Choice from Finite Sets: A Topos View

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#### Theorem

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## Mostowski-Gauntt Permutation Group Criteria

### Theorem (Local)

For any natural number n and any finite set Z of natural numbers, the following are equivalent.

- ZFA proves  $\forall I(C(Z, I) \implies C(n, I)).$
- Any group that can act without fixed points on n can also act without fixed points on some  $z \in Z$ .

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- ZFA proves "If  $\forall I C(Z, I)$  then  $\forall I C(n, I)$ ."
- Any group that can act without fixed points on n has a subgroup that can act without fixed points on some z ∈ Z.



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Fix a group G.

G-Set: topos of sets with (left) action of G and functions that commute with the actions.

M-sets for any monoid M Kripke structures for intuitionistic logic Presheaves on any small category Sheaves on any topological space (or any site) Realizability topoi

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**Notation:** Abbreviate "In topos  $\mathcal{E}$ , every *n*-element set has a point" as  $EP(n, \mathcal{E})$ . And  $EP(Z, \mathcal{E})$  means  $EP(z, \mathcal{E})$  for all z in the finite set Z.

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- So EP(n, G-Set) says that every action of G on n has a fixed point. And EP(Z, G-Set) says the same for actions of G on any  $z \in Z$ .

# Local Mostowski-Gauntt in Topos Language

#### Theorem

For any natural number n and any finite set Z of natural numbers, the following are equivalent.

- For every topos  $\mathcal{E}$  of the form Model of ZF/I,  $EP(Z, \mathcal{E})$  implies  $EP(n, \mathcal{E})$ .
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What other sorts of topoi does this equivalence apply to?

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#### Theorem

For any natural number n and any finite set Z of natural numbers, the following are equivalent.

- ZF (or ZFA) proves that, if C(Z, I) for all I then C(n, I) for all I.
- For every topos ε of the form Model of ZF/I, if EP(Z, ε/F) for all finite decidable objects F of ε, then EP(n, ε).
- Every group that acts without fixed points on n has a subgroup that acts without fixed points on some z ∈ Z.
- For every topos ε of the form G-Set, if EP(Z, ε/F) for all finite decidable objects F of ε, then EP(Z, ε).
- For every topos *E*, if EP(Z, *E*/F) for all finite decidable objects F of *E*, then EP(n, *E*).

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