

Diagrammatic presentations of enriched monads and the axiomatics of enriched algebra

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Quick summary

Given a suitable **subcategory of arities** $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ in a suitable \mathcal{V} -category \mathcal{C} enriched in a suitable symmetric monoidal closed category \mathcal{V} , we establish flexible and user-friendly methods for presenting **enriched \mathcal{J} -algebraic structure** in a wide variety of (new) mathematical contexts, and we establish that the applicability of such methods is equivalent to the axiom of **strong amenability** introduced in [LWP23b] and discussed in Rory Lucyshyn-Wright's talk. This work generalizes and extends previous work in [KP93, BG19, LWP22b, LWP23a].

Strongly amenable subcategories of arities

- Fix a complete and cocomplete symmetric monoidal closed category \mathcal{V} , a complete and cocomplete \mathcal{V} -category \mathcal{C} , and a small **subcategory of arities** $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$, i.e. a small dense full sub- \mathcal{V} -category.
- A **\mathcal{J} -pretheory** is a \mathcal{V} -category \mathcal{T} equipped with an identity-on-objects \mathcal{V} -functor $\tau : \mathcal{J}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. There is a \mathcal{V} -category $\mathcal{T}\text{-Alg}$ of **\mathcal{T} -algebras** equipped with a forgetful \mathcal{V} -functor $U^{\mathcal{T}} : \mathcal{T}\text{-Alg} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.
- The subcategory of arities $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is **strongly amenable** [LWP23b] if $U^{\mathcal{T}} : \mathcal{T}\text{-Alg} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a left adjoint for every \mathcal{J} -pretheory \mathcal{T} (briefly: if every \mathcal{J} -pretheory has free algebras). This will be discussed further in Rory Lucyshyn-Wright's talk.

Free-form \mathcal{J} -signatures and diagrammatic \mathcal{J} -presentations [LWP23a]

- A **parametrized (\mathcal{J} -)operation** on an object A of \mathcal{C} is a morphism $\omega : \mathcal{C}(J, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(C, A)$ in \mathcal{V} for objects $J \in \text{ob } \mathcal{J}$ (the **arity**) and $C \in \text{ob } \mathcal{C}$ (the **parameter**). Equivalently, we can write $\omega : \mathcal{C}(J, A) \otimes C \rightarrow A$ in \mathcal{C} , because \mathcal{C} is tensored.
- A **free-form \mathcal{J} -signature** is a set \mathcal{S} (of **operation symbols**) equipped with objects $J_{\sigma} \in \text{ob } \mathcal{J}$, $C_{\sigma} \in \text{ob } \mathcal{C}$ ($\sigma \in \mathcal{S}$). An **\mathcal{S} -algebra** is an object A of \mathcal{C} equipped with parametrized operations $\sigma^A : \mathcal{C}(J_{\sigma}, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(C_{\sigma}, A)$ ($\sigma \in \mathcal{S}$). There is a \mathcal{V} -category $\mathcal{S}\text{-Alg}$ of \mathcal{S} -algebras equipped with a forgetful \mathcal{V} -functor $U^{\mathcal{S}} : \mathcal{S}\text{-Alg} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.
- A **diagrammatic \mathcal{S} -equation** $\omega \doteq \nu$ is a pair of \mathcal{V} -natural transformations $\omega, \nu : \mathcal{C}(J, U^{\mathcal{S}}-) \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}(C, U^{\mathcal{S}}-) : \mathcal{S}\text{-Alg} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ with $J \in \text{ob } \mathcal{J}$ and $C \in \text{ob } \mathcal{C}$. An \mathcal{S} -algebra A **satisfies** a diagrammatic \mathcal{S} -equation $\omega \doteq \nu$ if $\omega_A = \nu_A : \mathcal{C}(J, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(C, A)$.
- A **diagrammatic \mathcal{J} -presentation** is a pair $\mathcal{P} = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E})$ consisting of a free-form \mathcal{J} -signature \mathcal{S} and a small family \mathcal{E} of diagrammatic \mathcal{S} -equations. A **\mathcal{P} -algebra** is an \mathcal{S} -algebra that satisfies the diagrammatic \mathcal{S} -equations in \mathcal{E} . We write $\mathcal{P}\text{-Alg} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{-Alg}$ for the full sub- \mathcal{V} -category consisting of the \mathcal{P} -algebras, and $U^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}\text{-Alg} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ for the restricted forgetful \mathcal{V} -functor, so that we may regard $\mathcal{P}\text{-Alg}$ as an object of the slice category $\mathcal{V}\text{-CAT}/\mathcal{C}$.
- A diagrammatic \mathcal{J} -presentation \mathcal{P} **presents a \mathcal{V} -monad (on \mathcal{C})** if there is a \mathcal{V} -monad $\mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{P}}$ on \mathcal{C} (necessarily unique up to isomorphism) such that $\mathcal{P}\text{-Alg} \cong \mathbb{T}_{\mathcal{P}}\text{-Alg}$ in $\mathcal{V}\text{-CAT}/\mathcal{C}$. A **\mathcal{J} -ary variety** is an object of $\mathcal{V}\text{-CAT}/\mathcal{C}$ of the form $\mathcal{P}\text{-Alg}$ for some diagrammatic \mathcal{J} -presentation \mathcal{P} .

The main result

Theorem: The small subcategory of arities $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is strongly amenable if and only if every diagrammatic \mathcal{J} -presentation presents a \mathcal{V} -monad on \mathcal{C} .

- This theorem establishes that strongly amenable subcategories of arities enable flexible and user-friendly methods for presenting enriched algebraic structure, and that the axiom of strong amenability is *equivalent* to the requirement that every diagrammatic presentation present a \mathcal{V} -monad on \mathcal{C} .
- In this situation, the \mathcal{V} -monads on \mathcal{C} that have diagrammatic \mathcal{J} -presentations are precisely the **\mathcal{J} -nervous \mathcal{V} -monads** of [LWP23b], and the category $\text{Mnd}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathcal{C})$ of \mathcal{J} -nervous \mathcal{V} -monads on \mathcal{C} is monadic over the category $\text{Sig}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathcal{C})$ of \mathcal{J} -signatures, and is dually equivalent to the category $\text{Var}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathcal{C})$ of \mathcal{J} -ary varieties.

Examples of strongly amenable subcategories of arities

- Every **bounded** and **eleutheric** [LWP22b] subcategory of arities $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$. In particular, every small eleutheric subcategory of arities $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ in a **locally bounded \mathcal{V} -category \mathcal{C}** [LWP22a] enriched in a **locally bounded closed category \mathcal{V}** [Kel05].
- Every **accessible** subcategory of arities $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (i.e. there is a regular cardinal α such that each $\mathcal{C}(J, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ ($J \in \text{ob } \mathcal{J}$) preserves small conical α -filtered colimits).
- Every small subcategory of arities $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ in a **\mathcal{V} -sketchable \mathcal{V} -category \mathcal{C}** (i.e. $\mathcal{C} \simeq \Phi\text{-Cts}(\mathfrak{T}, \mathcal{V})$ for a class of small weights Φ and a small Φ -theory \mathfrak{T}) enriched in a locally bounded closed category \mathcal{V} . In particular, every small full sub- \mathcal{V} -category $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}$ that contains the unit object I in a locally bounded closed category \mathcal{V} (e.g. any topological category over **Set**), and every small subcategory of arities in a locally presentable \mathcal{V} -category \mathcal{C} enriched in a locally presentable closed category \mathcal{V} [BG19].

Some examples of \mathcal{J} -ary varieties

- With $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{V}$ cartesian closed and $\mathcal{J} = \{n \cdot I \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}$: **internal R -modules** in \mathcal{V} for an **internal rig R** in \mathcal{V} .
- With $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{V} = \mathbf{Cat}$ and $\mathcal{J} = \{n \cdot 1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$: small monoidal categories.
- With \mathcal{V} locally bounded and $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{Grph}(\mathcal{V})$ (**internal graphs** in \mathcal{V}): **internal categories** in \mathcal{V} .
- With \mathcal{V} cartesian closed and locally bounded and $\mathcal{J} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}$ any small **system of arities**: the (enriched) **global state algebras** of [PP02].
- With \mathcal{V} cartesian closed and $\mathcal{J} = \{n \cdot 1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}$: algebras for Staton's parametrized theory of **instantiating and reading bits** [Sta13].
- With $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{V} = \mathbf{CGTop}$ and $\mathcal{J} = \{n \cdot 1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{CGTop}$: **H-spaces**, i.e. internal 'monoids' in **CGTop** whose multiplication is only associative and unital up to specified homotopies.

References

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