# Separating Linear Modalities

Jiaming Jiang and Harley Eades III

Abstract

TODO

### 1 Introduction

TODO [1]

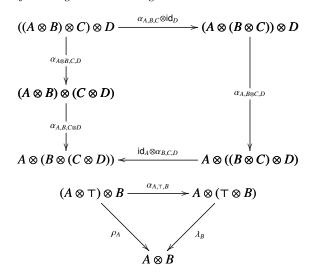
#### 1.1 Symmetric Monoidal Categories

**Definition 1** A monoidal category is a category, M, with the following data:

- An object  $\top$  of  $\mathcal{M}$ ,
- A bi-functor  $\otimes$  :  $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ ,
- The following natural isomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda_A: \top \otimes A \longrightarrow A \\ \rho_A: A \otimes \top \longrightarrow A \\ \alpha_{A,B,C}: (A \otimes B) \otimes C \longrightarrow A \otimes (B \otimes C) \end{array}$$

• Subject to the following coherence diagrams:



**Definition 2** A symmetric monoidal category (SMC) is a category, M, with the following data:

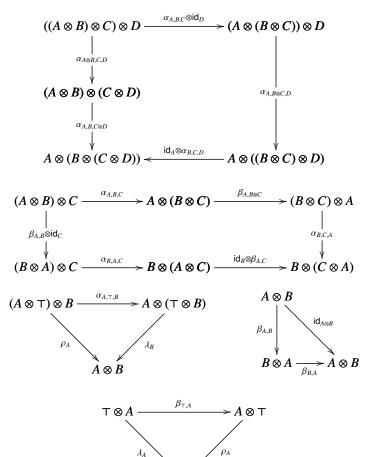
- An object  $\top$  of  $\mathcal{M}$ ,
- A bi-functor  $\otimes$  :  $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ ,
- The following natural isomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda_A: \top \otimes A \longrightarrow A \\ \rho_A: A \otimes \top \longrightarrow A \\ \alpha_{A,B,C}: (A \otimes B) \otimes C \longrightarrow A \otimes (B \otimes C) \end{array}$$

• A symmetry natural transformation:

$$\beta_{A,B}: A \otimes B \longrightarrow B \otimes A$$

• Subject to the following coherence diagrams:

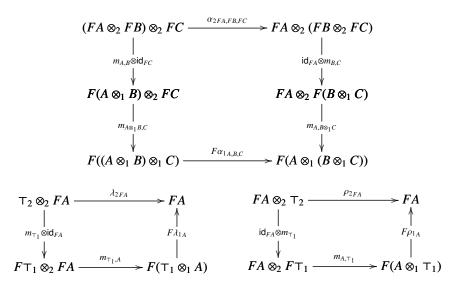


**Definition 3** A symmetric monoidal closed category (SMCC) is a symmetric monoidal category,  $(\mathcal{M}, \top, \otimes)$ , such that, for any object B of M, the functor  $-\otimes B : \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$  has a specified right adjoint. Hence, for any objects A and C of M there is an object  $B \multimap C$  of M and a natural bijection:

$$\operatorname{\mathsf{Hom}}_{\mathcal{M}}(A \otimes B, C) \cong \operatorname{\mathsf{Hom}}_{\mathcal{M}}(A, B \multimap C)$$

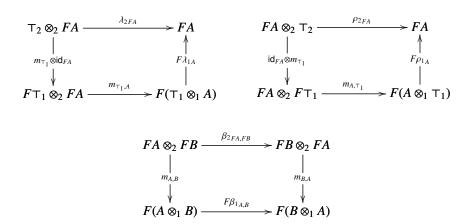
We call the functor  $\multimap: \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$  the internal hom of  $\mathcal{M}$ .

**Definition 4** Suppose we are given two monoidal categories  $(\mathcal{M}_1, \top_1, \otimes_1, \alpha_1, \lambda_1, \rho_1, \beta_1)$  and  $(\mathcal{M}_2, \top_2, \otimes_2, \alpha_2, \lambda_2, \rho_2, \beta_2)$ . Then a **monoidal functor** is a functor  $F : \mathcal{M}_1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_2$ , a map  $m_{\top_1} : \top_2 \longrightarrow F \top_1$  and a natural transformation  $m_{A,B} : FA \otimes_2 FB \longrightarrow F(A \otimes_1 B)$  subject to the following coherence conditions:

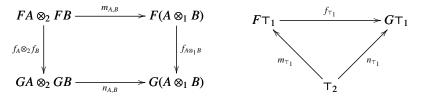


**Definition 5** Suppose we are given two symmetric monoidal closed categories  $(\mathcal{M}_1, \top_1, \otimes_1, \alpha_1, \lambda_1, \rho_1, \beta_1)$  and  $(\mathcal{M}_2, \top_2, \otimes_2, \alpha_2, \lambda_2, \rho_2, \beta_2)$ . Then a **symmetric monoidal** functor is a functor  $F: \mathcal{M}_1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_2$ , a map  $m_{\top_1}: \top_2 \longrightarrow F \top_1$  and a natural transformation  $m_{A,B}: FA \otimes_2 FB \longrightarrow F(A \otimes_1 B)$  subject to the following coherence conditions:

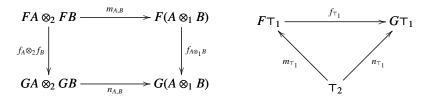
$$(FA \otimes_{2} FB) \otimes_{2} FC \xrightarrow{\alpha_{2FA,FB,FC}} FA \otimes_{2} (FB \otimes_{2} FC \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ m_{A,B} \otimes \mathrm{id}_{FC} & \mathrm{id}_{FA} \otimes m_{B,C} \\ \downarrow \\ F(A \otimes_{1} B) \otimes_{2} FC & FA \otimes_{2} F(B \otimes_{1} C) \\ \downarrow \\ m_{A,B} \otimes_{1} C & \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ F((A \otimes_{1} B) \otimes_{1} C) \xrightarrow{F\alpha_{1A,B,C}} F(A \otimes_{1} (B \otimes_{1} C))$$



**Definition 6** Suppose  $(\mathcal{M}_1, \top_1, \otimes_1)$  and  $(\mathcal{M}_2, \top_2, \otimes_2)$  are SMCs, and (F, m) and (G, n) are monoidal functors between  $\mathcal{M}_1$  and  $\mathcal{M}_2$ . Then a **monoidal natural transformation** is a natural transformation,  $f: F \longrightarrow G$ , subject to the following coherence diagrams:

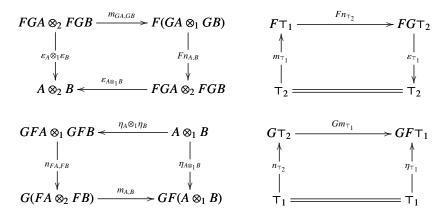


**Definition 7** Suppose  $(\mathcal{M}_1, \top_1, \otimes_1)$  and  $(\mathcal{M}_2, \top_2, \otimes_2)$  are SMCs, and (F, m) and (G, n) are symmetric monoidal functors between  $\mathcal{M}_1$  and  $\mathcal{M}_2$ . Then a **symmetric monoidal** natural transformation is a natural transformation,  $f: F \longrightarrow G$ , subject to the following coherence diagrams:

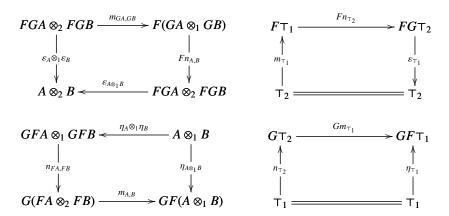


**Definition 8** Suppose  $(\mathcal{M}_1, \top_1, \otimes_1)$  and  $(\mathcal{M}_2, \top_2, \otimes_2)$  are monoidal categories, and (F, m) is a monoidal functor between  $\mathcal{M}_1$  and  $\mathcal{M}_2$  and (G, n) is a monoidal functor between  $\mathcal{M}_2$  and  $\mathcal{M}_1$ . Then a **monoidal adjunction** is an ordinary adjunction  $\mathcal{M}_1: F \dashv G: \mathcal{M}_2$  such that the unit,  $\eta_A: A \to GFA$ , and the counit,  $\varepsilon_A: FGA \to A$ ,

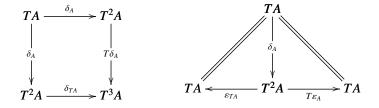
are monoidal natural transformations. Thus, the following diagrams must commute:



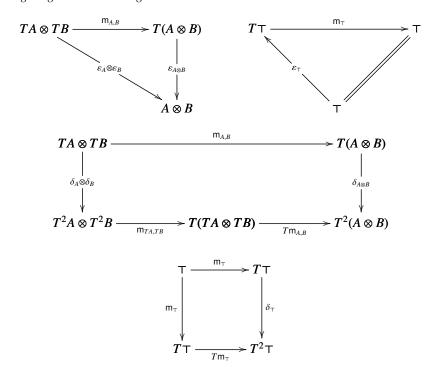
**Definition 9** Suppose  $(\mathcal{M}_1, \top_1, \otimes_1)$  and  $(\mathcal{M}_2, \top_2, \otimes_2)$  are SMCs, and (F, m) is a symmetric monoidal functor between  $\mathcal{M}_1$  and  $\mathcal{M}_2$  and (G, n) is a symmetric monoidal functor between  $\mathcal{M}_2$  and  $\mathcal{M}_1$ . Then a **symmetric monoidal adjunction** is an ordinary adjunction  $\mathcal{M}_1: F \dashv G: \mathcal{M}_2$  such that the unit,  $\eta_A: A \to GFA$ , and the counit,  $\varepsilon_A: FGA \to A$ , are symmetric monoidal natural transformations. Thus, the following diagrams must commute:



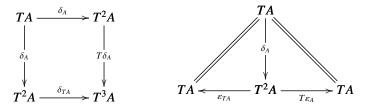
**Definition 10** A monoidal comonad on a monoidal category C is a triple  $(T, \varepsilon, \delta)$ , where  $(T, \mathsf{m})$  is a monoidal endofunctor on C,  $\varepsilon_A : TA \longrightarrow A$  and  $\delta_A : TA \to T^2A$  are monoidal natural transformations, which make the following diagrams commute:



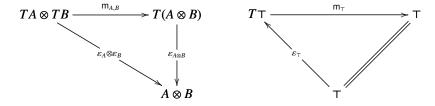
The assumption that  $\varepsilon$  and  $\delta$  are monoidal natural transformations amount to the following diagrams commuting:

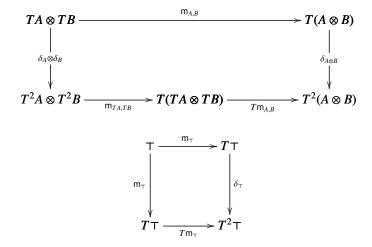


**Definition 11** A symmetric monoidal comonad on a symmetric monoidal category C is a triple  $(T, \varepsilon, \delta)$ , where (T, m) is a symmetric monoidal endofunctor on C,  $\varepsilon_A$ :  $TA \longrightarrow A$  and  $\delta_A : TA \to T^2A$  are symmetric monoidal natural transformations, which make the following diagrams commute:



The assumption that  $\varepsilon$  and  $\delta$  are symmetric monoidal natural transformations amount to the following diagrams commuting:





# 2 Related Work

TODO

### 3 Conclusion

**TODO** 

# References

[1] P. N. Benton. A mixed linear and non-linear logic: Proofs, terms and models (preliminary report). Technical Report UCAM-CL-TR-352, University of Cambridge Computer Laboratory, 1994. Accessible online at http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/nick/mixed3.ps.