

NOTE ON POLYNOMIALS

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Notation 0.1. We employ the following notations.

- Sets are regarded as discrete categories, and categories are regarded as locally discrete 2-categories.
- **Set** is the large category of small sets.
- We write \mathfrak{Cat} for the huge 2-category of large categories.
- For each set S and a functor $X: S \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, we write X_s for the image of $s \in S$ under X . Moreover, we write $(X_s)_{s:S}$ for X .
- For each set S and functors $X, Y: S \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, a natural transformation $f: X \Rightarrow Y$ is denoted as a family of functions $(f_s)_{s:S}$.

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1. POLYNOMIALS

Definition 1.1. We define a category **Poly** as the Grothendieck construction of the following 2-functor.

$$\mathbf{Set}^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{[-, \mathbf{Set}]^{\text{op}}} \mathfrak{Cat}$$

A *polynomial* is an object in **Poly**. We write

$$(-)_{\circ}: \mathbf{Poly} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

for the fibration corresponding to the 2-functor. For each polynomial A , we write $A = \sum_{a:A_{\circ}} y^{A_a}$. ■

Definition 1.2. Define a functor $- \triangleleft -: \mathbf{Poly} \times \mathbf{Poly} \rightarrow \mathbf{Poly}$ as follows.

- Let A, B be polynomials.

$$(A \triangleleft B)_{\circ} = \sum_{a:A_{\circ}} [A_a, B_{\circ}]$$

$$(A \triangleleft B)_{a,t} = \sum_{u:A_a} B_{t(u)}$$

for any $a: A_{\circ}$ and $t: A_a \rightarrow B_{\circ}$.

- Let $F: A \rightarrow X, G: B \rightarrow Y$ be morphisms in **Poly**.

$$(F \triangleleft G)_{\circ}: \sum_{a:A_{\circ}} [A_a, B_{\circ}] \rightarrow \sum_{x:X_{\circ}} [X_x, Y_{\circ}]: (a, t) \mapsto (F_{\circ}(a), F_a \circ t \circ G_{\circ})$$

$$(F \triangleleft G)_{a,t}: \sum_{v:X_{F_{\circ}(a)}} Y_{G_{\circ}(t(F_a(v)))} \rightarrow \sum_{u:A_a} B_{t(u)}: (v, r) \mapsto (F_a(v), G_{t(F_a(v))}(r))$$

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Definition 1.3.

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REFERENCES

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