

Sequoidal Categories and Transfinite Games: Towards a Coalgebraic Approach to Linear Logic*

William John Gowers¹ and James Laird²

1 Department of Computer Science, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath.
BA2 7AY. United Kingdom
W.J.Gowers@bath.ac.uk

2 Department of Computer Science, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath.
BA2 7AY. United Kingdom
jiml@cs.bath.ac.uk

Abstract

The non-commutative sequoid operator \otimes on games was introduced by one of the authors in order to capture algebraically the presence of state in history-sensitive strategies in game semantics. It imposes a causality relation on to the tensor product of games, so that coalgebras for the functor $A \otimes _$ - i.e. morphisms from S to $A \otimes S$ may be viewed as state transformers. If $A \otimes _$ has a final coalgebra, $!A$, then the anamorphism of such a state transformer encapsulates its explicit state, so that it is shared only between successive invocations.

We shall study conditions under which such a final coalgebra $!A$ for the functor $A \otimes _$ is the carrier of a cofree commutative comonoid on A . That is, it is a model of the exponential of linear logic, but one in which we can construct imperative objects such as reference cells and stacks coalgebraically, and reason about them coinductively, in a game semantics setting.

We shall review the definition of a sequoidal category, a category-theoretic formalization of the sequoid operator, and the notion of sequoidal decomposition of a symmetric monoidal category. We show that given such a decomposition, the final coalgebra $!A$ may be endowed with the structure of the cofree commutative comonoid if it is the bifree algebra for $A \otimes _$, or if it is a limit of sequoidal powers (following the construction of the cofree commutative comonoid by Melliés, Tabareau and Tasson), or if the functor $!$ is strong monoidal - for all A and B , the objects $!(A \times B)$ and $!A \otimes !B$ are naturally isomorphic.

We establish necessity of this final condition by giving an example of a sequoidally decomposable category of games in which plays will be allowed to have transfinite length. In this category, the final coalgebra for the functor $A \otimes _$ is not the cofree commutative comonoid over A : we illustrate this by explicitly contrasting the final sequence for the functor $A \otimes _$ with the chain of sequoidal powers used in the Melliés-Tabareau-Tasson construction.

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1 Introduction

Games models of pure functional programming languages such as PCF ([2] and [7], for example) tend to include the requirement that strategies be *history-free*¹: that is, the response to a particular position may depend only upon the last move played, and not upon what has gone before. This makes sense for stateless languages, where the program should have no ‘memory’ to recall what has gone before.

If history-free strategies are the game-semantic interpretation of stateless programs, then history-sensitive strategies should be the game-semantic interpretation of stateful programs, and this is indeed how they are used: Abramsky and McCusker’s model of Idealized Algol [3], for example, makes use of history-sensitive strategies in order to model stateful programs. However, this idea of state can be difficult to work with, because it is completely *implicit* in the strategy. Let us, for example, try to model a simple storage cell. Let X be a set of values and, as in [3], let $\mathbf{Var}[X]$ be the game with maximal plays rx and $w_x\checkmark$, where x ranges over X . rx corresponds to a **read** method: player O plays r and expects to receive the value x currently in the cell, while $w_x\checkmark$ corresponds to a **write** method: player O writes x into the cell and then player P confirms that the write has taken place.

It is now clear that we have a strategy `cell` on $!\mathbf{Var}[X]$ corresponding to a storage cell: whenever player O plays w_x , respond with \checkmark , and whenever player O plays r , respond with the last x such that w_x was played (if the cell is uninitialized – i.e., if w_x has never been played for any x – then we return either nothing or some specified initial value, depending on what we are trying to model). This strategy is clearly history sensitive and represents a stateful program; however, it is tricky to reason about the statefulness of `cell`, because there is no object explicitly representing the state: the state in `cell` is *implicit*, and it appears that we need to resort to combinatorial arguments in order to reason about it.

Contrast this with the handling of state in traditional domain-theoretic semantics, where we represent a stateful program as a function $W \times X \rightarrow W \times Y$, or a *state transformer*, where W is a built-in store of state that can be reasoned about directly. In 2002, one of the authors introduced the game-semantic equivalent of a state-transformer by defining a new operation on games – the *sequoid* \otimes [10]. The game $A \otimes B$ is the same as the game $A \boxtimes B$, except that the first move must take place in A . We now model a state transformer for a program as a morphism $S \rightarrow A \otimes S$ – i.e., a *coalgebra* for the functor $A \otimes _$ – where A is the program and S is the changed state. The justification for the order relation on the sequoid operator is that the state should only change in response to some action by the environment.

For example, let X be the game with maximal plays rx for $x \in X$. Then we may define a state transformer for $X \multimap \mathbf{Var}[X] \otimes X$ as follows: play must start in the game $\mathbf{Var}[X]$. If player O starts with the move r , then request a value of x on the left and then copy it into both $\mathbf{Var}[X]$ and X on the right (so if X on the left represents the initial state and X on the right represents the final state, then we have returned the value of the state and left the state unchanged). If player O starts with the move w_y , return \checkmark and then copy the value y over to X on the right, ignoring the value of X on the left.

Note that we may model multiple iterations of the state transformer as coalgebras:

$$S \rightarrow A \otimes (A \otimes \cdots \otimes (A \otimes S) \cdots)$$

¹ In fact, the model in [7] and other models following the ‘Hyland-Ong’ tradition use *innocent* strategies, rather than history free strategies to model statelessness. We will focus on AJM-style Game Semantics in this paper, so we shall focus on history-freeness vs. history sensitivity rather than innocence.

where the copies of A are started in order from left to right. The state from a previous invocation of A is passed on to the next, until the final modified state finally appears at the right.

Now we come to the key point of the construction: if A is a game, then the Hyland exponential $!A$ [8] has the structure of the *final coalgebra* for the functor $A \otimes _$. Therefore, following [?], any coalgebra $S \rightarrow A \otimes S$ (i.e., any state transformer) gives rise to a morphism $S \rightarrow !A$ that encapsulates the explicit state of the state transformer into an implicitly stateful history-sensitive strategy $S \rightarrow !A$ that corresponds to repeatedly invoking the state transformer, passing the state from one invocation to the next.

Indeed, the state transformer we defined on $X \multimap \mathbf{Var}[X] \otimes X$ gives rise to a morphism $X \rightarrow !\mathbf{Var}[X]$ that gives us the behaviour of a storage cell with initial value given by the copy of X on the left; composing this with our desired initial value on X gives us the strategy cell. The difference now is that, rather than reason directly about the implicit strategy cell, we may reason about the explicit state in our state transformer and then use coalgebraic methods to talk about cell.

It is clear that the key fact in the construction is that the final coalgebra for $A \otimes _$ coincides with the exponential $!A$, which has the structure of the *cofree commutative comonoid* on A . We will begin by introducing the general idea of using coalgebra to define higher-order stateful objects, using a construction on the category \mathbf{Rel} of sets and relations. This construction is simple to define, but the final coalgebra in that context does not give us a good model of the exponential: it gives us a cofree comonoid, but not a commutative one. This motivates us to study state transformers using game semantics and the sequoid operator.

We review the definition of a *sequoidal category* from [10]: a category-theoretic formalization of the sequoid operator akin to the formalization of the tensor product \otimes by the definition of a *monoidal category*. We illustrate the definition by showing how the sequoidal structure allows us to model stateful programs as morphisms into the final coalgebra for the functor $A \otimes _$, using the example of the cell strategy in the category of games.

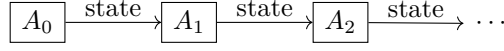
We spend the rest of the paper discussing the question of what assumptions we need in order to prove that the final coalgebra for $A \otimes _$ coincides with the cofree commutative comonoid on A . The explicit formula for the cofree commutative comonoid given by Melliés, Tabareau and Tasson [16] provides a way to link the two constructions that works for the basic category of games; however, it is not powerful enough to prove that the final coalgebra and the cofree commutative comonoid are the same in the category of games with infinitary winning conditions.

We turn instead to a purely sequoidal/coalgebraic proof that the final coalgebra $!A$ for $A \otimes _$ is the carrier of the cofree commutative comonoid on A . In this case, we will need to assume that our category has a Cartesian structure and also assume an additional hypothesis: that if A and B are objects, then a certain natural morphism $!A \otimes !B \rightarrow !(A \times B)$ is an isomorphism. We will refer to this as the *strong monoidal hypothesis*, since it can be used to show that $! _$ gives rise to a strong monoidal functor from the category with its Cartesian structure to the category with its monoidal functor.

We show that the strong monoidal hypothesis holds whenever $!A$ is a *bifree algebra* for $A \otimes _$: that is, it is simultaneously an initial algebra and a final coalgebra.

We finish with a non-example: the sequoidal category of games with transfinite plays. In this setting the final coalgebra for $A \otimes _$ does not carry the structure of the cofree commutative comonoid over A . By our discussion above, note that the final coalgebra for $A \otimes _$ has the structure of ω -many copies of the game A , where we pass the state from A_i

to A_{i+1} :



For finite interactions, we can use this to model the exponential, in which repeated access to the resource A is allowed, by passing an empty state in between successive invocations of A . In the transfinite case, however, there might not be enough copies of A in the final coalgebra to satisfy our needs: consider a program that, over time ω , uses the resource A infinitely many times. If we carry on into transfinite time, the program may continue to request access to the resource A . But this is no longer possible if we are using the final coalgebra for our ‘exponential’, since we are only able to construct a sequence of invocations of A of length ω : there is no predecessor copy of A to receive the (empty) state from.

We shall demonstrate why our earlier approaches fail in this context: the Melliés-Tabareau-Tasson construction fails badly in this case, just as it fails for win games and winning strategies (which may be viewed as games of length $\omega + 1$). Similarly, the strong monoidal hypothesis does not hold, since a transfinite interleaving of two sequences of length ω may have length greater than ω .

2 Defining Higher-order Stateful Objects, Coalgebraically

In this section we motivate the study of the coalgebraically derived cofree comonoid in game semantics by considering a similar but simpler and more familiar phenomenon. A *state-transformer* in a symmetric monoidal category is a morphism $f : A \otimes S \rightarrow B \otimes S$ taking an argument together with an input state to a result together with a input state. A well-studied [?] technique in semantics is to use an appropriate final coalgebra to *encapsulate* the state in such a transformer, allowing multiple successive invocations, each of which passes its output state as an input state to the next invocation.

For example, consider the category \mathbf{Rel} of sets and relations, with symmetric monoidal structure given by the cartesian product (with unit I , the singleton set $\{*\}$). This has finite (bi)products given by the disjoint union of sets: define the functor $F(A, S) = (A \otimes S) \oplus I$

For any object (set) A , let A^* be the set A^* of finite sequences of elements of A (i.e. the carrier of the free monoid on A), and $\alpha : A^* \rightarrow F(A, A^*)$ be the morphism $\{(\varepsilon, \text{inr}(*))\} \cup \{(aw, (\text{inl}(a, w))) \mid a \in A, w \in A^*\}$

► **Lemma 1.** (A^*, α_A) is a final coalgebra for $F(A, _)$.

Proof. \mathbf{Rel} may be cpo-enriched with the inclusion order: A^* is a *minimal invariant* for $F(A, _)$ with respect to this order. ◀

Since we have a natural transformation (left injection) $\text{inl}_{A,S} : A \otimes S \rightarrow F(A, S)$, we may encapsulate the state in the state transformer $f : S \rightarrow A \otimes S$ by taking the *anamorphism* of f ; $\text{inl}_{A,B} : S \rightarrow F(A, S)$, — i.e. the unique $F(A, _)$ -coalgebra morphism from $(S, f; \text{inl})$ into (A^*, α_A) . This is a morphism from an initial state S into A^* : by definition, composing it with $\alpha : A \rightarrow F(A, A)$ (which we can think of as *invoking* our stateful object) returns a copy of f and uses it to update the internal state.

By distributivity of \oplus over \otimes we have a natural transformation $t : F(A, S) \otimes S' \rightarrow F(A, S \otimes S')$. We may use this to encapsulate state transformers of general form: given $f : A \otimes S \rightarrow B \otimes S$, taking the anamorphism of the $F(B, _)$ -colagebra:

$$A^* \otimes S \xrightarrow{\alpha_A \otimes S} F(A, A^*) \otimes S \xrightarrow{t} F(A, A^* \otimes S)$$

Distributivity of \oplus over \otimes also implies that $F(A \oplus A', S) \cong F(A, S) \oplus F(A', S)$. This allows state transformers to be aggregated, to construct stateful objects compounded of a series of methods which share access to a common state. i.e. given morphisms $f_1 : A_1 \otimes S \rightarrow B_1 \otimes S, \dots, f_n : A_n \otimes S \rightarrow B_n \otimes S$, encapsulating $\mathbf{dist}; (f_1 \oplus \dots \oplus f_n); \mathbf{dist}^{-1}$, gives a morphism from $(A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_n)^* \otimes S$ into $(B_1 \oplus \dots \oplus B_n)^*$.

For example, we may represent a reference cell storing integer values as a state transformer $\mathbf{cell} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \oplus \mathbb{N}) \otimes \mathbb{N}$, obtained by aggregating two “methods” which share access to a state consisting of a single integer, representing the contents of the cell — returning a “read” of the input state (and leaving it unchanged) or accepting a “write” of a new value and using it to update the state. Thus (with appropriate tagging) it is the relation $\{(i, (\mathbf{read}(i), i)) \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{(i, \mathbf{write}(j), j)\}$. The anamorphism of the coalgebra $\mathbf{cell}; \mathbf{inl} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow F(\mathbb{N} \oplus \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N})$ is the relation from \mathbb{N} to $(\mathbb{N} \oplus \mathbb{N})^*$ consisting of pairs of the form $(i_1, \mathbf{read}(i_1)^* \mathbf{write}(i_2) \mathbf{read}(i_2)^* \dots)$. Composition with this morphism is precisely the denotation of new variable declaration in the semantics of Reynolds *Syntactic Control of Interference* (SCI) in Rel given in [?].

Coalgebraic methods thus give us a recipe for constructing and using categorical definitions of stateful semantic objects, avoiding direct definitions which are rather combinatorial to work with. In order to fully exploit these, however, we may endow A^* with the structure of a *comonoid* by defining morphisms $\delta_A : A^* \rightarrow A^* \otimes A^* = \{(u \cdot v, (u, v)) \mid u, v \in A^*\}$ and $\epsilon : A \rightarrow I = \{(\epsilon, *)\}$

In fact, this is the *cofree comonoid* on A — there is a morphism $\eta_A : A^* \rightarrow A = \{(a, a) \mid a \in A\}$ such that for any comonoid $(B, \delta_B, \epsilon_B)$, composition with η_A defines an equivalence (natural in B) between the morphisms from B into A , and the comonoid morphisms from $(B, \delta_B, \epsilon_B)$ into $(A^*, \delta_A, \epsilon_A)$.

► **Proposition 2.** (A^*, δ, ϵ) is the cofree comonoid on Rel.

The definitions of δ and ϵ , and the proof that this is the cofree comonoid may be derived from the fact that (A^*, α_A) is a *bifree algebra* for $F(_, A)$ — i.e. (A^*, α^{-1}) is an initial algebra for $F(A, _)$ (α must be an isomorphism by Lambek’s lemma). We leave this as an exercise.

This structure can be used to interpret procedures which share access to a stateful resource such as a reference cell, the creation of multiple copies of such procedures $((_)^*$ is a monoidal comonad) etc. Its main limitation is that we have not defined a *commutative monoid* — evidently it is not the case that $\delta_A; \mathbf{sym}_{A,A} = \delta_A$ (where $\mathbf{sym}_{A,B} : A \otimes B \rightarrow B \otimes A$ is the symmetry isomorphism for the tensor) for any non-empty set A . Thus we can only model procedures with shared access to the same stateful object if the order in which they are permitted to access it is predetermined. This is precisely the situation in SCI, where the typing system allows sharing between across sequential composition, but not between functions and their arguments. In order to model sharing of state between functions without this constraint (and build a Cartesian closed category), we need to endow our final coalgebra with the structure of a cofree *commutative comonoid*. The category of sets and relations does not allow this (the cofree commutative comonoid on an object A in Rel is given by the set of finite multisets of A , which is not a final coalgebra). By properly reflecting the interleaving between function calls, game semantics does support a coalgebraic cofree commutative comonoid, leading to models of stateful higher-order languages such as Idealized Algol and core ML. As we shall show by example and counterexample, the richer structure of games also means that the relationship between initial and final coalgebras, and cofree objects is more subtle (note, for example, that any final coalgebra in Rel must be bifree, by its self-duality).

3 Sequoidal categories

3.1 Game semantics and the sequoidal operator

To get around the problems caused by the non-commutativity of the comonoid in the sets-and-relations model, we shall consider a game semantics model, in which we will be able to construct cofree commutative comonoids. We shall present a form of game semantics in the style of [8] and [1]. A game A is given by a tree P_A of *positions*, which are alternating sequences of O -moves and P -moves. We call a position a *P-position* if it ends with a P -move and an *O-position* if it ends with an O -move. A *strategy* for a game A is a subtree σ of P_A that is closed under O -replies to P -positions and which satisfies *determinism*: if $sa, sb \in \sigma$, where s is a P -position, then $a = b$. We will adopt the rule that all positions must start with an O -move.

We build connectives on games in the usual way.

Product If $(A_i : i \in I)$ is a collection of negative games, then we write $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ for the game in which player O , on his first move, may play in any of the games A_i . From then on, play continues in A_i . If A_1, A_2 are games, we write $A_1 \times A_2$ for $\prod_{i=1}^2 A_i$.

Tensor Product If A, B are negative games, the tensor product $A \otimes B$ is played by playing the games A and B in parallel, where player O may elect to switch games whenever it is his turn and continue play in the game he has switched to.

Linear implication The implication $A \multimap B$ is played by playing the game B in parallel with the *negation* of A – that is, the game formed by switching the roles of players P and O in A . Since play in the negation of A starts with a P -move, player O is forced to make his first move in the game B . Thereafter, player P may switch games whenever it is her turn.

It is well known (see [1], for example) that we may compose strategies σ for $A \multimap B$ and τ for $B \multimap C$ to get a morphism $\sigma; \tau$ for $A \multimap C$ and that this structure gives rise to a monoidal category where objects are games, morphisms from A to B are strategies for $A \multimap B$ and the tensor product and linear implication are given by $A \otimes B$ and $A \multimap B$. We call this category \mathcal{G} . \mathcal{G} has all products, given by $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ as above.

We turn now to the non-standard *sequoid* connective \odot . If A and B are negative games, then the sequoid $A \odot B$ is similar to the tensor product $A \otimes B$, but with the restriction that player O 's first move must take place in the game A . We observe immediately that we have structural isomorphisms

$$\text{dist}: A \otimes B \xrightarrow{\cong} (A \odot B) \times (B \odot A)$$

$$\text{dec}: (A \times B) \odot C \xrightarrow{\cong} (A \odot C) \times (B \odot C)$$

$$\text{passoc}: (A \odot B) \odot C \xrightarrow{\cong} A \odot (B \otimes C)$$

The sequoid does not give rise to a functor $\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ in the way that the tensor product does: playing strategies σ for $A \multimap B$ and τ for $C \multimap D$ in parallel does not necessarily give rise to a valid strategy for $(A \odot C) \multimap (B \odot D)$, since player O might end up playing in C before anyone has played in A . However, if we require that the strategy σ is *strict* – that is, player P 's reply to the opening move in B is always a move in A – then we do get a valid strategy $\sigma \odot \tau$ for $(A \odot C) \multimap (B \odot D)$ and, moreover, $\sigma \odot \tau$ is strict. If we write \mathcal{G}_s for the category of games with *strict* strategies as morphisms, then we see that $_ \odot _$ gives us a functor $\mathcal{G}_s \times \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_s$. In fact, the isomorphism **passoc** tells us that this functor is a right monoidal category action of \mathcal{G} upon \mathcal{G}_s .

3.2 Sequoidal categories

We now formalize this into a category-theoretic definition.

► **Definition 3.** A *sequoidal category* consists of the following data:

- A symmetric monoidal category \mathcal{C} with monoidal product \otimes and tensor unit I , associators $\text{assoc}_{A,B,C}: (A \otimes B) \otimes C \xrightarrow{\cong} A \otimes (B \otimes C)$, unitors $\text{runit}_A: A \otimes I \xrightarrow{\cong} A$ and $\text{lunit}_A: I \otimes A \xrightarrow{\cong} A$ and braiding $\text{sym}_{A,B}: A \otimes B \rightarrow B \otimes A$.
- A category \mathcal{C}_s
- A right monoidal category action of \mathcal{C} on the category \mathcal{C}_s . That is, a functor ${}_-\otimes_-: \mathcal{C}_s \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_s$ that gives rise to a monoidal functor from \mathcal{C} into the category of endofunctors on \mathcal{C}_s . We write $\text{passoc}_{A,B,C}: (A \otimes B) \otimes C \rightarrow A \otimes (B \otimes C)$ for the coherence part of the monoidal functor.
- A functor $J: \mathcal{C}_s \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (in the games example, this is the inclusion functor $\mathcal{G}_s \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$)
- A natural transformation $\text{wk}_{A,B}: J(A) \otimes B \rightarrow J(A \otimes B)$ satisfying the coherence conditions:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 A \otimes I & \xrightarrow{\text{runit}_A} & A & & (A \otimes B) \otimes C \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{A,B} \otimes \text{id}_C} (A \otimes B) \otimes C \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{A \otimes B, C}} (A \otimes B) \otimes C \\
 \text{wk}_{A,I} \downarrow & \nearrow J(\text{r}_A) & & & \downarrow \text{assoc}_{A,B,C} \\
 A \otimes I & & & & A \otimes (B \otimes C) \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{A,B \otimes C}} A \otimes (B \otimes C) \\
 & & & & \nearrow J(\text{passoc}_{A,B,C})
 \end{array}$$

Our category of games satisfies further conditions:

► **Definition 4.** Let $\mathcal{C} = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_s, J, \text{wk})$ be a sequoidal category. We say that \mathcal{C} is an *inclusive sequoidal category* if \mathcal{C}_s is a full-on-objects subcategory of \mathcal{C} containing all isomorphisms in \mathcal{C} and the morphisms $\text{wk}_{A,B}$ and J is the inclusion functor.

If \mathcal{C} is an inclusive sequoidal category, we say that \mathcal{C} is *Cartesian* if \mathcal{C}_s has all products and these are preserved by J . In that case, we say that \mathcal{C} is *decomposable* if the natural transformations

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{dec}_{A,B} &= \langle \text{wk}_{A,B}, \text{sym}_{A,B}; \text{wk}_{A,B} \rangle: A \otimes B \rightarrow (A \otimes B) \times (B \otimes A) \\
 \text{dec}^0: I &\rightarrow 1
 \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphisms and we say that \mathcal{C} is *distributive* if the natural transformations

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{dist}_{A,B,C} &= \langle \text{pr}_1 \otimes \text{id}_C, \text{pr}_2 \otimes \text{id}_C \rangle: (A \times B) \otimes C \rightarrow (A \otimes C) \times (B \otimes C) \\
 \text{dist}_{(A_i: i \in I), C} &= \langle (\text{pr}_i \otimes \text{id}_C : i \in I) \rangle: \left(\prod_{i \in I} A_i \right) \otimes C \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I} (A_i \otimes C) \\
 \text{dist}_{A,0}: 1 \otimes A &\rightarrow 1
 \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphisms.

► **Definition 5.** Let $\mathcal{C} = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_s, J, \text{wk})$ be a sequoidal category. We say that \mathcal{C} is an *inclusive sequoidal category* if \mathcal{C}_s is a full-on-objects subcategory of \mathcal{C} containing all isomorphisms and finite products of \mathcal{C} , and the morphisms $\text{wk}_{A,B}$ and J is the inclusion functor.

We say that \mathcal{C} is *decomposable* if for any A and B , the tensor product $A \otimes B$ is a cartesian product of $A \otimes B$ and $B \otimes A$, with projections $\text{wk}_{A,B}: A \otimes B \rightarrow A \otimes B$ and $\text{sym}_{A,B}; \text{wk}_{A,B}: A \otimes B \rightarrow B \otimes A$, and if the product $A \times B$ exists, then $(A \times B) \otimes C$ is

the product of $A \otimes C$ and $B \otimes C$, with projections $\text{pr}_l \otimes \text{id}_C, \text{pr}_r \otimes \text{id}_C$. So if \mathcal{C} has all finite products, the natural transformations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dec}_{A,B} &= \langle \text{wk}_{A,B}, \text{sym}_{A,B}; \text{wk}_{A,B} \rangle: A \otimes B \rightarrow (A \otimes B) \times (B \otimes A) \\ \text{dist}_{A,B,C} &= \langle \text{pr}_1 \otimes \text{id}_C, \text{pr}_2 \otimes \text{id}_C \rangle: (A \times B) \otimes C \rightarrow (A \otimes C) \times (B \otimes C) \\ \text{dist}_{A,0} &: 1 \otimes A \rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphisms.

We shall also use the fact that our category of games is *affine* - so the natural transformation $\text{dec}^0: I \rightarrow 1$ is an isomorphism. This is not strictly necessary, and techniques are available to obtain similar results in the non-affine case (see [13], for example), but it will greatly simplify our presentation.

The games model satisfies an analog of monoidal closedness, but we will not give that here (see [10]). We see that \mathcal{G} is a prototype example of a distributive, decomposable sequoidal category.

3.3 The sequoidal exponential

There are several ways to add exponentials to the basic category of games. We shall use the definition based on countably many copies of the base game (see [8], for example): the exponential $!A$ of A is the game in which player O may switch between countably many copies of A - A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots , as long as he starts them in order, starting with A_0 , then opening A_1 and so on. This condition on the order in which games may be opened is very important, as it allows us to define the exponential morphisms $!A \rightarrow !A \otimes !A$ and $!A \rightarrow !!A$. In the first case, it can be proved [12] that the comultiplication $!A \rightarrow !A \otimes !A$ exhibits $!A$ as the *cofree commutative comonoid* on A , which shows that A is a suitable model for the exponential [9].

Even more interestingly, we see that we may characterize $!A$ as the *final coalgebra* for the functor $A \otimes _$. That is, given a coalgebra from $\otimes _$ - a game B and a morphism $\sigma: B \rightarrow A \otimes B$ - we get a unique morphism $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & A \otimes B \\ \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_A \otimes \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket \\ !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A \otimes !A \end{array}$$

We call $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket$ the *anamorphism* of σ .

We shall use the following standard pieces of theory about final coalgebras:

Lambek's Lemma α_A is an isomorphism, with inverse given by the anamorphism of the map $\text{id} \otimes \alpha_A: A \otimes !A \rightarrow A \otimes (A \otimes !A)$ [14]. In particular, α_A is a morphism in \mathcal{G}_s . In the general case, we deduce that α_A is a morphism in \mathcal{C}_s .

Final Sequence If \mathcal{C} is a category with enough limits and F is an endofunctor on \mathcal{C} , we may build up an ordinal indexed sequence of objects and morphisms of \mathcal{C} (that is, a functor $\text{Ord}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, where Ord is the category of ordinals and prefix inclusions:

$$1 \leftarrow F(1) \leftarrow F^2(1) \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow F^\omega(1) \leftarrow F^{\omega+1}(1) \leftarrow \dots$$

(by repeatedly applying F and taking limits). If this sequence stabilizes for any δ (i.e., if the morphism from $F^{\delta+1}(1) \rightarrow F^\delta(1)$ is an isomorphism), then $F^\delta(1)$ is the final coalgebra for F [20].

3.4 Imperative programs as anamorphisms

We now show how we can use the characterization of $!A$ as a final coalgebra to define a strategy representing a simple storage cell. This is the strategy **cell** for $!(\mathbf{Var}[X])$ that is used in [3] to construct the denotation of the **new** term from Idealized Algol. Using this strategy, it is possible to build the model of Idealized Algol from [3] and hence construct a wealth of other stateful objects. The benefit of constructing **cell** in this way, rather than directly, is that we can now reason about it coalgebraically, rather than by direct combinatorial arguments on the strategy.

Let Σ be the game with maximal play qa and let \mathbf{OK} be the obvious strategy on Σ . Σ denotes the type **com** of commands. Let $(X, *)$ be a pointed set and write X for the game with maximal plays qx for $x \in X$. Recall that in Idealized Algol we represent $\mathbf{Var}[X]$, the type of variables taking values in X , by the game $\Sigma^X \times X$, where Σ^X is the X -fold product of Σ with itself. Here, Σ^X represents the act of writing a value into the storage cell (so playing in Σ_x means writing the value x), while the copy of X represents reading a value from the storage cell.

We want to construct the strategy **cell** for $!(\Sigma^X \times X)$ that will remember what value we have written into the cell and will return the value when we request it. In the case that we request the value in the cell when nothing has been written to it, we return the default value $*$.

We shall represent the state of the storage cell by the game X , and we shall construct a state transformer on $X \multimap (\Sigma^X \times X) \otimes X$ that will allow us to recover the **cell** strategy as an anamorphism.

For each $x \in X$, we have a strategy c_x for $I \multimap X$ with maximal play qx . Now we construct a morphism **write**(x) from $!X$ to $\Sigma \otimes !X$ as the composite:

$$X \xrightarrow{*} 1 \xrightarrow{(\mathbf{dec}^0)^{-1}} I \xrightarrow{\mathbf{runit}_I} I \otimes I \xrightarrow{\mathbf{OK} \otimes c_x} \Sigma \otimes X \xrightarrow{\mathbf{wk}_{\Sigma, X}} \Sigma \otimes X$$

This strategy corresponds to filling the cell with the value x . Consequently, we ignore the previous value from the cell (the copy of X on the left) and we respond in the copy of X on the right with x .

We get a strategy:

$$\mathbf{write}: !X \xrightarrow{\langle \mathbf{write}(x) : x \in X \rangle} (\Sigma \otimes !X)^X \xrightarrow{\mathbf{dist}_{(\Sigma : x \in X), !X}^{-1}} \Sigma^X \otimes !X$$

We also want a strategy **read** for $X \multimap X \otimes X$. It doesn't appear to be possible to construct this strategy from the sequoidal axioms, but it is easy enough to say what it is: it is the strategy that returns the value of the state while leaving the state unchanged. A typical play in **read**, therefore, might have the following form:

$$\begin{array}{c} X \multimap X \otimes X \\ q \\ q \\ x \\ x \\ q \\ x \end{array}$$

Note that the content of the state (the copy of X on the left) is copied into both the output (the first copy of X on the right) and into the new state (the second copy of X on the right).

We put these strategies together to form our state transformer:

$$\text{cell}' : !X \xrightarrow{\langle \text{write}, \text{read} \rangle} \Sigma^X \otimes !X \times X \otimes !X \xrightarrow{\text{dist}_{\Sigma^X, X, !X}} (\Sigma^X \times X) \otimes !X$$

When we take the anamorphism $\llbracket \text{cell}' \rrbracket$ of this strategy, we get the strategy $!X \rightarrow !(\Sigma^X \times X)$ that, when player O plays in Σ^X , stores the appropriate element of X into the (invisible) state. When player O plays in X on the right, player P responds with the current value held in the state. In the case that player O plays in X without having first played in Σ^X , we return the value of X from the left. Therefore, our desired strategy cell is given by:

$$\text{cell} = c_*; \llbracket \text{cell}' \rrbracket$$

A similar method may be used to construct a simple stack [6].

4 Constructing cofree commutative comonoids in Cartesian sequoidal categories

4.1 A formula for the sequoidal exponential

We observed that the exponential $!A$ of a game A arises as the final coalgebra for the functor $A \otimes _$. We also observed that $!A$ has the structure of a cofree commutative comonoid on A . In this section, we shall consider various generalizations of this result that hold in sequoidal categories.

We shall first consider the formula given by Melliés, Tabareau and Tasson [16], which does not depend on the presence of cartesian products, but obtains the cofree commutative comonoid as a limit of *symmetric tensor powers*.

► **Definition 6.** If A is an object in a symmetric monoidal category, a n -fold symmetric tensor power of A is an *equalizer* (A^n, eq) for the group G of symmetry automorphisms on $A^{\otimes n}$. A tensor power is preserved by the tensor product if $(B \otimes A^n, \text{eq} \otimes B)$ is an equalizer for the automorphisms $\{B \otimes g \mid g \in G\}$.

In any affine category² with tensor powers of A we may define a diagram $\Delta(A) =$

$$I \xleftarrow{p_0} A \xleftarrow{p_1} A^2 \dots A^i \xleftarrow{p_i} A^{i+1} \dots$$

where $p_i : A^{i+1} \rightarrow A^i$ is the unique morphism given by the universal property of the symmetric tensor power, such that $p_i; \text{eq}_i : A^{i+1} \rightarrow A^{\otimes i} = \text{eq}_{i+1}; (A^{\otimes i} \otimes t_A)$.

Melliés, Tabareau and Tasson [16] have shown that where the limit $(A^\infty, \{p_i^\infty : A^\infty \rightarrow A^i\})$ for this diagram exists and commutes with the tensor, — i.e. for each object B , $B \otimes A^\infty$ is the limit of

$$B \otimes I \xleftarrow{B \otimes p_0} B \otimes A \xleftarrow{B \otimes p_1} B \otimes A^2 \dots$$

then a comultiplication $\mu : A^\infty \rightarrow A^\infty \otimes A^\infty$ may be defined making $(A^\infty, \mu, t_{!A})$ the cofree commutative comonoid. Where these conditions are satisfied, we shall call this a MTT-exponential.

► **Proposition 7.** *Any sequoidally decomposable category has all symmetric tensor powers, and these are preserved by the tensor.*

² This is a special case of the situation considered in [16]: that A is a “free pointed object”.

Proof. By sequoidal decomposability, for any n , $A^{\otimes(n+1)}$ is the cartesian product $\prod_{i \leq n} (A \otimes A^{\otimes n})$ with projections $\text{wk}_{A, A^{\otimes n}}; \text{sym}_i$, where $\text{sym}_i : A^{\otimes(n+1)} \rightarrow A^{\otimes(n+1)}$ is the symmetry isomorphism corresponding to the permutation on n which swaps 1 and i .

We inductively define the sequoid powers $A^{\otimes n}$ by $A^{\otimes 1} = A$ and $A^{\otimes(n+1)} = A \otimes A^{\otimes n}$. Given n , we inductively define a morphism $\text{eq}_n : A^{\otimes n} \rightarrow A^{\otimes n}$ as the diagonal $\langle \text{id}_A \otimes \text{eq}_{n-1} \rangle$ into the product – so $\text{eq}_n; \text{sym}_i; \text{wk} = \text{id} \otimes \text{eq}_{n-1}$ for each i .

If $\pi \in S_n$ is a permutation, we write sym^π for the appropriate symmetry of $A^{\otimes n}$. We now claim that $\text{eq}_n; \text{sym}^\pi = \text{eq}_n$ for all $\pi \in S_n$ – so eq_n equalizes the sym^π . Indeed, let $\pi \in S_n$. Then we may write $\text{sym}^\pi = \text{sym}_i; \text{id}_A \otimes \text{sym}^\rho$ for some i and some $\rho \in S_{n-1}$. Now we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eq}_n; \text{sym}^\pi; \text{wk} &= \text{eq}_n; \text{sym}_i; (\text{id} \otimes \text{sym}^\rho); \text{wk} \\ &= \text{eq}_n; \text{sym}_i; \text{wk}; (\text{id} \otimes \text{sym}^\rho) && \text{(by naturality of wk)} \\ &= (\text{id} \otimes \text{eq}_{n-1}); (\text{id} \otimes \text{sym}^\rho) \\ &= \text{id} \otimes \text{eq}_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Since π was arbitrary, it follows that $\text{eq}_n; \text{sym}^\pi; \text{sym}_j; \text{wk} = \text{eq}_n; \text{sym}_j; \text{wk}$ for all j and therefore that $\text{eq}_n; \text{sym}^\pi = \text{eq}_n$ for all π , as desired.

Now define $\text{wk}^n : A^{\otimes n} \rightarrow A^{\otimes n}$ inductively by $\text{wk}^n = \text{wk}; \text{id} \otimes \text{wk}^{n-1}$. We may show by induction that $\text{eq}_n; \text{wk}^n = \text{id}_{A^{\otimes n}}$ for all n : indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eq}_n; \text{wk}^n &= \text{eq}_n; \text{wk}; (\text{id} \otimes \text{wk}^{n-1}) \\ &= (\text{id} \otimes \text{eq}_{n-1}); (\text{id} \otimes \text{wk}^{n-1}) \\ &= \text{id} \otimes \text{id} = \text{id} && \text{(by induction)} \end{aligned}$$

Now let $f : C \rightarrow B \otimes A^{\otimes n}$ be such that $f; (\text{id} \otimes \text{sym}^\pi) = f$ for all $\pi \in S_n$. It follows from what we have just shown that if $f = g; (\text{id} \otimes \text{eq}_n)$, then $g = g; \text{id} \otimes \text{eq}_n; \text{id} \otimes \text{wk}^n = f; \text{id} \otimes \text{wk}^n$. So we just need to show that

$$f = f; (\text{id} \otimes (\text{wk}_n; \text{eq}_n))$$

We first assume that $B = I$, so we have $f : C \rightarrow B \otimes A^{\otimes n}$ and $f; \text{sym}^\pi = f$ for all $\pi \in S_n$ and we are trying to show that $f = f; \text{wk}^n; \text{eq}_n$. We do this by showing that $f; \text{wk}^n; \text{eq}_n; \text{sym}_i; \text{wk} = f; \text{sym}_i; \text{wk}$ for all i .

Indeed, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} f; \text{wk}^n; \text{eq}_n; \text{sym}_i; \text{wk} &= f; \text{wk}; (\text{id} \otimes \text{wk}^{n-1}); (\text{id} \otimes \text{eq}_{n-1}) \\ &= f; (\text{id} \otimes (\text{wk}^{n-1}; \text{eq}_{n-1})); \text{wk} && \text{(by naturality of wk)} \\ &= f; \text{wk} && \text{(by induction)} \\ &= f; \text{sym}_i; \text{wk} \end{aligned}$$

Now let B be an arbitrary object of the category. [TODO: finish working this out.] ◀

Thus, in any sequoidally decomposable category, the diagram $\Delta(A)$ exists for any A . If a limit for this diagram exists and is preserved by the sequoid, — i.e. for any B , $B \otimes A^\infty$ is the limit for $B \otimes \Delta(A)$ — then it is preserved by the tensor, and is therefore the cofree commutative comonoid. Conversely, we may show that any cofree commutative comonoid which arises as a \otimes -preserving limit of symmetric tensor powers is a final coalgebra.

► **Proposition 8.** *If a sequoidally decomposable category has a MTT-exponential, then $(A^\infty, \mu_A; \text{der}_A; \text{wk}_{A \otimes !A})$ is a final coalgebra for the functor $A \otimes _$.*

Proof. Observe that in a sequoidally decomposable category, the morphism $\text{wk}_{A,A^n} : A \otimes A^n \rightarrow A^{n+1}$ is a section (we may define the corresponding retraction inductively from the decomposition of the tensor). Hence if the limit A^∞ is preserved by the functor $A \otimes _$, it is preserved by the sequoid $A \otimes _ \dashv$ i.e. A^∞ is the limit of the chain $A \otimes \Delta = \Delta$.

Thus, for any $A \otimes _$ -coalgebra $f : B \rightarrow A \otimes B$, we may define a unique coalgebra morphism $\llbracket f \rrbracket : B \rightarrow !A$ as the mediating morphism of the cone $\{f_i : B \rightarrow A^i \mid i \in \omega\}$, where $f_0 = t_B$ and $f_{i+1} = f; (A \otimes f_i)$. \blacktriangleleft

4.2 Win-games and winning strategies

The construction from [16] covers a lot of different cases, but there are some situations in which it does not apply. One example is that of *win-games*, or games with a winning condition ([1], [6]). Given a game A , we write $\overline{P_A}$ to be the limit-closure of P_A – that is, P_A together with the set of infinite sequences, all of whose finite prefixes are in P_A . A *win-game* is a game A together with a function $\zeta_A : \overline{P_A} \rightarrow \{O, P\}$ such that:

- $\zeta_A(\epsilon) = \neg b_A$
- $\zeta_A(sa) = \lambda_A(a)$

Thus, ζ_A is entirely determined on P_A , and the only new information is the values that ζ_A takes on the infinite positions in $\overline{P_A}$. The reason we bother to define ζ_A on finite positions at all is so that we can define it on the connectives:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{\prod_{i \in I} A_i}(s) &= \bigwedge_{i \in I} \zeta_{A_i}(s|_{A_i}) \\ \zeta_{A \otimes B}(s) &= \zeta_A(s) \wedge \zeta_B(s) \\ \zeta_{A \odot B}(s) &= \zeta_A(s) \wedge \zeta_B(s) \\ \zeta_{A \multimap B}(s) &= \zeta_A(s) \Rightarrow \zeta_B(s) \\ \zeta_{!A}(s) &= \bigwedge_{i \in I} (\zeta_A(s|_i)) \end{aligned}$$

Here, \wedge and \Rightarrow are the usual propositional connectives on $\{T, F\}$, where we identify T with P and F with O .

We define a *winning strategy* on (A, ζ_A) to be a total strategy σ on A such that $\zeta_A(s) = P$ whenever s is an infinite sequence, all of whose finite prefixes are in σ . It is known (see [1]) that the composition of winning strategies is winning and that we get a decomposable, distributive sequoidal closed category \mathcal{W} with $!A$ as the final coalgebra for $A \otimes _$ and the cofree commutative comonoid over A [6].

However, in this case, $!A$ is not the sequential limit of the symmetrized tensor powers over A . Since \mathcal{W} is a decomposable, distributive sequoidal category, the symmetrized tensor powers of A are given by the sequoidal powers $A^{\odot n}$. But now the limit of these objects is not quite the game $!A$; instead, it is the game $A^{\odot \omega} = !A$ in which player O may open an arbitrarily large number of copies of A , but not infinitely many. In the finite case, there was no way to keep track of infinite positions, so we could not make this distinction, but in the win-games case we can: we set $\zeta_{!A}(s) = \zeta_A(s)$, unless s contains moves in infinitely many games, in which case we set $\zeta_{!A}(s) = P$.

This limit is not preserved by the functor $A \otimes _$: in the game $A^{\odot(\omega+1)} = A \odot !A$, player O wins if he wins either in A or in $!A$, so he can win even if he plays in infinitely many games, as long as he wins in the first copy of A . Similarly, in the game $A^{\odot(\omega+n)}$, player O can win as long as he wins in one of the first n copies of A . Therefore, the limit $A^{\odot \omega^2}$ is the game $!A$: the final sequence for $A \otimes _$ stabilizes at ω^2 .

We see that the exponential in \mathcal{W} is not an MTT-exponential.

This example is a special case of our later result on transfinite games. For now, we examine a coalgebraic approach that will prove that the final coalgebra $!A$ for $A \otimes _$ in the category \mathcal{W} of win-games gives us a cofree commutative comonoid.

4.3 The coalgebraic construction under the strong monoidal hypothesis

We will now need to assume that we are in a decomposable, distributive sequoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_s, J, \text{wk})$ such that \mathcal{C}_s has all products and J preserves them. However, we will no longer need the MTT assumption that the exponential should be constructed as a limit of sequoidal powers. The main cost is that we will need to make a further assumption: that a certain naturally defined morphism $!A \otimes !B \rightarrow !(A \times B)$ is an isomorphism. This assumption, broadly corresponding to the demand that the functor $!A$ be strong monoidal from the Cartesian category $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ to the monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$, will allow us to construct the comultiplication directly from the Cartesian structure and the definition of $!A$ as a final coalgebra.

► **Notation 9.** We shall sometimes make the monoidal structure of the Cartesian product explicit by writing $\sigma \times \tau$ for $\langle \text{pr}_1; \sigma, \text{pr}_2; \tau \rangle$.

► **Definition 10.** Let A, B be objects of an decomposable, distributive sequoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_s, J, \text{wk})$ with final coalgebras $!A \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} A \otimes !A$ for all endofunctors of the form $A \otimes _$. Let A, B be objects of \mathcal{C} . Then we have a composite $\kappa_{A,B}: !A \otimes !B \rightarrow (A \times B) \otimes (!A \otimes !B)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{A,B} = !A \otimes !B &\xrightarrow{\langle \text{wk}_{!A,!B}, \text{wk}_{!A,!B}; \text{sym}_{!A,!B} \rangle} (!A \otimes !B) \times (!B \otimes !A) \\ &\dots \xrightarrow{(\alpha_A \otimes \text{id}_{!B}) \times (\alpha_B \otimes \text{id}_{!A})} ((A \otimes !A) \otimes !B) \times ((B \otimes !B) \otimes !A) \\ &\dots \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}_{A,!A,!B}^{-1} \times \text{passoc}_{B,!B,!A}^{-1}} (A \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \times (B \otimes (!B \otimes !A)) \\ &\dots \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{A \otimes (!A \otimes !B)} \times (\text{id}_B \otimes \text{sym}_{!B,!A})} (A \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \times (B \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \end{aligned}$$

inducing a morphism

$$!A \otimes !B \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A,B}} (A \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \times (B \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \xrightarrow{\text{dist}^{-1}} (A \times B) \otimes (!A \otimes !B)$$

Remembering that our category has a final coalgebra $!(A \times B)$ for the functor $(A \times B) \otimes _$, we write $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ for the unique morphism $!A \otimes !B \rightarrow !(A \times B)$ making the following diagram commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} !A \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A,B}} & (A \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \times (B \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \xrightarrow{\text{dist}^{-1}} (A \times B) \otimes (!A \otimes !B) \\ \text{coh}_{A,B} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{A \times B} \otimes \text{coh}_{A,B} \quad (\star) \\ !(A \times B) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A \times B}} & (A \times B) \otimes !(A \times B) \end{array}$$

► **Proposition 11.** *In the category of games, the morphism $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ is an isomorphism for all negative games A, B .*

Proof. Observe that the morphism $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ is the copycat strategy on $!A \otimes !B \multimap !(A \times B)$ that starts a copy of A on the left whenever a copy of A is started on the right and starts a copy of B on the left whenever a copy of B is started on the right (indeed, the morphisms in the diagram above are all copycat morphisms, so the copycat strategy we have just described must make that diagram commute. Since there are infinitely many copies of both A and B available in $!(A \times B)$, and since a new copy of A or B may be started at any time, we may define an inverse copycat strategy on $!(A \times B) \multimap !A \otimes !B$. ◀

Our first main result for this section will be the following:

► **Theorem 12.** *Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_s, J, \text{wk})$ be a distributive and decomposable sequoidal category with a final coalgebra $!A \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} A \otimes !A$ for each endofunctor of the form $A \otimes _$. Suppose further that the morphism $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ as defined above is an isomorphism for all objects A, B . $A \mapsto !A$ gives rise to a strong symmetric monoidal functor from the monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ to the monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$.*

We start off by defining a morphism $\mu: !A \rightarrow !A \otimes !A$. This will turn out to be the comultiplication for the cofree commutative comonoid over A . First, we note that we have the following composite:

$$!A \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\Delta} (A \otimes !A) \times (A \otimes !A) \xrightarrow{\text{dist}^{-1}} (A \times A) \otimes !A$$

where Δ is the diagonal map on the product. There is therefore a unique morphism $\sigma_A = \llbracket \alpha_A; \Delta; \text{dist}^{-1} \rrbracket$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\Delta} (A \otimes !A) \times (A \otimes !A) \xrightarrow{\text{dist}^{-1}} (A \times A) \otimes !A \\ \sigma_A \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes \sigma_A \\ !(A \times A) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A \times A}} & (A \times A) \otimes !(A \times A) \end{array} \quad (\dagger)$$

and we may set $\mu_A = \sigma_A; \text{coh}_{A,A}^{-1}$.

We also define a morphism $\text{der}_A: !A \rightarrow A$. Note that since I is isomorphic to 1 , we have a unique morphism $*_A: A \rightarrow I$ for each A . We define der_A to be the composite

$$!A \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{id}_A \otimes *_A} A \otimes I \xrightarrow{\text{r}_A} A$$

We define the action of $!$ on morphisms as follows: suppose that $\sigma: A \rightarrow B$ is a morphism in \mathcal{C} . Then we have a composite

$$!A \xrightarrow{\mu} !A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{der}_A \otimes \text{id}_{!A}} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \text{id}_{!A}} B \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{B,!A}} B \otimes !A$$

There is therefore a unique morphism $!\sigma: !A \rightarrow !B$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\mu} !A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{der}_A \otimes \text{id}_{!A}} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \text{id}_{!A}} B \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{B,!A}} B \otimes !A \\ !\sigma \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_B \otimes !\sigma \\ !B & \xrightarrow{\alpha_B} & B \otimes !B \end{array}$$

► **Proposition 13.** *$\sigma \mapsto !\sigma$ respects composition, so $!$ is a functor. Moreover, $!$ is a strong symmetric monoidal functor from the Cartesian category $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ to the symmetric monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$, witnessed by coh and ϵ , where ϵ is the anamorphism of the composite $I \xrightarrow{\text{runit}} I \otimes I \xrightarrow{* \otimes \text{id}} 1 \otimes I \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} 1 \otimes I$.*

Proof. See Appendix. ◀

This completes the proof of Theorem 12.

Since $!$ is a strong monoidal functor, it induces a functor $\text{CCom}(!)$ from the category $\text{CCom}(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ of comonoids over $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ to the category $\text{CCom}(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$ of comonoids over $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CCom}(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & (\mathcal{C}, \times, 1) \\ \text{CCom}(!) \downarrow & & \downarrow ! \\ \text{CCom}(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & (\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I) \end{array}$$

where \mathcal{F} is the forgetful functor.

Let A be an object of \mathcal{C} . Since $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ is Cartesian, the diagonal map $\Delta: A \rightarrow A \times A$ is the cofree commutative comonoid over A in $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$.

► **Proposition 14.** $\text{CCom}(!) \left(A \xrightarrow{\Delta} A \times A \right)$ has comultiplication given by $\mu_A: !A \rightarrow !A \otimes !A$ and counit given by the unique morphism $\eta_A: !A \rightarrow I$.

In particular, this proves that the comultiplication μ_A is associative and that the counit η_A is a valid counit for μ_A .

We can now state our second main result from this section.

► **Theorem 15.** Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_s, J, \text{wk})$ be a sequoidal category satisfying all the conditions from Theorem 12. Let A be an object of \mathcal{C} (equivalently, of \mathcal{C}_s). Then $!A$, together with the comultiplication μ_A and counit η_A , is the cofree commutative comonoid over A .

4.4 The Sequoidal Exponential as a Bifree Algebra

Observe that in our category of games, $(!A, \alpha)$ is in fact a *bifree algebra* for $A \otimes _$ — the isomorphism $\alpha^{-1}: A \otimes !A \rightarrow !A$ is an initial algebra for $A \otimes _$. We may show that in such cases, the condition that $!$ is strong monoidal — and thus the cofree exponential — always holds³: we may define an inverse to $\text{coh}: !A \otimes !A \rightarrow !(A \times B)$ as the *catamorphism* of the $A \otimes _$ -algebra:

$$(A \times B) \otimes !A \otimes !B \cong (A \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \times (B \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \cong (!A \otimes !B) \times (!B \otimes !A)$$

It is not necessary for the final $A \otimes _$ -coalgebra to be bifree for the exponential to be strong monoidal and thus the cofree commutative comonoid. An example is provided by the category \mathcal{W} of win-games and winning strategies, which is sequoidal closed and decomposable. To show that the final $A \otimes _$ -coalgebra in this category is not bifree, it suffices to observe that from such an algebra, we may derive a *fixed point* operator $\text{fix}_A: \mathcal{C}(A, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(I, A)$ for each A , such that $\text{fix}_A(f); f = \text{fix}(f)$.

► **Proposition 16.** Suppose \mathcal{C} is sequoidal closed and decomposable, and $(!A, \alpha)$ is a bifree $A \otimes _$ -algebra. Then we may define a fixed point operator on \mathcal{C} .

Proof. For any A , let $\Phi_A: !(A \multimap A) \rightarrow A$ be the catamorphism of the counit to the adjunction $A \otimes _ \dashv A \multimap _, \epsilon_{A,A}: (A \multimap A) \otimes A \rightarrow A$, which is a $(A \multimap A) \otimes _$ -algebra. For any morphism $f: A \rightarrow A$ we may define $\text{fix}_A(f) = \Lambda(f)^\dagger; \Phi_A$, where $\Lambda(f): I \rightarrow (A \multimap A)$ is the “name” of f . ◀

As one would expect, it is not possible to define a fixed point operator on the category of games and winning strategies — for example, if \perp is the game with a single move then the hom-set $\mathcal{C}(I, \perp)$ is empty and hence there can be no morphism $\text{fix}_\perp(\text{id}_\perp)$. So the final $A \otimes _$ -coalgebra is not bifree in this case.

³ Without requiring our sequoidally decomposable category to have finite products we may equip each object $!A$ with the structure of a comonoid by defining: $\mu: !A \rightarrow !A \otimes !A$ to be the catamorphism of the $A \otimes _$ -algebra:

$$A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \cong A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \times A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \cong (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \times (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \cong (!A \otimes !A) \cong (!A \otimes !A) \cong (!A \otimes !A)$$

This satisfies the further requirements of a *linear category* in the sense of [?], although it does not appear to be possible to show that it is the cofree commutative comonoid.

5 Transfinite Games

Of the conditions that we used to construct the cofree commutative comonoid in sequoidal categories, the requirement that $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ be an isomorphism stands out as the least satisfactory. All the other conditions are ‘finitary’, and relate directly to the connectives we have introduced, whereas the morphism $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ can only be constructed using the final coalgebra property for the exponential connective $!$. For this reason, we might wonder whether we can do without the condition that $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ be an isomorphism. In this section, we shall give a negative answer to that question: we shall construct a distributive and decomposable sequoidal closed category with final coalgebras $!A$ for all functors of the form $A \otimes _$, and shall show that $!A$ does not have a natural comonoid structure. In doing this, we hope to shed some light upon alternative algebraic or coalgebraic constructions for the cofree commutative comonoid that work in a purely ‘finitary’ manner.

Our sequoidal category will be closely modelled upon the category of games we have just considered: the objects will be games, with the modification that sequences of moves may now have transfinite length. This is a natural construction, occurring in the study of determinacy by Mycielski [17], Blass [5] and Weiss [18]. Transfinite games were used by Berardi and de’Liguoro to give a characterization of total functionals [4], and they appear to be present in the semantic context in the work of Roscoe [19], Levy [15] and Laird [11].

The general idea is as follows: we will show that the definition of the final coalgebra for the sequoid functor in a category of transfinite games is largely unchanged from the definition in the category of games with finite-length plays: $!A$ is the game formed from a countably infinite number of copies of A , indexed by ω , with the proviso that player O must open them in order. We observe that the copycat strategy $\text{coh}_{A,B}: !A \otimes !B \rightarrow !(A \times B)$ is not an isomorphism, and that we cannot construct the comultiplication $!A \rightarrow !A \otimes !A$ in a sensible way. Moreover, we cannot construct the comonad $!A \rightarrow !!A$, so $!$ does not give us a model of linear logic in even the most general sense. In all three cases, the reason why the construction fails is that we might run out of copies of the game A (or B) on the left hand side before we have run out of copies on the right hand side. In the finite-plays setting, it is impossible to run out of copies of a subgame, because there are infinitely many copies, so it is impossible to play in all of them in a finite-length play. In the transfinite setting, however, we cannot guarantee this: consider, for example, a position in $!A_0 \multimap !A_1 \otimes !A_2$ (with indices given so we can refer to the different copies of A) in which player O has opened all the copies of A in $!A_1$. Since player P is playing by copycat, she must have opened all of the copies of A in $!A_0$. If, at time $\omega + 1$, player O now plays in $!A_2$, player P will have no reply to him.

The ‘correct’ definition of $!A$ in the transfinite game category is one in which there is an unlimited number of copies of A to open (rather than ω -many), but this is not the final coalgebra for the functor $A \otimes _$.

5.1 Transfinite Games

We give a brief summary of the construction of the category of transfinite games.

We shall fix an additively indecomposable ordinal $\alpha = \omega^\beta$ throughout, which will be a bound on the ordinal length of positions in our game. So, for example, the original category of games is the case $\alpha = \omega$. If X is a set, we write $X^{*<\alpha}$ for the set of transfinite sequences of elements of X of length less than α .

► **Definition 17.** A *game* or a *game over α* or an α -*game* is a tuple $A = (M_A, \lambda_A, \zeta_A, P_A)$, where:

- M_A is a set of moves
- $\lambda_A: M_A \rightarrow \{O, P\}$ designates each move as an *O-move* or a *P-move*
- $P_A \subseteq M_A^{*<\alpha}$ is a non-empty prefix-closed set of transfinite sequences of moves from M_A , called *positions*. We say that s is a *successor position* if the length of s is a successor ordinal and we say that s is a *limiting position* if the length of s is a limit ordinal.
- $\zeta_A: P_A \rightarrow \{O, P\}$ designates each position as an *O-position* or a *P-position*.

such that:

Consistency If $sa \in P_A$ is a successor position, then $\zeta_A(sa) = \lambda_A(a)$

Alternation If $s, sa \in P_A$, then $\zeta_A(s) = \neg \zeta_A(sa)$

Limit closure If $s \in M_A^{*<\alpha}$ is a limiting position such that $t \in P_A$ for all proper prefixes $t \sqsubset s$, then $s \in P_A$.

We say that a game A is *positive* if $\zeta_A(\epsilon) = O$ and *negative* if $\zeta_A(\epsilon) = P$. We say that A is *completely negative* if $\zeta_A(s) = P$ for all limiting plays s .

Apart from the possibly transfinite length of sequences of moves, the only new thing in this definition is the function ζ_A , which we met briefly when defining win-games. Thanks to the consistency condition, ζ_A gives us no new information for successor positions; it is necessary in order to tell us which player is to move at limiting positions.

► **Definition 18.** A *strategy* for an α -game A is a non-empty prefix-closed subset $\sigma \subseteq P_A$ satisfying the following conditions:

Closure under O-replies If $s \in \sigma$ is a *P-position* and $sa \in P_A$, then $sa \in \sigma$.

Determinism If $sa, sb \in \sigma$ are *P-positions*, then $a = b$.

Given games A and B , we may form their product $A \times B$, tensor product $A \otimes B$, linear implication $A \multimap B$ and sequoid $A \odot B$ in roughly the same way that we construct these connectives for finite-length games. The only point we need to take care of is the behaviour of the ζ -functions at limit ordinals. We do this according to the following formulae:

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta_{A \times B}(s) &= \zeta_A(s) \wedge \zeta_B(s) \\ \zeta_{A \otimes B}(s) &= \zeta_A(s) \wedge \zeta_B(s) \\ \zeta_{A \multimap B}(s) &= \zeta_A(s) \Rightarrow \zeta_B(s) \\ \zeta_{A \odot B}(s) &= \zeta_A(s) \wedge \zeta_B(s)\end{aligned}$$

Here, \wedge and \Rightarrow are the usual propositional connectives on $\{T, F\}$, but with T replaced by P and F replaced by O .

Once we have defined our connectives, we may define a *morphism* from A to B to be a strategy for $A \multimap B$ and we may define composition of morphisms in the usual way: given games A, B and C , and strategies σ for $A \multimap B$ and τ for $B \multimap C$, we define

$$\sigma \parallel \tau = \{s \in (M_A \sqcup M_B \sqcup M_C)^{*<\alpha} : s|_{A,B} \in \sigma, s|_{B,C} \in \tau\}$$

and then we define

$$\sigma; \tau = \{s|_{A,C} : s \in \sigma \parallel \tau\}$$

► **Remark.** Since α is additively decomposable, the interleaving of two sequences of length less than α must itself have length less than α . This is important: if we allow α to be an additively decomposable ordinal, then it is possible to construct two strategies whose composite is not closed under *O-replies* because a particular reply in the interleaving of two sequences occurs at time later than α and so is not included.

We can show that this composition is associative and moreover that we obtain a distributive and decomposable sequoidal category. We call this category $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)$ and call the corresponding strict subcategory $\mathcal{G}_s(\alpha)$. The hardest part of this is showing that the category is monoidal closed, because the linear implication of completely negative games is not necessarily completely negative.

5.2 The final sequence for the sequoidal exponential

We now want to show that $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)$ has final coalgebras for the functor $A \otimes _$, given by the transfinite game $!A$, which is defined as follows:

$$\blacksquare \quad M_{!A} = M_A \times \omega$$

$$\blacksquare \quad \lambda_{!A} = \lambda_A \circ \text{pr}_1$$

We define $!P_A$ to be the set of all sequences $s \in M_{!A}^{*<\alpha}$ such that $s|_n \in P_A$ for all n . Then we define $\zeta_{!A}: !P_A \rightarrow \{O, P\}$ by

$$\zeta_{!A}(s) = \bigwedge_{n \in \omega} \zeta_A(s|_n)$$

In other words, $\zeta_{!A}(s) = P$ if and only if $\zeta_A(s|_n) = P$ for all n .

There is a natural copycat strategy $\alpha_A: !A \rightarrow A \otimes !A$, just as in the finite plays case. We want to show that this is the final coalgebra for $A \otimes _$. The proof for the finite case found in [6] will not work in this case, since it implicitly uses the fact that $!A$ is an MTT-exponential. In the transfinite categories, this is no longer the case.

While it is possible to prove that $\alpha_A: !A \rightarrow A \otimes !A$ is the final coalgebra for $A \otimes _$ directly, we shall instead give a proof by extending the MTT sequence to the full final sequence. We shall give a complete classification of the games $A^{\otimes \gamma}$ and use it to show that the final sequence for $A \otimes _$ must stabilize at $!A$.

► **Definition 19.** Let $s \in \omega^{*<\alpha}$ be any transfinite sequence of natural numbers. We define the *derivative* Δs of s to be the sequence given by removing all instances of 0 from s and subtracting 1 from all other terms. In other words, if $s: \gamma \rightarrow \omega$, for $\gamma < \alpha$, then we have:

$$\Delta s = s^{-1}(\omega \setminus \{0\}) \xrightarrow{s} \omega \setminus \{0\} \xrightarrow{-1} \omega$$

(where $s^{-1}(\omega \setminus \{0\})$ carries the induced order). We now define predicates $_ \leq \gamma$ on sequences $s \in \omega^{*<\alpha}$ as follows:

- $\epsilon \leq 0$
- If $\Delta s \leq \gamma$, then $s \leq \gamma + 1$
- If μ is a limit ordinal and $s \in \omega^{*<\alpha}$ is such that for all successor-length prefixes $t \sqsubseteq s$ we have $t \leq \gamma$ for some $\gamma < \mu$, then $s \leq \mu$. In other words, $\{s \in \omega^{*<\alpha} : s \leq \mu\}$ is the limit-closure of the union of the sets $\{s \in \omega^{*<\alpha} : s \leq \gamma\}$ for $\gamma < \mu$.

It is easy to prove some basic results about these predicates:

► **Proposition 20.** *i) If $s \leq \gamma$ and t is any subsequence of s (not necessarily an initial prefix), then $t \leq \gamma$.*

ii) If $s \leq \gamma$, then $\Delta s \leq \gamma$

iii) If $s \leq \gamma$ and $\gamma \leq \delta$, then $s \leq \delta$

iv) If $s \in \omega^{<\alpha}$ has length μ , where μ is a limit ordinal, then $s \leq \mu$. If s has length $\mu + n$ for some $n \in \omega$, then $s \leq \mu + \omega$. In particular, $s \leq \alpha$ for all $s \in \omega^{*<\alpha}$.*

Proof. Left as an exercise. ◀

We can then classify the terms of the final sequence for $A \otimes _$ as follows:

► **Theorem 21.** *Let A be any game. Then $A^{\otimes \gamma} \cong (M_{!A}, \lambda_{!A}, \zeta_{!A}, P_{!A, \gamma})$, where*

$$P_{!A, \gamma} = \{s \in P_{!A} : \text{pr}_2 \circ s \leq \gamma\}$$

The morphism j_γ^δ is the copycat strategy.

► **Corollary 22.** *The final sequence for $A \otimes _$ stabilizes at α and we have $A^{\otimes \alpha} = !A$.*

Proof. By Proposition 20(iv), $\text{pr}_2 \circ s \leq \alpha$ for all $s \in P_{!A}$ and so $\text{pr}_2 \circ s \leq (\alpha + 1)$, by Proposition 20(iii). It follows, by Theorem 21, that $A^{\otimes \alpha} = !A$ and that the morphism $A^{\otimes \alpha} \rightarrow A^{\otimes (\alpha+1)}$ is the morphism α_A . ◀

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A

 Proofs

A.1 Proof of Proposition 13

► **Proposition 13.** $\sigma \mapsto !\sigma$ respects composition, so $!$ is a functor. Moreover, $!$ is a strong symmetric monoidal functor from the Cartesian category $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ to the symmetric monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$, witnessed by coh and ϵ , where ϵ is the anamorphism of the composite $I \xrightarrow{r_{\text{unit}}} I \otimes I \xrightarrow{* \otimes \text{id}} 1 \otimes I \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} 1 \otimes I$.

In order to show that $\sigma \mapsto !\sigma$ respects composition, we need the following lemma:

► **Lemma 23.** Let A be an object of \mathcal{C} . Then $\alpha_A: !A \rightarrow A \otimes !A$ is equal to the following composite:

$$!A \xrightarrow{\mu_A} !A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{der}_A \otimes \text{id}_!A} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{A,!A}} A \otimes !A$$

Proof. We may paste together diagrams (\star) and (\dagger) to form the following diagram (where we shall omit subscripts where there is no ambiguity):

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & (A \otimes !A) \times (A \otimes !A) & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}^{-1}} & (A \times A) \otimes !A \\ \sigma_A \downarrow & & & & & & \downarrow \text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes \sigma_A \\ !(A \times A) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & & & (A \times A) \otimes !(A \times A) & & \\ \text{coh}_A \uparrow & & & & & & \uparrow \text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes \text{coh}_A \\ !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A,A}} & (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) \times (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}^{-1}} & (A \times A) \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \end{array}$$

where we observe that the composites down the left and right hand sides (after inverting the lower arrows) are μ_A and $\text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes \mu_A$.

Now note that we have the following commutative square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (A \times A) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} & (A \otimes !A) \times (A \otimes !A) \\ \text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes \mu_A \downarrow & & \downarrow (\text{id} \otimes \mu) \times (\text{id} \otimes \mu) \\ (A \times A) \otimes (!A \otimes !A) & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} & (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) \times (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) \end{array}$$

(using the definition of dist). Putting this together with the diagram above, we get the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\Delta} (A \otimes !A) \times (A \otimes !A) \\ \mu_A \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \mu_A \times \text{id} \otimes \mu_A \\ !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A,A}} & (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) \times (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) \end{array}$$

We now expand the definition of $\kappa_{A,A}$ and take the projections on to the first and second components, yielding the following two commutative diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A \otimes !A \\ \mu_A \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \mu_A \\ !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1}} & A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \end{array} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
!A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A \otimes !A \\
\mu_A \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \mu_A \\
!A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{sym}} !A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}; \text{passoc}^{-1}} A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \text{sym}} A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) & (2)
\end{array}$$

From diagram (1), we construct the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
!A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & & & & & A \otimes !A \\
\mu_A \downarrow & & \mathbf{a} & & & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \mu_A \\
!A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} & (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1}} & A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \\
& \searrow \text{der}_A \otimes \text{id} & \downarrow (\text{id} \otimes *) \otimes \text{id} & \mathbf{b} & \downarrow (\text{id} \otimes *) \otimes \text{id} & \mathbf{e} & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes (* \otimes \text{id}) \\
& & (A \otimes I) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & (A \otimes I) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1}} & A \otimes (I \otimes !A) \\
& & \downarrow r \otimes \text{id} & \mathbf{d} & \downarrow r \otimes \text{id} & \swarrow \text{id} \otimes \text{lunit} & \mathbf{f} \\
& & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \otimes !A & &
\end{array}$$

a is diagram (1).

b commutes by the definition of der_A .

c and **d** commute because wk is a natural transformation.

e commutes because passoc is a natural transformation.

f commutes by one of the coherence conditions in the definition of a sequoidal category.

We now observe that the composite of the three squiggly arrows is the composite we are trying to show is equal to α ; we have α along the top, so it will suffice to show that the composite

$$\xi_A = !A \xrightarrow{\mu_A} !A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{* \otimes \text{id}} I \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{lunit}} !A$$

is equal to the identity. We do this using diagram (2). First we construct the diagram shown in Figure 1.

Now observe that the composite ξ_A is running along the left hand side of Figure 1, while $\text{id} \otimes \xi$ is running along the right. Since we have α along the bottom, it follows by the uniqueness of $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$ that $\xi = \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket = \text{id}_{!A}$. \blacktriangleleft

Now we are ready to show that $\sigma \mapsto !\sigma$ respects composition. Let A, B, C be objects, let σ be a morphism from A to B and let τ be a morphism from B to C . Using Lemma 23 and the definition of $!\sigma, !\tau$, we may construct a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
!A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{der} \otimes \text{id}} & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \text{id}} & B \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} B \otimes !A \\
!\sigma \downarrow & & & & & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\sigma \\
!B & \xrightarrow{\mu} & !B \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\text{der} \otimes \text{id}} & B \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & B \otimes !B \\
& & & & \downarrow \tau \otimes \text{id} & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\tau \\
& & & & C \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & C \otimes !B \\
& & & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\tau & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\tau \\
!C & \xrightarrow{\mu} & !C \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\text{der} \otimes \text{id}} & C \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & C \otimes !C
\end{array}$$

Here, the outermost (solid) shapes commute by the definition of $!\sigma, !\tau$ (after we have replaced α_B, α_C with the composite from Lemma 23). The smaller squares on the right hand side

$$\begin{array}{c}
!A \xrightarrow{\alpha} A \otimes !A \\
\downarrow \mu_A \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \mu_A \\
!A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{sym}} !A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1}} A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \text{sym}} A \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \\
\downarrow * \otimes \text{id} \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes * \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes * \quad \mathbf{d} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes * \quad \mathbf{e} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes (\text{id} \otimes *) \quad \mathbf{c} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes (* \otimes \text{id}) \\
I \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{sym}} !A \otimes I \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} (A \otimes !A) \otimes I \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} (A \otimes !A) \otimes I \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1}} A \otimes (!A \otimes I) \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \text{sym}} A \otimes (I \otimes !A) \\
\downarrow \text{lunit} \quad \mathbf{g} \quad \downarrow \text{runit} \quad \mathbf{f} \quad \downarrow \text{runit} \quad \mathbf{i} \quad \downarrow r \quad \mathbf{j} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \text{runit} \quad \mathbf{h} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \text{lunit} \\
!A \xrightarrow{\text{id}} !A \xrightarrow{\alpha} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{id}} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{id}} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{id}} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{id}} A \otimes !A
\end{array}$$

■ **Figure 1 a** is diagram (2).

b and **c** commute because sym is a natural transformation, **d** commutes because wk is a natural transformation and **e** commutes because passoc is a natural transformation. **f** commutes because runit is a natural transformation.

g and **h** commute by one of the coherence conditions for a symmetric monoidal category. **i** commutes by one of the coherence conditions for wk in the definition of a sequoidal category and **j** commutes by one of the coherence conditions for passoc in the definition of a sequoidal category.

commute because wk is a natural transformation. Now observe that $\text{wk}_{X,Y} = \text{dec}_{X,Y}; \text{pr}_1$ is the composition of epimorphisms, so is an epimorphism for all X, Y . It follows that the two rectangles on the left commute as well.

Throwing away the right hand squares and adding some new arrows at the right, we arrive at the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 !A & \xrightarrow{\mu;(\text{der} \otimes \text{id});(\sigma \otimes \text{id})} & B \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\tau \otimes \text{id}} & C \otimes !A \\
 !\sigma \downarrow & & \text{id} \otimes !\sigma \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\sigma \\
 !B & & B \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\tau \otimes \text{id}} & C \otimes !B \\
 !\tau \downarrow & & \tau \otimes !\tau \downarrow & \swarrow \text{id} \otimes !\tau & \\
 !C & \xrightarrow{\mu;(\text{der} \otimes \text{id})} & C \otimes !C & &
 \end{array}$$

We have just shown that the square on the left commutes. The shapes on the right commute by inspection. We now throw away the internal arrows and re-apply wk on the right hand side:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 !A & \xrightarrow{\mu;(\text{der} \otimes \text{id});((\sigma;\tau) \otimes \text{id})} & C \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & C \otimes !A \\
 !\sigma \downarrow & & \text{id} \otimes !\sigma \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\sigma \\
 !B & & C \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & !C \otimes !B \\
 !\tau \downarrow & & \text{id} \otimes !\tau \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\tau \\
 !C & \xrightarrow{\mu;(\text{der} \otimes \text{id})} & C \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & C \otimes !C
 \end{array}$$

By Lemma 23, the composite along the bottom is equal to α_C . Therefore, by uniqueness of $\mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbb{D}$, we have

$$!\sigma; !\tau = \mathbb{C} \mu; (\text{der} \otimes \text{id}); ((\sigma; \tau) \otimes \text{id}); \text{wk} \mathbb{D} = !(\sigma; \tau)$$

Therefore, $!$ is indeed a functor.

We now want to show that $!$ has the structure of a strong symmetric monoidal functor from $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ to $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$. The relevant morphisms are:

$$\text{coh}_{A,B}: !A \otimes !B \rightarrow !(A \times B) \quad \text{dec}^0: I \rightarrow 1$$

By hypothesis, these are both isomorphisms. We just need to show that the appropriate coherence diagrams commute. That is, for any games A, B, C , we need to show that the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\text{assoc}_{A,B,C}} & !A \otimes (!B \otimes !C) \\
 \text{coh}_{A,B} \otimes \text{id}_{!C} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{!A} \otimes \text{coh}_{B,C} \\
 !(A \times B) \otimes !C & & !A \otimes !(B \times C) \\
 \text{coh}_{A \times B, C} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{coh}_{A, B \times C} \\
 !((A \times B) \times C) & \xrightarrow{! \text{assoc}_{\times, A, B, C}} & !(A \times (B \times C))
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 I \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \otimes \text{id}} & !1 \otimes !A & & !A \otimes I \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon} !A \otimes !1 & & !A \otimes !B \xrightarrow{\text{sym}_{A,B}} !B \otimes !A \\
 \uparrow \text{lunit}_{!A} & & \downarrow \text{coh}_{1,A} & & \uparrow \text{runit}_{!A} & & \downarrow \text{coh}_{A,1} & & \downarrow \text{coh}_{B,A} \\
 !A & \xrightarrow{! \text{lunit}_A} & !(1 \times A) & & !A & \xrightarrow{! \text{runit}_A} & !(A \times 1) & & !(A \times B) \xrightarrow{! \text{sym}_{A,B}} !(B \times A)
 \end{array}$$

We first prove a small lemma, which gives us a simpler way to compute $!\sigma$ in the case that σ is a morphism in \mathcal{C}_s .

► **Lemma 24.** *Let A, B be objects of \mathcal{C}_s and let σ be a morphism from A to B in \mathcal{C}_s . Then the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} & A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \text{id}} B \otimes !A \\ !\sigma \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes !\sigma \\ !B & \xrightarrow{\alpha_B} & B \otimes !B \end{array}$$

Proof. By the definition of $!\sigma$, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\mu_A} & !A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{der} \otimes \text{id}} A \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \text{id}} B \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} B \otimes !A \\ !\sigma \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_B \otimes !\sigma \\ !B & \xrightarrow{\alpha_B} & B \otimes !B \end{array}$$

Therefore, it will suffice to show that the following diagram (solid lines) commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \text{id}} & B \otimes !A \\ \mu_A \downarrow & & \uparrow \text{wk} & & \uparrow \text{wk} \\ !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{der} \otimes \text{id}} & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \text{id}} & B \otimes !A \end{array}$$

The left hand square commutes by Lemma 23. The right hand square commutes because wk is a natural transformation. ◀

To show that the first coherence diagram commutes, we define a composite $\eta_{A,B,C}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, \text{sym})} ((!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C) \times (!C \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \\ \dots & \xrightarrow{((\kappa_{A,B}; \text{dist}^{-1}) \otimes \text{id}) \times (\alpha_C \otimes \text{id})} (((A \times B) \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \otimes !C) \times ((C \otimes !C) \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \\ \dots & \xrightarrow{\text{wk} \times \text{wk}} (((A \times B) \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \otimes !C) \times ((C \otimes !C) \otimes (!A \otimes !B)) \\ \dots & \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1} \times \text{passoc}^{-1}} ((A \times B) \otimes ((!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C)) \times (C \otimes (!C \otimes (!A \otimes !B))) \\ \dots & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times (\text{id} \otimes \text{sym})} ((A \times B) \otimes ((!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C)) \times (C \otimes ((!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C)) \end{aligned}$$

Observe the similarity between the definition of $\eta_{A,B,C}$ and that of $\kappa_{A \times B, C}$. Indeed, it may be easily verified that the following diagram commutes, using the definition of $\text{coh}_{A,B}$ as the anamorphism for $\kappa_{A,B}; \text{dist}^{-1}$ and the fact that wk , passoc and sym are natural transformations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\eta_{A,B,C}} & ((A \times B) \otimes ((!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C)) \times (C \otimes ((!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C)) \\ \text{coh}_{A,B} \otimes \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow (\text{id} \otimes (\text{coh} \otimes \text{id})) \times (\text{id} \otimes (\text{coh} \otimes \text{id})) \\ !(A \times B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A \times B, C}} & ((A \times B) \otimes (!A \times B) \otimes !C) \times (C \otimes (!A \times B) \otimes !C) \end{array} \quad (\star)$$

Then we get the commutative diagram in Figure 2, which tells us that one of the two paths round the coherence diagram is the anamorphism of $\eta_{A,B,C}; \text{dist}^{-1}; \text{assoc}_\times \otimes \text{id}$. We now show that the other path round the coherence diagram is the anamorphism of the same thing, which will prove that they are equal.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
(!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\eta_{A,B,C}; \mathbf{dist}^{-1}} & ((A \times B) \times C) \otimes (!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\text{assoc}_\times \otimes \text{id}} & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes (!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C \\
\text{coh}_{A,B} \otimes \text{id} \downarrow & \mathbf{a} & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes (\text{coh} \otimes \text{id}) & \mathbf{b} & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes (\text{coh} \otimes \text{id}) \\
!(A \times B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A \times B, C}; \mathbf{dist}^{-1}} & ((A \times B) \times C) \otimes !(A \times B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\text{assoc}_\times \otimes \text{id}} & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes !(A \times B) \otimes !C \\
\text{coh}_{A \times B, C} \downarrow & \mathbf{d} & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \text{coh} & \mathbf{c} & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \text{coh} \\
!((A \times B) \times C) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{(A \times B) \times C}} & ((A \times B) \times C) \otimes !((A \times B) \times C) & \xrightarrow{\text{assoc}_\times \otimes \text{id}} & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes !((A \times B) \times C) \\
! \text{assoc}_\times \downarrow & & \mathbf{e} & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes ! \text{assoc}_\times \\
!(A \times (B \times C)) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A \times (B \times C)}} & & & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes !(A \times (B \times C))
\end{array}$$

■ **Figure 2** **a** commutes by Diagram (\star) , plus the fact that **dist** is a natural transformation.

b and **c** commute because assoc_\times is a natural transformation.

d commutes by the definition of $\text{coh}_{A \times B, C}$.

e commutes by Lemma 24.

For this, we define a composite $\tilde{\eta}_{A,B,C}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
!A \otimes (!B \otimes !C) &\xrightarrow{\langle \text{sym}, \text{id} \rangle} (!A \otimes (!B \otimes !C)) \times ((!B \otimes !C) \otimes !A) \\
&\dots \xrightarrow{(\alpha_A \otimes \text{id}) \times ((\kappa_{B,C}; \text{dist}^{-1}) \otimes \text{id})} ((A \otimes !A) \otimes (!B \otimes !C)) \times (((B \times C) \otimes (!B \otimes !C)) \otimes !A) \\
&\dots \xrightarrow{\text{wk} \times \text{wk}} ((A \otimes !A) \otimes (!B \otimes !C)) \times (((B \times C) \otimes (!B \otimes !C)) \otimes !A) \\
&\dots \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1} \times \text{passoc}^{-1}} (A \otimes (!A \otimes (!B \otimes !C))) \times ((B \times C) \otimes ((!B \otimes !C) \otimes !A)) \\
&\dots \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times (\text{id} \otimes \text{sym})} (A \otimes (!A \otimes (!B \otimes !C))) \times ((B \times C) \otimes (A \otimes (!B \otimes !C)))
\end{aligned}$$

We get a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C & \xrightarrow{\eta_{A,B,C}; \text{dist}^{-1}; \text{assoc} \times \text{id}} & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes ((!A \otimes !B) \otimes !C) \\
\text{assoc}_{A,B,C} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \text{assoc} \\
!A \otimes (!B \otimes !C) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\eta}_{A,B,C}; \text{dist}^{-1}; \text{assoc} \times \text{id}} & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes (!A \otimes (!B \otimes !C)) \\
\text{id} \otimes \text{coh} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes (\text{id} \otimes \text{coh}) \\
!A \otimes !(B \times C) & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{A,B \times C}; \text{dist}^{-1}; \text{assoc} \times \text{id}} & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes (!A \otimes !(B \times C)) \\
\text{coh}_{A,B \times C} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \text{coh} \\
!(A \times (B \times C)) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A \times (B \times C)}} & (A \times (B \times C)) \otimes !(A \times (B \times C))
\end{array}$$

Commutativity of the top square is a long and fairly unenlightening exercise in the coherence conditions for symmetric monoidal categories and for sequoidal categories. Commutativity of the middle and bottom squares are by similar arguments to the ones in Figure 2. Therefore, the two branches of the coherence diagram are anamorphisms for the same thing, and so they are equal.

The proofs for the other three coherence diagrams are similar.

A.2 Proof of Proposition 14

► **Proposition 14.** $\text{CCom}(!)$ $\left(A \xrightarrow{\Delta} A \times A \right)$ has comultiplication given by $\mu_A: !A \rightarrow !A \otimes !A$ and counit given by the unique morphism $\eta_A: !A \rightarrow I$.

By the definition of CCom , the comultiplication in $\text{CCom}(!)$ $\left(A \xrightarrow{\Delta} A \times A \right)$ is given by the composite:

$$!A \xrightarrow{! \Delta} !(A \times A) \xrightarrow{\text{coh}_{A,A}^{-1}} !A \times !A$$

By Lemma 24, the morphism $! \Delta$ is equal to the morphism σ_A defined above. So this composite is equal to $\sigma_A; \text{coh}_{A,A} = \mu_A$.

The counit is a morphism $!A \rightarrow I$, so by uniqueness it must be equal to η_A .

A.3 Proof of Theorem 15

► **Theorem 15.** Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_s, J, \text{wk})$ be a sequoidal category satisfying all the conditions from Theorem 12. Let A be an object of \mathcal{C} (equivalently, of \mathcal{C}_s). Then $!A$, together with the comultiplication μ_A and counit η_A , is the cofree commutative comonoid over A .

We know from Proposition 14 that the $(!A, \mu_A, \eta_A)$ is indeed a commutative comonoid. Now let $\delta: B \rightarrow B \otimes B$ be a commutative comonoid in \mathcal{C} and let $f: B \rightarrow A$ be a morphism. We need to show that there is a unique morphism $f^\dagger: B \rightarrow !A$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \\ f \swarrow & \downarrow f^\dagger & & \downarrow f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger & \\ A & \xleftarrow{\text{der}_A} !A & \xrightarrow{\mu_A} & !A \otimes !A & \end{array}$$

We define the morphism f^\dagger to be the anamorphism of the composite:

$$B \xrightarrow{\delta} B \otimes B \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} A \otimes B \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{A,B}} A \otimes B$$

We first claim that it makes the given diagram commute, starting with the square on the left. We show that $f^\dagger; \mu_A; \text{coh}_{A,A} = \delta; (f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger); \text{coh}_{A,A}: B \rightarrow !(A \times A)$, by showing that both morphisms are anamorphisms for the composite

$$B \xrightarrow{\delta} B \otimes B \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} A \otimes B \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{A,B}} A \otimes B \xrightarrow{\Delta} (A \otimes B) \times (A \otimes B) \xrightarrow{\text{dist}_{A,B}^{-1}} (A \times A) \otimes B$$

Since $\text{coh}_{A,A}$ is an isomorphism, this will prove that the square on the right commutes.

For the first case, the diagram in Figure 3 proves that $f^\dagger; \mu_A; \text{coh}_{A,A} = f^\dagger; \sigma_A$ is the anamorphism for that composite. For the other case, taking the product of the diagrams in Figure 4 gives rise to the diagram in Figure 5, which proves that $\delta; (f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger); \text{coh}_{A,A}$ is the anamorphism for the same composite, which completes the proof that the right hand square commutes.

Now the following diagrams show that the triangle on the left commutes:

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccccc} B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} & A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \otimes B \\ f^\dagger \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \text{id}_A \otimes f^\dagger & & \searrow \text{id}_A \otimes * \\ !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_A \otimes *} & A \otimes I & \xrightarrow{r_A} & A \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowleft \\ \begin{array}{ccccccc} B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}} & A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \otimes B \\ \downarrow \text{id}_B \otimes * & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes * & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes * \\ B \otimes I & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_I} & A \otimes I & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \otimes I \\ \uparrow \text{runit}_B & \text{runit}_A \uparrow & & & \swarrow r_A \\ B & \xrightarrow{f} & A & & \end{array} \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} \end{array}$$

In the first diagram, the morphism along the bottom is der_A , by definition. The second diagram shows that the morphism along the top of the first diagram is equal to f . The triangle at the bottom right of that diagram is one of the coherence conditions for wk , while the semicircle at the left commutes because the comultiplication δ is unital (with unit $*$: $B \rightarrow I$).

Lastly, we show uniqueness. Suppose that $g: B \rightarrow !A$ makes the diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \\ f \swarrow & \downarrow g & & \downarrow g \otimes g & \\ A & \xleftarrow{\text{der}_A} !A & \xrightarrow{\mu_A} & !A \otimes !A & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} & A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}_{A,B}} & A \otimes B \xrightarrow{\Delta} (A \otimes B) \times (A \otimes B) \xrightarrow{\text{dist}_{A,B}^{-1}} (A \times A) \otimes B \\
 f^\dagger \downarrow & & & & \mathbf{a} & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes f^\dagger \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \downarrow (\text{id} \otimes f^\dagger) \times (\text{id} \otimes f^\dagger) \quad \mathbf{c} \quad \downarrow \text{id} \otimes f^\dagger \\
 !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & (A \otimes !A) \times (A \otimes !A) & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}_{A,!A}^{-1}} & (A \times A) \otimes !A \\
 \sigma_A \downarrow & & & & \mathbf{d} & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \sigma_A \\
 !(A \times A) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A \times A}} & (A \times A) \otimes !(A \times A) & & & &
 \end{array}$$

■ **Figure 3** **a** commutes by the definition of f^\dagger .

b commutes because Δ is a natural transformation. **c** commutes because **dist** is a natural transformation.

d commutes by the definition of σ_A .

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} & A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \otimes B \\
 \downarrow \delta & & \downarrow \text{id}_B \otimes \delta & & \downarrow \text{id}_A \otimes \delta & & \downarrow \text{id}_A \otimes \delta \\
 & \mathbf{a} & B \otimes (B \otimes B) & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_{B \otimes B}} & A \otimes (B \otimes B) & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \otimes (B \otimes B) \\
 & & \downarrow \text{assoc}_{B,B,B}^{-1} & & \downarrow \text{assoc}_{A,B,B}^{-1} & & \downarrow \text{id}_A \otimes (f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger) \\
 B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\delta \otimes \text{id}_B} & (B \otimes B) \otimes B & \xrightarrow{(f \otimes \text{id}_B) \otimes \text{id}_B} & (A \otimes B) \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk} \otimes \text{id}_B} & (A \otimes B) \otimes B \\
 \downarrow f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger & & & & \downarrow (\text{id} \otimes f^\dagger) \otimes f^\dagger & & \downarrow (\text{id} \otimes f^\dagger) \otimes f^\dagger \\
 !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \text{id}_{!A}} & (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1}} & A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} & A \otimes B \\
 & \swarrow \delta & & & & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \delta \\
 B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{sym}} & B \otimes B & & & & A \otimes (B \otimes B) \\
 \downarrow f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger & & \downarrow f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger & & & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes (f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger) \\
 !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{sym}} & !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_A \otimes \text{id}_A} & (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & (A \otimes !A) \otimes !A \xrightarrow{\text{passoc}^{-1}} A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

■ **Figure 4** **a** commutes because the comultiplication δ is associative.

b and **c** commute because wk is a natural transformation. **d** and **e** commute because assoc and passoc are natural transformations.

f is the tensor product of two diagrams: one is the definition of f^\dagger and the other one obviously commutes.

g is one of the coherence diagrams for wk .

h commutes because the comultiplication δ is commutative.

i commutes because sym is a natural transformation.

j commutes by the first diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} & A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & (A \otimes B) \times (A \otimes B) & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}_{A,B}^{-1}} & (A \times A) \otimes B \\
 \downarrow \delta & & & & & & & & (\text{id}_A \otimes \delta) \times (\text{id}_A \otimes \delta) \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes \delta \\
 B \otimes B & & \mathbf{a} & & & & & & (A \otimes (B \otimes B)) \times (A \otimes (B \otimes B)) & \mathbf{b} & (A \times A) \otimes (B \otimes B) \\
 \downarrow f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger & & & & & & & & (\text{id}_A \otimes (f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger)) \times (\text{id}_A \otimes (f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger)) \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes (f^\dagger \otimes f^\dagger) \\
 !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\sigma_A} & & & & & & & (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) \times (A \otimes (!A \otimes !A)) & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}_{A,!A \otimes !A}^{-1}} & (A \times A) \otimes (!A \otimes !A) \\
 \downarrow \text{coh}_{A,A} & & \mathbf{c} & & & & & & & & \downarrow \text{id}_{A \times A} \otimes \text{coh}_{A,A} \\
 !(A \times A) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A \times A}} & & & & & & & & & (A \times A) \otimes !(A \times A)
 \end{array}$$

■ **Figure 5** **a** is the product of the diagrams in Figure 4.

b commutes because **dist** is a natural transformation.

c is the definition of $\text{coh}_{A,A}$

We may convert this into the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 B & \xrightarrow{\delta} & B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_B} & A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \oslash B \\
 g \downarrow & & \downarrow g \otimes g & & \downarrow \text{id}_A \otimes g & & \downarrow \text{id}_A \oslash g \\
 !A & \xrightarrow{\mu_A} & !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{der}_A \otimes \text{id}} & A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\text{wk}} & A \oslash !A
 \end{array}$$

Here, the left hand square is taken straight from the previous diagram, while the middle square is the tensor product of the left hand triangle with a diagram that obviously commutes. The right hand square commutes because wk is a natural transformation.

By Lemma 23, the morphism along the bottom is equal to α_A and therefore g is the anamorphism for the morphism along the top; i.e., $g = f^\dagger$.