{0, +\infty\}$ .

## 31-TRACES

- ▶ **Finiteness is the same as the existence of a normal (weakly continuous on the unit ball) trace.**

## 31-TRACES

- ▶ Finiteness is the same as the existence of a **normal** (weakly continuous on the unit ball) trace.
- ▶ Can be seen as a **dimension**.



## 31-TRACES

- ▶ Finiteness is the same as the existence of a **normal** (weakly continuous on the unit ball) trace.
- ▶ Can be seen as a **dimension**.
  - $E, F$  have same dimension iff there is a **partial isometry**  $u$  s.t.  $\text{Dom}(u) = E, \text{Im}(u) = F$ .

## 31-TRACES

- ▶ Finiteness is the same as the existence of a **normal** (weakly continuous on the unit ball) trace.
- ▶ Can be seen as a **dimension**.
  - $E, F$  have same dimension iff there is a **partial isometry**  $u$  s.t.  $\text{Dom}(u) = E, \text{Im}(u) = F$ .
  - $E$  has dimension  $1/2$  when  $\dim(E) = \dim(E^\perp)$ .

## 31-TRACES

- ▶ Finiteness is the same as the existence of a **normal** (weakly continuous on the unit ball) trace.
- ▶ Can be seen as a **dimension**.
  - $E, F$  have same dimension iff there is a **partial isometry**  $u$  s.t.  $\text{Dom}(u) = E, \text{Im}(u) = F$ .
  - $E$  has dimension  $1/2$  when  $\dim(E) = \dim(E^\perp)$ .
- ▶ The completion of the CAR-algebra is finite and infinite-dimensional :

## 31-TRACES

- ▶ Finiteness is the same as the existence of a **normal** (weakly continuous on the unit ball) trace.
- ▶ Can be seen as a **dimension**.
  - $E, F$  have same dimension iff there is a **partial isometry**  $u$  s.t.  $\text{Dom}(u) = E, \text{Im}(u) = F$ .
  - $E$  has dimension  $1/2$  when  $\dim(E) = \dim(E^\perp)$ .
- ▶ The completion of the CAR-algebra is finite and infinite-dimensional :
  - Factor of type  $\text{II}_1$ .

## 31-TRACES

- ▶ Finiteness is the same as the existence of a **normal** (weakly continuous on the unit ball) trace.
- ▶ Can be seen as a **dimension**.
  - $E, F$  have same dimension iff there is a **partial isometry**  $u$  s.t.  $\text{Dom}(u) = E, \text{Im}(u) = F$ .
  - $E$  has dimension  $1/2$  when  $\dim(E) = \dim(E^\perp)$ .
- ▶ The completion of the CAR-algebra is finite and infinite-dimensional :
  - Factor of type  $\text{II}_1$ .
- ▶ On a finite factor, the trace is unique.

## 32-DISCRETE GROUPS

- ▶  $G$  denumerable induces a **convolution** algebra, obtained by linearisation.

## 32-DISCRETE GROUPS

- ▶  $G$  denumerable induces a **convolution** algebra, obtained by linearisation.
- ▶ The convolution :

$$(x_g) * (y_g) := \left( \sum_{g=g' \cdot g''} x_{g'} \cdot y_{g''} \right) \quad (36)$$

## 32-DISCRETE GROUPS

- ▶  $G$  denumerable induces a **convolution** algebra, obtained by linearisation.
- ▶ The convolution :

$$(x_g) * (y_g) := \left( \sum_{g=g' \cdot g''} x_{g'} \cdot y_{g''} \right) \quad (36)$$

is a bilinear map  $\ell^2(G) \times \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^\infty(G)$ .



## 32-DISCRETE GROUPS

- ▶  $G$  denumerable induces a **convolution** algebra, obtained by linearisation.
- ▶ The convolution :

$$(x_g) * (y_g) := \left( \sum_{g=g' \cdot g''} x_{g'} \cdot y_{g''} \right) \quad (36)$$

is a bilinear map  $\ell^2(G) \times \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^\infty(G)$ .

- ▶ Define  $\mathcal{A}(G) := \{(x_g); (x_g)^* : \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^2(G)\}$ .

## 32-DISCRETE GROUPS

- ▶  $G$  denumerable induces a **convolution** algebra, obtained by linearisation.
- ▶ The convolution :

$$(x_g) * (y_g) := \left( \sum_{g=g' \cdot g''} x_{g'} \cdot y_{g''} \right) \quad (36)$$

is a bilinear map  $\ell^2(G) \times \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^\infty(G)$ .

- ▶ Define  $\mathcal{A}(G) := \{(x_g); (x_g)* : \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^2(G)\}$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}(G)$  is the commutant of the **right convolutions**  $*(y_g)$ .

## 32-DISCRETE GROUPS

- ▶  $G$  denumerable induces a **convolution** algebra, obtained by linearisation.
- ▶ The convolution :

$$(x_g) * (y_g) := \left( \sum_{g=g' \cdot g''} x_{g'} \cdot y_{g''} \right) \quad (36)$$

is a bilinear map  $\ell^2(G) \times \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^\infty(G)$ .

- ▶ Define  $\mathcal{A}(G) := \{(x_g); (x_g)* : \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^2(G)\}$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}(G)$  is the commutant of the **right** convolutions  $*(y_g)$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  has infinite conjugacy classes (i.c.c.), then  $\mathcal{A}(G)$  is a factor.

## 32-DISCRETE GROUPS

- ▶  $G$  denumerable induces a **convolution** algebra, obtained by linearisation.
- ▶ The convolution :

$$(x_g) * (y_g) := \left( \sum_{g=g' \cdot g''} x_{g'} \cdot y_{g''} \right) \quad (36)$$

is a bilinear map  $\ell^2(G) \times \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^\infty(G)$ .

- ▶ Define  $\mathcal{A}(G) := \{(x_g); (x_g)* : \ell^2(G) \rightsquigarrow \ell^2(G)\}$ .
- ▶  $\mathcal{A}(G)$  is the commutant of the **right** convolutions  $*(y_g)$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  has infinite conjugacy classes (i.c.c.), then  $\mathcal{A}(G)$  is a factor.
- ▶ B.t.w.,  $\text{tr}((x_g)) = x_1$ .

## 33-HYPERFINITISM

- ▶ If  $G \subset G'$ , then  $\mathcal{A}(G) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G')$ .

## 33-HYPERFINITISM

- ▶ If  $G \subset G'$ , then  $\mathcal{A}(G) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G')$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  is **locally finite**, the union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}(G_n)$  is weakly dense.

## 33-HYPERFINITISM

- ▶ If  $G \subset G'$ , then  $\mathcal{A}(G) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G')$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  is **locally finite**, the union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}(G_n)$  is weakly dense.
  - Every finite subset of  $G$  generates a finite subgroup.

## 33-HYPERFINITISM

- ▶ If  $G \subset G'$ , then  $\mathcal{A}(G) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G')$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  is **locally finite**, the union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}(G_n)$  is weakly dense.
  - Every finite subset of  $G$  generates a finite subgroup.
  - Any operator can be weakly approximated by matrices.



## 33-HYPERFINITISM

- ▶ If  $G \subset G'$ , then  $\mathcal{A}(G) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G')$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  is **locally finite**, the union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}(G_n)$  is weakly dense.
  - Every finite subset of  $G$  generates a finite subgroup.
  - Any operator can be weakly approximated by matrices.
- ▶ Hyperfinite algebra : an increasing union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}_n$  of finite dimensional algebras is weakly dense in  $\mathcal{A}$ .

## 33-HYPERFINITISM

- ▶ If  $G \subset G'$ , then  $\mathcal{A}(G) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G')$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  is **locally finite**, the union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}(G_n)$  is weakly dense.
  - Every finite subset of  $G$  generates a finite subgroup.
  - Any operator can be weakly approximated by matrices.
- ▶ Hyperfinite algebra : an increasing union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}_n$  of finite dimensional algebras is weakly dense in  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- ▶ There are hyperfinite algebras of any type (close the CAR algebra w.r.t. appropriate state).

## 33-HYPERFINITISM

- ▶ If  $G \subset G'$ , then  $\mathcal{A}(G) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(G')$ .
- ▶ If  $G$  is **locally finite**, the union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}(G_n)$  is weakly dense.
  - Every finite subset of  $G$  generates a finite subgroup.
  - Any operator can be weakly approximated by matrices.
- ▶ Hyperfinite algebra : an increasing union  $\bigcup_n \mathcal{A}_n$  of finite dimensional algebras is weakly dense in  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- ▶ There are hyperfinite algebras of any type (close the CAR algebra w.r.t. appropriate state).
- ▶ But only one hyperfinite factor of type  $\text{II}_1$ . Murray-von Neumann factor  $\mathcal{R}$ .

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Crossed product with a locally finite group of **external** automorphisms.

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Crossed product with a locally finite group of **external automorphisms**.
- ▶ Which means that it has many **automorphisms**.



## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Crossed product with a locally finite group of **external** automorphisms.
- ▶ Which means that it has many **automorphisms**.
- ▶ Most of them are **external**.

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Crossed product with a locally finite group of **external** automorphisms.
- ▶ Which means that it has many **automorphisms**.
- ▶ Most of them are **external**.
  - Some of them can be **internalised** : crossed products.

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Crossed product with a locally finite group of **external** automorphisms.
- ▶ Which means that it has many **automorphisms**.
- ▶ Most of them are **external**.
  - Some of them can be **internalised** : crossed products.
  - Typically, the twist  $\sigma$  of  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  can be **added**.

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Crossed product with a locally finite group of **external** automorphisms.
- ▶ Which means that it has many **automorphisms**.
- ▶ Most of them are **external**.
  - Some of them can be **internalised** : crossed products.
  - Typically, the twist  $\sigma$  of  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  can be **added**.
  - Since  $\sigma^2 = I$ , the result still isomorphic to  $\mathcal{R}$ .

## 34-THE HYPERFINITE FACTOR

- ▶ The factor  $\mathcal{R}$  is remarkably stable :
  - Matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{R}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Tensor with himself  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Crossed product with a locally finite group of **external** automorphisms.
- ▶ Which means that it has many **automorphisms**.
- ▶ Most of them are **external**.
  - Some of them can be **internalised** : crossed products.
  - Typically, the twist  $\sigma$  of  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  can be **added**.
  - Since  $\sigma^2 = I$ , the result still isomorphic to  $\mathcal{R}$ .
  - But **adding**  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{R}) \sim \mathcal{R}$  leads to a type **III** factor.

# VII-Gol

## **35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION**

- ▶ **Basic paradigm :**

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

► Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$



## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus y' \quad (38)$$

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus y' \quad (38)$$

$$k(y' \oplus z) = y \oplus z' \quad (39)$$

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus y' \quad (38)$$

$$k(y' \oplus z) = y \oplus z' \quad (39)$$

- ▶ Chiasmi : matrices  $\chi_u := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & u \\ u^* & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus y' \quad (38)$$

$$k(y' \oplus z) = y \oplus z' \quad (39)$$

- ▶ Chiasmi : matrices  $\chi_u := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & u \\ u^* & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- Feedback between  $\chi_u$  and  $\chi_v$  yields  $\chi_{uv}$ .

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus y' \quad (38)$$

$$k(y' \oplus z) = y \oplus z' \quad (39)$$

- ▶ Chiasmi : matrices  $\chi_u := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & u \\ u^* & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- Feedback between  $\chi_u$  and  $\chi_v$  yields  $\chi_{uv}$ .

- ▶ The feedback equation (37) « solved » in full generality :

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus y' \quad (38)$$

$$k(y' \oplus z) = y \oplus z' \quad (39)$$

- ▶ Chiasmi : matrices  $\chi_u := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & u \\ u^* & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- Feedback between  $\chi_u$  and  $\chi_v$  yields  $\chi_{uv}$ .
- ▶ The feedback equation (37) « solved » in full generality :
  - Sole hypothesis :  $\|h\| \leq 1$ .

## 35-THE FEEDBACK EQUATION

- ▶ Basic paradigm :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus \sigma(y) \quad (37)$$

- ▶ Usually the **partial symmetry**  $\sigma$  swaps I/O of two operators :

$$h(x \oplus y) = x' \oplus y' \quad (38)$$

$$k(y' \oplus z) = y \oplus z' \quad (39)$$

- ▶ Chiasmi : matrices  $\chi_u := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & u \\ u^* & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- Feedback between  $\chi_u$  and  $\chi_v$  yields  $\chi_{uv}$ .

- ▶ The feedback equation (37) « solved » in full generality :

- Sole hypothesis :  $\|h\| \leq 1$ .
- Associativity :  $(\sigma + \tau)[h] = \sigma[\tau[h]]$ .



## 36-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ In finite dimension :

## 36-THE DETERMINANT

► In finite dimension :

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} I - a & b \\ b^* & c \end{bmatrix} = \det(I - a) \cdot \det(I - (c + b^*(I - a)^{-1}b))$$

(40)

## 36-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ In finite dimension :

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} I - a & b \\ b^* & c \end{bmatrix} = \det(I - a) \cdot \det(I - (c + b^*(I - a)^{-1}b))$$

- ▶ In logical situations, **nilpotency** :  $\det(I - a) = 1$ .

(40)

## 36-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ In finite dimension :

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} I - a & b \\ b^* & c \end{bmatrix} = \det(I - a) \cdot \det(I - (c + b^*(I - a)^{-1}b))$$

(40)

- ▶ In logical situations, **nilpotency** :  $\det(I - a) = 1$ .
- ▶ In type  $\text{II}_1$  factor, nilpotency will be replaced by weaker condition  $r(u) < 1$ .

## 36-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ In finite dimension :

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} I - a & b \\ b^* & c \end{bmatrix} = \det(I - a) \cdot \det(I - (c + b^*(I - a)^{-1}b)) \quad (40)$$

- ▶ In logical situations, **nilpotency** :  $\det(I - a) = 1$ .
- ▶ In type  $\text{II}_1$  factor, nilpotency will be replaced by weaker condition  $r(u) < 1$ .
- ▶ Then determinant accessible through a power series expansion :  $\det(I - u) := e^{\text{tr}(\log(I-u))}$

## 36-THE DETERMINANT

- ▶ In finite dimension :

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} I - a & b \\ b^* & c \end{bmatrix} = \det(I - a) \cdot \det(I - (c + b^*(I - a)^{-1}b))$$

(40)

- ▶ In logical situations, **nilpotency** :  $\det(I - a) = 1$ .
- ▶ In type  $\text{II}_1$  factor, nilpotency will be replaced by weaker condition  $r(u) < 1$ .
- ▶ Then determinant accessible through a power series expansion :  $\det(I - u) := e^{\text{tr}(\log(I-u))}$
- ▶ Familiar manipulations on determinants accessible through (converging) power series.

## 37-GoI IN A VN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.

## 37-GoI IN A VN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
- Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?



## 37-GOI IN A VN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
- Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
  - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.

## 37-GoI IN A VN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
- Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
  - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.
  - \* This eventually leads to the FOM discussion list.

## 37-GOI IN A VN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
- Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
  - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.
  - \* This eventually leads to the FOM discussion list.
- Old GoI (papers 1,2,3) indeed use type **I**. « **The stable form of commutativity** » (dixit **Connes**).

## 37-GOI IN A VN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
- Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
  - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.
  - \* This eventually leads to the FOM discussion list.
- Old GoI (papers 1,2,3) indeed use type **I**. « **The stable form of commutativity** » (dixit **Connes**).
- Type **I** : minimal projections  $\sim$  **points** (sets, graphs).

## 37-GOI IN A vN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
  - Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
    - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.
    - \* This eventually leads to the FOM discussion list.
  - Old GoI (papers 1,2,3) indeed use type **I**. « **The stable form of commutativity** » (dixit **Connes**).
  - Type **I** : minimal projections  $\sim$  **points** (sets, graphs).
- ▶ New style : takes place in the Murray-vN factor  $\mathcal{R}$  :

## 37-GOI IN A vN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
  - Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
    - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.
    - \* This eventually leads to the FOM discussion list.
  - Old GoI (papers 1,2,3) indeed use type **I**. « **The stable form of commutativity** » (dixit **Connes**).
  - Type **I** : minimal projections  $\sim$  **points** (sets, graphs).
- ▶ New style : takes place in the Murray-vN factor  $\mathcal{R}$  :
  - Finiteness forbids the primitives  $p, q, d$ .

## 37-GOI IN A vN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
  - Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
    - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.
    - \* This eventually leads to the FOM discussion list.
  - Old Gol (papers 1,2,3) indeed use type **I**. « **The stable form of commutativity** » (dixit **Connes**).
  - Type **I** : minimal projections  $\sim$  **points** (sets, graphs).
- ▶ New style : takes place in the Murray-vN factor  $\mathcal{R}$  :
  - Finiteness forbids the primitives  $p, q, d$ .
    - \* In a finite algebra,  $pp^* = I \Rightarrow p^*p = I$ .

## 37-GOI IN A VN ALGEBRA

- ▶ Old style : interprets proofs by **operators**.
  - Are galaxies made of stars or is it the other way around ?
    - \* Foundations always proceed **in seven days**.
    - \* This eventually leads to the FOM discussion list.
  - Old Gol (papers 1,2,3) indeed use type **I**. « **The stable form of commutativity** » (dixit **Connes**).
  - Type **I** : minimal projections  $\sim$  **points** (sets, graphs).
- ▶ New style : takes place in the Murray-vN factor  $\mathcal{R}$  :
  - Finiteness forbids the primitives  $p, q, d$ .
    - \* In a finite algebra,  $pp^* = I \Rightarrow p^*p = I$ .
  - Hyperfiniteness forbids  $t(u \otimes (v \otimes w))t^* = (u \otimes v) \otimes w$ .



# VIII-FINITE GOI

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.
- ▶ **Duality** on the same base : given  $h, k$  :

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.
- ▶ **Duality** on the same base : given  $h, k$  :
  - Tensorise  $h, k$  with  $I$ , swap the two  $\mathcal{R}$ , to get  $h', k''$  :



## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.
- ▶ **Duality** on the same base : given  $h, k$  :
  - Tensorise  $h, k$  with  $I$ , swap the two  $\mathcal{R}$ , to get  $h', k''$  :  
 \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I$

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.
- ▶ **Duality** on the same base : given  $h, k$  :
  - Tensorise  $h, k$  with  $I$ , swap the two  $\mathcal{R}$ , to get  $h', k''$  :
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes I \otimes \cdot$

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.
- ▶ **Duality** on the same base : given  $h, k$  :
  - Tensorise  $h, k$  with  $I$ , swap the two  $\mathcal{R}$ , to get  $h', k''$  :
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes I \otimes \cdot$
  - $(\delta, h), (\epsilon, k)$  are **polar**, notation  $(\delta, h) \perp (\epsilon, k)$  iff :

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default  $1/2$ ).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.
- ▶ **Duality** on the same base : given  $h, k$  :
  - Tensorise  $h, k$  with  $I$ , swap the two  $\mathcal{R}$ , to get  $h', k''$  :
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes I \otimes \cdot$
  - $(\delta, h), (\epsilon, k)$  are **polar**, notation  $(\delta, h) \perp (\epsilon, k)$  iff :
 
$$r(h'k'') < 1 \quad \delta \cdot \epsilon \cdot \det(I - h'k'') \neq 1 \quad (41)$$

## 38-FINITE GOI

- ▶ A **base** is the pair  $(\xi, \xi')$  of two orthogonal projections of the same dimension  $\neq 0$  (default 1/2).
- ▶ **Design** of base  $(\xi, \xi') : (\delta, h) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$  such that :
  - $h$  hermitian of support  $\subset \xi \otimes I$  of norm  $\leq 1$ .
  - **Second** tensor component  $\mathcal{R}$  is the **dialect**.
  - $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $0 \leq \delta < 2^{1-\dim \xi}$  is the **daimon**.
- ▶ **Duality** on the same base : given  $h, k$  :
  - Tensorise  $h, k$  with  $I$ , swap the two  $\mathcal{R}$ , to get  $h', k''$  :
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
    - \*  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \rightsquigarrow \cdot \otimes I \otimes \cdot$
  - $(\delta, h), (\epsilon, k)$  are **polar**, notation  $(\delta, h) \perp (\epsilon, k)$  iff :
 
$$r(h'k'') < 1 \quad \delta \cdot \epsilon \cdot \det(I - h'k'') \neq 1 \quad (41)$$
  - **Behaviour** : set  $B$  of designs of given base s.t.  $B = \sim\sim B$ .

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .



## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Supports  $\xi \otimes \eta' \otimes I, \eta \otimes \xi' \otimes I$ .

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Supports  $\xi \otimes \eta' \otimes I, \eta \otimes \xi' \otimes I$ .
  - All supports have same dimension : no need for  $p, q$ .

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Supports  $\xi \otimes \eta' \otimes I, \eta \otimes \xi' \otimes I$ .
  - All supports have same dimension : no need for  $p, q$ .
- ▶ Let  $(\gamma, h)$  and  $(\delta, k)$  of respective bases  $(\xi, \xi')$  replace :

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Supports  $\xi \otimes \eta' \otimes I, \eta \otimes \xi' \otimes I$ .
  - All supports have same dimension : no need for  $p, q$ .
- ▶ Let  $(\gamma, h)$  and  $(\delta, k)$  of respective bases  $(\xi, \xi')$  replace :
  - In  $h$ ,  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \eta' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$  : yields  $h'$

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Supports  $\xi \otimes \eta' \otimes I, \eta \otimes \xi' \otimes I$ .
  - All supports have same dimension : no need for  $p, q$ .
- ▶ Let  $(\gamma, h)$  and  $(\delta, k)$  of respective bases  $(\xi, \xi')$  replace :
  - In  $h$ ,  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \eta' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$  : yields  $h'$
  - In  $k$ ,  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I \otimes \cdot$  : yields  $k''$

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Supports  $\xi \otimes \eta' \otimes I, \eta \otimes \xi' \otimes I$ .
  - All supports have same dimension : no need for  $p, q$ .
- ▶ Let  $(\gamma, h)$  and  $(\delta, k)$  of respective bases  $(\xi, \xi')$  replace :
  - In  $h$ ,  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \eta' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$  : yields  $h'$
  - In  $k$ ,  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I \otimes \cdot$  : yields  $k''$
- ▶ Apply Gol, which yields  $l$ .

## 39-SEQUENTS

- ▶ Heavy use of the **cobase**  $\xi'$ .
- ▶ Binary example  $(\xi, \xi') \vdash (\eta, \eta')$  :
  - $2 \times 2$  matrix with entries in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Supports  $\xi \otimes \eta' \otimes I, \eta \otimes \xi' \otimes I$ .
  - All supports have same dimension : no need for  $p, q$ .
- ▶ Let  $(\gamma, h)$  and  $(\delta, k)$  of respective bases  $(\xi, \xi')$  replace :
  - In  $h$ ,  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \eta' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$  : yields  $h'$
  - In  $k$ ,  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I \otimes \cdot$  : yields  $k''$
- ▶ Apply Gol, which yields  $l$ .
- ▶ Output :  $(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)} \cdot \delta \cdot \det(I - h' \cdot k''), l)$

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

- ▶ The **fax** (identity axiom) :



## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

- The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

- The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

- Maps  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  to  $\cdot \otimes \xi' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

► The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

- Maps  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  to  $\cdot \otimes \xi' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
- Not an **etaspansion**.

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

► The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

- Maps  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  to  $\cdot \otimes \xi' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
- Not an **etaspansion**.
- If  $\dim(\xi)$  rational, finite matrix with entries = 0, 1.

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

- The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

- Maps  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  to  $\cdot \otimes \xi' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
  - Not an **etaspansion**.
  - If  $\dim(\xi)$  rational, finite matrix with entries = 0, 1.
- Tensor (cotensor) product replaces  $(\xi, \xi')$ ,  $(\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi \otimes \eta' + \xi' \otimes \eta, \xi \otimes \eta + \xi' \otimes \eta')$ .

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

- The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

- Maps  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  to  $\cdot \otimes \xi' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
  - Not an **etaspansion**.
  - If  $\dim(\xi)$  rational, finite matrix with entries = 0, 1.
- Tensor (cotensor) product replaces  $(\xi, \xi')$ ,  $(\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi \otimes \eta' + \xi' \otimes \eta, \xi \otimes \eta + \xi' \otimes \eta')$ .
- Basically use an isometry  $\varphi$  between  $\xi' \otimes \eta$  and  $\eta \otimes \xi'$ .

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

- The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

- Maps  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  to  $\cdot \otimes \xi' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
  - Not an **etaspansion**.
  - If  $\dim(\xi)$  rational, finite matrix with entries = 0, 1.
- Tensor (cotensor) product replaces  $(\xi, \xi')$ ,  $(\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi \otimes \eta' + \xi' \otimes \eta, \xi \otimes \eta + \xi' \otimes \eta')$ .
- Basically use an isometry  $\varphi$  between  $\xi' \otimes \eta$  and  $\eta \otimes \xi'$ .
- $\varphi$  is part of the data.

## 40-MULTIPLICATIVES

- The **fax** (identity axiom) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I \\ \xi \otimes \xi' \otimes I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (42)$$

- Maps  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  to  $\cdot \otimes \xi' \otimes \cdot \otimes I$
  - Not an **etaspansion**.
  - If  $\dim(\xi)$  rational, finite matrix with entries = 0, 1.
- Tensor (cotensor) product replaces  $(\xi, \xi')$ ,  $(\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi \otimes \eta' + \xi' \otimes \eta, \xi \otimes \eta + \xi' \otimes \eta')$ .
- Basically use an isometry  $\varphi$  between  $\xi' \otimes \eta$  and  $\eta \otimes \xi'$ .
- $\varphi$  is part of the data.
- $A \multimap A$  based on  $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi, \xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi')$ .



## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.

## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.
- ▶ Replace  $(\xi, \xi'), (\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi + \eta, \xi' + \eta')$ .

## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.
- ▶ Replace  $(\xi, \xi'), (\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi + \eta, \xi' + \eta')$ .
- ▶ The **with** rule (how to share contexts) :

## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.
- ▶ Replace  $(\xi, \xi'), (\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi + \eta, \xi' + \eta')$ .
- ▶ The **with** rule (how to share contexts) :
  - Premises are  $2 \times 2$  matrices :

## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.
- ▶ Replace  $(\xi, \xi'), (\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi + \eta, \xi' + \eta')$ .
- ▶ The **with** rule (how to share contexts) :
  - Premises are  $2 \times 2$  matrices :
  - Their supports are  $\xi \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \xi' \otimes I$  and  $\eta \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \eta' \otimes I$ .

## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.
- ▶ Replace  $(\xi, \xi'), (\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi + \eta, \xi' + \eta')$ .
- ▶ The **with** rule (how to share contexts) :
  - Premises are  $2 \times 2$  matrices :
  - Their supports are  $\xi \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \xi' \otimes I$  and  $\eta \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \eta' \otimes I$ .
  - Just sum them : disjoint supports.

## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.
- ▶ Replace  $(\xi, \xi'), (\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi + \eta, \xi' + \eta')$ .
- ▶ The **with** rule (how to share contexts) :
  - Premises are  $2 \times 2$  matrices :
  - Their supports are  $\xi \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \xi' \otimes I$  and  $\eta \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \eta' \otimes I$ .
  - Just sum them : disjoint supports.
- ▶ Violently anti- $\eta$ , like **Quantum coherent spaces**.

## 41-THE ADDITIVE MIRACLE

- ▶ Additive situation :  $\xi, \xi', \eta, \eta'$  pairwise orthogonal.
- ▶ Replace  $(\xi, \xi'), (\eta, \eta')$  with  $(\xi + \eta, \xi' + \eta')$ .
- ▶ The **with** rule (how to share contexts) :
  - Premises are  $2 \times 2$  matrices :
  - Their supports are  $\xi \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \xi' \otimes I$  and  $\eta \otimes v' \otimes I, v \otimes \eta' \otimes I$ .
  - Just sum them : disjoint supports.
- ▶ Violently anti- $\eta$ , like **Quantum coherent spaces**.
- ▶ Summing up, **perfect** logic (in the linguistic sense) can be interpreted in the hyperfinite factor.



## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \dashv B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \dashv B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' \simeq \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

$$\det(I - h \otimes \eta') = \det(I - h)^{\dim(\eta')} \quad (44)$$

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \dashv B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

$$\det(I - h \otimes \eta') = \det(I - h)^{\dim(\eta')} \quad (44)$$

- ▶ The **daimon**, i.e., the scalar component.

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

$$\det(I - h \otimes \eta') = \det(I - h)^{\dim(\eta')} \quad (44)$$

- ▶ The **daimon**, i.e., the scalar component.
- ▶ Corresponds to **failure**, i.e., falsity, when  $\neq 1$ .



## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

$$\det(I - h \otimes \eta') = \det(I - h)^{\dim(\eta')} \quad (44)$$

- ▶ The **daimon**, i.e., the scalar component.
- ▶ Corresponds to **failure**, i.e., falsity, when  $\neq 1$ .
- ▶ In ludics (commutative), **daimon** cannot be created.

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

$$\det(I - h \otimes \eta') = \det(I - h)^{\dim(\eta')} \quad (44)$$

- ▶ The **daimon**, i.e., the scalar component.
- ▶ Corresponds to **failure**, i.e., falsity, when  $\neq 1$ .
- ▶ In ludics (commutative), **daimon** cannot be created.
- ▶ Professional losers, so to speak.

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

$$\det(I - h \otimes \eta') = \det(I - h)^{\dim(\eta')} \quad (44)$$

- ▶ The **daimon**, i.e., the scalar component.
- ▶ Corresponds to **failure**, i.e., falsity, when  $\neq 1$ .
- ▶ In ludics (commutative), **daimon** cannot be created.
- ▶ Professional losers, so to speak.
- ▶ Here the **daimon** is created by the determinant.

## 42-NOVELTIES

- ▶  $A \vdash B$  no longer maps  $A$  into  $B$ .
- ▶ Maps  $A \otimes \eta'$  into  $B \otimes \xi'$ .
- ▶  $A \otimes \eta' := \{(\gamma^{\dim(\eta)}, h \otimes \eta'); (\gamma, h) \in A\}$  (modulo some twisting). Basic fact :

$$(\sim A) \otimes \eta' = \sim (A \otimes \eta') \quad (43)$$

- ▶ Which relies upon :

$$\det(I - h \otimes \eta') = \det(I - h)^{\dim(\eta')} \quad (44)$$

- ▶ The **daimon**, i.e., the scalar component.
- ▶ Corresponds to **failure**, i.e., falsity, when  $\neq 1$ .
- ▶ In ludics (commutative), **daimon** cannot be created.
- ▶ Professional losers, so to speak.
- ▶ Here the **daimon** is created by the determinant.
- ▶ **Truth** (winning) not preserved by logical consequence.

## 43-SUBJECTIVE TRUTH

- ▶ Let us fix a **subject**, i.e., a maximal commutative subalgebra (= boolean algebra)  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{R}$ .

## 43-SUBJECTIVE TRUTH

- ▶ Let us fix a **subject**, i.e., a maximal commutative subalgebra (= boolean algebra)  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{R}$ .
- ▶ A **subjective winner** is a pair  $(1, h)$ , with  $h^3 = h$  ( $h$  is a partial symmetry), such that :

## 43-SUBJECTIVE TRUTH

- ▶ Let us fix a **subject**, i.e., a maximal commutative subalgebra (= boolean algebra)  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{R}$ .
- ▶ A **subjective winner** is a pair  $(1, h)$ , with  $h^3 = h$  ( $h$  is a partial symmetry), such that :

$$\forall \pi \in \mathcal{B} \exists \pi' \in \mathcal{B} \quad h\pi = \pi'h \quad (45)$$

## 43-SUBJECTIVE TRUTH

- ▶ Let us fix a **subject**, i.e., a maximal commutative subalgebra (= boolean algebra)  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{R}$ .
- ▶ A **subjective winner** is a pair  $(1, h)$ , with  $h^3 = h$  ( $h$  is a partial symmetry), such that :

$$\forall \pi \in \mathcal{B} \exists \pi' \in \mathcal{B} \quad h\pi = \pi'h \quad (45)$$

- ▶ Subjectivity is the closest approximation to «  $h$  is graph-like ».



## 43-SUBJECTIVE TRUTH

- ▶ Let us fix a **subject**, i.e., a maximal commutative subalgebra (= boolean algebra)  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{R}$ .
- ▶ A **subjective winner** is a pair  $(1, h)$ , with  $h^3 = h$  ( $h$  is a partial symmetry), such that :

$$\forall \pi \in \mathcal{B} \exists \pi' \in \mathcal{B} \quad h\pi = \pi'h \quad (45)$$

- ▶ Subjectivity is the closest approximation to «  **$h$  is graph-like** ».
- ▶ Subjective winners are closed under logical consequence ; indeed the feedback equation is of the **nilpotent** type and no **daimon** can be created.

Keio 16/17 Mars 2006

# **IX-AN ICONOCLAST LOGIC**

## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.

## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.

## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.

## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).

## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.

## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.
  - Cannot be semantically grounded : the **blind spot**.



## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.
  - Cannot be semantically grounded : the **blind spot**.
  - Use the geometrical constraints of factor  $\mathcal{R}$ .

## 44-THE ICONOCLAST PROGRAMME

- ▶ Finite from **inside**, infinite from **outside**.
- ▶ Accept infinity, but not **infinite infinity**.
  - Impossibility to create **fresh** objects forever.
- ▶ Reduces to search for **light** exponentials (**BLL**, **LLL**, **ELL**, ...).
  - Alternative definition producing complexity effects.
  - Cannot be semantically grounded : the **blind spot**.
  - Use the geometrical constraints of factor  $\mathcal{R}$ .
- ▶ B.t.w., logic in a factor of type **II<sub>1</sub>** should correspond to **ELL**.

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is perennial when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :
  - Bases  $\xi \otimes (\xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi') \otimes I \otimes I$ ,  
 $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi) \otimes \xi \otimes I \otimes I$ .

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :
  - Bases  $\xi \otimes (\xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi') \otimes I \otimes I$ ,  
 $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi) \otimes \xi \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Works because there is no **dialectal** component  $\otimes$ .

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :
  - Bases  $\xi \otimes (\xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi') \otimes I \otimes I$ ,  
 $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi) \otimes \xi \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Works because there is no **dialectal** component  $\otimes$ .
- ▶ Exponentials perennialise :



## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :
  - Bases  $\xi \otimes (\xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi') \otimes I \otimes I$ ,  
 $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi) \otimes \xi \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Works because there is no **dialectal** component  $\otimes$ .
- ▶ Exponentials perennialise :
  - Replace  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I \otimes I$ .

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :
  - Bases  $\xi \otimes (\xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi') \otimes I \otimes I$ ,  
 $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi) \otimes \xi \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Works because there is no **dialectal** component  $\otimes \cdot$ .
- ▶ Exponentials perennialise :
  - Replace  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Takes place in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes ((\mathcal{R} \dots \otimes \dots \mathcal{R}) \times G) \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :
  - Bases  $\xi \otimes (\xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi') \otimes I \otimes I$ ,  
 $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi) \otimes \xi \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Works because there is no **dialectal** component  $\otimes$ .
- ▶ Exponentials perennialise :
  - Replace  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Takes place in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes ((\mathcal{R} \dots \otimes \dots \mathcal{R}) \times G) \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Denumerable tensor product  $\mathcal{R} \dots \otimes \dots \mathcal{R}$  crossed by a **locally finite** group  $G$ .

## 45-PERENNIAL BEHAVIOURS

- ▶ **B** is **perennial** when  $B = \sim\sim(\{1\} \times C \otimes I)$ .
- ▶ Perennial behaviours are **duplicable**.
  - $B \vdash B \otimes B$  inhabited by a sort of fax :
  - Bases  $\xi \otimes (\xi \otimes \xi + \xi' \otimes \xi') \otimes I \otimes I$ ,  
 $(\xi \otimes \xi' + \xi' \otimes \xi) \otimes \xi \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Works because there is no **dialectal** component  $\otimes$ .
- ▶ Exponentials perennialise :
  - Replace  $\cdot \otimes \cdot$  with  $\cdot \otimes \cdot \otimes I \otimes I$ .
  - Takes place in  $\mathcal{R} \otimes ((\mathcal{R} \dots \otimes \dots \mathcal{R}) \rtimes G) \otimes \mathcal{R}$ .
  - Denumerable tensor product  $\mathcal{R} \dots \otimes \dots \mathcal{R}$  crossed by a **locally finite** group  $G$ .
  - $G$  acts on integers by swapping bits in hereditary base **2**.

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ Multipromotion available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ Multipromotion available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$



## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

$$\text{nat}_Y := \bigcap_{X, B} (!_X (B \multimap B) \multimap !_X \sqcup Y (B \multimap B)) \quad (46)$$

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$ .
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

$$\text{nat}_Y := \bigcap_{X, B} (!_X (B \multimap B) \multimap !_X \sqcup Y (B \multimap B)) \quad (46)$$

- Some are internally isomorphic, e.g.  $\text{nat}_{2^Y}$  and  $\text{nat}_{2^Y+1}$ .

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$ .
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

$$\text{nat}_Y := \bigcap_{X, B} (!_X (B \multimap B) \multimap !_X \sqcup Y (B \multimap B)) \quad (46)$$

- Some are internally isomorphic, e.g.  $\text{nat}_{2^Y}$  and  $\text{nat}_{2^Y+1}$ .
- In which case, logical equivalence.

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$ .
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

$$\text{nat}_Y := \bigcap_{X, B} (!_X (B \multimap B) \multimap !_X \sqcup Y (B \multimap B)) \quad (46)$$

- Some are internally isomorphic, e.g.  $\text{nat}_{2^Y}$  and  $\text{nat}_{2^Y+1}$ .
- In which case, logical equivalence.
- ▶ Basic functions :

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$ .
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

$$\text{nat}_Y := \bigcap_{X, B} (!_X (B \multimap B) \multimap !_X \sqcup Y (B \multimap B)) \quad (46)$$

- Some are internally isomorphic, e.g.  $\text{nat}_{2Y}$  and  $\text{nat}_{2Y+1}$ .
- In which case, logical equivalence.
- ▶ Basic functions :
  - Sum** : Type  $\text{nat}_Y \otimes \text{nat}_Y \multimap \text{nat}_{Y \sqcup Y'}$ .

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$ .
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

$$\text{nat}_Y := \bigcap_{X, B} (!_X (B \multimap B) \multimap !_X \sqcup Y (B \multimap B)) \quad (46)$$

- Some are internally isomorphic, e.g.  $\text{nat}_{2Y}$  and  $\text{nat}_{2Y+1}$ .
- In which case, logical equivalence.
- ▶ **Basic functions** :
  - Sum** : Type  $\text{nat}_Y \otimes \text{nat}_Y \multimap \text{nat}_{Y \sqcup Y}$ .
  - Product** : Type  $\text{nat}_Y \otimes \text{nat}_{Y'} \multimap \text{nat}_{Y \sqcup Y'}$ .

## 46-EXPONENTIALS

- ▶  $X \subset \mathbb{N}$  infinite and co-infinite ;  $!_X B$  stronger when  $X$  smaller.
- ▶  $!_X$  perennialises with  $\otimes I$  on components of indices not in  $2^X$ .
- ▶ **Multipromotion** available with output :  $!_X \Gamma \vdash !_X \sqcup Y B$ .
  - Need to internalise the swappings of dialects  $\cdot \otimes I / I \otimes \cdot$ .
- ▶ Various definitions of integers, all **externally** isomorphic.

$$\text{nat}_Y := \bigcap_{X, B} (!_X (B \multimap B) \multimap !_X \sqcup Y (B \multimap B)) \quad (46)$$

- Some are internally isomorphic, e.g.  $\text{nat}_{2Y}$  and  $\text{nat}_{2Y+1}$ .
- In which case, logical equivalence.
- ▶ **Basic functions** :
  - Sum** : Type  $\text{nat}_Y \otimes \text{nat}_Y \multimap \text{nat}_{Y \sqcup Y}$ .
  - Product** : Type  $\text{nat}_Y \otimes \text{nat}_{Y'} \multimap \text{nat}_{Y \sqcup Y'}$ .
  - Square** : Type  $!_X \text{nat}_{2Y} \multimap !_X \sqcup X' \text{nat}_{2Y \sqcup 2Y+1}$ .



## 47-À SUIVRE

- ▶ **Observe that there is no need for syntax/semantics.**

## 47-À SUIVRE

- ▶ **Observe that there is no need for syntax/semantics.**
- ▶ **Don't bother with a sequent calculus :**

## 47-À SUIVRE

- ▶ Observe that there is no need for syntax/semantics.
- ▶ Don't bother with a sequent calculus :
  - Finite combinations in  $G$  will do everything.

## 47-À SUIVRE

- ▶ Observe that there is no need for syntax/semantics.
- ▶ Don't bother with a sequent calculus :
  - Finite combinations in  $G$  will do everything.
- ▶ Dynamics of  $G$  : a tower of exponentials.

## 47-À SUIVRE

- ▶ Observe that there is no need for syntax/semantics.
- ▶ Don't bother with a sequent calculus :
  - Finite combinations in  $G$  will do everything.
- ▶ Dynamics of  $G$  : a tower of exponentials.
  - Height = depth of hereditary bits.

## 47-À SUIVRE

- ▶ Observe that there is no need for syntax/semantics.
- ▶ Don't bother with a sequent calculus :
  - Finite combinations in  $G$  will do everything.
- ▶ Dynamics of  $G$  : a tower of exponentials.
  - Height = depth of hereditary bits.
- ▶ Which complexity classes can be expressed ?