universität freiburg

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{Hom}(A,A) \arrow[r, "\mathrm{Hom}(A,f)"] \arrow[d, "\Phi_A"'] & \mathrm{Hom}(A,X) \arrow[d, "\Phi_X"] \\
F(A) \arrow[r, "Ff"'] & F(X)
\end{tikzcd}
$$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{id}_A \arrow[r, mapsto] \arrow[d, mapsto] & f \arrow[d, mapsto] \\
u \arrow[r, mapsto] & (Ff)u = \Phi_X(f)
\end{tikzcd}
$$

What you needa know about Yoneda

Emma Bach (she/her)

Seminar on Functional Programming and Logic, Summer Semester 2025

Motivation

- A common sentiment in many cultures is the idea that things are defined by how they interact with their surroundings.

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- The Yoneda lemma is the result of applying this way of thinking to mathematical objects in category theory.

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- A common sentiment in many cultures is the idea that things are defined by how they interact with their surroundings.
- "*Tell me your company, and I will tell you what you are.*"[1]
- The Yoneda lemma is the result of applying this way of thinking to mathematical objects in category theory.
- As a result, a category $\mathbb{C}$ is often best understood by instead studying functors from that category into $\mathbb{S}et$.

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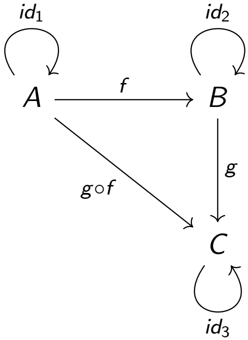

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- For every category $\mathbb{C}$, the *opposite category* $\mathbb{C}^{op}$ is a category.
- For every pair of categories $\mathbb{C}$, $\mathbb{D}$, the *product category* $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{D}$ is a category.

Functors

$$\begin{tikzcd}
A \arrow[r, "f \in \mathbb{C}(A{,}B)"] \arrow[d, dotted, "F"'] & B \arrow[d, dotted, "F"] \\
F(A) \arrow[r, "F(f)"'] & F(A)
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- $F(id_A) = id_{F(A)}$
- $F(g \circ f) = F(g) \circ F(f)$

Functors from a category into itself are known as *endofunctors*.

Natural Transformations

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B$$

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F(A) \arrow[r, "F(f)"] \arrow[d, "\phi_A"] & F(B) \arrow[d, "\phi_B"] \\
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- Given two functors F and G, we write the collection of all natural transformation between them as $\mathrm{Nat}(F, G)$.

Exercise 1 : Order Categories

a) Let $\leq$ be a reflexive, transitive order (a *preorder*) on a set M. Show that if we define objects by $|\mathbb{P}re(M, \leq)| = M$ and morphisms by $\exists! f_{x \leq y} \in \mathbb{P}re(x, y) \Leftrightarrow x \leq y$, then $\mathbb{P}re(M, \leq)$ forms a category.

b) Let $F : \mathbb{M} \to \mathbb{M}$ be an endofunctor on $\mathbb{M}$. Show that F defines a monotonic function $M \to M$, i.e. $\forall x, y : x \leq y \implies F(x) \leq F(y)$.

c) Let $F, G : M \to M$ be monotonic functions. Let ϕ be a natural transformation $F \to G$. Show that $\forall x \in M : F(x) \leq G(x)$.

Exercise 1 : Order Categories, Solution a)

$$\begin{tikzcd}
x \arrow[loop above, "x\leq x"] \arrow[r, "x\leq y"'] \arrow[dr, "x\leq z"'] & y \arrow[loop above, "y\leq y"] \arrow[d, "y\leq z"'] \\
 & z \arrow[loop below, "z\leq z"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

- $\leq$ is reflexive, so we have $\forall x : x \leq x \implies \exists id_{x\leq x} \in \mathbb{P}re(x, x)$.
- Because of transitivity, for every pair of morphisms $f_{x\leq y}$ and $g_{y\leq z}$, we have a composed morphism $(g \circ f)_{x\leq z}$.
- Since our morphisms are just witnesses of an ordering, they dont care about the order of function application, so composition is associative.

Exercise 1 : Order Categories, Solution b)

$$\begin{tikzcd}
x \arrow[rr, "x \leq y"] \arrow[d, "F"] & & y \arrow[d, "F"] \\
F(x) \arrow[rr, "F(x) \leq F(y)"] & & F(y)
\end{tikzcd}$$

- By the definition of functors, F must take each morphism $f_{x \leq y} \in \mathbb{P}re(x, y)$ to a morphism $F(f)_{F(x) \leq F(y)} \in \mathbb{P}re(F(x), F(y))$.

Exercise 1 : Order Categories, Solution c)

$$\begin{tikzcd} F(x) \arrow[d, "\phi_x \,:\, F(x) \leq G(x)"] \\ G(x) \end{tikzcd}$$

- By the definition of natural transformations, for every object x, ϕ_x is a morphism $F(x) \to G(x)$. If such a morphism exists, we have $F(x) \leq G(x)$.

Naturality from Polymorphism

- The naturality condition resembles an equality we saw a few weeks ago:

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- This free theorem is equivalent to the statement that r is a natural transformation.

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- So our free theorem is a proof that any parametrically polymorphic function `r` is a natural transformation!
- It turns out that parametrically polymorphic functions correspond exactly to natural transformations between endofunctors $\mathbb{S}et \to \mathbb{S}et$.

Homfunctors

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Functor Categories

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- This category is known as a *functor category* and denoted $\mathbb{D}^{\mathbb{C}}$.
- A morphism $\phi \in \mathbb{D}^{\mathbb{C}}(F, G)$ is a natural transformation $F \to G$.

The Yoneda Embedding

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- We call $\mathcal{Y}$ the *Yoneda embedding*.

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- Specifically, the Yoneda lemma states that:

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  - Furthermore, this isomorphism is a natural transformation.

Constructing the bijection

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
A \arrow[r, "f"] & B \\
\mathbb{C}(A,A) \arrow[r, "\mathbb{C}(A,f)=f\circ"] \arrow[d, "\phi_A"] & \mathbb{C}(A,B) \arrow[d, "\phi_B"] \\
F(A) \arrow[r, "F(f)"] & F(B)
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- Let $\phi \in \mathrm{Nat}(\mathbb{C}(A,-),F)$. Since ϕ is natural transformation, we have

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- This means our morphisms are just regular set functions.

Constructing the bijection

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\begin{tikzcd}
A \arrow[r, "f"] & B \\
id_A \arrow[r, "\mathbb{C}(A{,}f)=f\circ"] \arrow[d, mapsto, "\phi_A"] & f \arrow[d, mapsto, "\phi_B"] \\
u \in F(A) \arrow[r, "F(f)"] & \phi_B(f) = F(f)(u)
\end{tikzcd}
$$

- If we apply these functions to the identity morphism id_A, we get:

$$\phi_B(f \circ id_A) = F(f)(\phi_A(id_A))$$

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  - The other side sends a permutation f to the element $f(e)$
- The Yoneda lemma is often viewed as a generalization of Cayley's theorem.

Exercise 2 - Cayley's Theorem for Monoids

Use the Yoneda embedding to show that every monoid M is isomorphic to a monoid of functions $M \to M$.
Hint 1: The Yoneda embedding gives an isomorphism between objects and their homfunctors.
Hint 2: Two weeks ago we saw that every monoid M defines a category $\mathbb{M}$ with a single object $*$ and a morphism m for each element $m \in M$, where we define morphism composition to be the monoid operation.

Exercise 2 - Cayley's Theorem for Monoids

- The Yoneda embedding is an isomorphism mapping each object to its homfunctor.

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- Each element $m \in M$ is a morphism. By the definition of the homfunctor, this morphism is mapped to the set function

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- Thus, the Yoneda embedding on M is an isomorphism between monoid objects and a set of functions $M \to M$. These functions form a monoid under composition.

$\square$

Profunctor Optics

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- *Profunctor optics* are neat and flexible representations of optics as individual polymorphic function.
- In particular, profunctor optics make composition of optics trivial.
- Equivalence between optics and their profunctor representations comes down to the Yoneda lemma.

Adapters

```haskell
data Adapter a b s t = Adapter { from :: s -> a, to :: b -> t }
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- We can compose adapters with matching types and define an identity adapter `Adapter id id`.
- This lets us view the category $\mathbb{H}ask^{op} \times \mathbb{H}ask$ as the category $\mathbb{A}da$ of adapters.

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- We define the category $\mathbb{P}rof$ of Profunctors on Haskell types to be the functor category $\mathbb{S}et^{(\mathbb{H}ask^{op} \times \mathbb{H}ask)} = \mathbb{S}et^{\mathbb{A}da}$

Functor Application as a Functor

$$\begin{tikzcd} F \arrow[r, "\eta"] \arrow[d, dotted, "-(A)"'] & G \arrow[d, dotted, "-(A)"] \\ F(A) \arrow[r, "\eta_A"'] & G(A) \end{tikzcd}$$

- Given a category $\mathbb{C}$, the operation of applying a functor $F : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{S}et$ to an object $A \in |\mathbb{C}|$ is itself a functor from $\mathbb{S}et^{\mathbb{C}}$ to $\mathbb{C}$.

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- We write $-(A)$ for this functor.

Profunctor Adapters

- The profunctor representation of an adapter is given by:

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type AdapterP a b s t =
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- We define $\mathbb{A}daP$ as the functor category whose objects are those of $\mathbb{A}da = \mathbb{H}ask^{op} \times \mathbb{H}ask$, but whose morphisms are profunctor adapters.
- The homsets in $\mathbb{A}daP$ are defined as:

$$\mathbb{A}daP((A,B),(S,T)) = \mathbb{S}et^{\mathbb{P}rof}(-(A,B), -(S,T))$$

Equivalence of the two representations

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- So we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{A}daP((A, B), (S, T)) \\ = \ & \mathbb{S}et^{\mathbb{P}rof}(-(A, B), -(S, T)) \\ \simeq \ & \mathbb{S}et^{\mathbb{P}rof}(\mathbb{P}rof(\mathbb{A}da((A, B), =), -), \mathbb{P}rof(\mathbb{A}da((S, T), =), -)) \end{aligned}$$

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- Applying the Yoneda embedding of the functor category $\mathbb{P}rof = \mathbb{S}et^{\mathbb{A}da}$ gives:

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- Applying the Yoneda embedding again, this time of the category $\mathbb{A}da$, gives:

$$\begin{aligned}&\mathbb{P}rof(\mathbb{A}da((A,B),=),\mathbb{A}da((S,T),=))\\ =\;& \mathbb{S}et^{\mathbb{A}da}(\mathbb{A}da((A,B),=),\mathbb{A}da((S,T),=))\\ \simeq\;& \mathbb{A}da((A,B),(S,T))\end{aligned}$$

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- Using the Yoneda embedding twice, we have shown the equivalence of adapters and profunctor adapters.
- Similar techniques can be used to show the equivalence of any optic and its profunctor representation.