

Monads and their applications

Dr. Daniel Sch  ppi's course lecture notes

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Lemma 1.0.9 (Yoneda).

Proof.

□

Chapter 2

Monads and algebras

Throughout mathematics we encounter structures defined by some action morphisms. Here we give some examples.

Example 2.0.1. Given a group G , we may consider a G -set X described by an action map $G \times X \rightarrow X$.

Example 2.0.2. Given an abelian group M and a ring R , we can get an R -module M by fixing a group homomorphism $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M \rightarrow M$.

Example 2.0.3. Given a monoid M in Set , we get a map $\prod_{k=1}^n M \rightarrow M$, $(m_1, \dots, m_n) \mapsto ((\dots((m_1 m_2) m_3) \dots) m_{n-1}) m_n$. This induces an action map from $W(M) = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \prod_{k=1}^n M$, the set of words on M , to M .

Example 2.0.4. Given a set X , let $\mathcal{U}X$ be the set of ultrafilters on it. Any compact T2 topology on X allows us to see each ultrafilter as a system of neighborhoods of a unique point in X , hence it gives us a unique map $\mathcal{U}X \rightarrow X$ sending each ultrafilter to the respective point.

Example 2.0.5. Given a directed graph $D = (V, E, E \xrightarrow[s]{t} V)$, we can create its free category FD , where the objects are the vertices and $FD(v, w) = \{\text{finite paths } v \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow w\}$. We set Id_v to be the path of length 0, while composition is just the concatenation of paths.

2.1 Monads

Definition 2.1.1 (monad). $[\dots]$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & C & \xrightarrow{T} C \\
 & \uparrow T & \searrow T \\
 C & \xrightarrow{\quad T \quad} & C
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & C & \xrightarrow{T} C \\
 & \uparrow T & \searrow T \\
 C & \xrightarrow{\quad T \quad} & C
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

2.2 Algebras

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