

MONOID k -FUNCTORS

1. ALGEBRAIC STRUCTURES IN THE CATEGORY OF k -FUNCTORS

In the sequel we assume that the reader is familiar with notions of a monoid, group etc. in arbitrary category with finite products. For definitions and some discussion related to these notions cf. [ML98, pages 2-5].

Definition 1.1. A monoid (group, abelian group, ring) k -functor is a monoid (group, abelian group, ring) object in the category of k -functors.

Example 1.2. Let \mathfrak{X} be a k -functor such that $\mathcal{M}or_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$ exists. Then $\mathcal{M}or_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$ is a monoid k -functor with respect to composition of morphisms.

Example 1.3. Basic example of a ring k -functor is a k -functor \mathfrak{K} given by

$$\mathfrak{K}(A) = k, \mathfrak{K}(f) = 1_k$$

for any k -algebra A and morphism f of k -algebras. It can be described as a constant k -functor ([ML98, page 67]) corresponding to k .

Definition 1.4. Let \mathfrak{A} be a commutative ring k -functor. An \mathfrak{A} -algebra is an \mathfrak{A} -algebra object in the category of k -functors.

Definition 1.5. Let \mathfrak{R} be a ring k -functor. Suppose that \mathfrak{M} is an abelian group k -functor and there exists a morphism $\mathfrak{R} \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ of k -functors that for each k -algebra A makes $\mathfrak{M}(A)$ into an $\mathfrak{R}(A)$ -module. Then we say that \mathfrak{M} is a module k -functor over \mathfrak{R} .

Definition 1.6. Let \mathfrak{R} be a ring k -functor and let $\mathfrak{M}_1, \mathfrak{M}_2$ be module k -functors over \mathfrak{R} . Suppose that $\sigma : \mathfrak{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_2$ is a morphism of abelian group k -functors such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{R} \times \mathfrak{M}_1 & \xrightarrow{1_{\mathfrak{R}} \times \sigma} & \mathfrak{R} \times \mathfrak{M}_2 \\ \alpha_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha_2 \\ \mathfrak{M}_1 & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathfrak{M}_2 \end{array}$$

is commutative, where $\alpha_i : \mathfrak{R} \times \mathfrak{M}_i \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_i$ define \mathfrak{R} -module structure on \mathfrak{M}_i for $i = 1, 2$. Then σ is a morphism of modules over \mathfrak{R} .

Let \mathfrak{M}_1 and \mathfrak{M}_2 be module k -functors over \mathfrak{R} . We denote by

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M}_1, \mathfrak{M}_2)$$

as a class of all morphisms of modules $\mathfrak{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_2$ over \mathfrak{R}_A .

Definition 1.7. Let \mathfrak{M}_1 and \mathfrak{M}_2 be module k -functors over \mathfrak{R} . Assume that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{R}_A}((\mathfrak{M}_1)_A, (\mathfrak{M}_2)_A)$ is a set for every k -algebra A . Then we define a k -subfunctor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M}_1, \mathfrak{M}_2)$ of internal hom of \mathfrak{M}_1 and \mathfrak{M}_2 by formula

$$\mathbf{Alg}_k \ni A \mapsto \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{R}_A}((\mathfrak{M}_1)_A, (\mathfrak{M}_2)_A) \in \mathbf{Set}$$

We call $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M}_1, \mathfrak{M}_2)$ a k -functor of module morphisms of \mathfrak{M}_1 and \mathfrak{M}_2 .

If \mathfrak{M} is a module k -functor over some ring k -functor \mathfrak{R} , then we denote (if it exists) $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{M})$ by $\mathrm{End}_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M})$.

Example 1.8. Let \mathfrak{M} be a module over a ring k -functor \mathfrak{R} . Assume that $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M})$ exists. Then $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M})$ is a ring k -functor with respect to composition of morphisms of modules as the multiplication and canonically defined addition of module morphisms.

If \mathfrak{R} is a commutative ring k -functor, then $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M})$ admits additional structure of a \mathfrak{R} -algebra k -functor induced via a unique morphism $\mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{R}}(\mathfrak{M})$ of ring k -functors that sends $1 \mapsto 1_{\mathfrak{M}}$.

2. GLOBAL REGULAR FUNCTIONS ON A k -FUNCTOR

Recall the ring k -functor \mathfrak{K} from Example 1.3. Note that a \mathfrak{K} -algebra \mathfrak{A} can be viewed as a functor $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{Alg}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_k$.

Definition 2.1. The \mathfrak{K} -algebra \mathfrak{D}_k represented by the identity functor on \mathbf{Alg}_k is called *the structure \mathfrak{K} -algebra*.

Let $|-| : \mathbf{Alg}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be the forgetful k -functor. Note that $|-|$ is the underlying k -functor of \mathfrak{K} -algebra \mathfrak{D}_k . Recall that the affine line \mathbb{A}_k^1 is an affine k -scheme having k -algebra of polynomials with one variable as a k -algebra of regular functions.

Fact 2.2. Let $|-| : \mathbf{Alg}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be the forgetful k -functor. Then we have natural isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{P}_{\mathbb{A}_k^1} \cong |-|$$

Proof. Let B be a k -algebra. We have the following chain of identifications

$$\mathfrak{P}_{\mathbb{A}_k^1}(B) = \text{Mor}_k(\text{Spec } B, \mathbb{A}_k^1) = \text{Mor}_k(\text{Spec } B, \text{Spec } k[x]) = \text{Mor}_k(k[x], B) = |B|$$

natural in B . □

In particular, since $|-|$ carries the structure \mathfrak{K} -algebra \mathfrak{D}_k , we derive that $\mathfrak{P}_{\mathbb{A}_k^1}$ admits a structure of \mathfrak{K} -algebra isomorphic to \mathfrak{D}_k .

Now we introduce regular functions on a k -functors.

Definition 2.3. Let \mathfrak{X} be a k -functor and assume that $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$ is a set. Then $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$ is a k -algebra with respect to the structure induced by \mathfrak{D}_k . We call this k -algebra *the k -algebra of global regular functions on \mathfrak{X}* . Its elements are called *global regular functions on \mathfrak{X}* .

Definition 2.4. Let \mathfrak{X} be a k -functor. Suppose that A is a k -algebra, $x \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$ and $f \in \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$. The element $f(x) \in A$ is called *the value of f on point x* .

For given k -functor \mathfrak{X} we describe k -algebra operations on $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$ in terms of values of its elements on points of \mathfrak{X} . For this consider $\alpha \in k$ and $f, g \in \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$. We have formulas

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x), (f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x), (\alpha \cdot f)(x) = \alpha \cdot f(x)$$

in which right hand side are k -algebra operations in A .

Example 2.5. Let \mathfrak{X} be a k -functor and assume that $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$ exists. Fix k -algebra A . Note that $\text{Mor}_A(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{D}_A)$ is an A -algebra of global regular functions on \mathfrak{X}_A . Moreover, if B is an A -algebra, then

$$\text{Mor}_A(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{D}_A) \ni f \mapsto f_B \in \text{Mor}_B(\mathfrak{X}_B, \mathfrak{D}_B)$$

is a morphism of A -algebras. This implies that $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$ admits a canonical structure of an \mathfrak{D}_k -algebra k -functor.

3. ACTIONS OF MONOID k -FUNCTORS

In the sequel we assume that the reader is familiar with notion of an action of a monoid object in arbitrary category with finite products. For definitions and some discussion related to these notions cf. [ML98, pages 5].

Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and \mathfrak{X} be a k -functor together with an action $\alpha : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$. Next assume that k -functor $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$ exists. By Example 1.2 it is a monoid k -functor. We define a morphism $\rho : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$ of k -functors by formula $\rho(x) = \alpha_x$. Note that by discussion preceding [Mon19, Theorem 2.7] and by [Mon19, Corollary 2.9], we deduce that ρ is a well defined morphism of k -functors. We show now that ρ is a morphism of monoids. For this pick k -algebra A and $x, y \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$. Since α is an action, we deduce that $\alpha_{x \cdot y} = \alpha_x \cdot \alpha_y$ and hence also

$$\rho(x \cdot y) = \alpha_{x \cdot y} = \alpha_x \cdot \alpha_y = \rho(x) \cdot \rho(y)$$

Therefore, ρ is a morphism of monoid k -functors. This shows how to construct a morphism of monoid k -functors ρ from an action α of \mathfrak{G} .

Theorem 3.1. *Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and let \mathfrak{X} be a k -functor such that $\text{Iso}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$ exists. Suppose that*

$$\left\{ \text{actions of } \mathfrak{G} \text{ on } \mathfrak{X} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \text{Morphisms } \rho : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X}) \text{ of monoid } k\text{-functors} \right\}$$

is a map of classes described above. Then it is bijection.

Proof. Our goal is to construct the inverse of the map. Recall [Mon19, Theorem 2.7] and substitute in that Theorem $\mathfrak{J} = \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$. Consider maps

$$\Phi : \left\{ \text{families } \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \text{ of morphisms} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{G}, \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X}))$$

and

$$\Psi : \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{G}, \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})) \rightarrow \left\{ \text{families } \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \text{ of morphisms} \right\}$$

in that Theorem. Then the map in the statement above is the restriction of Φ to \mathfrak{G} -actions on \mathfrak{X} on the right and morphisms $\mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$ of monoid k -functors on the left. Since by [Mon19, Theorem 2.7] maps Φ and Ψ are mutually inverse, it suffices to check that Ψ sends a morphism $\rho : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X})$ of monoids to an action of \mathfrak{G} on \mathfrak{X} . For this denote $\Psi(\rho)$ by α . Consider k -algebra A and A -points $x, y \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$, $z \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$. Then

$$\alpha(y, \alpha(x, z)) = \rho(y)(\rho(x)(z)) = (\rho(y) \cdot \rho(x))(z) = \rho(x \cdot y)(z) = \alpha(x \cdot y, z)$$

Therefore, α is an action of \mathfrak{G} on \mathfrak{X} . □

Proposition 3.2. *Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and let $\mathfrak{X}_1, \mathfrak{X}_2$ be k -functors such that $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}_1, \mathfrak{X}_1), \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}_2, \mathfrak{X}_2)$ exist. Suppose that $\alpha_1 : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_1$, $\alpha_2 : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_2$ are actions of \mathfrak{G} , respectively. Suppose that $\sigma : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_2$ is a morphism of k -functors. Then the following assertions are equivalent.*

(i) *The square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X}_1 & \xrightarrow{1_{\mathfrak{G}} \times \sigma} & \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X}_2 \\ \alpha_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha_2 \\ \mathfrak{X}_1 & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathfrak{X}_2 \end{array}$$

is commutative.

(ii) For every k -algebra A and $x \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$ we have

$$\sigma_A \cdot \rho_1(x) = \rho_2(x) \cdot \sigma_A$$

where $\rho_1 : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}_1, \mathfrak{X}_1)$ and $\rho_2 : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}_2, \mathfrak{X}_2)$ are morphism of monoid k -functors corresponding to α_1 and α_2 , respectively.

Proof. Conditions expressed in (i) and (ii) are directly translatable to each other by virtue of the bijection in Theorem 3.1. \square

Definition 3.3. Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and let $(\mathfrak{X}_1, \alpha_1), (\mathfrak{X}_2, \alpha_2)$ be k -functors with actions of \mathfrak{G} . Suppose that $\sigma : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_2$ is a morphism k -functors such that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X}_1 & \xrightarrow{1_{\mathfrak{G}} \times \sigma} & \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X}_2 \\ \alpha_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha_2 \\ \mathfrak{X}_1 & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathfrak{X}_2 \end{array}$$

is commutative. Then σ is called an \mathfrak{G} -equivariant morphism.

4. MODULES OVER RING k -FUNCTOR

Let \mathfrak{A} be a commutative ring k -functor and let \mathfrak{R} be a \mathfrak{A} -algebra k -functor. This means that there exists a morphism $\mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$ of ring k -functors and for every k -algebra A induced morphism $\mathfrak{A}(A) \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}(A)$ sends $\mathfrak{A}(A)$ to the center of a ring $\mathfrak{R}(A)$. Fix a module \mathfrak{M} over \mathfrak{A} . Next assume that k -functor $\text{End}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\mathfrak{M})$ exists. Recall that by Example 1.8 it is a ring k -functor.

Definition 4.1. In the setting above suppose that $\alpha : \mathfrak{R} \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ is a morphism of k -functors. Suppose that α makes \mathfrak{M} into \mathfrak{R} -module and moreover, for every k -algebra A and for every point $x \in \mathfrak{R}(A)$ morphism α_x is a morphism of \mathfrak{A}_A -modules. Then α is called a \mathfrak{A} -linear \mathfrak{R} -action on \mathfrak{M} .

We continue the discussion. We assume that we are given an \mathfrak{A} -linear \mathfrak{R} -action $\alpha : \mathfrak{R} \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ on \mathfrak{M} . We define a morphism $\rho : \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\mathfrak{M})$ of k -functors by formula $\rho(x) = \alpha_x$. As in Section 3 we can prove that ρ is a morphism of ring k -functors. Now we have the following result.

Theorem 4.2. Let \mathfrak{R} be an algebra k -functor over commutative ring \mathfrak{A} k -functor and let \mathfrak{M} be a \mathfrak{A} -module such that $\text{End}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\mathfrak{M})$ exists. Suppose that

$$\left\{ \mathfrak{A} \text{ linear actions of } \mathfrak{R} \text{ on } \mathfrak{M} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \text{Morphisms } \rho : \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\mathfrak{M}) \text{ of ring } k\text{-functors} \right\}$$

is a map of classes described above. Then it is bijection.

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 3.1. \square

5. MONOID ALGEBRA $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ AND ITS MODULES

Definition 5.1. Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor. Then we construct an \mathfrak{D}_k -algebra $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ as follows. For every k -algebra A we define

$$\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}](A) = A[\mathfrak{G}(A)]$$

where the right hand side is monoid A -algebra for the abstract monoid $\mathfrak{G}(A)$. The structure of monoid k -functor on \mathfrak{G} and \mathfrak{R} -algebra \mathfrak{D}_k makes $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ into a ring k -functor. Moreover, we have a morphism $\mathfrak{D}_k \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ which for every k -algebra A is given by the canonical inclusion

$$A \hookrightarrow A[\mathfrak{G}(A)]$$

Thus $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ is \mathfrak{D}_k -algebra. We call $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ a monoid \mathfrak{D}_k -algebra over \mathfrak{G} .

Fact 5.2. Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and let \mathfrak{R} be an \mathfrak{D}_k -algebra k -functor. Consider \mathfrak{R} as a monoid k -functor with respect to its multiplicative structure. Then every morphism

$$\sigma : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$$

of monoid k -functors admits a unique extension

$$\tilde{\sigma} : \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$$

to a morphism of \mathfrak{D}_k -algebras.

Proof. This follows from the analogical universal property of algebras over abstract monoids (monoid algebras in **Set**). \square

Definition 5.3. Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and let \mathfrak{M} be a module over \mathfrak{D}_k . Suppose that $\alpha : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ is an action of \mathfrak{G} such that for any k -algebra A and point $x \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$ morphism $\alpha_x : \mathfrak{M}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_A$ is a morphism of \mathfrak{D}_A -modules. Then α is called a *linear \mathfrak{G} -action on \mathfrak{M}* .

Suppose now that \mathfrak{G} is a monoid k -functor and \mathfrak{M} is a module \mathfrak{D}_k . Note that every linear \mathfrak{G} -action $\alpha : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ extends uniquely to a \mathfrak{D}_k -linear action $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ of monoid \mathfrak{D}_k -algebra. This gives a bijection

$$\left\{ \text{Linear actions of } \mathfrak{G} \text{ on } \mathfrak{M} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \mathfrak{D}_k\text{-linear actions } \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M} \right\}$$

Next assume that k -functor $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M})$ exists. By Example 1.8 it is an \mathfrak{D}_k -algebra k -functor. Next by Theorem 4.2 we have a bijection

$$\left\{ \mathfrak{D}_k\text{-linear actions of } \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \text{Morphisms } \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}) \text{ of } \mathfrak{D}_k\text{-algebras} \right\}$$

Finally Fact 5.2 implies that we have a bijection

$$\left\{ \text{Morphisms } \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}) \text{ of } \mathfrak{D}_k\text{-algebras} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \text{Morphisms } \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}) \text{ of monoids} \right\}$$

This chain of bijections sends a linear action $\alpha : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$ of \mathfrak{G} to a morphism $\rho : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M})$ of monoid k -functors given by $\rho(x) = \alpha_x$ for every $x \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$ and every k -algebra A . We proved the following result.

Proposition 5.4. Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and let \mathfrak{M} be a \mathfrak{D}_k -module such that $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M})$ exists. Then the following classes are in canonical bijections described above.

- (1) Linear actions of \mathfrak{G} on \mathfrak{M} .
- (2) \mathfrak{D}_k -linear actions $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}$. These are precisely $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ -modules.
- (3) Morphisms $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M})$ of \mathfrak{D}_k -algebras.
- (4) Morphisms $\mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M})$ of monoids.

Moreover, the bijection between class (1) and (2) does not require the existence of $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M})$.

Now in a similar manner we can describe morphisms.

Proposition 5.5. Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor and let $\mathfrak{M}_1, \mathfrak{M}_2$ be k -functors of \mathfrak{D}_k -modules such that $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_1), \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_2)$ exist. Suppose that $\alpha_1 : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_1, \alpha_2 : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{M}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_2$ are linear actions of \mathfrak{G} , respectively. Suppose that $\sigma : \mathfrak{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_2$ is a morphism of modules over \mathfrak{D}_k . Then the following assertions are equivalent.

- (i) The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{M}_1 & \xrightarrow{1_{\mathfrak{G}} \times \sigma} & \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{M}_2 \\
\alpha_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha_2 \\
\mathfrak{M}_1 & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathfrak{M}_2
\end{array}$$

is commutative.

(ii) The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \times \mathfrak{M}_1 & \xrightarrow{1_{\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]} \times \sigma} & \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \times \mathfrak{M}_2 \\
\tilde{\alpha}_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{\alpha}_2 \\
\mathfrak{M}_1 & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathfrak{M}_2
\end{array}$$

is commutative, where $\tilde{\alpha}_1$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_2$ are \mathfrak{D}_k -linear actions of $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ corresponding to α_1 and α_2 , respectively. This states that σ is a morphism of $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ -modules.

(iii) For every k -algebra A and $x \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$ we have

$$\sigma_A \cdot \tilde{\rho}_1(x) = \tilde{\rho}_2(x) \cdot \sigma_A$$

where $\tilde{\rho}_1 : \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_1)$ and $\tilde{\rho}_2 : \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_2)$ are morphism of \mathfrak{D}_k -algebras corresponding to $\tilde{\alpha}_1$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_2$, respectively.

(iv) For every k -algebra A and $x \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$ we have

$$\sigma_A \cdot \rho_1(x) = \rho_2(x) \cdot \sigma_A$$

where $\rho_1 : \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_1)$ and $\rho_2 : \mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}] \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_2)$ are morphism of monoid k -functors restricting $\tilde{\rho}_1$ and $\tilde{\rho}_2$, respectively.

The equivalence of (1) and (2) does not require the existence of $\text{End}_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_1)$ and $\text{End}_{\mathfrak{D}_k}(\mathfrak{M}_2)$.

Proof. Conditions expressed in (i)-(iv) are directly translatable to each other by virtue of bijections in Proposition 5.4. \square

Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor. We denote by $\mathbf{Mod}(\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}])$ the category of $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ -modules.

6. REGULAR FUNCTIONS AS A MODULE OVER MONOID k -FUNCTOR

Let \mathfrak{G} be a monoid k -functor. In this section we discuss important example of a $\mathfrak{D}_k[\mathfrak{G}]$ -module. Fix a k -functor \mathfrak{X} for which $\text{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{D}_k)$ exists. Let $\alpha : \mathfrak{G} \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be an action of \mathfrak{G} on \mathfrak{X} . According to [Mon19, Corollary 2.12] we deduce that α corresponds to a unique morphism of k -functors $\rho : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \text{Iso}_k(\mathfrak{X})$. For every k -algebra A and $x \in \mathfrak{G}(A)$ we have $\rho(x) = \alpha_x$. Moreover, ρ is a morphism of k -monoids (this is a consequence of the fact that α is an action). Next we have a map of sets

$$\text{Mor}_A(\mathfrak{X}_A, (\mathfrak{D}_k)_A) \ni f \mapsto f \cdot \rho(x) \in \text{Mor}_A(\mathfrak{X}_A, (\mathfrak{D}_k)_A)$$

For every A -algebra B and every point $y \in \mathfrak{X}(B)$ we have

$$(f \cdot \rho(x))(y) = f(\rho(x)(y))$$

From this description it follows that the map $f \mapsto f \cdot \rho(x)$ is a morphism of A -algebras.

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