ACT Adjoint School 2022 Nathan, Phoebe, Ralph, Rowan

s/o Filippo, Chad, organizers

Motto: "string diagrams for string diagrams"

Tape diagrams

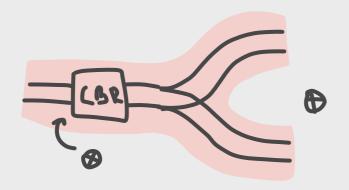
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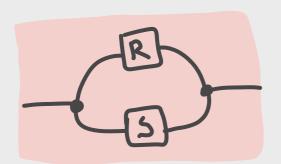
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Intro to tape diagrams

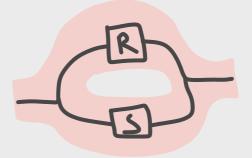
• Euclid's algorithm



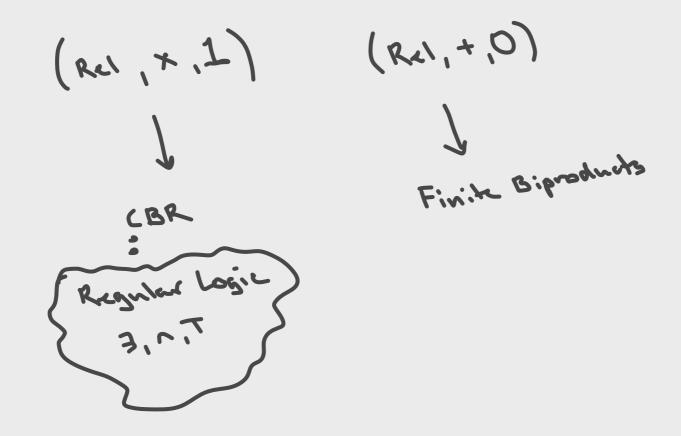




Rns



RU5



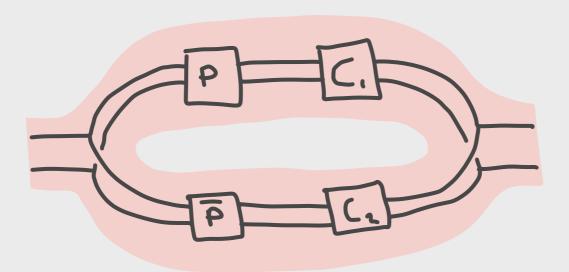
• Motivation: Towards programming...

Predicates and Co-reflexives

Predicates and Co-reflexives

Given a Predicate PEX2

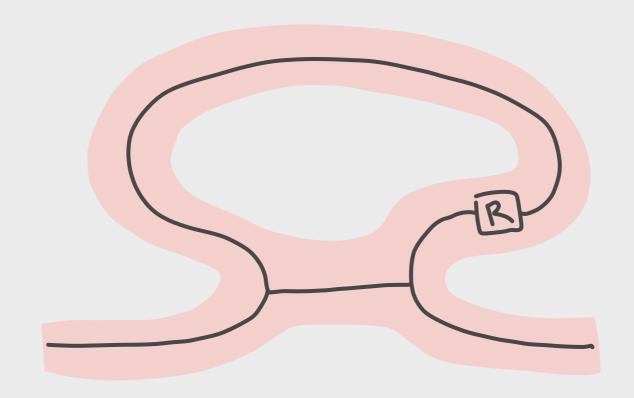
P (complement of P) satisfies:



"if p then c, else c2"

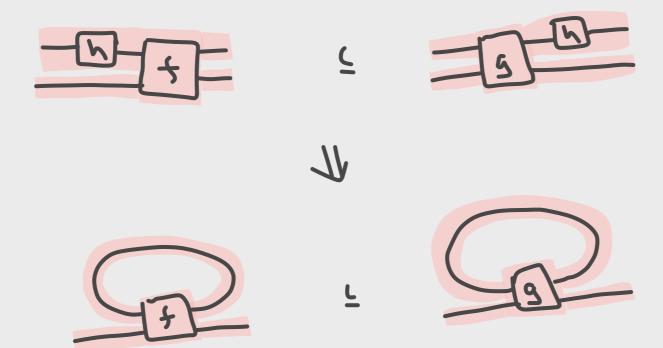
• Iteration...

• Iteration...





• Uniform trace...



$$\begin{cases} x = A \quad x = B \end{cases}$$

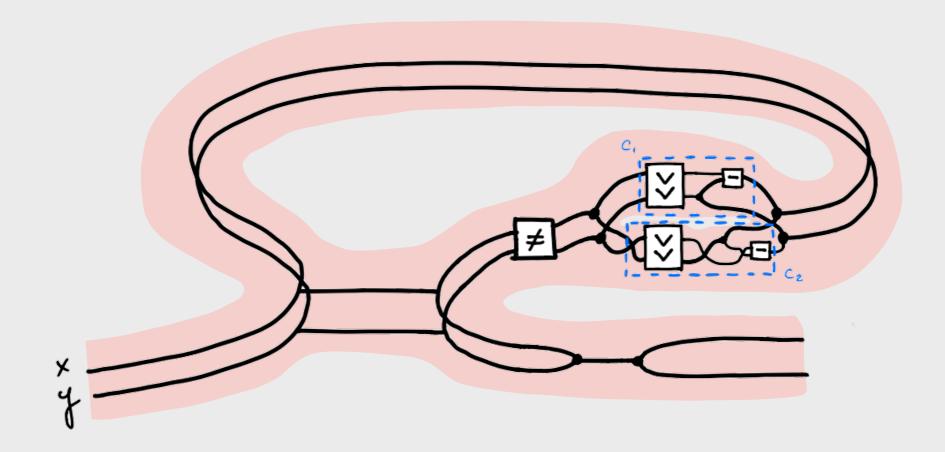
$$While (x \neq y) do \begin{cases} x = x - y \\ x \neq y \end{cases}$$

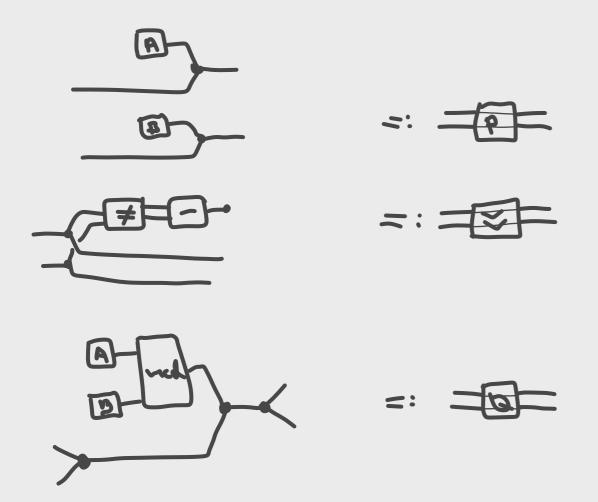
$$When x = x - y \end{cases}$$

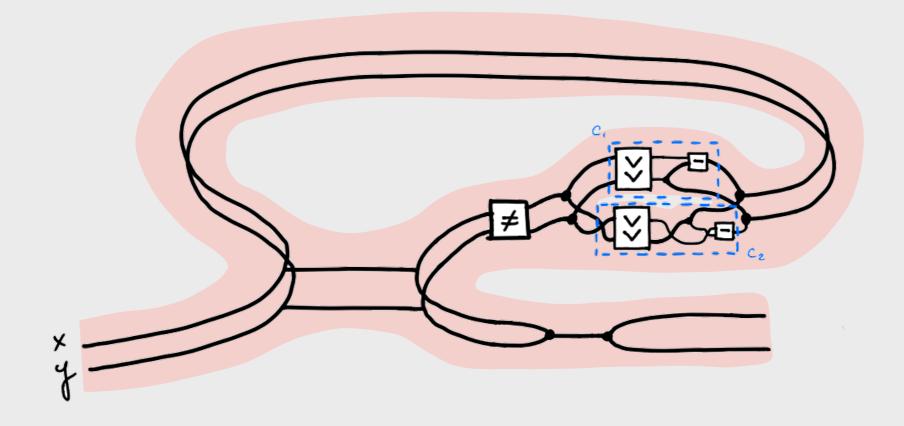
$$Clsc y = y - x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y = mcd (A, B) \end{cases}$$

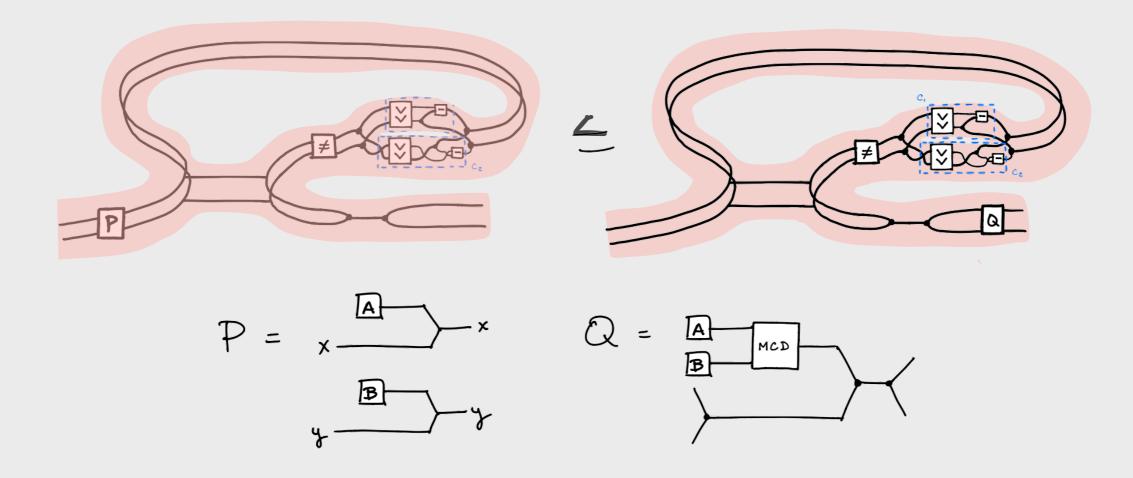
Euclid algorithm with tape diagrams



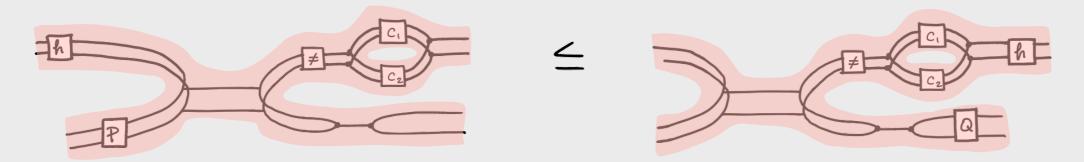




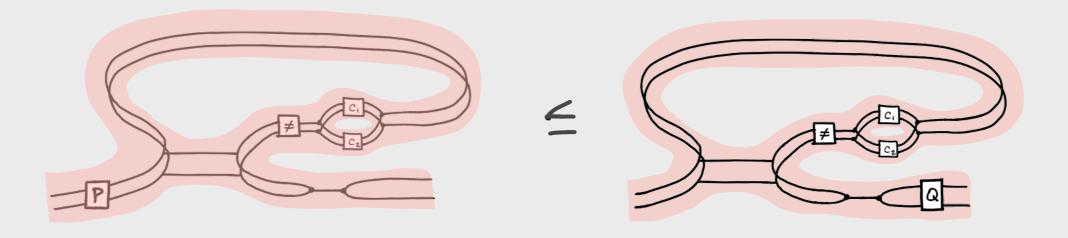
• If we set a=x and y=b at the start of the program, we want to show mcd(a,b)=x.



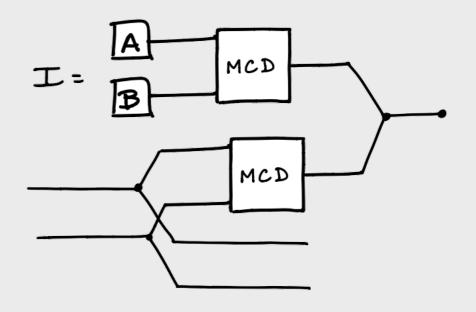
Proof strategy: If we can show



• For some h, then we can conclude:

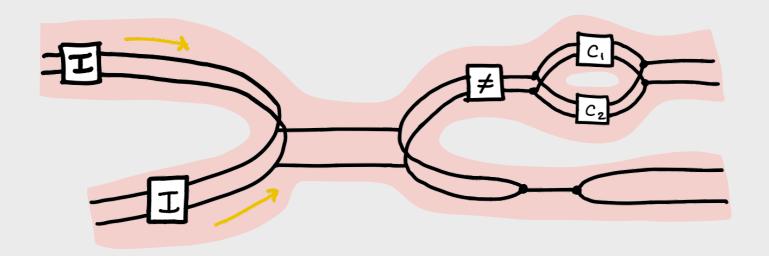


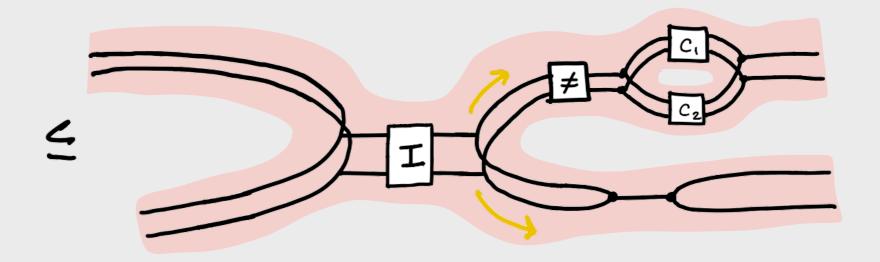
- Clever choice is I.
- Substitute I for P
 everywhere, okay
 since P less than I

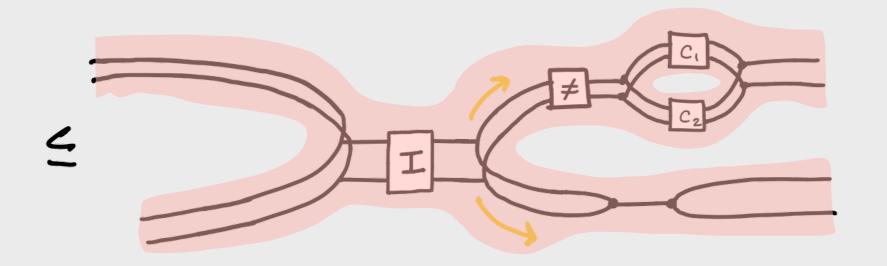


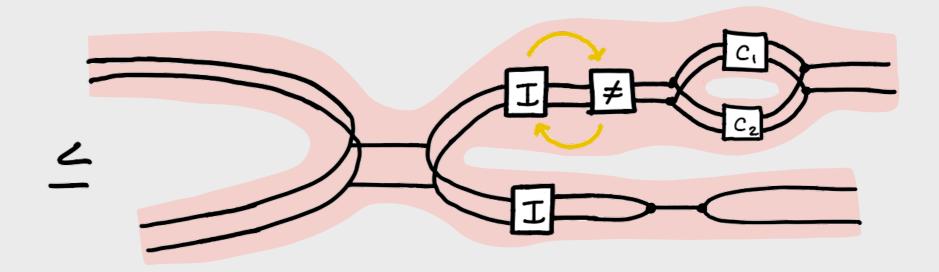
New Formulation

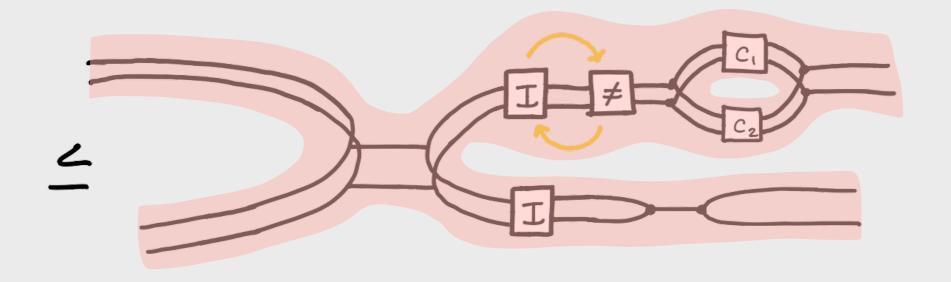


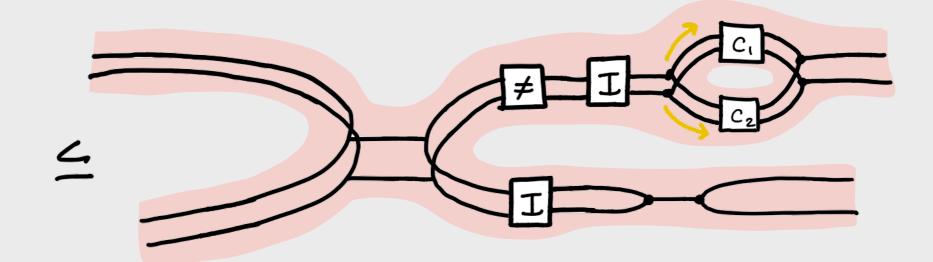


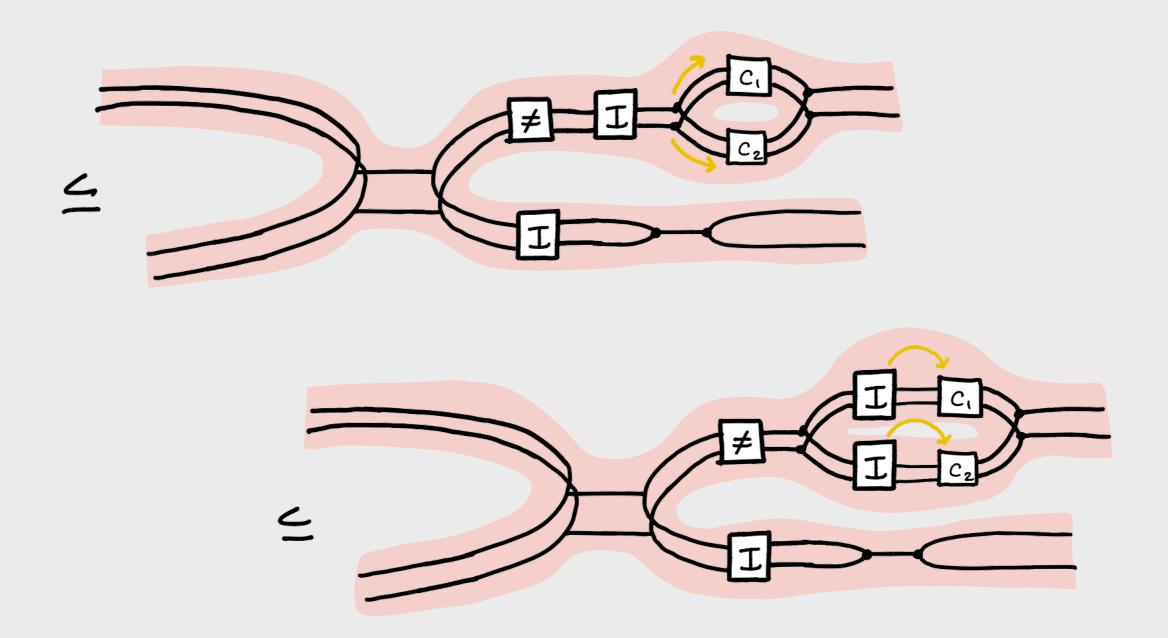


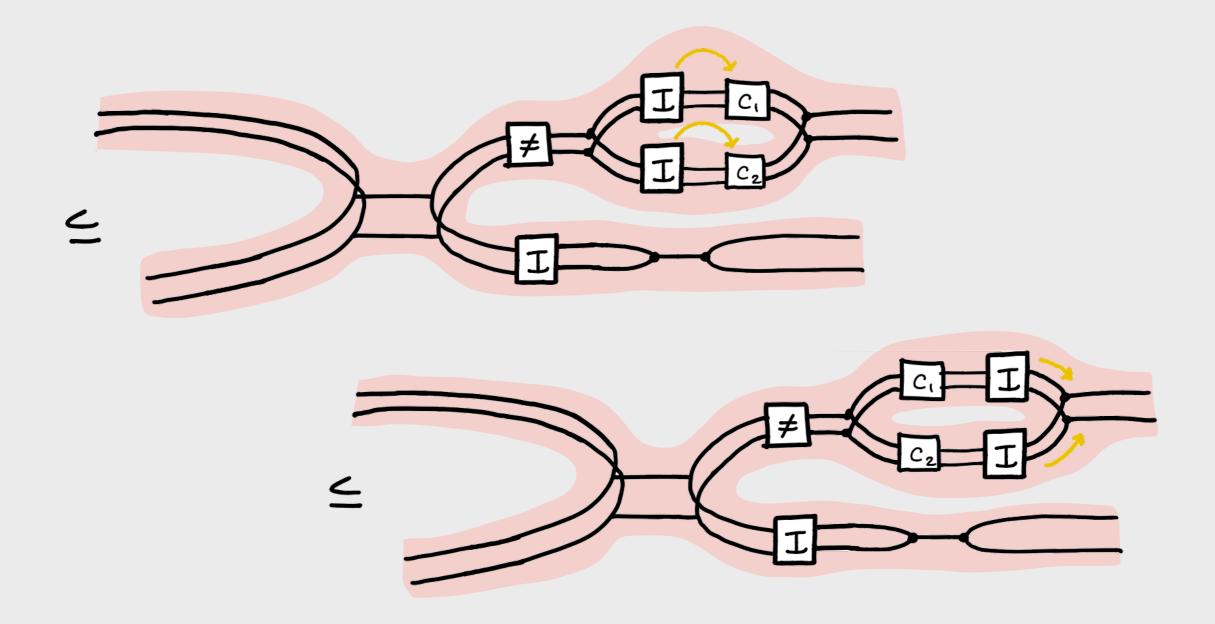


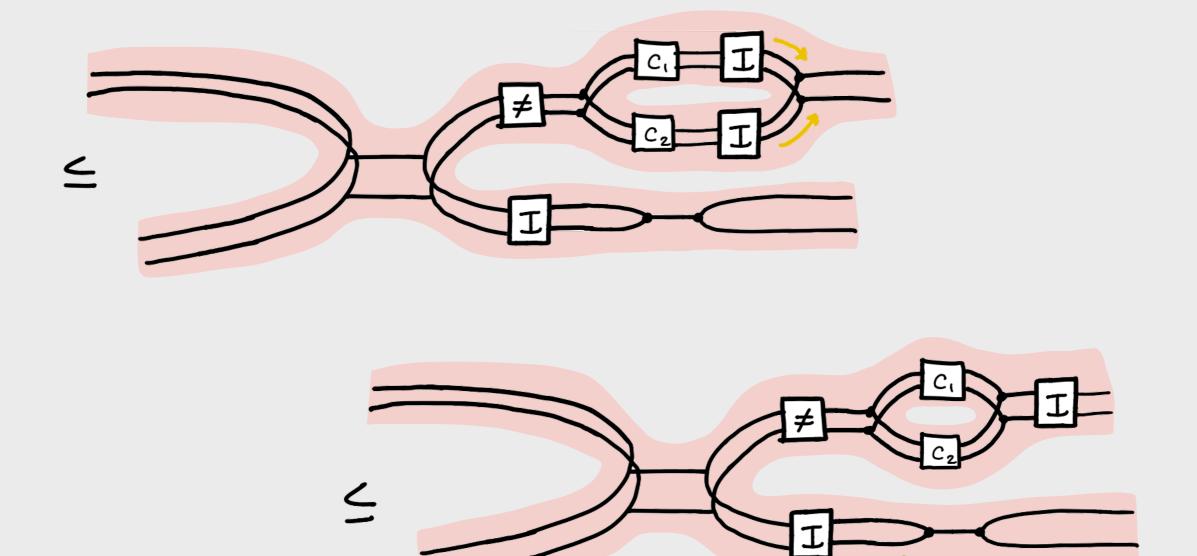


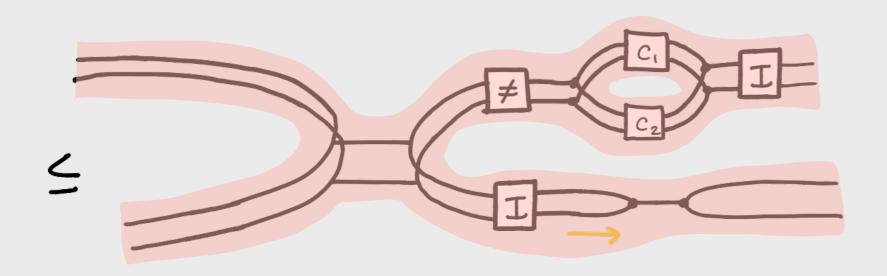


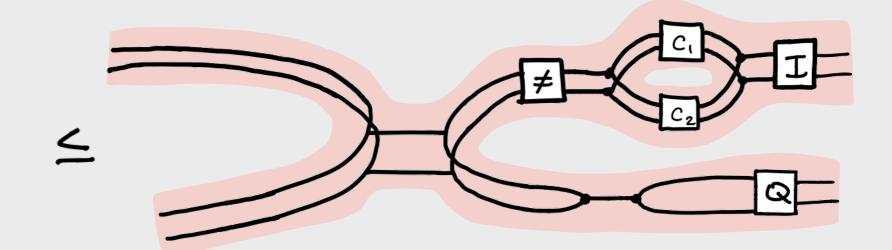














Future directions...

Show universal property of S*

- Link to distributive allegories? maybe division allegories?
- Other models of type: T_{€,€}

End