Cartesian closed categories

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Overview:

1. Categories
2. Functors and natural transformations
3. Products
4. Exponentials

1. Categories

1.1. Definition and examples

Definition 1 (Category)**.** A category $\mathcal{C}$ is given by the following data:

1. Types:
   a) A type Ob of *objects*.
   b) For each pair of objects $A, B : \mathsf{Ob}$, a type $\mathsf{Hom}(A, B)$ of (homo)morphisms $f : A \longrightarrow B$.
   c) For each pair of objects $A, B : \mathsf{Ob}$, an equivalence relation $\mathsf{Eq}(A, B)$ on $\mathsf{Hom}(A, B)$. Given $f, g : \mathsf{Hom}(A, B)$, we write $f = g$ for $\mathsf{Eq}(A, B)(f, g)$.
2. Operations:
   a) For each object $A : \mathsf{Ob}$ an automorphism $\mathsf{id}_A : A \longrightarrow A$ (identity).
   b) For each pair $f : A \longrightarrow B$ and $g : B \longrightarrow C$ of morphisms a morphism $g \circ f : A \longrightarrow C$ (composition).
3. Laws:
   a) For each morphism $f : A \longrightarrow B$ we have $\mathsf{id}_B \circ f = f$ (left identity) and $f \circ \mathsf{id}_A = f$ (right identity).
   b) For all morphisms $f : A \longrightarrow B$ and $g : B \longrightarrow C$ and $h : B \longrightarrow C$ we have $(h \circ g) \circ f = h \circ (g \circ f)$ (associativity).

The arrow $A \longrightarrow B$ is just a nice notation for $\mathsf{Hom}(A, B)$. It is also common to write $\mathcal{C}(A, B)$ to clarify that we mean the type $\mathsf{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B)$ of morphisms of category $\mathcal{C}$. Also $A : \mathcal{C}$ is short for $A : \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Remark 1 (Homsetoid)**.** Since a type with an equivalence relation is called a *setoid* we could just ask for a family $\mathsf{Hom} : \mathsf{Ob} \to \mathsf{Ob} \to \mathsf{Setoid}$.

The prime example for categories are collections of algebraic structures and their structure-preserving homomorphisms.

Example 1 (Groups)**.** Grp is the category of groups and group homomorphisms. More precisely, the objects of Grp are groups, and an element $f : \mathsf{Grp}(A, B)$ is a function $f : A \to B$ mapping the unit of A to the unit of B and the A-composition of two elements of A to the B-composition of their images under f.

Less abstractly, a group morphism $f : (A, 0, +, -) \longrightarrow (B, 1, \times, ^{-1})$ has to satisfy $f(0) = 1$ and $f(a + a') = f(b) \times f(b')$.

Exercise 1 (Groups)**.**

1. Give an example for a group morphism f.
2. Show that a group morphism automatically preserves inverses, i.e., $f(-a) = (f(a))^{-1}$.

Analogously to groups, other algebraic structures can be organized as categories as well (monoids, rings, fields). We exhibit the most basic examples:

Example 2 (Sets)**.** Set is the category of types A and functions $f : A \to B$.

Example 3 (Setoids)**.** Setoid is the category of setoids $(A, \approx_A)$ and $\approx$-preserving functions, i.e., $f : A \longrightarrow B$ must satisfy $f(a) \approx_B f(a')$ whenever $a \approx_A a'$.

Besides organizing algebraic structures, categories can also *implement* structures.

Example 4 (Monoid)**.** Each monoid $(M, e, \cdot)$ can be presented as category $\mathcal{C}_M$ with a single object 1 and $\mathsf{Hom}(1, 1) = M$. Then $\mathsf{id}_1 = e$ and $f \circ g = f \cdot g$.

Exercise 2 (Partial monoid)**.** Can any partial monoid be represented as category as well? If yes, how? If no, give a counterexample!

Example 5 (Preorder)**.** Any preorder $(A, \leq)$ can be presented as a thin category with $\mathsf{Ob} = A$ and $\mathsf{Hom}(a, b) = \{0 \mid a \leq b\}$. Identity is reflexivity and composition is transitivity.

A category is called *thin* if each homset has at least one inhabitant.

Example 6 (Relations)**.** The category Rel has types as objects and binary relations as morphisms: $\mathsf{Rel}(A, B) = \mathcal{P}(A \times B)$.

Example 7 (Contexts and substitutions)**.** Take the typing contexts Γ of simply-typed lambda-calculus as objects, $\mathsf{Ob} = \mathsf{Cxt}$, and the set of substitutions $\mathsf{Sub}\,\Gamma\,\Delta$ as morphisms from Γ to Δ.

Definition 2 (Subcategory). A category $\mathcal{D}$ is a *subcategory* of $\mathcal{C}$ if $\mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{D}} \subseteq \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\mathsf{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(A, B) \subseteq \mathsf{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B)$ for all $A, B : \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{D}}$.

If $\mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{D}} = \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{C}}$, the subcategory is *wide*.

If $\mathsf{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(A, B) = \mathsf{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B)$ for all $A, B : \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{D}}$, the subcategory is *full*.

In other words, a subcategory $\mathcal{D}$ of $\mathcal{C}$ is a selection of objects and morphisms from $\mathcal{C}$ that still forms a category, i.e., is closed under identity and composition.

1.2. On the equality of objects

Our definition of category does not include an equivalence relation on Ob. This is by intention, speaking about object equality is not considered pure category-theoretic spirit. All category-theoretic notions should respect isomorphic objects.

Definition 3 (Isomorphism). An *isomorphim* (short *iso*) between two objects A and B is a pair of morphisms $f : A \longrightarrow B$ and $g : B \longrightarrow A$ such that $g \circ f = \mathsf{id}_A$ and $f \circ g = \mathsf{id}_B$. The existence of an isomorphism is written $A \cong B$.

Lemma 1 (Inverse). *Fixing f, the inverse g is uniquely determined and denoted by f^{-1}.*

Exercise 3. Prove this!

Exercise 4 (Subcategory of isomorphisms). Show that the isomorphisms of a category constitute a wide subcategory.

Exercise 5. Does the concept *subcategory* (Definition 2) honor the ideal that no category-theoretic concept should distinguish between isomorphic objects?

If not, suggest a modification of the definition, or defend the current definition against the ideal.

1.3. Operations on categories

Some operations on the object types can be lifted to categories.

1. The product $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}$ of two categories forms again a category with $\mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{C}\times\mathcal{D}} = \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{C}} \times \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{D}}$.
2. The latter can be generalized to nullary, finite, and even infinite products.
3. Any type can be turned into a *discrete* category where the identities are the only morphisms.

Definition 4 (Opposite category). Given a category $\mathcal{C}$, its *opposite* $\mathcal{C}^{\mathsf{op}}$ has the same objects but flipped morphisms, $\mathcal{C}^{\mathsf{op}}(A, B) = \mathcal{C}(B, A)$, and thus flipped composition: $f \circ_{\mathcal{C}^{\mathsf{op}}} g = g \circ_{\mathcal{C}} f$.

Remark 2. The opposite category is really just the original category with morphisms relabeled so that source and target are formally exchanged.

Exercise 6. Show that $\mathcal{C}^{\mathsf{op}}$ is indeed a category.

Show that $(\mathcal{C}^{\mathsf{op}})^{\mathsf{op}} = \mathcal{C}$.

2. Functors and Natural Transformations

A *functor* $F : [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$ is a category morphism:

Definition 5 (Functor)**.** Given categories $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ a functor $F : [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$ is given by the following data:

1. Maps:
   a) A function $F_0 : \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{D}}$.
   b) For any pair of objects $A, B : \mathcal{C}$, a function $F_1 : \mathsf{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B) \to \mathsf{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F_0 A, F_0 B)$.
2. Laws:
   a) For any object $A : \mathcal{C}$ we have $F_1(\mathsf{id}_A) = \mathsf{id}_{F_0 A}$.
   b) For any pair of morphisms $f : \mathcal{C}(A, B)$ and $g : \mathcal{C}(B, C)$ we have $F_1(g \circ_{\mathcal{C}} f) = F_1 g \circ_{\mathcal{D}} F_1 f$.

It is common to drop the indices 0 and 1 and simply write, e.g., $Ff : FA \longrightarrow FB$. Also, since there is little chance of confusion, one often writes $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ instead of $F : [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$.

Example 8 (Forgetful functor)**.** "Forgetting" algebraic structure gives rise to trivial functors, the so-called *forgetful functors*, often denoted by U. For example, $U : \mathsf{Grp} \to \mathsf{Set}$ maps a groups to their carriers, and group morphisms to ther underlying functions on the carriers.

A forgetful functor does nothing to the "values", only changes their "types".

Exercise 7. Define the duplication functor $\mathsf{Dup} : [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}]$ from a category to its square.

Since functors are not mathematical structures (such as groups and categories) it is not obvious what the notion of morphism between two functors $F, G : [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$ should be. The definition states that it is a family of morphims $FA \longrightarrow GA$ parametric in A:

Definition 6 (Natural transformation)**.** Given functors $F, G : [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$, a *natural transformation* $\eta : F \dot{\to} G$ is a family of morphisms $\eta_A : FA \longrightarrow GA$ indexed by $A : \mathcal{C}$ such that for all $f : A \longrightarrow B$ we have $Gf \circ \eta_A = \eta_B \circ Ff$.

Diagrammatically, the commutation law can be depicted as follows:

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[d, "f"] \\ B \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} FA \arrow[r, "\eta_A"] \arrow[d, "Ff"] & GA \arrow[d, "Gf"] \\ FB \arrow[r, "\eta_B"] & GB \end{tikzcd}$$

Exercise 8 (Functor category)**.** Show that functors in $[\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$ form a category with natural transformations as morphisms.

Definition 7 (Cat)**.** Taking categories $\mathcal{C}$ as objects themselves and functor sets $[\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$ as homsets, we arrive at the category Cat of categories!

For consistency reasons $\mathsf{Ob}_{\mathsf{Cat}}$ needs to be a large type containing categories $\mathcal{C}$ whose $\mathsf{Ob}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a small type.

Exercise 9. Prove that functors are indeed closed under composition and that Cat is indeed a category.

Remark 3 (2-categories)**.** In Cat, the functor types $[\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}]$ are only taken as sets, but they are categories themselves! Categories whose homsets are categories again are called *2-categories* or *bicategories*. These have extra structure—we'll not dive further into this now.

3. Cartesian Categories

Category theory rarely studies pure categories, but usually categories with extra structure.

Definition 8 (Product)**.** Given $A, B : \mathcal{C}$, a *product* of A and B is given by the following data:

1. An object $P : \mathcal{C}$, and
2. a pair of morphisms $\pi_1 : P \longrightarrow A$ and $\pi_2 : P \longrightarrow B$, such that
3. for each object C and morphisms $f : C \longrightarrow A$ and $g : C \longrightarrow B$ there is a unique morphism $h : C \longrightarrow P$ such that $\pi_1 \circ h = f$ and $\pi_2 \circ h = g$.

The uniqueness of h justifies the notation $h = \langle f, g \rangle$. Since P is unique up to isomorphism (see below), the notation $P = A \times B$ is justified.

The so-called *universal property* that defines the product can be diagrammatically displayed as follows:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & C \arrow[dl, "f"'] \arrow[d, dotted, "!h"] \arrow[dr, "g"] & \\
A & A \times B \arrow[l, "\pi_1"'] \arrow[r, "\pi_2"] & B
\end{tikzcd}$$

Example 9.

1. The cartesian product is the product in Set, Setoid, Grp etc.
2. In Sub, the cartesian product is context concatenation.

Exercise 10. What is a product in a preorder? Under which conditions do preorders have all products?

Exercise 11 (Uniqueness of product)**.** Let (P, π_1, π_2) and (Q, q_1, q_2) be both products of A and B. Show that $P \cong Q$.

Exercise 12 (Commutativity)**.** Show that $A \times B \cong B \times A$.

Exercise 13 (Derived laws)**.** Proof the following theorems using the universal property:

1. $\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = \mathsf{id}$.
2. $\langle f, g \rangle \circ h = \langle f \circ h,\ g \circ h \rangle$.

Exercise 14 (Morphism product)**.** Given $f_1 : A_1 \longrightarrow B_1$ and $f_2 : A_2 \longrightarrow B_2$, define $f_1 \times f_2 : A_1 \times A_2 \longrightarrow B_1 \times B_2$.

The nullary product is called the terminal object.

Definition 9 (Terminal object)**.** An object $T : \mathcal{C}$ is *terminal* if for any object C there is a unique morphism $h : C \longrightarrow T$.

The uniqueness of h justifies the notation $h = !_C$. Since T is unique up to isomorphism (see below), it is usullay denoted by 1.

Exercise 15. Give, if it exists, the terminal object in the categories Set, Setoid, Grp, Rel.

Exercise 16. What is a terminal object in a preorder?

Exercise 17. The terminal object is unique up to isomorphism.

Exercise 18 (Naturality of !)**.** Show that ! is a natural transformation from Id to $\mathsf{K1}$ where $\mathsf{Id} : A \mapsto A$ is the identity functor and $\mathsf{K1} : A \mapsto 1$ the constant functor returning the terminal object.

Exercise 19 (Naturality of pairing)**.** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a category that has binary products.

1. Complete the definition of the product functor $\_ \times \_ : [\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}]$, $\_ \times \_(A, B) = A \times B$ with its action $\_ \times \_$ on morphisms (see Exercise 14) and prove the functor laws.
2. Formulate (if possible) a naturality statement for pairing $\langle \_, \_ \rangle$ and prove naturality.

Definition 10 (Cartesian (monoidal) category)**.** A *cartesian category*, more precisely, a *cartesian monoidal category*, has finite products (including the nullary one).

Definition 11 (Lawvere theory)**.** A *Lawvere theory* is a cartesion monoidal category T where each object is isomorphic to a power X^n of a distinguished object X, called the generic object for T.

A model of T is a product-preserving functor $A : [T, \mathsf{Set}]$.

Example 10. The Lawevere theory of groups has morphism $e : X^0 \longrightarrow X$ and $op : X^2 \longrightarrow X$ and $inv : X \longrightarrow X$. A specific group can be represented as a model of this theory, e.g., $\mathsf{Int}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathsf{Int}(e) = 0$ and $\mathsf{Int}(op)(i, j) = i + j$ and $\mathsf{Int}(inv)(i) = -i$.

4. Cartesian Closed Categories

In a cartesian category, we can represent first-order functions as morphisms $f : A_1 \times \cdots \times A_n \longrightarrow B$. To get higher-order functions as in simply-typed lambda-calculus, we need to be able to internalize homsets as objects.

Definition 12. Given $A, B : \mathcal{C}$, an *exponential* of B to the A is given by the following data:

1. An object $E : \mathcal{C}$ with
2. a morphism $\mathsf{eval} : E \times A \longrightarrow B$, such that
3. for each C and $f : C \times A \longrightarrow B$ there is a unique $h : C \longrightarrow E$ such that $\mathsf{eval} \circ (h \times \mathsf{id}_A) = f$.

The uniqueness of h justifies the notation $h = \mathsf{curry}(f)$ (also: $h = \Lambda(f)$ or $h = \lambda(f)$). Since E is unique up to isomorphism, the notation $E = B^A$ or $E = A \Rightarrow B$ is justified.

The universal property of exponentials is visualized as follows:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
C \times A \arrow[d, dotted, "\mathsf{curry}(f) \times \mathsf{id}"'] \arrow[dr, "f"] & \\
B^A \times A \arrow[r, "\mathsf{apply}"] & B
\end{tikzcd}$$

Exercise 20. Explain the exponentials of Set and Setoid! Does Grp have exponentials?

Exercise 21. Give an example of a preorder that has exponentials.

Exercise 22. Show that the exponential is unique up to isomorphism!

Exercise 23 (Derived laws)**.** Prove these laws about exponentials:

1. $\mathsf{curry}(f) \circ h = \mathsf{curry}(f \circ (h \times \mathsf{id}))$.
2. $\mathsf{curry}(\mathsf{eval}) = \mathsf{id}_{B^A}$.
3. $\mathsf{curry}(\mathsf{eval} \circ (f \times \mathsf{id}_A)) = f : C \to B^A$.

Definition 13 (CCC)**.** A *cartesian closed category* has finite products and exponentials.

Exercise 24. Show that Cat is cartesian closed.

A. Solutions

Solution (Exercise 2)**.** Given a partial monoid $(M, e, \cdot)$ let $\mathsf{Ob} = \mathcal{P}(M)$ and $m : \mathsf{Hom}(A, B)$ if and only if $a \cdot m$ is defined for all $a \in A$ and $m \cdot b$ is defined for all $b \in B$. Then we can set $\mathsf{id}_A = e$ and $f \circ g = f \cdot g$ just as in the case for total monoids.