Monoidal-Annex

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1 Monoidal Categories

Definition 1. A monoidal category $(\mathbb{C}, \otimes, I, \alpha, \lambda, \rho)$ is a category \mathbb{C} , a bifunctor $\otimes : \mathbb{C}x\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$, an object $I \in \mathbb{C}$, and three natural isomorphisms α, λ, ρ . Where,

$$\alpha = \alpha_{A,B,C} : A \otimes (B \otimes C) \cong (A \otimes B) \otimes C$$

is natural for all $A, B, C \in \mathbb{C}$ and the diagram

$$A \otimes (B \otimes (C \otimes D)) \xrightarrow{\alpha} (A \otimes B) \otimes (C \otimes D) \xrightarrow{\alpha} ((A \otimes B) \otimes C) \otimes D$$

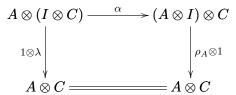
$$\downarrow^{\alpha \otimes 1}$$

$$A \otimes ((B \otimes C) \otimes D) \xrightarrow{\alpha} (A \otimes (B \otimes C)) \otimes D$$

commutes for all $A, B, C, D \in \mathbb{C}$. γ and ρ are natural

$$\gamma_A: I \otimes A \cong A \quad \rho_A: A \otimes I \cong A$$

for all objects $A \in \mathbb{C}$, the diagram



[2]

2 Symmetric Monoidal Categories

Definition 2. A symmetric monoidal catergory (SMC), $(\mathbb{C}, \otimes, I, \alpha, \lambda, \rho, \gamma)$, is a category \mathbb{C} equippped with a bifunctor $\otimes : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ with a neutral element I and natural isomorphisms α, λ, ρ , and γ :

1.
$$\alpha_{A.B.C}: A \otimes (B \otimes C) \xrightarrow{\sim} (A \otimes B) \otimes C$$

2.
$$\lambda_A: I \otimes A \xrightarrow{\sim} A$$

3.
$$\rho_A: A \otimes I \xrightarrow{\sim} A$$

4.
$$\gamma_{A,B}: A \otimes B \xrightarrow{\sim} B \otimes A$$

which make the following 'coherence' diagrams commute.

$$A \otimes (B \otimes (C \otimes D)) \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A,B,C \otimes D}} (A \otimes B) \otimes (C \otimes D) \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A \otimes B,C,C}} ((A \otimes B) \otimes C) \otimes D$$

$$\downarrow id_A \otimes \alpha_{B,C,D} \qquad \qquad \downarrow \alpha_{A,B,C} \otimes id_D$$

$$A \otimes ((B \otimes C) \otimes D) \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A,B,C} \otimes id_D} A \otimes (B \otimes C) \otimes D$$

$$(A \otimes B) \otimes C \xrightarrow{\alpha_{A,B,C}} A \otimes (B \otimes C) \xrightarrow{\gamma_{A,B \otimes C}} (B \otimes C) \otimes A$$

$$\uparrow_{A,B} \otimes id_C \qquad \qquad \downarrow \alpha_{B,C,A} \qquad \qquad \downarrow \alpha_{B,C,$$

The following equality is also require to hold:

$$\lambda_I = \rho_I : I \otimes I \to I$$

 ρ_A λ_A

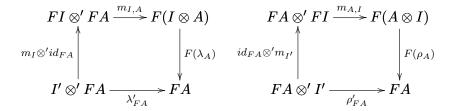
[1]

Definition 3. A symmetric monoidal closed category (SMCC), $(\mathbb{C}, \otimes, \multimap, I, \alpha, \lambda, \rho, \gamma)$, is a SMC such that for all objects A in \mathbb{C} , the functor $-\otimes A$ has a specified right adjoint $A \multimap -$.

Definition 4. A symmetric monoidal functor between SMCs $(\mathbb{C}, \otimes, I, \alpha, \lambda, \rho, \gamma)$ and $(\mathbb{C}', \otimes', I', \alpha', \lambda', \rho', \gamma')$ is a functor $F : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}'$ equipped with

- 1. A morphism $m_{I'}: I' \to FI$.
- 2. For any two objects A and B in \mathbb{C} , a natural transformation $m_{A,B}: F(A) \otimes' F(B) \to F(A \otimes B)$

These must satisfy the following diagrams:



$$(FA \otimes' FB) \otimes' FC \xrightarrow{m_{A,B} \otimes' id_{FC}} F(A \otimes B) \otimes' FC \xrightarrow{m_{A \otimes B,C}} F((A \otimes B) \otimes C)$$

$$\alpha'_{FA,FB,FC} \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ F(\alpha_{A,B,C})$$

$$FA \otimes' (FB \otimes' FC) \xrightarrow{id_{FA} \otimes' m_{B,C}} FA \otimes' F(B \otimes C) \xrightarrow{m_{A,B \otimes C}} F(A \otimes (B \otimes C))$$

$$FA \otimes' FB \xrightarrow{m_{A,B}} F(A \otimes B)$$

$$\downarrow^{\gamma'_{A,B}} \qquad \qquad \downarrow^{F(\gamma_{A,B})}$$

$$FB \otimes' FA \xrightarrow{m_{B,A}} F(B \otimes A)$$

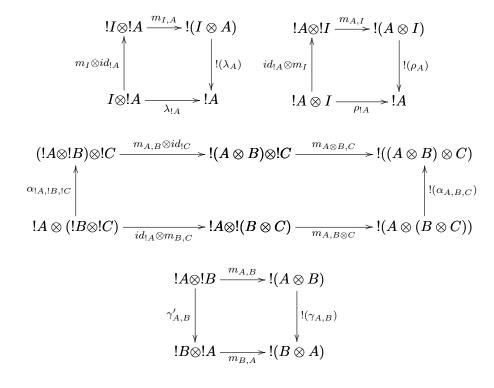
However in this particular case, assuming that ! is a symmetric monoidal (endo) functor means that ! comes equipped with a natural transformation

$$m_{A,B}: !A \otimes !B \rightarrow !(A \otimes B)$$

and a morphism

$$m_I: I \rightarrow !I$$

(where m_I is just the nullary version of the natural transformation.) The diagrams given in the above definition become the following:



[1]

Definition 5. A symmetric monoidal functor, $(F, m_{A,B}, m_{I'}) : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}'$, is said to be

- 1. Strict if $m_{A,B}$ and $m_{I'}$ are identities.
- 2. Strong if $m_{A,B}$ and $m_{I'}$ are natural isomorphisms.

[1]

References

- [1] G.M. Bierman. On Intuitionistic Linear Logic. PhD thesis, University of Cambridge, 1993.
- [2] Saunders Mac Lane. Categories for the Working Mathematician, volume 5 of Graduate Texts in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1971.