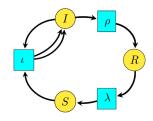
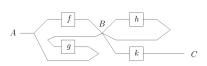
Hypergraph categories as cospan algebras

Brendan Fong, with David Spivak

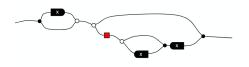
Category Theory Octoberfest 2018 City College New York 27 October 2018



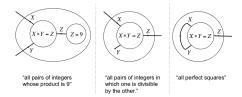
Baez, Pollard: A compositional framework for reaction networks



Rosebrugh, Sabadini, Walters: Calculating colimits compositionally



Bonchi, Sobocinski, Zanasi: A categorical semantics of signal flow graphs



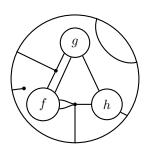
Spivak: The operad of wiring diagrams

Outline

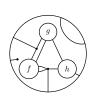
- I. Hypergraph categories
- II. Cospan algebras
- III. The equivalence

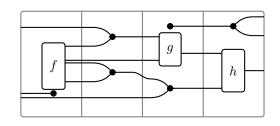
I. Hypergraph categories

Abstractly, how do we construct this?



... as structured monoidal category

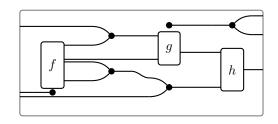




$$(1 \otimes f \otimes \rightarrow \otimes 1); (\rightarrow \otimes 1 \otimes \rightarrow \otimes 1); (\leftarrow \otimes g \otimes \rightarrow \rightarrow); (\rightarrow \otimes h).$$

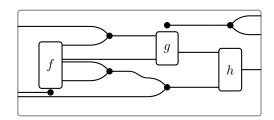
... as structured monoidal category

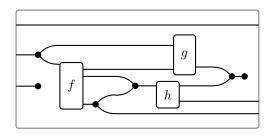




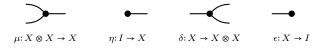
... as structured monoidal category





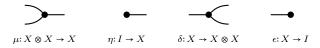


A special commutative Frobenius monoid on X is

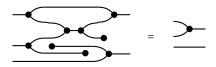


obeying

A special commutative Frobenius monoid on X is



obeying the spider theorem



A **hypergraph category** is a symmetric monoidal category in which each object X is equipped with a Frobenius structure in a way compatible with the monoidal product.

A **hypergraph category** is a symmetric monoidal category in which each object X is equipped with a Frobenius structure in a way compatible with the monoidal product.

This means that the Frobenius structure on I is $(\rho_I^{-1}, \mathrm{id}_I, \rho_I, \mathrm{id}_I)$ and for all X, Y, the Frobenius structure on $X \otimes Y$ is

A **hypergraph category** is a symmetric monoidal category in which each object X is equipped with a Frobenius structure in a way compatible with the monoidal product.

This means that the Frobenius structure on I is $(\rho_I^{-1}, \mathrm{id}_I, \rho_I, \mathrm{id}_I)$ and for all X, Y, the Frobenius structure on $X \otimes Y$ is

A hypergraph functor is a strong symmetric monoidal functor (F,φ) such that if $(\mu_X, \eta_X, \delta_X, \epsilon_X)$ is the Frobenius structure on X, then $(\varphi_{X,X}; F\mu_X, \ \varphi_I; F\eta_X, \ F\delta_X; \varphi_{X,X}^{-1}, \ F\epsilon_X; \varphi_I^{-1})$ is the Frobenius structure on FX.

Let Hyp be the 2-category with

objects: hypergraph categories

morphisms: hypergraph functors

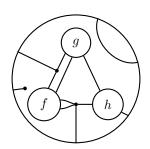
2-morphisms: monoidal natural transformations.

Let \mathbf{Hyp}_{0F} be the full sub-2-category of objectwise-free hypergraph categories.

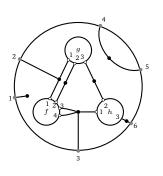
Theorem (Coherence for hypergraph categories) Hyp_{OF} and Hyp are 2-equivalent.

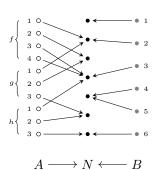
II. Cospan algebras

Abstractly, how do we construct this?



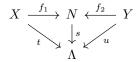
... as operad algebra



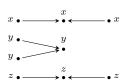


Define $\mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda} = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathbf{Cospan}(\mathbf{FinSet})$.

Cospan_{Λ} is the symmetric monoidal category with **objects:** Λ -typed finite sets $t: X \to \Lambda$. **morphisms:** cospans over Λ .

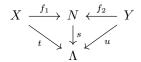


monoidal product: disjoint union ⊕

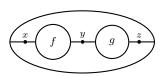


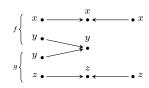
Define $Cospan_{\Lambda} = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} Cospan(FinSet)$.

Cospan_{Λ} is the symmetric monoidal category with **objects:** Λ -typed finite sets $t: X \to \Lambda$. **morphisms:** cospans over Λ .



monoidal product: disjoint union ⊕





Let CospanAlg be the category with **objects:** lax symmetric monoidal functors

$$\Lambda \qquad A{:}\left(\mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda}, \oplus\right) \longrightarrow \left(\mathbf{Set}, \times\right)$$

morphisms: monoidal natural transformations

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda & \mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda} & A \\ f \downarrow & \mathbf{Cospan}_{f} \downarrow & \psi_{\alpha} & \mathbf{Set} \\ \mathsf{List}(\Lambda') & \mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda'} & A' \end{array}$$

III. The equivalence

Theorem

Hyp_{OF} and CospanAlg are (1-)equivalent.

Proof sketch:

- 1. Work over Λ .
- 2. Frobenius monoids define cospan algebra.
- 3. Cospan algebras define homsets of hypergraph categories.

1. Working over Λ

Lemma

There is a Grothendieck fibration Gens: $\mathbf{Hyp}_{0F} \to \mathbf{Set}_{\mathsf{List}}$ sending an objectwise-free hypergraph category to its set of generating objects.

This implies

$$\mathbf{Hyp}_{\mathsf{0F}} \cong \int^{\Lambda \in \mathbf{Set}_{\mathsf{List}}} \mathbf{Hyp}_{\mathsf{0F}(\Lambda)}$$

Note also

$$\mathbf{CospanAlg} = \int^{\Lambda \in \mathbf{Set}_{\mathsf{List}}} \mathbf{Lax} \big(\mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda}, \mathbf{Set} \big)$$

2. Frobenius defines cospan algebras

Lemma

 $\mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda}$ is the free hypergraph category over Λ (ie. with objects generated by Λ). That is, there is an adjunction

$$\mathbf{Set}_{\mathsf{List}} \xrightarrow[\mathsf{Gens}]{\mathbf{Cospan}_{_}} \mathbf{Hyp}_{\mathsf{0F}}$$

Given a hypergraph category ${\mathcal H}$ over $\Lambda,$ we can construct a cospan algebra

$$A_{\mathcal{H}}: \mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{Frob}} \mathcal{H} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}(I,-)} \mathbf{Set}.$$

2. Frobenius defines cospan algebras

Lemma

 $\mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda}$ is the free hypergraph category over Λ (ie. with objects generated by Λ). That is, there is an adjunction

$$\mathbf{Set}_{\mathsf{List}} \xrightarrow[\mathsf{Gens}]{\mathbf{Cospan}_{_}} \mathbf{Hyp}_{\mathsf{0F}}$$

Given a hypergraph category \mathcal{H} over Λ , we can construct a cospan algebra

$$A_{\mathcal{H}}: \mathbf{Cospan}_{\Lambda} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{Frob}} \mathcal{H} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}(I,-)} \mathbf{Set}.$$

3. Cospans define hypergraph structure

Lemma

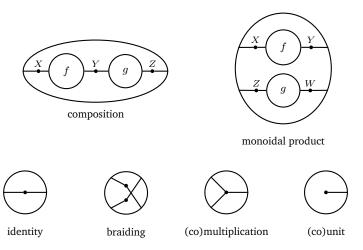
Hypergraph categories are self dual compact closed.

Given a cospan algebra A over Λ , we may define a hypergraph category \mathcal{H}_A over Λ with homsets

$$\mathcal{H}_A(X,Y) = A(X \oplus Y).$$

3. Cospans define hypergraph structure

The remaining structure is defined by certain cospans.



Theorem (Coherence for hypergraph categories) **Hyp**_{OF} *and* **Hyp** *are 2-equivalent*.

Theorem

 \mathbf{Hyp}_{0F} and $\mathbf{CospanAlg}$ are (1-)equivalent.