

Semantics for the λ -calculus

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CHAPTER 1

Category Theoretic Preliminaries

I will assume a familiarity with the category-theoretical concepts presented in [AW23]. These include categories, functors, isomorphisms, natural transformations, adjunctions, equivalences and limits.

1. Notation

For an object c in a category C , I will write $c : C$.

For a morphism f between objects c and c' in a category C , I will write $f : C(c, c')$ or $f : c \rightarrow c'$.

For composition of morphisms $f : C(c, d)$ and $g : C(d, e)$, I will write $f \cdot g$.

For composition of functors $F : A \rightarrow B$ and $G : B \rightarrow C$, I will write $F \bullet G$.

2. Adjunctions

2.1. Adjoint equivalences. An adjoint equivalence of categories has multiple definitions. The one we will use here is the following:

DEFINITION 1. An adjoint equivalence between categories C and D is a pair of adjoint functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & L & \\ D & \xleftarrow{\quad} & C \\ & R & \end{array}$$

such that the unit $\eta : \text{id}_C \Rightarrow L \bullet R$ and counit $\epsilon : R \bullet L \Rightarrow \text{id}_D$ are isomorphisms of functors.

2.2. Exponential objects. (TODO)

3. Kan Extensions

One of the most general and abstract concepts in category theory is the concept of *Kan extensions*. In [ML98], Section X.7, MacLane notes that

The notion of Kan extensions subsumes all the other fundamental concepts of category theory.

In this thesis, we will use left Kan extension a handful of times. It comes in handy when we want to extend a functor along another functor in the following way:

Let A , B and C be categories and let $F : A \rightarrow B$ be a functor.

DEFINITION 2. Precomposition gives a functor between functor categories $F_* : [B, C] \rightarrow [A, C]$. If F_* has a left adjoint, we will denote call this adjoint functor the *left Kan extension* along F and denote it $\text{Lan}_F : [A, C] \rightarrow [B, C]$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{F} & B \\ \swarrow F_* G & & \searrow G \\ & C & \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{F} & B \\ \swarrow G & & \searrow \text{Lan}_F G \\ & C & \end{array}$$

Analogously, when F_* has a right adjoint, one calls this the *right Kan extension* along F and denote it $\text{Ran}_F : [A, C] \rightarrow [B, C]$.

If a category has limits (resp. colimits), we can construct the right (resp. left) Kan extension in a ‘pointwise’ fashion (see Theorem X.3.1 in [ML98] or Theorem 2.3.3 in [KS06]). Below, I will outline the parts of the construction that we will need explicitly in this thesis.

LEMMA 1. *If C has colimits, Lan_F exists.*

PROOF. First of all, for objects $b : B$, we take

$$\text{Lan}_F G(b) := \text{colim} \left((F \downarrow b) \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{G} C \right).$$

Here, $(F \downarrow b)$ denotes the comma category with as objects the morphisms $B(F(a), b)$ for all $a : A$, and as morphisms from $f : B(F(a), b)$ to $f' : B(F(a'), b)$ the morphisms $g : A(a, a')$ that make the diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(a) & \xrightarrow{F(g)} & F(a') \\ & \searrow f' & \swarrow f' \\ & b & \end{array}$$

and $(F \downarrow b) \rightarrow A$ denotes the projection functor that sends $f : B(F(a_1), b)$ to a_1 .

Now, a morphism $h : B(b, b')$ gives a morphism of diagrams, sending the $F(a)$ corresponding to $f : B(G(a), b)$ to the $F(a)$ corresponding to $f \cdot h : B(G(a), b')$. From this, we get a morphism $\text{Lan}_F G(h) : C(\text{Lan}_F G(b), \text{Lan}_F G(b'))$.

The unit of the adjunction is a natural transformation $\eta : \text{id}_{[A, C]} \Rightarrow \text{Lan}_F \bullet F_*$. We will define this pointwise, for $G : [A, C]$ and $a : A$. Our diagram contains the $G(a)$ corresponding to $\text{id}_{F(a)} : (F \downarrow F(a))$ and the colimit cocone gives a morphism

$$\eta_G(a) : C(G(a), \text{Lan}_F G(F(a))),$$

the latter being equal to $(\text{Lan}_F \bullet F_*)(G)(a)$.

The counit of the adjunction is a natural transformation $\epsilon : F_* \bullet \text{Lan}_F \Rightarrow \text{id}_{[B, C]}$. We will also define this pointwise, for $G : [B, C]$ and $b : B$. The diagram for $\text{Lan}_F (F_* G)(b)$ consists of $G(F(a))$ for all $f : B(F(a), b)$. Then, by the universal property of the colimit, the morphisms $G(f) : C(G(F(a)), G(b))$ induce a morphism

$$\epsilon_G(b) : C(\text{Lan}_F (F_* G)(b), G(b)).$$

□

LEMMA 2. *If $F : A \rightarrow B$ is a fully faithful functor, and C is a category with colimits, η is a natural isomorphism.*

PROOF. To show that η is a natural isomorphism, we have to show that $\eta_G(a') : G(a') \Rightarrow \text{Lan}_F G(F(a'))$ is an isomorphism for all $G : [A, C]$ and $a' : A$. Since a left adjoint is unique up to natural isomorphism, we can assume that $\text{Lan}_F G(F(a'))$ is given by

$$\text{colim}((F \downarrow F(a')) \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{G} C).$$

Now, the diagram for this colimit consists of $G(a)$ for each arrow $f : B(F(a), F(a'))$. Since F is fully faithful, we have $f = F(\bar{f})$ for some $\bar{f} : A(a, a')$. If we now take the arrows $G(\bar{f}) : C(G(a), G(a'))$, the universal property of the colimit gives an arrow

$$\varphi : C(\text{Lan}_F G(F(a')), G(a'))$$

which constitutes an inverse to $\eta_G(a')$. □

REMARK 1. In the same way, if C has limits, ϵ is a natural isomorphism.

COROLLARY 1. *If C has limits or colimits, precomposition of functors $[B, C]$ along a fully faithful functor is (split) essentially surjective.*

PROOF. For each $G : [A, C]$ we take $\text{Lan}_F G : [B, C]$, and we have $F_*(\text{Lan}_F G) \cong G$. \square

COROLLARY 2. *If C has colimits (resp. limits), left (resp. right) Kan extension of functors $[A, C]$ along a fully faithful functor is fully faithful.*

PROOF. Since left Kan extension along F is the left adjoint to precomposition, we have

$$[A, C](\text{Lan}_F G, \text{Lan}_F G') \cong [B, C](G, F_*(\text{Lan}_F G')) \cong [B, C](G, G').$$

\square

4. The Karoubi envelope

Let C be a category. If we have a retraction-section pair $c \xrightleftharpoons[s]{r} d$ we have (by definition) $s \cdot r = \text{id}_d$. On the other hand, $s \cdot r : c \rightarrow c$ is an idempotent morphism. Conversely, we can wonder whether for any idempotent morphism $a : c \rightarrow c$, we can find a retraction-section pair $r : c \rightarrow d$ and $s : d \rightarrow c$ such that $a = r \cdot s$. If this is the case, we say that the idempotent a *splits*. If a does not split, we can wonder whether we can find an embedding $\iota_C : C \hookrightarrow \overline{C}$ such that the idempotent $\iota_C(a) : \iota_C(c) \rightarrow \iota_C(c)$ does split.

DEFINITION 3. We define the category \overline{C} . The objects of \overline{C} are tuples (c, a) with $c : C$, $a : C(c, c)$ such that $a \cdot a = a$. The morphisms between (c, a) and (d, b) are morphisms $f : C(a, b)$ such that $a \cdot f \cdot b = f$. The identity morphism on (c, a) is given by a and \overline{C} inherits morphism composition from C .

This category is called the *Karoubi Envelope*, the *idempotent completion*, the *category of retracts*, or the *Cauchy completion* of C .

REMARK 2. Note that for a morphism $f : \overline{C}((c, a), (d, b))$,

$$a \cdot f = a \cdot a \cdot f \cdot b = a \cdot f \cdot b = f$$

and in the same way, $f \cdot b = f$.

DEFINITION 4. We have an embedding $\iota_C : C \rightarrow \overline{C}$, sending $c : C$ to (c, id_c) and $f : C(c, d)$ to f .

LEMMA 3. *Every object $c : \overline{C}$ is a retract of $\iota_C(c_0)$ for some $c_0 : C$.*

PROOF. Note that $c = (c_0, a)$ for some $c_0 : C$ and an idempotent $a : c \rightarrow c$. We have morphisms $\iota_C(c) \xrightleftharpoons[a_{\leftarrow}]{a_{\rightarrow}} (c, a)$, both given by a . We have $a_{\leftarrow} \cdot a_{\rightarrow} = a = \text{id}_{(c, a)}$, so (c, a) is a retract of $\iota_C(c)$. \square

LEMMA 4. *Every idempotent splits in \overline{C} .*

PROOF. Take an idempotent $e : \overline{C}(c, c)$. Note that c is given by an object $c_0 : C$ and an idempotent $a : C(c_0, c_0)$. Also, e is given by some idempotent $e : C(c_0, c_0)$ with $a \cdot e \cdot a = e$.

Now, we have $(c_0, e) : \overline{C}$ and morphisms $(c_0, a) \xrightleftharpoons[e_{\leftarrow}]{e_{\rightarrow}} (c_0, e)$, both given by e . We have $e_{\leftarrow} \cdot e_{\rightarrow} = e = \text{id}_{(c_0, e)}$, so (c_0, e) is a retract of (c_0, a) . Also, $e = e_{\rightarrow} \cdot e_{\leftarrow}$, so e is split. \square

REMARK 3. Note that the embedding is fully faithful, since

$$\overline{C}((c, \text{id}_c), (d, \text{id}_d)) = \{f : C(c, d) \mid \text{id}_c \cdot f \cdot \text{id}_d = f\} = C(c, d).$$

REMARK 4. Let D be a category. Suppose that we have a retraction-section pair in D , given by $d \xrightleftharpoons[r]{r} d'$. Now, suppose that we have an object $c : D$ and a morphism f with $(r \cdot s) \cdot f = f$. Then we get a morphism $s \cdot f : d' \rightarrow c$ such that f factors as $r \cdot (s \cdot f)$. Also, for any g with $r \cdot g = f$, we have

$$g = s \cdot r \cdot g = s \cdot f.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} d & \xrightarrow{r} & d' & \xrightarrow{s} & d \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow s \cdot f & \swarrow f & \\ & & c & & \end{array}.$$

Therefore, d' is the equalizer of $d \xrightleftharpoons[r \cdot s]{\text{id}_d} d$. In the same way, it is also the coequalizer of this diagram.

Now, note that if we have a coequalizer c' of id_c and a , and an equalizer d' of id_d and b , the universal properties of these give an equivalence

$$D(c', d') \cong \{f : D(c, d') \mid a \cdot f = f\} \cong \{f : D(c, d) \mid a \cdot f = f = f \cdot b\}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} c & \xrightleftharpoons[a]{\text{id}_c} & c & \longrightarrow & c' \\ & & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ d & \xleftarrow[b]{\text{id}_d} & d & \longleftarrow & d' \end{array}$$

Since a functor preserves retracts, and since every object of \overline{C} is a retract of an object in C , one can lift a functor from C (to a category with (co)equalizers) to a functor on \overline{C} .

For convenience, the lemma below works with pointwise left Kan extension using colimits, but one could also prove this using just (co)equalizers (or right Kan extension using limits).

LEMMA 5. *Let D be a category with colimits. We have an adjoint equivalence between $[C, D]$ and $[\overline{C}, D]$.*

PROOF. We already have an adjunction $\text{Lan}_{\iota_C} \dashv \iota_{C*}$. Also, since ι_C is fully faithful, we know that η is a natural isomorphism. Therefore, we only have to show that ϵ is a natural isomorphism. That is, we need to show that $\epsilon_G(c, a) : D(\text{Lan}_{\iota_C}(\iota_{C*}G)(c, a), G(c, a))$ is an isomorphism for all $G : [\overline{C}, D]$ and $(c, a) : \overline{C}$.

One of the components in the diagram of $\text{Lan}_{\iota_C}(\iota_{C*}G)(c, a)$ is the $\iota_{C*}G(c) = G(c, \text{id}_c)$ corresponding to $a : \iota_C(c) \rightarrow (c, a)$. This component has a morphism into our colimit

$$\varphi : C(G(\iota_C(c)), \text{Lan}_{\iota_C}(\iota_{C*}G)(c, a)).$$

Note that we can view a as a morphism $a : \overline{C}((c, a), \iota_C(c))$. This gives us our inverse morphism

$$G(a) \cdot \varphi : C(G(c, a), \text{Lan}_{\iota_C}(\iota_{C*}G)(c, a)).$$

□

LEMMA 6. *The formation of the opposite category commutes with the formation of the Karoubi envelope.*

PROOF. An object in $\overline{C^{\text{op}}}$ is an object $c : C^{\text{op}}$ (which is just an object $c : C$), together with an idempotent morphism $a : C^{\text{op}}(c, c) = C(c, c)$. This is the same as an object in \overline{C}^{op} .

A morphism in $\overline{C^{\text{op}}}((c, a), (d, b))$ is a morphism $f : C^{\text{op}}(c, d) = C(d, c)$ such that

$$b \cdot_C f \cdot_C a = a \cdot_{C^{\text{op}}} f \cdot_{C^{\text{op}}} b = f.$$

A morphism in $\overline{C}^{\text{op}}((c, a), (d, b)) = \overline{C}((d, b), (c, a))$ is a morphism $f : C(d, c)$ such that $b \cdot f \cdot a = f$.

Now, in both categories, the identity morphism on (c, a) is given by a .

Lastly, \overline{C}^{op} inherits morphism composition from C^{op} , which is the opposite of composition in C . On the other hand, composition in \overline{C}^{op} is the opposite of composition in \overline{C} , which inherits composition from C . \square

COROLLARY 3. *As the category **SET** is cocomplete, we have an equivalence between the category of presheaves on C and the category of presheaves on \overline{C} .*

5. Monoids as categories

Take a monoid M .

DEFINITION 5. We can construct a category C_M with $C_{M0} = \{\star\}$, $C_M(\star, \star) = M$. The identity morphism on \star is the identity $1 : M$. The composition is given by multiplication $g \cdot_{C_M} f = f \cdot_M g$.

REMARK 5. Actually, we have a functor from the category of monoids to the category of setcategories (categories whose object type is a set).

A monoid morphism $f : M \rightarrow M'$ is equivalent to a functor $F_f : C_M \rightarrow C_{M'}$. Any functor between C_M and $C_{M'}$ sends \star_M to $\star_{M'}$. The monoid morphism manifests as $F_f(m) = f(m)$ for $m : C_M(\star, \star) = M$.

LEMMA 7. *An isomorphism of monoids gives an (adjoint) equivalence of categories.*

PROOF. Given an isomorphism $f : M \rightarrow M'$. Then we have functors $F_f : C_M \rightarrow C_{M'}$ and $F_{f^{-1}} : C_{M'} \rightarrow C_M$. Take the identity natural transformations $\eta : \text{id}_{C_M} \Rightarrow F_f \bullet F_{f^{-1}}$ and $\epsilon : F_{f^{-1}} \bullet F_f \Rightarrow \text{id}_{C_{M'}}$. Of course these are natural isomorphisms. \square

DEFINITION 6. A *right monoid action* of M on a set X is a function $X \times M \rightarrow X$ such that for all $x : X$, $m, m' : M$,

$$x1 = x \quad \text{and} \quad (xm)m' = x(m \cdot m').$$

DEFINITION 7. A *morphism* between sets X and Y with a right M -action is an M -equivariant function $f : X \rightarrow Y$: a function such that $f(xm) = f(x)m$ for all $x : X$ and $m : M$.

LEMMA 8. *Presheaves on C_M are equivalent to sets with a right M -action.*

PROOF. This correspondence sends a presheaf F to the set $F(\star)$, and conversely, the set X to the presheaf F given by $F(\star) := X$. The M -action corresponds to the presheaf acting on morphisms as $xm = F(m)(x)$. A morphism (natural transformation) between presheaves $F \Rightarrow G$ corresponds to a function $F(\star) \rightarrow G(\star)$ that is M -equivariant, which is exactly a monoid action morphism. \square

DEFINITION 8. We can view M as a set U_M with right M -action $mn = m \cdot_M n$ for $m : U_M$ and $n : M$.

REMARK 6. Since the category of sets with an M -action is equivalent to a presheaf category, it has all limits. However, we can make this concrete. The set of the product $\prod_i X_i$ is the product of the underlying sets. The action is given pointwise by $(x_i)_i m = (x_i m)_i$.

DEFINITION 9. Given an object c in a category C with terminal object t . The global elements of c are the morphisms $C(t, c)$.

Note that the initial set with M -action is $\{\star\}$, with action $\star m = \star$.

LEMMA 9. *The global elements of a set with right M -action correspond to the elements that are invariant under the M -action.*

PROOF. A global element of X is a morphism $\varphi : \{\star\} \rightarrow X$ such that for all $m : M$, $\varphi(\star)m = \varphi(\star m) = \varphi(\star)$. Therefore, it is given precisely by the element $\varphi(\star) : X$, which must be invariant under the M -action. \square

LEMMA 10. *The category C of sets with an M -action has exponentials.*

PROOF. Given sets with M -action X and Y . Consider the set $C(M \times X, Y)$ with an M -action given by $\phi m'(m, x) = \phi(m'm, x)$. This is the exponential object X^Y , with the evaluation morphism $X \times X^Y \rightarrow Y$ given by $(x, \phi) \mapsto \phi(1, x)$. \square

5.1. Extension and restriction of scalars. Let $\varphi : M \rightarrow M'$ be a morphism of monoids.

LEMMA 11. *We get a restriction of scalars functor φ_* from sets with a right M' -action to sets with a right M -action.*

PROOF. Given a set X with right M' -action, take the set X again, and give it a right M -action, sending (x, m) to $x\varphi(m)$.

On morphisms, send an M' -equivariant morphism $f : X \rightarrow X'$ to the M -equivariant morphism $f : X \rightarrow X'$. \square

Since **SET** has colimits, and restriction of scalars corresponds to precomposition of presheaves (on $C_{M'}$), we can give it a left adjoint. This is the (pointwise) left Kan extension, which boils down to:

LEMMA 12. *We get an extension of scalars functor φ^* from sets with a right M -action to sets with a right M' -action.*

PROOF. Given a set X with right M -action. Take $Y = X \times M' / \sim$ with the relation $(xm, m') \sim (x, f(m) \cdot m')$ for $m : M$. This has a right M' -action given by $(x, m')n' = (x, m'n')$.

On morphisms, it sends $f : X \rightarrow X'$ to the morphism $(x, m') \mapsto (f(x), m')$. \square

LEMMA 13. *For U_M the set M with right M -action, we have $\varphi^*(U_M) \cong U_{M'}$.*

PROOF. The proof relies on the fact that for all $m : U_M$ and $m' : M'$, we have

$$(m, m') \sim (1, \varphi(m)m').$$

\square

Consider the category D with $D_0 = M'$ and

$$D(m', \overline{m}') = \{m : M \mid \varphi(m) \cdot m' = \overline{m}'\}.$$

If a category has an object t , such that there is a morphism to it from every other object in the category, t is said to be *weakly terminal*.

LEMMA 14. *Suppose that D has a weakly terminal element. Then for I_M the terminal set with right M -action, we have $\varphi^*(I_M) \cong I_{M'}$.*

PROOF. If D has a weakly terminal object, there exists $\overline{m}' : M'$ such that for all $m' : M'$, there exists $m : M$ such that $\varphi(m) \cdot m' = \overline{m}'$.

The proof relies on the fact that every element of $\varphi^*(I_M)$ is given by some (\star, m') , but then

$$(\star, m') = (\star \cdot m, m') \sim (\star, \varphi(m) \cdot m') = (\star, \overline{m}'),$$

so $\varphi^*(I_M)$ has exactly 1 element. \square

REMARK 7. For φ^* to preserve terminal objects, we actually only need D to be connected. The fact that $\varphi^*(I_M)$ is a quotient by a symmetric and transitive relation then allows us to ‘walk’ from any (\star, m'_1) to any other (\star, m'_2) in small steps.

For any $m'_1, m'_2 : M'$, consider the category $D_{m'_1, m'_2}$, given by

$$D_{m'_1, m'_2, 0} = \{(m', m_1, m_2) : M' \times M \times M \mid m'_i = \varphi(m_i) \cdot m'\}$$

and

$$D_{m'_1, m'_2}((m', m_1, m_2), (\bar{m}', \bar{m}_1, \bar{m}_2)) = \{m : M \mid \varphi(m) \cdot m' = \bar{m}', m_i = \bar{m}_i \cdot m\}.$$

LEMMA 15. *Suppose that $D_{m'_1, m'_2}$ has a weakly terminal object for all $m'_1, m'_2 : M'$. Then for sets A and B with right M -action, we have $\varphi^*(A \times B) \cong \varphi^*(A) \times \varphi^*(B)$.*

PROOF. Now, any element in $\varphi^*(A) \times \varphi^*(B) = (A \times M' / \sim) \times (B \times M' / \sim)$ is given by some (a, m'_1, b, m'_2) .

The fact that $D_{m'_1, m'_2}$ has a weakly terminal object means that we have some $\bar{m}' : M'$ and $\bar{m}_1, \bar{m}_2 : M$ with $m'_i = \varphi(\bar{m}_i) \cdot \bar{m}'$, such that for all $m' : M'$ and $m_1, m_2 : M$ with $m'_i = \varphi(m_i) \cdot m'$, there exists $m : M$ such that $\varphi(m) \cdot m' = \bar{m}'$ and $m_i = \bar{m}_i \cdot m$.

Therefore,

$$(a, m'_1, b, m'_2) = (a, \varphi(\bar{m}_1) \cdot \bar{m}', b, \varphi(\bar{m}_2) \cdot \bar{m}') \sim (a\bar{m}_1, \bar{m}', b\bar{m}_2, \bar{m}'),$$

so this is equivalent to some element in $\varphi^*(A \times B) = (A \times B \times M' / \sim)$.

The second part of weak terminality means that this equivalence is actually well-defined: equivalent elements in $\varphi^*(A) \times \varphi^*(B)$ are sent to equivalent elements in $\varphi^*(A \times B)$.

((**TODO**) Work this out more?) □

6. Universal Arrows

([ML98], Chapter IV.1, Theorem 2 (iv)) (**TODO**)

CHAPTER 2

Univalent Foundations

1. Equality and homotopy
2. hProps and hSets
3. Transports and transport hell
4. The univalence axiom
5. Univalent categories

CHAPTER 3

Algebraic Structures

1. Algebraic Theories

DEFINITION 10 (algebraic theory). We define an algebraic theory T to be a sequence of sets T_n indexed over \mathbb{N} with for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ elements ("variables" or "projections") $x_{n,i} : T_n$ (we usually leave n implicit), together with a substitution operation

$$- \bullet - : T_m \times T_n^m \rightarrow T_n$$

for all m, n , such that

$$\begin{aligned} x_j \bullet g &= g_j \\ f \bullet (x_{l,i})_i &= f \\ (f \bullet g) \bullet h &= f \bullet (g_i \bullet h)_i \end{aligned}$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq l$, $f : T_l$, $g : T_m^l$ and $h : T_n^m$.

DEFINITION 11 (algebraic theory morphism). A morphism F between algebraic theories T and T' is a sequence of functions $F_n : T_n \rightarrow T'_n$ (we usually leave the n implicit) such that

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(x_j) &= x_j \\ F_n(f \bullet g) &= F_m(f) \bullet (F_n(g_i))_i \end{aligned}$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq n$, $f : T_m$ and $g : T_n^m$.

REMARK 8. We can construct binary products of algebraic theories, with sets $(T \times T')_n = T_n \times T'_n$, variables (x_i, x'_i) and substitution

$$(f, f') \bullet (g, g') = (f \bullet g, f' \bullet g').$$

In the same way, the category of algebraic theories has all limits.

2. Algebras

DEFINITION 12 (algebra). An algebra A for an algebraic theory T is a set A , together with an action

$$\bullet : T_n \times A^n \rightarrow A$$

for all n , such that

$$\begin{aligned} x_j \bullet a &= a_j \\ (f \bullet g) \bullet a &= f \bullet (g_i \bullet a)_i \end{aligned}$$

for all j , $f : T_m$, $g : T_n^m$ and $a : A^n$.

DEFINITION 13 (algebra morphism). For an algebraic theory T , a morphism F between T -algebras A and A' is a function $F : A \rightarrow A'$ such that

$$F(f \bullet a) = f \bullet (F(a_i))_i$$

for all $f : T_n$ and $a : A^n$.

REMARK 9. The category of algebras has all limits. The set of a limit of algebras is the limit of the underlying sets.

REMARK 10. Note that for an algebraic theory T , the T_n are all algebras for T , with the action given by \bullet .

3. Presheaves

DEFINITION 14 (presheaf). A presheaf P for an algebraic theory T is a sequence of sets P_n indexed over \mathbb{N} , together with an action

$$\bullet : P_m \times T_n^m \rightarrow P_n$$

for all m, n , such that

$$\begin{aligned} t \bullet (x_{l,i})_i &= t \\ (t \bullet f) \bullet g &= t \bullet (f_i \bullet g)_i \end{aligned}$$

for all $t : P_l$, $f : T_m^l$ and $g : T_n^m$.

DEFINITION 15 (presheaf morphism). For an algebraic theory T , a morphism F between T -presheaves P and P' is a sequence of functions $F_n : P_n \rightarrow P'_n$ such that

$$F_n(t \bullet f) = F_m(t) \bullet f$$

for all $t : P_m$ and $f : T_n^m$.

We will write \mathbf{Psh}_T for the category of T -presheaves and their morphisms.

REMARK 11. The category of presheaves has all limits. The n th set \bar{P}_n of a limit \bar{P} of presheaves P_i is the limit of the n th sets $P_{i,n}$ of the presheaves in the limit diagram.

4. λ -theories

DEFINITION 16 (λ -theory). A λ -theory is an algebraic theory L , together with sequences of functions $\lambda_n : L_{n+1} \rightarrow L_n$ and $\rho_n : L_n \rightarrow L_{n+1}$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_m(f) \bullet h &= \lambda_n(f \bullet (h_1 \bullet (x_{n+1,1}, \dots, x_{n+1,n}), \dots, h_m \bullet (x_{n+1,1}, \dots, x_{n+1,n}), x_{n+1,n+1})) \\ \rho_n(g \bullet h) &= \rho_m(g) \bullet (h_1 \bullet (x_{n+1,1}, \dots, x_{n+1,n}), \dots, h_m \bullet (x_{n+1,1}, \dots, x_{n+1,n}), x_{n+1,n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

for all $f : L_{m+1}$, $g : L_m$ and $h : L_n^m$.

DEFINITION 17 (β - and η -equality). We say that a λ -theory L satisfies β -equality (or that it is a λ -theory with β) if $\rho_n \circ \lambda_n = \text{id}_{L_n}$ for all n . We say that it satisfies η -equality if $\lambda_n \circ \rho_n = \text{id}_{L_{n+1}}$ for all n .

DEFINITION 18 (λ -theory morphism). A morphism F between λ -theories L and L' is an algebraic theory morphism F such that

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(\lambda_n(f)) &= \lambda_n(F_{n+1}(f)) \\ \rho_n(F_n(g)) &= F_{n+1}(\rho_n(g)) \end{aligned}$$

for all $f : L_{n+1}$ and $g : L_n$.

REMARK 12. The category of lambda theories has all limits, with the underlying algebraic theory of a limit being the limit of the underlying algebraic theories.

A λ -theory algebra or presheaf is a presheaf for the underlying algebraic theory.

5. Examples

There is a lot of different examples of algebraic theories and their algebras. Some of these even turn out to be λ -theories. In this section, we will discuss a couple of these.

5.1. The free algebraic theory on a set.

EXAMPLE 1. Let S be a set. We can construct an algebraic theory $F(S)$ by taking $F(S)_n = S \sqcup \{1, \dots, n\}$ with projections $x_i = i$ and substitution

$$i \bullet g = g_i \qquad s \bullet g = s$$

for $i : \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $s : S$.

If we have a function $f : S \rightarrow S'$, we get a morphism $F(f) : F(S) \rightarrow F(S')$ given by

$$F(f)_n(i) = i \qquad F(f)_n(s) = f(s)$$

for $i : \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $s : S$.

Also, F obviously respects the identity and substitution morphisms, so it is a functor.

Note that we have a forgetful functor $(\cdot)_0$ that sends a morphism of algebraic theories $g : T \rightarrow T'$ to the function $f_0 : T_0 \rightarrow T'_0$.

LEMMA 16. *The algebraic theory $F(S)$ defined above, is the free algebraic theory on the set S .*

PROOF. Let T be an algebraic theory. We have an equivalence

$$\mathbf{AlgTh}(F(S), T) \cong \mathbf{SET}(S, T_0),$$

sending $f : \mathbf{AlgTh}(F(S), T)$ to $f_0 : S = S \sqcup \emptyset \rightarrow T_0$ (this is trivially natural in S and T) and $f : \mathbf{SET}(S, T_0)$ to the functions $g_n : F(S)_n \rightarrow T_n$ given by

$$g_n(i) = x_i \qquad g_n(s) = f(s) \bullet ().$$

□

The proofs that $F(S)$ is an algebraic theory and that $F(f)$ and g are algebraic theory morphisms is an easy exercise in case distinction.

COROLLARY 4. *$F(\emptyset)$ is the initial algebraic theory.*

PROOF. For $S = \emptyset$, the equivalence of hom-sets becomes

$$\mathbf{AlgTh}(F(\emptyset), T) \cong \mathbf{SET}(\emptyset, T_0)$$

and the latter has exactly one element.

□

LEMMA 17. *The category $\mathbf{Alg}_{F(S)}$ is equivalent to the coslice category $((\mathbf{TODO}) \downarrow S \downarrow \mathbf{SET})$.*

PROOF. **(TODO)**

□

$F(\emptyset)$ is, in some sense, the smallest nontrivial algebraic theory. Then $F(S)$ is the smallest nontrivial algebraic theory that has the elements of S as constants.

5.2. The free λ -theory on a set. Like with the free algebraic theory, we will construct the free λ -theory as the smallest nontrivial λ -theory (which is the λ -calculus) with some additional constants.

Let S be a set. Consider the sequence of inductive types $(\Lambda(S)_n)_n$ with the following constructors:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Var}_n &: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \Lambda(S)_n; \\ \mathbf{App}_n &: \Lambda(S)_n \rightarrow \Lambda(S)_n \rightarrow \Lambda(S)_n; \\ \mathbf{Abs}_n &: \Lambda(S)_{n+1} \rightarrow \Lambda(S)_n; \\ \mathbf{Con}_n &: S \rightarrow \Lambda(S)_n. \end{aligned}$$

Define a substitution operator $\bullet : \Lambda(S)_m \times \Lambda(S)_n^m \rightarrow \Lambda(S)_n$ by induction on the first argument:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}_m(i) \bullet g &= g_i; \\ \text{App}_m(a, b) \bullet g &= \text{App}_n(a \bullet g, b \bullet g); \\ \text{Abs}_m(a) \bullet g &= \text{Abs}_n(a \bullet ((g_i \bullet (x_{n+1,j})_j)_i + (x_{n+1}))); \\ \text{Con}_m(s) \bullet g &= \text{Con}_n(s). \end{aligned}$$

And then quotient $\Lambda(S)$ by the relation generated by

$$\text{App}_m(\text{Abs}_m(f), g) \sim f \bullet ((x_{n,i})_i + (g))$$

for all $f : \Lambda(S)_{n+1}$ and $g : \Lambda(S)_n$.

EXAMPLE 2. We can give the sequence of sets $\Lambda(S)$ an algebraic theory structure with variables $x_{m,i} = \text{Var}_m(i)$ and the substitution operator \bullet defined above. We can give $\Lambda(S)$ a λ -theory structure with β -equality by taking

$$\lambda_n(f) = \text{Abs}_n(f) \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_n(f) = \text{App}_{n+1}(f \bullet (\text{Var}_{n+1}(i))_i, \text{Var}_{n+1}(n+1)).$$

Now, given a function $S \rightarrow S'$, we define a morphism $\mathbf{AlgTh}(\Lambda(S), \Lambda(S'))$ by induction, sending $\text{Var}(i)$, $\text{App}(a, b)$ and $\text{Abs}(a)$ in $\Lambda(S)$ to their corresponding elements in $\Lambda(S')$ and sending $\text{Con}(s)$ to $\text{Con}(f(s))$.

Note that, like with the previous example, we have a forgetful functor $(\cdot)_0 : \mathbf{AlgTh} \rightarrow \mathbf{SET}$.

LEMMA 18. $\Lambda(S)$ is the free λ -theory on S .

PROOF. Let L be a λ -theory. We have an equivalence

$$\mathbf{AlgTh}(\Lambda(S), L) \cong \mathbf{SET}(S, L_0),$$

sending $f : \mathbf{AlgTh}(\Lambda(S), L)$ to $f_0|_S : S \rightarrow L_0$ (again, trivially natural in S and L) and conversely, $g : \mathbf{SET}(S, L_0)$ to the inductively defined $f : \mathbf{AlgTh}(\Lambda(S), L)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(\text{Var}(i)) &= x_i; \\ f(\text{App}(a, b)) &= \rho(f(a)) \bullet ((x_{n,i})_i + (b)); \\ f(\text{Abs}(a)) &= \lambda(f(a)); \\ f(\text{Con}(s)) &= g(s) \bullet (). \end{aligned}$$

□

The proofs that $\Lambda(S)$ is indeed a λ -theory and that $\Lambda(f)$ and g are λ -theory morphisms, mainly work by definition of \bullet , λ and ρ , by induction on the terms of $\Lambda(S)$ and by invoking the properties of the λ -theory L .

COROLLARY 5. The ‘pure’ lambda calculus is the initial λ -theory.

PROOF. If we take $S = \emptyset$, $\Lambda(\emptyset)$ is the lambda calculus, which we will call Λ . We have, like with the free algebraic theory, that $\Lambda(\emptyset)$ is the initial λ -theory. □

5.3. The free object algebraic theory.

EXAMPLE 3. Take a category C , with a forgetful functor $G : C \rightarrow \mathbf{SET}$ and a free functor $F : \mathbf{SET} \rightarrow C$. Let $\eta : \text{id}_{\mathbf{SET}} \Rightarrow F \bullet G$ be the unit of the adjunction and let $\varphi : C(F(c), d) \cong \mathbf{SET}(c, G(d))$ be the natural equivalence of homsets.

We define an algebraic theory T with $T_n = G(F(\{1, \dots, n\}))$, projections $x_{n,i} = \eta_{\{1, \dots, n\}}(i)$. For the substitution, note that we take $t_1, \dots, t_m : T_n$, so we have $t : \{1, \dots, m\} \rightarrow G(F(\{1, \dots, n\}))$. We then take

$$s \bullet t = G(\varphi^{-1}(t))(s).$$

Now, given an object $c : C$, we can create a T -algebra $\alpha(c)$, with set $G(c)$ and action

$$s \bullet t = G(\varphi^{-1}(t))(s).$$

Also, given a morphism $f : C(c, d)$. This gives a morphism $G(f) : \alpha(c) \rightarrow \alpha(d)$. Therefore, $\alpha : C \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_T$ is a functor.

The proofs that T is an algebraic theory, that $G(c)$ is an algebra and that $G(f)$ is an algebra morphism mainly rely on the fact that φ is natural.

So we have a functor from C to the category of T -algebras. One can wonder whether there also is a functor the other way, or whether α is even an equivalence. This is hard to characterize precisely, but in algebra, there is a broad class of examples where the functor is an equivalence, so where C is equivalent to \mathbf{Alg}_T . That is probably why T is called an *algebraic theory*.

The idea is that if an object of C is a set, together with some operations between its elements, one can carefully choose some elements of T_0, T_1, T_2 etc., which act on an algebra like the specified operations.

EXAMPLE 4. For C the category of monoids, $\alpha : C \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_T$ is an adjoint equivalence.

Note that T_n is the free monoid on n elements. Its elements can be viewed as strings $(x_1 x_5 x_3 x_{18} \dots x_7)$ with the characters x_1, \dots, x_n , with the x_i the generators of the monoid, acting as the projections of the algebraic theory.

Let A be a T -algebra. We can give A a monoid structure by taking, for $a, b : A$,

$$ab = (x_1 x_2) \bullet (a, b)$$

and unit element

$$1 = () \bullet ().$$

Then the laws like associativity follow from those laws on the monoid and from the fact that the action on the algebra commutes with the substitution:

$$a(bc) = (x_1(x_2 x_3)) \bullet (a, b, c) = ((x_1 x_2) x_3) \bullet (a, b, c) = (ab)c.$$

Note that if we take a monoid, turn it into a T -algebra and then into a monoid again, we still have the same underlying set, and it turns out that the monoid operation and unit element are equal to the original monoid operation and unit element. Therefore, α is essentially surjective. It is also fully faithful, since any T -algebra morphism respects the action of T , which makes it into a monoid morphism. Therefore, α is an adjoint equivalence.

REMARK 13. In the same way, one can characterize groups, rings and R -algebras (for R a ring) as algebras of some algebraic theory. On the other hand, one can not use this method to describe fields as algebras for some theory T , because one would need to describe the inverse $z \mapsto z^{-1}$ operation as $t \bullet (z)$ for some $t : T_1$, with $zz^{-1} = 1$, but since the elements of the algebraic theory act on all (combinations of) elements of the algebra, one would be able to take the inverse $0^{-1} = t \bullet (0)$ with $00^{-1} = 1$, which would make no sense.

REMARK 14. Another counterexample is the category \mathbf{Top} of topological spaces. We have a forgetful functor $G : \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{SET}$ that just forgets the topology. On the other hand, we have a free functor $F : \mathbf{SET} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ which endows a set with the discrete topology. In this case, one obtains the initial algebraic theory $T_n = \{1, \dots, n\}$, with an algebra action on every topological space $i \bullet (a_1, \dots, a_n) = a_i$. Now, note that we can endow the set $\{\top, \perp\}$ with four different, nonisomorphic topologies, which all yield the same T -algebra; the T -algebra structure does not preserve the topological information. Therefore, the functor $\alpha : \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_T$ is not an equivalence.

5.4. The terminal theory.

EXAMPLE 5. We can create a (somewhat trivial) algebraic theory T by taking $T_n = \{\star\}$, with projections $x_i = \star$ and substitution $\star \bullet \star = \star$. Taking $\lambda(\star) = \star$ and $\rho(\star) = \star$, we give it a λ -theory structure (with β and η -equality). Checking that this is indeed an algebraic theory and even a λ -theory is trivial.

Now, given any other algebraic theory T' , there exists a unique function $T'_n \rightarrow T_n$ for every n , sending everything to \star . These functions actually constitute an algebraic theory morphism $T' \rightarrow T$. If T' is a λ -theory, the algebraic theory morphism is actually a λ -theory morphism. Again, checking this is trivial.

Therefore, T is the terminal algebraic theory and λ -theory.

LEMMA 19. $\{\star\}$ is the only algebra of the terminal theory.

PROOF. Let A be a T -algebra. First of all, we have an element $\star_A = \star_T \bullet_0 ()$. Secondly, for all elements $\star, \star' : A$, we have

$$\star = x_1 \bullet (\star, \star') = \star \bullet (\star, \star') = x_2 \bullet (\star, \star') = \star'.$$

Therefore, $A = \{\star\}$, which allows exactly one possible T -action:

$$\star \bullet (\star, \dots, \star) = \star.$$

□

5.5. The endomorphism theory.

DEFINITION 19 (Endomorphism theory). Suppose that we have a category C and an object $X : C$, such that all powers X^n of X are also in C . The endomorphism theory $E(X)$ of X is the algebraic theory given by $E(X)_n = C(X^n, X)$ with projections as variables $x_{n,i} : X^n \rightarrow X$ and a substitution that sends $f : X^m \rightarrow X$ and $g_1, \dots, g_m : X^n \rightarrow X$ to $f \circ \langle g_i \rangle_i : X^n \rightarrow X^m \rightarrow X$.

DEFINITION 20 (Endomorphism λ -theory). Now, suppose that the exponential object X^X exists, and that we have morphisms back and forth $abs : X^X \rightarrow X$ and $app : X \rightarrow X^X$. Let, for $Y : C$, φ_Y be the isomorphism $C(X \times Y, X) \xrightarrow{\sim} C(Y, X^X)$. We can give $E(X)$ a λ -theory structure by setting, for $f : E(X)_{n+1}$ and $g : E(X)_n$,

$$\lambda(f) = abs \circ \varphi_{X^n}(f) \quad \rho(g) = \varphi_{X^n}^{-1}(app \circ g).$$

The proofs that $E(X)$ is an algebraic theory and a λ -theory, use properties of the product, and naturality of the isomorphism φ_Y .

5.6. The theory algebra.

EXAMPLE 6. Let T be an algebraic theory and n a natural number. We can endow the T_n with a T -algebra structure, by taking the substitution operator of T as the T -action. Since this commutes with the substitution operator and the projections, T_n is a T -algebra.

5.7. The theory presheaf.

EXAMPLE 7. Let T be an algebraic theory. We can endow T with a T -presheaf structure, by taking the substitution operator of T as the action on T . Since this commutes with the substitution operator and the projections, T is a T -presheaf.

LEMMA 20. Given an algebraic theory T and a T -presheaf Q , we have for all n a bijection of sets

$$\varphi : \mathbf{Psh}_T(T^n, Q) \cong Q_n.$$

PROOF. For $f : \mathbf{Psh}_T(T^n, Q)$, take $\varphi(f) = f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

Conversely, for all $q : Q_n$ and all $t_1, \dots, t_n : T_m^n$ take

$$\varphi^{-1}(q)_m(t_1, \dots, t_n) = q \bullet t.$$

□

5.8. The “+” presheaf. Let $\iota_{m,n} : T_m \rightarrow T_{m+n}$ denote the function that sends f to $f \bullet (x_{m+n,1}, \dots, x_{m+n,m})$. Note that

$$\iota_{m,n}(f) \bullet g = f \bullet (g_i)_{i \leq m} \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_{m,n}(f \bullet g) = f \bullet (\iota_{m,n}(g_i))_i.$$

For tuples $x : X^m$ and $y : X^n$, let $x+y$ denote the tuple $(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_n) : X^{m+n}$.

EXAMPLE 8 (The ‘+’ presheaf). Given a T -presheaf Q , we can construct a presheaf $A(Q, l)$ with $A(Q, l)_n = Q_{n+l}$ and, for $q : A(Q, l)_m$ and $f : T_n^m$, action

$$q \bullet_{A(Q, l)} f = q \bullet_Q ((\iota_{n,l}(f_i))_i + (x_{n+i})_i).$$

LEMMA 21. For all l and T -presheaves Q , $A(Q, l)$ is the exponential object Q^{T^l} .

PROOF. We will show that $A(-, l)$ constitutes a right adjoint to the functor $- \times T^l$. We will do this using universal arrows.

For Q a T -presheaf, take the arrow $\varphi : A(Q, l) \times T^l \rightarrow Q$ given by $\varphi(q, t) = q \bullet_Q ((x_{n,i})_i + t)$ for $q : A(Q, l)_n = Q_{n+l}$ and $t : T_n^l$.

Now, given a T -presheaf Q' and a morphism $\psi : Q' \times T^l \rightarrow Q$. Define $\tilde{\psi} : Q'_n \rightarrow A(Q, l)_n$ by $\tilde{\psi}(q) = \psi(\iota_{n,l}(q), (x_{n+i})_i)$.

Then ψ factors as $\varphi \circ (\tilde{\psi} \times \text{id}_{T^l})$. Also, some equational reasoning shows that $\tilde{\psi}$ is unique, which proves that φ indeed is a universal arrow. \square

CHAPTER 4

Previous work in categorical semantics

1. The correspondence between categories and λ -calculi

In [SH80], Scott and Lambek argue that there is a correspondence between simply typed λ -calculi and cartesian closed categories (categories with products and ‘function objects’). (See page 413).

Types in the λ -calculus correspond to objects in the category.

Types $A \rightarrow B$ in the λ -calculus correspond to exponential objects B^A in the category.

Terms in the λ -calculus of type B , with free variables $x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_n : A_n$, correspond to morphisms $A_1 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow B$.

A free variable $x_i : A_i$ in a context with free variables $x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_n : A_n$ corresponds to the projection morphism $\pi_i : A_1 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow A_i$.

Given a term $s : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ and a term $t : B_1$, both with free variables $x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_n : A_n$, corresponding to morphisms $\bar{s} : A_1 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow B_2$ and $\bar{t} : A_1 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow B_1$, the application $st : B_2$ corresponds to the composite of the product morphism with the evaluation morphism $A_1 \times \dots \times A_n \rightarrow B_2^{B_1} \times B_1 \rightarrow B_2$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & A_1 \times \dots \times A_n & & & \\
 & \swarrow \bar{s} & \downarrow \langle \bar{s}, \bar{t} \rangle & \searrow \bar{t} & \\
 B_2^{B_1} & \xleftarrow{\pi_1} & B_2^{B_1} \times B_1 & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & B_1 \\
 & & \downarrow ev & & \\
 & & B_2 & &
 \end{array}$$

Given a term $t : B$ with free variables $x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_n : A_n$, the abstraction $(\lambda x_n, t) : A_n \rightarrow B$ corresponds to using the adjunction $- \times A_n \dashv (-)^{A_n}$:

$$C(A_1 \times \dots \times A_{n-1} \times A_n, B) \simeq C(A_1 \times \dots \times A_{n-1}, B^{A_n}).$$

(TODO) How about the untyped λ -calculus?

2. Scott’s Representation Theorem

3. The Taylor Fibration

CHAPTER 5

The paper

1. Scott's Representation Theorem

THEOREM 1. *Any λ -theory L is isomorphic to the endomorphism λ -theory $E(\tilde{L})$ of \tilde{L} in the presheaf category of L .*

PROOF. First of all, remember that \tilde{L} is indeed exponentiable and that $\tilde{L}^{\tilde{L}} = A(\tilde{L}, 1)$. Now, since L is a λ -theory, we have functions back and forth $\lambda : A(\tilde{L}, 1) \rightarrow \tilde{L}$ and $\rho : \tilde{L} \rightarrow A(\tilde{L}, 1)$. These are presheaf morphisms because for all $f : A(\tilde{L}, 1)_m$ and $g : \tilde{L}_m$ and $t : T_n^m$,

$$\lambda(f \bullet_{A(\tilde{L}, 1)} t) = \lambda(f \bullet_{\tilde{L}} ((\iota_{m,1}(t_i))_i + (x_{n+1}))) = \lambda(f) \bullet_{\tilde{L}} t$$

and

$$\rho(g \bullet_{\tilde{L}} t) = \rho(g) \bullet_{\tilde{L}} ((\iota_{m,1}(t_i))_i + (x_{n+1})) = \rho(g) \bullet_{A(\tilde{L}, 1)} t.$$

Therefore, $E(\tilde{L})$ is indeed a λ -theory.

For any presheaf Q and for any n , we have a bijection $PL(L^n, Q) \cong Q_n$. Then we have $\varphi : E(\tilde{L})_n \cong L_n$. This bijection is an isomorphism of λ -theories, since it preserves the x_i , \bullet , ρ and λ : for all $1 \leq j \leq n$, $f : E(\tilde{L})_m$, $g : E(\tilde{L})_{m+1}$ and $h : E(\tilde{L})_n^m$.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x_j) &= x_j(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ &= x_j; \\ \varphi(f \bullet h) &= f \circ \langle h_i \rangle_i((x_i)_i) \\ &= f((h_i((x_j)_j))_i) \\ &= f((x_i)_i \bullet (h_i((x_j)_j))_i) \\ &= f((x_i)_i) \bullet (h_i((x_j)_j))_i \\ &= \varphi(f) \bullet (\varphi(h_i))_i; \\ \varphi(\rho(f)) &= \rho(f)((x_i)_i) \\ &= \rho(f((x_i)_i)) \bullet (x_i)_i \\ &= \rho(f((x_i)_i)) \\ &= \rho(\varphi(f)); \\ \varphi(\lambda(g)) &= \lambda(g)((x_i)_i) \\ &= \lambda(\varphi_{X^n}(g)((x_i)_i)) \\ &= \lambda(g(\iota_{m,l}((x_i)_i) + (x_{m+1}))) \\ &= \lambda(g((x_i)_i)) \\ &= \lambda(\varphi(g)). \end{aligned}$$

□

2. Locally cartesian closedness of the category of retracts

DEFINITION 21 (Category of retracts). The category of retracts for a λ -theory L is the category with objects $f : L_n$ such that $f \bullet f = f$ and it has as morphisms $g : f \rightarrow f'$ the terms $g : L_n$ such that $f' \bullet g \bullet f = g$. The object $f : L_n$ has identity element f , and we have composition $g \circ g' = g \bullet g'$. These are morphisms (**TODO**)

LEMMA 22. *The category of retracts is indeed a category.*

PROOF. (**TODO**) □

THEOREM 2. *The category of retracts is locally cartesian closed (TODO) .*

3. Equivalences

4. The Fundamental Theorem of the λ -calculus

DEFINITION 22 (Λ). There is a special λ -theory, given by the λ -calculus itself. Λ_n is the set of λ -terms with n free variables, the x_i are the free variables, and \bullet is given by substitution. λ sends $f : \Lambda_{n+1}$ to $\lambda x_{n+1}.f$ and ρ sends $f : \Lambda_n$ to $\iota_{n,1}(f)x_{n+1}$ in Λ_n .

LEMMA 23. *Λ is indeed a λ -theory.*

PROOF. (**TODO**) □

LEMMA 24. *Λ is the initial λ -theory.*

PROOF. Given a λ -theory L , we construct a morphism $f : \Lambda \rightarrow L$ by induction on the λ -terms. We set $f(x_i) = x_i$, $f(\lambda(t)) = \lambda(f(t))$ and $f(st) = \rho(f(s)) \bullet ((x_i)_i + (f(t)))$.

This is a λ -theory morphism because (**TODO**)

It is unique, since (**TODO**) □

DEFINITION 23 (Pullback of algebras). If we have a morphism of algebraic theories $f : T' \rightarrow T$, we have a functor $AT \rightarrow AT'$.

On objects, it sends a T -algebra A to a T' -algebra with set A and action $g \bullet_{T'} a = f(g) \bullet_T a$. This is a T' -algebra because (**TODO**) .

On morphisms, it sends $\varphi : A \rightarrow A$ to $\varphi : A \rightarrow A$. This is a T' -algebra morphism because for all $g : T'_n$ and $a : A^n$, we have

$$\varphi(g \bullet_{T'} a) = \varphi(f(g) \bullet_T a) = f(g) \bullet_T \varphi(a) = g \bullet_{T'} \varphi(a).$$

LEMMA 25. *This is indeed a functor.*

PROOF. (**TODO**) □

DEFINITION 24 (Term algebra). Given an algebraic theory T , for every n , T_n together with the action operator $\bullet : T_m \times T_n^m \rightarrow T_n$ gives a T -algebra.

LEMMA 26. *T_n is indeed a T -algebra.*

PROOF. (**TODO**) □

DEFINITION 25. For all n , we have a functor from lambda theories to Λ -algebras. It sends the λ -theory L to the L -algebra L_n and then turns this into a Λ -algebra via the morphism $\Lambda \rightarrow L$.

It sends morphisms $f : L \rightarrow L'$ to $f_n : L_n \rightarrow L'_n$. This is a Λ -algebra morphism because (**TODO**)

LEMMA 27. *This indeed constitutes a functor.*

PROOF. (**TODO**) □

REMARK 15. Note that for a monoid M , if we view M as a category, the category $[M^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{SET}]$ consists of sets with a right M -action.

DEFINITION 26 (The exponential object in the presheaf category). Given a monoid M , if we have two presheaves (sets with right M -actions) P and P' , we have a set of M -equivariant maps

$$F_{P,P'} = \left\{ f : M \times P \rightarrow P' \mid \prod_{p:P, m,m':M} f(m,p)m' = f(mm', pm') \right\}$$

with a right M -action, given by $f m'(m, p) = f(m' m, p)$. This is again M -equivariant because

$$f m'(m, p) m'' = f(m' m, p) m'' = f(m' m m'', p m'') = f m'(m m'', p m''),$$

so $F_{P,P'}$ is a presheaf.

Now, to show that $F_{P,P'}$ is the exponential object P'^P , we show that for any P , $F_{P,-}$ is the left adjoint of $- \times P$. So we need for all $P' : PT$, a universal arrow $\varphi : F_{P,P'} \times P \rightarrow P'$.

First of all, we have an evaluation map $\varphi : F_{P,P'} \times P \rightarrow P'$ given by $(f, p) \mapsto f(I, p)$ for I the unit of the monoid. This map is equivariant because for all m ,

$$(f, p)m = (fm, pm) \mapsto fm(I, pm) = f(m, pm) = f(I, p)m.$$

Now, given any presheaf Q and any morphism $\psi : Q \times P \rightarrow P'$, take $\tilde{\psi} : Q \rightarrow F_{P,P'}$ given by $\tilde{\psi}(q)(m, p) = \psi(qm, p)$. This is equivariant because

$$\tilde{\psi}(q)m(m', p) = \tilde{\psi}(q)(mm', p) = \psi(qmm', p) = \tilde{\psi}(qm)(m', p)$$

and we have

$$\varphi(\tilde{\psi}(q), p) = \tilde{\psi}(q)(I, p) = \psi(q, p).$$

Now, suppose that we have $\tilde{\psi}' : Q \rightarrow F_{P,P'}$ such that $\varphi \circ (\tilde{\psi}' \times \text{id}_P) = \psi$. Then for all $q : Q$, $m : M$ and $p : P$,

$$\tilde{\psi}(q)(m, p) = \psi(qm, p) = \varphi(\tilde{\psi}'(qm), p) = \tilde{\psi}'(qm)(I, p) = \psi'(q)m(I, p) = \psi'(q)(m, p),$$

so $\tilde{\psi}$ is unique and $F_{P,P'}$ is an exponential object.

DEFINITION 27 (n-functional terms). Let A be a Λ -algebra. We define

$$A(n) = \{a : A \mid (\lambda x_2 x_3 \dots x_{n+1}, x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_{n+1}) \bullet a = a\}.$$

DEFINITION 28. Take $\mathbf{1}_n = (\lambda x_1 \dots x_n, x_1 \dots x_n) \bullet () : A$.

DEFINITION 29. We define composition as $a \circ b = (\lambda x_3, x_1(x_2 x_3)) \circ (a, b)$ for $a, b : A$.

LEMMA 28. *This composition is associative.*

PROOF. (TODO) □

DEFINITION 30 (The monoid of a Λ -algebra). Now we make $A(1)$ into a monoid with unit $\lambda x_1, x_1$.

LEMMA 29. *This is indeed a monoid.*

PROOF. (TODO) □

From here on, we will assume that Λ (and therefore, any λ -theory) satisfies β -equality.

LEMMA 30. *For $a : A$, a is in $A(n)$ iff $\mathbf{1}_n \circ a = a$.*

PROOF.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{1}_n \circ a &= (\lambda x_3, x_1(x_2x_3)) \bullet (((\lambda x_1 \dots x_n, x_1 \dots x_n) \bullet ()), a) \\
&= (\lambda x_3, x_1(x_2x_3)) \bullet (((\lambda x_2 \dots x_{n+1}, x_2 \dots x_{n+1}) \bullet a), x_1 \bullet a) \\
&= ((\lambda x_3, x_1(x_2x_3)) \bullet ((\lambda x_2 \dots x_{n+1}, x_2 \dots x_{n+1}), x_1)) \bullet a \\
&= (\lambda x_2, (\lambda x_3 \dots x_{n+2}, x_3 \dots x_{n+2})(x_1x_2)) \bullet a \\
&= (\lambda x_2x_3 \dots x_{n+1}, x_1x_2 \dots x_{n+1}) \bullet a.
\end{aligned}$$

□

DEFINITION 31 (The presheaf category of a Λ -algebra). Let A be a Λ -algebra. If we view the monoid $A(1)$ as a one-object category, we define the category PA to be the category of presheaves $[A(1)^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{SET}]$.

DEFINITION 32 (The objects $A(n)$ in PA). Given $a : A(n)$ and $b : A(1)$, we have

$$\mathbf{1}_n \circ (a \circ b) = (\mathbf{1}_n \circ a) \circ b = a \circ b,$$

so $a \circ b : A(n)$ and we have a right $A(1)$ -action on $A(n)$, which makes $A(n)$ into an object in PA .

LEMMA 31. We have $A(1)^{A(1)} \cong A(2)$.

PROOF. We have a bijection $\varphi : A(2) \cong F_{A(1), A(1)}$, given by

$$\varphi(a)(b, b') = (\lambda x_4, x_1(x_2x_4)(x_3x_4)) \bullet (a, b, b').$$

Note that $\varphi(d)$ is equivariant because **(TODO)** Now, φ is a presheaf morphism because **(TODO)**

Take $p = \lambda x_1, x_1(\lambda x_2x_3, x_2)$ and $q = \lambda x_1, x_1(\lambda x_2x_3, x_3)$. These are elements of $A(1)$. Note that for terms c_1, c_2

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\lambda x_1, x_1c_1c_2) &= (\lambda x_1, x_1c_1c_2)(\lambda x_2x_3, x_2) \\
&= (\lambda x_1x_3, x_2)c_1c_2 \\
&= c_1.
\end{aligned}$$

In the same way, $q \circ (\lambda x_1x_2, x_2c_1c_2) = c_2$.

An inverse is given by

$$\psi : f \mapsto \lambda x_1x_2, f(p, q)(\lambda x_3, x_3x_1x_2).$$

This is a presheaf morphism because **(TODO)**

This is an inverse, because given $f : F_{A(1), A(1)}$ and $(a_1, a_2) : A(1) \times A(1)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(\psi(f))(a_1, a_2) &= u(\lambda x_1x_2, f(p, q)(\lambda x_3, x_3x_1x_2))(a_1, a_2) \\
&= \lambda x_1, (\lambda x_2x_3, f(p, q)(\lambda x_4, x_4x_2x_3))(a_1x_1)(a_2x_1) \\
&= \lambda x_1, f(p, q)(\lambda x_2, x_2(a_1x_1)(a_2x_1)) \\
&= f(p, q) \circ (\lambda x_1, (\lambda x_2, x_2(a_1x_1)(a_2x_1))) \\
&= f(p \circ (\lambda x_1, (\lambda x_2, x_2(a_1x_1)(a_2x_1))), q \circ (\lambda x_1, (\lambda x_2, x_2(a_1x_1)(a_2x_1)))) \\
&= f(\lambda x_1, p(\lambda x_2, x_2(a_1x_1)(a_2x_1)), \lambda x_1, q(\lambda x_2, x_2(a_1x_1)(a_2x_1))) \\
&= f(\lambda x_1, a_1x_1, \lambda x_1, a_2x_1) \\
&= f(a_1, a_2).
\end{aligned}$$

The last line is because $a_i : A(1)$ and therefore $\lambda x_1, a_ix_1 = a_i$.

On the other hand, if we have $a_1 : A(2)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(\varphi(a_1)) &= \psi((a_2, a_3) \mapsto \lambda x_1, a_1(a_2 x_1)(a_3 x_1)) \\ &= \lambda x_1 x_2, (\lambda x_3, a_1(p x_3)(q x_3))(\lambda x_3, x_3 x_1 x_2) \\ &= \lambda x_1 x_2, a_1(p(\lambda x_3, x_3 x_1 x_2))(q(\lambda x_3, x_3 x_1 x_2)) \\ &= \lambda x_1 x_2, a_1 x_1 x_2 \\ &= a_1.\end{aligned}$$

The last line is because $a_1 : A(2)$ and therefore $\lambda x_1 x_2, a_1 x_1 x_2 = a_1$.

Therefore, this map is a bijection and an isomorphism. \square

DEFINITION 33 (Endomorphism λ -theory of a Λ -algebra). PA borrows products from **SET**. Therefore, the algebraic theory $E(A(1))$ exists. Now note that $A(1)$ is exponentiable and $A(1)^{A(1)} \cong A(2)$. Note that $A(2) \subseteq A(1)$ and that $(\lambda x_2 x_3, x_1 x_2 x_3) \bullet -$ gives a function from $A(1)$ to $A(2)$. This gives $E(A(1))$ a λ -theory structure.

DEFINITION 34 (Pullback functor on presheaves for a Λ -algebra). Let $f : A \rightarrow A'$ be a Λ -algebra morphism. Then for all $a : A(n)$,

$$\mathbf{1}_n \circ f(a) = f(\mathbf{1}_n) \circ f(a) = f(\mathbf{1}_n \circ a),$$

so we have an induced morphism $f : A(n) \rightarrow A'(n)$.

Now, given a presheaf $P : PA'$. We can create a presheaf $f^*P : PA$ by taking the set of P , and, for $p : P$ and $a : A$, setting $pa = p \circ f(a)$. This is indeed a presheaf because **(TODO)**

Now, given a morphism $g : P \rightarrow P'$, we get a morphism by taking the function on the sets of P and P' . This is a morphism because **(TODO)**

LEMMA 32. *The above indeed constitutes a functor.*

PROOF. **(TODO)** \square

Left Kan extension then gives a left adjoint $f_* : PA \rightarrow PA'$.

LEMMA 33. *We have $f_*(A(1)) \cong A'(1)$.*

PROOF. **(TODO)** \square

LEMMA 34. *f_* preserves finite products.*

PROOF. **(TODO)** \square

DEFINITION 35. Since f_* preserves finite products, given an element of $g : E(A(1))(n) = PA(A(1)^n, A(1))$, we get

$$\#f_*(g) : PA'(f(A(1)^n), f(A(1))) \cong PA'(A'(1)^n, A'(1)) = E(A'(1))(n).$$

LEMMA 35. *$\#f_* : E(A(1)) \rightarrow E(A'(1))$ is a map of λ -theories.*

PROOF. **(TODO)** \square

DEFINITION 36. We have an isomorphism $E(A(1))(0) \cong A$ given by $a \mapsto aI$.

LEMMA 36. *This is indeed an isomorphism of Λ -algebras.*

PROOF. **(TODO)** \square

LEMMA 37. *Given $g : A \rightarrow A'$,*

THEOREM 3. *There exists an adjoint equivalence between the category of λ -theories, and the category of algebras of Λ .*

PROOF. We will show that the functor $L \mapsto L_0$ is an equivalence of categories.

It is essentially surjective, because L is isomorphic **(TODO)** to $E(A(1))$.

Now, given morphisms $f, f' : L \rightarrow L'$. Suppose that $f_0 = f'_0$. Suppose that L and L' have β -equality. Then, given $l : L_n$, we have

$$f_n(l) = \rho^n(\lambda^n(f_n(l))) = \rho^n(f_0(\lambda^n(l))) = \rho^n(f'_0(\lambda^n(l))) = \rho^n(\lambda^n(f'_n(l))) = f'_n(l),$$

so the functor is faithful.

The functor is full because a Λ -algebra morphism $f : A \rightarrow A'$ induces a functor $f^* : PA' \rightarrow PA$, and via left Kan extension we get a left adjoint $f_* : PA \rightarrow PA'$ with $f_*(A(1)) \cong A'(1)$. Now, f_* preserves (finite) products, so we have maps $PA(A(1)^n, A(1)) \rightarrow PA'(A'(1)^n, A'(1))$ and so a map $E(A(1)) \rightarrow E(A'(1))$. This map, when restricted to a map $PA(1, A(1)) \rightarrow PA'(1, A(1))$, and transported along the isomorphism $a \mapsto aI$ **(TODO)**, is equal to f **(TODO)**. \square

5. An alternative proof for the fundamental theorem

6. Theory of extensions

LEMMA 38. *The category of T -algebras has coproducts.*

PROOF. **(TODO)** \square

DEFINITION 37 (Theory of extensions). Let T be an algebraic theory and A a T -algebra. We can define an algebraic theory T_A called ‘the theory of extensions of A ’ with $(T_A)_n = T_n + A$. The left injection of the variables $x_i : T_n$ gives the variables. Now, take $h : (T_n + A)^m$. Sending $g : T_m$ to $\varphi(g) := g \bullet h$ gives a T -algebra morphism $T_m \rightarrow T_n + A$ since

$$\varphi(f \bullet g) = f \bullet g \bullet h = f \bullet (g_i \bullet h) = f \bullet (\varphi(g_i))_i.$$

This, together with the injection morphism of A into $T_n + A$, gives us a T -algebra morphism from the coproduct: $T_m + A \rightarrow T_n + A$. We especially have a function on sets $(T_m + A) \times (T_n + A)^m \rightarrow T_n + A$, which we will define our substitution to be.

LEMMA 39. *T_A is indeed an algebraic theory.*

PROOF. **(TODO)** \square

CHAPTER 6

The formalization

1. Statistics

2. Components

3. Displayed categories

3.1. Defininig objects by their category instead of the other way around.

3.2. `_ax` for categories and their objects.

3.3. Cartesian vs cartesian'.

4. Inductive types

5. The formalization of the λ -calculus

Defining Lambda Calculus in a different way (not as an axiomatized HIT) - As set quotient instead of HIT - With a signature

6. Tuples

$stnm \rightarrow A$ vs $\text{vec } A$

7. Products

$T \times (T \times \cdots \times T)$ vs $T \times T^{n \text{ vs } T(Sn)}$ Terminal as product over empty set over any set with a function to empty.

8. The $n + p$ -presheaf

$L(S\ n)$ (for lambda) vs $L(n + 1)$ (stemming from the naive implementation of the $L(n + p)$ presheaf)

9. Quotients

Quotients (by `hrel` or `eqrel`) vs coproducts (generalizing to arbitrary category with coproduct) vs a category with some structure

10. The Karoubi envelope

`KanExtension` instead of specific construction at `KaroubiEnvelope`

11. Univalence

Univalence bewijzen via `isweqhomot` vs direct

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APPENDIX A

Alternative definitions

The literature, there are many different but equivalent definitions, carrying many different names, for the objects that called ‘algebraic theories’ in Section 1. What makes matters even more confusing is the fact that the literature does not provide a consistent bijection between names and definitions. This section will showcase some of the various definitions.

1. Abstract Clone

DEFINITION 38 (abstract clone). An algebraic theory as presented in Section 1, is usually called an *abstract clone*. In this thesis, outside of this specific section, we will call it algebraic theory to be consistent with the names that Hyland attaches to objects.

2. Lawvere theory

DEFINITION 39 (algebraic theory). An *algebraic theory* as presented in [ARV10] is a small category with finite products.

DEFINITION 40 (algebraic theory algebra). An *algebra* for an algebraic theory T is a finite-product-preserving functor $T \rightarrow \mathbf{SET}$.

This definition is more general than the definition of algebraic theory in Section 1. To make it equivalent, we have to be more specific about the objects of the category:

DEFINITION 41 (Lawvere theory). A *Lawvere theory*, or *one-sorted algebraic theory* is a category L , with $L_0 = \{0, 1, \dots\}$, such that $n = 1^n$, the n -fold product.

2.1. Algebras for Lawvere Theories.

3. Relative Monad

DEFINITION 42 (relative monad). Let $S : C \rightarrow D$ be a functor. A *relative monad* on S is a functor $T : C \rightarrow D$, together with a natural transformation $\eta : S \Rightarrow T$ and a transformation $(-)^* : D(S(X), T(Y)) \rightarrow D(T(X), T(Y))$, natural in both S and T , such that for all $f : S(X) \rightarrow T(Y)$ and $g : S(Y) \rightarrow T(Z)$,

$$f = \eta_X \cdot f^*, \quad \eta_X^* = \text{id}_{TX} \quad \text{and} \quad (f \cdot g^*)^* = f^* \cdot g^*.$$

4. Cartesian Operad

DEFINITION 43 (multicategory). A *multicategory* C consists of

- A collection of objects C_0 ;
- For all $c_1, \dots, c_n, d : C_0$, a collection of multimorphisms $C((c_1, \dots, c_n), d)$;
- For all $c : C_0$, an identity morphism $\text{id}_c : C(c, c)$;
- For all multimorphisms $f : C((d_1, \dots, d_n), e)$ and $g_i : C((c_{i,1}, \dots, c_{i,m_i}), d_i)$ for $1 \leq n \leq i$, a composite multimorphism

$$(g_1, \dots, g_n) \cdot f : C((c_{1,1}, \dots, c_{n,m_n}), e)$$

such that these satisfy certain identity and associativity axioms (see for example [Lei04], page 35).

Let S_n be the symmetric group on n elements (the group consisting of all ways to shuffle the numbers $(1, \dots, n)$).

DEFINITION 44 (symmetric multicategory). A *symmetric* multicategory is a multicategory C , together with, for each $\sigma : S_n$ and all c_1, \dots, c_n, d , a bijection

$$\bar{\sigma} : C((c_1, \dots, c_n), d) \rightarrow C((c_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, c_{\sigma(n)}), d),$$

such that for all $\rho, \sigma : S_n$ and $\theta : C((c_1, \dots, c_n), d)$,

$$\bar{\rho}(\bar{\sigma}(\theta)) = \overline{(\sigma\rho)}(\theta) \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{1_{S_n}}(\theta) = \theta,$$

compatible with multimorphism composition (see [Lei04], page 52, equation (2:7)).

In some sense, for a symmetric multicategory, the order of the objects in the domain of a multimorphism does not matter.

For a collection S and a tuple $x = x_1, \dots, x_n : S$ and $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$,

- let $u_i(x) : S^{n+i+1-j}$ denote the tuple x , but with the subtuple (x_i, \dots, x_j) repeated once:

$$(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n).$$

- let $v_i(x) : S^{n-i-1+j}$ denote the tuple x , but with the subtuple (x_i, \dots, x_j) removed:

$$(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n).$$

DEFINITION 45 (cartesian multicategory). A *cartesian multicategory* is a multicategory C , with, for all $c_1, \dots, c_n, d : C_0$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$

- a *contraction* operation $\bar{u}_i : C(u_{i,i}(c), d) \rightarrow C(c, d)$,
- a *deletion* operation $\bar{v}_i : C(v_{i,i}(c), d) \rightarrow C(c, d)$,

that satisfy some axioms (**TODO**)

DEFINITION 46 (cartesian operad). A *cartesian operad* is a cartesian multicategory with one object.

LEMMA 40. *The following are equivalent:*

- (1) *An abstract clone.*
- (2) *A Lawvere theory.*
- (3) *A relative monad on the embedding $\iota : \mathbf{FinSET} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{SET}$.*
- (4) *A cartesian operad.*

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2): Given an abstract clone C , we construct a Lawvere theory L as follows: We have objects $L_0 = \{0, 1, \dots\}$ and morphisms $L(m, n) = C_m^n$. The identity morphism is $\text{id}_n = (x_i)_i : L(n, n)$ and for $f : L(l, m)$, $g : L(m, n)$, we have composition

$$f \cdot g = (g_i \bullet f)_i : L(l, n).$$

Lastly, we have product projections $\pi_{n,i} = x_{n,i} : L(n, 1)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

(2) \Rightarrow (3): Given a Lawvere theory L , we construct a relative monad (F, η) as follows: For $n : \mathbf{FinSET}$, take $F(n) = L(n, 1)$ and for $a : \mathbf{FinSET}(m, n)$, let $F(a) : \mathbf{SET}(F(m), F(n))$ be the morphism given by precomposition with the product morphism

$$\langle \pi_{n,a(1)}, \dots, \pi_{n,a(m)} \rangle : L(n, m).$$

The natural transformation is given by $\eta_n(i) = \pi_{n,i} : F(n)$ for all $i : \iota(n) = \{1, \dots, n\}$. Lastly, for $f : \mathbf{SET}(\iota(m), F(n))$, let $f : \mathbf{SET}(F(m), F(n))$ be given by precomposition with the product morphism

$$\langle f(1), \dots, f(m) \rangle : L(n, m)$$

(3) \Rightarrow (4): Given a relative monad (F, η) , we construct a cartesian operad A as follows: We take a multicategory with $A_0 : \{\star\}$. We take as the set of n -fold morphisms $A((\star)_i, \star) = F(n)$. We take an identity multimorphism $\text{id}_\star = \eta_1(1) : A(\star, \text{star})$. For some natural number m , natural numbers n_1, \dots, n_m and $i : 1 \leq i \leq m$ let $\phi_i : \mathbf{FinSET}(n_i, \sum n_i)$ be the standard injections into the coproduct. For $f : F(m)$ and $g_i : F(n_i)$, we have $F(\phi_i) : \mathbf{SET}(F(n_i), F(\sum n_i))$, so we have $(F(\phi_i)(g_i))_i : \mathbf{SET}(\iota(m), F(\sum n_i))$ and the composition is given by

$$f \cdot g = (F(\phi_i)(g_i))_i^*(f) : F\left(\sum n_i\right).$$

The permutation, contraction and deletion operations given by

$$\bar{\sigma} = F(\sigma) : A((\star_1, \dots, \star_n), \star) \rightarrow A((\star_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \star_{\sigma(n)}), \star)$$

Given a cartesian operad A (**TODO**)

□