

Monad on a  $\infty$ -cocomplete category:  
universal algebra  
algebraic theory.

Underlying.

$R \cdot L = \text{Free Group}: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}^n$

$\neq \text{unit}$ :  $\neq$  include generators

Exercise:

from any adjoint  $L, R$   
can build a monad.

$$RL \otimes RL = RLRL$$

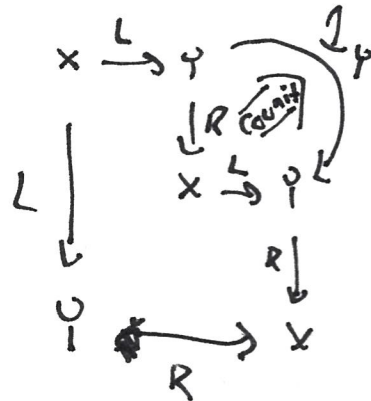
$$\mu: RLRL \rightarrow RL$$

$$\text{unit } 1_X \rightarrow RL$$

$$\text{counit } LR \rightarrow 1_Y$$

$$L: X \rightarrow Y$$

$$R: Y \rightarrow X$$



Use the counit  
to construct  $\mu$ .

Kleisli category:  
category of free  
algebras on a monad

Eilenberg-Moore cat:  
cat of all  
algebras on a  
monad.

Commutative monads on  
the  $\infty$ -category of  
structure types.

1. Monads on  $\text{Set}$

For a cat  $\tilde{C}$

Monad on  $\tilde{C}$  is a  
monoid in  $\text{End}(\tilde{C})$   
with composition as  $\otimes$ .

ie.  $F: \tilde{C} \rightarrow \tilde{C}$

$$\mu: F \otimes F \rightarrow F \text{ mul}$$

$$\eta: 1 \rightarrow F \text{ unit}$$

Action of a monoid.  
"monad"

is an algebra of a monad  
"riding"

Given a Monoidal category  $\tilde{M}$   
on a category  $\tilde{C}$

A Monad on  $\tilde{M}$  gives  
action on objects of  $\tilde{C}$ .

James Nolan

subject to cocompleting (preserving colimits)  
 Freely adjoin a morphism  
 to the category of sets.

E.g.  $P: 1 \rightarrow 0$

Soln take the believers,  
 the objects that believe  
 there is a map  $P: 1 \rightarrow 0$ .

A believer  $B$  is an object  
 and a map  
 $\text{hom}(0, B) \xrightarrow{P_B} \text{hom}(1, B)$ .  
 So believers are the pointed sets.  
 (Not just a property of  $B$ ,  
 but extra structure on  $B$ .)

(Lemma the terminal  
 object will believe  
 anything. (is gullible).)  
 Free algebra  
 Functor

$F: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set} + P = \text{Set}$ .  
 that preserves colimits  
 (left adjoints preserve  
 colimits)

Kleisli Cat (2) 12/7/19  
 has same objects

~~MAP~~:

Kleisli morphism

~~$\text{Free}(s_1) \rightarrow \text{Free}(s_2)$   
 ie  $s_1 \rightarrow \text{Free}(s_2)$~~

$s_1 \rightarrow s_2$

is

$s_1 \rightarrow M(s_2)$ .

Composition:

$s_1 \xrightarrow{a} s_2 \xrightarrow{b} s_3$

ie.

$s_1 \xrightarrow{a} M(s_2)$

$s_2 \xrightarrow{b} M(s_3)$

$s_1 \xrightarrow{a} M(s_2) \xrightarrow{M(b)} M(M(s_3))$   
 $\searrow b \circ a$   
 $M(s_3)$   
 $\downarrow \mu(M(s_3))$   
 $M(s_3)$



# Notes

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(To preserve the tensor structure we need a commutative monad.)

## Example

$\mathbb{Z}$  cat freely adj.

$$a: 2 \rightarrow 2$$

## Soln

$$P_B: B \times B \rightarrow B \times B$$

a pair of binary operations.

$$a: 2 \rightarrow 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a: 1+1 \rightarrow 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1: 1 \rightarrow 2, a_2: 1 \rightarrow 2.$$

coloured trees.

## Example

In ~~cat~~ <sup>Set</sup>, freely adjoint

$$a: 1 \rightarrow 2$$

preserving colimits.

## Soln

$$\text{hom}(2, B) \xrightarrow{a_B} \text{hom}(1, B)$$

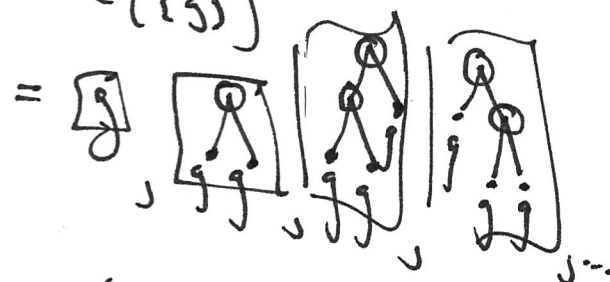
$\parallel$   
 $B$

$$\text{i.e. } B \times B \rightarrow B$$

a binary operation on  $B$ .

$$I = \{g\}$$

$$1 \mapsto \text{Free}(\{g\})$$



$$2 \mapsto \text{Free}(\{g, h\})$$

$$= g, h, \wedge, \wedge, \wedge, \wedge, \dots$$

then

$$\text{Free}(a): \text{Free}(1) \rightarrow \text{Free}(2)$$

$g \mapsto \wedge_{g,h}$

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Example  
fracks abso-  
 $a: 1 \rightarrow 2$

s.t. cocomplete,  
symmetric tensor.

Sol'n

$$B \times B \rightarrow B$$

s.t.

$$(a \times b) \times (c \times d) \\ = (a \times c) \times (b \times d)$$

"Medial magma"  
gives a symmetric  
tensor cocomplete  
category.

Define  
structure types by  
freely adding object  
 $X$ .

Commutative monad on a  
cocomplete  
symmetric monoidal category.

$$A \xrightarrow{C} B$$

$$D \xrightarrow{F} E$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \otimes D & \xrightarrow{C \otimes 1} & B \otimes D \\ \downarrow 1 \otimes F & & \downarrow 1 \otimes F \\ A \otimes E & \xrightarrow{C \otimes 1} & B \otimes E \end{array}$$

eg.  
tensor functor

$$(X, \text{Set}) \rightarrow (\otimes, \text{Vec})$$

(James Dolan)

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Example

Structure type:

$$X^2 + 2$$

freely add

$$X^2 + 2 \rightarrow 1$$

as an isomorphism  
to create a categorified  
complex numbers