

1. RANDOM THINGS

1.1. Initial algebra structure map.

$$j: f(\mu f) \rightarrow \mu f$$

$$C\left(f(\mu f), \int_b b^{C(fb, b)}\right)$$

is a member of

$$\int_b C\left(f(\mu f), b^{C(fb, b)}\right)$$

Using the definition of the power

$$C(x, a^s) \cong \text{Set}(s, C(x, a))$$

we get

$$\int_b \text{Set}\left(C(fb, b), C(f(\mu f), b)\right)$$

Using Yoneda lemma we replace b with $f(\mu f)$ (not really!)

$$C(f(f(\mu f)), f(\mu f))$$

1.2. Terminal coalgebra structure map.

$$k: \nu f \rightarrow f(\nu f)$$

is a member of

$$C\left(\int_a C(a, fa) \cdot a, f(\nu f)\right)$$

$$\int_a C\left(C(a, fa) \cdot a, f(\nu f)\right)$$

Using the definition of the copower

$$C(s \cdot a, x) \cong \text{Set}(s, C(a, x))$$

we get

$$\int_a \text{Set}\left(C(a, fa), C(a, f(\nu f))\right)$$

Yoneda lemma (not really!)

$$C(f(\nu f), f(f(\nu f)))$$

1.3. Kan extensions.

$$\mu f = \int_a a^{C(fa, a)}$$

$$\nu f = \int_a C(a, fa) \cdot a$$

These formulas are reminiscent of Kan extensions. For comparison, the right Kan extension of g along f is given by

$$(Ran_f g)c = \int_a (ga)^{C(c, fa)}$$

The left Kan extension is

$$(Lan_f g)c = \int_a C(fa, c) \cdot ga$$

If f has left and right adjoints, they are given by

$$Ran_f Id \dashv f \dashv Lan_f Id$$

In particular, using the adjunction

$$(Lan_f Id)c = \int_a C(a, (Lan_f Id)c) \cdot a$$

This shows that $(Lan_f Id)c$ is a fixed point of the functor

$$\Phi(x) = \int^a C(a, x) \cdot a$$

1.4. Ends as limits. Twisted arrow category on $Tw(\mathbf{C})$ has, as objects, morphisms in \mathbf{C} (or, strictly speaking, triples $(a, b, f: a \rightarrow b)$). A morphism from $f: a \rightarrow b$ to $g: a' \rightarrow b'$ is a pair of morphisms

$$(h: a' \rightarrow a, h': b \rightarrow b')$$

For every profunctor $p: C^{op} \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ define a functor $\bar{p}: Tw(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$. On objects

$$\bar{p}(a, b, f) = pab$$

and on morphisms, it's just profunctor lifting.

It can be shown that the end is just a limit over the twisted arrow category

$$\int_c pcc \cong \lim_{Tw(C)} \bar{p}$$

Similarly, the coend is a colimit over $Tw(C^{op})^{op}$

$$\int^c pcc \cong \operatorname{colim}_{Tw(C^{op})^{op}} \bar{p}$$

1.5. Iterative solution. Terminal coalgebra is a limit, and initial algebra is a colimit of these two chains

$$\begin{array}{c}
 f(\nu f) \\
 \uparrow k \\
 \nu f \xrightarrow{\pi_1} 1 \xleftarrow{i} f1 \xleftarrow{f!} f^2 1 \xleftarrow{\dots} \dots \\
 \uparrow ! \quad \uparrow f! \quad \uparrow f^2! \\
 0 \xrightarrow{!} f0 \xrightarrow{f!} f^2 0 \xrightarrow{\dots} \dots \\
 \downarrow \iota_0 \quad \downarrow \iota(f0) \quad \downarrow \iota(f^2 0) \\
 \mu f \xleftarrow{\iota(f0)} f0 \xleftarrow{\iota(f^2 0)} f^2 0 \xleftarrow{\dots} \dots \\
 \uparrow j \\
 f(\mu f)
 \end{array}$$

φ is a curved arrow from $f(\mu f)$ to $f(\nu f)$.
 $\pi(f1)$ is a curved arrow from νf to $f1$.
 $\pi(f^2 1)$ is a curved arrow from νf to $f^2 1$.
 $\iota(f0)$ is a curved arrow from $f0$ to μf .
 $\iota(f^2 0)$ is a curved arrow from $f^2 0$ to μf .