

Various definitions

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1 Symmetric monoidal categories (SMC)

Monoidal category: A category C equipped with

- A functor $\otimes : C \times C \rightarrow C$;
- unit object $I \in C$;
- associator: natural iso $(a \otimes b) \otimes c \xrightarrow{\alpha_{a,b,c}} a \otimes (b \otimes c)$;
- left unitor: natural iso $I \otimes a \xrightarrow{\lambda_a} a$;
- right unitor: natural iso $a \otimes I \xrightarrow{\rho_a} a$;
- **symmetric** if there is a symmetry: natural iso $a \otimes b \xrightarrow{\sigma_{a,b}} b \otimes a$ such that $\sigma_{b,a} = \sigma_{a,b}^{-1}$,

satisfying triangle, pentagon (+ symmetry) diagrams.

We will always assume that C is a SMC.

1.1 Closed SMC

A SMC C is **closed** if:

for every $b \in C$, the endofunctor $- \otimes b$ has a right adjoint $[b, -]$ (internal hom).

What does this mean?

- (1) For all $a, c \in C$, $C(a \otimes b, c) \simeq C(a, [b, c])$, naturally in a, c .
- (2) unit $\eta_a^b : a \rightarrow [b, a \otimes b]$, counit: $\epsilon_a^b : [b, a] \otimes b \rightarrow a$, natural transformations, triangle identities

‘ Relation of the two:

- Let i be the iso of (1):

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_a^b &\in C(a, [b, a \otimes b]) \simeq C(a \otimes b, a \otimes b), & \eta_a^b &= i(id_{a \otimes b}) \\ \epsilon_a^b &\in C([b, a] \otimes b, a) \simeq C([b, a], [b, a]), & \epsilon_a^b &= i^{-1}(id_{[b, a]}). \end{aligned}$$

- Conversely, from η^b, ϵ^b of (2), we define i as

$$g \in C(a \otimes b, c), \quad i(g) = [b, g] \circ \eta_a^b$$

with inverse

$$h \in C(a, [b, c]), \quad i^{-1}(h) = \epsilon_c^b \circ (h \otimes b)$$

Equivalently: a SMC C is closed if and only if for all $b, c \in C$, there is an object $[b, c]$ and an **evaluation map** $eval_{b,c} : [b, c] \otimes b \rightarrow c$ that has the following **universal property**: for all $a \in C$ and $f : a \otimes b \rightarrow c$ there is a unique $h : a \rightarrow [b, c]$ such that

$$f = eval_{b,c} \circ (h \otimes b).$$

The evaluation map is the counit $eval_{b,c} = \epsilon_c^b$ above.

Internal hom is a functor $[-, -] : C^{op} \times C \rightarrow C$ and the isomorphism in (1) is natural in all 3 variables a, b, c . This follows by Yoneda (nLab).

1.2 Compact SMC

A SMC is **compact** if each object $a \in C$ has a dual $a^* \in C$ such that there are maps $\cup_a : I \rightarrow a^* \otimes a$ and $\cap_a : a \otimes a^* \rightarrow I$ satisfying the snake identities

$$(\cap_a \otimes id_a) \circ (id_a \otimes \cup_a) = id_a, \quad (id_{a^*} \otimes \cap_a) \circ (\cup_a \otimes id_{a^*}) = id_{a^*}.$$

The following are easily seen by the snake identities (pictures):

(1) a^* is determined up to iso;

(1) $I^* \simeq I$, by the isomorphisms

$$\rho_{I^*} \circ \cup_I : I \rightarrow I^*, \quad \cap_I \circ \lambda_{I^*}^{-1} : I^* \rightarrow I;$$

(2) $a^{**} \simeq a$, indeed, we may define $\cup_{a^*} : I \rightarrow a \otimes a^*$ and $\cap_{a^*} : a^* \otimes a \rightarrow I$ as

$$\cup_{a^*} = \sigma_{a^*,a} \circ \cup_a, \quad \cap_{a^*} = \cap_a \circ \sigma_{a^*,a},$$

so that a is dual to a^* , and use (1);

(3) if we fix a^* and \cup_a (\cap_a), then \cap_a (\cup_a) is uniquely determined;

(4) any assignment $a \mapsto a^*$ defines a functor $C \rightarrow C^{op}$ (if $f : a \rightarrow b$, we can use \cup_a and \cap_b to "bend the wires" to obtain a map $b^* \rightarrow a^*$, this is obviously functorial);

(5) $(a \otimes b)^* \simeq a^* \otimes b^*$, we can clearly put (using symmetry)

$$\cup_{a \otimes b} = \cup_a \otimes \cup_b, \quad \cap_{a \otimes b} = \cap_a \otimes \cap_b$$

(5) C is closed, with $[b, c] = b^* \otimes c$: the iso $i : C(a \otimes b, c) \simeq C(a, b^* \otimes c)$ can be obtain (roughly) as

$$i(g) = g \circ \cup_b, \quad i^{-1}(h) = \cap_b \circ h,$$

the maps are inverses by the snake identities, naturality is obvious, since i does nothing on a or c . The unit and counit of the adjunction are given as

$$\eta_a^b = a \otimes \cup_b : a \rightarrow b^* \otimes a \otimes b, \quad \epsilon_a^b = \cap_b \otimes a : b^* \otimes a \otimes b \rightarrow a.$$

- (6) Can we state a theorem like: C is compact if and only if for each $b \in C$ there is some $b^* \in C$ such that $b^* \otimes -$ is the right adjoint of $- \otimes b$ and ...? What should be the additional conditions?

2 Kleisli categories and monoidal monads

A **monad** on C is a triple (P, η, μ) , where:

- $P : C \rightarrow C$ is an endofunctor;
- $\eta : Id_C \rightarrow P$, $\mu : P^2 \rightarrow P$ are natural transformations satisfying some triangles and squares.

2.1 Kleisli categories

The **Kleisli category** C_P has the same objects as C , with morphisms:

$$C_p(a, b) = C(a, P(b)),$$

the identity $id_a = \eta_a$ and for $f \in C_p(a, b)$, $g \in C_p(b, c)$, the composition is defined as

$$g \circ f := \mu_c \circ P(g) \circ f.$$

We have the following adjunction:

- the **left adjoint functor** $F_P : C \rightarrow C_P$ is defined as $a \mapsto a$ and for $f : a \rightarrow b$, we put $F_P(f) \in C_P(a, b) = C(a, P(b))$ as $\eta_b \circ f$;
- the **right adjoint functor** $G_P : C_P \rightarrow C$ is given as $a \mapsto P(a)$ and for $f \in C_P(a, b) = C(a, P(b))$ we put $G_P(f) \in C(P(a), P(b))$ as $G_P(f) = \mu_b \circ P(f)$.

This is indeed an adjunction, where the unit is given by η and the counit is determined as $\epsilon_a = id_{P(a)} \in C_P(P(a), a)$.

2.2 Monoidal monads

A monad is **monoidal** [?] if there are maps

$$\kappa_{a,b} : Pa \otimes Pb \rightarrow P(a \otimes b), \quad a, b \in C,$$

natural in a, b and such that

- (P, η, κ) is a **monoidal functor**, that is, some diagrams involving P , α , λ , ρ , κ and η commute;
- additional diagrams containing μ commutes;
- **symmetric**: additionally a diagram with σ commutes.

A monoidal functor is **strict** if κ is iso.

Proposition 1. [?, Prop. 1.2.2] *There is a bijective correspondence between:*

- (i) families of morphisms $\{\kappa_{a,b}\}$ such that (P, η, μ, κ) is a (symmetric) monoidal monad;
- (ii) (symmetric) monoidal structures on C_P such that the left adjoint functor $F_P : C \rightarrow C_P$ is strict monoidal.

If (P, η, μ, κ) is a symmetric monoidal monad, we define the monoidal structure on C_P as follows. The functor

$$\otimes_P : C_P \times C_P \rightarrow C_P$$

is given as $a \otimes_P b = a \otimes b$ on objects, and for $f \in C_P(a, c) = C(a, P(c))$ and $g \in C_P(b, d) = C(b, P(d))$, we define $f \otimes_P g \in C_P(a \otimes_P b, c \otimes_P d) = C(a \otimes b, P(c \otimes d))$ as

$$f \otimes_P g := \kappa_{b,d} \circ (f \otimes g).$$

The associator and unitors and symmetry in C_P can be defined from those in C by composition with η .

3 Compact Kleisli categories

Assume that C is a symmetric monoidal closed category. Assume that (P, η, μ, κ) is a monoidal monad, such that the category C_P with corresponding monoidal structure is compact. We will study some consequences of this.

3.1 First consequences

It follows that each object $a \in C_P$ has a dual object a^* , such that there is an isomorphism

$$i : C_P(a \otimes_P b^*, c) \simeq C_P(a, b \otimes_P c),$$

which is natural (in C_P) in a and c . This means that for any arrows $a \xrightarrow{f} a'$ and $a' \otimes b^* \xrightarrow{h'} c$ in C_P , we have

$$i(h' \circ_P (f \otimes_P id_{b^*}^P)) = i(h') \circ_P f,$$

and similarly, for $c \xrightarrow{g} c'$ and $a \otimes b^* \xrightarrow{h} c$ in C_P , we get

$$i(g \circ_P h) = (id_b^P \otimes_P g) \circ_P i(h).$$

By definition of the Kleisli category, i is an isomorphism (that is, a bijection of sets)

$$i : C(a \otimes b^*, P(c)) \simeq C(a, P(b \otimes c)).$$

We would like to show that i is natural in a and c also in the category C .

So let $f \in C(a, a')$ and let $\tilde{f} := \eta_{a'} \circ f \in C(a, P(a')) = C_P(a, a')$. Let $h' \in C(a' \otimes b^*, P(c))$, then

$$\begin{aligned} h' \circ_P (\tilde{f} \otimes_P b^*) &= \mu_c \circ P(h') \circ (\tilde{f} \otimes_P \eta_{b^*}) = \mu_c \circ P(h') \circ \kappa_{a', b^*} \circ (\eta_{a'} \otimes \eta_{b^*}) \circ (f \otimes b^*) \\ &= \mu_c \circ P(h') \circ \eta_{a' \otimes b^*} \circ (f \otimes b^*) = \mu_c \circ \eta_{P(c)} \circ h' \circ (f \otimes b^*) \\ &= h' \circ (f \otimes b^*), \end{aligned}$$

where we used that $\kappa_{a',b^*} \circ (\eta_{a'} \otimes \eta_{b^*}) = \eta_{a' \otimes b^*}$, naturality of η and the triangle identity. Similarly, we get for any $\bar{h}' \in C(a, P(b \otimes c))$,

$$\bar{h}' \circ_P f = \mu_{b \otimes c} \circ P(\bar{h}') \circ \eta_{a'} \circ f = \bar{h}' \circ f,$$

in particular, putting these together, this implies

$$i(h' \circ (f \otimes b^*)) = i(h' \circ_P (\tilde{f} \otimes_P id_{b^*})) = i(h') \circ_P \tilde{f} = i(h') \circ f.$$

Naturality in c is proved similarly.

It follows that there is an isomorphism

$$C(a, P(b \otimes c)) \simeq C(a \otimes b^*, P(c)) \simeq C(a, [b^*, P(c)]),$$

natural in a and c . By Yoneda, we get the isomorphism

$$P(b \otimes c) \simeq [b^*, P(c)],$$

natural in c . Putting $c = I$, we obtain

$$P(b) \simeq P(b \otimes I) \simeq [b^*, P(I)].$$

3.2 A construction of a monoidal monad

Fix an object $p \in C$ and assume that

- there is a bijective map $a \mapsto a^*$ on objects;
- for each $a \in C$, there is a morphism $\theta_a \in C(a, [a^*, p])$;
- for each morphism $f \in C(a, [b^*, p])$ there is some $\hat{f} \in C([a^*, p], [b^*, p])$

such that

- (i) $\hat{\theta}_a = id_{[a^*, p]}$;
 - (ii) for $f \in C(a, [b^*, p])$, $\hat{f} \circ \theta_a = f$;
 - (iii) for $f \in C(a, [b^*, p])$ and $g \in C(b, [c^*, p])$,
- $$(\hat{g} \circ f)^\wedge = \hat{g} \circ \hat{f}. \tag{1}$$

From this data, we may define a monad (P_p, θ, ν) . Here the functor P_p acts as $a \mapsto [a^*, p]$ on objects and for $f \in C(a, b)$, we define $P_p(f) \in C([a^*, p], [b^*, p])$ by

$$P_p(f) := (\theta_b \circ f)^\wedge.$$

Moreover, ν is defined as $\nu_a = \hat{id}_{[a^*, p]}$. The fact that this is a monad follows easily from the properties (i)-(iii).

To make it monoidal, we add family of maps

$$\kappa_{a,b} : [a^*, p] \otimes [b^*, p] \rightarrow [(a \otimes b)^*, p],$$

such that

(iv) for all $a, b \in C$,

$$\theta_{a \otimes b} = \kappa \circ (\theta_a \otimes \theta_b);$$

(v) for $f \in C(a, [b^*, p])$ and $g \in C(c, [d^*, p])$,

$$\kappa_{b,d} \circ (\hat{f} \otimes \hat{g}) = (\kappa_{b,d} \circ (f \otimes g))^\wedge \circ \kappa_{a,c}.$$

Then one can check that $\kappa_{a,b}$ are natural in a, b and that

$$\nu_{a \otimes b} \circ P_p(\kappa_{a,b}) \circ \kappa_{[a^*, p], [b^*, p]} = \kappa_{a,b} \circ (\nu_a \otimes \nu_b).$$

We also need some properties with respect to α, λ, ρ and σ :

(vi) for all a, b, c ,

$$\kappa_{a, b \otimes c} \circ (id_{[a^*, p]} \otimes \kappa_{b,c}) \circ \alpha_{[a^*, p], [b^*, p], [c^*, p]} = P_p(\alpha_{a,b,c}) \circ \kappa_{a \otimes b, c} \circ (\kappa_{a,b} \otimes id_{[c^*, p]})$$

(vii) for all a ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta_a \circ \lambda_a)^\wedge \circ \kappa_{I,a} \circ (\theta_I \otimes id_{[a^*, p]}) &= \lambda_{[a^*, p]} \\ (\theta_a \circ \rho_a)^\wedge \circ \kappa_{I,a} \circ (id_{[a^*, p]} \otimes \theta_I) &= \rho_{[a^*, p]}; \end{aligned}$$

(viii) for all a, b ,

$$(\theta_{b \otimes a} \circ \sigma_{a,b})^\wedge \circ \kappa_{a,b} = \kappa_{b,a} \circ \sigma_{[a^*, p], [b^*, p]}.$$

Then $(P_p, \theta, \nu, \kappa)$ is a monoidal monad, [?].

3.3 The Kleisli category for P_p

The Kleisli category $C_p := C_{P_p}$ has the same objects as C , with morphisms $C_p(a, b) = C(a, [b^*, p])$, the identity is $id_a^p = \theta_a$ and for $f \in C_p(a, b)$, $g \in C_p(b, c)$, the composition is given as

$$g \circ_p f = \hat{g} \circ f.$$

Let j be the natural iso (in C):

$$j : C(a \otimes b, c) \simeq C(a, [b, c])$$

Remark 1. Note that $C_p(a, b)$ can be identified with $C(a \otimes b^*, p)$, with composition given by

$$j^{-1}(j(\psi)^\wedge \circ j(\varphi)), \quad \varphi \in C(a \otimes b^*, p), \quad \psi \in C(b \otimes c^*, p).$$

We equip C_p with the tensor product \otimes_p defined by $a \otimes_p b = a \otimes b$ on objects and $f \otimes_p g = \kappa \circ (f \otimes g)$ on morphisms. Then (C_p, \otimes_p, I) is a symmetric monoidal category, with the natural isomorphisms $\alpha, \lambda, \rho, \sigma$ extended by θ , that is, $\alpha^p := \theta \circ \alpha$, $\lambda^p := \theta \circ \lambda$, $\rho^p := \theta \circ \rho$, $\sigma^p := \theta \circ \sigma$.