Monoidal categories and operads

Alex Corner

Sheffield Hallam University

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- 2. Monoidal categories: operations in parallel
- 3. Operads: many inputs, one output
- 4. Action Operads: moving the inputs around

Sets are simply collections of elements, e.g., $\{a, b, c\}$.

b

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С

Directed graphs have a set of vertices, with some arcs between them.



Categories have objects, with morphisms between these objects which can be composed.



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And every object has an identity morphism: $id_a: a \longrightarrow a$.

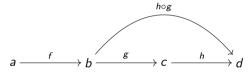
Composition is associative: $(h \circ g) \circ f = h \circ (g \circ f)$.

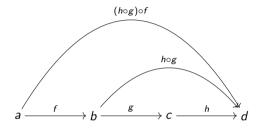
a b C a

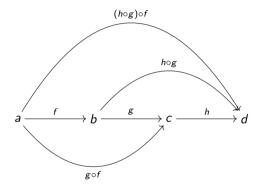
$$a \xrightarrow{f} b$$

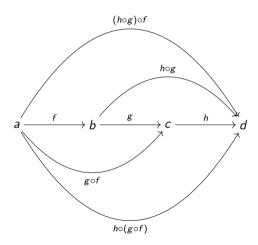
$$a \xrightarrow{f} b \xrightarrow{g} c$$

$$a \xrightarrow{f} b \xrightarrow{g} c \xrightarrow{h} d$$









Composition is unital: $f \circ id_a = f = id_b \circ f$.

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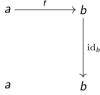
b

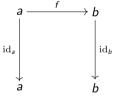
b

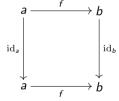
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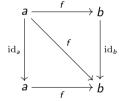
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a









Name Objects Morphisms

NameObjectsMorphismsSetsetsfunctions

Name Objects
Set sets
Ab abelian groups

Morphisms functions homomorphisms

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Morphisms functions homomorphisms homomorphisms computations simulations

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$\textbf{Cat}(\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D})$	functors $\mathcal{C} o \mathcal{D}$	natural transformations

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- ▶ Associativity: (ab)c = a(bc) for all $a, b, c \in M$.
- ▶ Units: ae = a = ea for all $a \in M$.

Monoidal categories are categories with a 'tensor product', \otimes .

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- ► There's a special 'unit object': *I*. This comes with special isomorphisms: λ_a : $I \otimes a \rightarrow a$ and ρ_a : $a \otimes I \rightarrow a$.

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- ▶ There are special associativity isomorphisms: $\alpha_{a,b,c}$: $(a \otimes b) \otimes c \rightarrow a \otimes (b \otimes c)$.
- ▶ There's a few axioms about how associativity works and how it interacts with the unit object.

$$((a \otimes b) \otimes c) \otimes d$$

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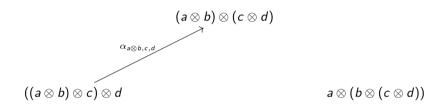
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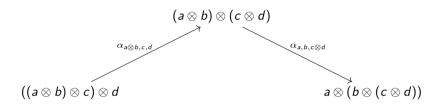
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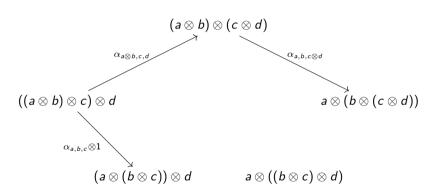
$$(a\otimes (b\otimes c))\otimes c$$

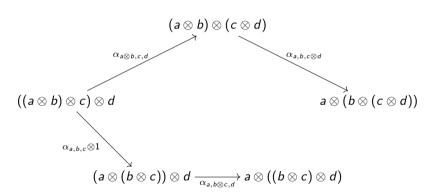
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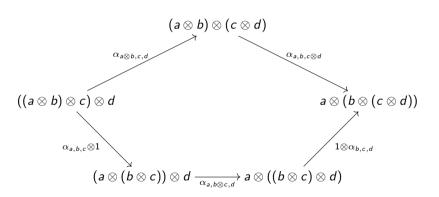


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 $(a \otimes I) \otimes b$

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 $b a \otimes (I \otimes b)$

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$$(a \otimes I) \otimes b \xrightarrow{\alpha_{a,I,b}} a \otimes (I \otimes b)$$

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- ▶ Multiplication: A morphism μ : $M \otimes M \to M$.
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These then satisfy some axioms that mimic associativity ((ab)c = a(bc)) and units (ea = a = ae).

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Cat	categories	functors	×	1	strict mon. cat.
$Cat(\mathcal{C}^{op},Set)$	functors $\mathcal{C}^{op} o \mathbf{Set}$	natural tx.	*	$\mathcal{C}(-,I)$	operads

Operads are like categories where there is only one object, but the morphisms can take multiple inputs.

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We'll write **B** to denote the **operad of braid groups**.

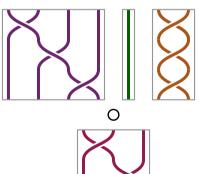
▶ $B(n) = Br_n$, the Artin braid group on n strands

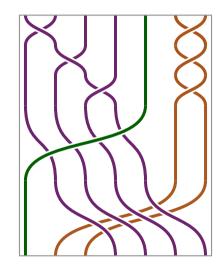
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- ▶ The *operad* multiplication **B** is similar, but we 'plug braids in to other braids'

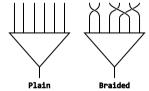
$$\mu \colon \mathbf{B}(3) \times \mathbf{B}(4) \times \mathbf{B}(1) \times \mathbf{B}(2) \to \mathbf{B}(7)$$

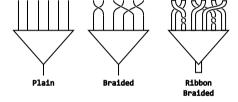


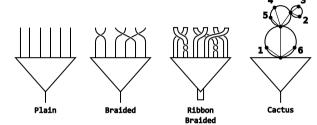


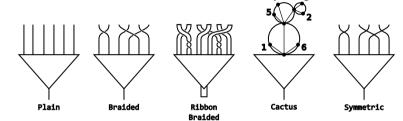


Plain









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