

# Category Theory

## Cartography for the information age

Jan. 30, 2022

INCOSE IW

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Joint work w. E. Subrahmanian

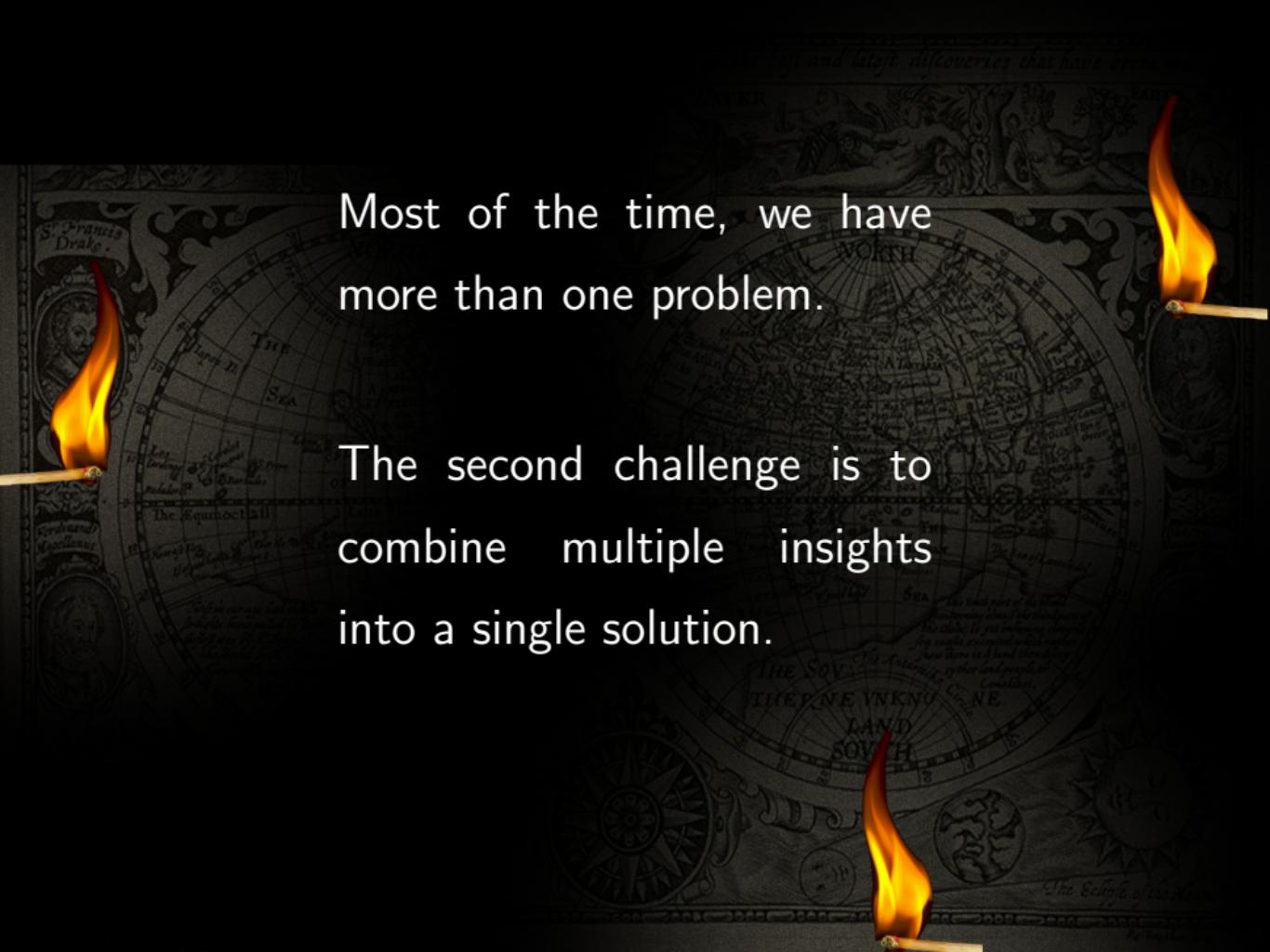
**NIST**

National Institute of  
Standards and Technology  
U.S. Department of Commerce

Chances are, the problem  
you're working on (whatever it  
is) already has a solution.

In an ocean of knowledge, the  
first challenge is *finding* it.





Most of the time, we have  
more than one problem.

The second challenge is to  
combine multiple insights  
into a single solution.

A New and accurate Mappe of the World, drawne according to the best and latest discoveries that have beeene made.

# Wouldn't it be nice if we

Francis  
Drake.



Ferdinand  
Magellan



## The Eclipse of the Sun.

## WATER

EARTH

卷之三

ANSWER

THE

5

MAGELLANIC

SOTTA

Surgeon in our age hath died,  
In health been pasted by Englishmen,  
The first was by S. Francis Drake A.D. 1577  
the second by M. Thomas  
Cavendish in the year 1610 at the Circle.

*Now there is a  
part Antarctic or other land  
called the South Pole.*

LAND  
SOUTH



## **ture:**

~~Bebe~~ ~~BoBo~~  
Be Bebe BoBo

# could see the whole picture?



```

<breakfast_menu>
  <food>
    <name>Belgian Waffles</name>
    <price>$5.95</price>
    <description>
      Two of our famous Belgian Waffles with plenty of real maple syrup
    </description>
    <calories>650</calories>
  </food>
  <food>
    <name>Strawberry福地 Waffles</name>
    <price>$7.95</price>
    <description>
      Light Belgian waffles covered in fresh strawberry sauce
    </description>
    <calories>900</calories>
  </food>

```

# The problem of plurality:

Identify and align known methods, tools  
and representations to address unique,  
system-specific concerns.

```

[X, Y] = meshgrid(-10:10, 20:10, -10:10)
r = sinc(sqrt((X.^2 + Y.^2)))
mesh(X, Y, r)
axis([10 20 -10 10])
xlabel('t\beta x')
ylabel('t\beta y')
zlabel('t\beta z \sin c')
hidden off

```

```

n = int(input('Type a number, and its factorial will be printed:'))
if n < 0:
    raise ValueError('You must enter a non-negative integer')
factorial = 1
for i in range(2, n + 1):
    factorial *= i
print(factorial)

```

$$D_{KL}(P \parallel Q) = \sum_{x \in X} P(x) \log \left( \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \right)$$

```

CREATE TABLE test_table (
  id          INT(10)           NOT NULL,
  part_number DECIMAL(10, 0)     NOT NULL,
  part_name   CHAR(500),
  state       DECIMAL(10, 0)     NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (id),
  CONSTRAINT test_check CHECK ((part_number > '0/a' AND part_name IS NOT NULL) OR
                                (part_number <= '0/a' AND part_name IS NULL))
);

```

```

{
  "firstName": "John",
  "lastName": "Smith",
  "isAlive": true,
  "age": 25,
  "address": {
    "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
    "city": "New York",
    "state": "NY",
    "postalCode": "10021-3100"
  },
  "phoneNumbers": [
    {
      "type": "home",
      "number": "212 555-1234"
    },
    {
      "type": "office",
      "number": "646 555-4567"
    }
  ],
  "children": [],
  "spouse": null
}

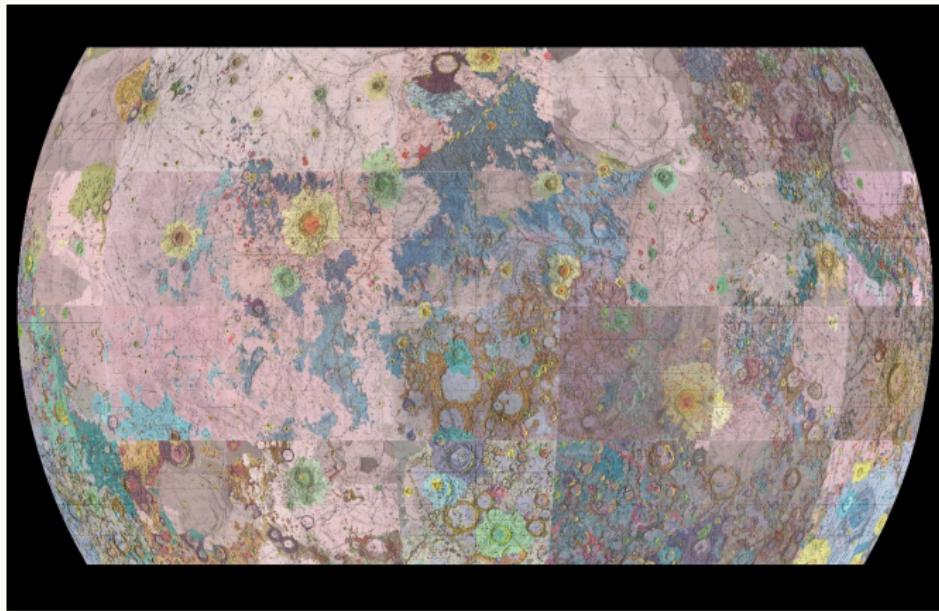
```

# What *can* we do?



Transform

# What *can* we do?



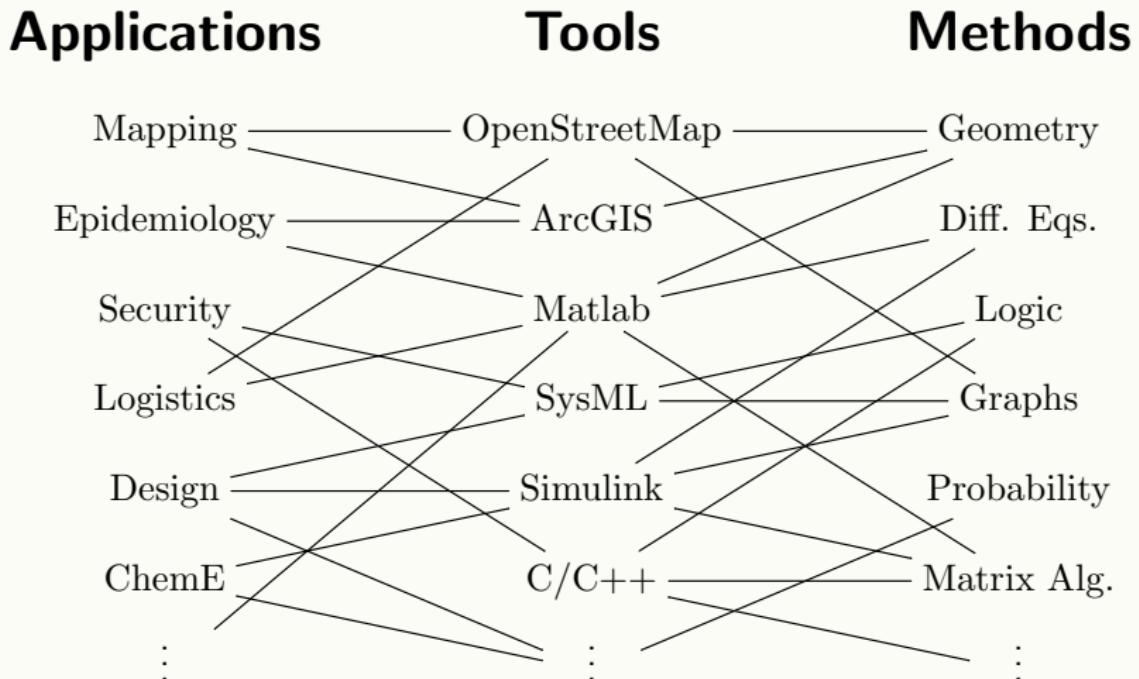
Align

# What *can* we do?



Abstract

# Where we are



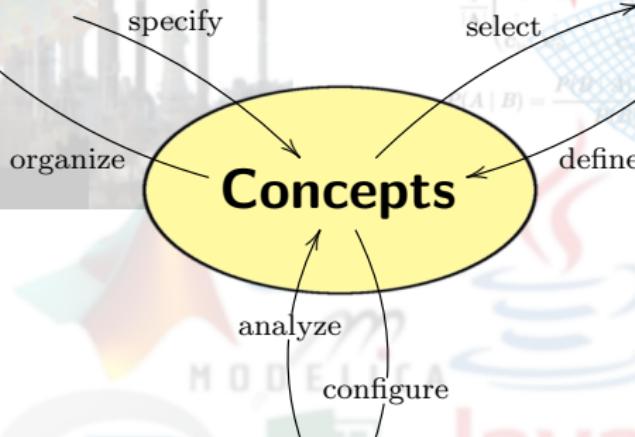
# Where we're going

**Applications**

**Methods**

**Concepts**

**Tools**



# How to get there?

```
<breakfast_menu>
  <food>
    <name>Belgian Waffles</name>
    <price>$5.95</price>
    <description>
      Two of our famous Belgian Waffles with plenty of real maple syrup
    </description>
    <calories>650</calories>
  </food>
  <food>
    <name>Strawberry Eggnog Waffles</name>
    <price>$7.95</price>
    <description>
      Light Belgian waffles covered with strawberries and whipped cream
    </description>
    <calories>900</calories>
  </food>
```

Linear algebra

```
def id(x,y):
    return ((x,p1),^2*(Y,p1),^2));
yLabel('(\mathbf{b}ry)')
zLabel('(\mathbf{b}simc) (\mathbf{b}r(y))')
hidden off
```

Dynamical Systems

Graphs & topology

Probability

Category theory

Physical sciences

Computer science

Economics

```
CREATE TABLE test_table
  (part_number CHAR(500),
   part_name DECIMAL,
   part_desc DEFAULT 'n/a',
   part_qty PRIMARY KEY,
   part_name NOT NULL,
   part_desc CHECK ((part_number = 'n/a' AND part_name IS NULL) OR
                    (part_number != 'n/a' AND part_name IS NOT NULL))
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial g} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial g} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial g} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \varphi \cos \theta & \rho \cos \varphi \cos \theta & \rho \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ \sin \varphi \sin \theta & \rho \cos \varphi \sin \theta & -\rho \sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi & -\rho \sin \varphi & \rho \end{bmatrix}$$

```
n = int(input('Type a number, and its factorial will be printed'))
if n < 0:
    raise ValueError('You must enter a positive integer')
factorial = 1
for i in range(2, n + 1):
    factorial *= i
print(factorial)
```

```
{ "first": "John", "last": "Smith", "isAlive": true, "address": { "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street", "city": "New York", "state": "NY", "postalCode": "10021-3100" }, "phoneNumbers": [ { "type": "home", "number": "212 555-1234" }, { "type": "office", "number": "646 555-4567" } ], "children": [], "spouse": null }
```

# Outline

- I) Composition
- II) Categories
- III) Structure
  - break-
- IV) Models
- V) Data
- VI) Processes

# Sets



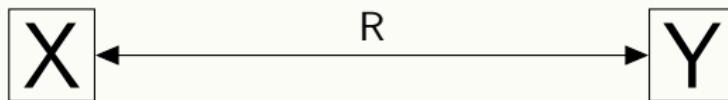
Category Theory  
vs.  
Set Theory



Categories  
built  
from Sets

# **Relations**

# Relations



$x_1$  —————  $y_1$

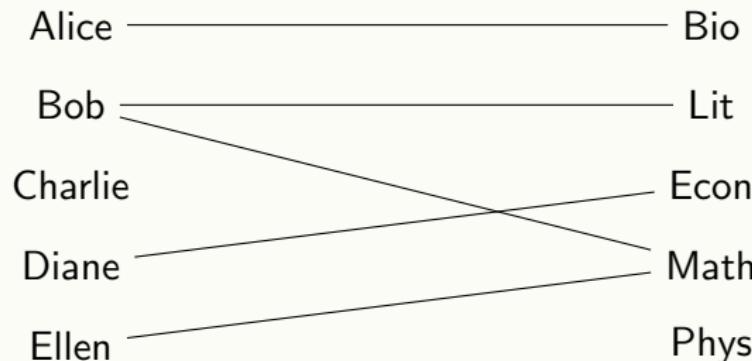
$x_2$  —————  $y_2$

$x_3$  —————  $y_3$

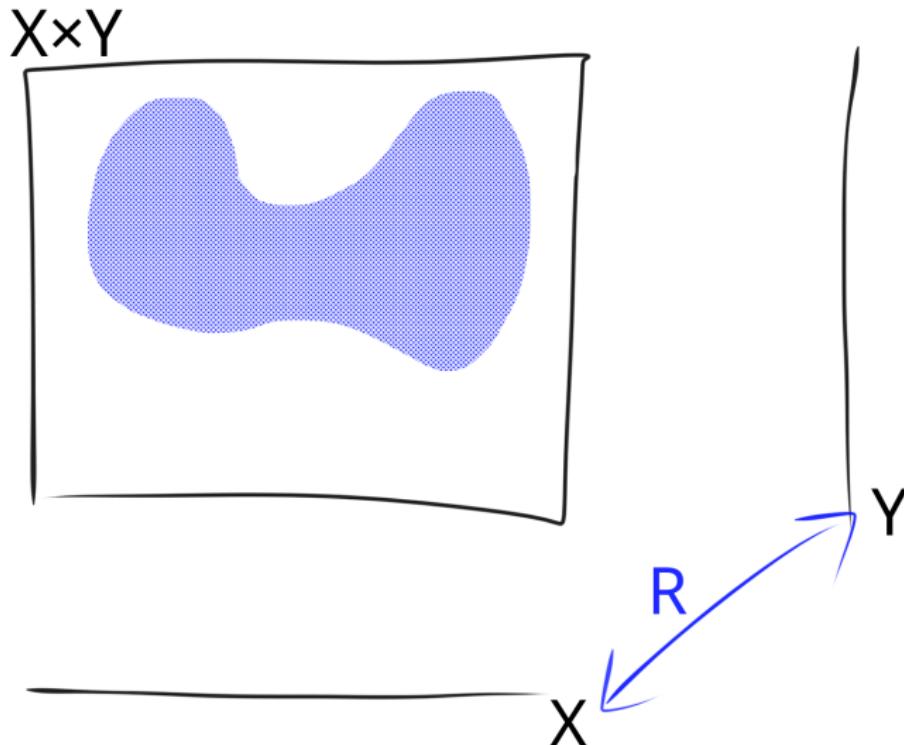
$x_4$  —————  $y_4$

$x_5$  —————  $y_5$

# Relations



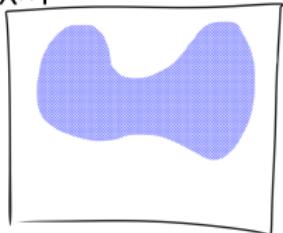
# Relations, geometrically



# **Relations are reversible**

# Reversal, geometrically

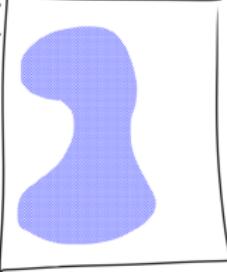
$X \times Y$



$R$

$Y$

$Y \times X$

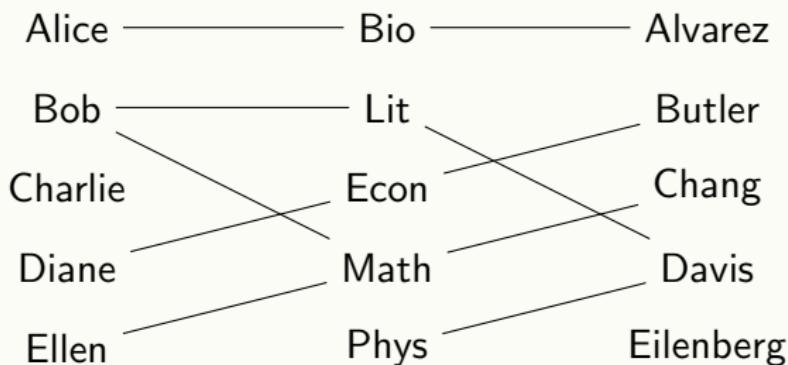
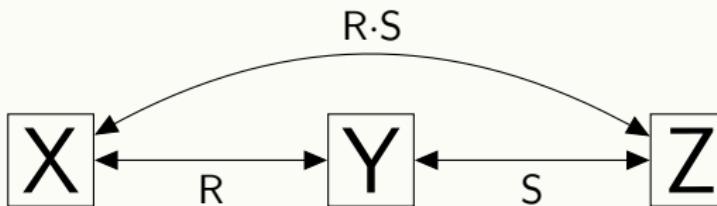


$R$

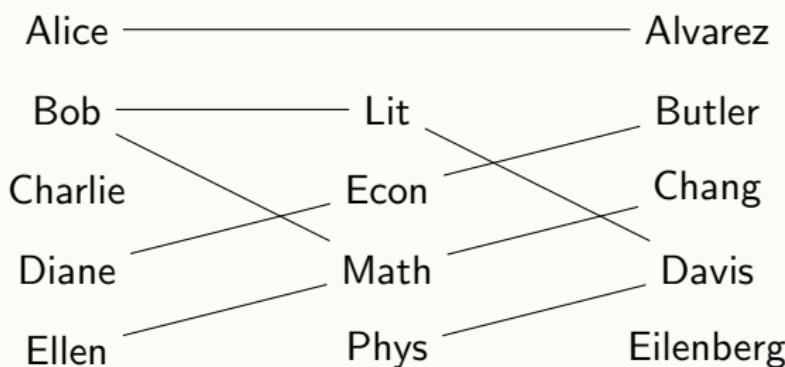
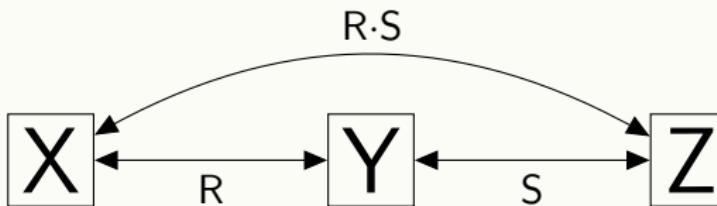
$Y$

$R^{\text{op}}$

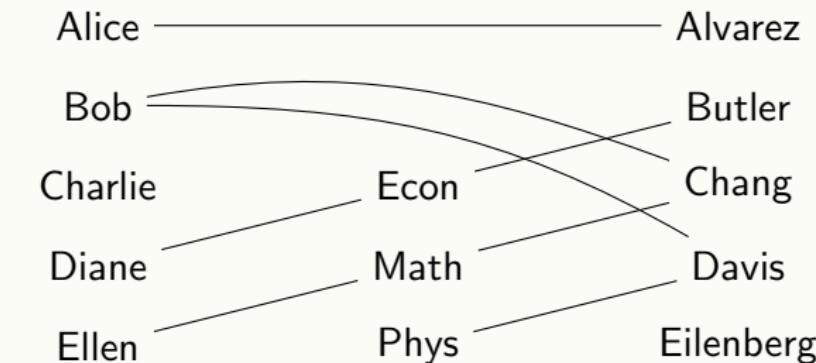
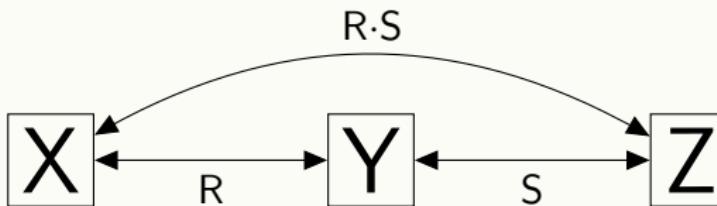
# Composing Relations



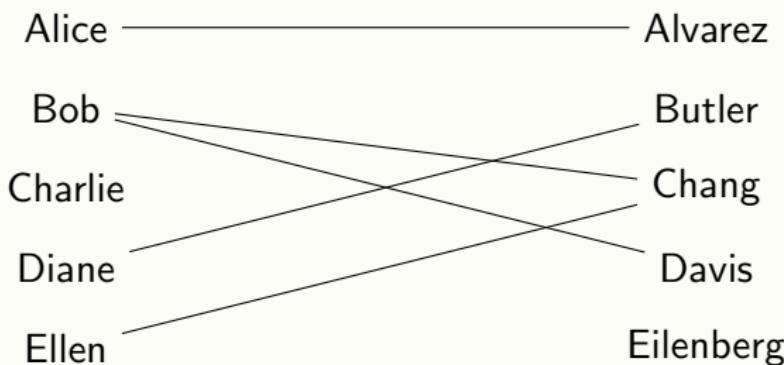
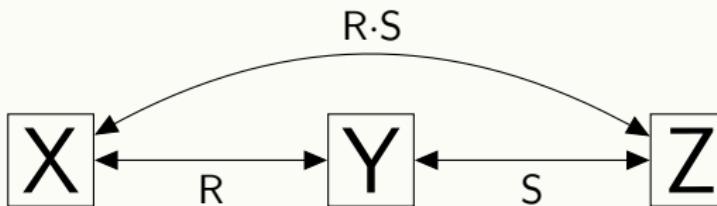
# Composing Relations



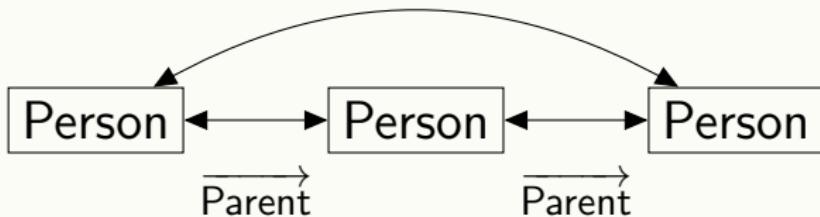
# Composing Relations



# Composing Relations

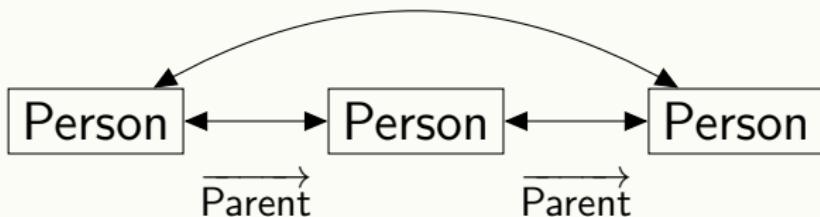


# Self-Relations

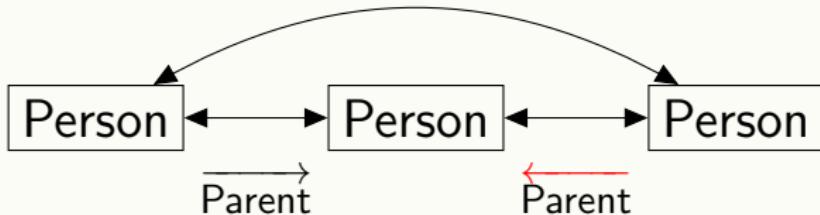
$$\text{Grandparent} = \xrightarrow{\text{Parent}} \cdot \xrightarrow{\text{Parent}}$$


# Self-Relations

$$\text{Grandparent} = \overrightarrow{\text{Parent}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{Parent}}$$

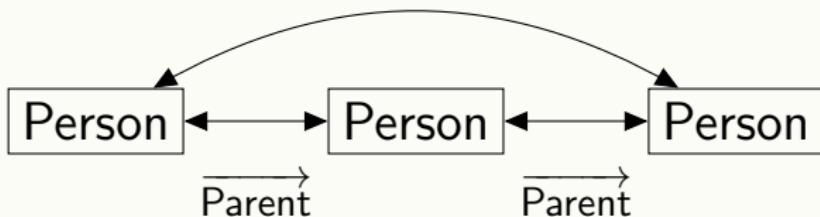


$$\text{Sibling} = \overrightarrow{\text{Parent}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{Parent}}$$

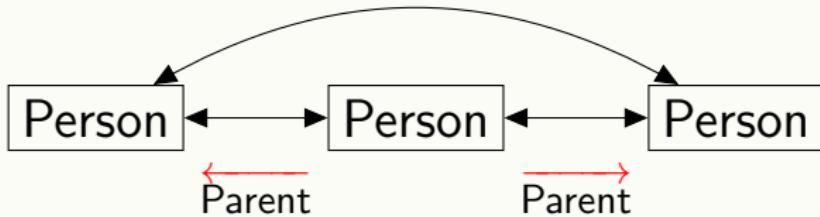


# Self-Relations

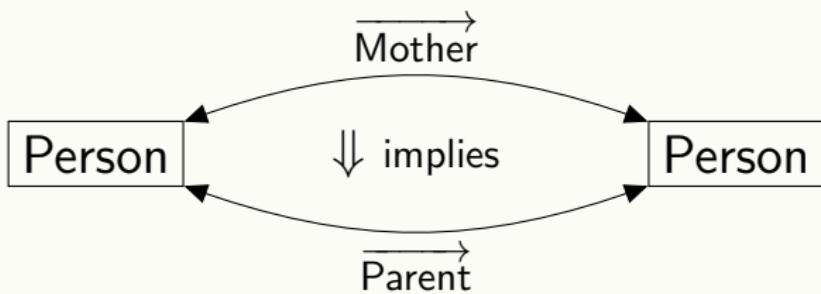
$$\text{Grandparent} = \overrightarrow{\text{Parent}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{Parent}}$$



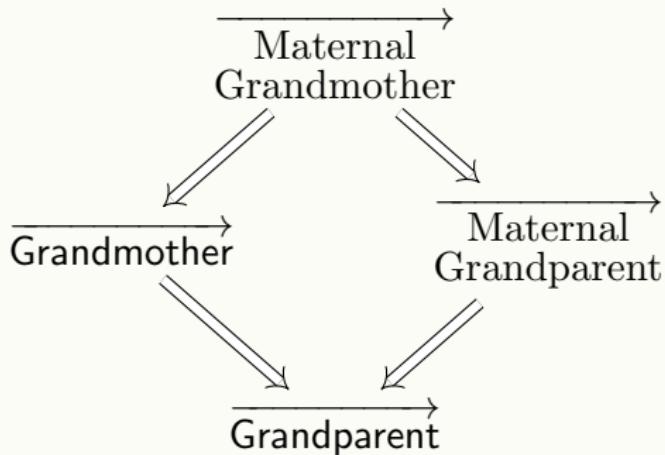
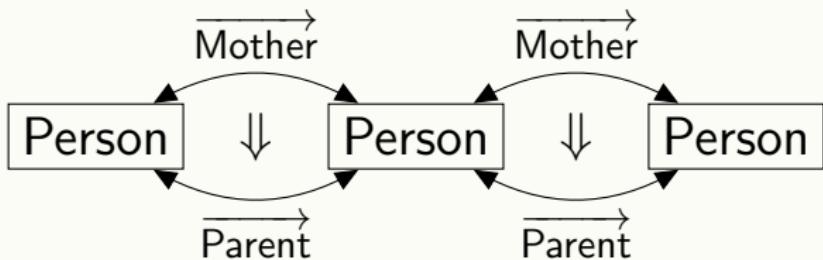
$$\text{Coparent} = \overleftarrow{\text{Parent}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{Parent}}$$



# Relations between relations



# Relations between relations

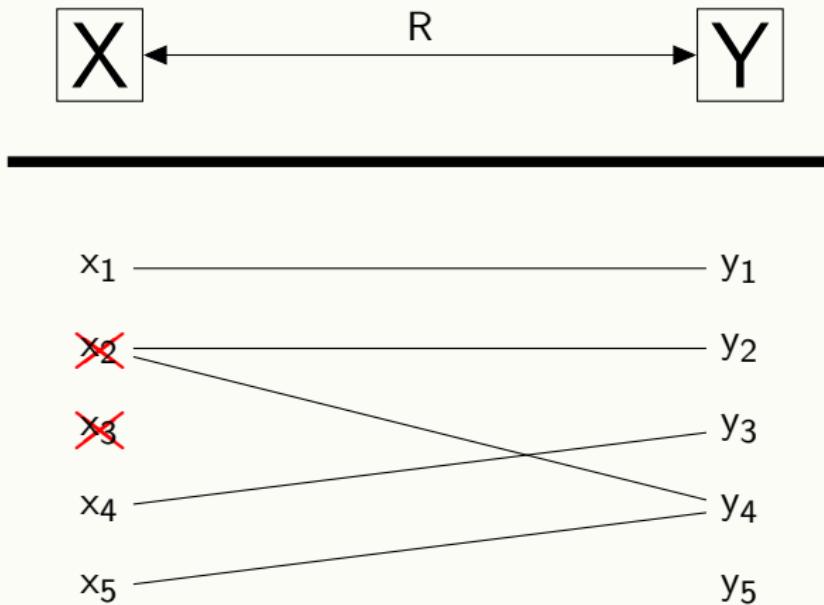


# Questions?

# Functions

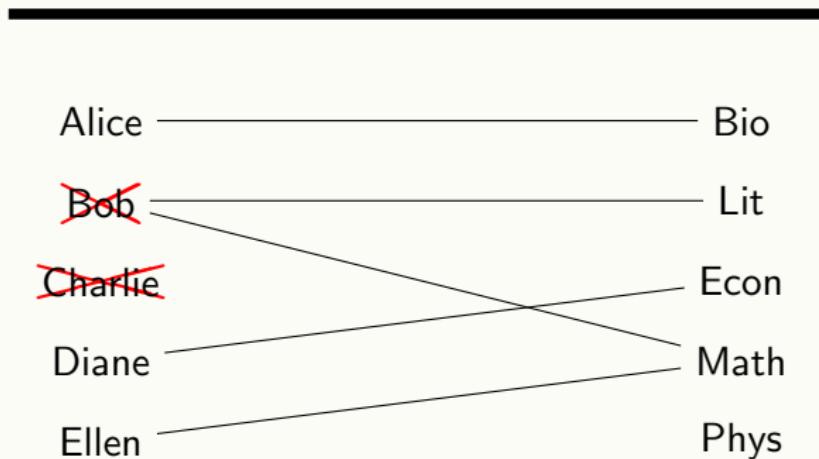
# Functions

Functions are *total* and *single-valued*.



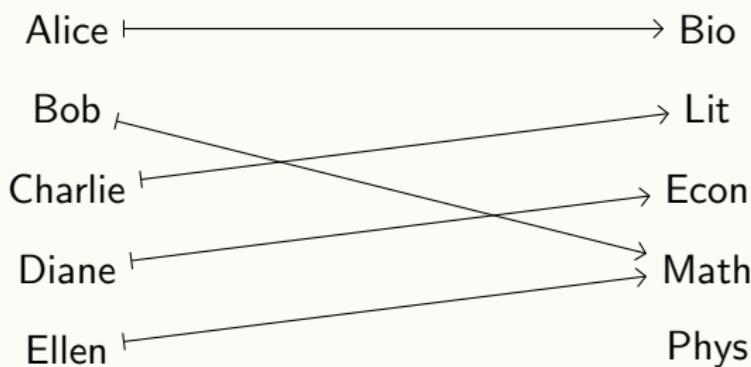
# Functions

Functions are *total* and *single-valued*.



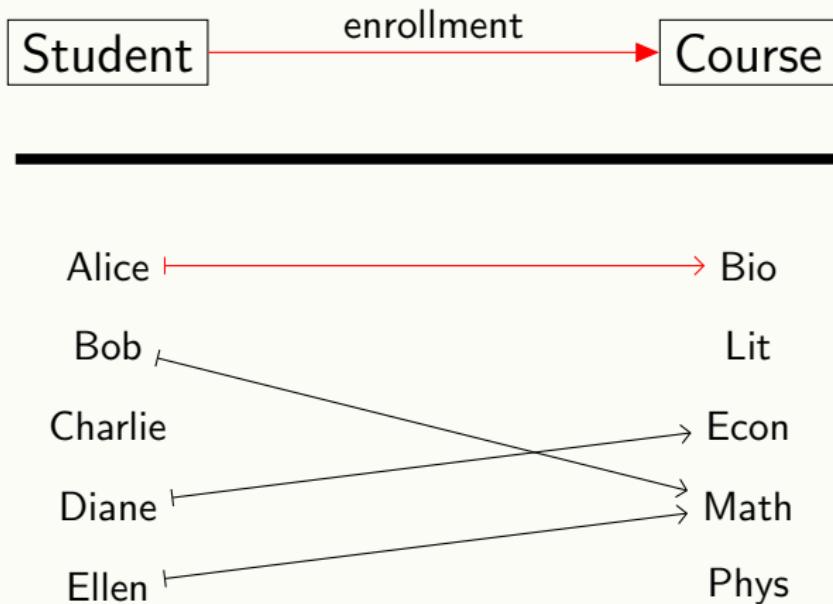
# Functions

Functions are *total* and *single-valued*.

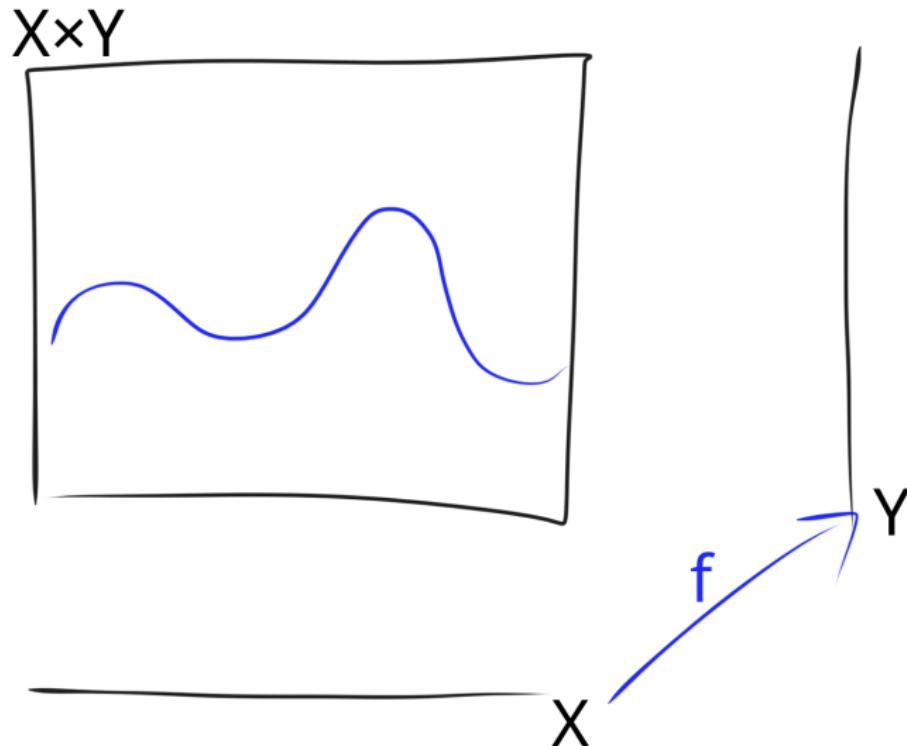


# Functions

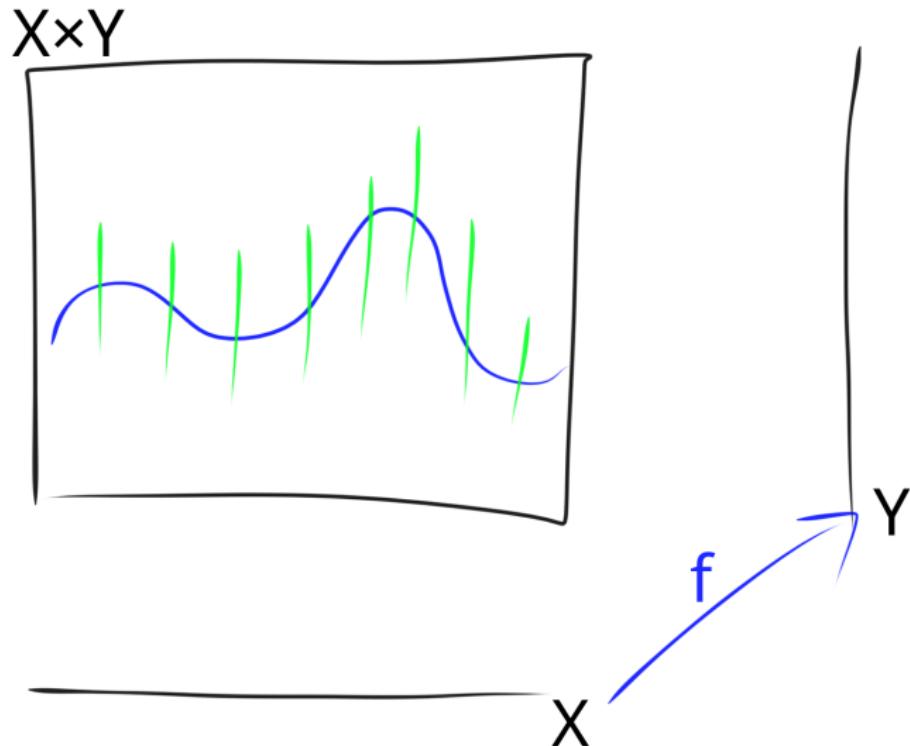
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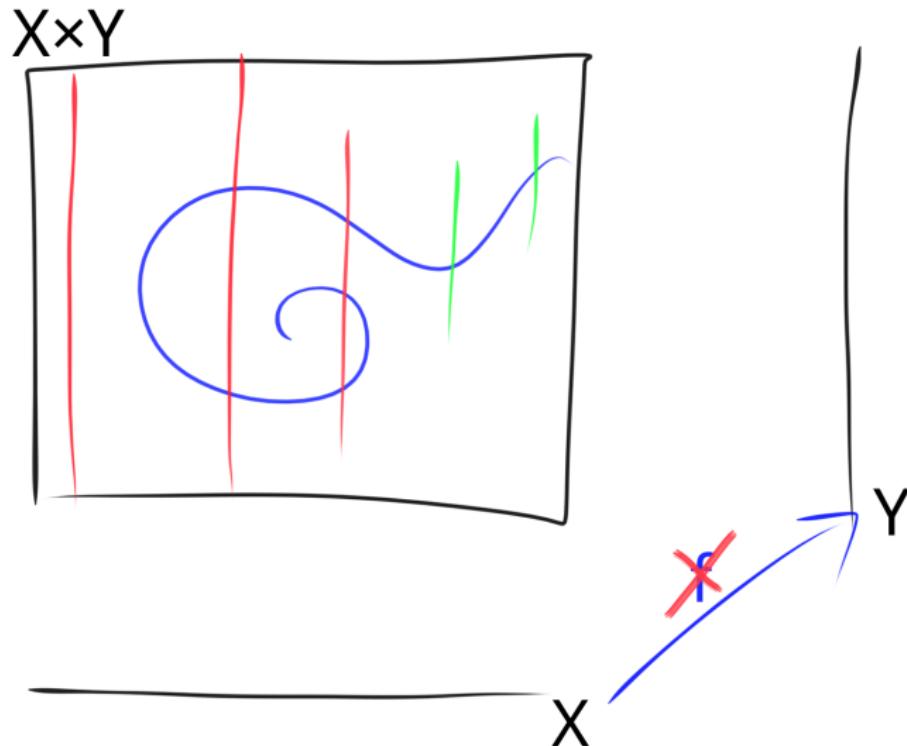
# Functions, geometrically



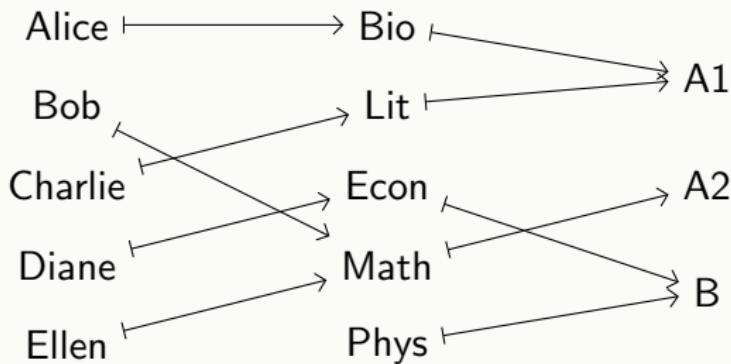
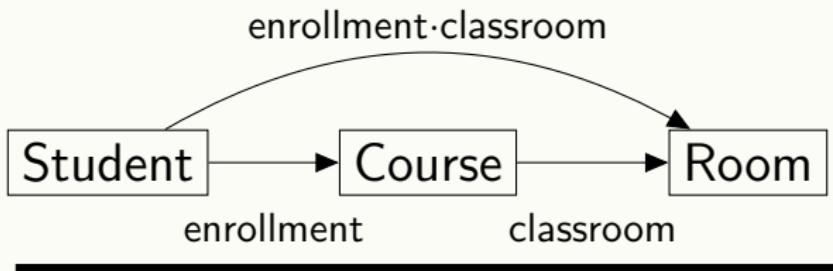
# Functions, geometrically



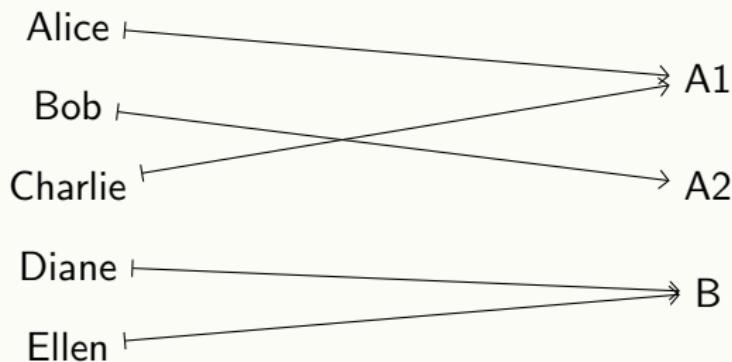
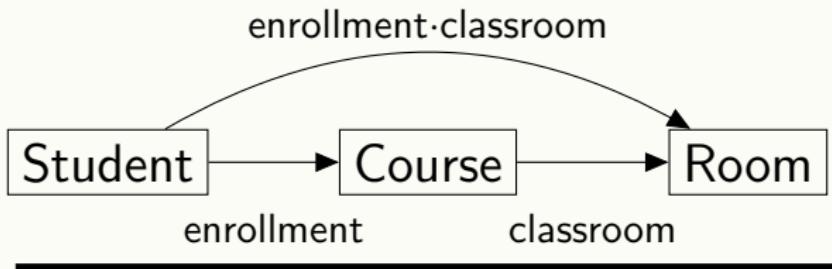
# Functions, geometrically



# Functions compose

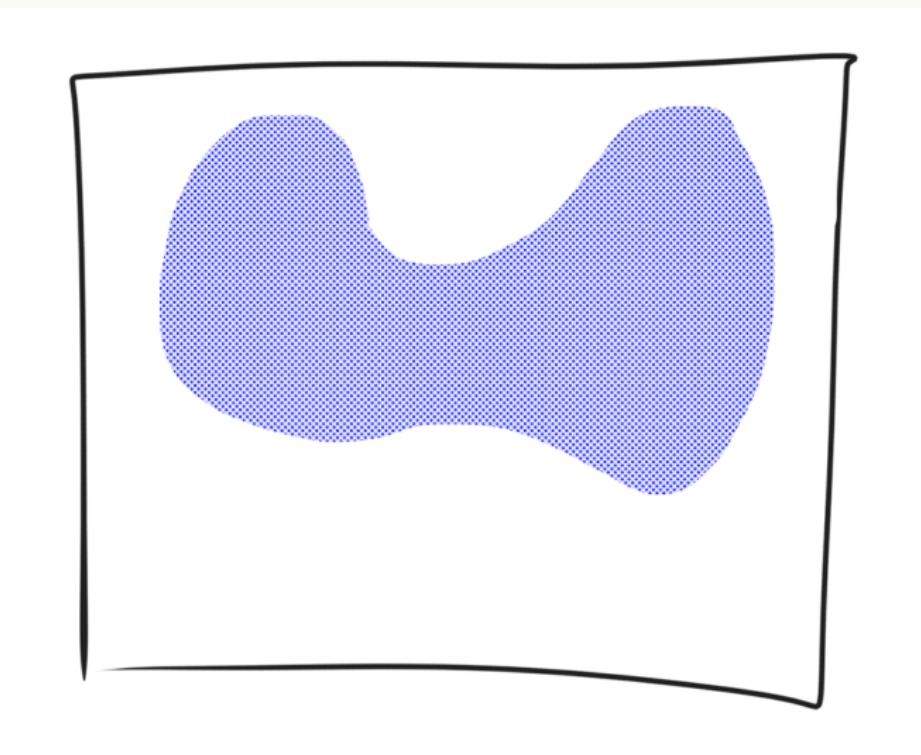


# Functions compose



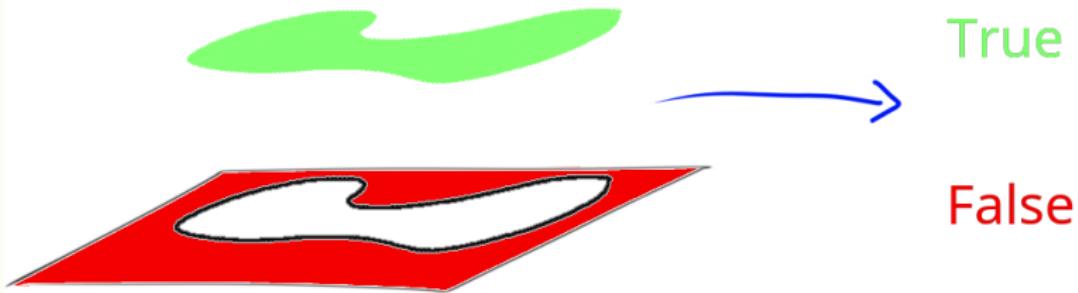
# Functions do \*not\* reverse

# Relations as functions



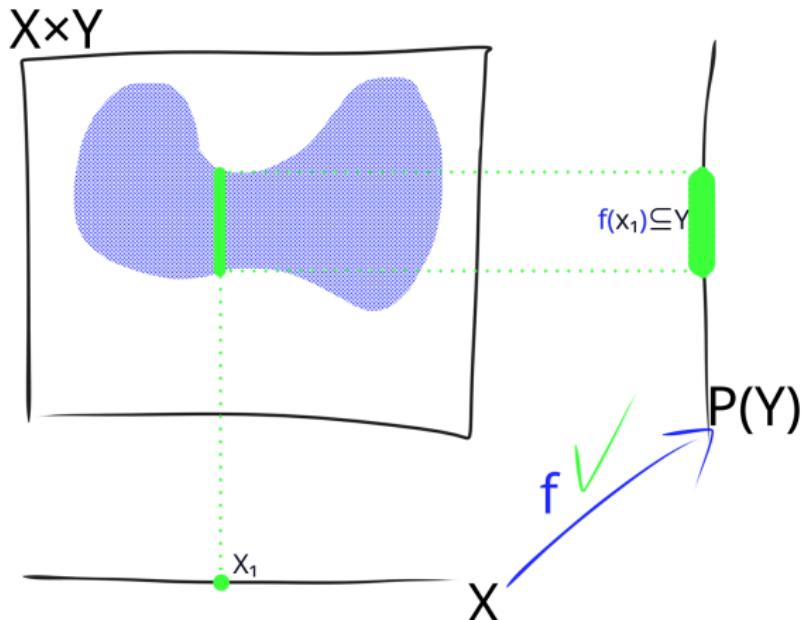
# Relations as functions

Version 1: Truth functions  $R : X \times Y \rightarrow \{T, F\}$



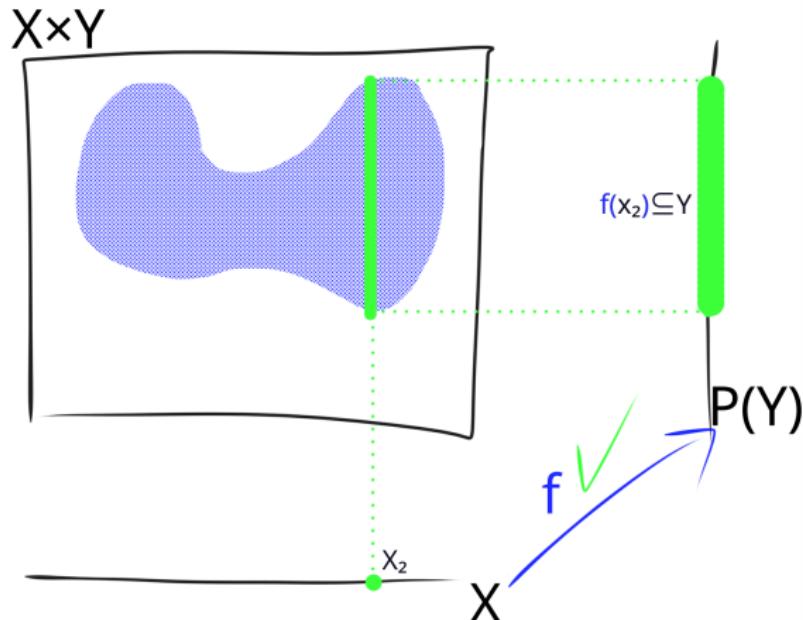
# Relations as functions

Version 2: Set-valued functions  $\overrightarrow{R} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$



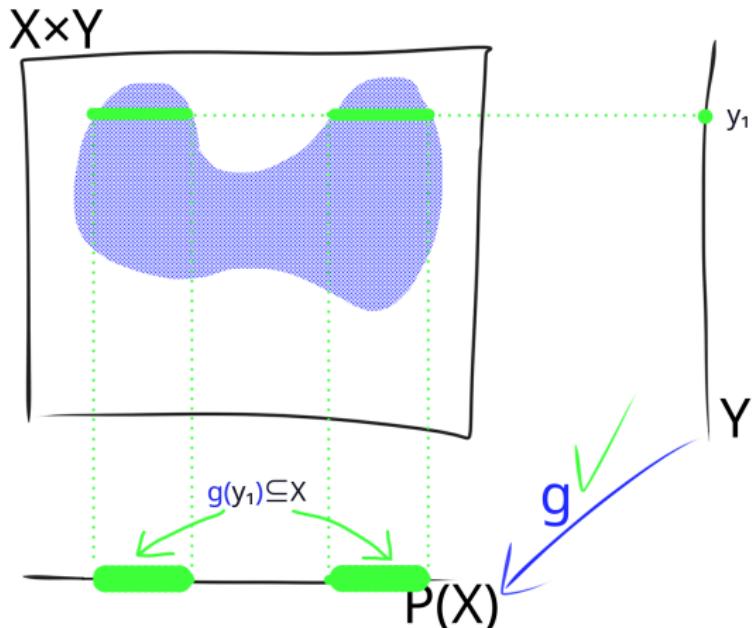
# Relations as functions

Version 2: Set-valued functions  $\overrightarrow{R} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$



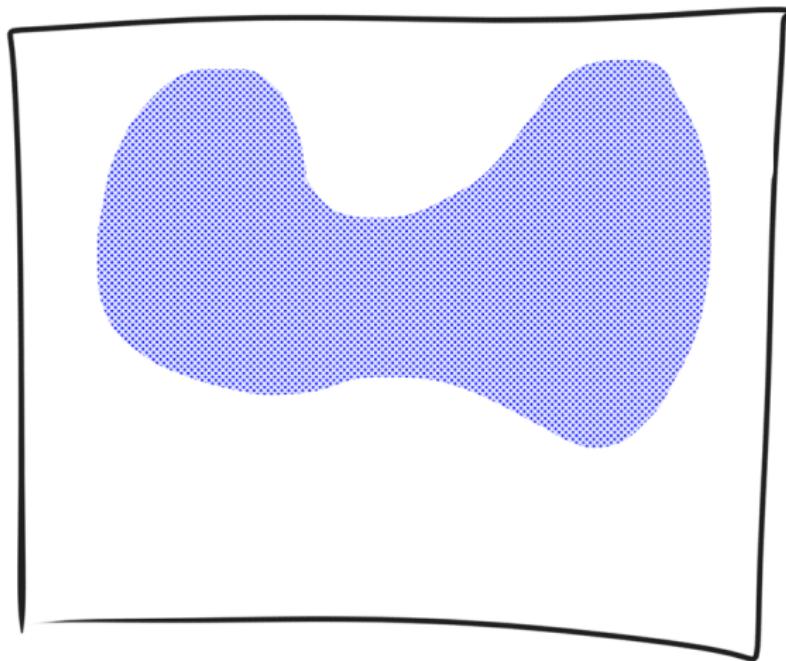
# Relations as functions

Version 3: Set-valued functions  $\overleftarrow{R} : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$



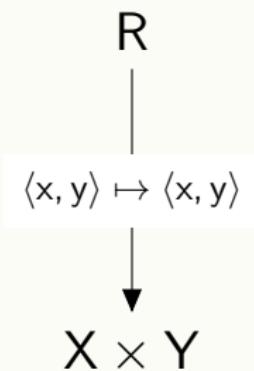
# Relations as functions

Version 4: Subset inclusion  $R \subseteq X \times Y$



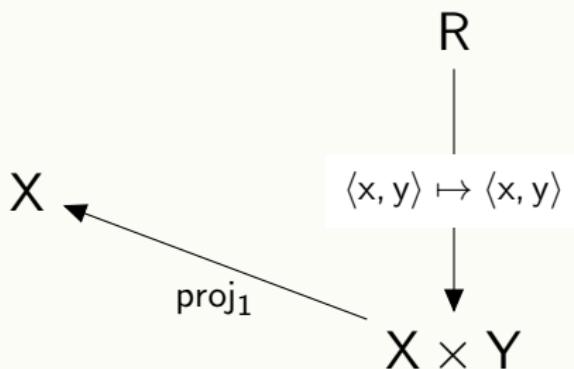
# Relations as functions

Version 4: Subset inclusion  $R \subseteq X \times Y$



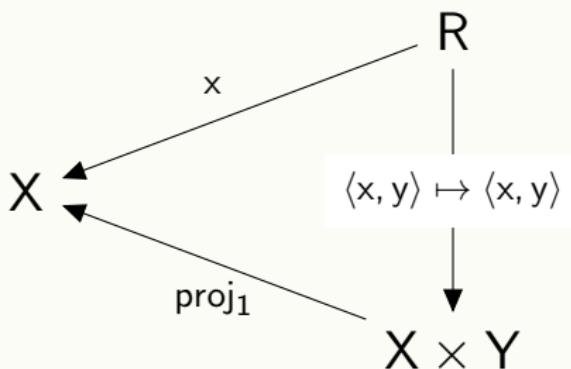
# Relations as functions

Version 4: Subset inclusion  $R \subseteq X \times Y$



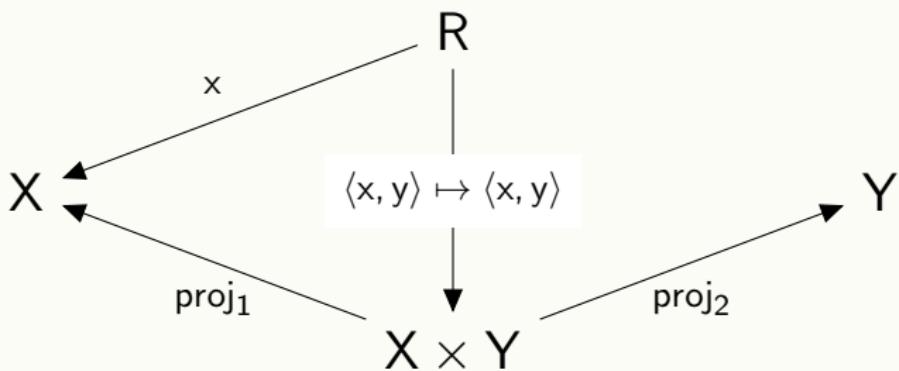
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Version 4: Subset inclusion  $R \subseteq X \times Y$



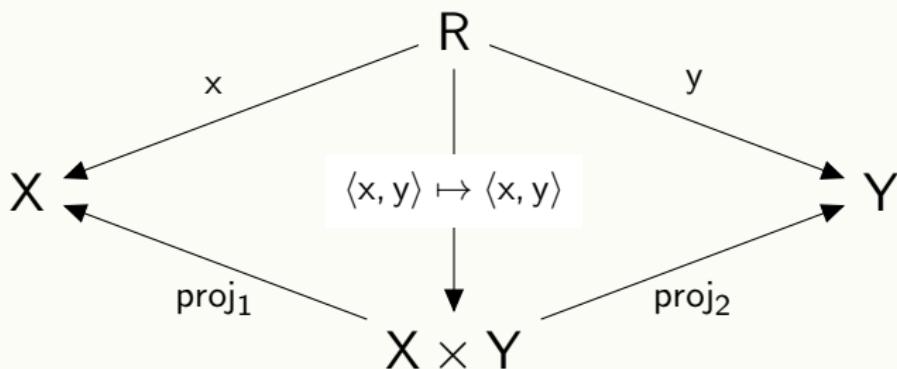
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Version 4: Subset inclusion  $R \subseteq X \times Y$



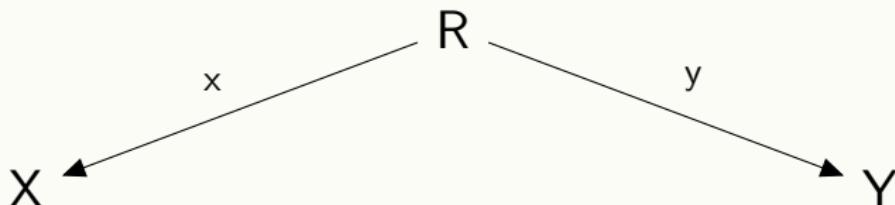
# Relations as functions

Version 4: Subset inclusion  $R \subseteq X \times Y$



# Relations as functions

Version 4: Subset inclusion  $R \subseteq X \times Y$



A diagram  $X \leftarrow R \rightarrow Y$  is called a *span*.

# Functions, symbolically

$$y = \sqrt{2x^2 + 3}$$

# Functions, symbolically

$$y = \sqrt{2^{3^2} + 3}$$

$X = \mathbb{R}$

3

# Functions, symbolically

$$y = \sqrt{2^{\textcolor{red}{9}+3}}$$

$$X = \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{sqr}} \mathbb{R}$$

$$3 \longmapsto 9$$

# Functions, symbolically

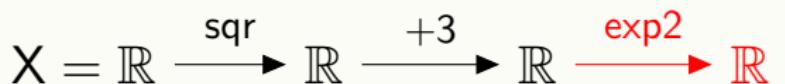
$$y = \sqrt{2^{12}}$$

$$X = \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{sqr}} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{+3} \mathbb{R}$$

$$3 \longmapsto 9 \xrightarrow{+3} 12$$

# Functions, symbolically

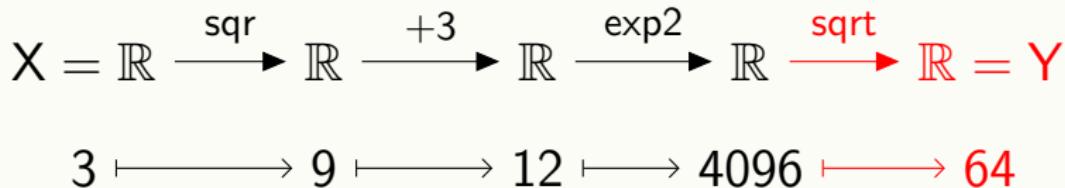
$$y = \sqrt{4096}$$



$$3 \longmapsto 9 \longmapsto 12 \longmapsto 4096$$

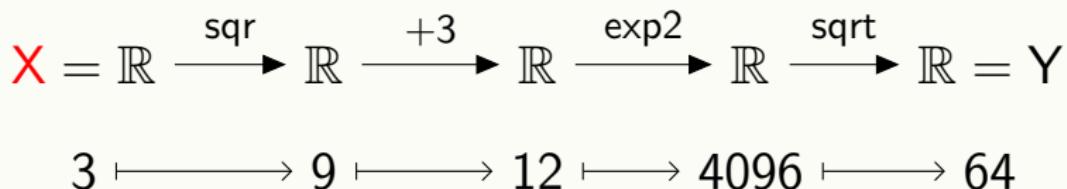
# Functions, symbolically

$$y = 64$$



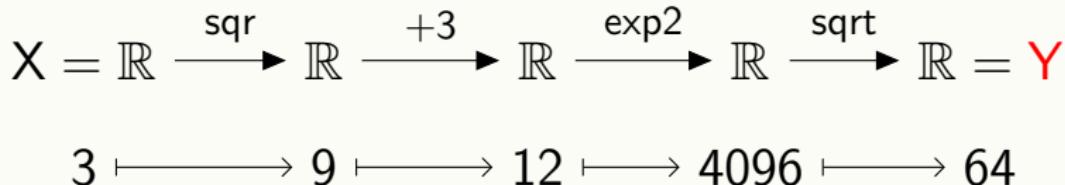
# Functions, symbolically

$$y = \sqrt{2x^2 + 3}$$



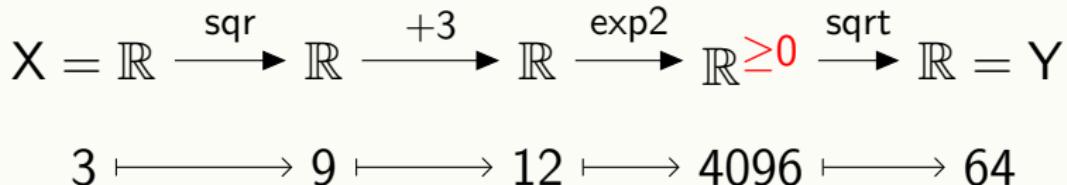
# Functions, symbolically

$$y = \sqrt{2x^2 + 3}$$

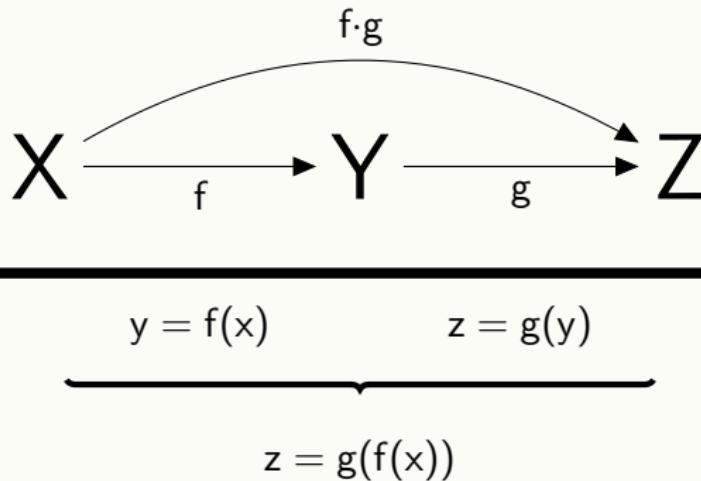


# Functions, symbolically

$$y = \sqrt{2x^2 + 3}$$

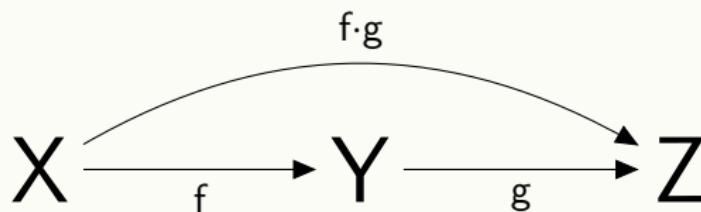


# Composition, symbolically



Alternate notation:  $f \cdot g = g \circ f$

# Composition, symbolically



$$y = f(x)$$

$$z = g(y)$$

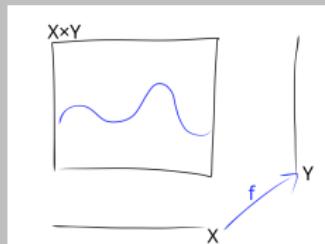
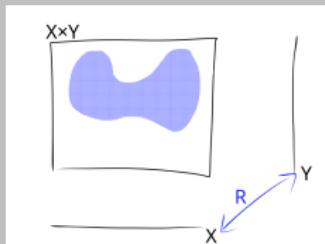
$$z = g(f(x))$$

$$y = \text{sqrt}(\text{exp2}(\text{plus3}(\text{sqr}(x))))$$

Alternate notation:  $f \cdot g = g \circ f$

# Questions?

	Relation	Function
Notation	$R : X \longleftrightarrow Y$ $x \leftrightarrow y$	$f : X \rightarrow Y$ $x \mapsto y$
Connectivity	Any-Any	Any-One
Composes	✓	✓
Reverses	✓	✗



# Categories

Set & Rel

# The category Set

**Objects** Sets  $X, Y, Z, \dots$

**Arrows** Functions  $f : X \rightarrow Y, g : Y \rightarrow Z, \dots$

**Identities**  $\text{id}(x) := x$   $X \rightarrow X$

**Composition**  $(f \cdot g)(x) := g(f(x))$   $X \rightarrow Z$

**Unit**  $\text{id} \cdot f(x) = f(\text{id}(x)) = f(x)$

$f \cdot \text{id}(x) = \text{id}(f(x)) = f(x)$

**Associativity**  $\dots$

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**Associativity**  $\dots$

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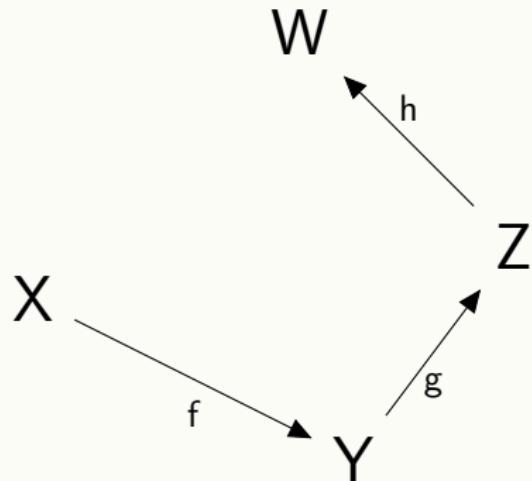
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**Associativity**

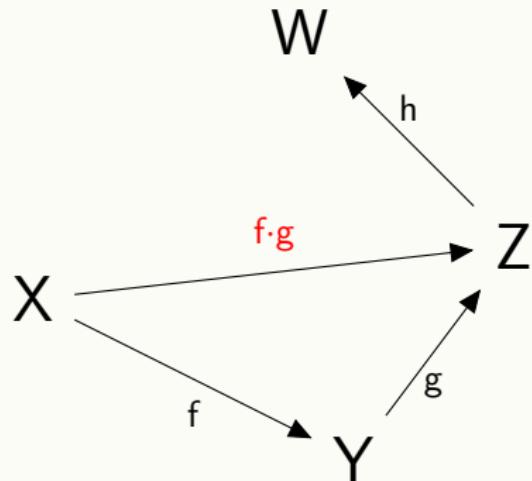
...

# Associativity



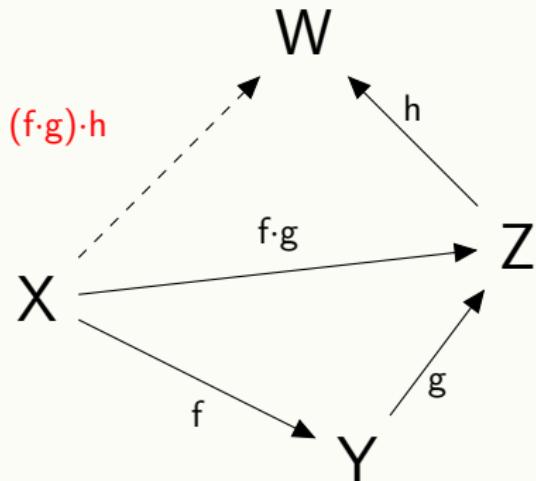
$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

# Associativity



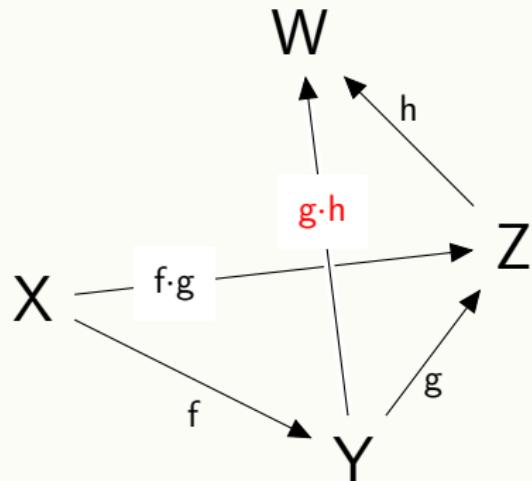
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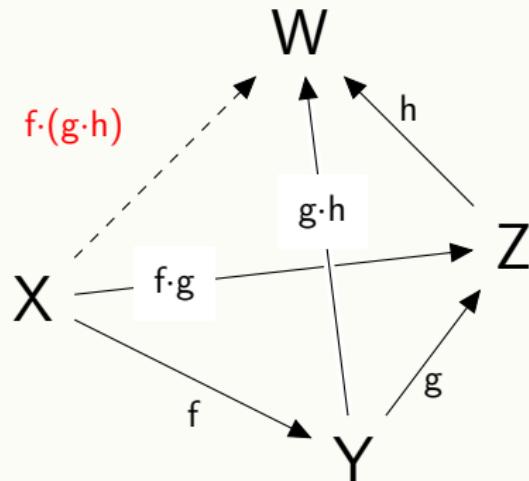
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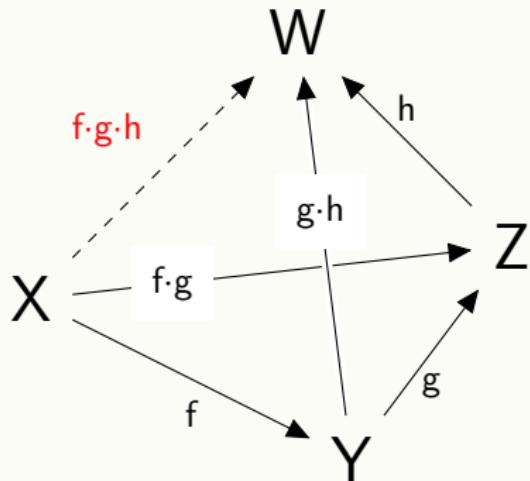
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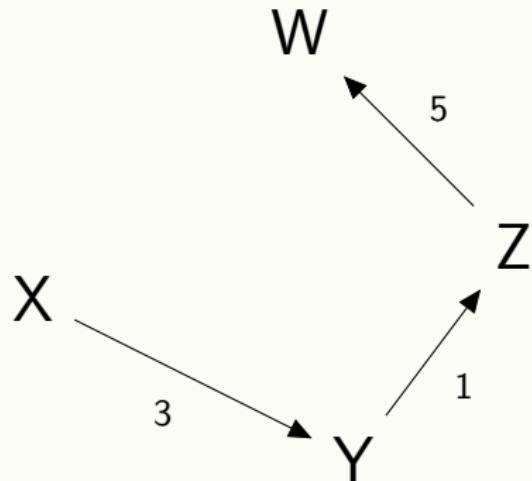
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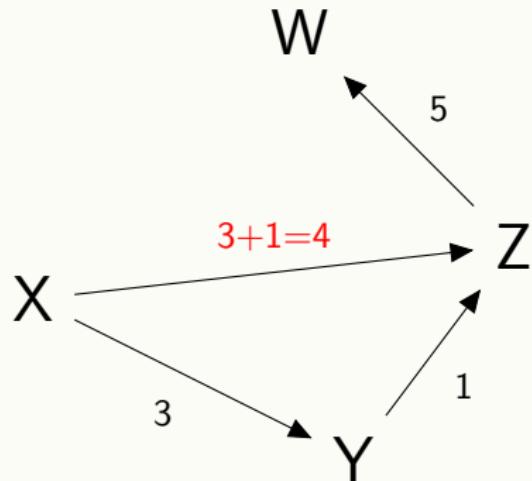
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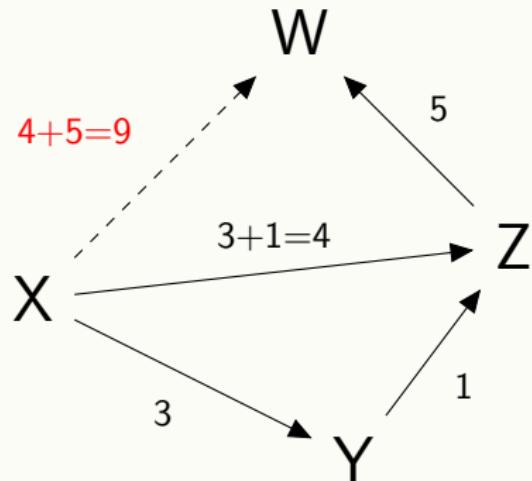
$$f \cdot g := f + g$$

# Associativity



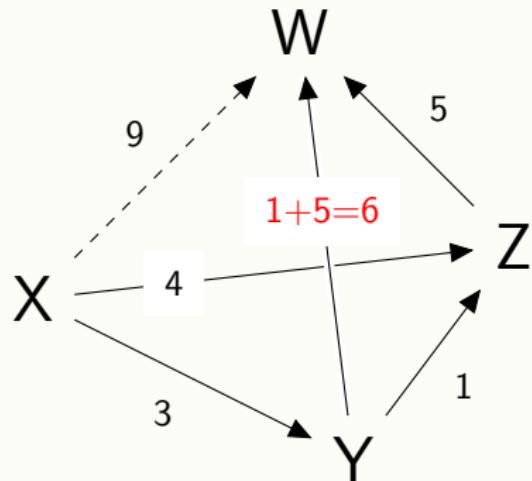
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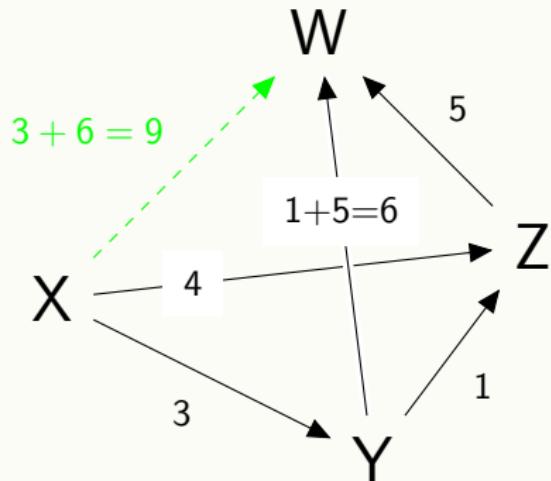
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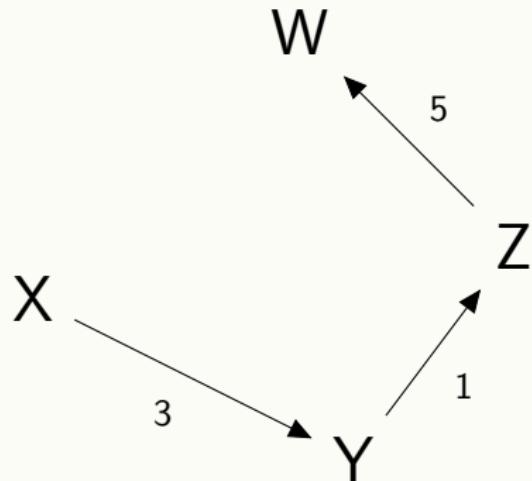
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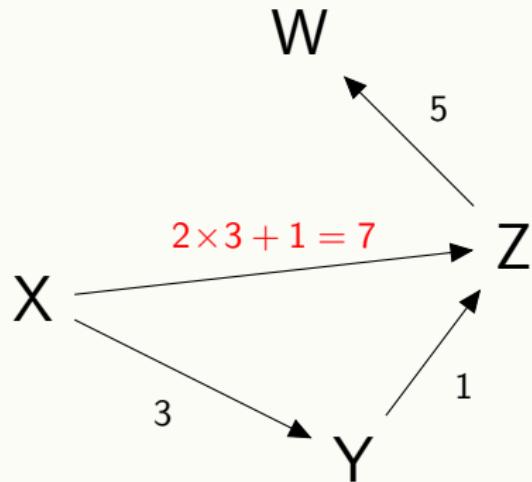
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# (Non)Associativity



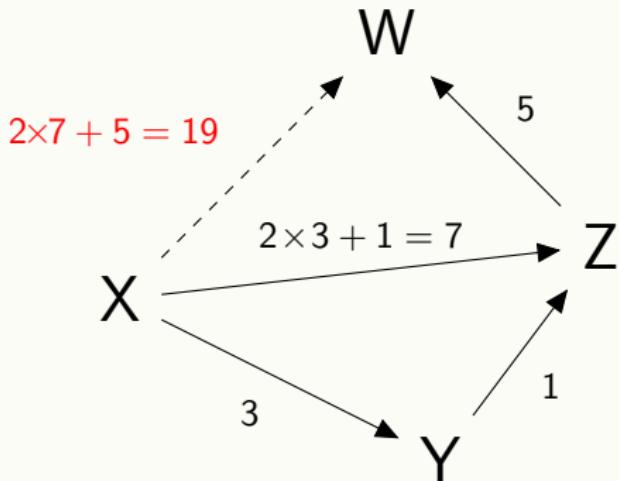
$$f \cdot g := 2 \times f + g$$

# (Non)Associativity



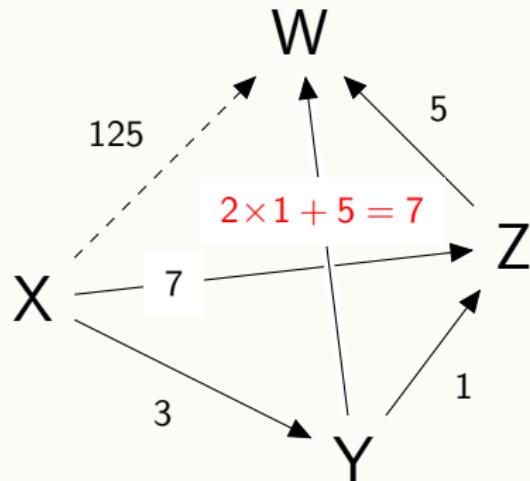
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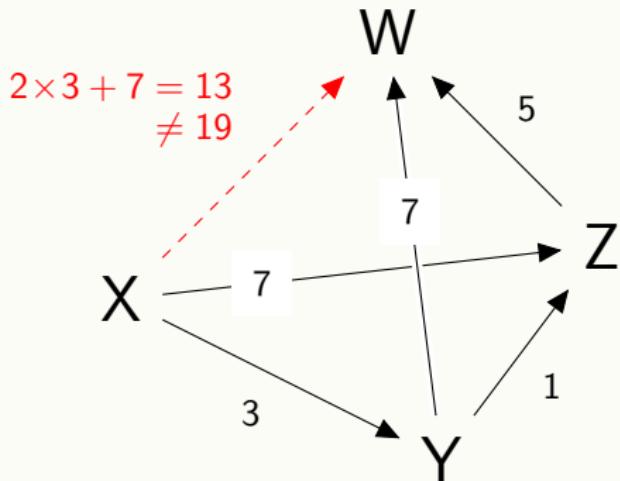
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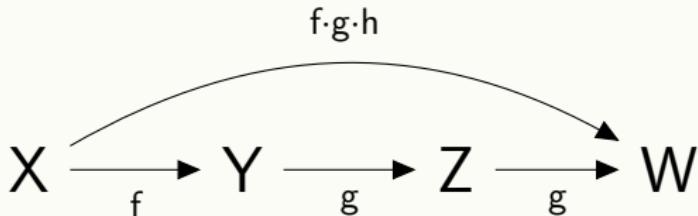
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# (Non)Associativity



$$f \cdot g := 2 \times f + g$$

# Associativity in Set



$$w = [(f \cdot g) \cdot h](x)$$

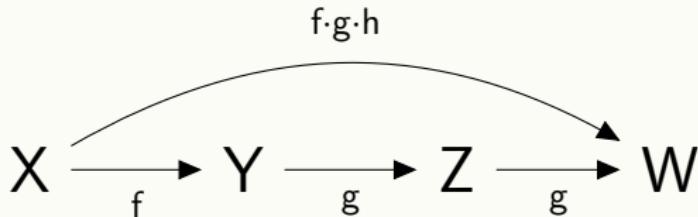
$$= h([f \cdot g](x))$$

$$= h(g(f(x)))$$

$$= [g \cdot h](f(x))$$

$$= [f \cdot (g \cdot h)](x) = w'$$

# Associativity in Set



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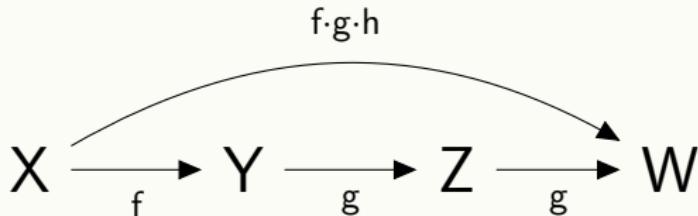
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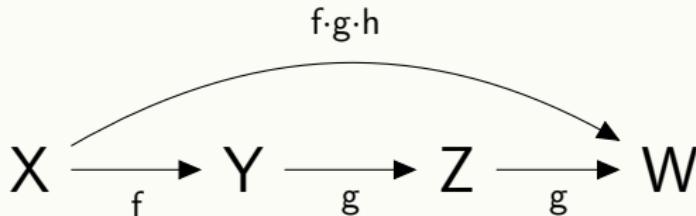
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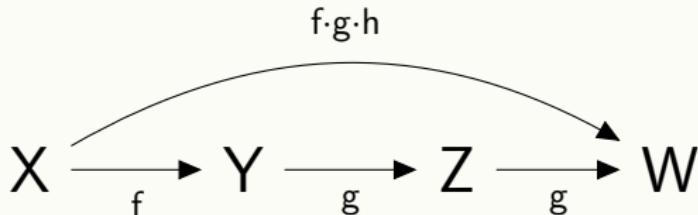
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# Categories

**Definition:** A *category* is

- A collection of (directed) relationships  $X \xrightarrow{f} Y, Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$
- closed under identities  $X \xrightarrow{\text{id}} X$  and composition  $X \xrightarrow{f \cdot g} Z$
- satisfying unit and associativity laws:

$$\text{id} \cdot f = f = f \cdot \text{id}$$

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

**Notation:** We use a special font for categories  $\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y}, \mathbb{S}\text{et}, \mathbb{R}\text{el}$ .

# The category $\mathbb{R}\text{el}$

**Objects** Sets  $X, Y, Z, \dots$

**Arrows** Relations  $R \subseteq X \times Y, S \subseteq Y \times Z, \dots$

**Identities**  $\{\langle x, x' \rangle \mid x = x'\} \subseteq X \times X$

**Composition**  $\{\langle x, z \rangle \mid \exists y. R(x, y) \ \& \ S(y, z)\} \subseteq X \times Z$

**Unit**  $\langle x, y \rangle \in id \cdot R \subseteq X \times Y$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x'. x = x' \ \& \ \langle x', y \rangle \in R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in R$$

**Associativity**  $\dots \subseteq X \times W$

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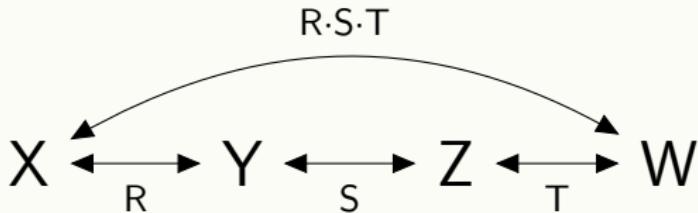
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$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in R$$

**Associativity**  $\dots \subseteq X \times W$

# Associativity in $\mathbb{R}\text{el}$



$$\begin{aligned} [(R \cdot S) \cdot T](x, w) &\iff \exists z. [R \cdot S](x, z) \ \& \ T(z, w) \\ &\iff \exists z. (\exists y. R(x, y) \ \& \ S(y, z)) \ \& \ T(z, w) \\ &\stackrel{y \notin T}{\iff} \exists y, z. (\exists y. R(x, y) \ \& \ S(y, z) \ \& \ T(z, w)) \\ &\stackrel{z \notin R}{\iff} \exists y. R(x, y) \ \& \ (\exists z. S(y, z) \ \& \ T(z, w)) \\ [R \cdot (S \cdot T)](x, w) &\iff \exists y. R(x, y) \ \& \ [S \cdot T](y, w) \end{aligned}$$

# $\dagger$ -Categories

**Definition:** A  $\dagger$ -category is a category together with a reversal operation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{r} & Y \\ & \swarrow & \\ & & r^\dagger \\ Y & \xrightarrow{r^\dagger} & X \end{array}$$

satisfying

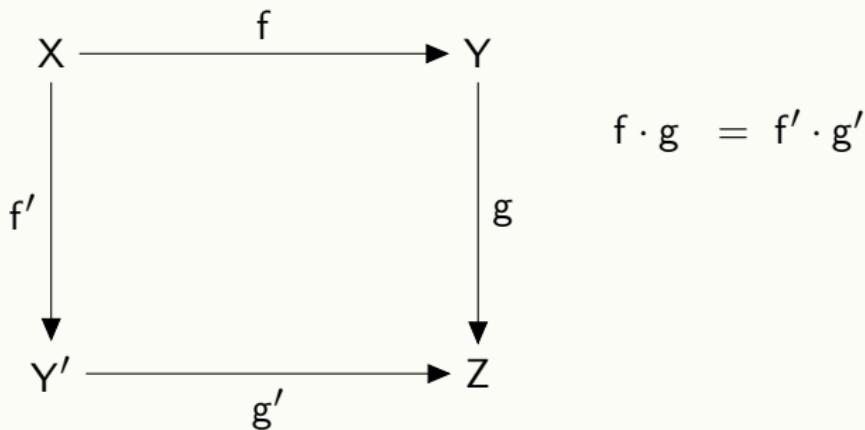
$$\left. \begin{aligned} r^{\dagger\dagger} &= r \\ id^\dagger &= id \\ (r \cdot s)^\dagger &= s^\dagger \cdot r^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\} \text{functoriality}$$

# Questions

# Diagrams

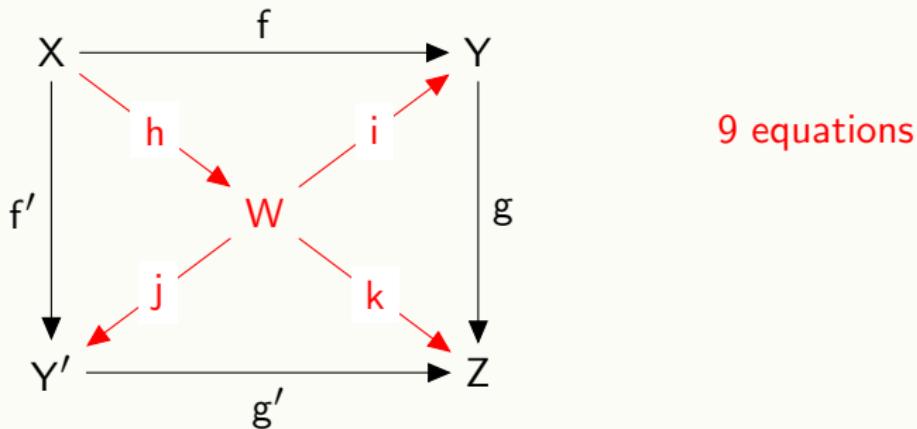
# Diagrams

A diagram *commutes* if parallel paths (same src/tgt) are equal.



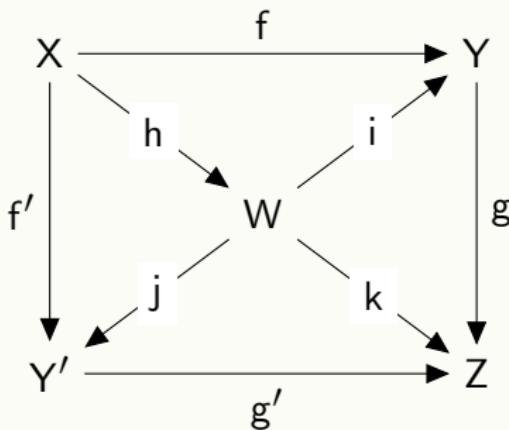
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# Diagrams

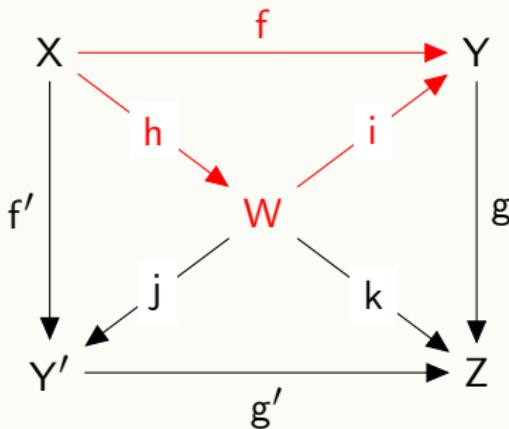
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$$\begin{aligned} f \cdot g &= h \cdot i \cdot g \\ &= h \cdot k \\ &= h \cdot j \cdot g' \\ &= f' \cdot g' \end{aligned}$$

# Diagrams

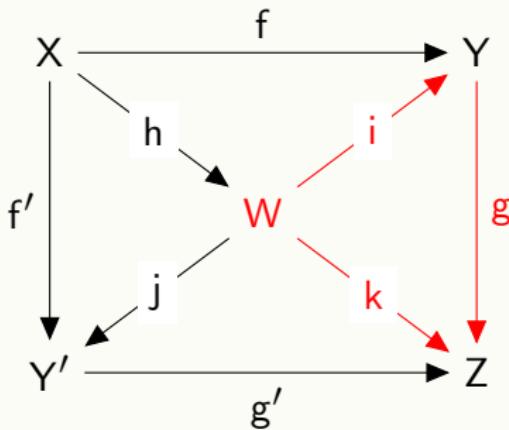
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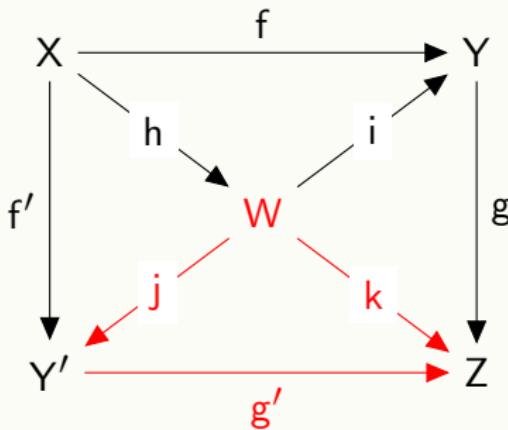
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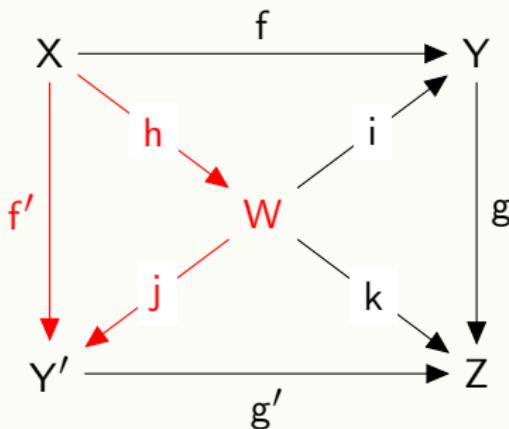
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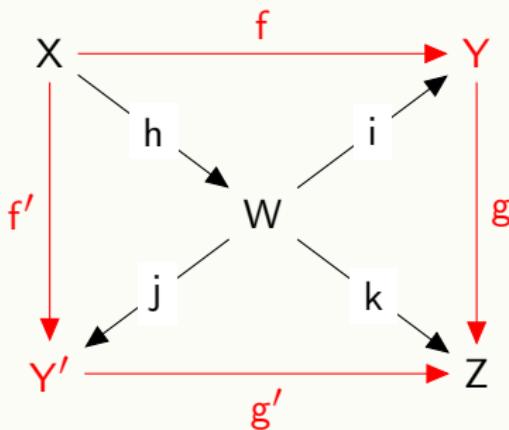
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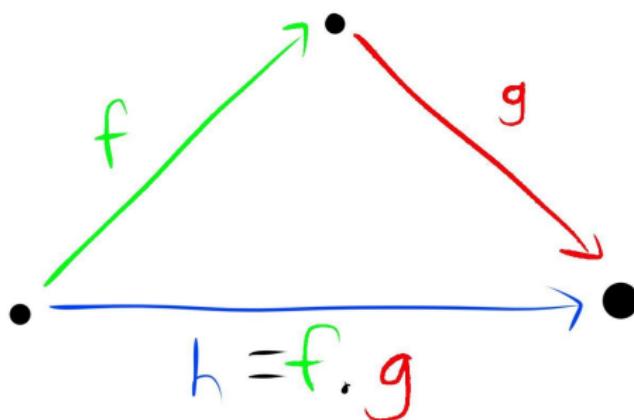
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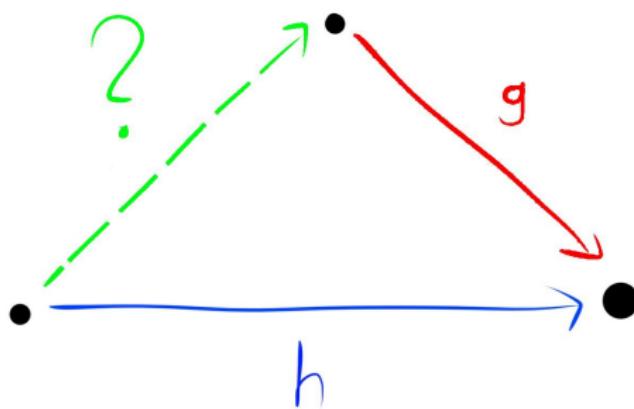
# Lifting & Extension

Composition is a forward mapping  $\langle f, g \rangle \mapsto h$ .



# Lifting & Extension

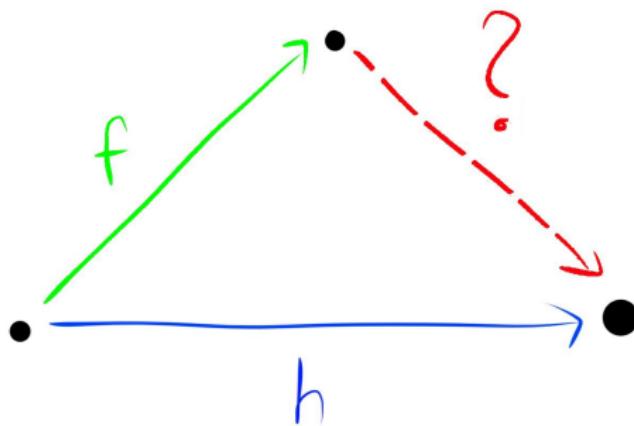
There are *two* inverse problems:



Lifting problem: given  $h$  &  $g$ , find  $f$ .

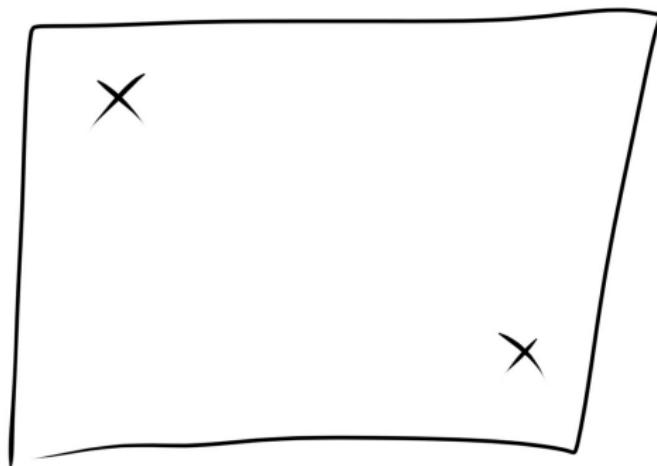
# Lifting & Extension

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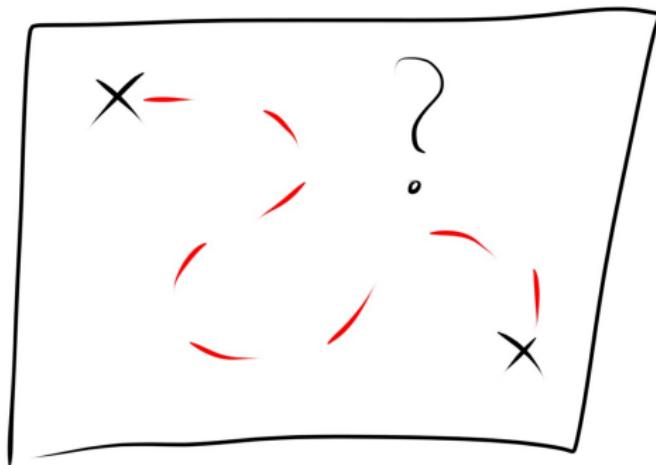
Extension problem: given  $h$  &  $f$ , find  $g$ .

# Lifting & Extension



Driver's problem: given  $h$  &  $f$ , find  $g$ .

# Lifting & Extension

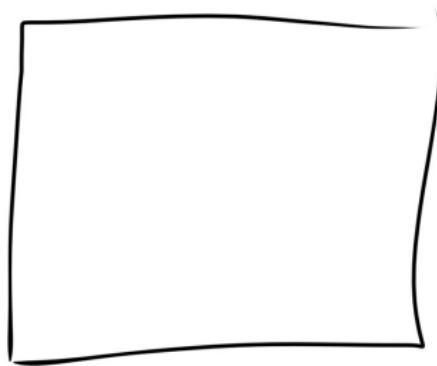


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# Lifting & Extension

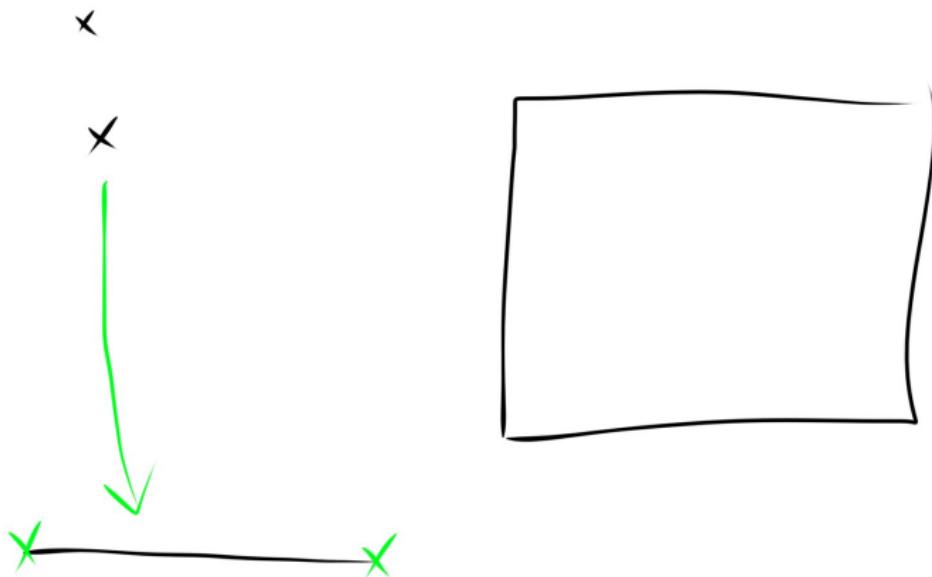
x

x



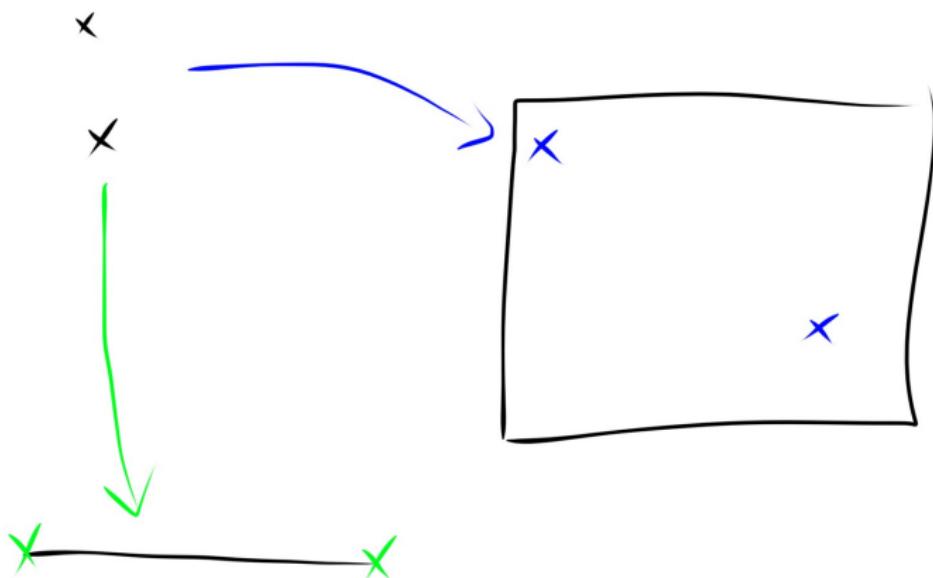
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# Lifting & Extension



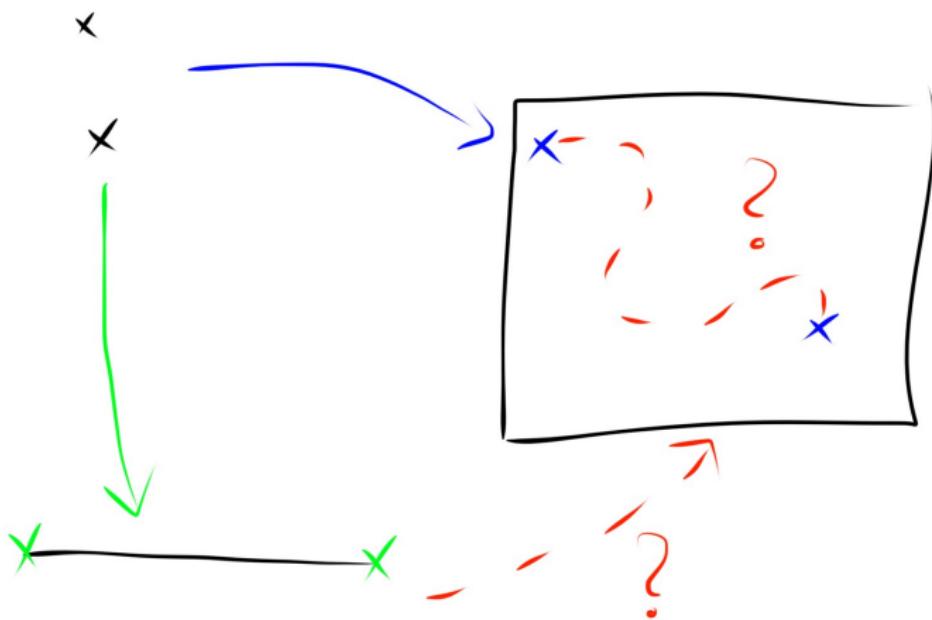
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# Lifting & Extension



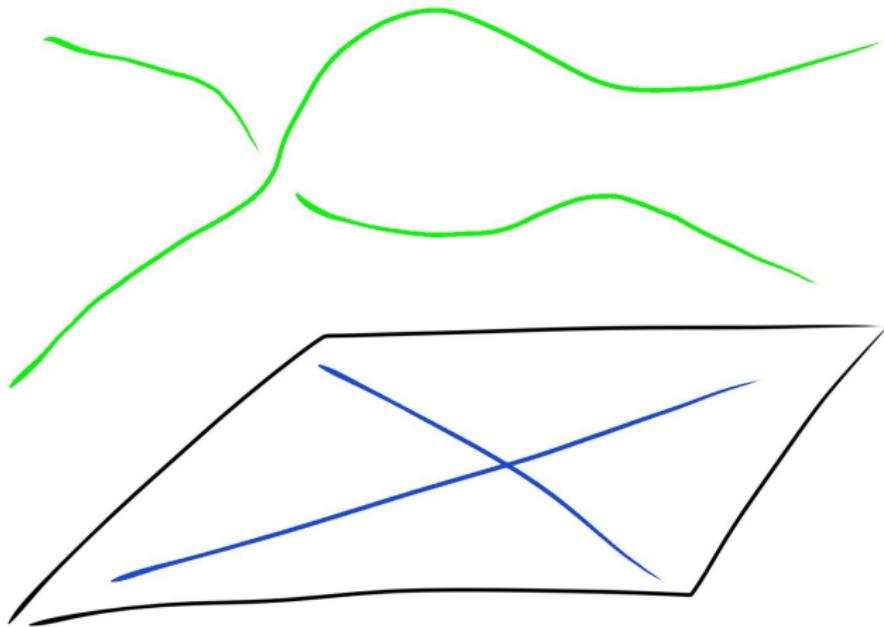
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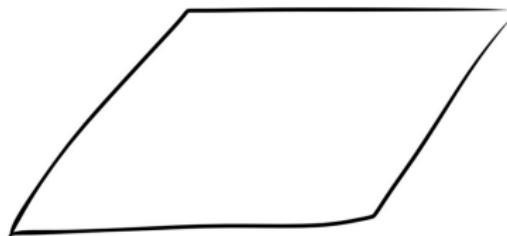
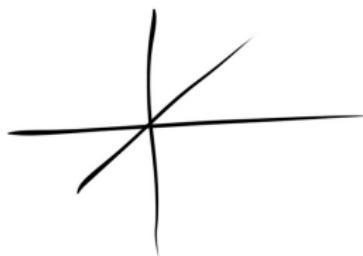
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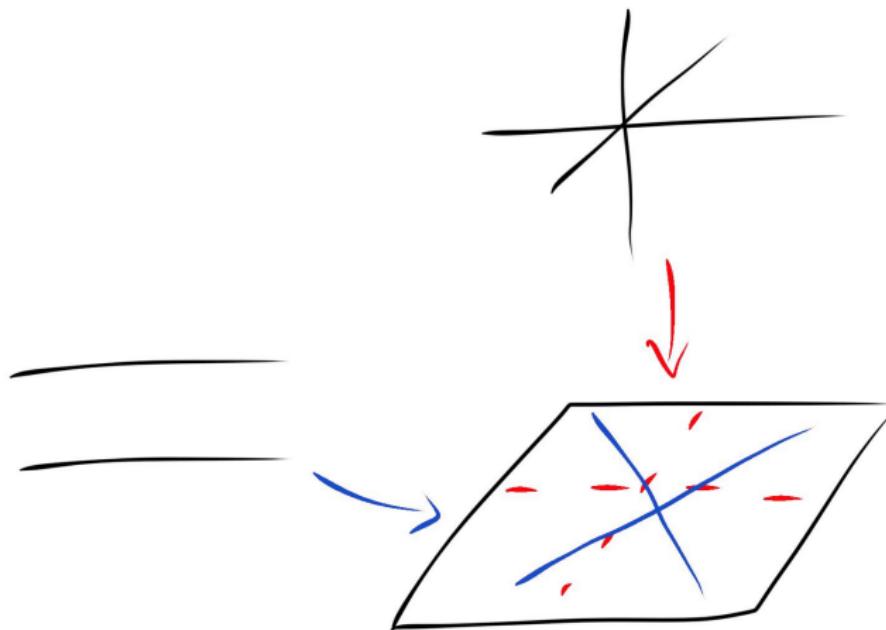
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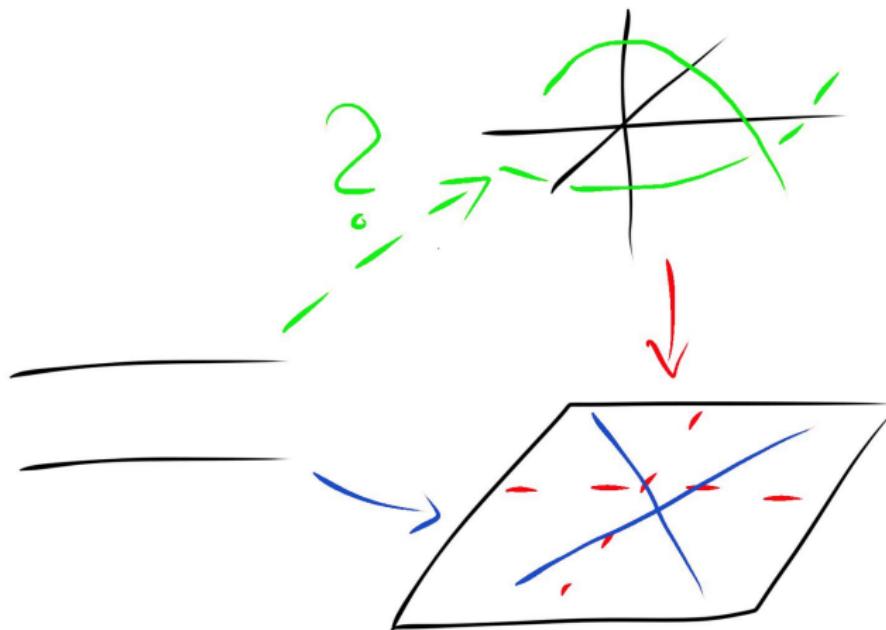
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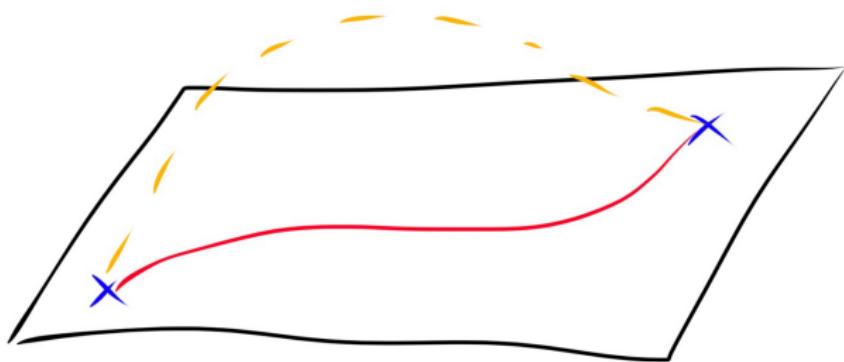
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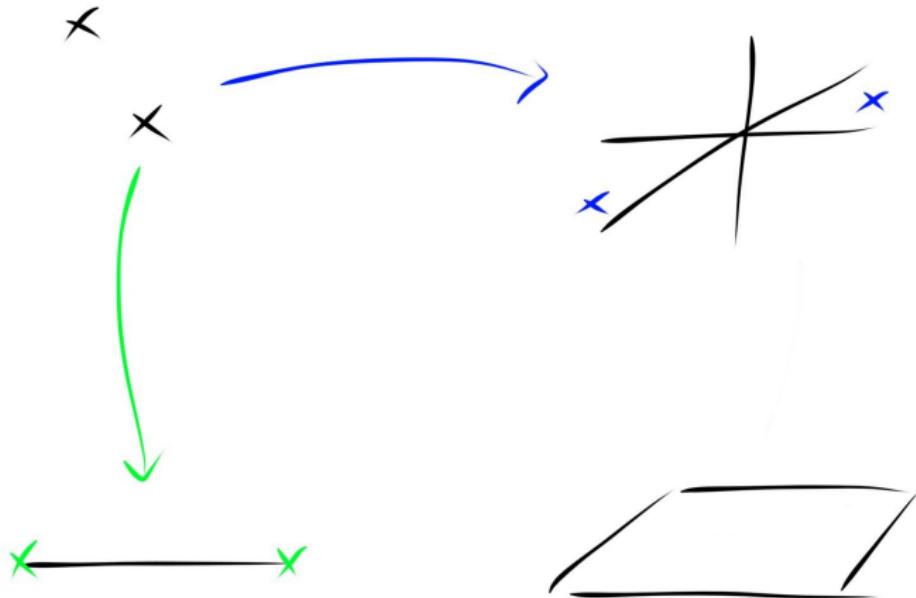
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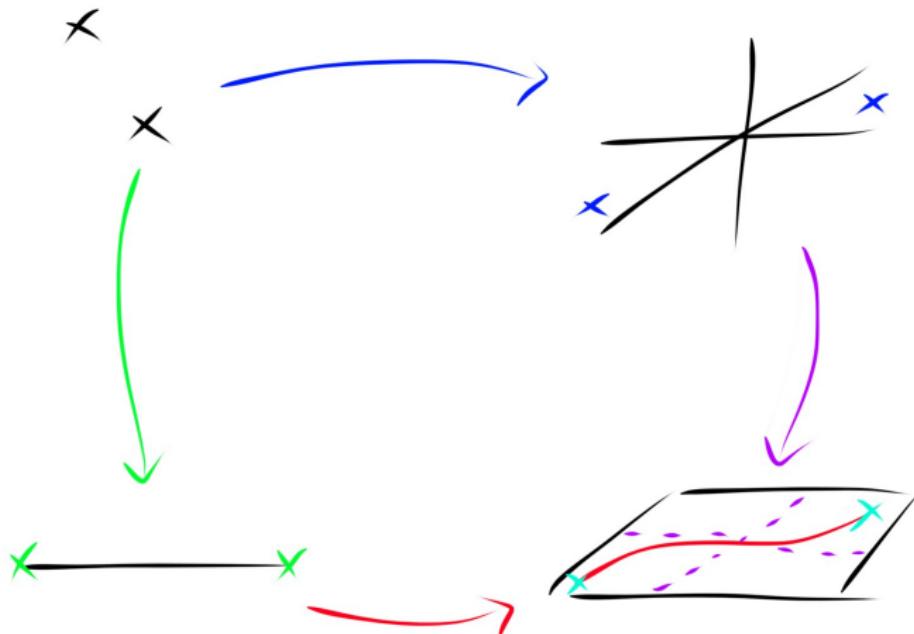
Pilot's problem (now with landing!): fill the diagonal.

# Lifting & Extension



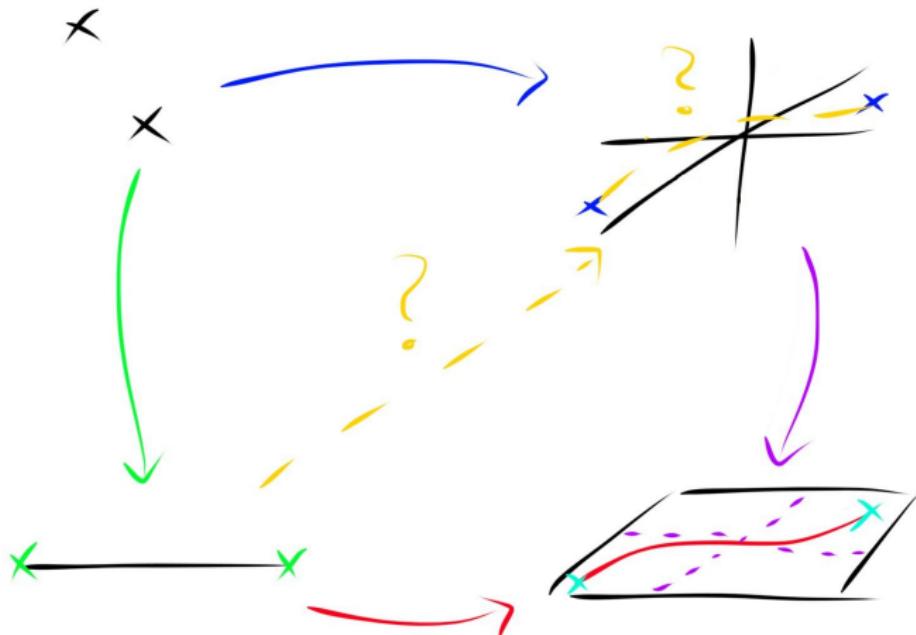
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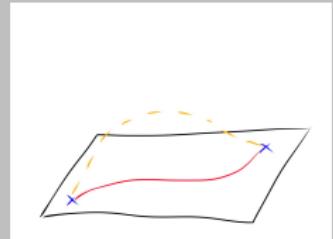
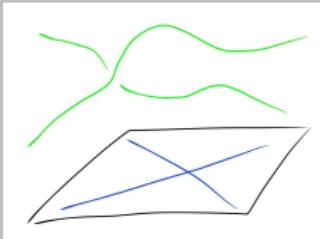
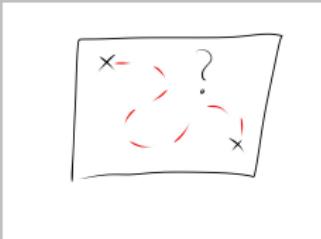
# Questions?

	Set	Rel
<b>Notation</b>	$R : X \longleftrightarrow Y$	$f : X \rightarrow Y$
	$x \leftrightarrow y$	$x \mapsto y$
<b>Category</b>	✓	✓
<b>†-Category</b>	✓	X

---

**Extension Problem      Lifting Problem      Joint Constraint**

---



# **Structure**

# Structure in categories

Structure	Notation	Generalizes
Isomorphism	$X \cong Y$	Permutation, symmetry
Products	$X \times Y$	Pairs, tuples
Coproducts	$X + Y$	Conditionals (if/then/else)
Subobject	$S \rightarrowtail X$	Subset, formula
Exponential	$Y^X$	Function space $Y \rightarrow X$
Pullback	$\begin{matrix} Y \times Z \\ \downarrow X \end{matrix}$	Intersection, substitution
Pushout	$\begin{matrix} Y + Z \\ \downarrow X \end{matrix}$	Union
Span	$X \leftarrow R \rightarrow Y$	Relation
Cospan	$X \rightarrow C \leftarrow Y$	Connectivity diagram
NNO	$1 \xrightarrow{0} N \xrightarrow{s} N$	Nat. numbers
Subobject classifier	$\Omega$	Truth values

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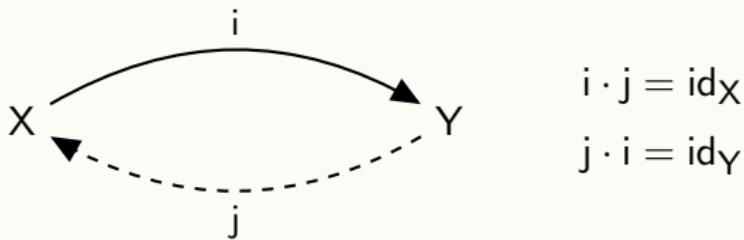
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# Isomorphism

# Isomorphism

**Definition:** An *isomorphism* is an arrow  $i : X \rightarrow Y$  that has an inverse  $j$  satisfying two equations



We say  $X$  and  $Y$  are *isomorphic*:  $X \cong Y$ .

# Identity of Indiscernibles

*Two objects bearing the same properties are equal.*

- Leibniz, ~1715

# Identity of Indiscernibles

*Two objects bearing the same properties are ~~equal~~<sup>isomorphic</sup>.*

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Y'

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$\forall X$

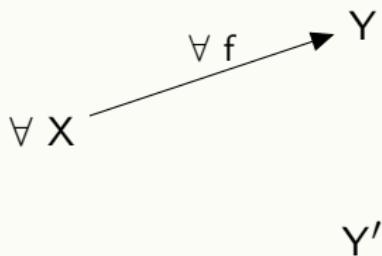
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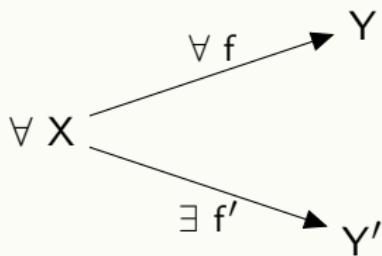


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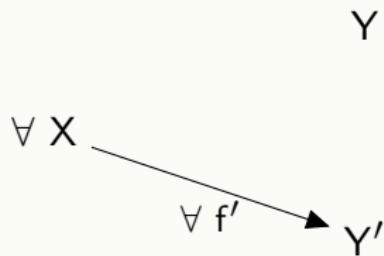


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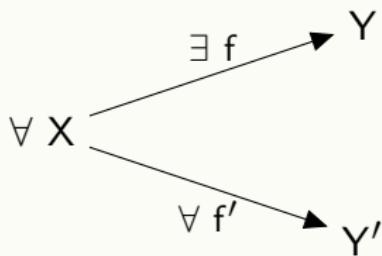


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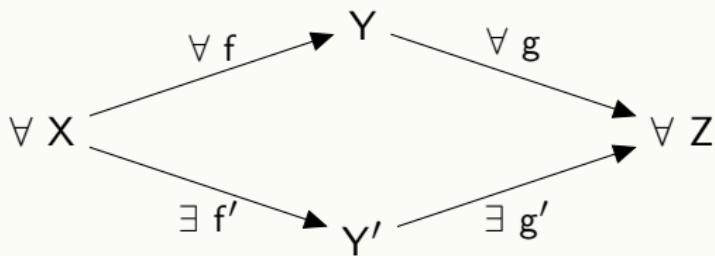


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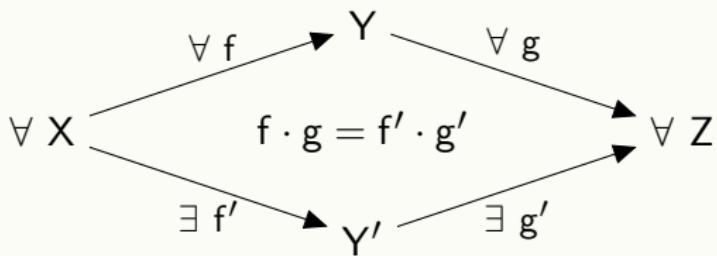


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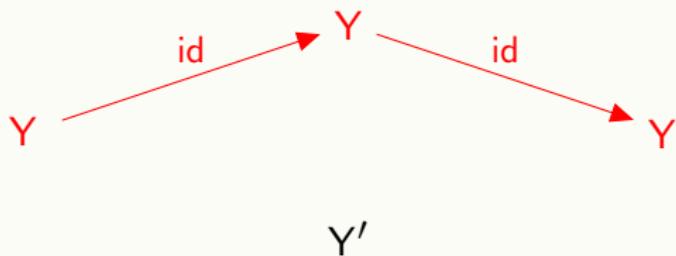
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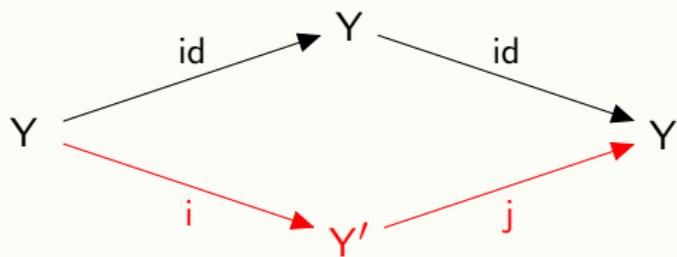
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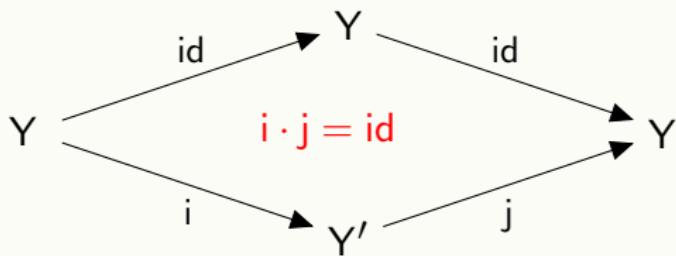


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$$i \cdot j = id_Y$$

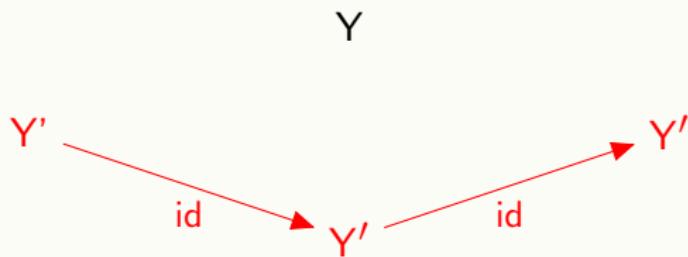


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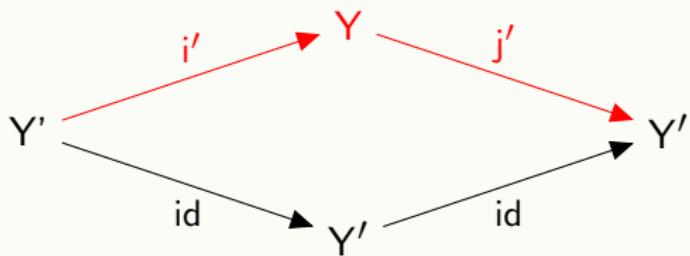


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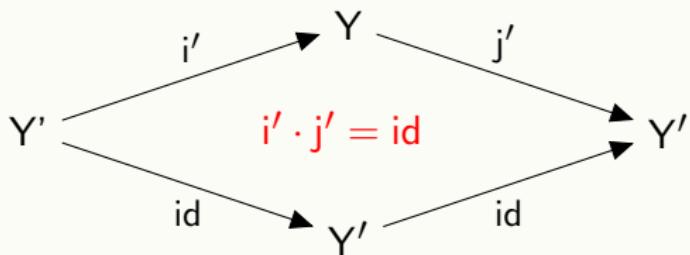
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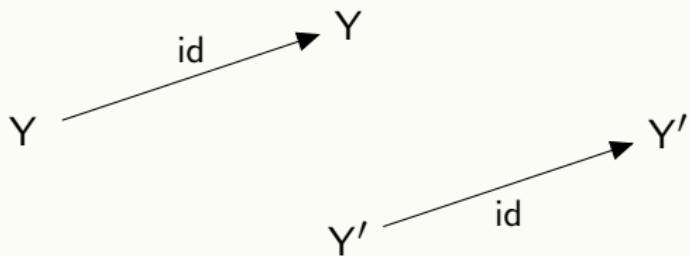
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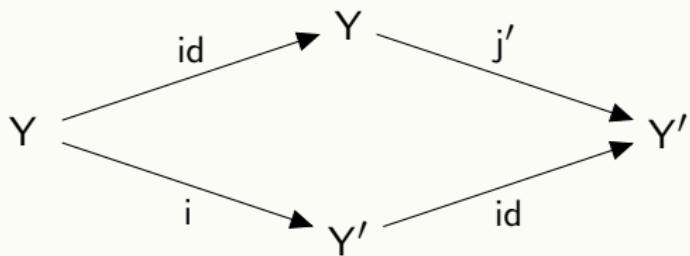
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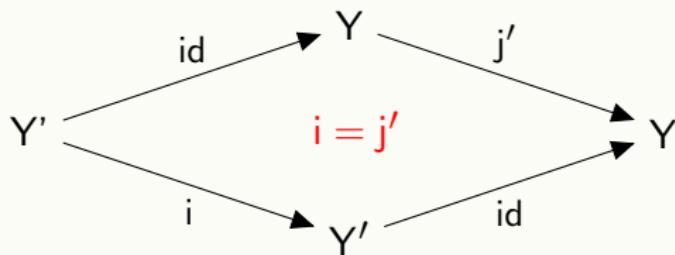
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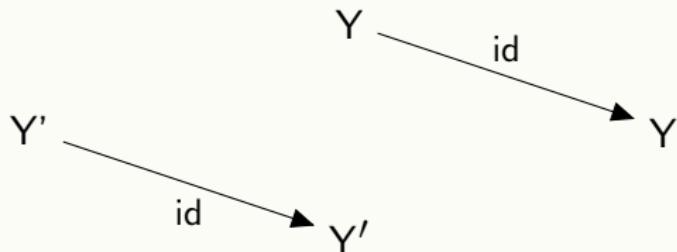
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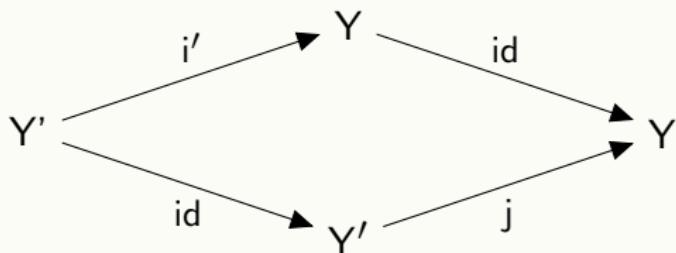
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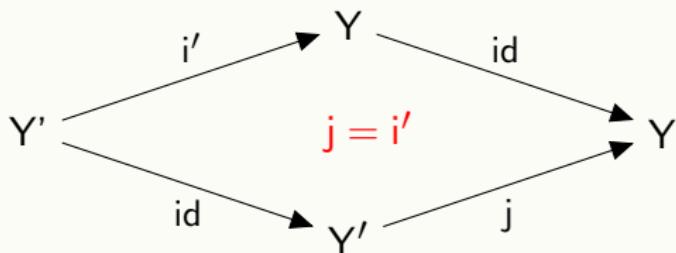
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$$i \cdot j = id_Y$$

$$j \cdot i = id_{Y'}$$



# Identity of Indiscernibles

*Two objects bearing the same properties are ~~equal~~<sup>isomorphic</sup>.*

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$$\begin{array}{c} i \cdot j = id_Y \\ j \cdot i = id_{Y'} \\ \hline Y \cong Y' \end{array}$$

The diagram consists of four nodes arranged in a rectangle. The top-left node is labeled  $Y'$ , the top-right is  $Y$ , the bottom-left is  $Y'$ , and the bottom-right is  $Y$ . There are four directed edges: one from  $Y'$  to  $Y$  labeled  $i'$ , one from  $Y'$  to  $Y'$  labeled  $id$ , one from  $Y$  to  $Y'$  labeled  $j$ , and one from  $Y$  to  $Y$  labeled  $id$ .

# Questions?

# Products

# Cartesian products

**Definition:** The *Cartesian product* of  $X$  and  $Y$  is a diagram  
 $X \xleftarrow{\text{proj}_1} P \xrightarrow{\text{proj}_2} Y$  such that for any object  $T$  and any arrows  
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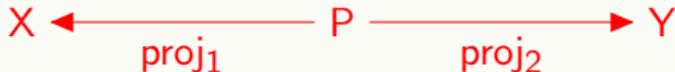
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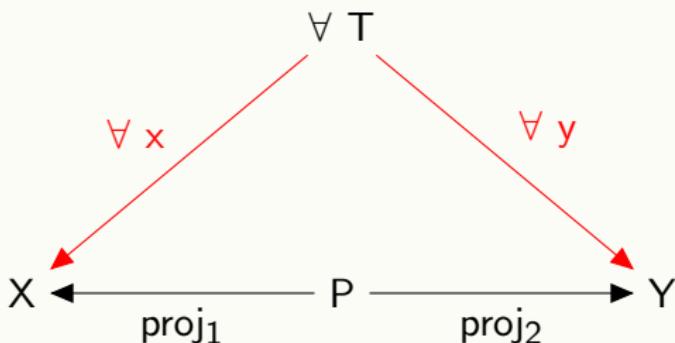
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$\forall T$

$$X \xleftarrow{\text{proj}_1} P \xrightarrow{\text{proj}_2} Y$$

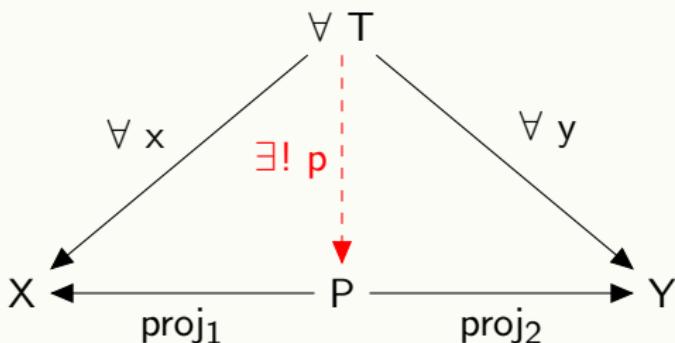
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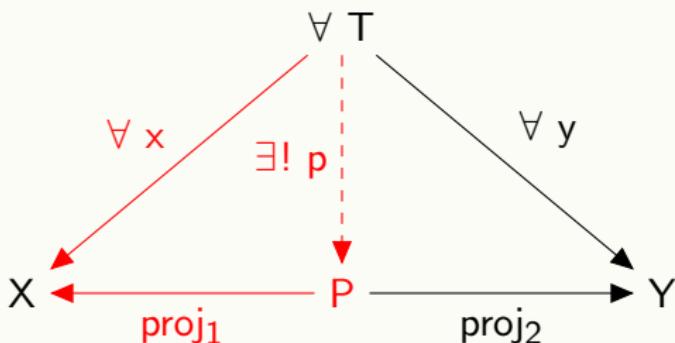
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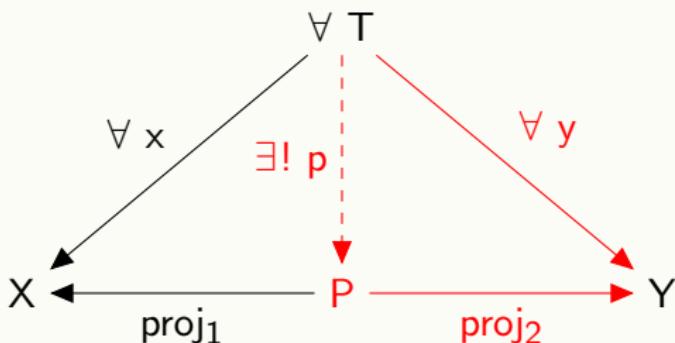
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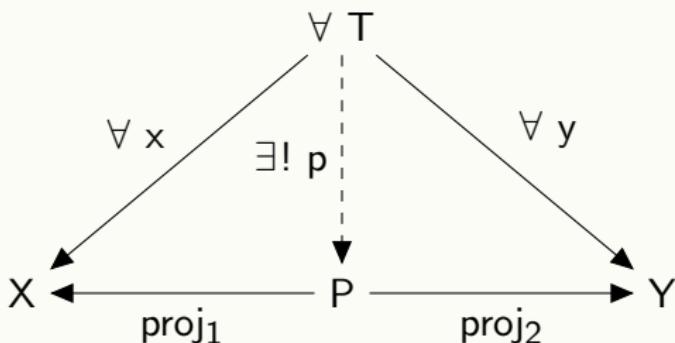
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$$\underbrace{\text{Hom}(T, X) \times \text{Hom}(T, Y)}_{\text{In } \mathbb{S}\text{et}} \cong \text{Hom}(T, \underbrace{X \times Y}_{\text{In } \mathbb{C}})$$

# Cartesian product

$$x_0 \in X$$

$$y_0 \in Y$$

---

$$\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle \in X \times Y$$

# Cartesian product

$$x_0 \in X$$

$$y_0 \in Y$$

$$\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle \in X \times Y$$

$$\vec{x} : \{*\} \xrightarrow{* \mapsto x_0} X$$

$$\vec{y} : \{*\} \xrightarrow{* \mapsto y_0} Y$$

$$\vec{p} : \{*\} \xrightarrow[* \mapsto \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle]{} X \times Y$$

# Cartesian product

$$x_0 \in X$$

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---

$$\langle \textcolor{red}{x_0}, y_0 \rangle \in X \times Y$$

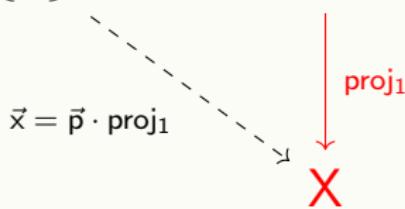
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# Cartesian product

$$x_0 \in X$$

$$y_0 \in Y$$

---

$$\langle x_0, y_0 \rangle \in X \times Y$$

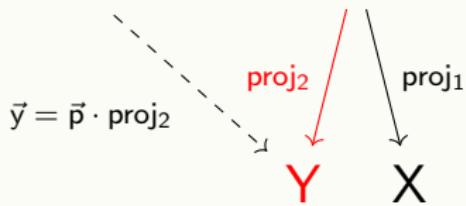
---

$$\vec{x} : \{*\} \longrightarrow X$$

$$\vec{y} : \{*\} \longrightarrow Y$$

---

$$\vec{p} : \{*\} \longrightarrow X \times Y$$



# Cartesian product

$$x(t) \in X$$

$$y(t) \in Y$$

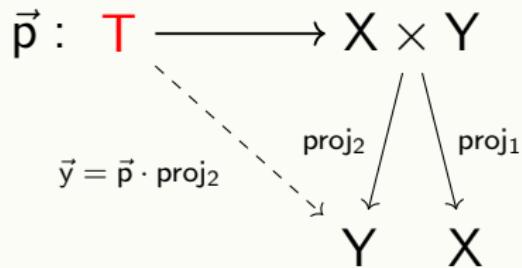
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$$\langle x(t), y(t) \rangle \in X \times Y$$

---

$$\vec{x} : T \longrightarrow X$$

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# Test objects

In  $\mathbb{S}et$ , the singleton  $1 = \{\ast\}$  “sees” everything.

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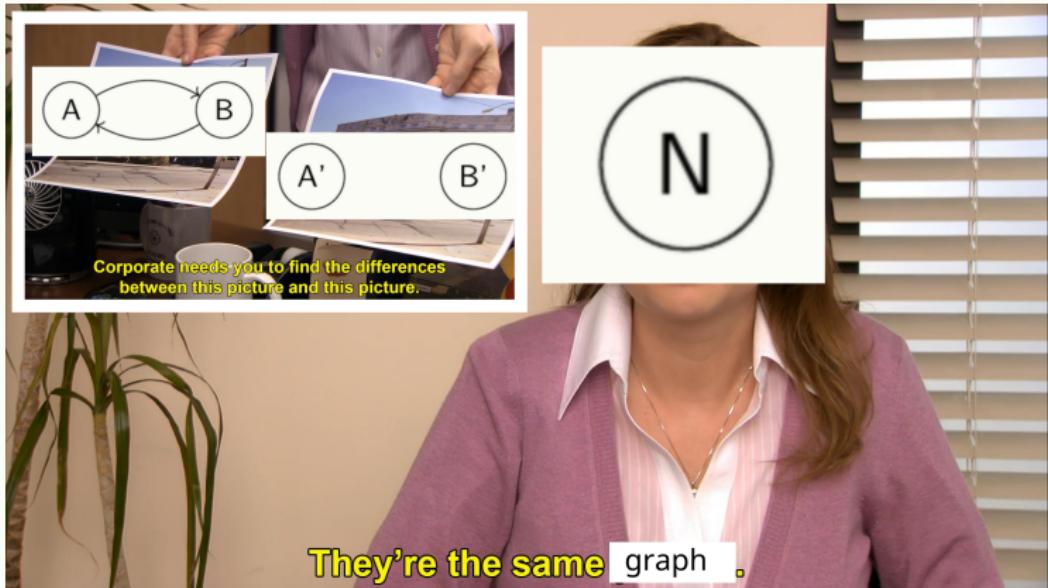
$$x_0 \longleftrightarrow \vec{x}$$

$$\text{Hom}(1, X \times Y) \cong X \times Y$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}(1, X) \times \text{Hom}(1, Y)$$

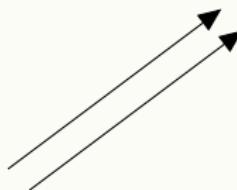
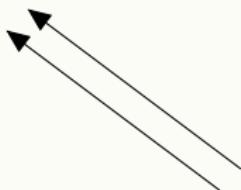
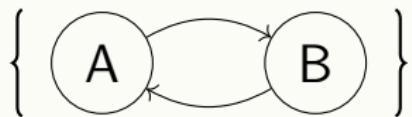
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In Graph, a singleton node can't "see" edges.



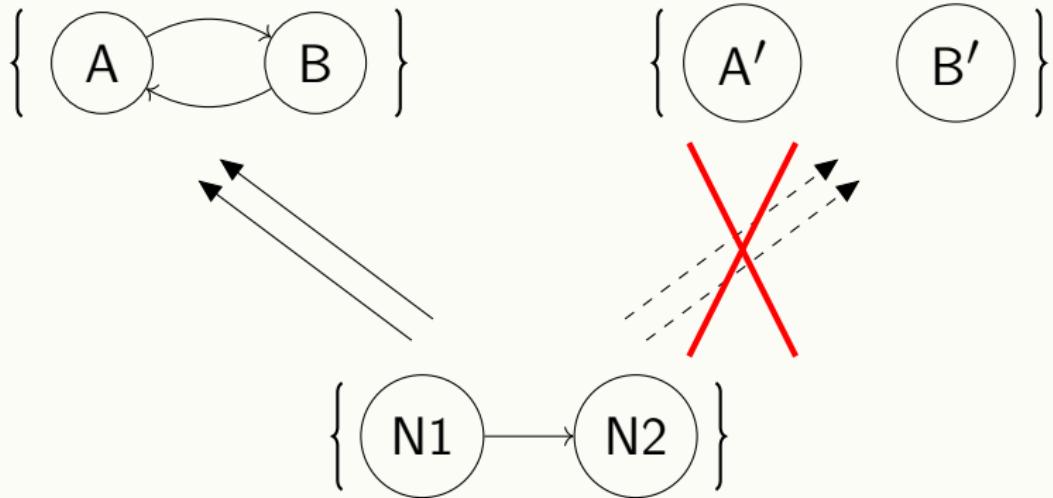
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But an edge can.

# Test objects

$P = G \times H$  in  $\mathbb{G}\text{raph}$  if

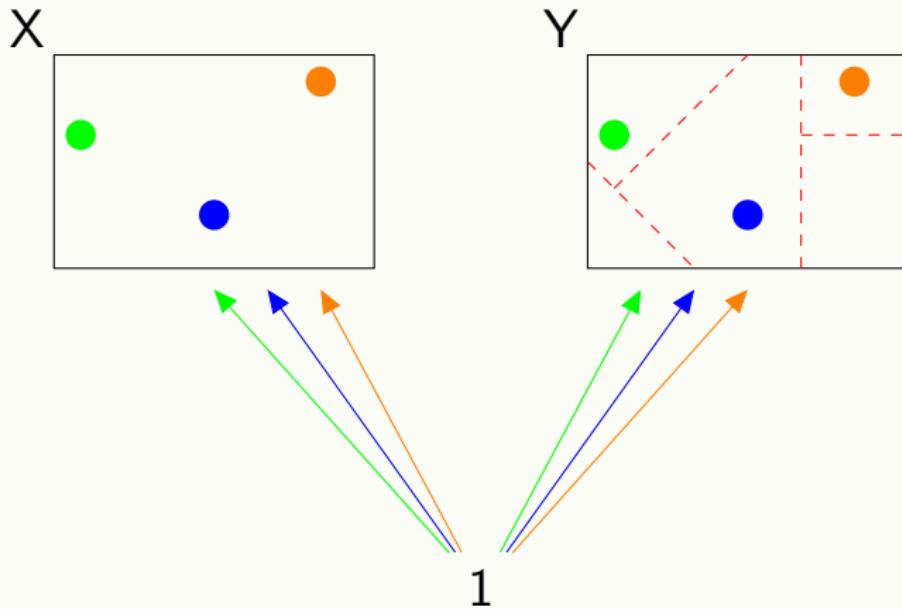
$$\frac{N \rightarrow G \quad N \rightarrow H}{N \rightarrow P}$$

*and*

$$\frac{E \rightarrow G \quad E \rightarrow H}{E \rightarrow P}$$

# Test objects

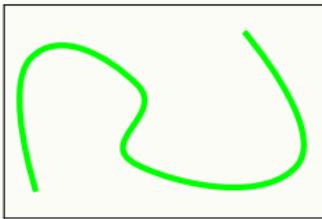
In geometry, a point can't "see" continuity.



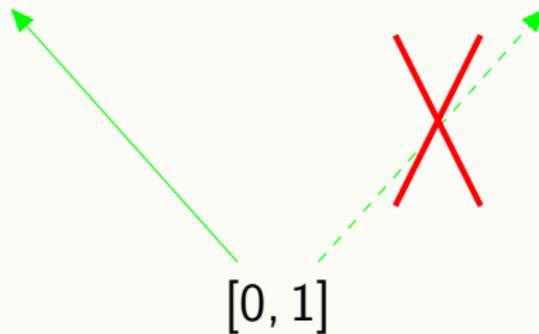
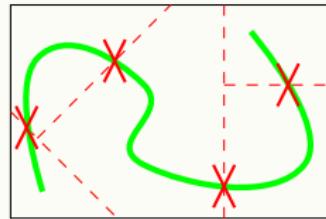
# Test objects

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X



Y

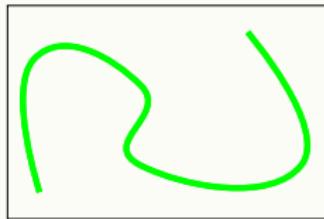


But a curve can.

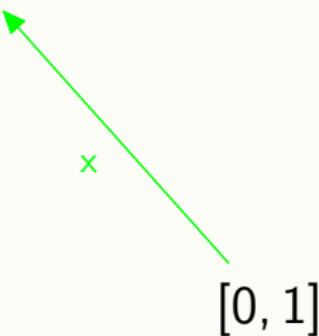
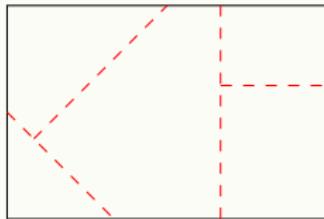
# Generalized elements

A curve  $[0, 1] \rightarrow X$  acts like an element of  $X$ .

$X$

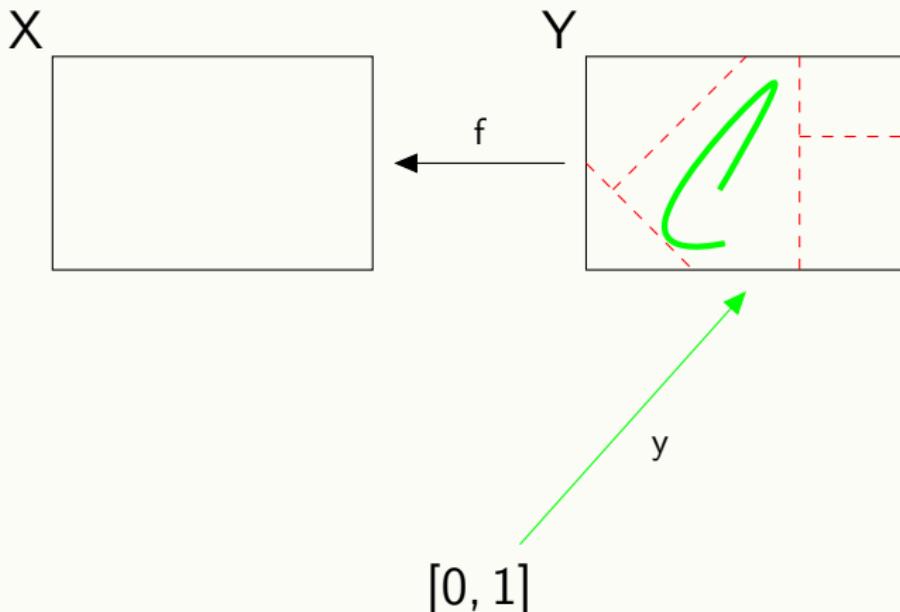


$Y$



# Generalized elements

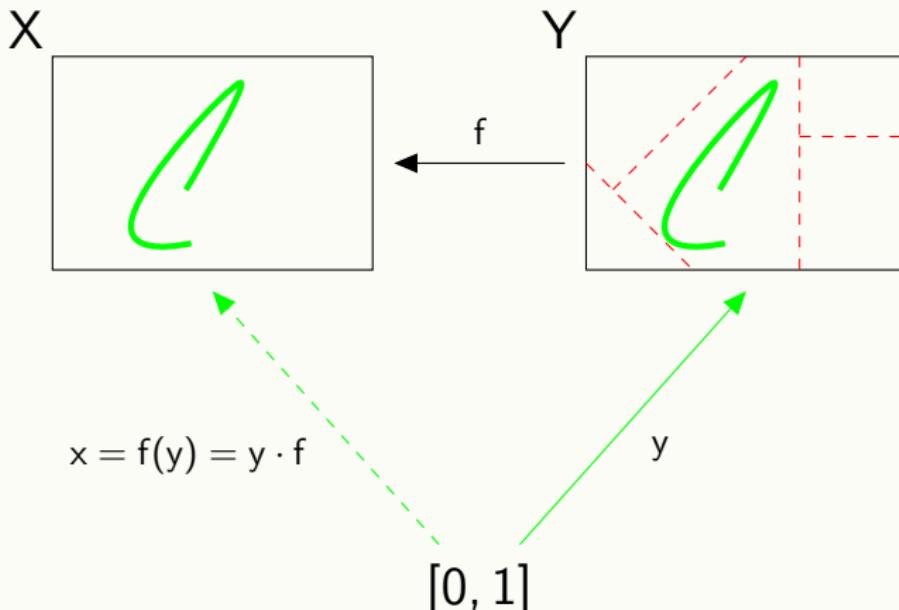
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“Apply”  $f$  to an “element” by composition.

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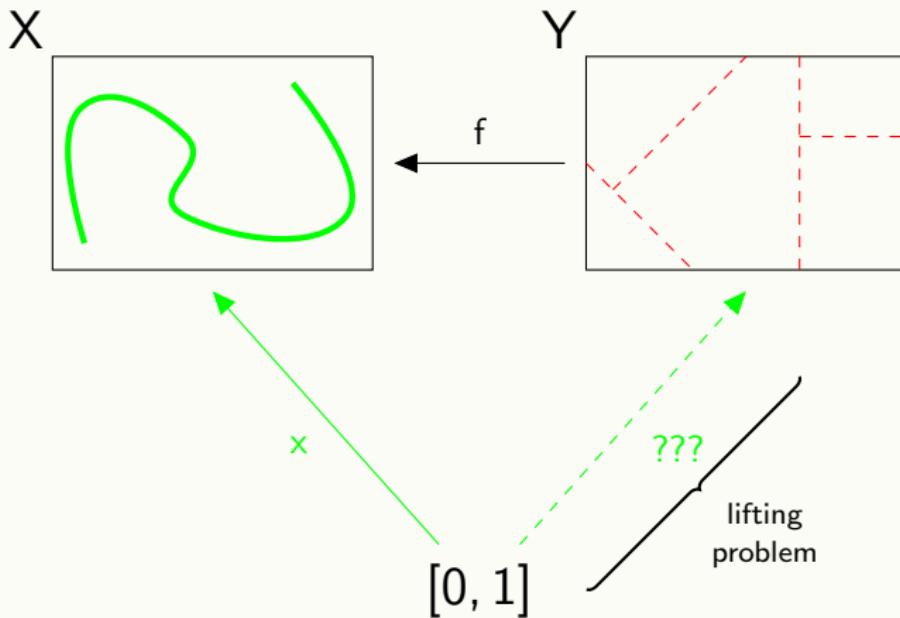
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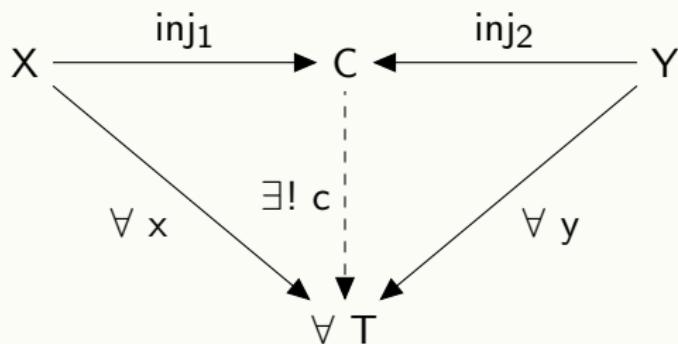
# Questions?

# Duality

# Coproducts

Every construction in category theory has a *dual*.

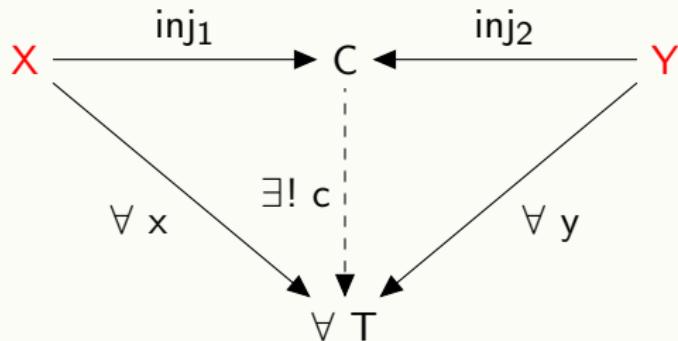
Just reverse all the arrows.



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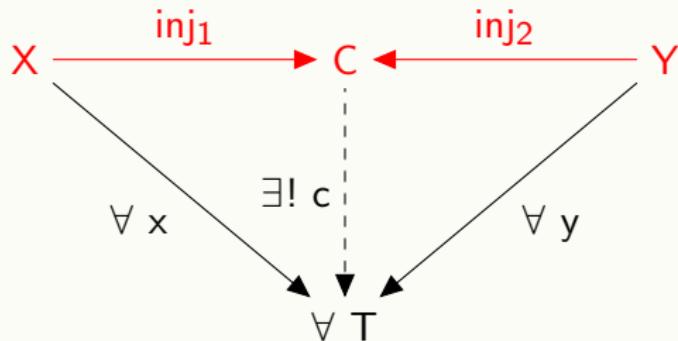


**Definition:** The *coproduct* of  $X$  and  $Y$

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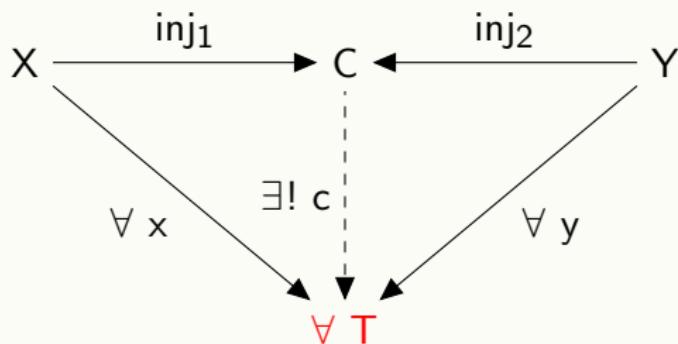
**Definition:** The *coproduct* of  $X$  and  $Y$  is a **diagram**

$$X \xrightarrow{\text{inj}_1} C \xleftarrow{\text{inj}_2} Y$$

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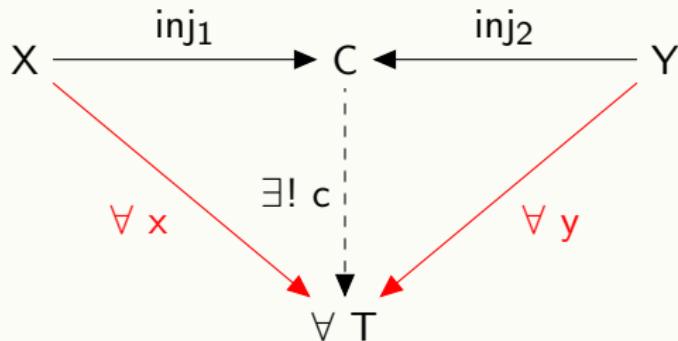
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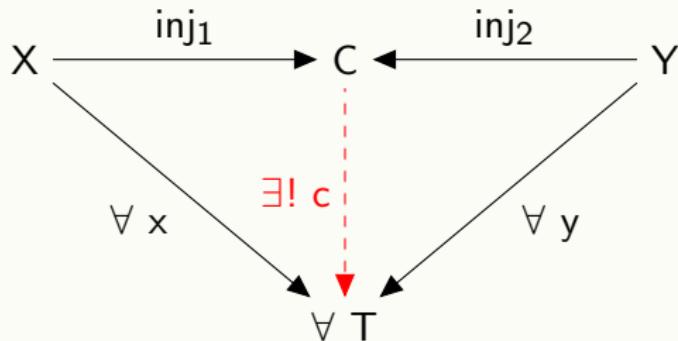
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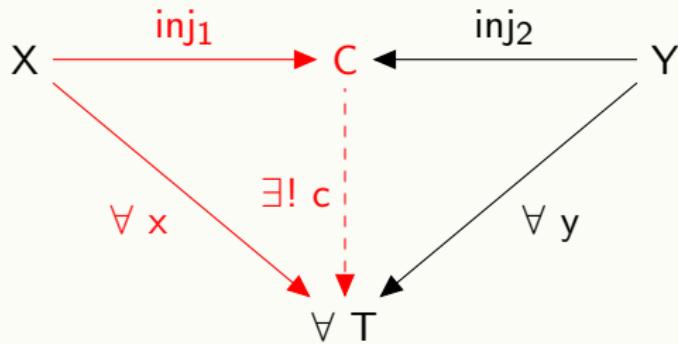
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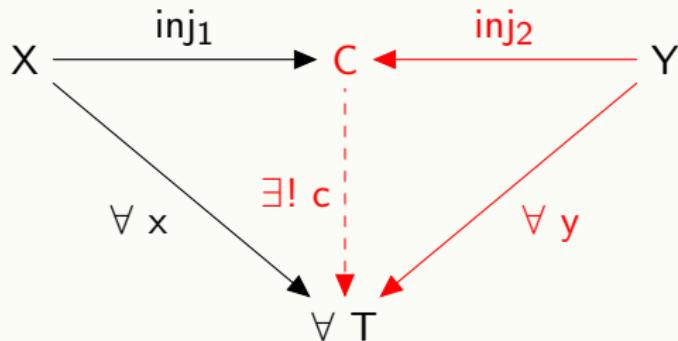
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# Coproducts in Set

In  $\text{Set}$ , the coproduct is a sum  $X + Y$  (*disjoint union*)

$$\{a, b, c, d\} + \{b, d, e\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1, \\ b_2, \quad d_2, e_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

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Given  $f(x : X) : T$  and  $g(y : Y) : T$

```
def choose(f,g)(x_or_y:X+Y):T
  if (index(x_or_y)==1)
    f(x_or_y)
  else
    # index(x_or_y)==2
    g(x_or_y)
  end
end
```

# Coproducts in $\mathbb{R}\text{el}$

The same thing works in  $\mathbb{R}\text{el}$

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Given  $R(x : X, t : T) : \text{Bool}$  and  $S(y : Y, t : T) : \text{Bool}$

```
def choose(R,S)(x_or_y:X+Y,t:T):Bool
    if (index(x_or_y)==1)
        R(x_or_y,t)
    else
        # index(x_or_y)==2
        S(x_or_y,t)
    end
end
```

# Products in $\mathbb{R}\text{el}$

In  $\mathbb{R}\text{el}$ , sums and products are the same!

$$T \longleftrightarrow X \times Y \longleftrightarrow T'$$

---

---

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# The category $\mathbb{X}^{\text{op}}$

**Objects** Same as  $\mathbb{X}$

**Arrows**  $f^{\text{op}} : X \rightarrow Y \in \mathbb{X}^{\text{op}} \longleftrightarrow f : Y \rightarrow X \in \mathbb{X}$

**Identities**  $\text{id}^{\text{op}} ::= \text{id} : X \rightarrow X$

**Composition**  $f^{\text{op}} \cdot g^{\text{op}} ::= (g \cdot f)^{\text{op}}$

**Unit** From  $\mathbb{X}$

**Associativity** From  $\mathbb{X}$

# Questions?

# Context

# Categories are context

$\mathbb{S}et$  and  $\mathbb{R}el$  have the *same* objects  $X, Y, \dots$ , but

	Product $X \times Y$	Coproduct $X + Y$
In $\mathbb{S}et$	Set of pairs $\{\langle x, y \rangle\}$	Disj. union $\{x_1\} \cup \{y_2\}$
In $\mathbb{R}el$	Disj. union $\{x_1\} \cup \{y_2\}$	Disj. union $\{x_1\} \cup \{y_2\}$

# Graph Products

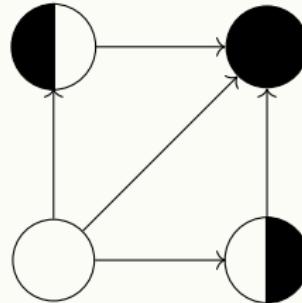
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

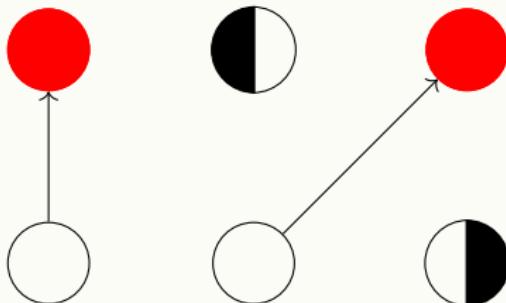
$G \boxtimes H$



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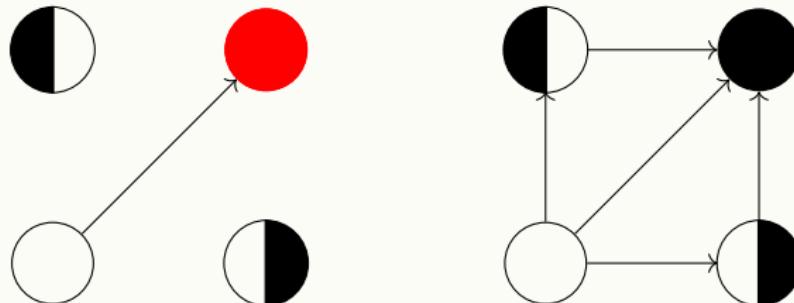
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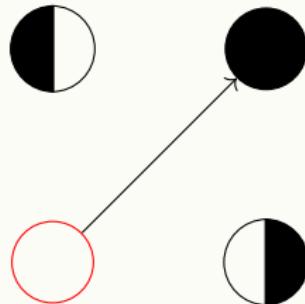
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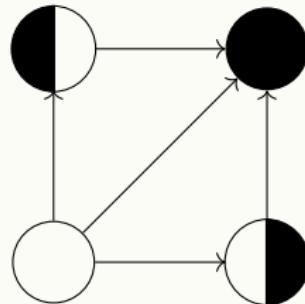
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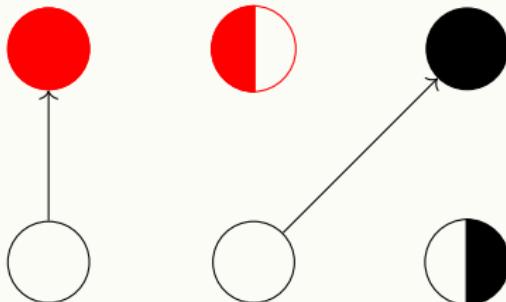
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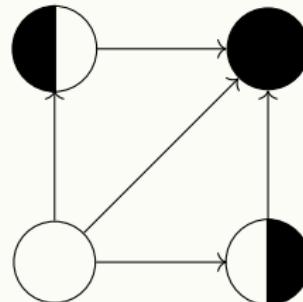
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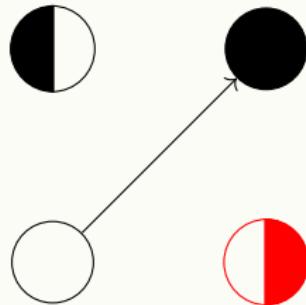
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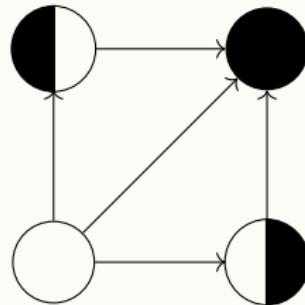
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$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

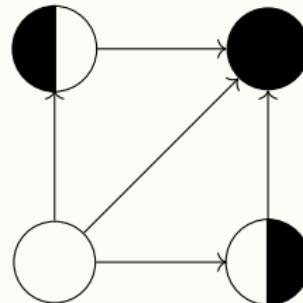
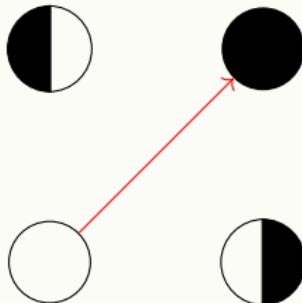
Kronecker

Strong

$G \times H$

$G \boxtimes H$

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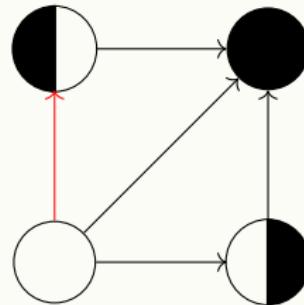
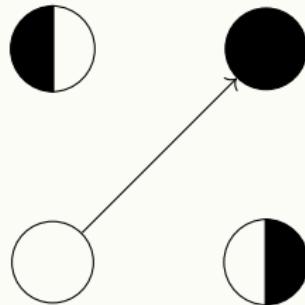
# Graph Products

Kronecker

Strong

$G \times H$

$G \boxtimes H$



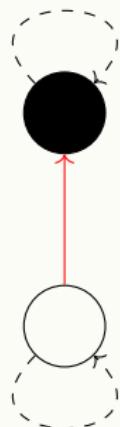
???



# Graph Products

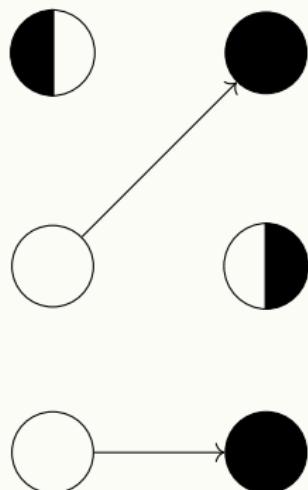
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

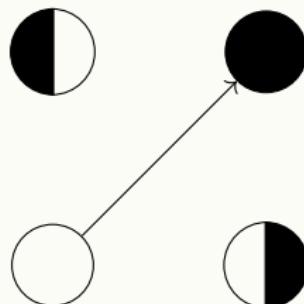
$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

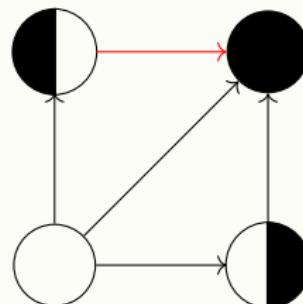
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

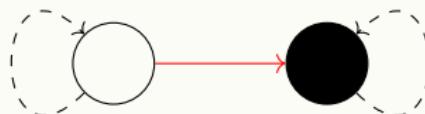
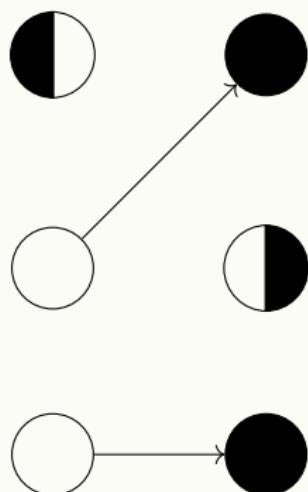
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

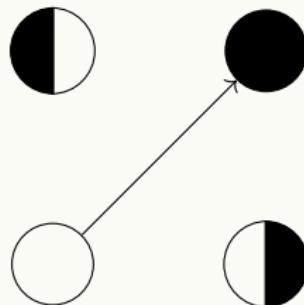
$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

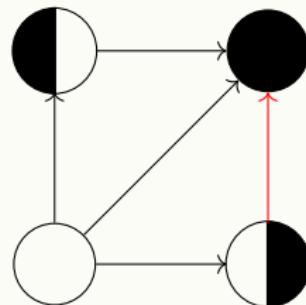
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

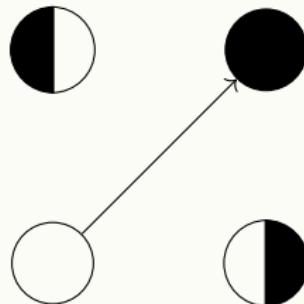
$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

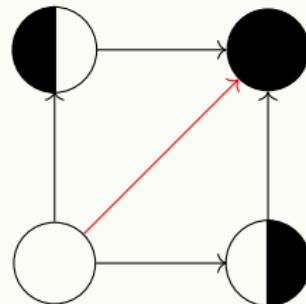
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

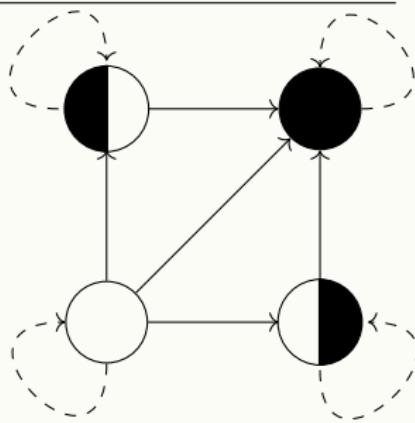
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

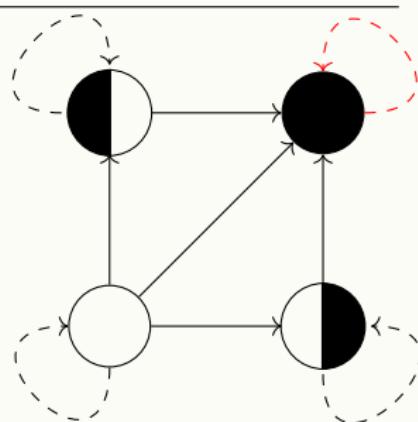
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

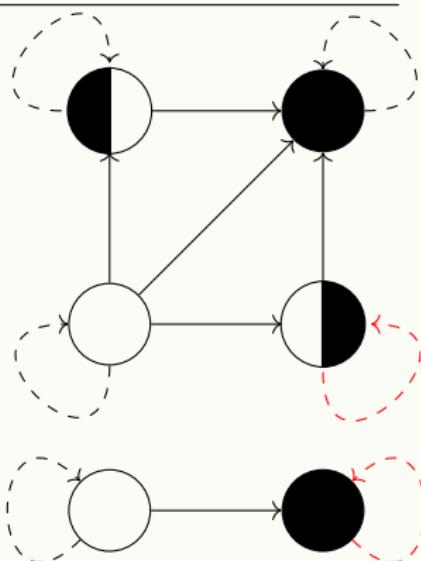
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

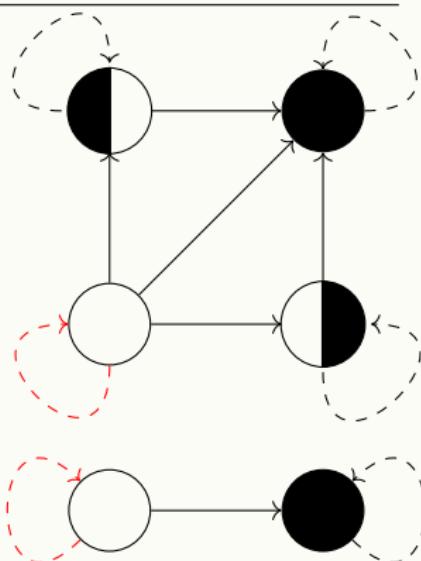
Kronecker

$G \times H$



Strong

$G \boxtimes H$



# Graph Products

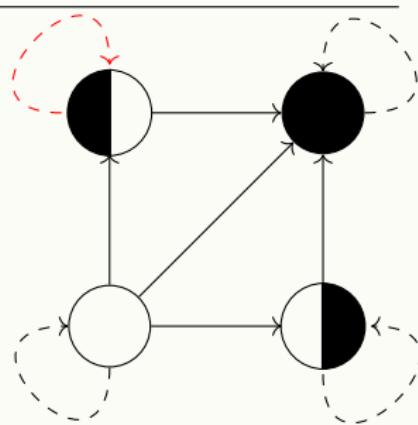
Kronecker

$G \times H$

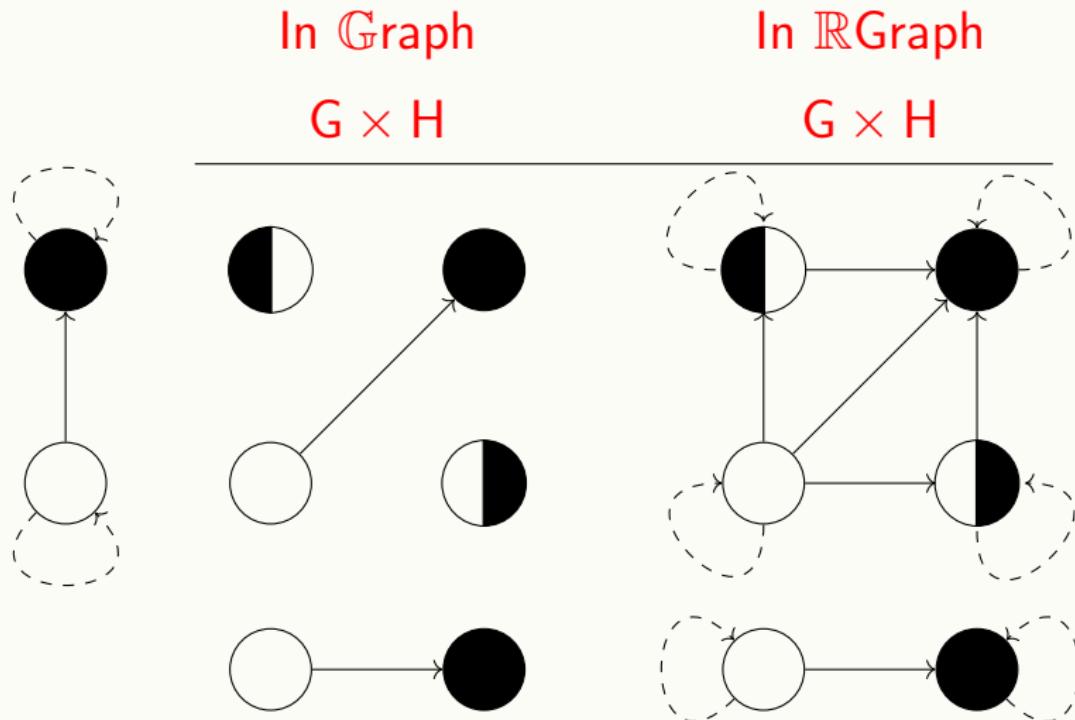


Strong

$G \boxtimes H$

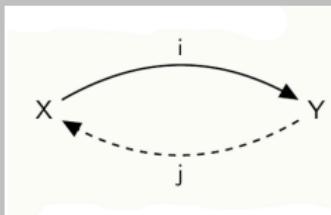


# Categories are context

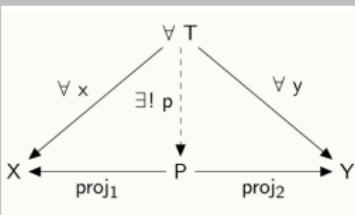


# Questions?

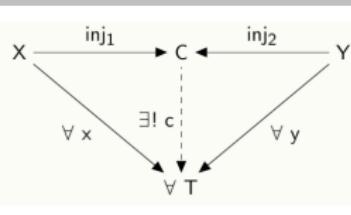
Isomorphism



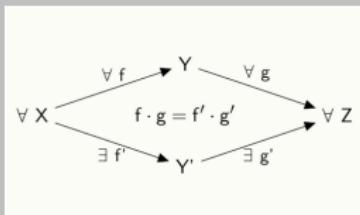
Products



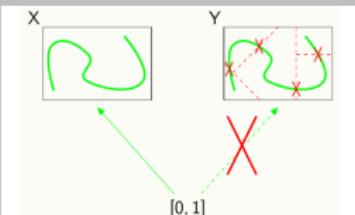
Duality



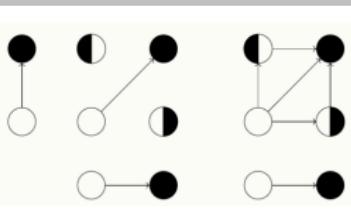
Yoneda



Test objects



Context



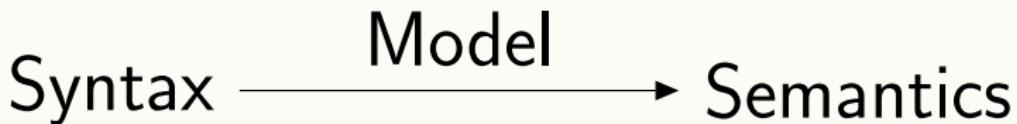
# **Todo**

Monoids

# Models

# Functorial Semantics

A model is a mapping



# Syntax: What we \*say\*

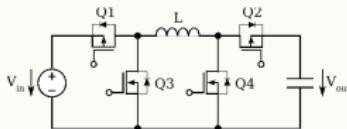
What are the (types of) elements in the system?

How do they fit together?

- Easy to write down.
- Hard to compute.

Examples:

- Logical formulas:  $\forall x. \exists y. R(x, y)$
- Computer code:  $(x > 0) ? \text{sqrt}(x) : \text{sqrt}(-x)$
- Circuit diagrams:



# Semantics: What we \*mean\*

How are elements represented?

How do we model their interaction.

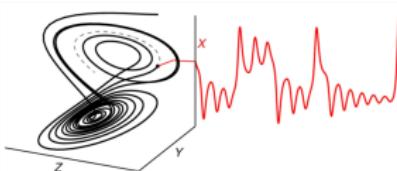
- Hard to write down.
- “Easy” to compute.

Examples:

- Relations
- Matrices
- Dynamics

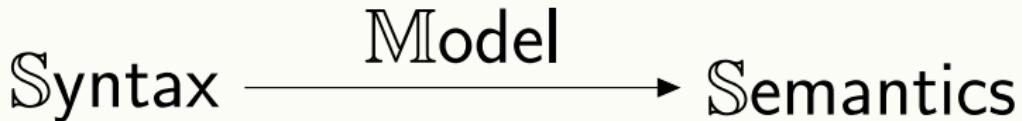


$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{S}_k &= (\mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1})^\top = \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^\top \\ \Rightarrow \mathbf{K}_k &= \mathbf{P}_{k|k-1} \mathbf{H}_k^\top \mathbf{S}_k^{-1}\end{aligned}$$



# Functorial Semantics

A model is a mapping



# Functors

Set of  
Elements

---



Category  
of Sets

---



Category of  
Categories



# Functors

**Definition:** A *functor*  $\mathbb{F} : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$  is

- ▶ a function from objects of  $\mathbb{X}$  to objects of  $\mathbb{Y}$
- ▶ a function from arrows of  $\mathbb{X}$  to arrows of  $\mathbb{Y}$
- ▶ preserving source and target, identities and composition:

$$\mathbb{F}\underbrace{(g : X \rightarrow X')}_{\text{in } \mathbb{X}} = \mathbb{F}(g) : \underbrace{\mathbb{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}(X')}_{\text{in } \mathbb{Y}}$$

$$\mathbb{F}(\text{id}_{\mathbb{X}}) = \text{id}_{\mathbb{F}(\mathbb{X})}$$

$$\mathbb{F}\left(\underbrace{f \cdot g}_{\text{in } \mathbb{X}}\right) = \underbrace{\mathbb{F}(f) \cdot \mathbb{F}(g)}_{\text{in } \mathbb{Y}}$$

# Picturing a Functor

$\mathbb{X}$   $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}}$   $\mathbb{Y}$



# Picturing a Functor

$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



$$X \mapsto \mathbb{F}(X)$$

Object Function

# Picturing a Functor

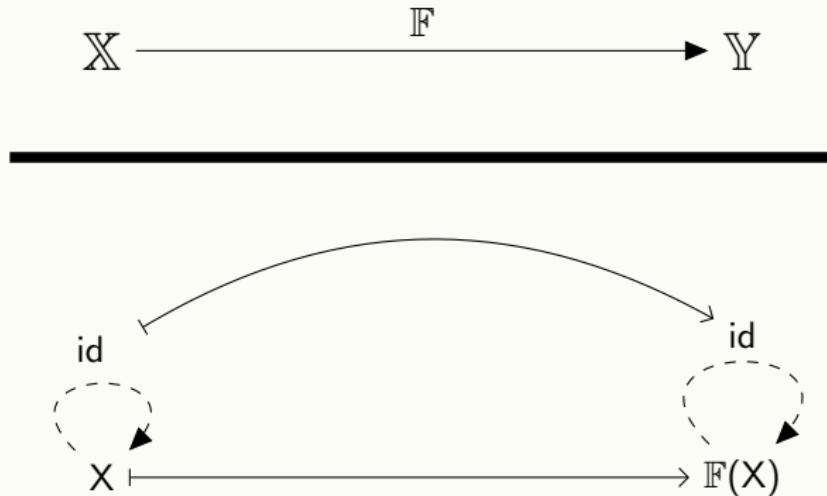
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{id} & & \\ \circlearrowleft & & \\ X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{F}(X) \end{array}$$

Object Function

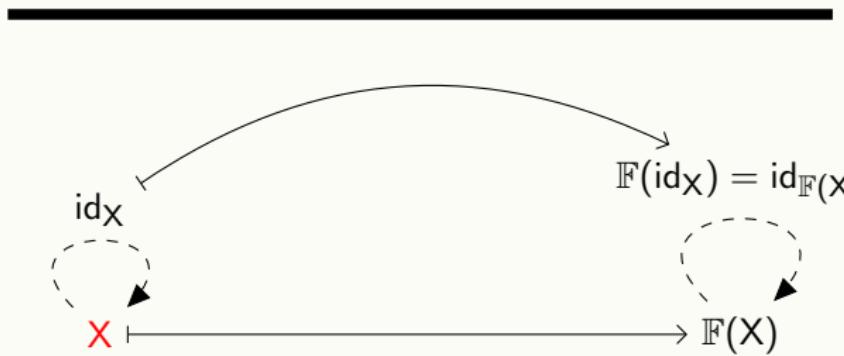
# Picturing a Functor



Object Function

# Picturing a Functor

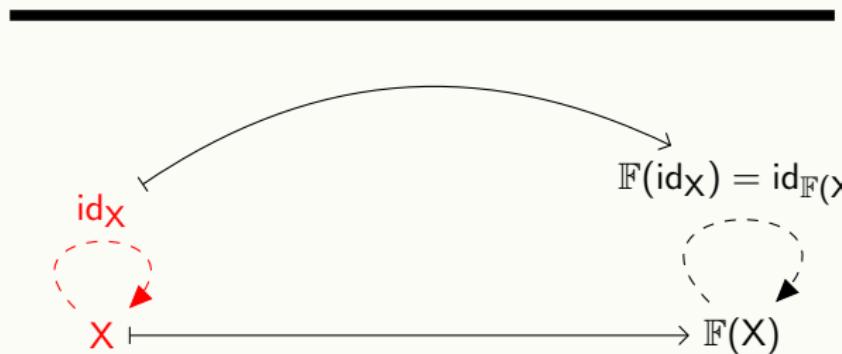
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Identity Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(id_X) = id_{\mathbb{F}(X)}$

# Picturing a Functor

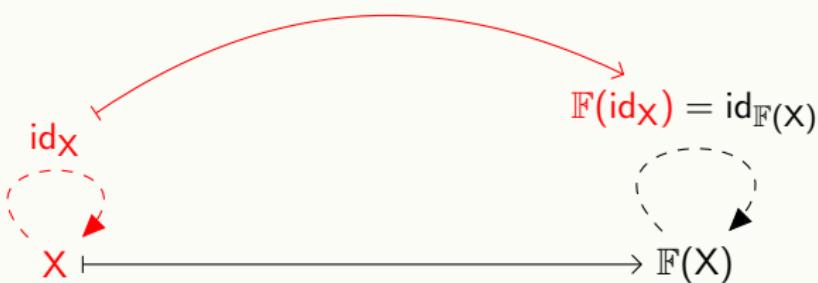
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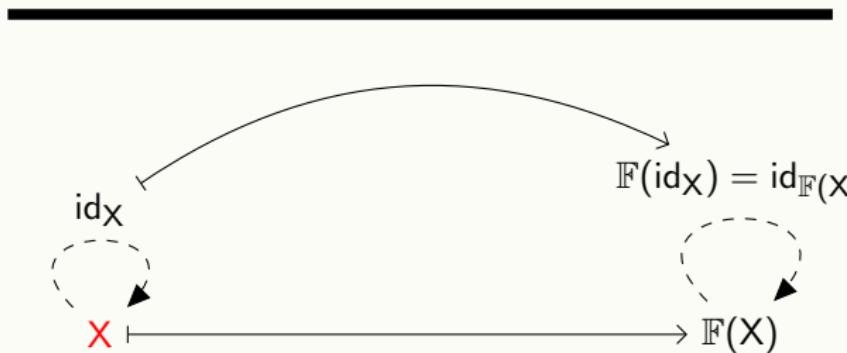
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Identity Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{\mathbb{F}(X)}$

# Picturing a Functor

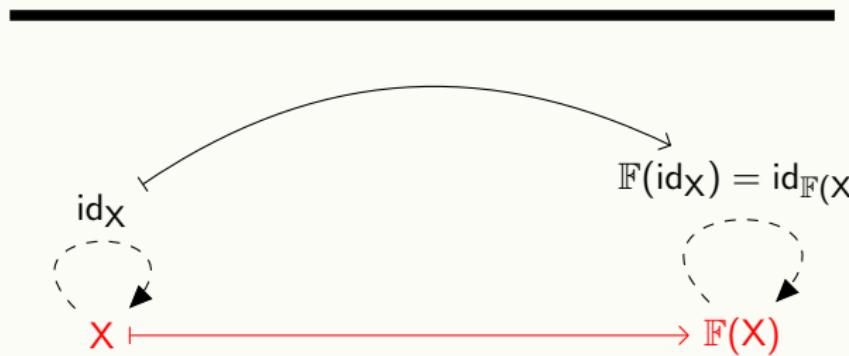
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Identity Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{\mathbb{F}(X)}$

# Picturing a Functor

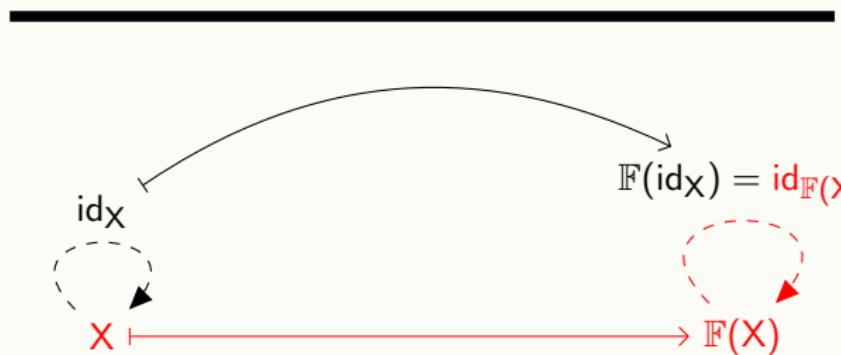
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Identity Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{\mathbb{F}(X)}$

# Picturing a Functor

$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Identity Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{\mathbb{F}(X)}$

# Picturing a Functor

$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



$X'$

|  
h



$X$

$\xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}(X)$

Arrow Function

# Picturing a Functor

$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{X}' & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & \mathbb{F}(\mathbb{X}') \\ | & & \\ h & \downarrow & \\ \mathbb{X} & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & \mathbb{F}(\mathbb{X}) \end{array}$$

Arrow Function

# Picturing a Functor

$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$

---

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{\hspace{3cm}} & \mathbb{F}(X') \\ | & & | \\ h & \xrightarrow{\hspace{3cm}} & \mathbb{F}(h) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\hspace{3cm}} & \mathbb{F}(X) \end{array}$$

Arrow Function

# Picturing a Functor

$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$

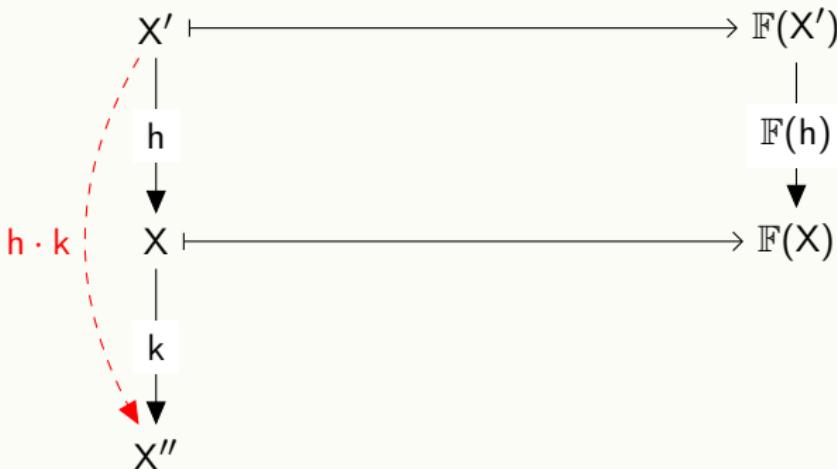


$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{\hspace{3cm}} & \mathbb{F}(X') \\ | & & | \\ h & \downarrow & \mathbb{F}(h) \\ X & \xrightarrow{\hspace{3cm}} & \mathbb{F}(X) \\ | & & | \\ k & \downarrow & \\ X'' & & \end{array}$$

Composition Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(h \cdot k) = \mathbb{F}(h) \cdot \mathbb{F}(k)$

# Picturing a Functor

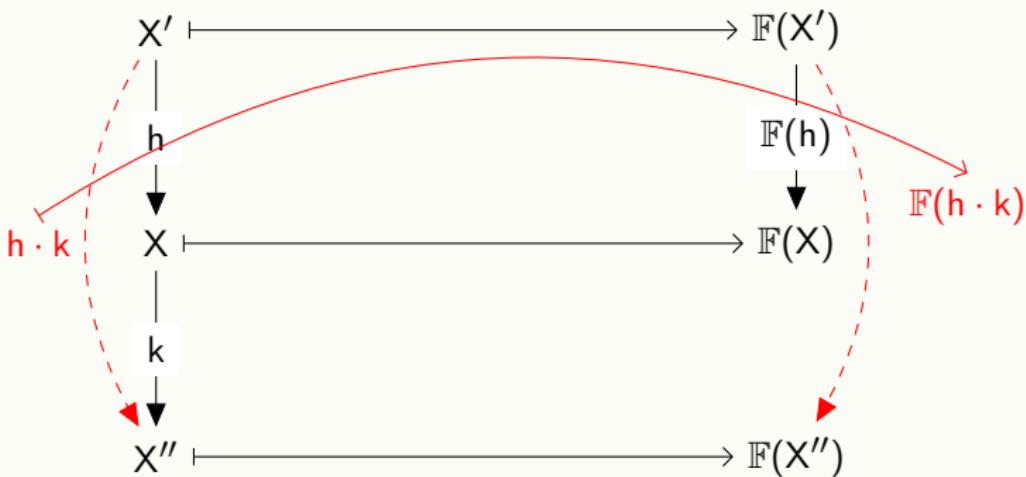
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Composition Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(h \cdot k) = \mathbb{F}(h) \cdot \mathbb{F}(k)$

# Picturing a Functor

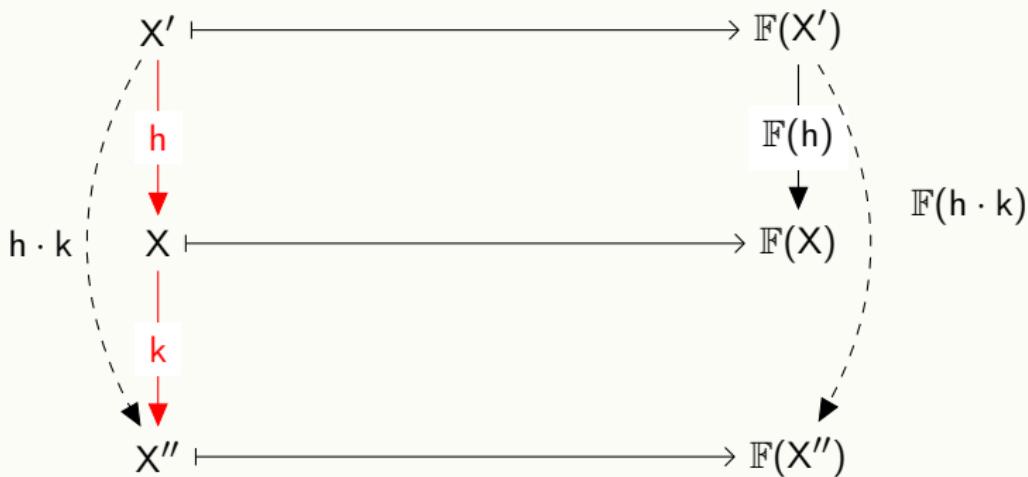
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Composition Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(h \cdot k) = \mathbb{F}(h) \cdot \mathbb{F}(k)$

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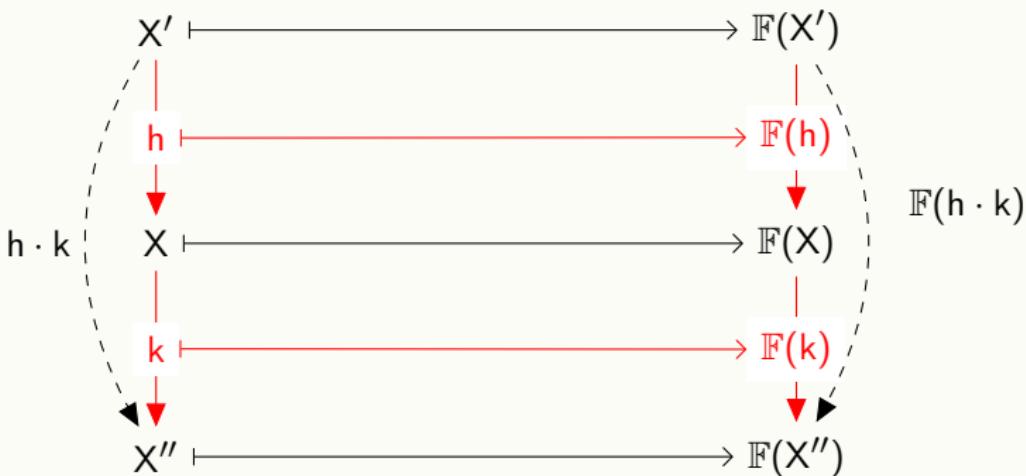
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Composition Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(h \cdot k) = \mathbb{F}(h) \cdot \mathbb{F}(k)$

# Picturing a Functor

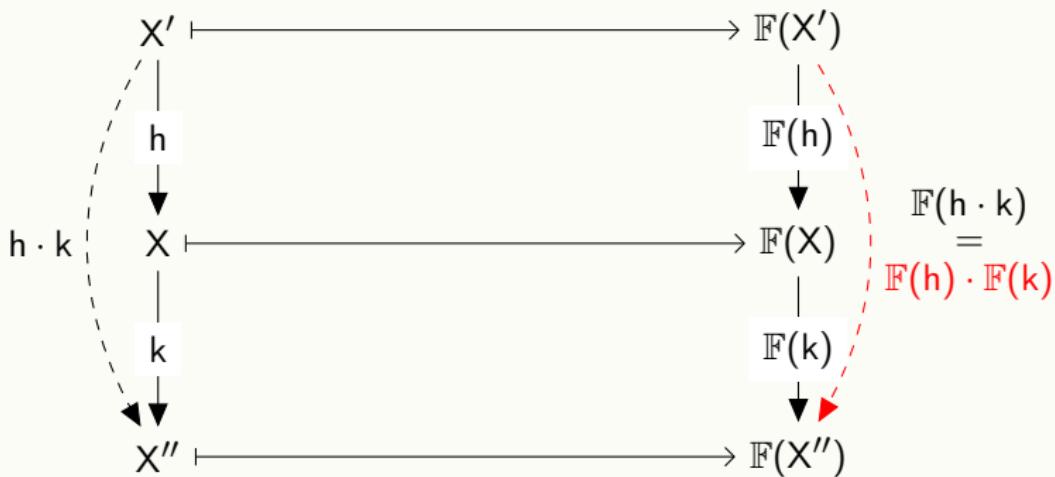
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Composition Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(h \cdot k) = \mathbb{F}(h) \cdot \mathbb{F}(k)$

# Picturing a Functor

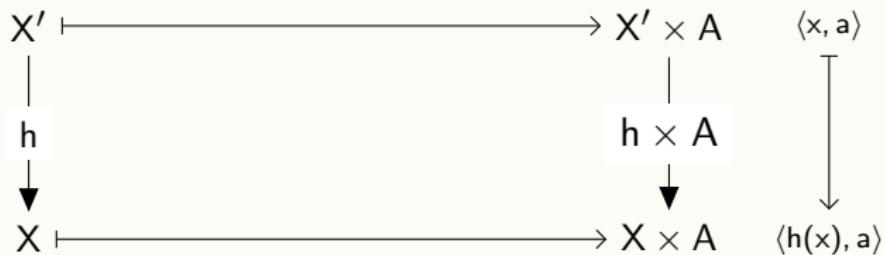
$$\mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{Y}$$



Composition Eq.  $\mathbb{F}(h \cdot k) = \mathbb{F}(h) \cdot \mathbb{F}(k)$

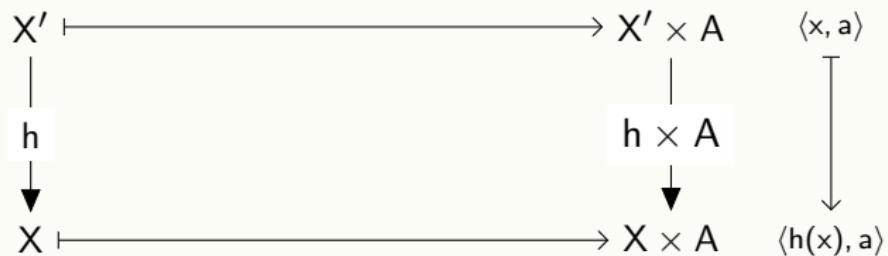
# Some functors: Products

$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{- \times A} \text{Set}$



# Some functors: Products

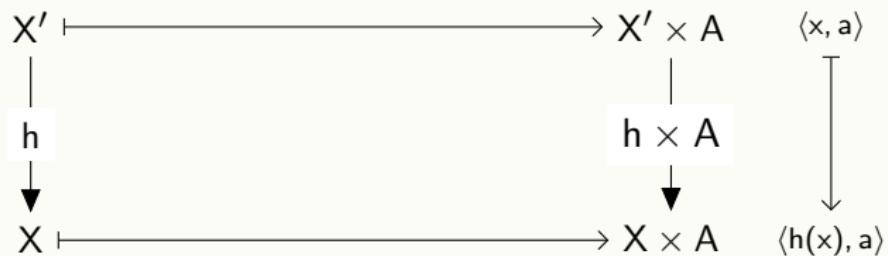
$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{- \times A} \text{Set}$



Object function:  $X \mapsto X \times A$

# Some functors: Products

$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{- \times A} \text{Set}$



Arrow function:  $h \times A(x, a) := \langle h(x), a \rangle$

# Some functors: Products

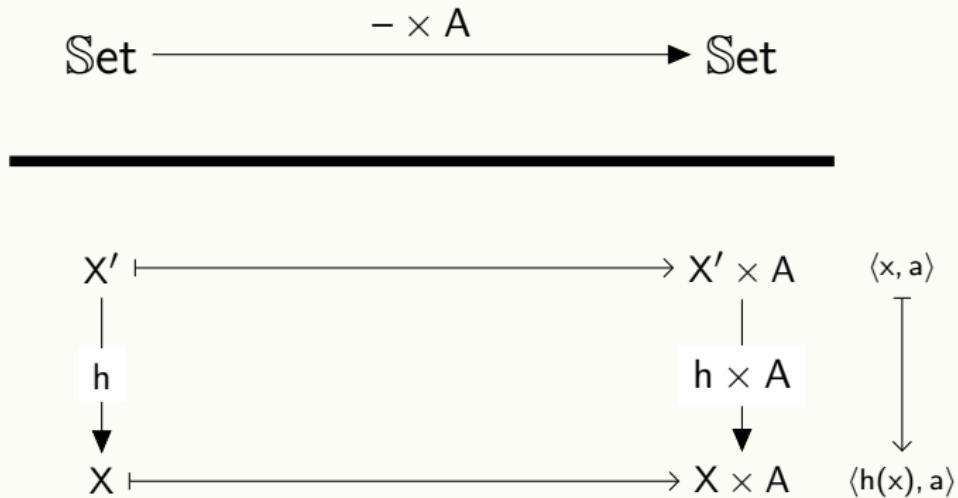
$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{- \times A} \text{Set}$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X' \times A \\ | & & | \\ h & & h \times A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \times A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \langle x, a \rangle \\ \boxed{h \times A} \\ \langle h(x), a \rangle \end{array}$$

Identity Eq  $\text{id}_{X \times A}(x, a) = \langle x, a \rangle = \langle \text{id}_X(x), a \rangle$   
 $= \text{id}_X \times \text{id}_A(x, a)$

# Some functors: Products



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Comp. Eq } f \cdot g \times A(x, a) &= \langle f \cdot g(x), a \rangle = \langle g(f(x)), a \rangle \\ &= g \times A(f(x), a) = g \times A(f \times A(x, a)) \\ &= (f \times A) \cdot (g \times A)(x, a) \end{aligned}$$

# Some functors: Squaring

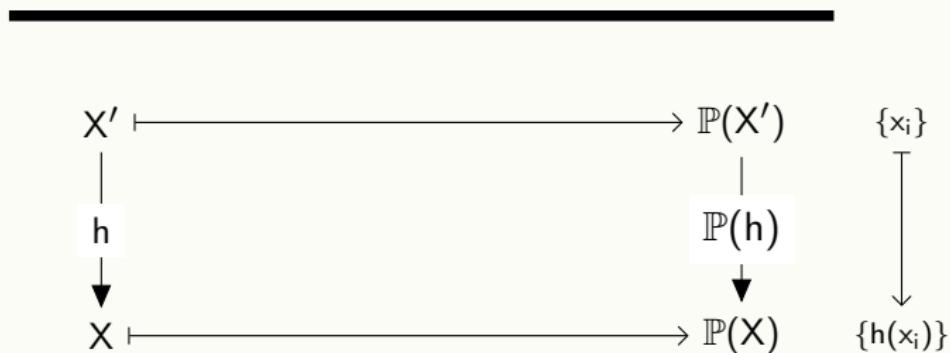
$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{(-)^2} \text{Set}$$

---

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{\hspace{3cm}} & X' \times X' & \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \\ \downarrow h & & \downarrow h^2 & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\hspace{3cm}} & X \times X & \langle h(x_1), h(x_2) \rangle \end{array}$$

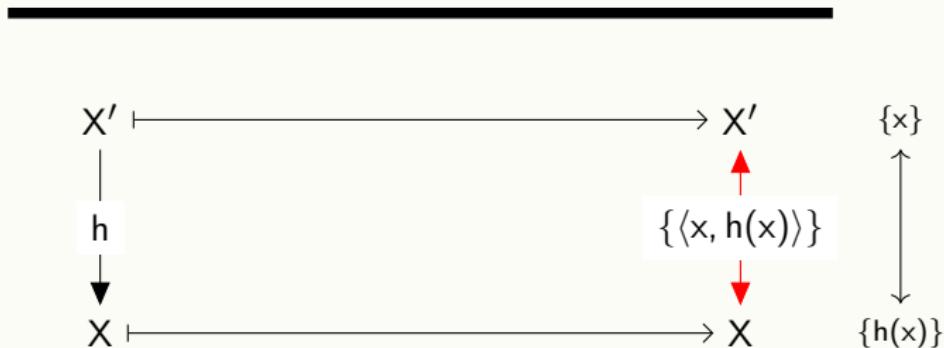
# Some functors: Power set

$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P} = 2^{(-)}} \text{Set}$



# Some functors: Inclusion

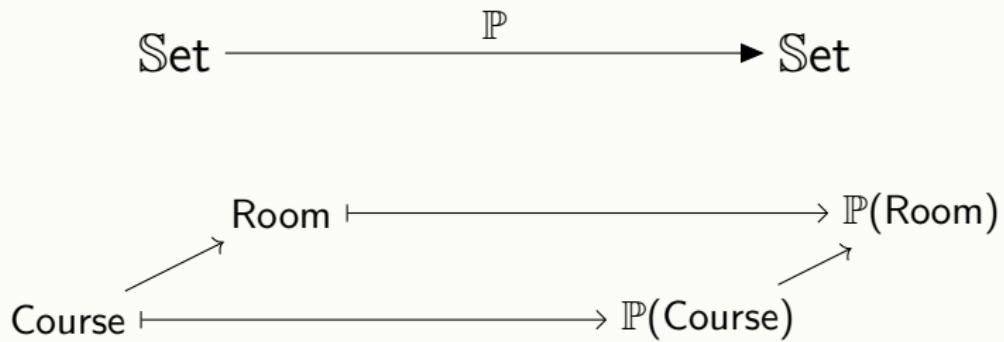
$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\text{I}} \text{Rel}$



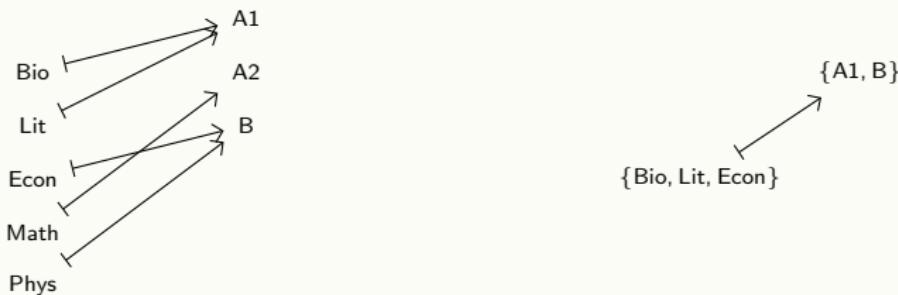
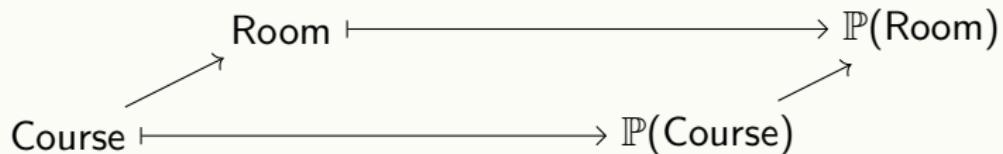
# Three levels of abstraction

$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \text{Set}$$

# Three levels of abstraction



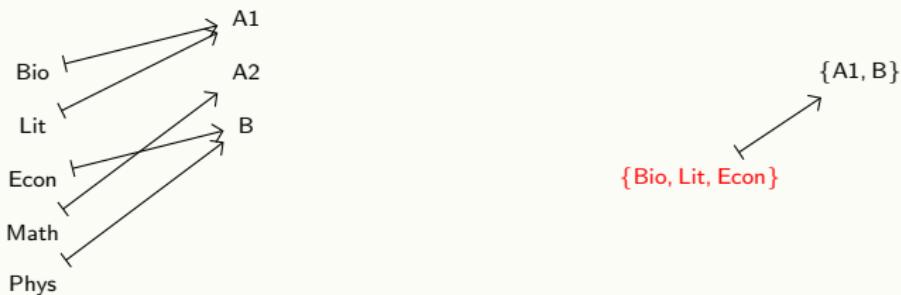
# Three levels of abstraction



# Three levels of abstraction

$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \text{Set}$$

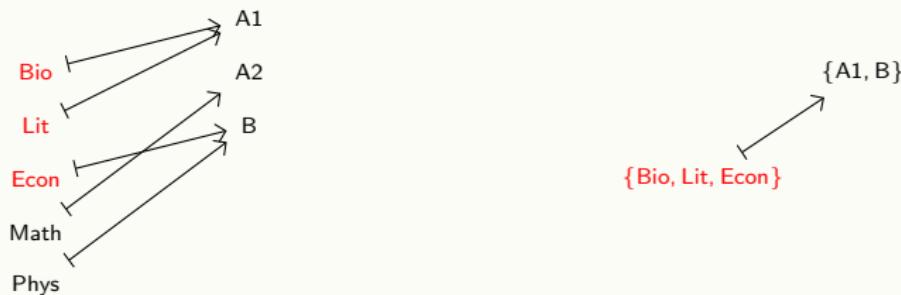
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Room} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Room}) \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \text{Course} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Course}) \end{array}$$



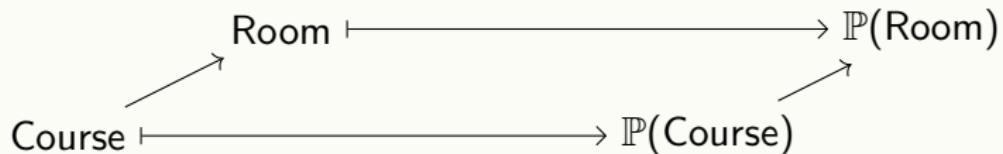
# Three levels of abstraction

$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \text{Set}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Room} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Room}) \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \text{Course} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Course}) \end{array}$$



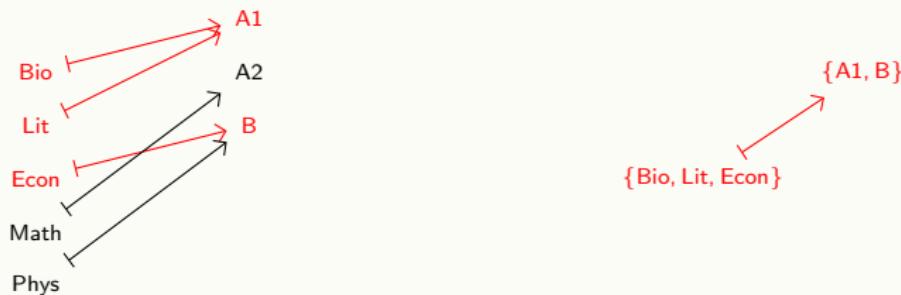
# Three levels of abstraction



# Three levels of abstraction

$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \text{Set}$$

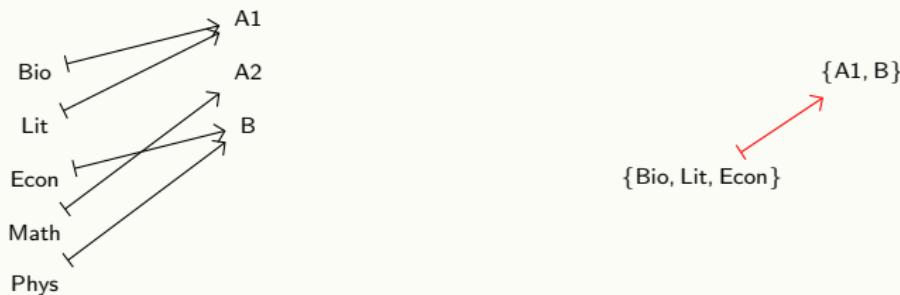
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Room} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Room}) \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \text{Course} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Course}) \end{array}$$



# Three levels of abstraction

$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \text{Set}$$

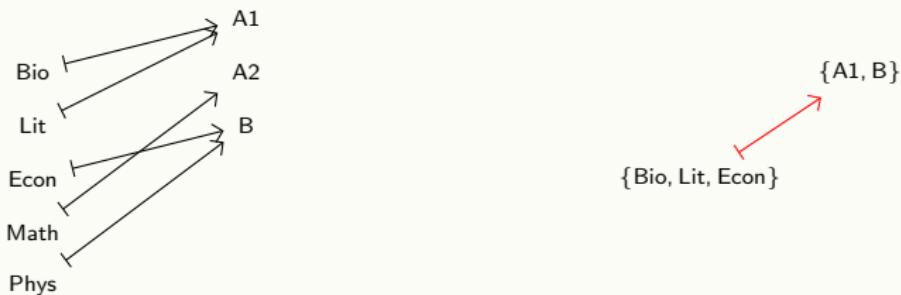
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Room} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Room}) \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \text{Course} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Course}) \end{array}$$



# Three levels of abstraction

$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \text{Set}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Room} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Room}) \\ \text{Course} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}(\text{Course}) \end{array}$$



# Questions?

Cat

# The category $\mathbb{C}\mathbf{at}$

**Objects** Categories  $\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y}, \mathbb{Z}, \dots$

**Arrows** Functors  $\mathbb{F} : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}, \mathbb{G} : \mathbb{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \dots$

**Identities**  $\text{id}(\mathbb{X}) = \mathbb{X}, \text{id}(h) = h : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$

**Composition**  $\mathbb{F} \cdot \mathbb{G}(-) = \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{F}(-)) : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

**Unit** From  $\mathbb{S}\mathbf{et}$

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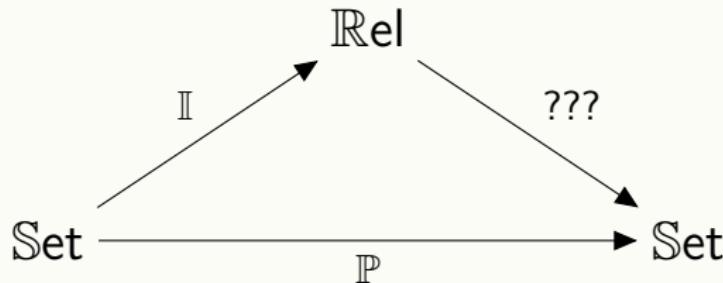
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**Unit** From Set

**Associativity** From Set

# Lifting problems



# The category $\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{Y}$

**Objects** Pairs  $\langle X \in \mathbb{X}, Y \in \mathbb{Y} \rangle$

**Arrows** Pairs  $\langle h : X \rightarrow X', k : Y \rightarrow Y' \rangle$

**Identities**  $\text{id}_{\langle X, Y \rangle} := \langle \text{id}_X, \text{id}_Y \rangle$   $\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \langle X, Y \rangle$

**Composition**  $\langle h, k \rangle \cdot \langle h', k' \rangle$   $\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \langle X'', Y'' \rangle$   
 $:= \langle h \cdot h', k \cdot k' \rangle$

**Unit** From  $\mathbb{X}$  &  $\mathbb{Y}$

**Associativity** From  $\mathbb{X}$  &  $\mathbb{Y}$

# Test categories

$$\mathbb{1} := \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{id} \\ \text{*} \end{array} \right\}$$


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$$\mathbb{1} \xrightarrow{\quad \overrightarrow{x} \quad} \mathbb{X}$$

---

Object  $X \in \mathbb{X}$

# Test categories

$$\mathbb{1} := \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{id} \\ \text{---} \\ * \end{array} \right\}$$

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---

Set X

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$$\mathbb{1} := \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{id} \\ \text{---} \\ * \end{array} \right\}$$

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Set X

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$$\mathcal{D} := \left\{ 0 \xrightarrow{s} 1 \right\}$$

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$$\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\vec{f}} \mathbb{X}$$

---

2 Objects:  $X_0 = \vec{f}(0)$ ,  $X_1 = \vec{f}(1)$

1 arrow:  $f : X_0 \rightarrow X_1$

# Test categories

$$\mathcal{D} := \left\{ 0 \xrightarrow{s} 1 \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\overline{f}} \text{Set}$$

---

Function  $f : X_0 \rightarrow X_1$

# Test categories

$$\mathcal{D} := \left\{ 0 \xrightarrow{s} 1 \right\}$$

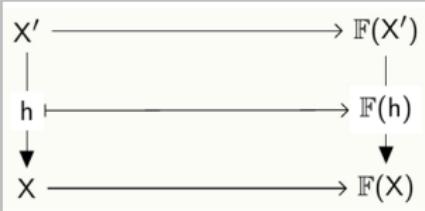
$$\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\vec{f}} \textcolor{red}{\mathbb{R}\text{el}}$$

---

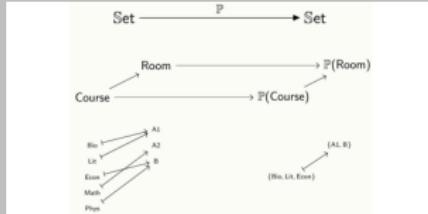
Relation  $R : X \leftrightarrow X_1$

# Questions?

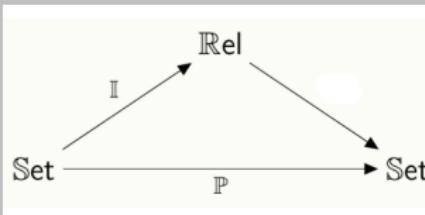
## Functors



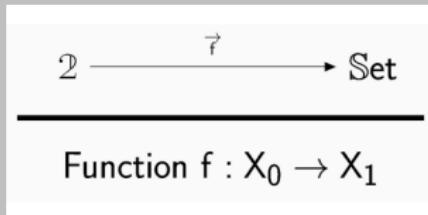
## Abstraction



## Cat



## Test categories



# Data

# Categorical Data Model

Fixed **Semantics**: Set

Choose **Syntax**: Schema



# Categorical Data Model

Fixed **Semantics**: Set

Choose **Syntax**: Schema

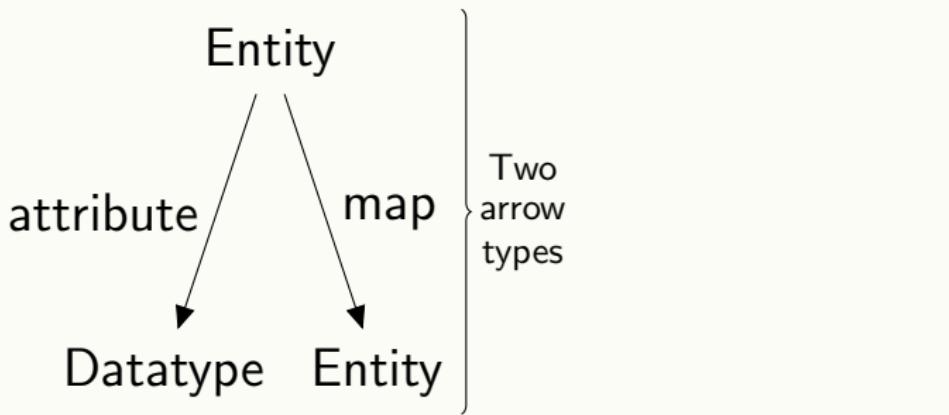


Two object types  
Datatype Entity

# Categorical Data Model

Fixed **Semantics**: Set

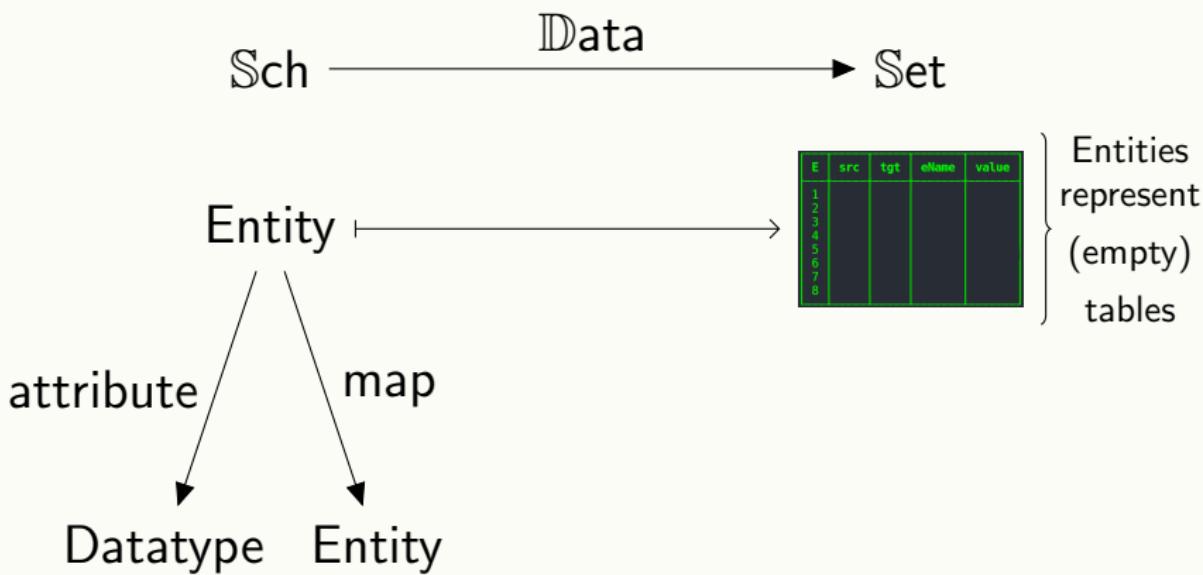
Choose **Syntax**: Schema



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Fixed **Semantics**: Set

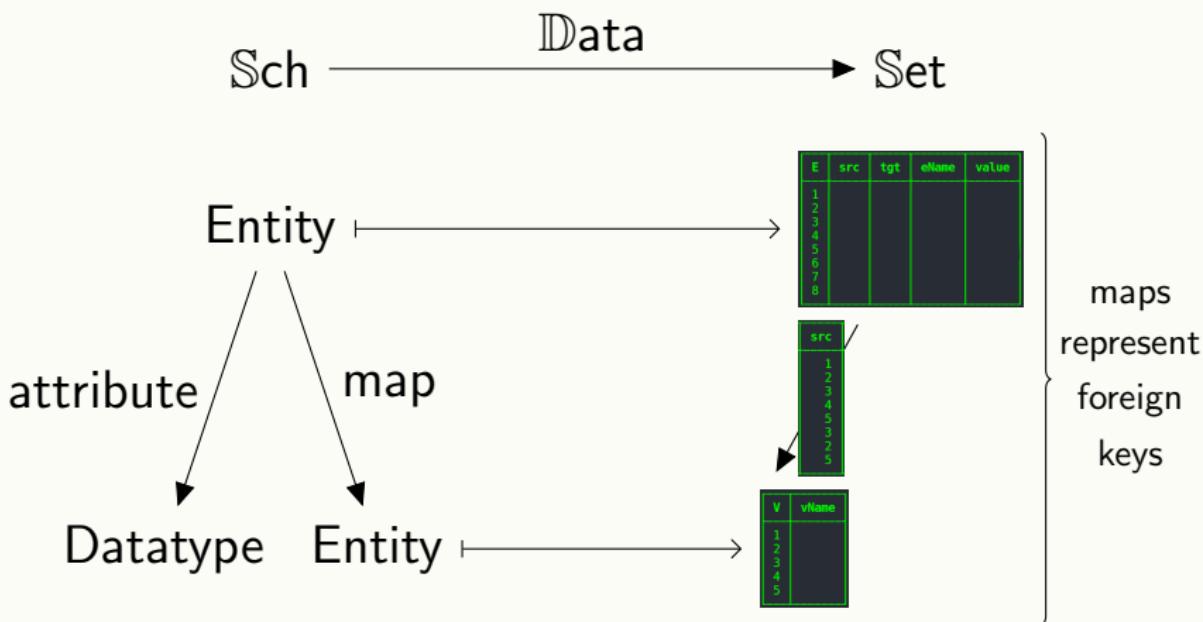
Choose **Syntax**: Schema



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Fixed **Semantics**: Set

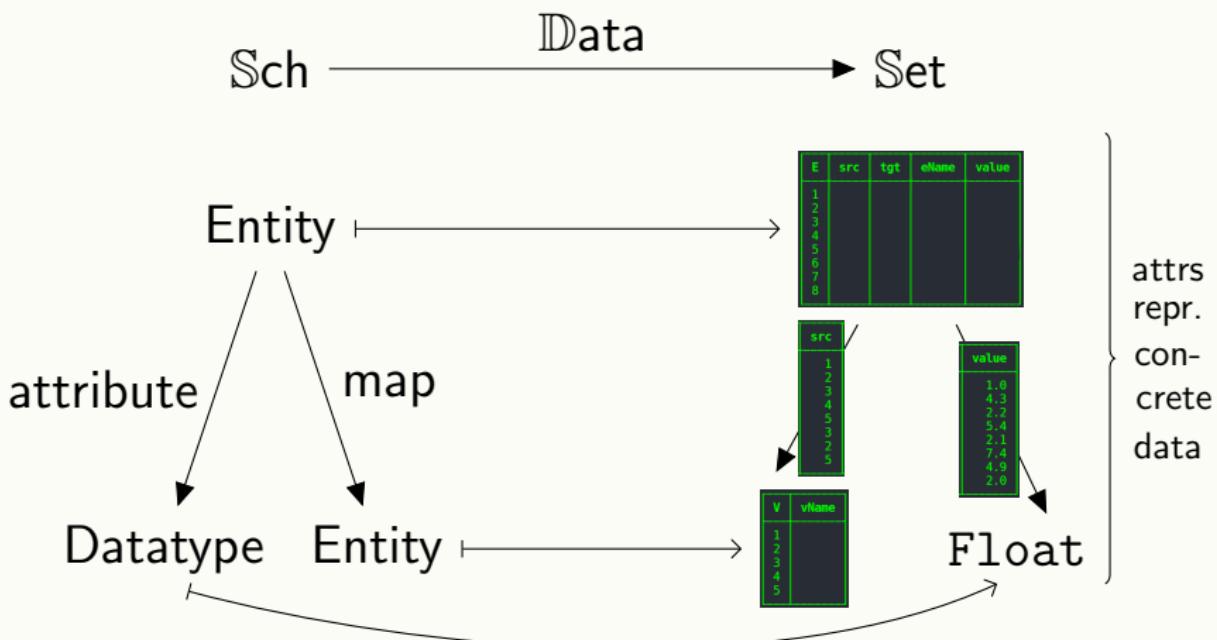
Choose **Syntax**: Schema



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Fixed **Semantics**: Set

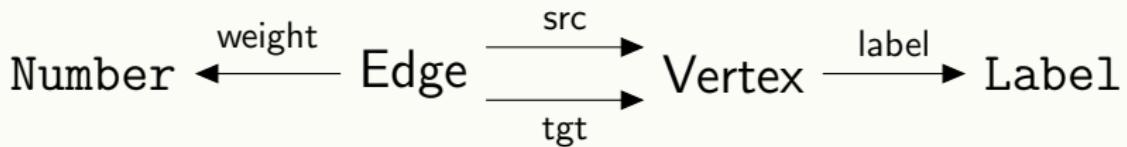
Choose **Syntax**: Schema



# Graphs

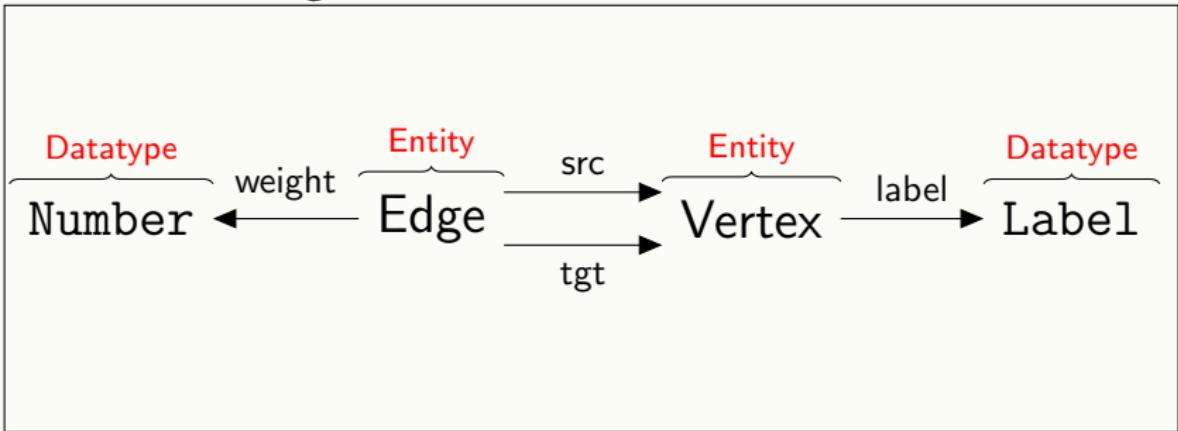
# The Graph Schema

**Schema**  $\text{Sch}_G$ :



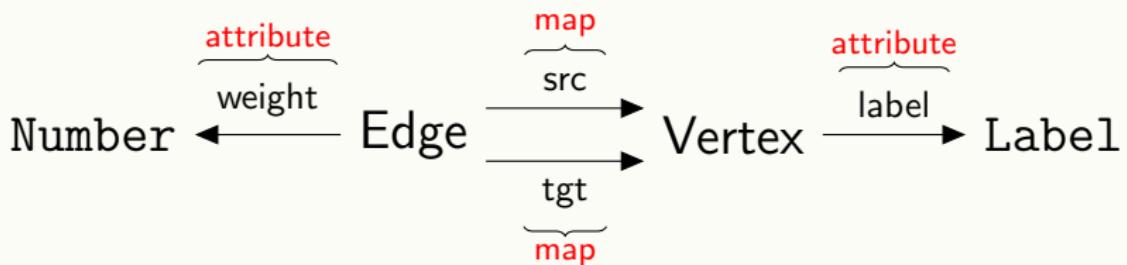
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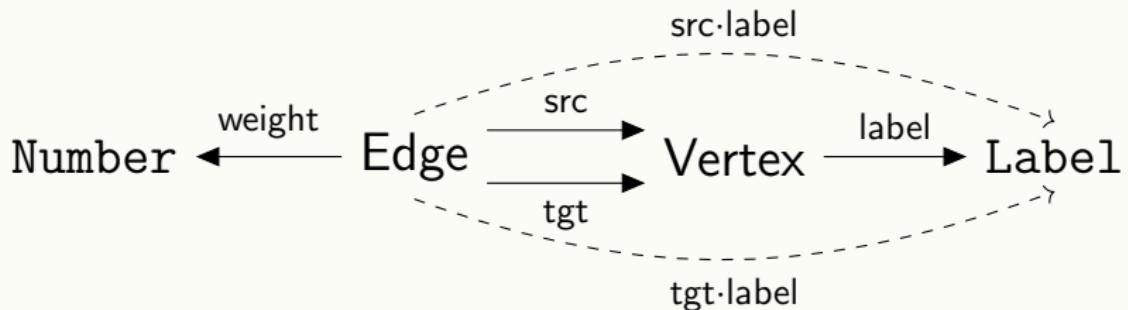
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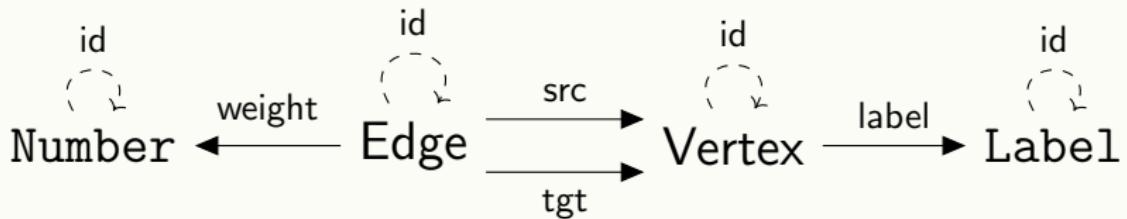
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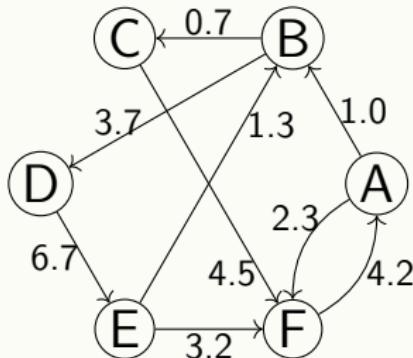
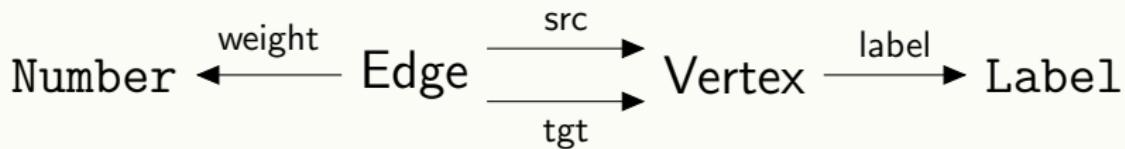
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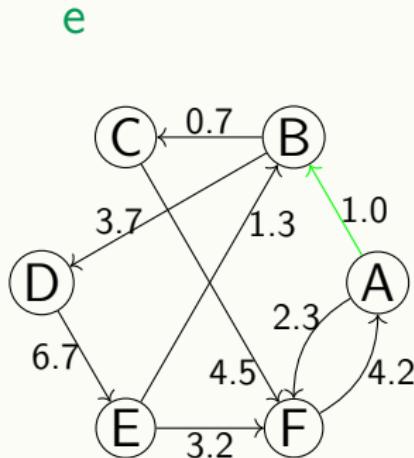
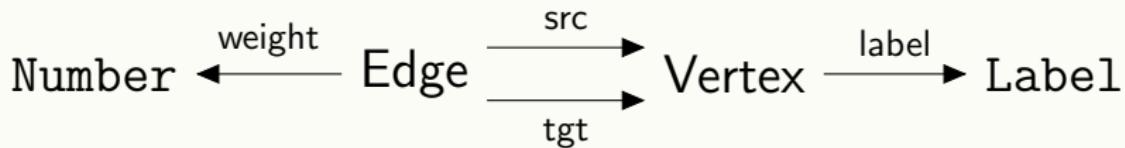
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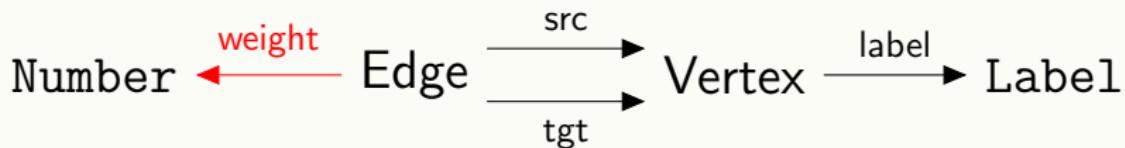
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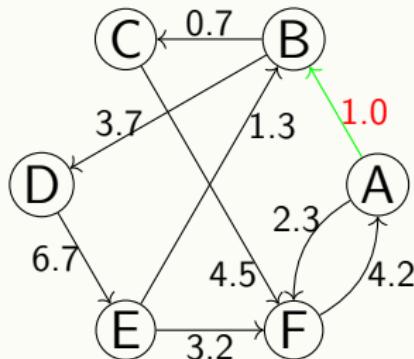


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**Schema**  $\text{Sch}_G$ :

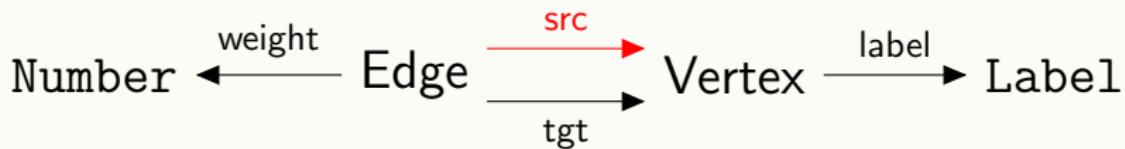


1.0 ← e

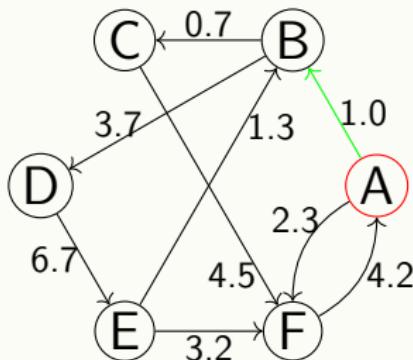


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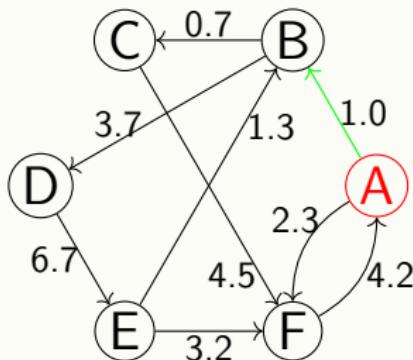
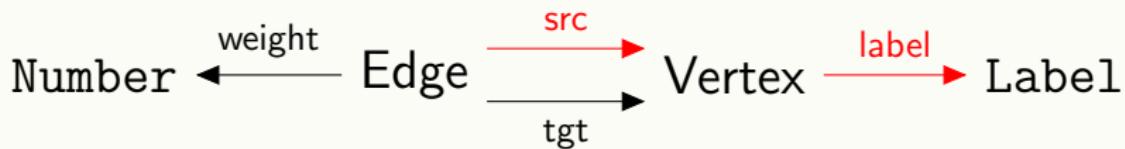


$$1.0 \leftarrow e \xrightarrow{v}$$



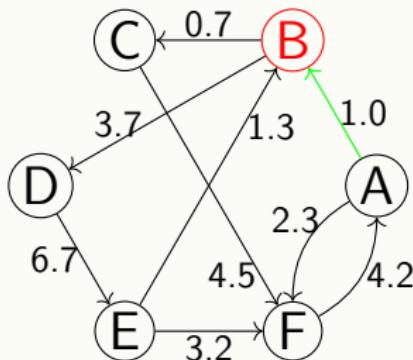
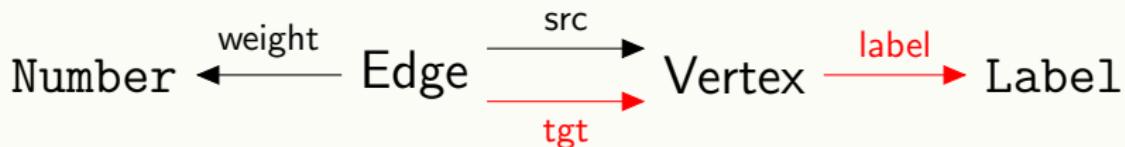
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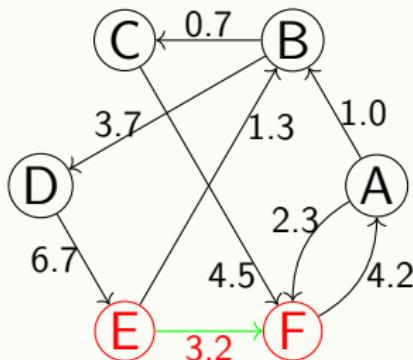
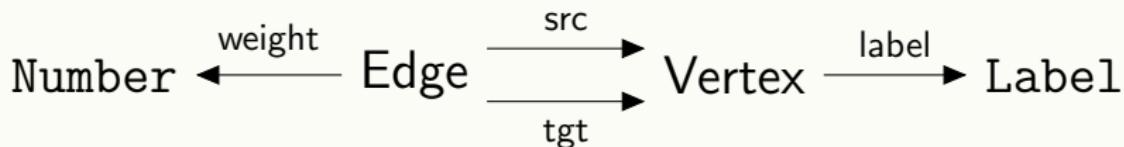
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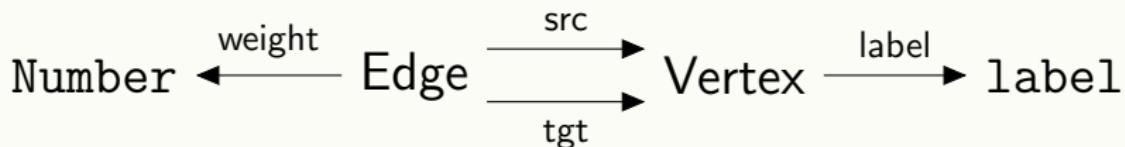
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# Graphs

## Schema:

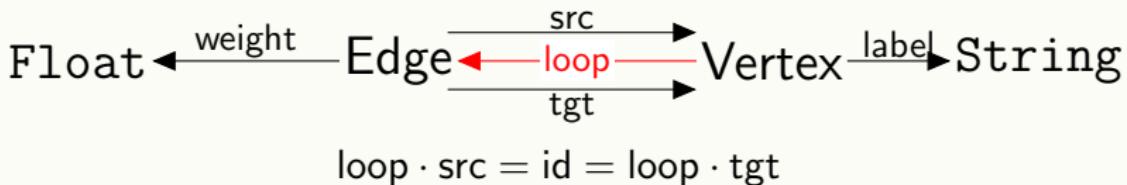


E	src	tgt	weight
1	1	2	1.0
2	1	6	2.3

V	label
1	A
2	B

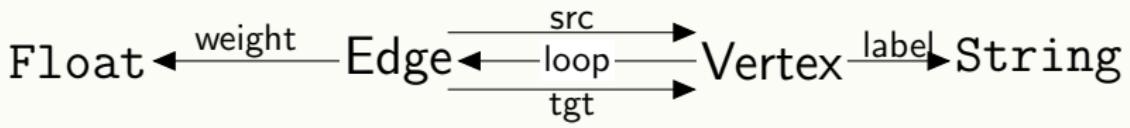
# Reflexive Graphs

**Schema** Sch<sub>R</sub>:



# Reflexive Graphs

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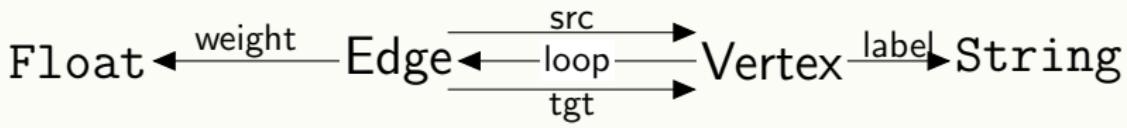


$$\text{loop} \cdot \text{src} = \text{id} = \text{loop} \cdot \text{tgt}$$

$$\text{loop} \cdot \text{weight} = 0.0$$

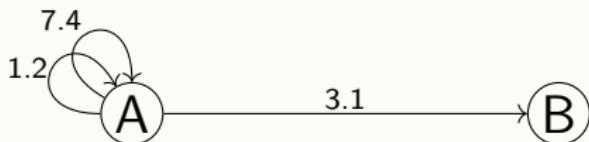
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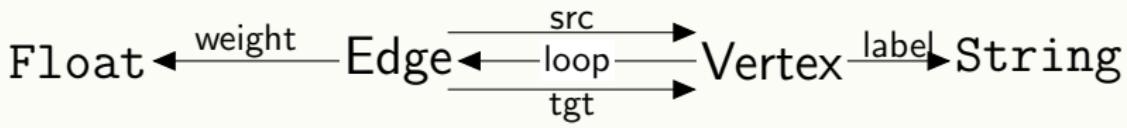
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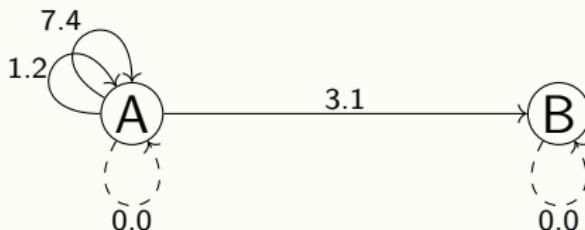
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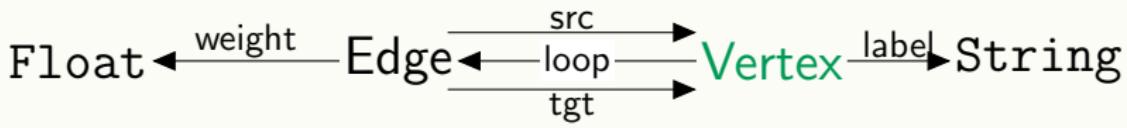
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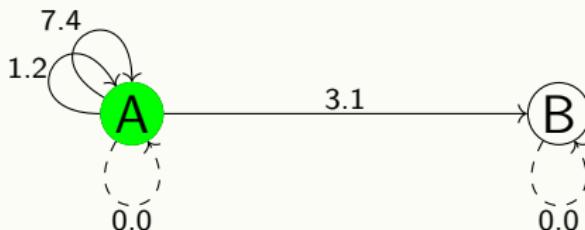
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**Schema Sch<sub>R</sub>:**



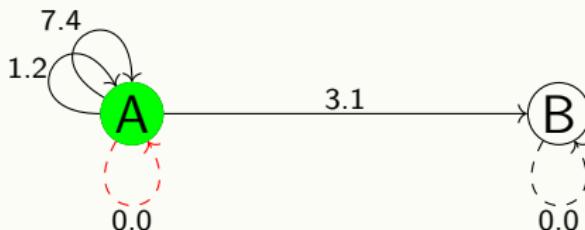
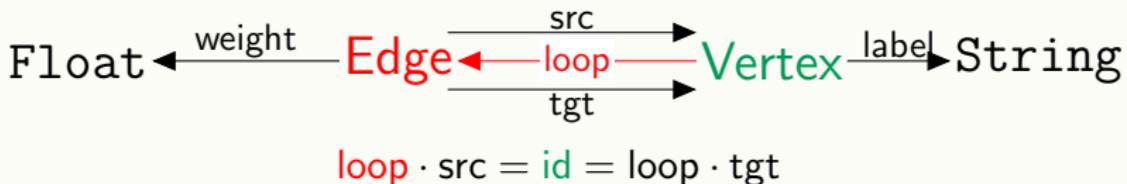
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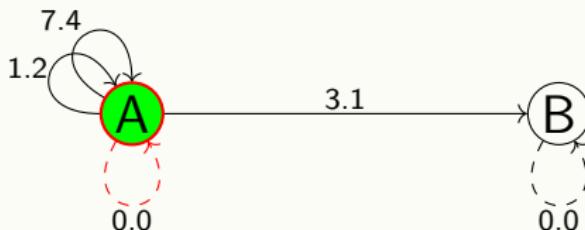
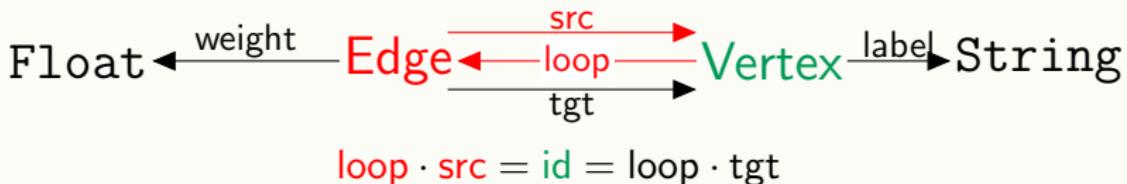
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**Schema Sch<sub>R</sub>:**



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**Schema Sch<sub>R</sub>:**

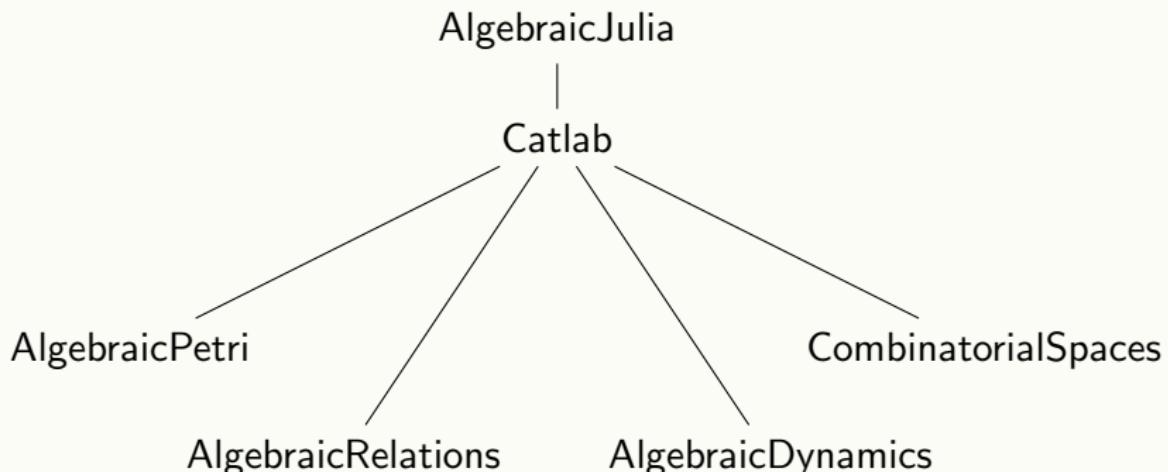


**Questions?**

# Catlab

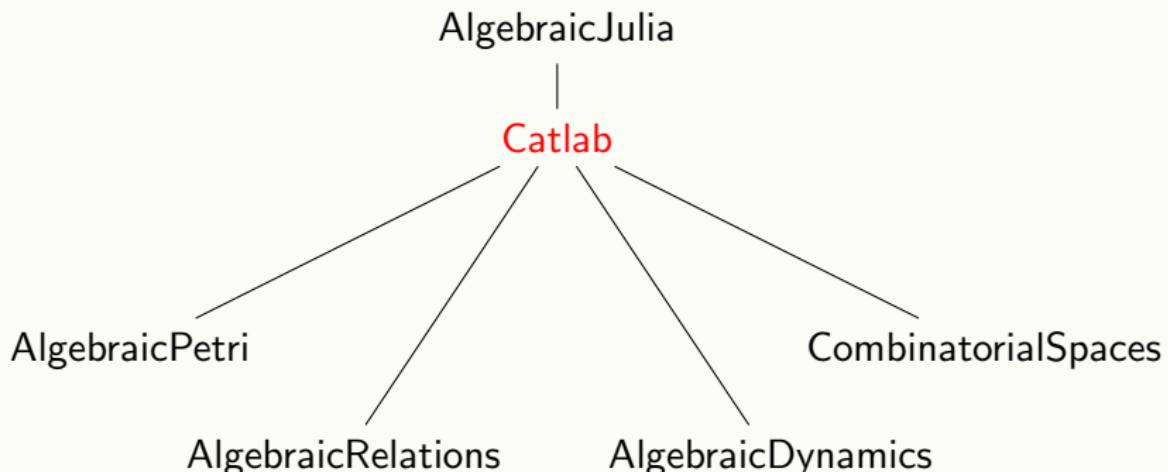
# AlgebraicJulia

“Scientific computing based on applied category theory”



# AlgebraicJulia

“Scientific computing based on applied category theory”



# Data Migration

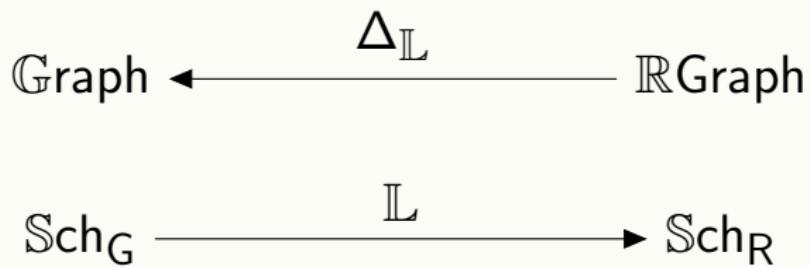
# Schema functors

Schema functors create data transformations

$$\mathbb{S}\text{ch}_G \xrightarrow{\mathbb{L}} \mathbb{S}\text{ch}_R$$

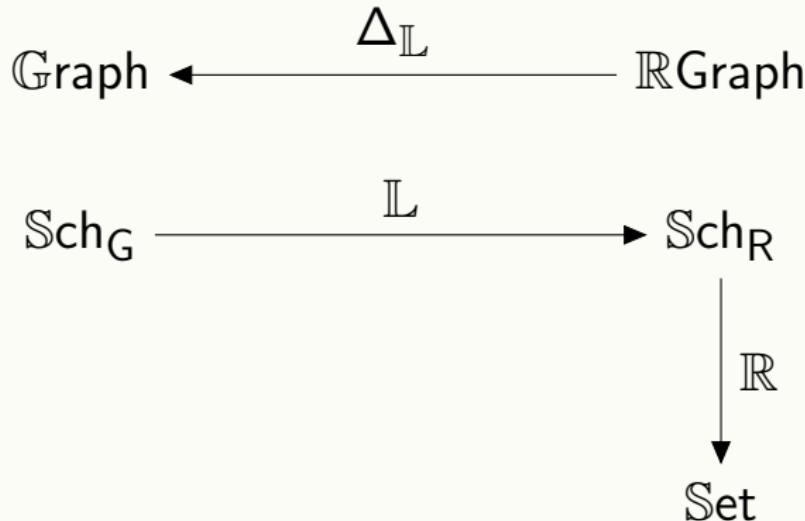
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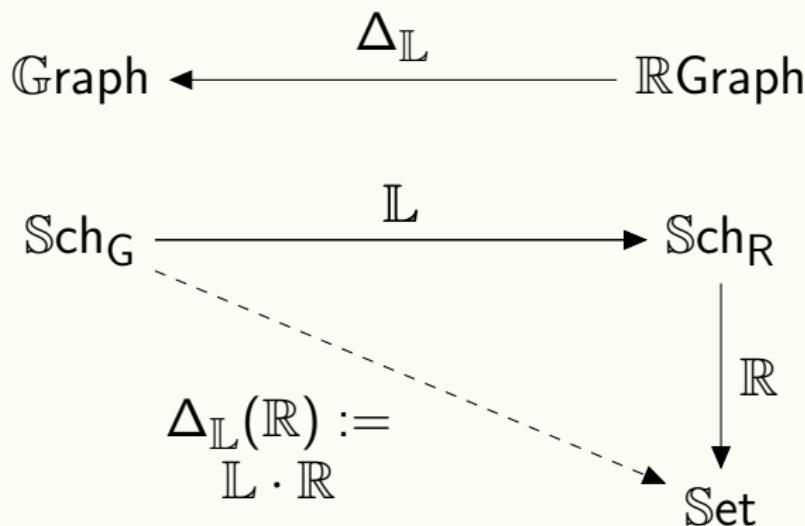
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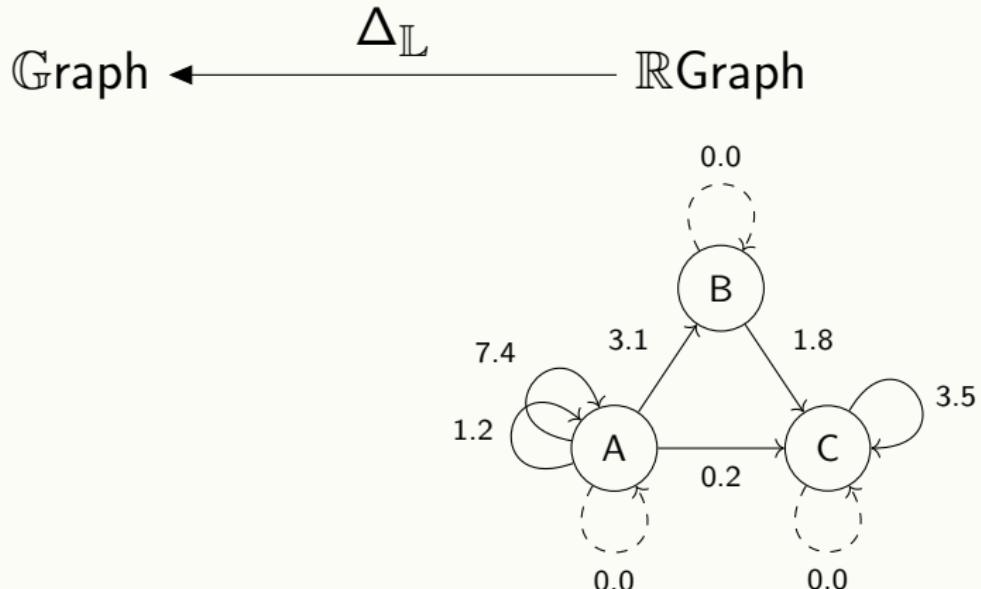
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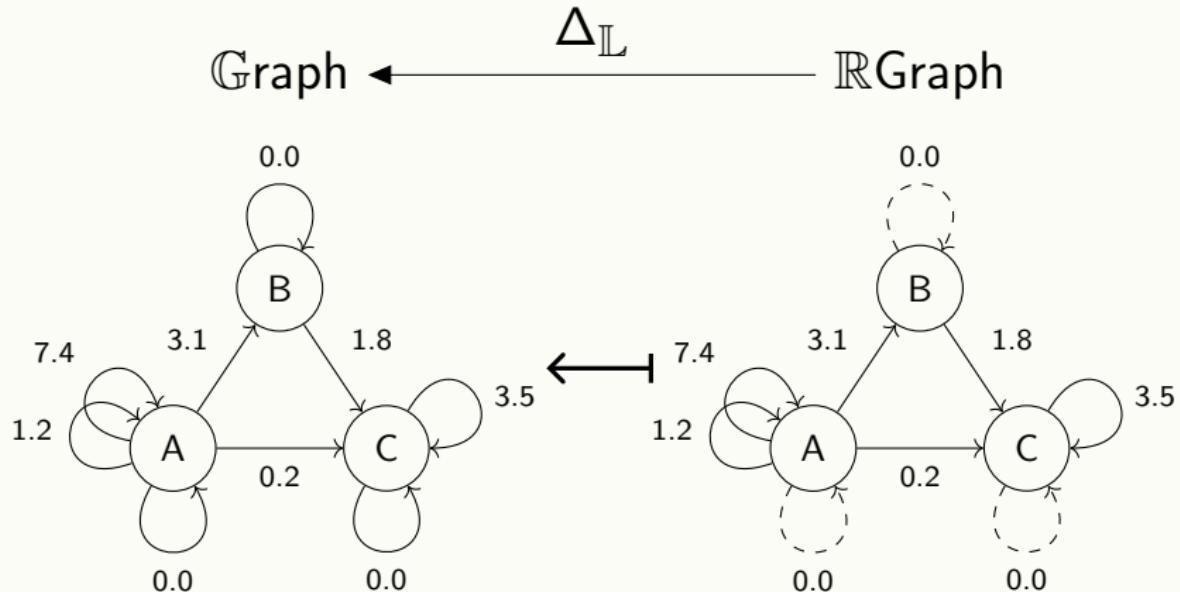
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Schema functors create data transformations



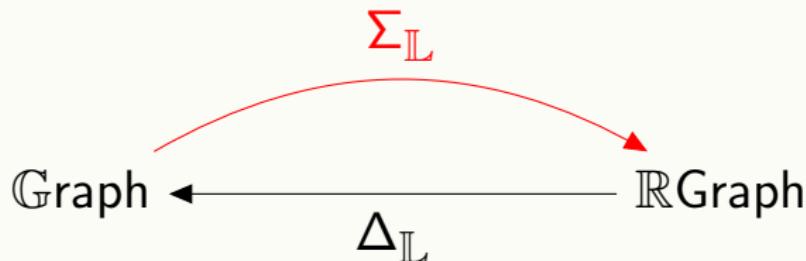
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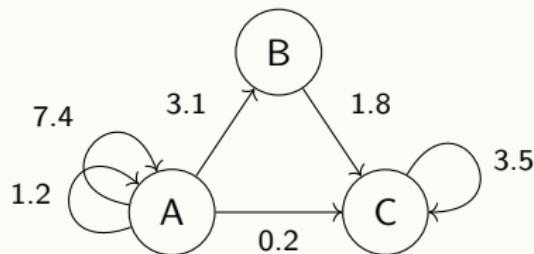
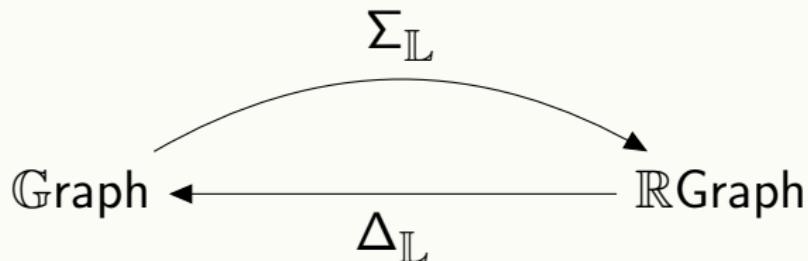
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Schema functors create data transformations



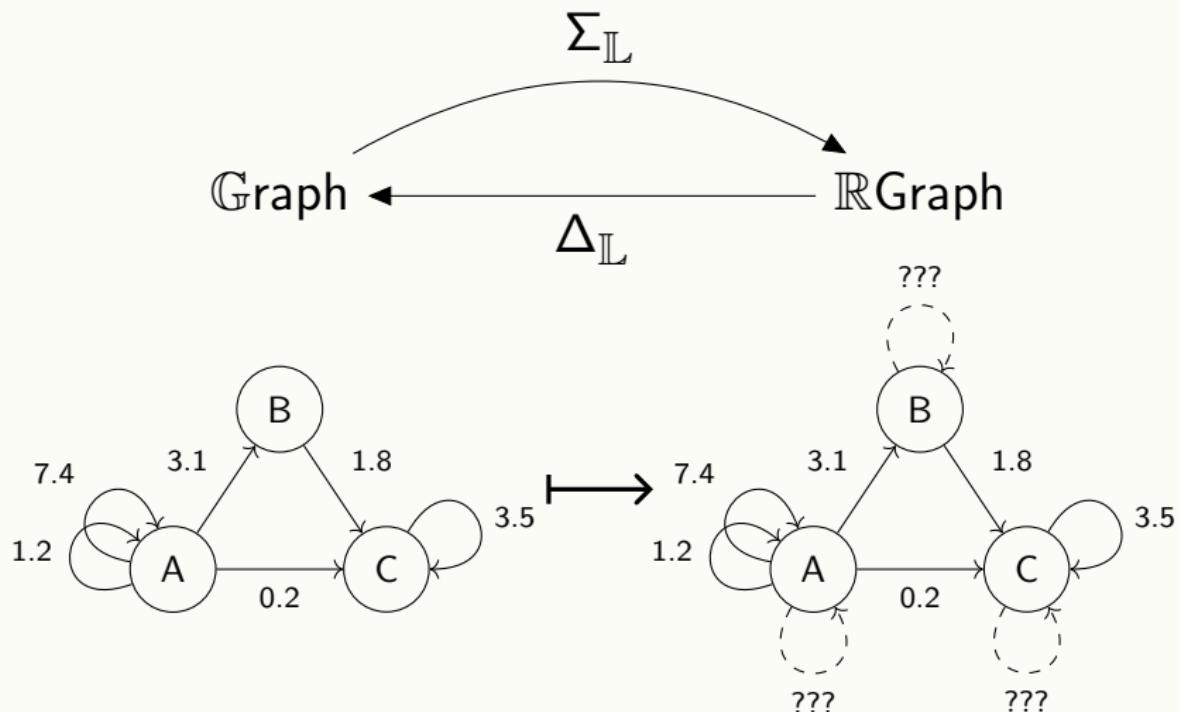
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Schema functors create data transformations



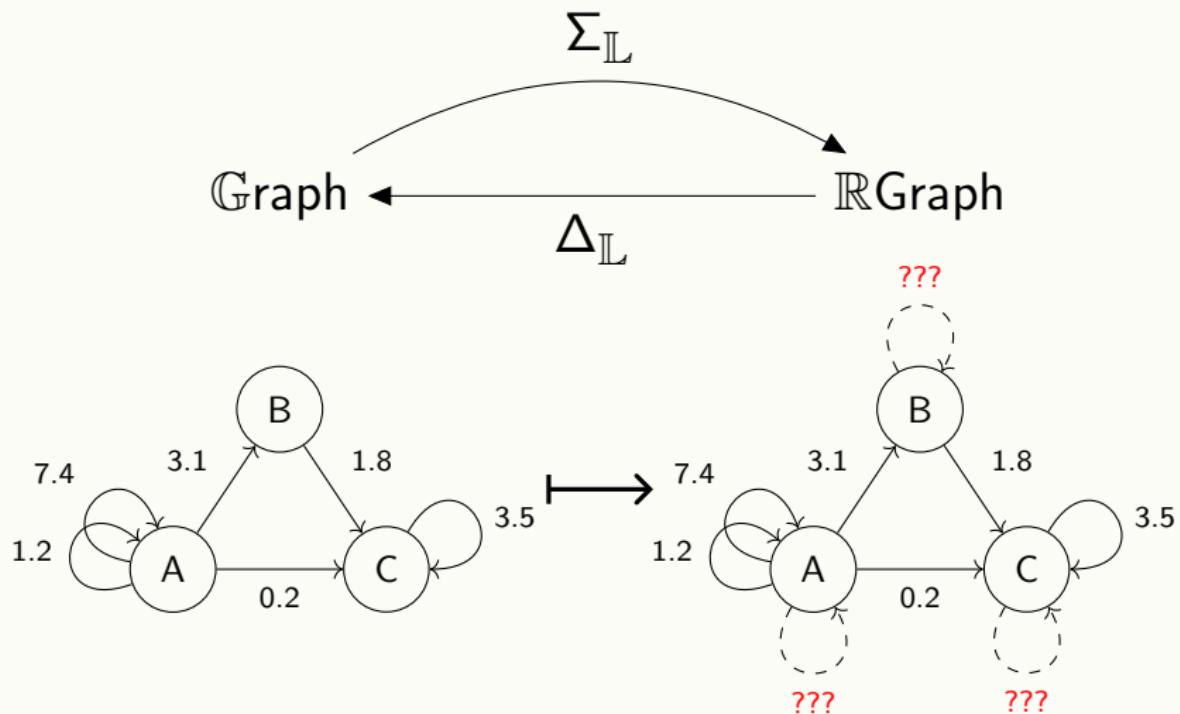
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Schema functors create data transformations



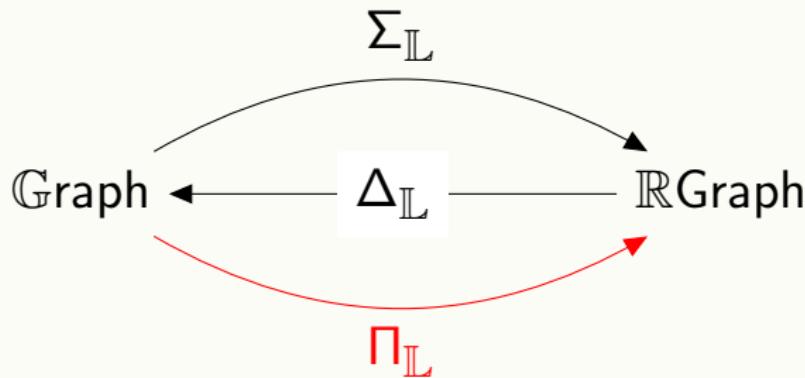
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Schema functors create data transformations



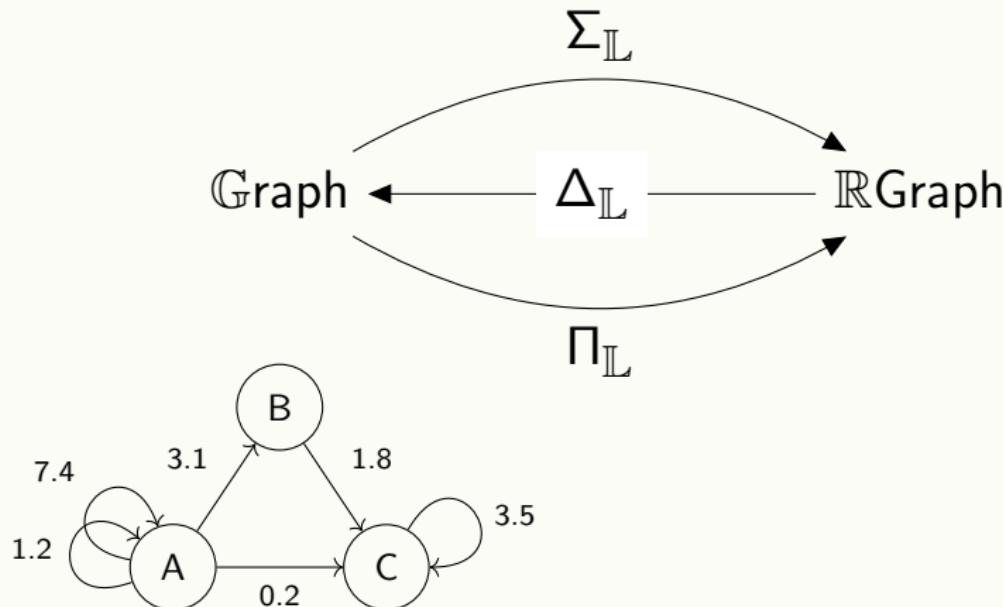
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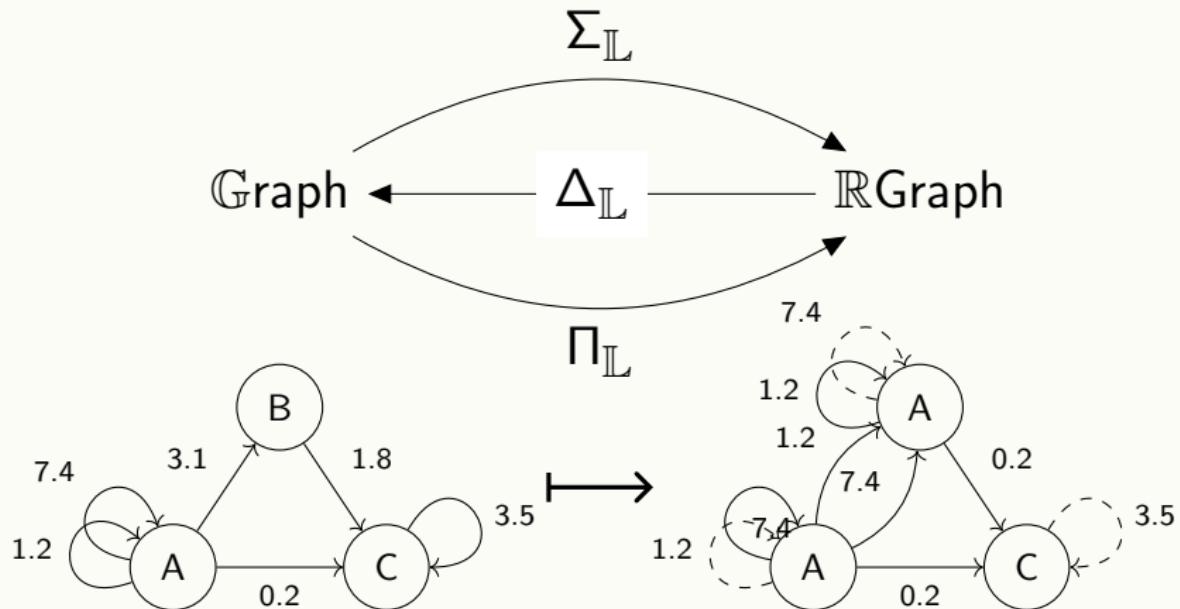
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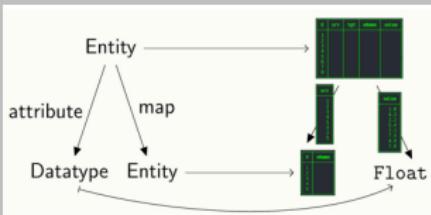
# Schema functors

Schema functors create data transformations



# Questions?

## Data Model

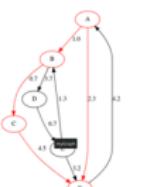


## Graphs

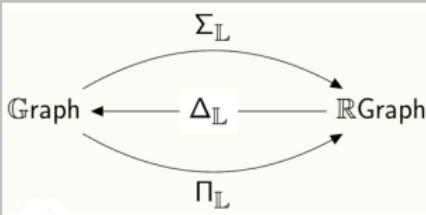
```
Float <- weight -> Edge <- src -> Vertex <- loop -> tgt <- label -> String  
loop · src = id = loop · tgt  
loop · weight = 0.0
```

## Catlab

```
@present Theory@Graph(FreeSchema) begin  
    Label::AttrType  
    Number::AttrType  
    V::Ob  
        label::Attr(V,Label)  
    E::Ob  
        weight::Attr(E,Number)  
        src::Hom(E,V)  
        tgt::Hom(E,V)  
end
```



## Migration

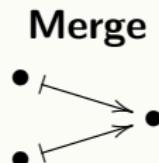
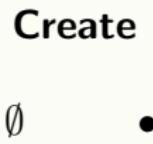
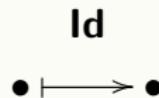
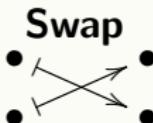


# Processes

**Building  
with  
blocks**

# The category $\mathbb{F}\text{Set}$

All **finite** functions are built from four atomic components.



# The category $\mathbb{F}\text{Set}$

All **finite** functions are built from four atomic components.

**Swap**



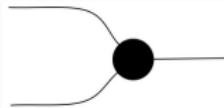
**Id**



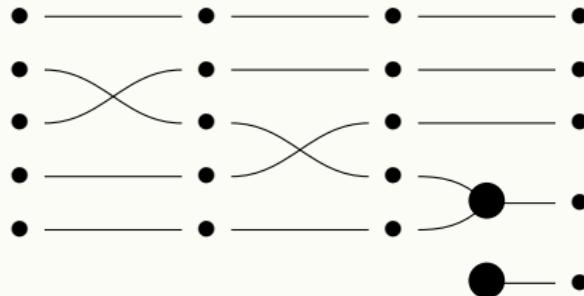
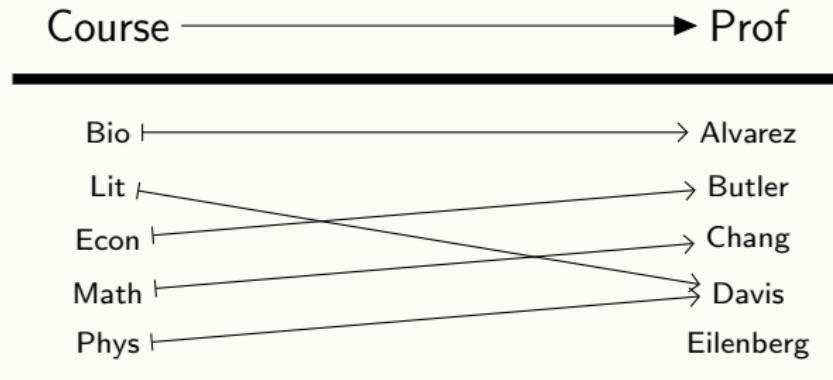
**Create**



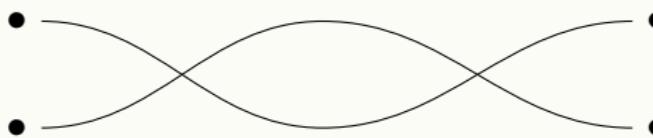
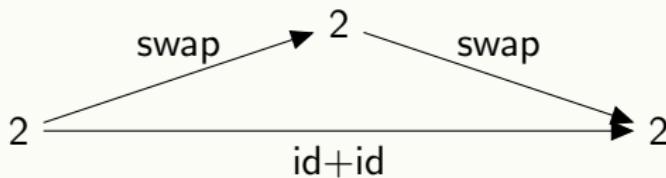
**Merge**



# Building with bricks



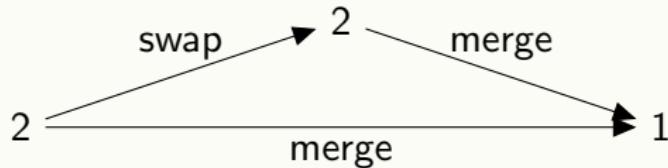
# Rules of the game



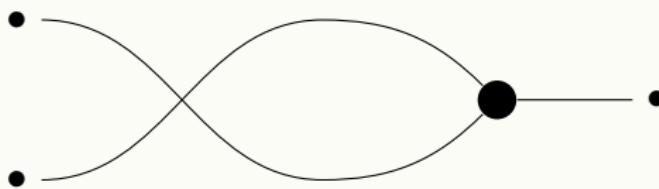
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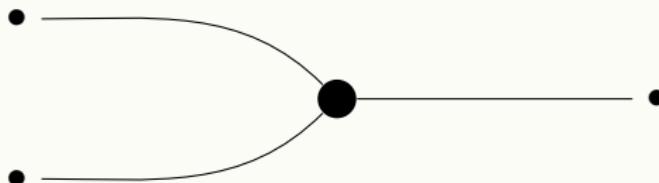
# Rules of the game



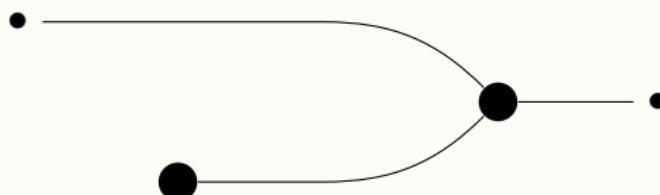
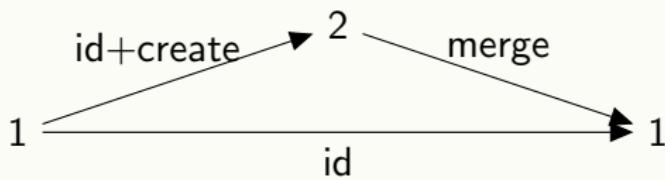
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||



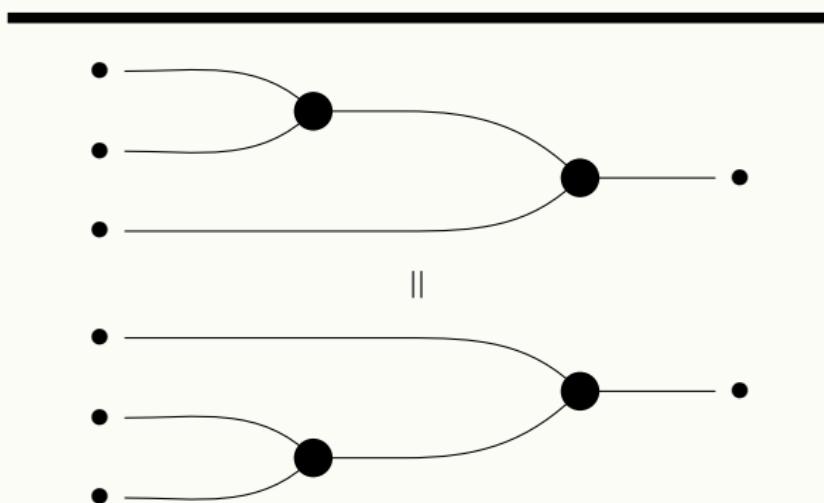
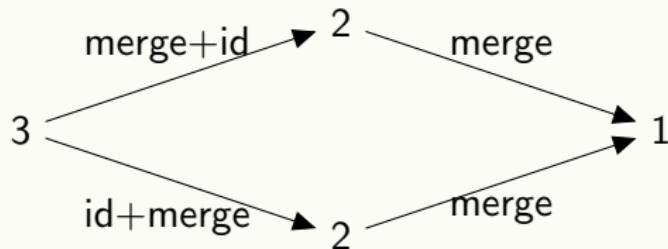
# Rules of the game



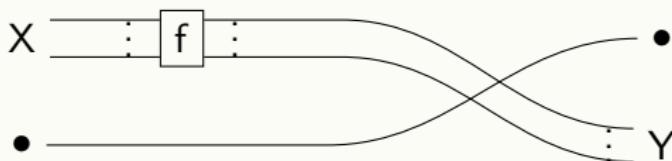
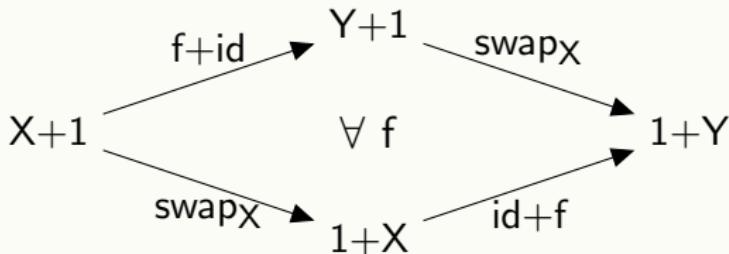
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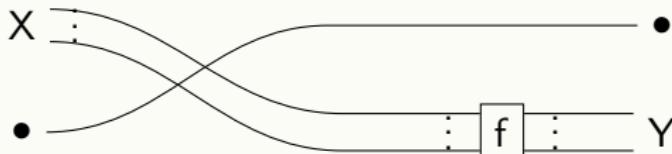
# Rules of the game



# Rules of the game



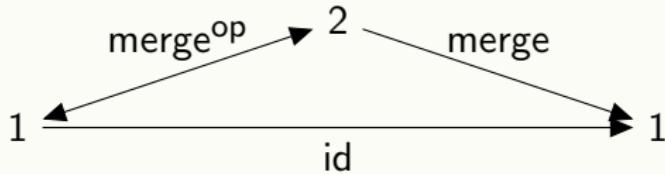
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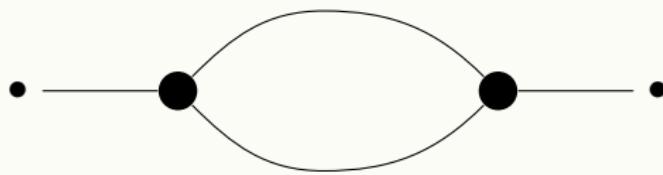
# Picture Proofs

$(\text{create} + \text{merge}) \cdot \text{merge} = \text{merge}$

# Put it in backwards?



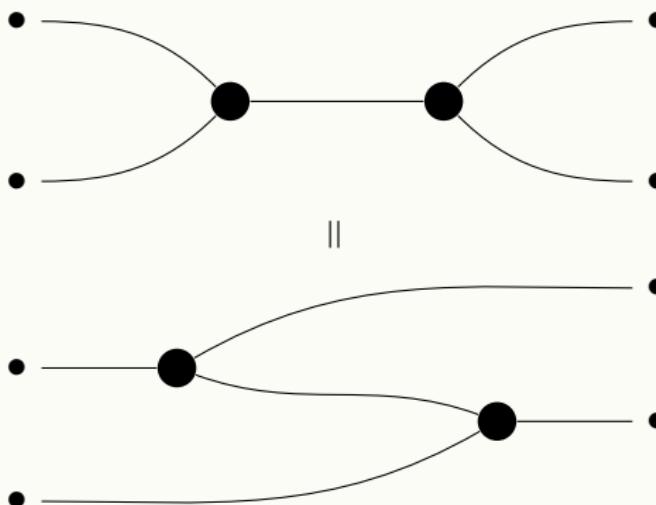
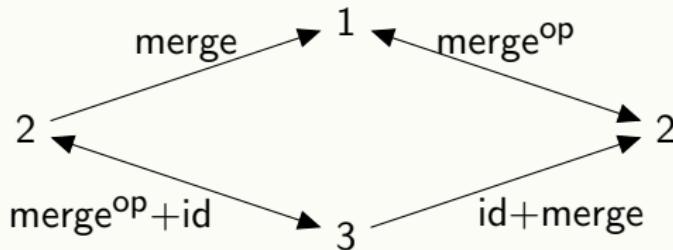
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||



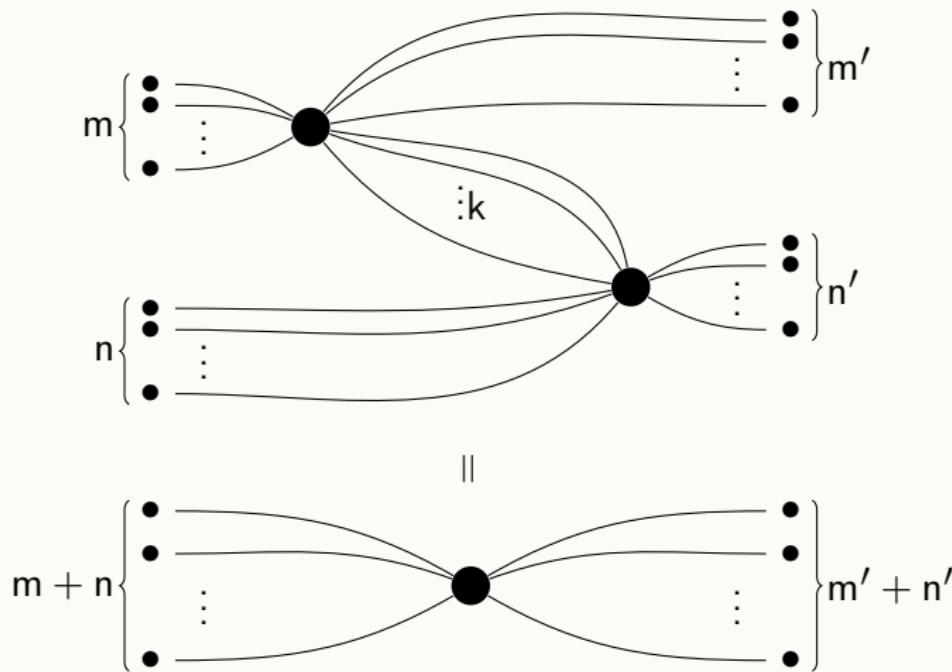
# Put it in backwards?



# Yanking Lemma

# The Spider Theorem

Connected diagrams with identical inputs/outputs are equal.



# Questions?

# Monoidal Categories

# Parallel Composition

A monoidal product is a functor  $\otimes : \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

$$X' \xrightarrow{f'} Y'$$

---

$$X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{f \otimes f'} Y \otimes Y'$$

# Parallel Composition

A monoidal product is a functor  $\otimes : \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{g'} & Z' \end{array}$$



$$X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{f \otimes f'} Y \otimes Y' \xrightarrow{g \otimes g'} Z \otimes Z'$$

# Parallel Composition

A monoidal product is a functor  $\otimes : \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{g'} & Z' \end{array}$$

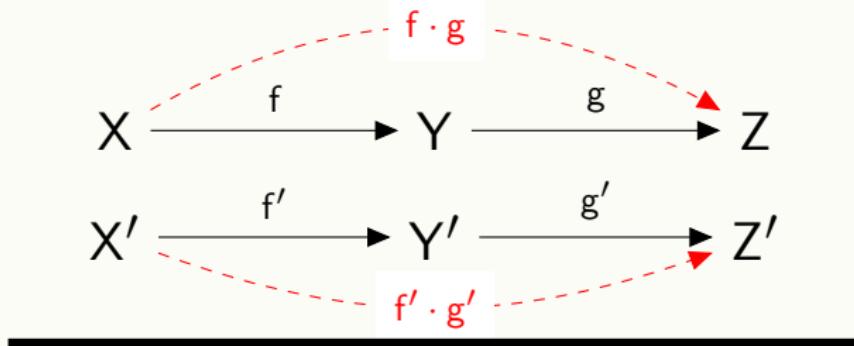
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$$X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{f \otimes f'} Y \otimes Y' \xrightarrow{g \otimes g'} Z \otimes Z'$$

$(f \otimes f') \cdot (g \otimes g')$

# Parallel Composition

A monoidal product is a functor  $\otimes : \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$

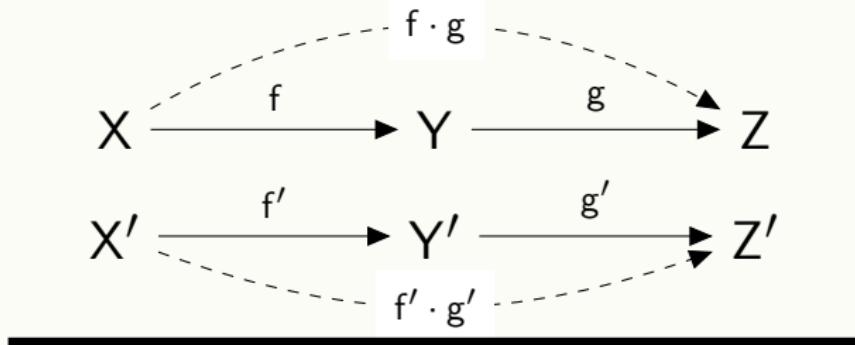


$$X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{f \otimes f'} Y \otimes Y' \xrightarrow{g \otimes g'} Z \otimes Z'$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$   
 $(f \otimes f') \cdot (g \otimes g')$

# Parallel Composition

A monoidal product is a functor  $\otimes : \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$



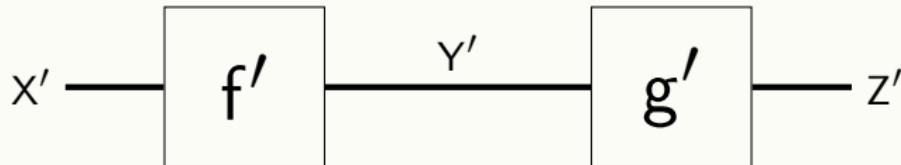
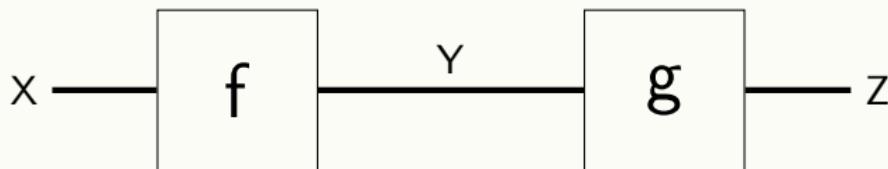
$$X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{f \otimes f'} Y \otimes Y' \xrightarrow{g \otimes g'} Z \otimes Z'$$

$$(f \otimes f') \cdot (g \otimes g') = (f \cdot g) \otimes (f' \cdot g')$$

# String diagrams

The interchange law:

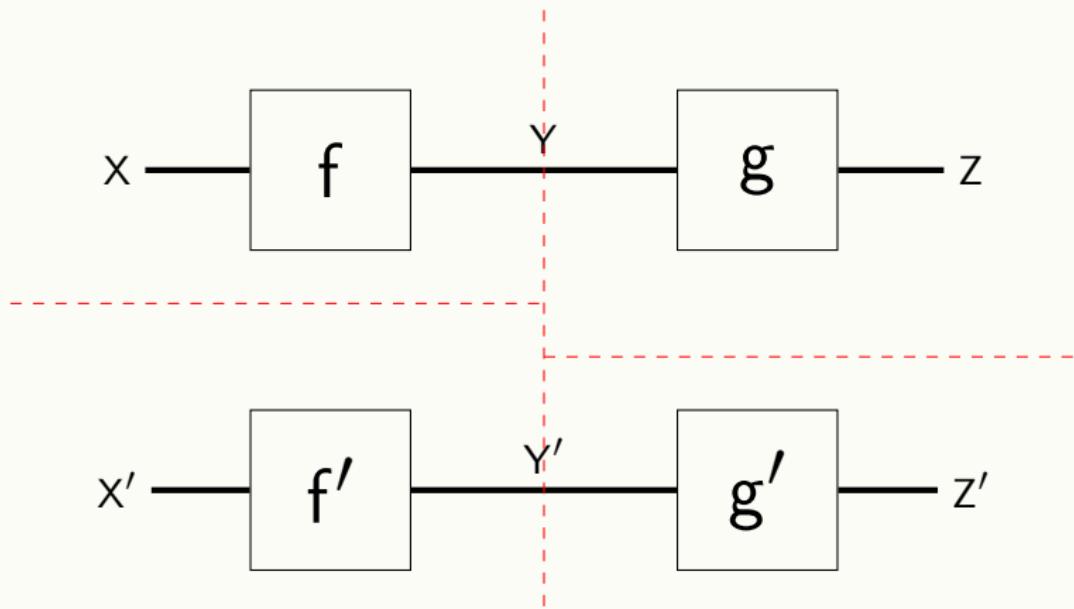
$$(f \otimes f') \cdot (g \otimes g') = (f \cdot g) \otimes (f' \cdot g')$$



# String diagrams

The interchange law:

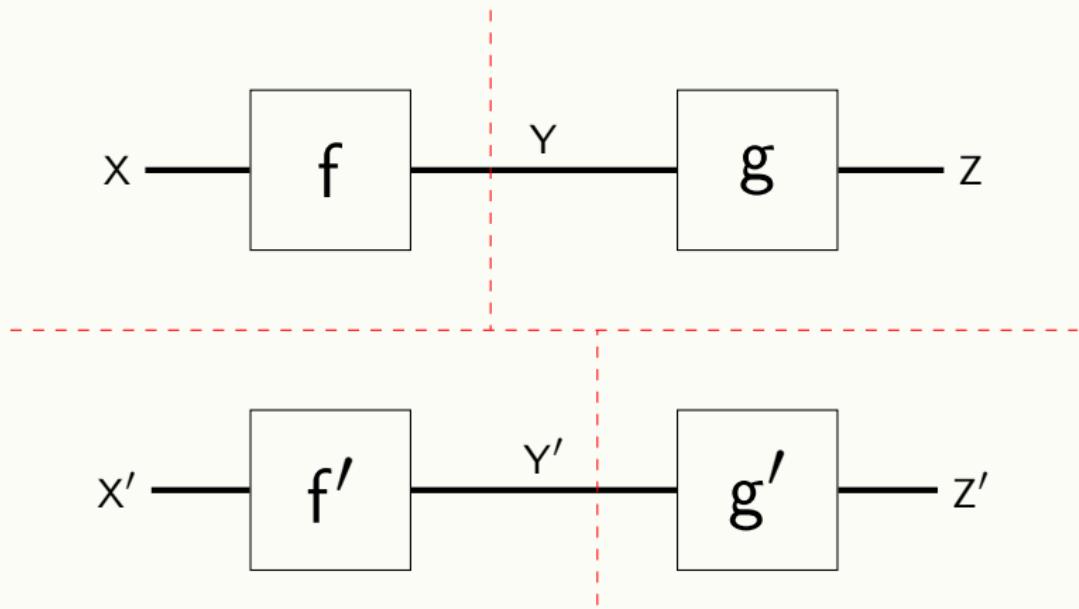
$$(f \otimes f') \cdot (g \otimes g') = (f \cdot g) \otimes (f' \cdot g')$$



# String diagrams

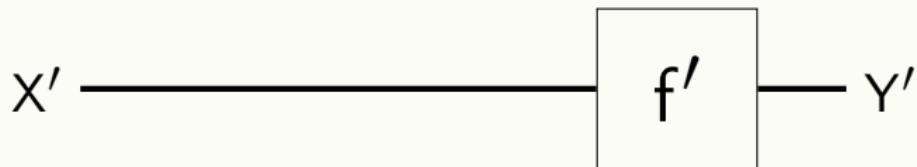
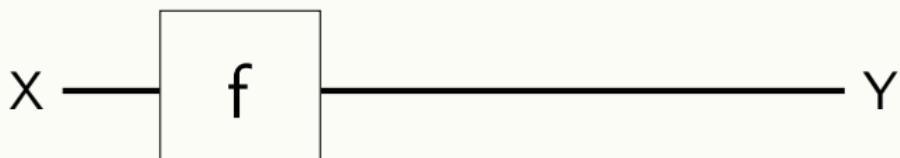
The interchange law:

$$(f \otimes f') \cdot (g \otimes g') = (f \cdot g) \otimes (f' \cdot g')$$



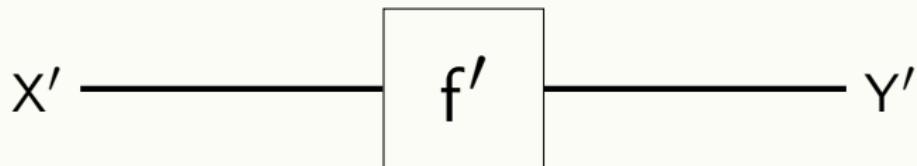
# String diagrams

Logical time only!



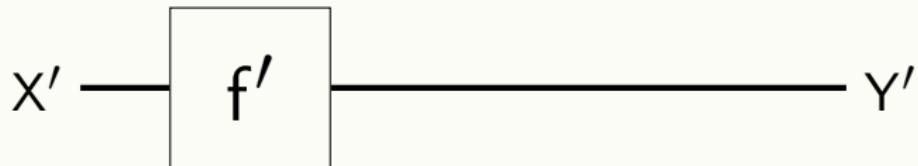
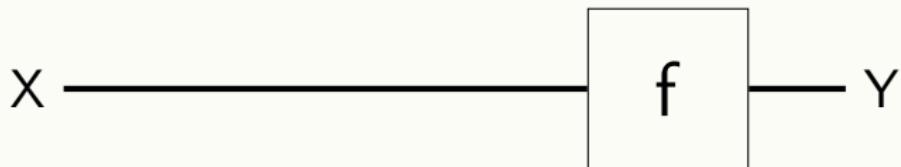
# String diagrams

Logical time only!



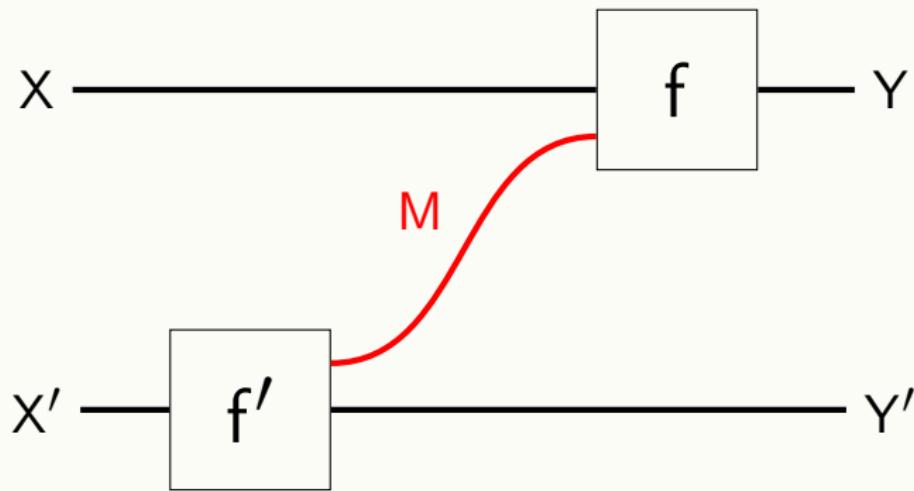
# String diagrams

Logical time only!

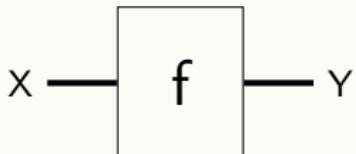
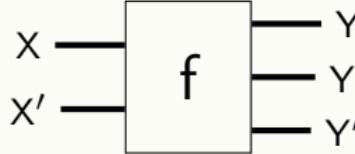
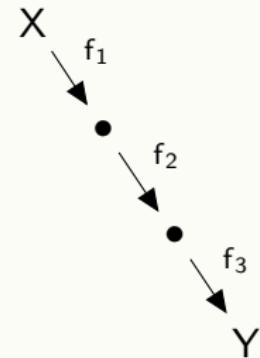
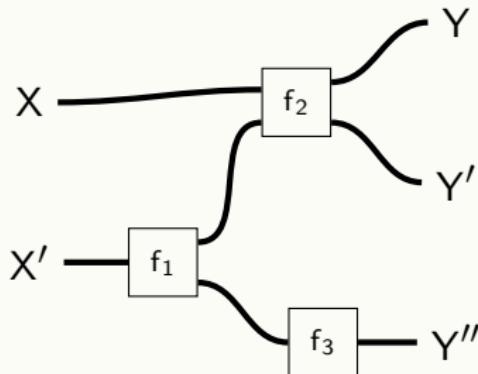


# String diagrams

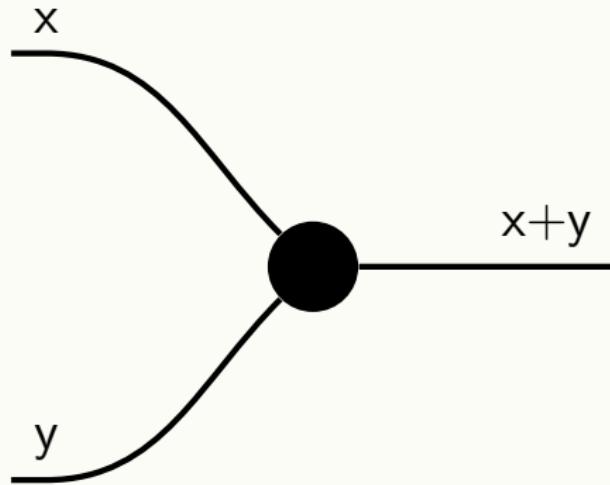
Logical time only! Sequence by messaging



# Many in, many out

Context	Vanilla categories	Monoidal categories
Basic unit	$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ 	$X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{f} Y \otimes Y' \otimes Y''$ 
Composite	$X \xrightarrow{f_1} \bullet \xrightarrow{f_2} \bullet \xrightarrow{f_3} Y$ 	$X \xrightarrow{f_2} Y$ $X' \xrightarrow{f_1} Y'$ $f_3 \xrightarrow{} Y''$ 

# Values on the wire



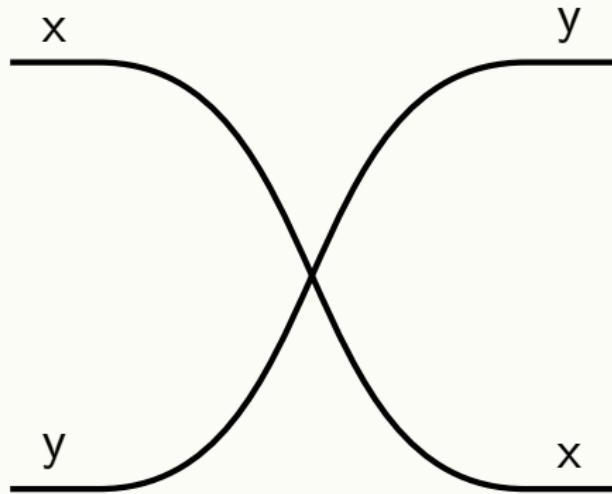
Merge

# Values on the wire



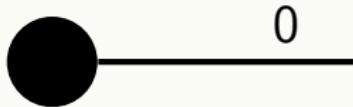
Identity

# Values on the wire



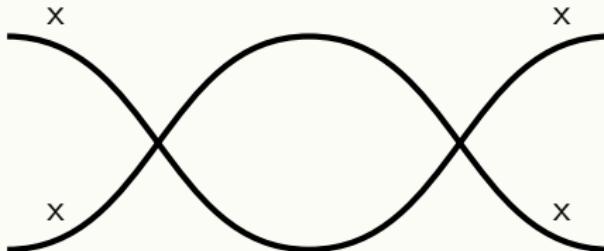
Swap

# Values on the wire



Create

# Following the rules

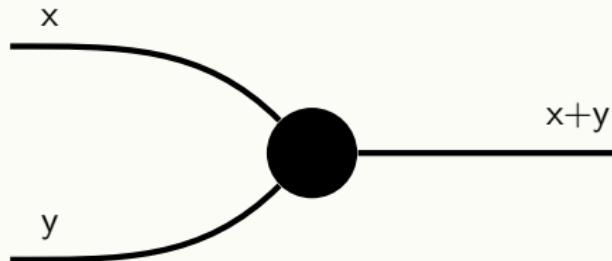


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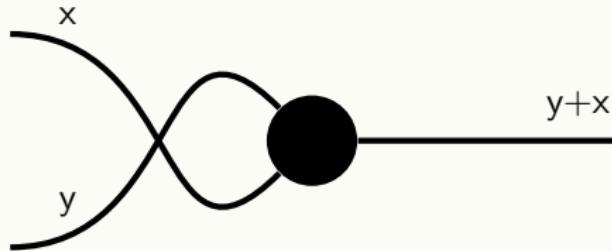


Double swap

# Following the rules

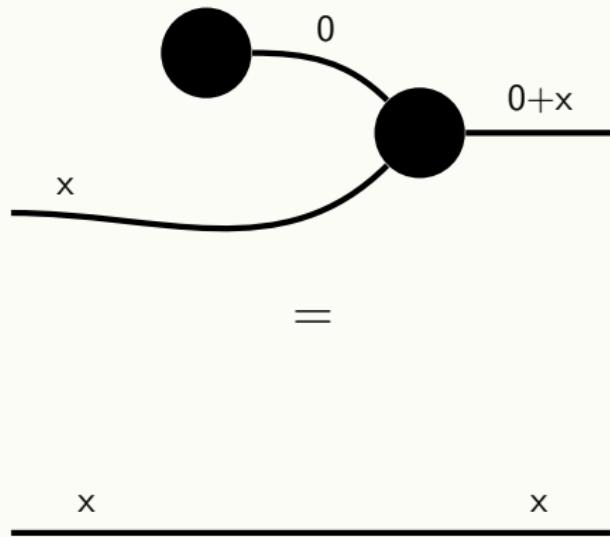


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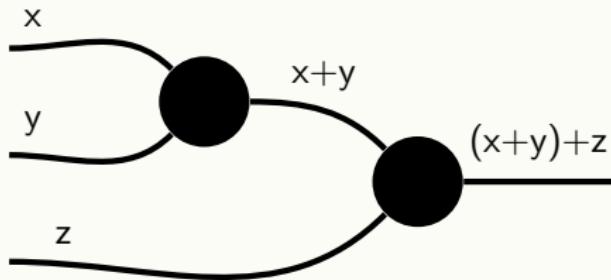
Commutativity

# Following the rules

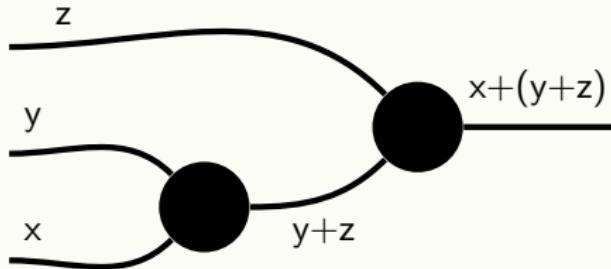


Unit

# Following the rules

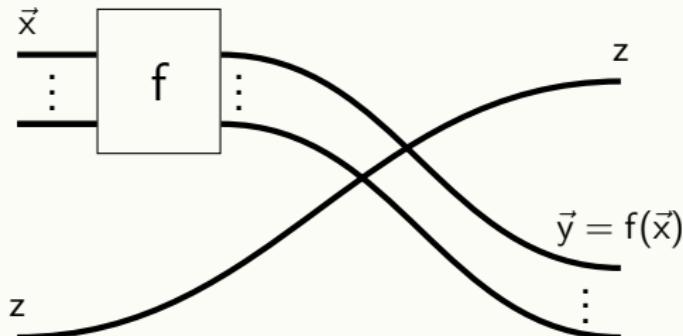


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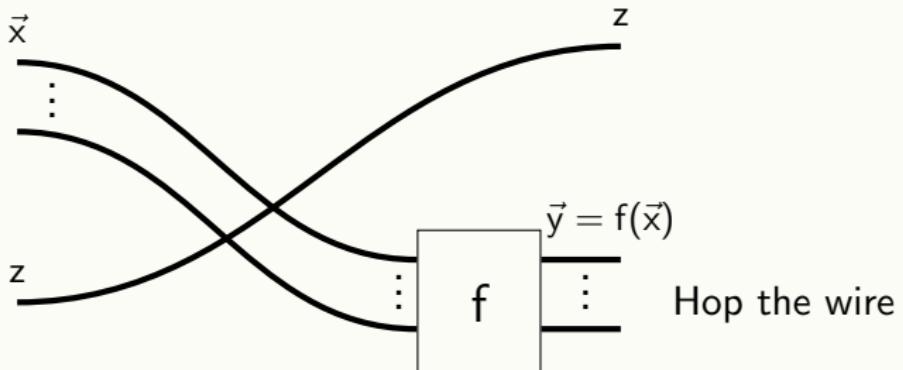


Associativity

# Following the rules

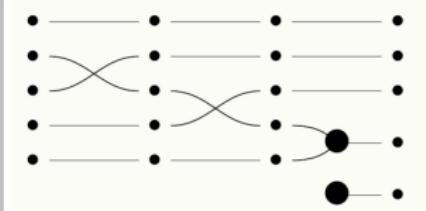


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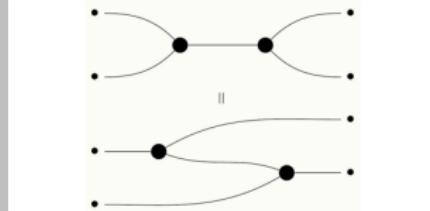


# Questions?

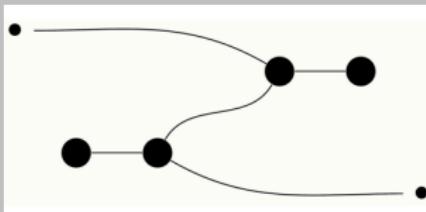
Generators



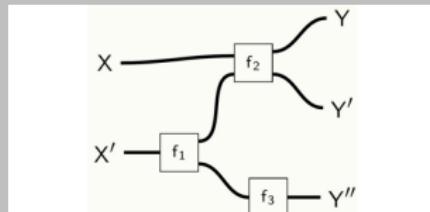
Rules



Proof



String diagrams



# Linear Algebra

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\mathbf{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\mathbf{et}, \times, 1)$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\mathbf{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\mathbf{et}, \times, 1)$$

1

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\mathbf{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\mathbf{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \mapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\mathbf{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\mathbf{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \longmapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$2 \cong 1 + 1$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\mathbf{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\mathbf{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \longmapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$2 \cong 1 + 1 \longleftarrow X \times X \cong X^2$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\mathbf{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\mathbf{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \longmapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$| \cong 1 + \dots + 1 \longleftarrow X \times \dots \times X \cong X^{|}$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \longmapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} I \\ \downarrow f \\ J \end{array}$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \mapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I & & X^I \\ \downarrow f & \longrightarrow & \downarrow \\ J & \longmapsto & X^f \end{array}$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \mapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I & & x^I \\ \downarrow f & \longrightarrow & \downarrow \\ J & & x^f \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & x^J \end{array}$$

$\langle x_i \rangle$

$$\left\langle \sum_{f(i)=j} x_i \right\rangle$$

Addition defines a *monoidal functor*

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{(\text{Int}, +, 0)} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \mapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & x^I & & \langle x_i \rangle \\ & \downarrow f & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ J & \mapsto & X^f & \mapsto & \left\langle \sum_{f(i)=j} x_i \right\rangle \end{array}$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{(\text{Float}, +, 0)} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \mapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I & & X^I & & \langle x_i \rangle \\ \downarrow f & \mapsto & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ J & & X^f & & \left\langle \sum_{f(i)=j} x_i \right\rangle \end{array}$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{(\text{Float}^n, +, 0)} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \mapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & x^I & & \langle x_i \rangle \\ & \downarrow f & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ J & \mapsto & X^f & \mapsto & \left\langle \sum_{f(i)=j} x_i \right\rangle \end{array}$$

# Monoidal Functors

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{(\text{Float}, \min, 0)} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

$$1 \mapsto X := \mathbb{M}(1)$$

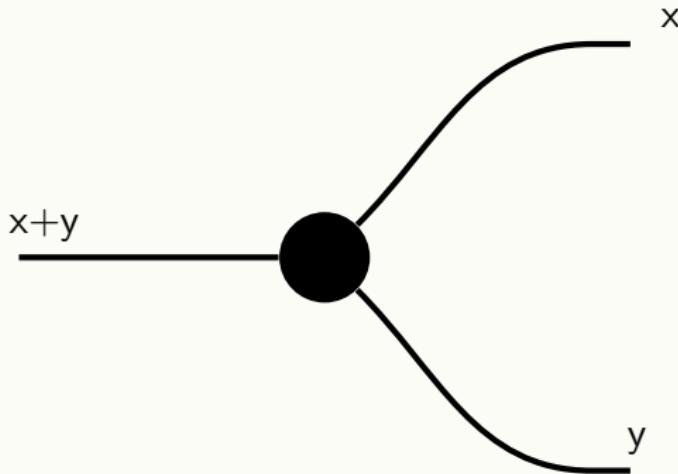
$$\begin{array}{ccc} I & & x^I \\ \downarrow f & \longrightarrow & \downarrow \\ J & & x^f \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & x^J \end{array}$$

$\langle x_i \rangle$

$\left\langle \min_{f(i)=j} \{x_i\} \right\rangle$

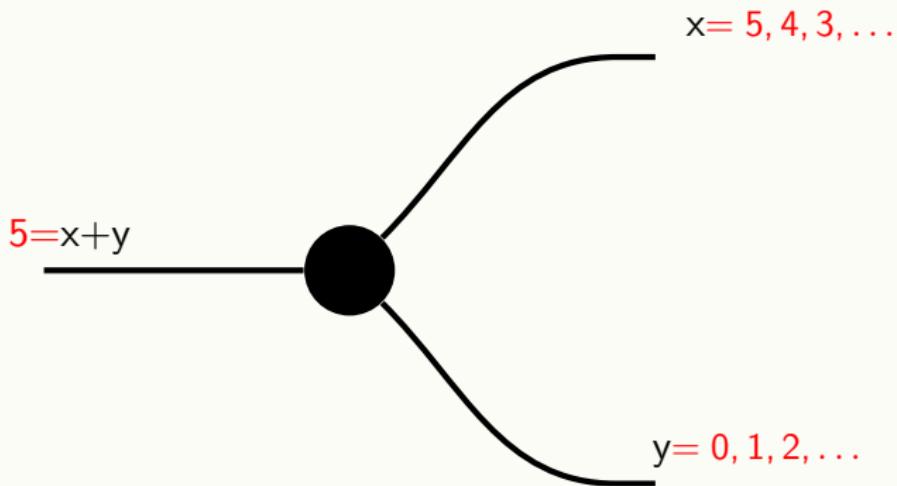
# Put it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{???} (\text{Set}, \times, 1)$$



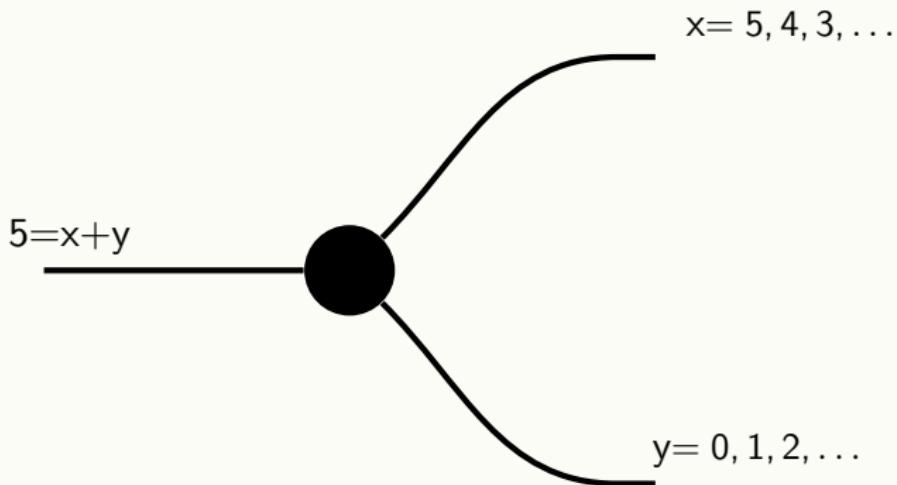
# Put it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{???} (\cancel{\text{Set}}, \times, 1)$$



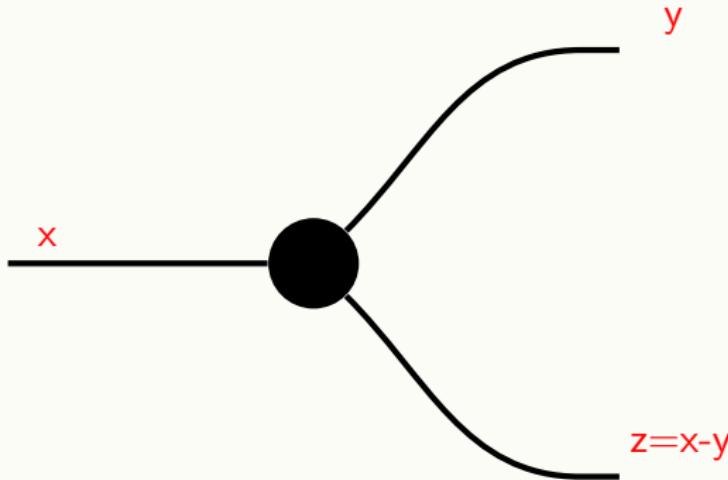
# Put it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\quad \checkmark \quad} (\mathbb{R}\text{el}, \times, 1)$$

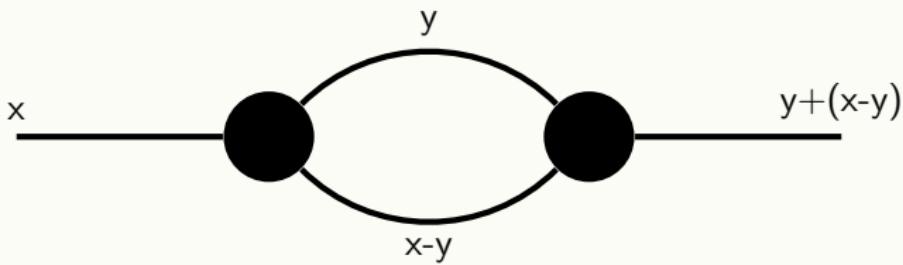


# Put it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\quad \checkmark \quad} (\mathbb{R}\text{el}, \times, 1)$$



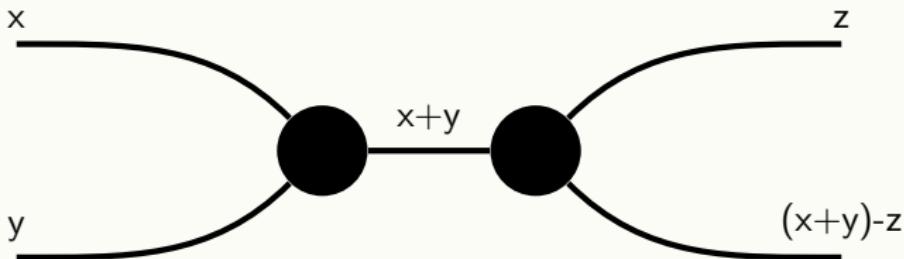
# More rules



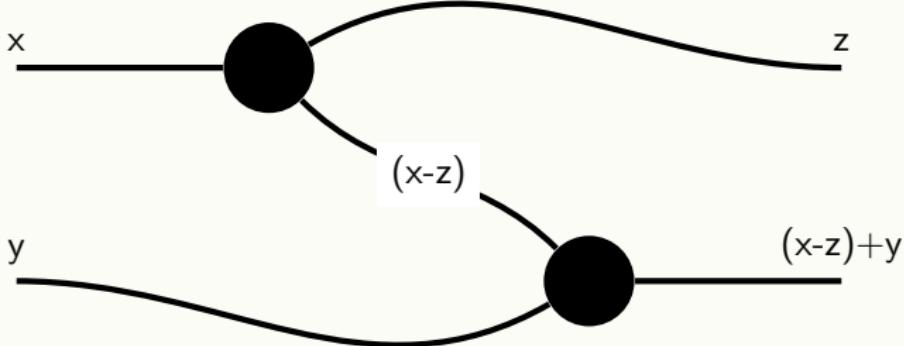
=



# More rules



=



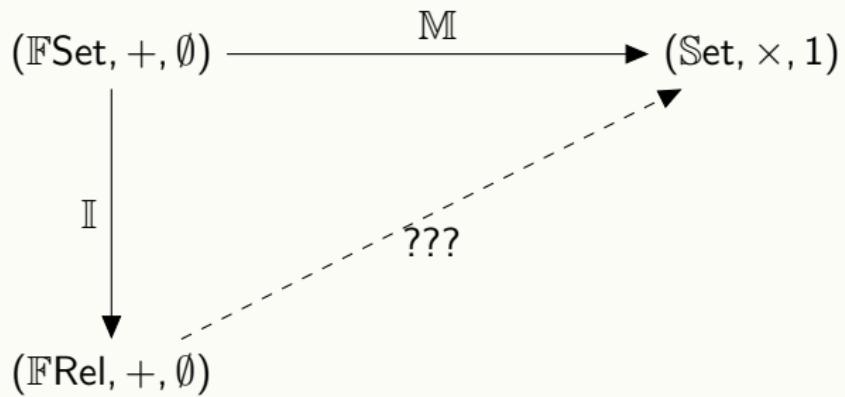
# Semantic extension

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

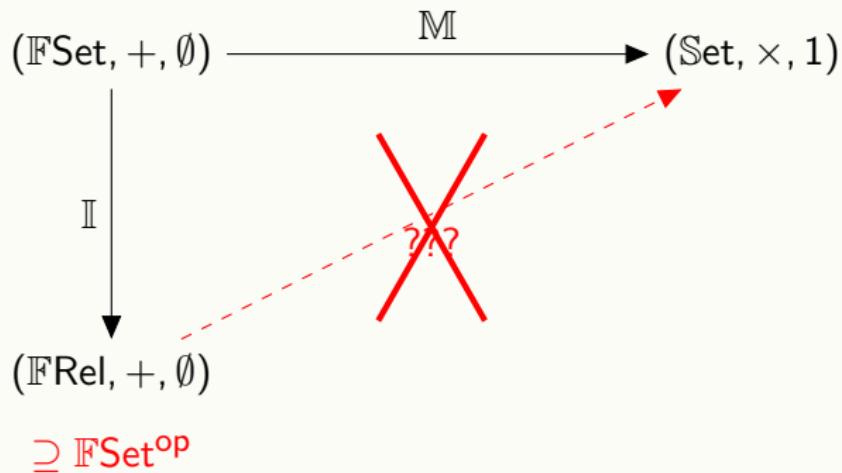
# Semantic extension

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} & (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1) \\ \downarrow \mathbb{I} & & \\ (\mathbb{F}\text{Rel}, +, \emptyset) & & \end{array}$$

# Semantic extension



# Semantic extension



# Semantic extension

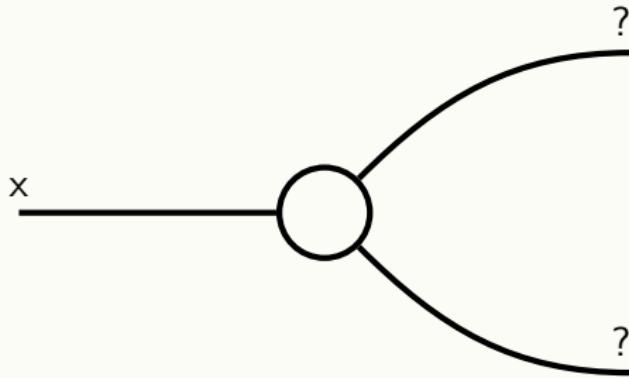
$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} & (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1) \\ \downarrow \mathbb{I} & & \downarrow \mathbb{I} \\ (\mathbb{F}\text{Rel}, +, \emptyset) & & (\mathbb{R}\text{el}, \times, 1) \end{array}$$

# Semantic extension

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathbb{F}\text{Set}, +, \emptyset) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}} & (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1) \\ \downarrow \mathbb{I} & & \downarrow \mathbb{I} \\ (\mathbb{F}\text{Rel}, +, \emptyset) & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{M}^\dagger} & (\mathbb{R}\text{el}, \times, 1) \end{array}$$

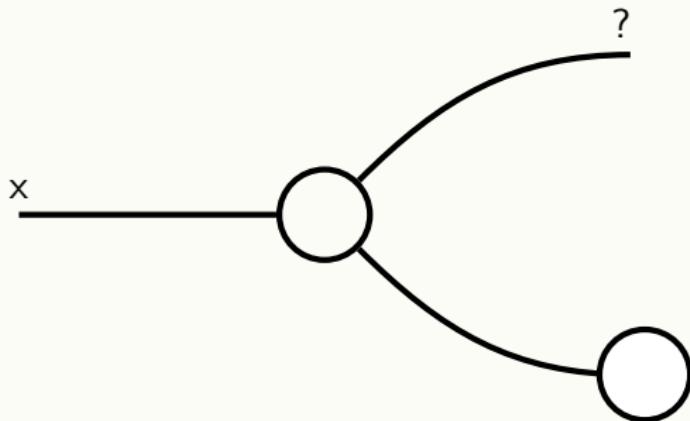
# Force it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{???, \rightarrow} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$



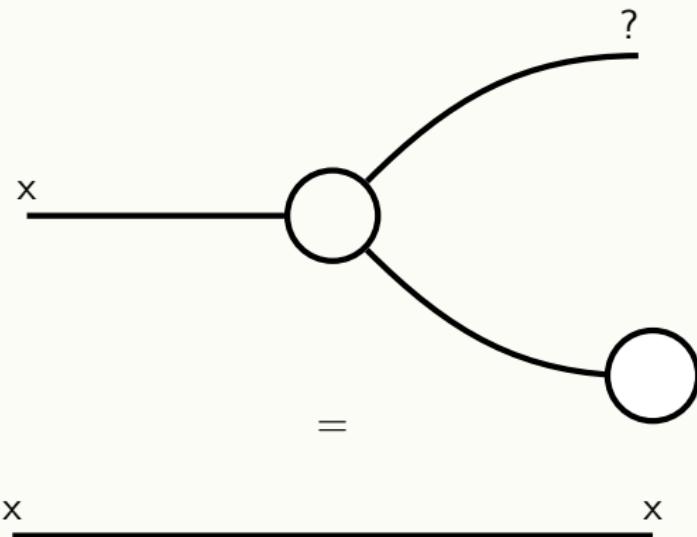
# Force it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{???) (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$



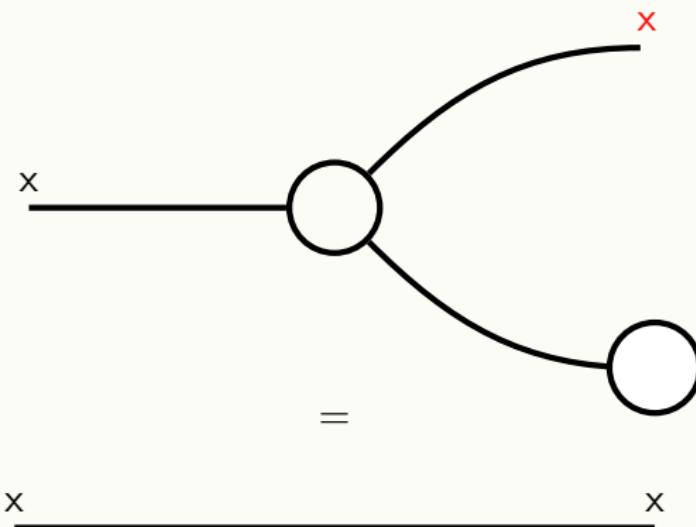
# Force it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{???) (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$



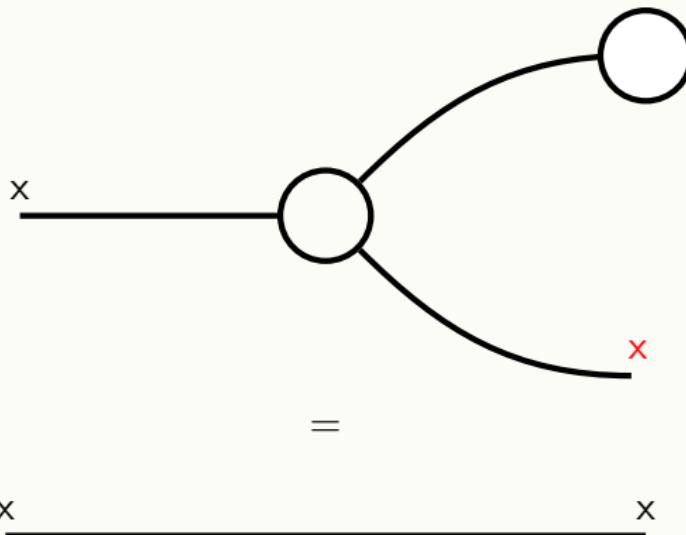
# Force it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{???) (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$



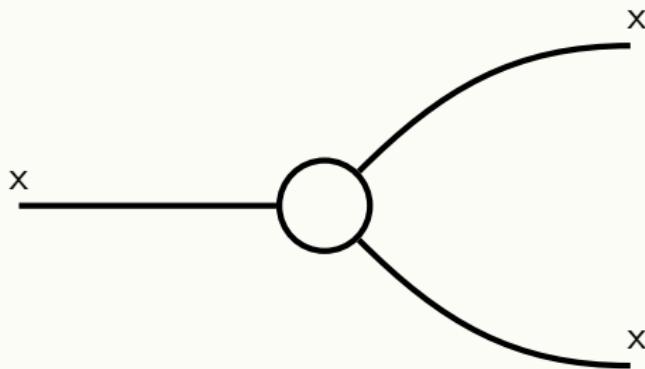
# Force it in backwards?

$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{???) (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$

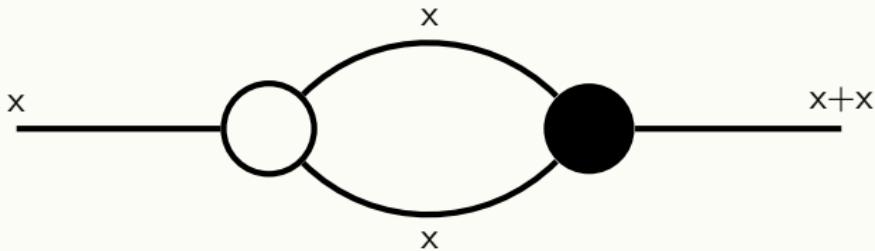


# Force it in backwards?

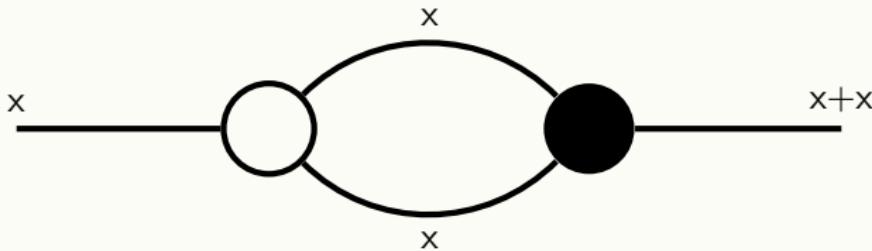
$$(\mathbb{F}\text{Set}^{\text{op}}, +, \emptyset) \xrightarrow{(\mathbf{X}, \text{copy})} (\mathbb{S}\text{et}, \times, 1)$$



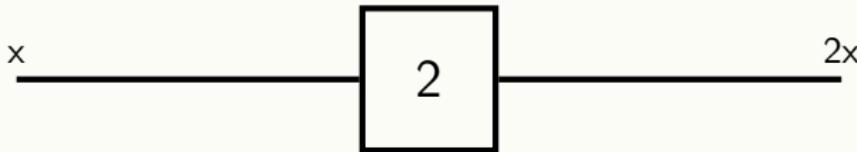
# Add meets copy



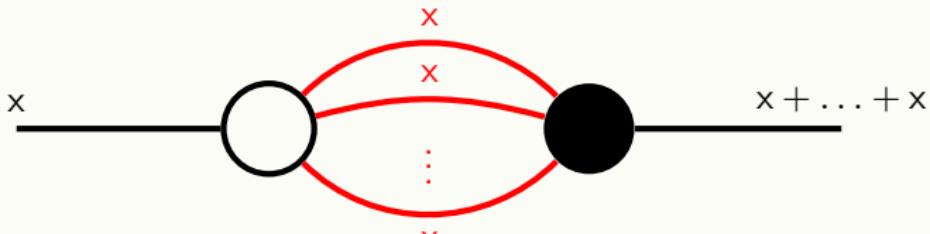
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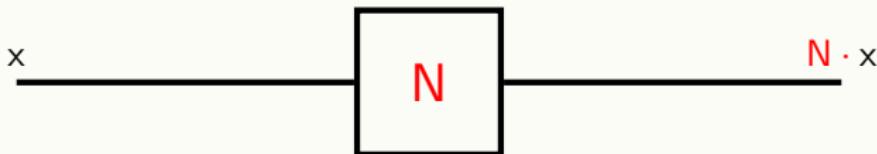
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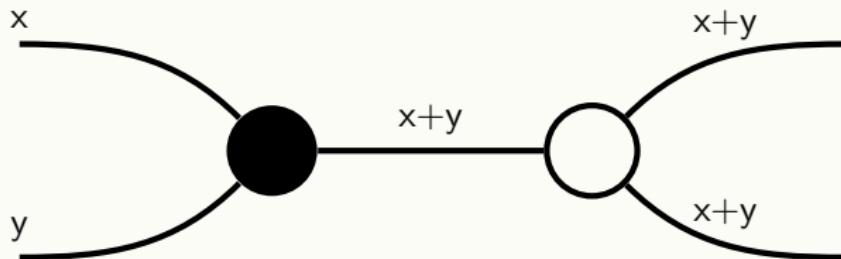
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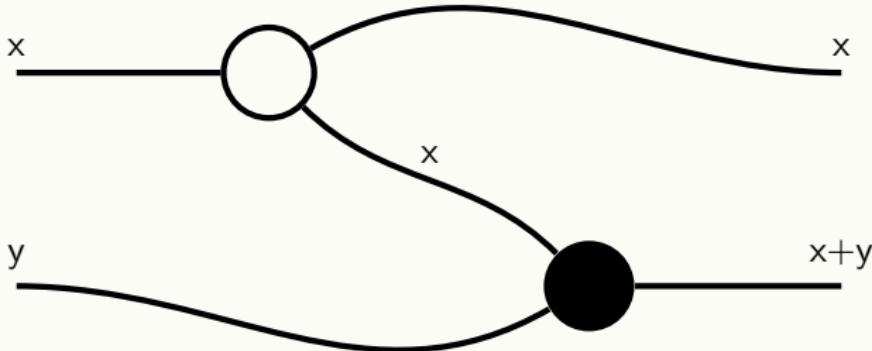
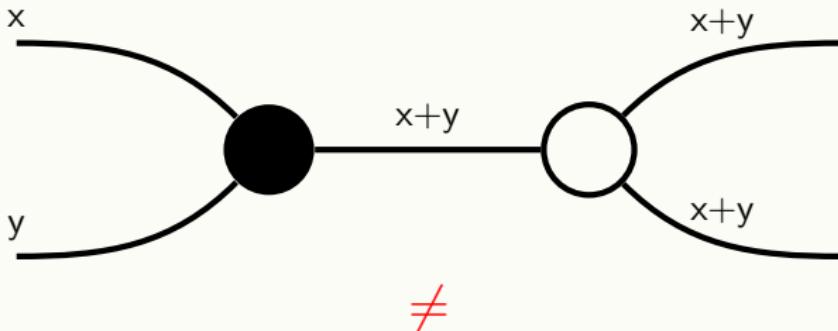
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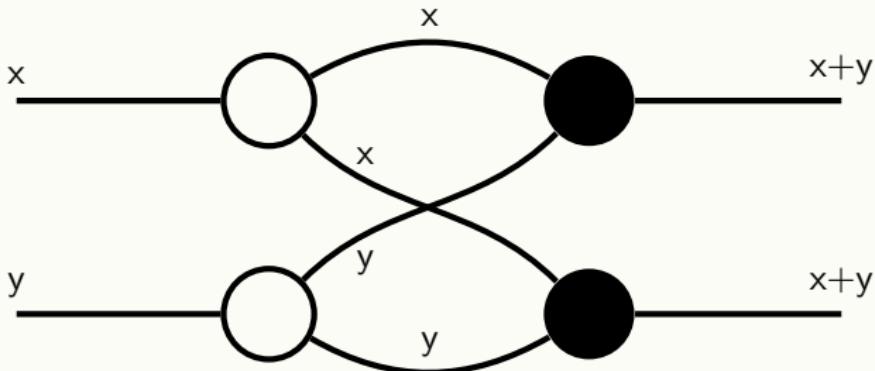
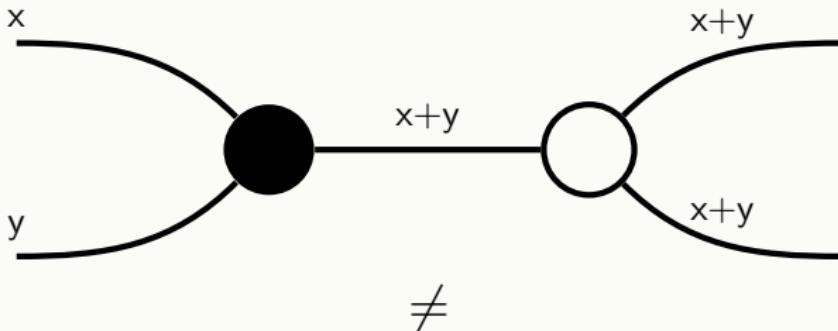
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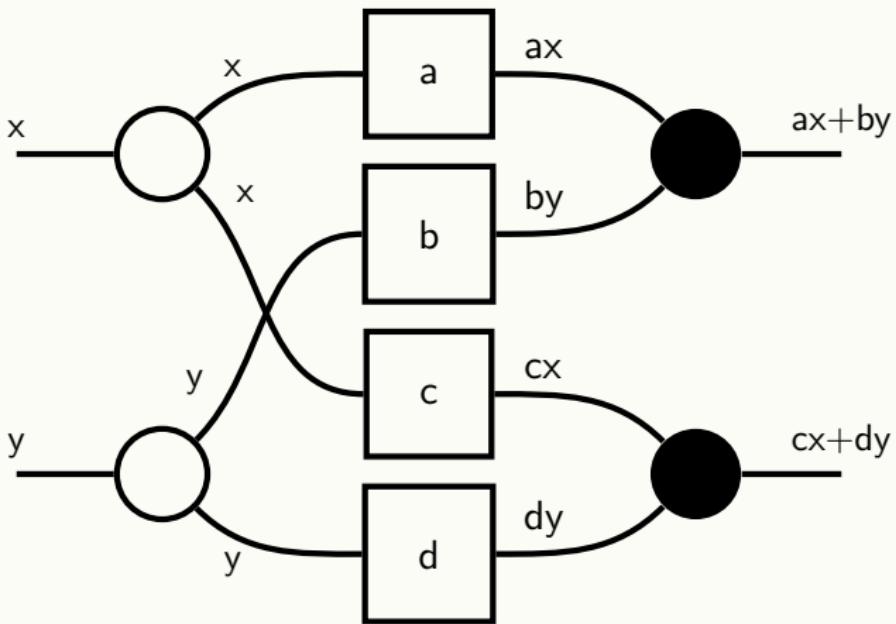
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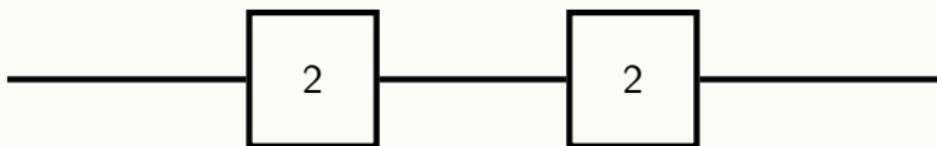
# Add meets copy



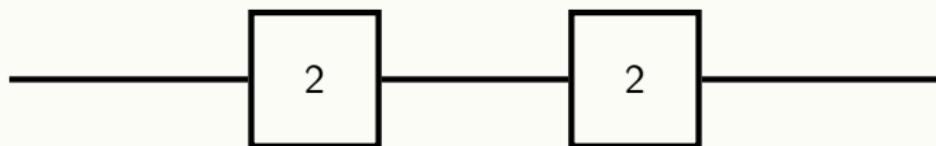
# Matrices



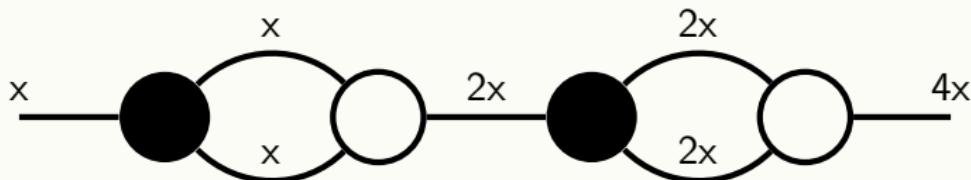
# Diagrams multiply



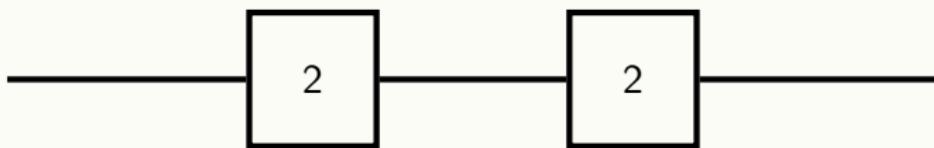
# Diagrams multiply



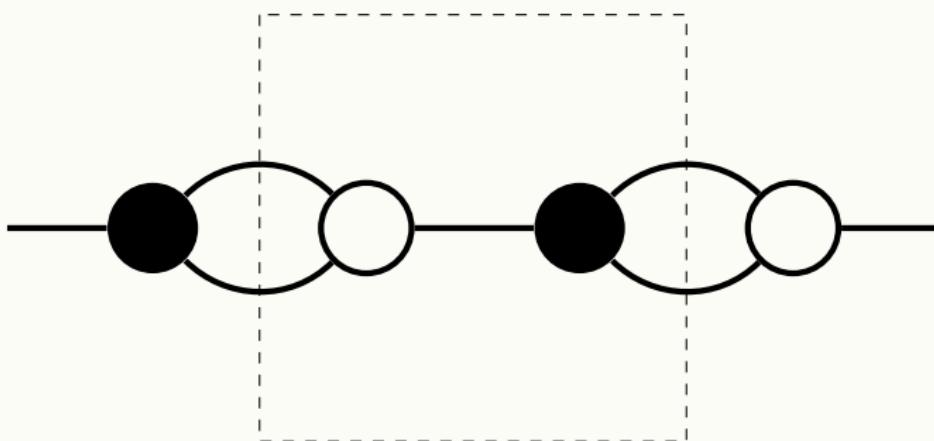
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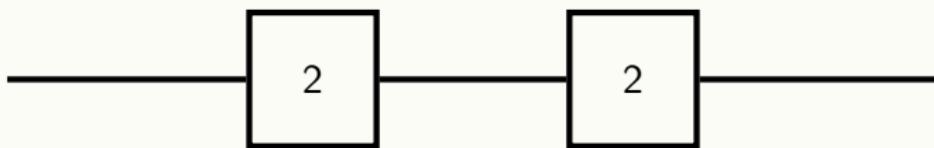
# Diagrams multiply



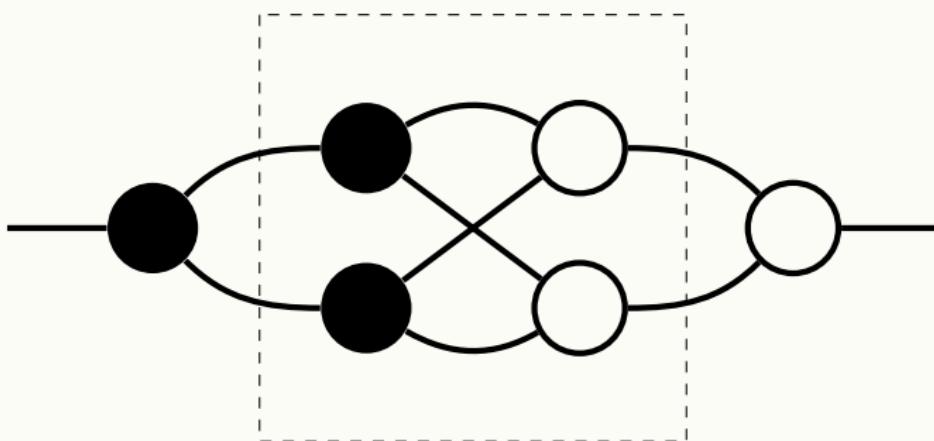
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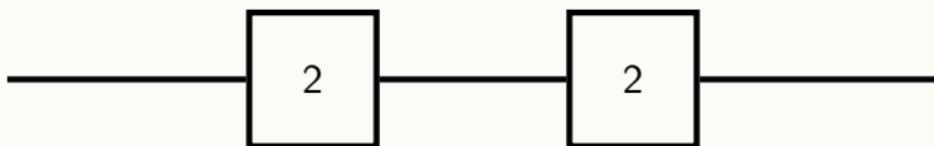
# Diagrams multiply



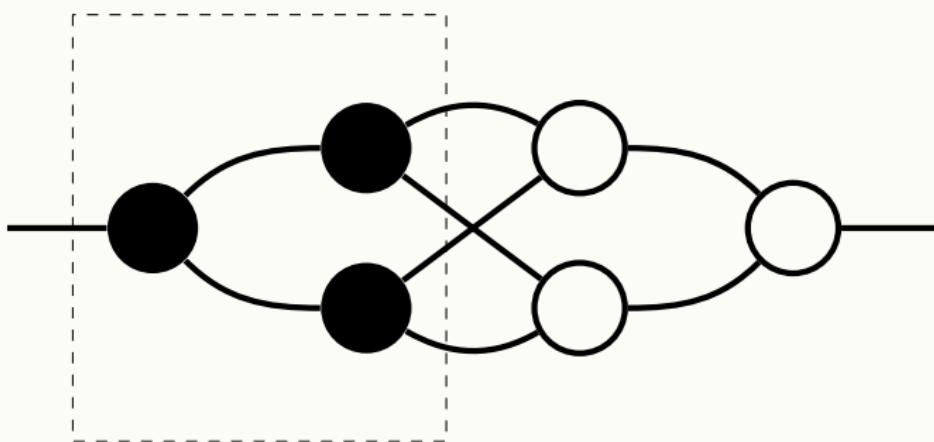
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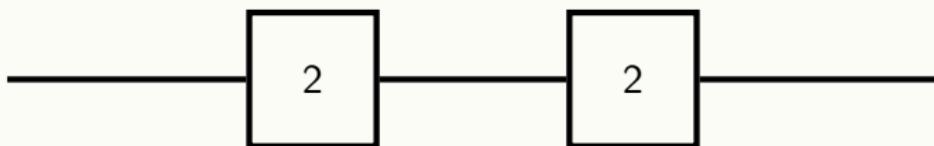
# Diagrams multiply



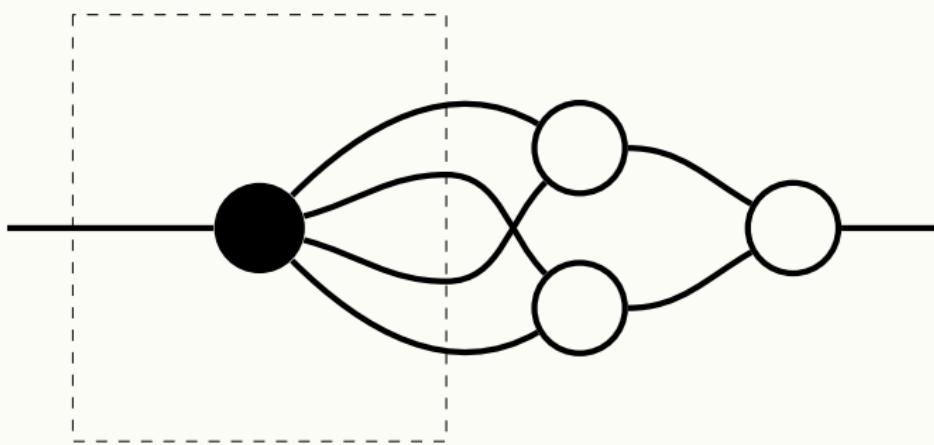
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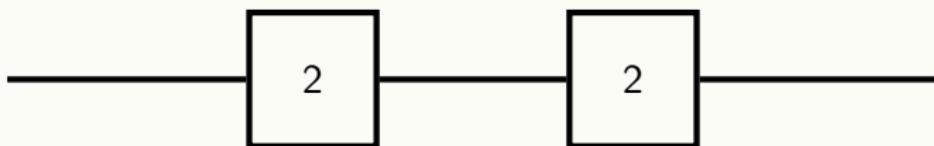
# Diagrams multiply



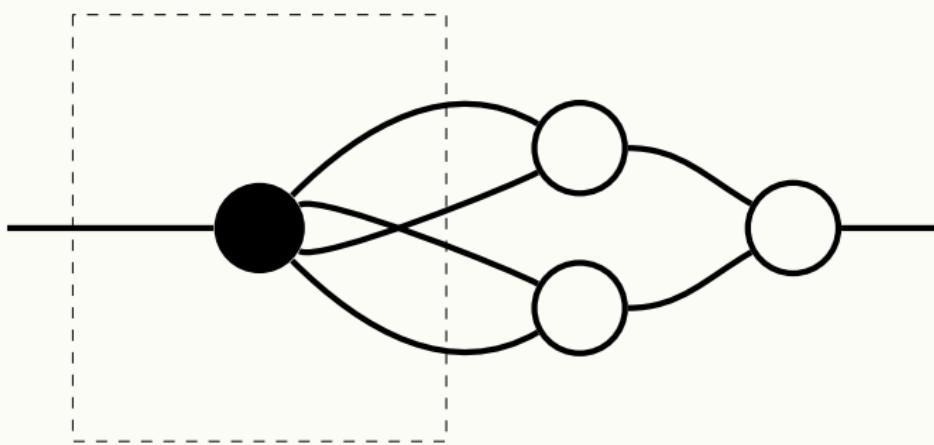
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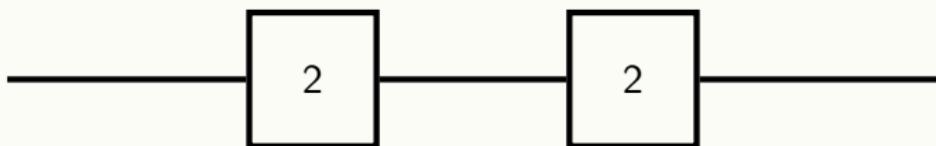
# Diagrams multiply



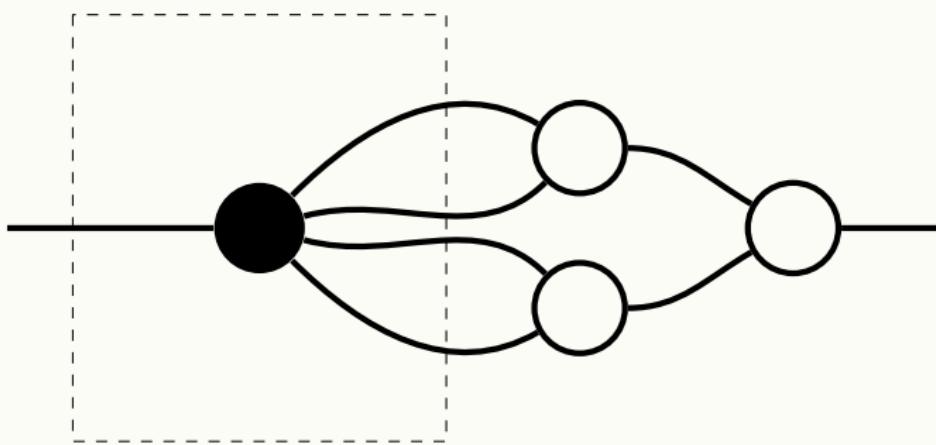
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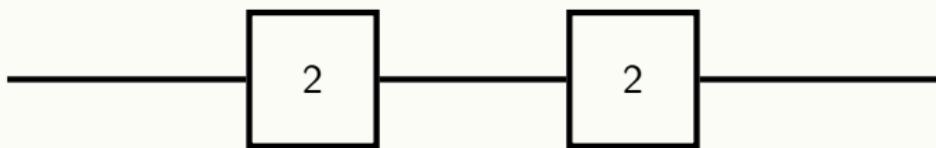
# Diagrams multiply



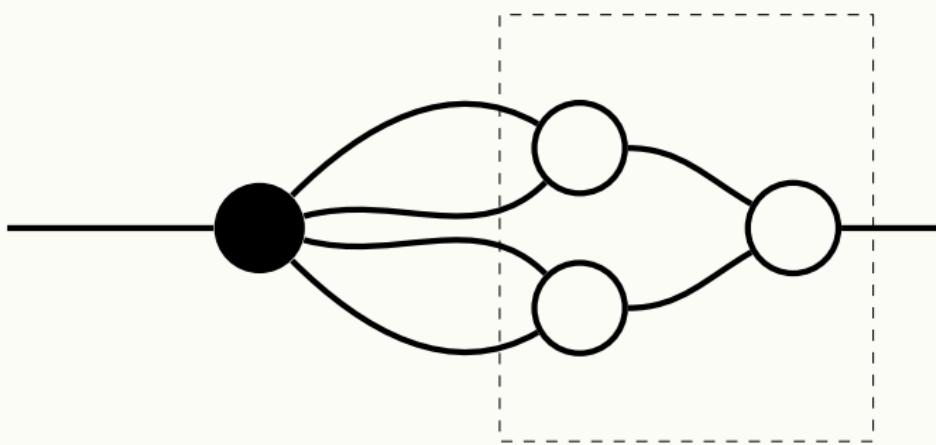
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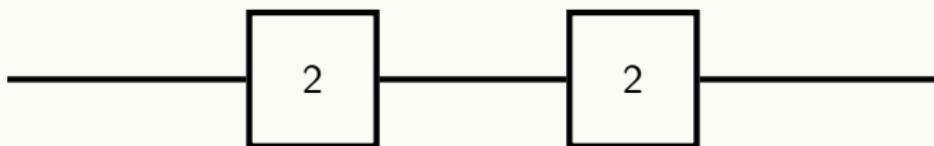
# Diagrams multiply



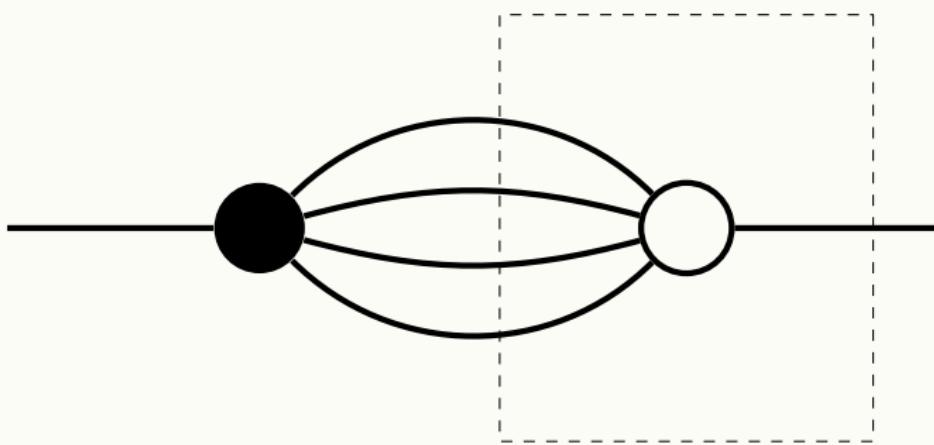
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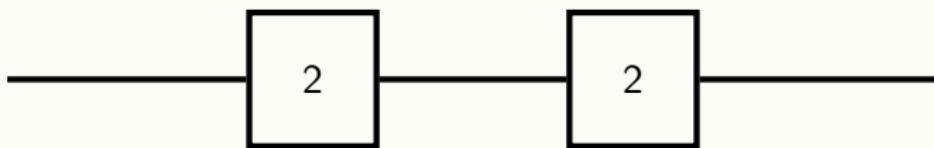
# Diagrams multiply



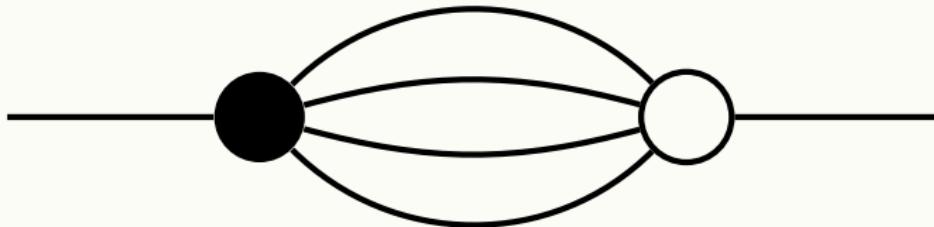
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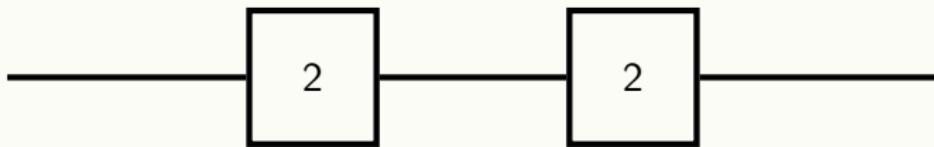
# Diagrams multiply



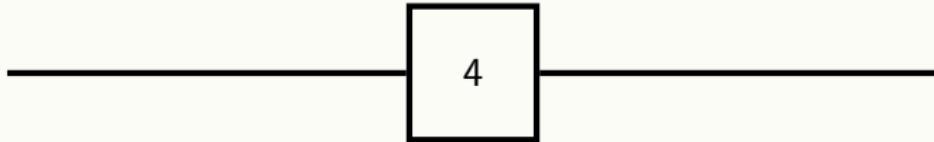
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# Diagrams multiply

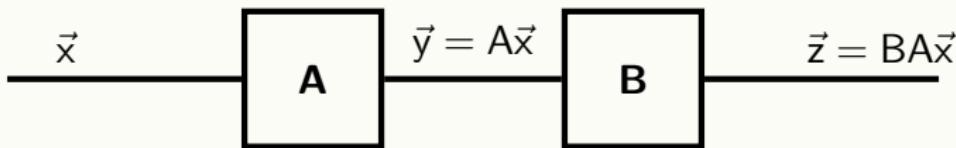


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# Homework

For matrices  $A$  ( $k \times n$ ) and  $B$  ( $m \times k$ ), show

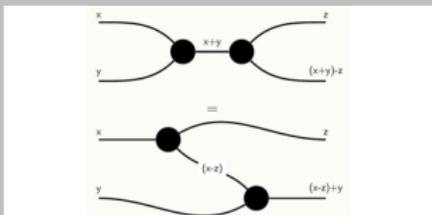


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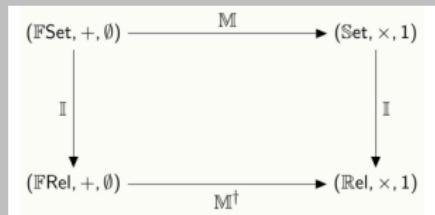


# Questions?

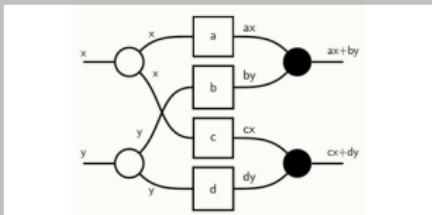
## Addition<sup>op</sup>



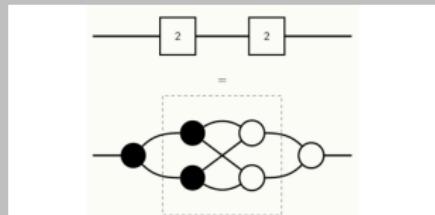
## Semantic extension



## Matrices



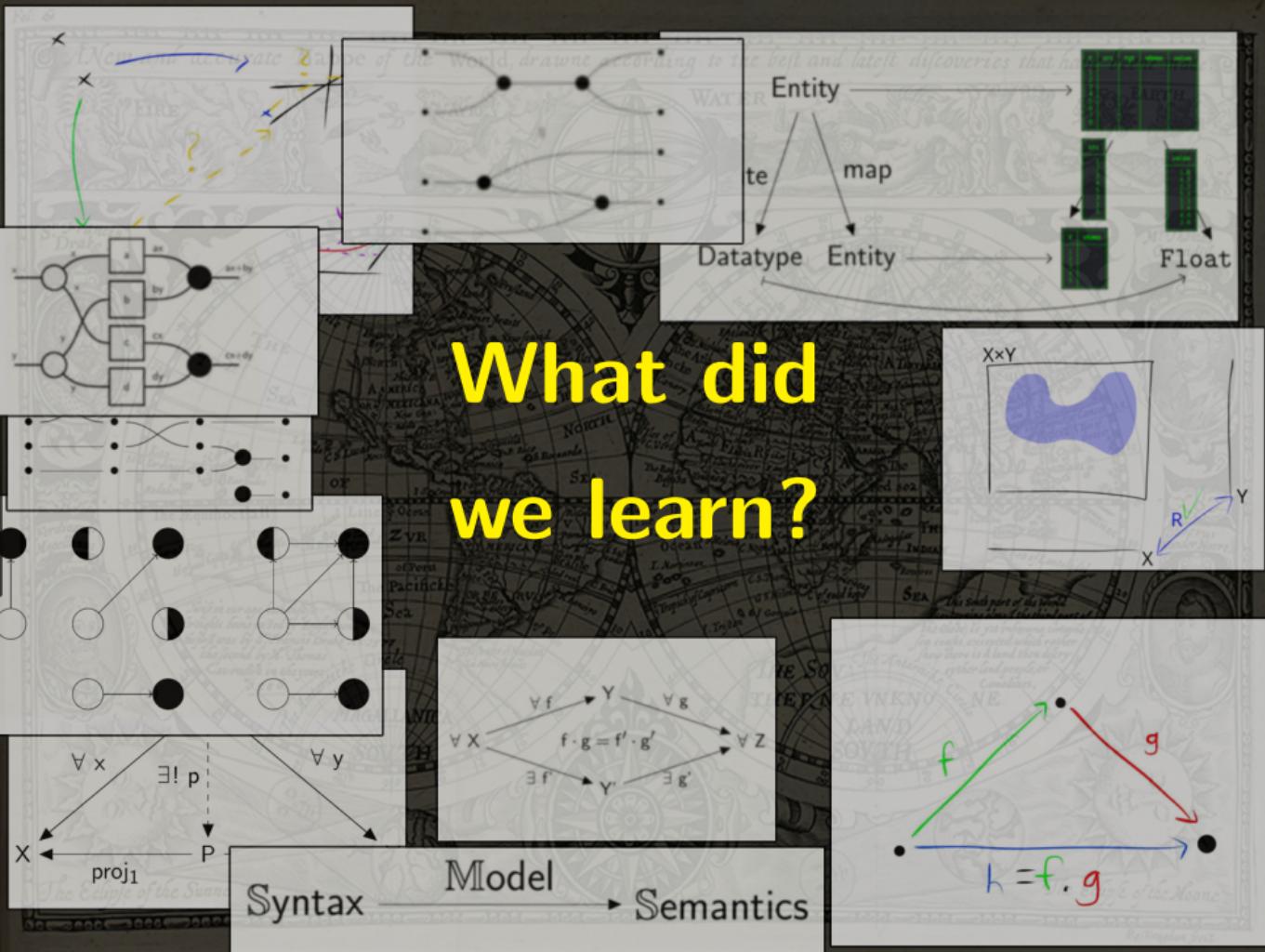
## Multiplication

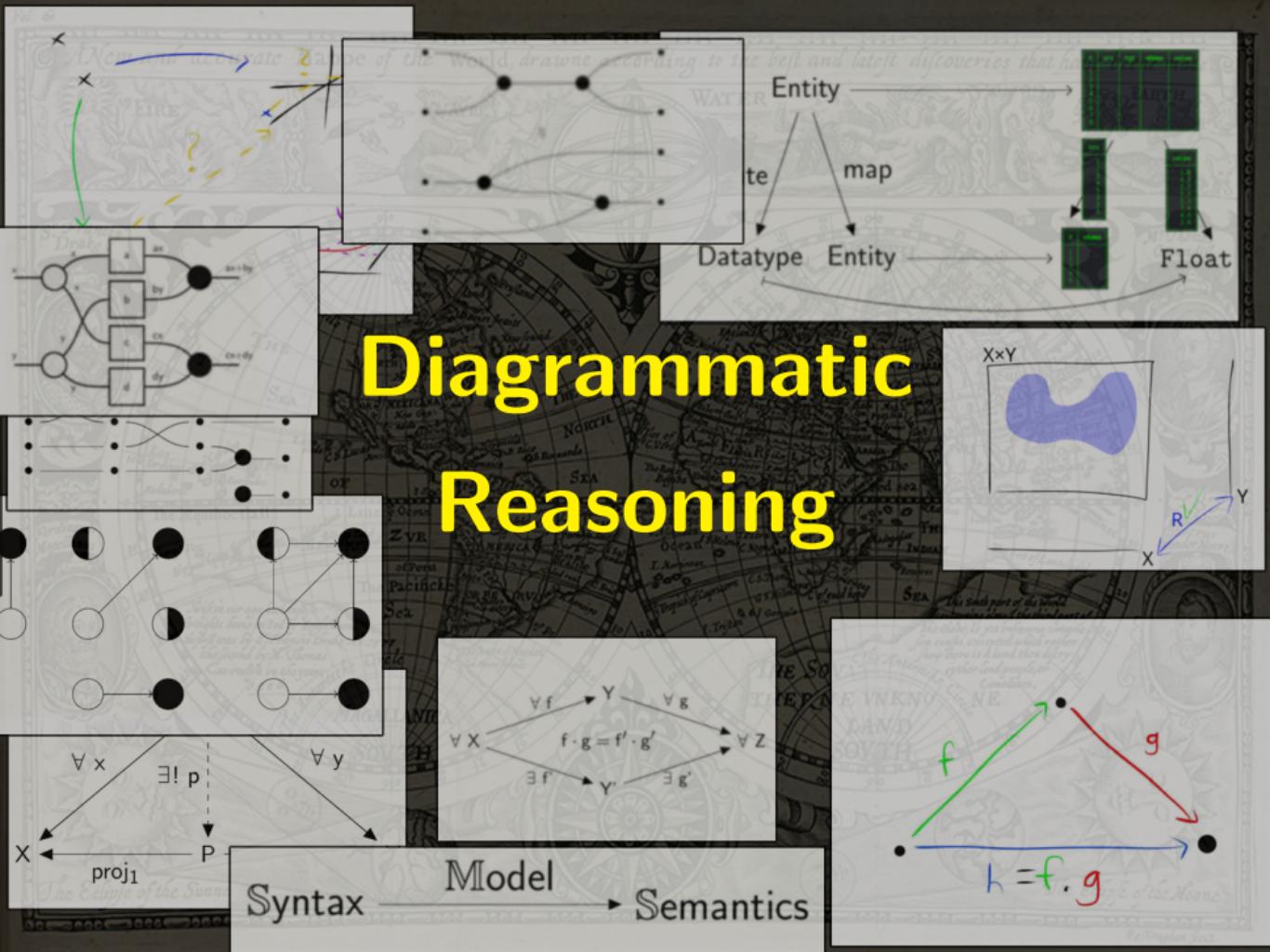


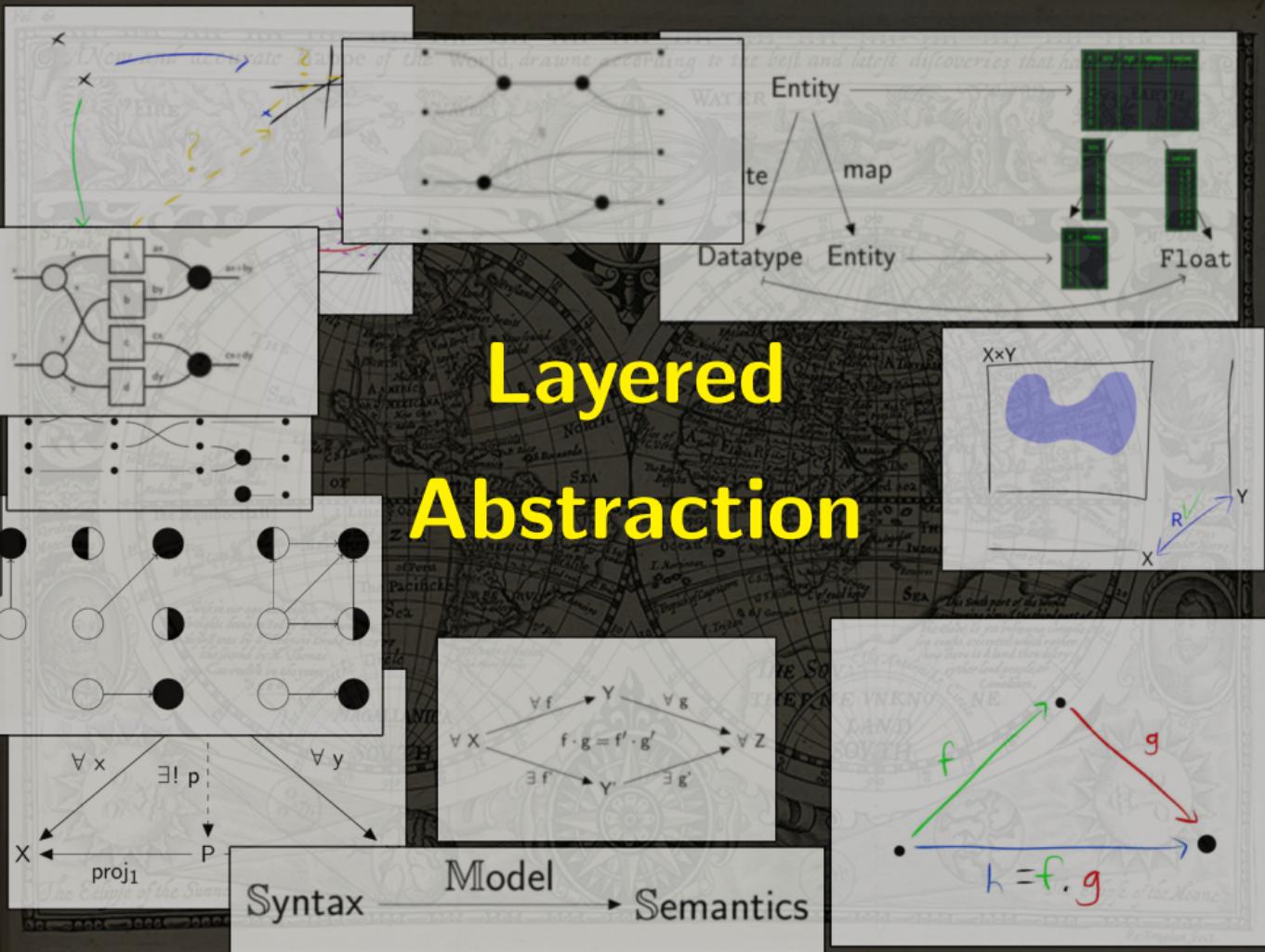
# Wrapping up

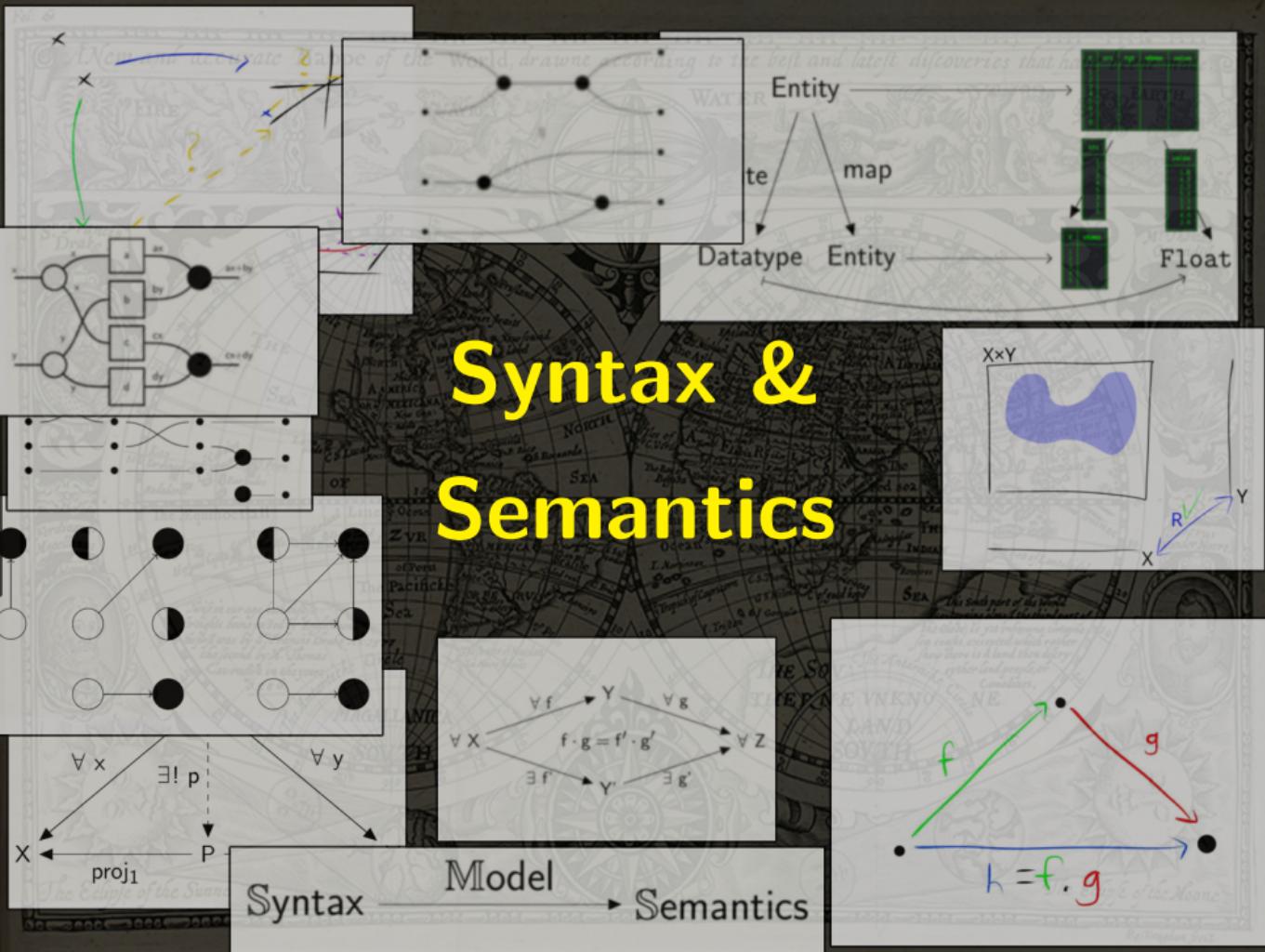
# What we did

<b>Part 1</b>	Composition	$\mathbb{S}et, \mathbb{R}el$
	Categories	Diagrams
	Structure	$X \cong Y, X \times Y$
<b>Part 2</b>	Models	$\mathbb{M} : \mathbb{S}yn \rightarrow \mathbb{S}em$
	Data	Catlab
	Processes	Add $\heartsuit$ Copy









# What we didn't do

## Real applications

Cyber physical systems	Robotics
Graph transformation	Design
Data Analytics	Databases
Programming	Epidemiology
Networks	Ecology
Neural Networks	Language
Molecular Biology	Probability

# What we didn't do

## Books

### Real proofs

Spivak & Fong - Seven Sketches

Lawvere & Schanuel - Conceptual Mathematics

Spivak - CT for the sciences

## Papers

Bradley - What is applied category theory?

Baez & Stay - A Rosetta Stone

Coecke, et al. - Mathematical theory of resources

# More resources

## Blogs

[AlgebraicJulia](#)

[Math3ma](#)

[The n-Category Café](#)

## Videos

[Cheng - Category Theory in Life](#)

[Compositionality \(Simons Inst.\)](#)

[Compositional Robotics \(ICRA workshop\)](#)

# What's still missing

User Interface

Use cases

Methodology

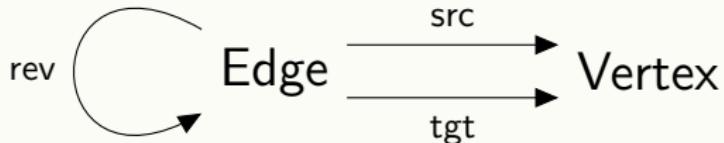
# Thank You!

Please join us for an open discussion on category theory and systems engineering after the break.

# **Endnotes**

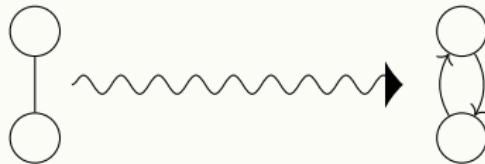
# Symmetric Graphs

**Schema:**



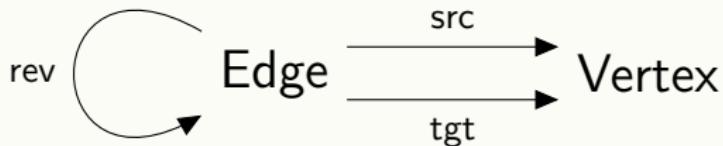
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$



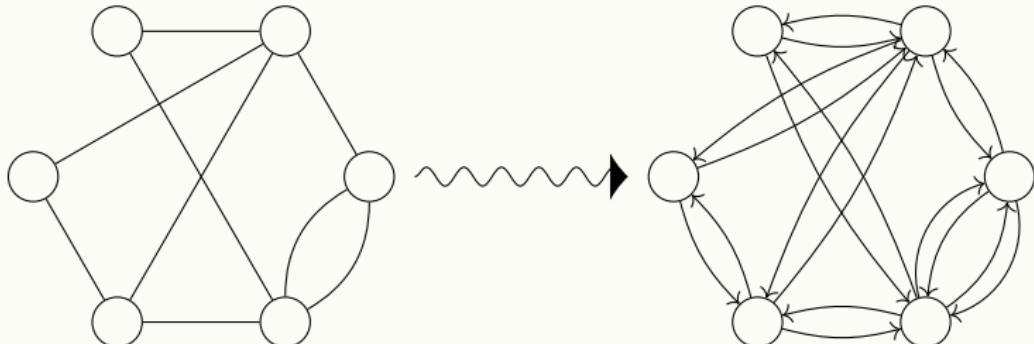
# Symmetric Graphs

Schema:



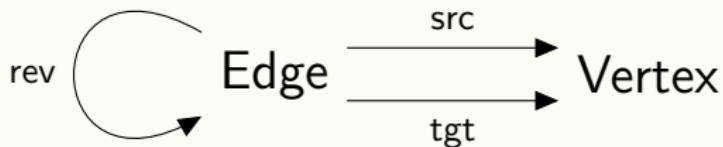
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$



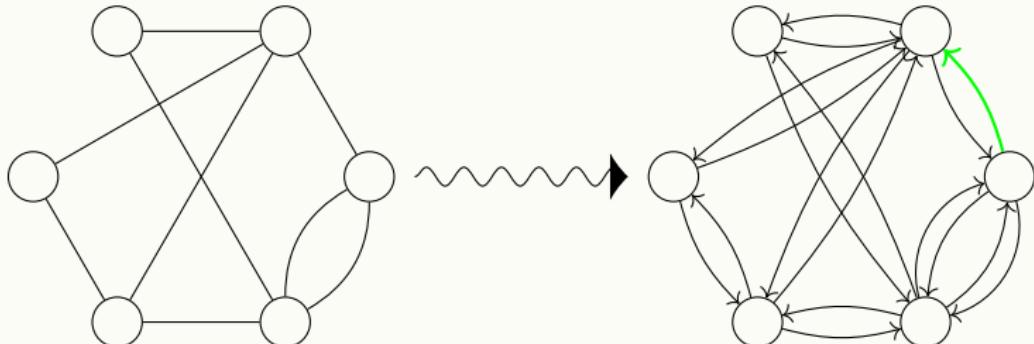
# Symmetric Graphs

Schema:



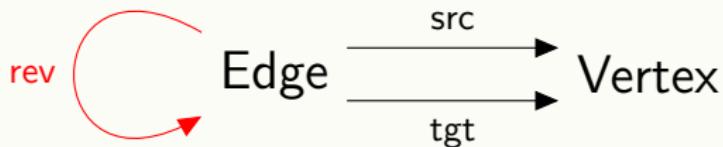
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$



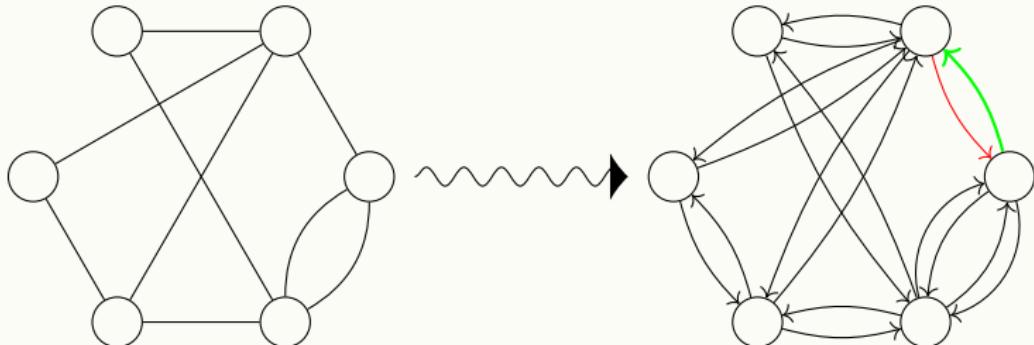
# Symmetric Graphs

Schema:



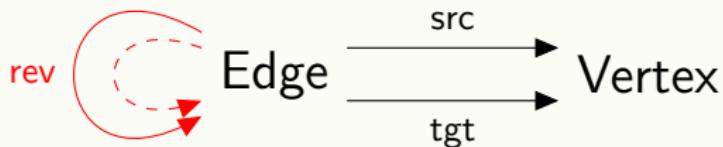
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$



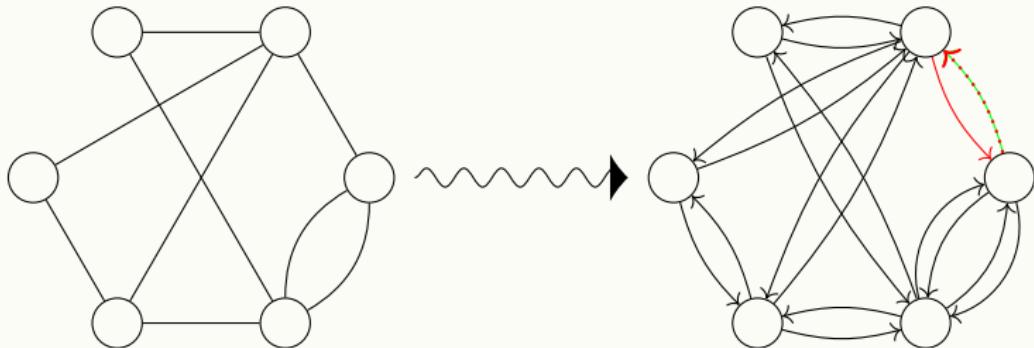
# Symmetric Graphs

Schema:



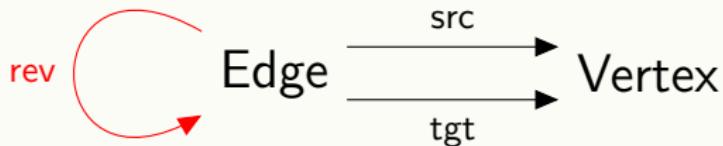
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$



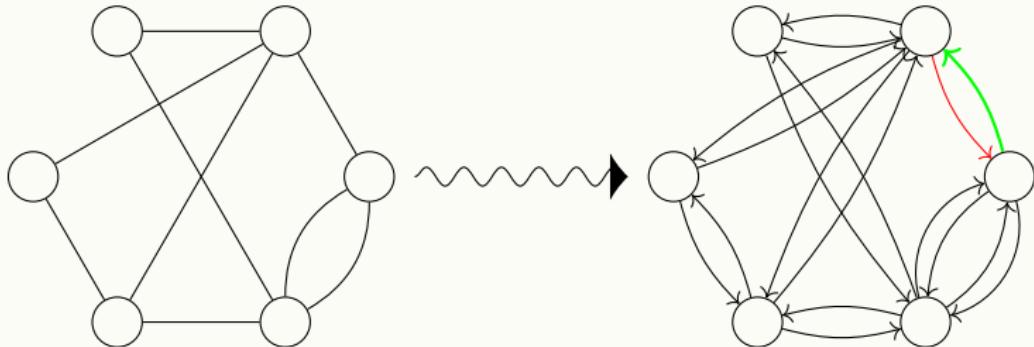
# Symmetric Graphs

Schema:



$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$



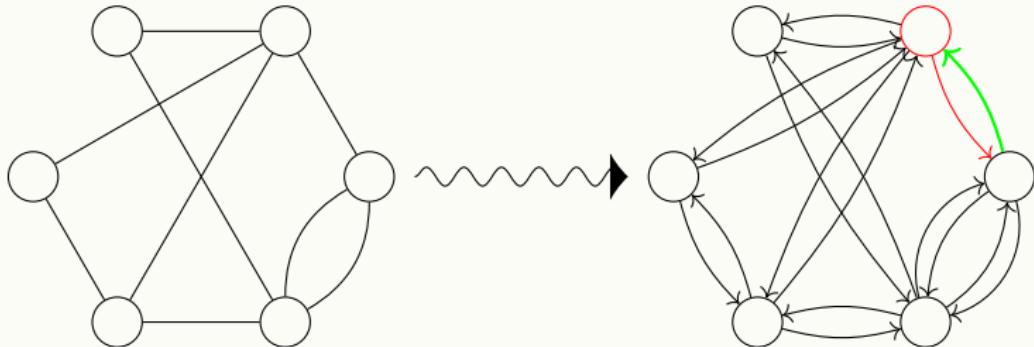
# Symmetric Graphs

Schema:



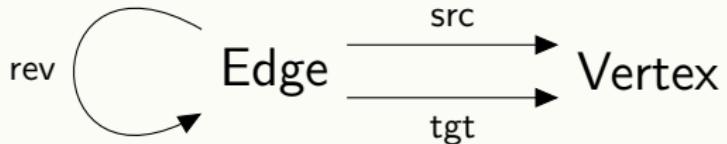
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$



# Symmetric Graphs

**Schema:**



$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

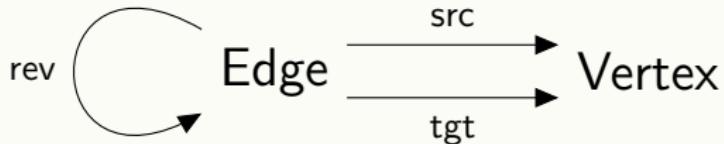
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$

**Equational reasoning:**

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{tgt}$$

# Symmetric Graphs

**Schema:**



$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

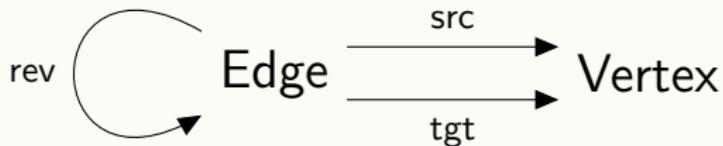
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$

**Equational reasoning:**

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{tgt} = \text{rev} \cdot (\text{rev} \cdot \text{src})$$

# Symmetric Graphs

**Schema:**



$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$

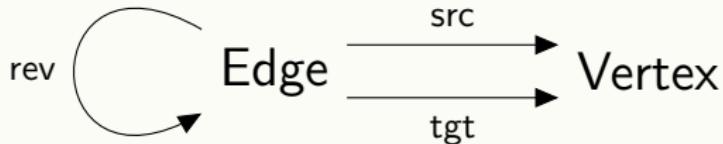
**Equational reasoning:**

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{tgt} = \text{rev} \cdot (\text{rev} \cdot \text{src})$$

$$= (\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev}) \cdot \text{src}$$

# Symmetric Graphs

**Schema:**



$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$

**Equational reasoning:**

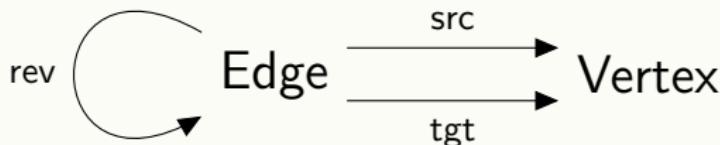
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{tgt} = \text{rev} \cdot (\text{rev} \cdot \text{src})$$

$$= (\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev}) \cdot \text{src}$$

$$= \text{id} \cdot \text{src}$$

# Symmetric Graphs

Schema:



$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

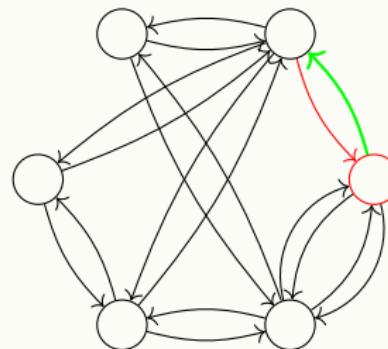
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{src} = \text{tgt}$$

Equational reasoning:

$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{tgt} = \text{rev} \cdot (\text{rev} \cdot \text{src})$$

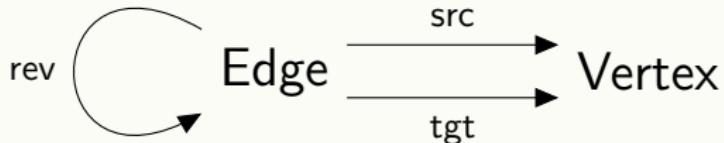
$$= (\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev}) \cdot \text{src}$$

$$= \text{id} \cdot \text{src} = \text{src}$$



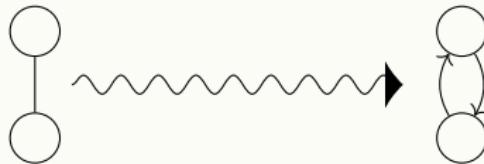
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**Schema:**



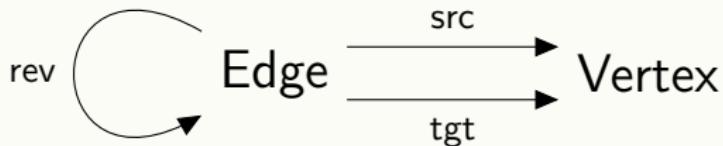
$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

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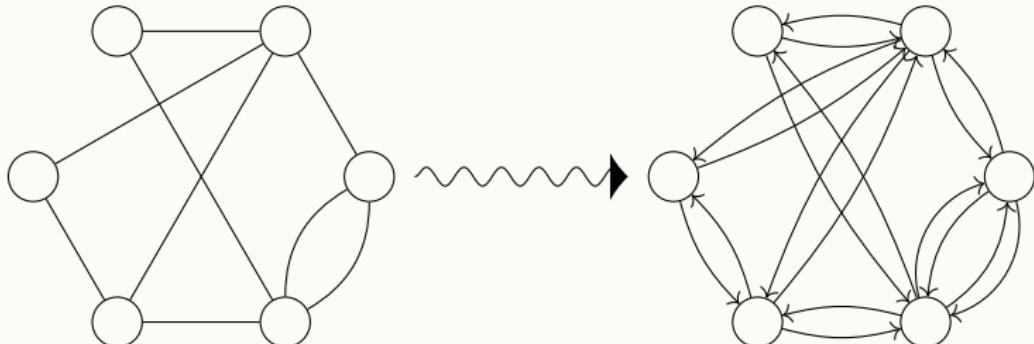
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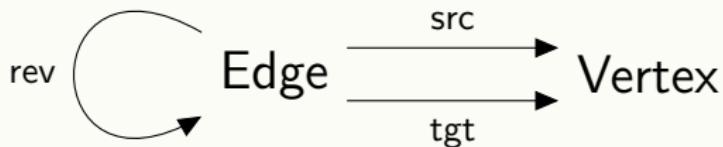
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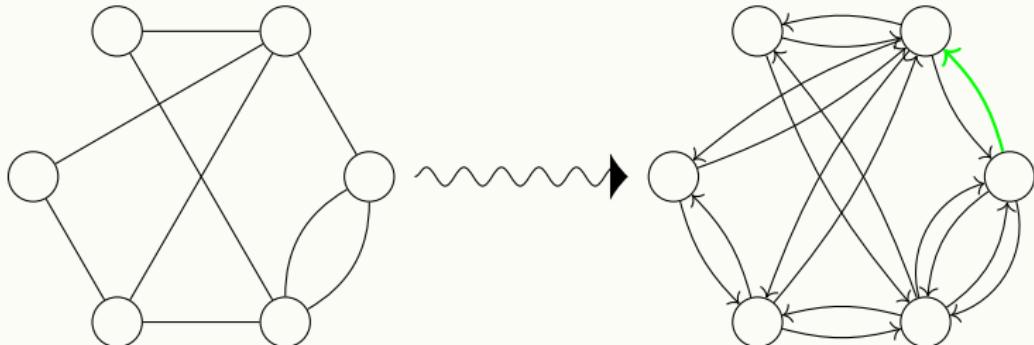
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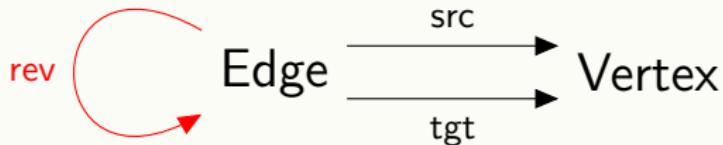
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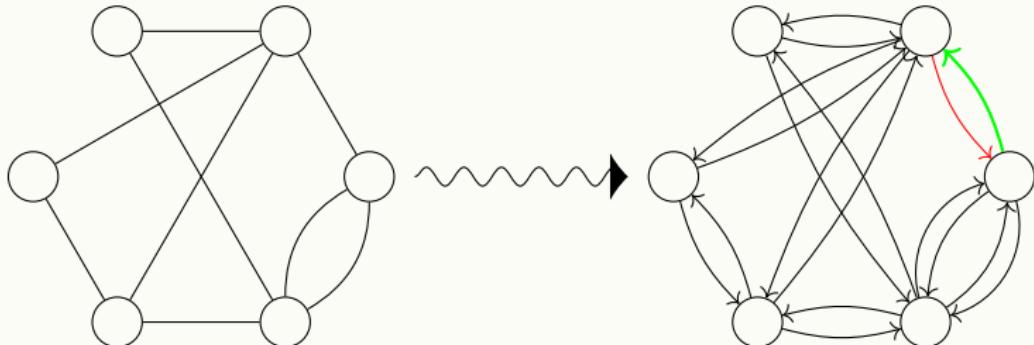
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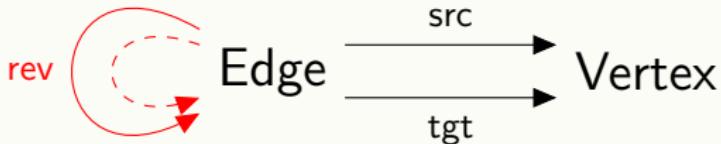
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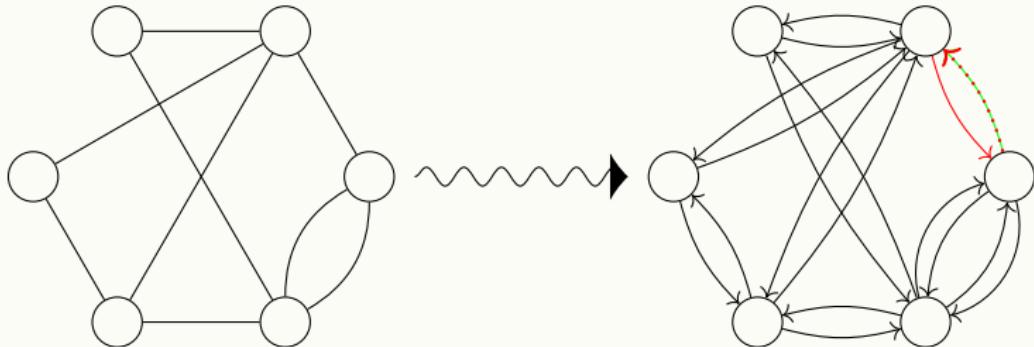
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Schema:



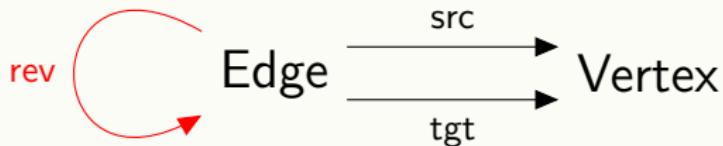
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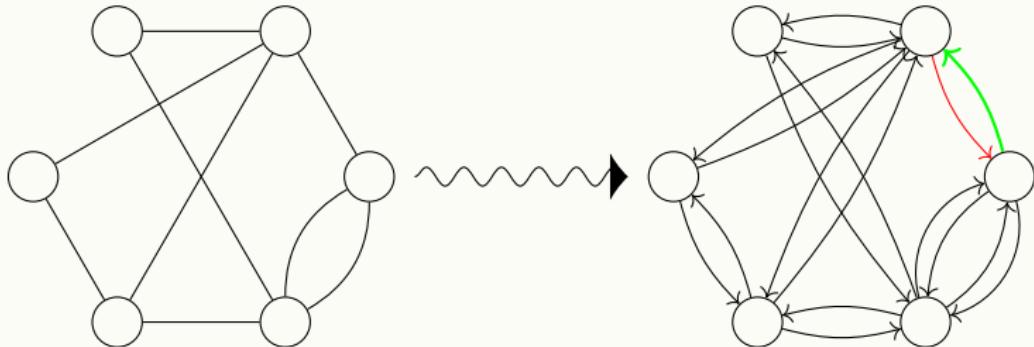
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$$\text{rev} \cdot \text{rev} = \text{id}$$

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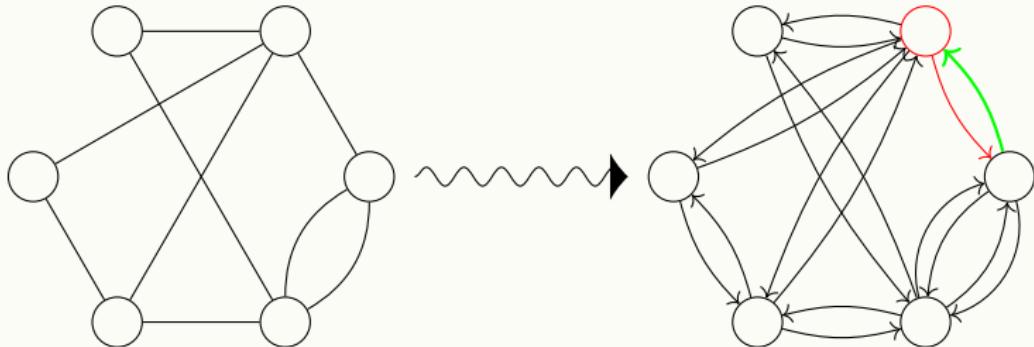
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Schema:



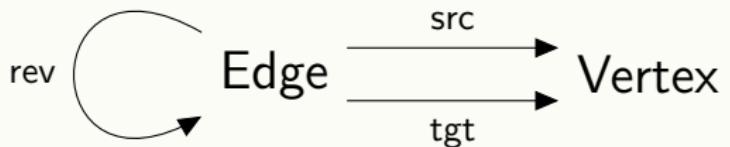
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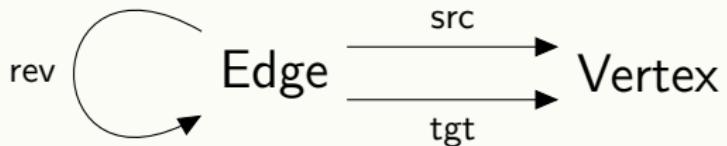
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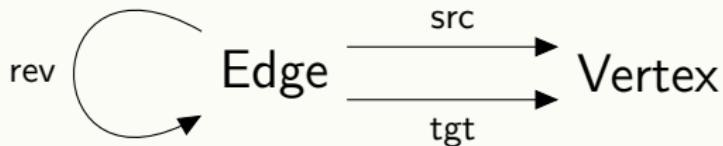
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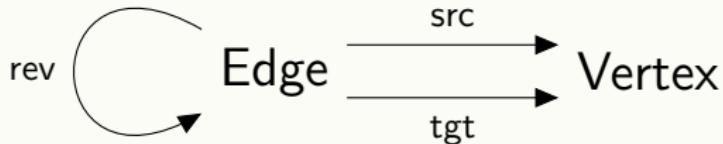
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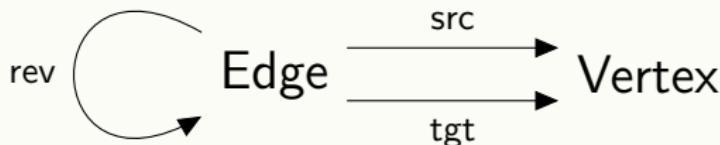
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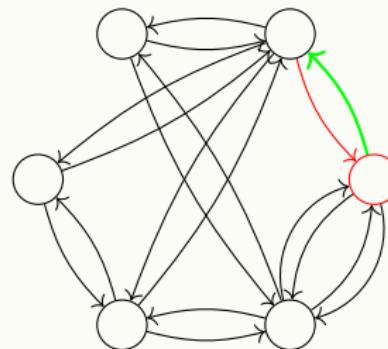
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# Natural Transformations

Set of  
Elements



Category  
of Sets



Category of  
Categories



Category of  
Functors



# Natural Transformations

**Definition:** Given two functors  $\mathbb{F}, \mathbb{G} : \mathbb{X} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$ , a *natural transformation*  $t : \mathbb{F} \Rightarrow \mathbb{G}$  is

- a function from objects  $X \in \mathbb{X}$  to arrows  $\mathbb{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(X) \in \mathbb{Y}$
- satisfying naturality  $t(X) \cdot \mathbb{G}(h) = \mathbb{F}(h) \cdot t(X')$

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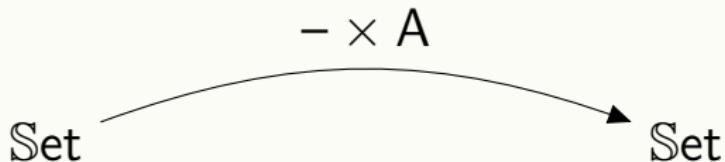
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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F}(X) & \xrightarrow{t(X)} & \mathbb{G}(X) \\ \mathbb{F}(h) \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbb{G}(h) \\ \mathbb{F}(X') & \xrightarrow{t(X')} & \mathbb{G}(X') \end{array}$$

# Projections are natural

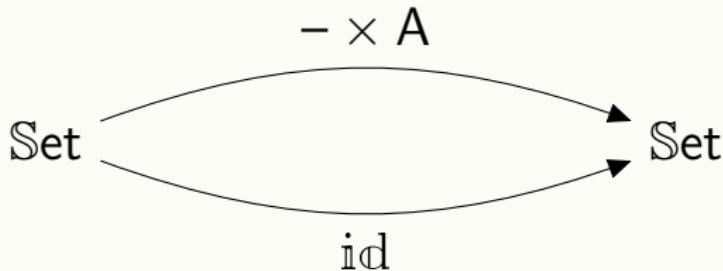
$\text{proj}_1 : - \times A \Rightarrow \text{id}$

# Projections are natural



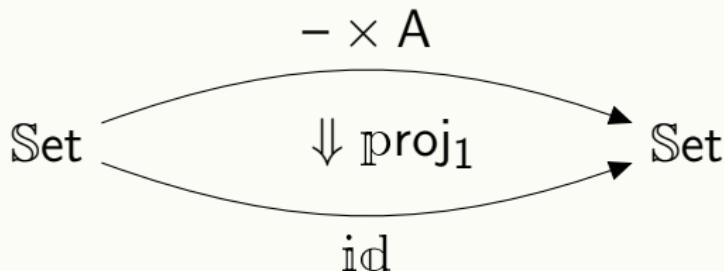
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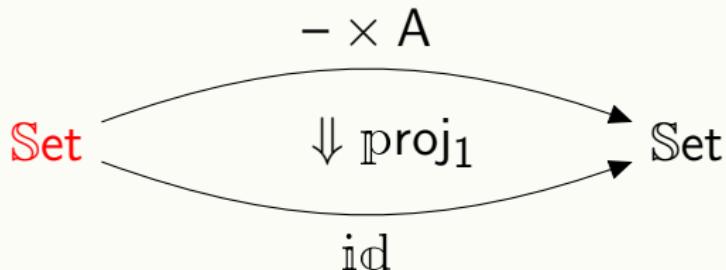
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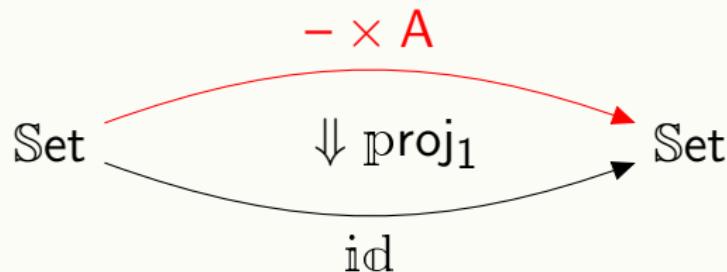
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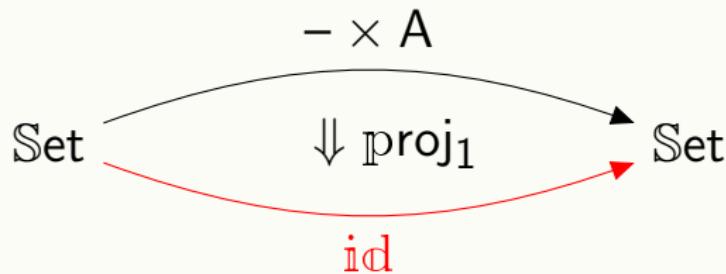
X

# Projections are natural

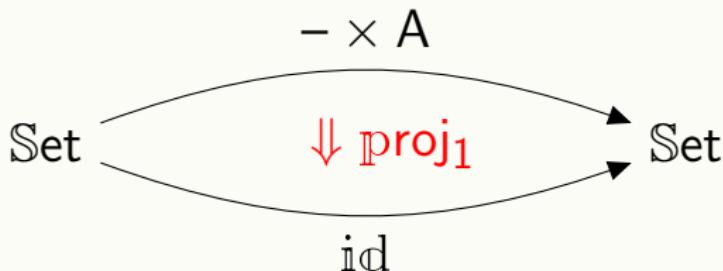


$$X \xrightarrow{\quad} X \times A$$

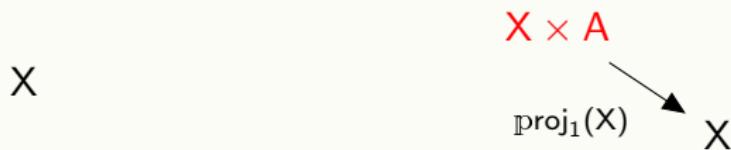
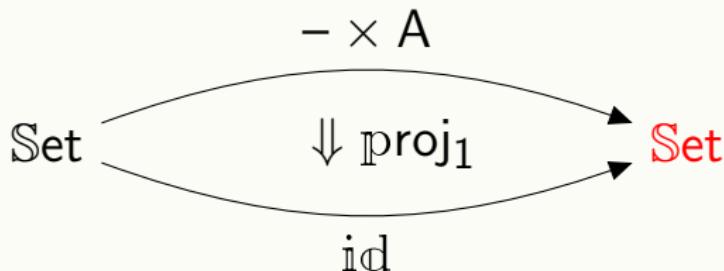
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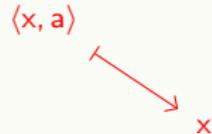
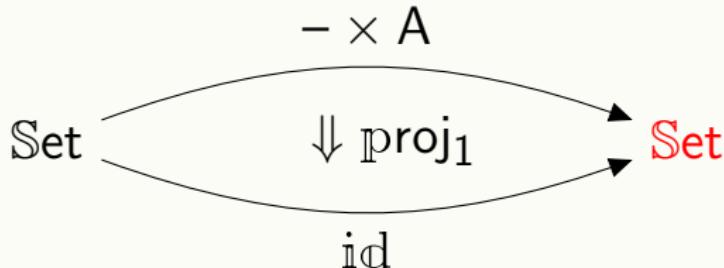


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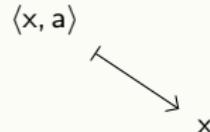
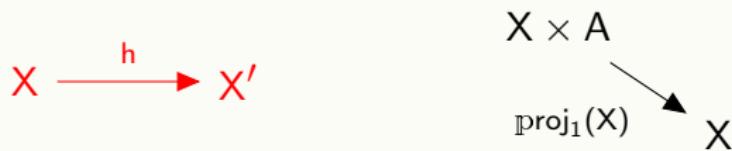
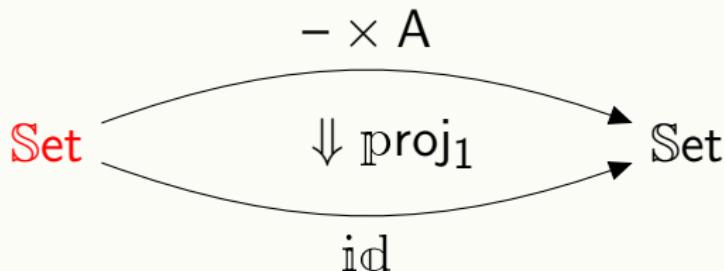


$\langle x, a \rangle$

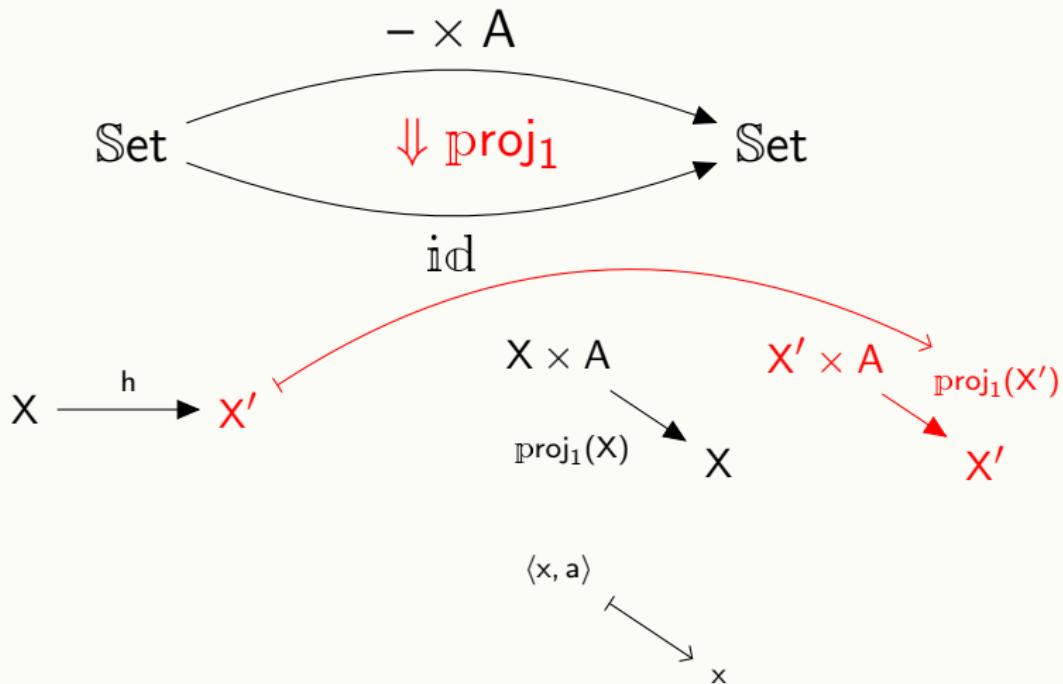
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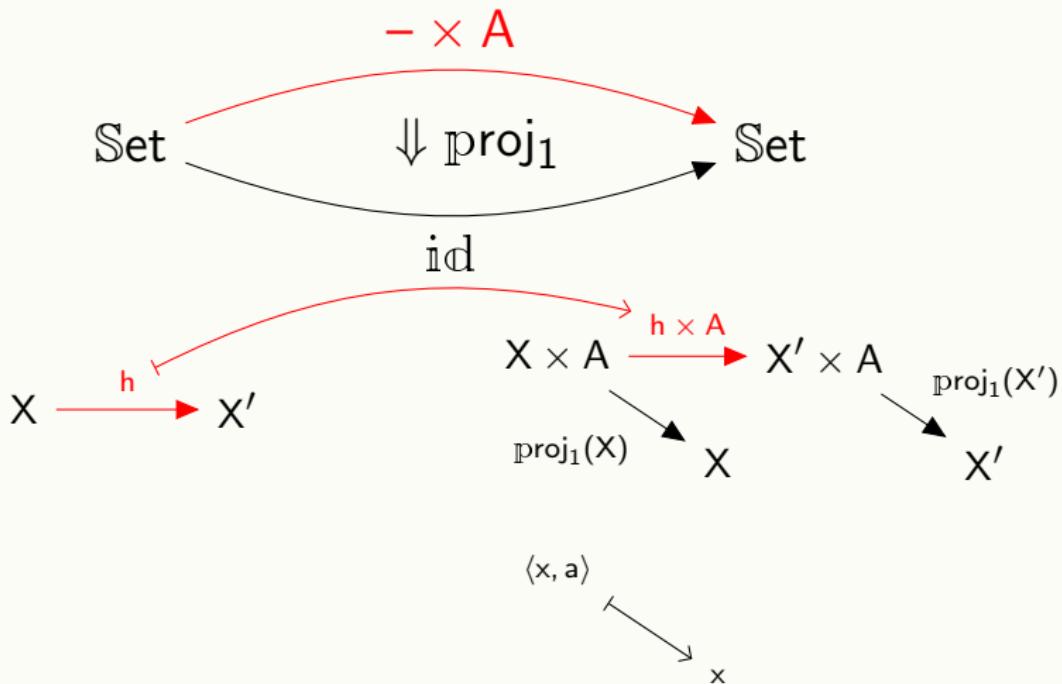
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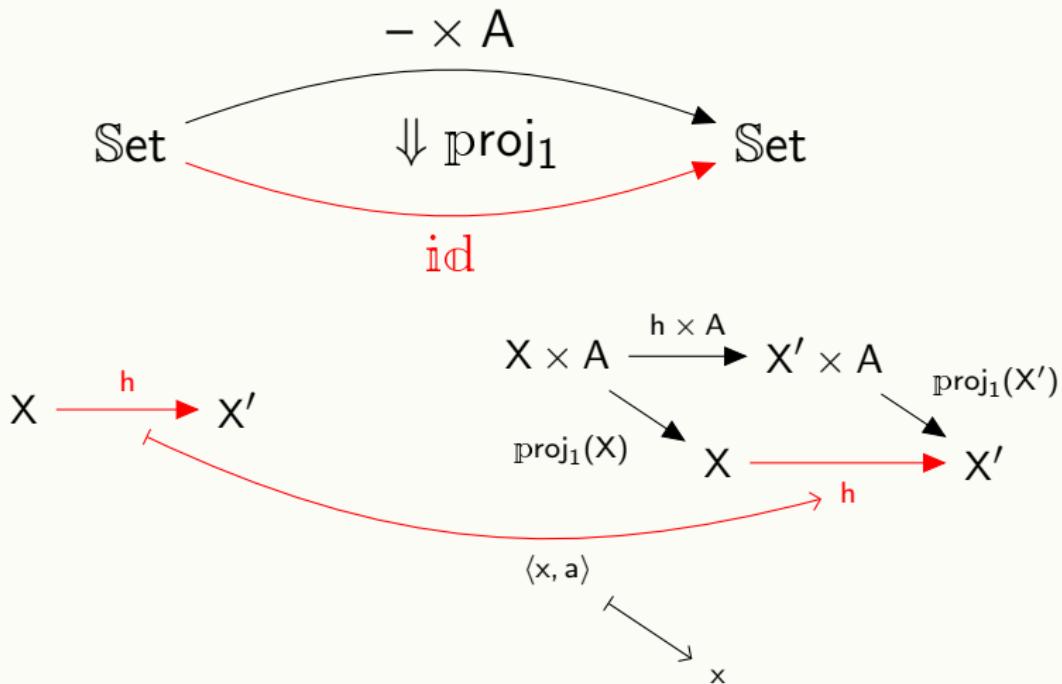
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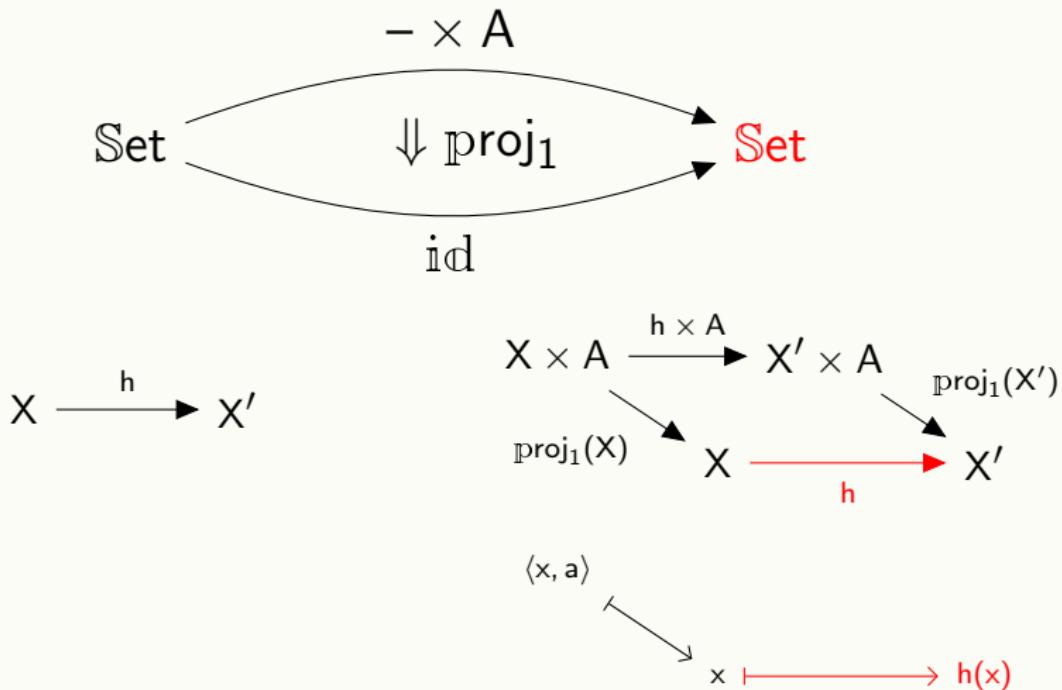
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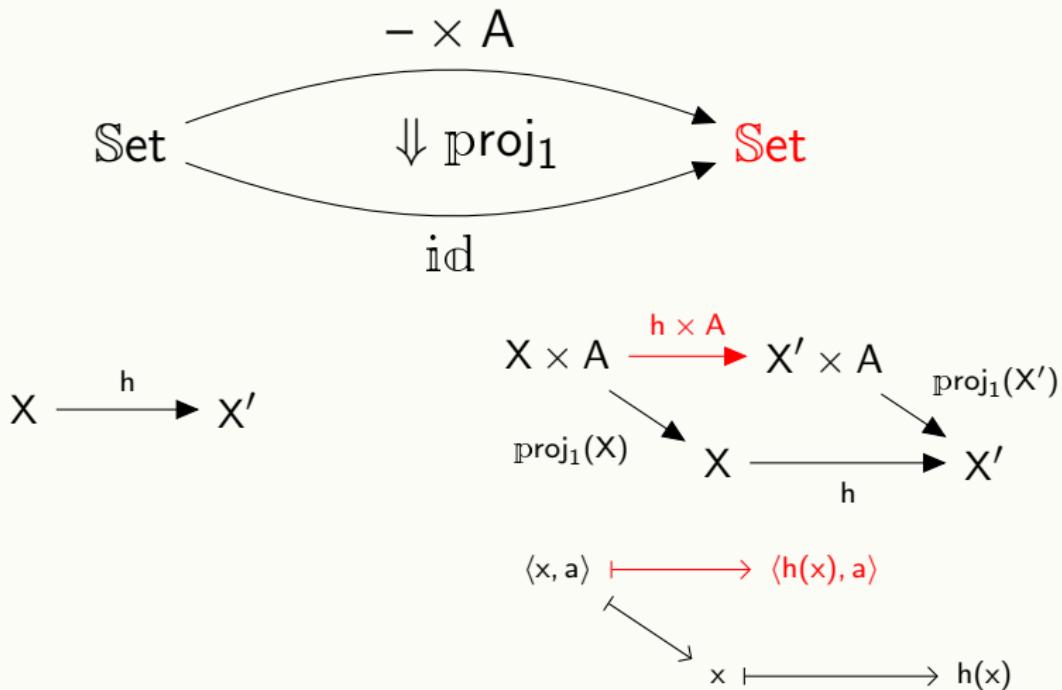
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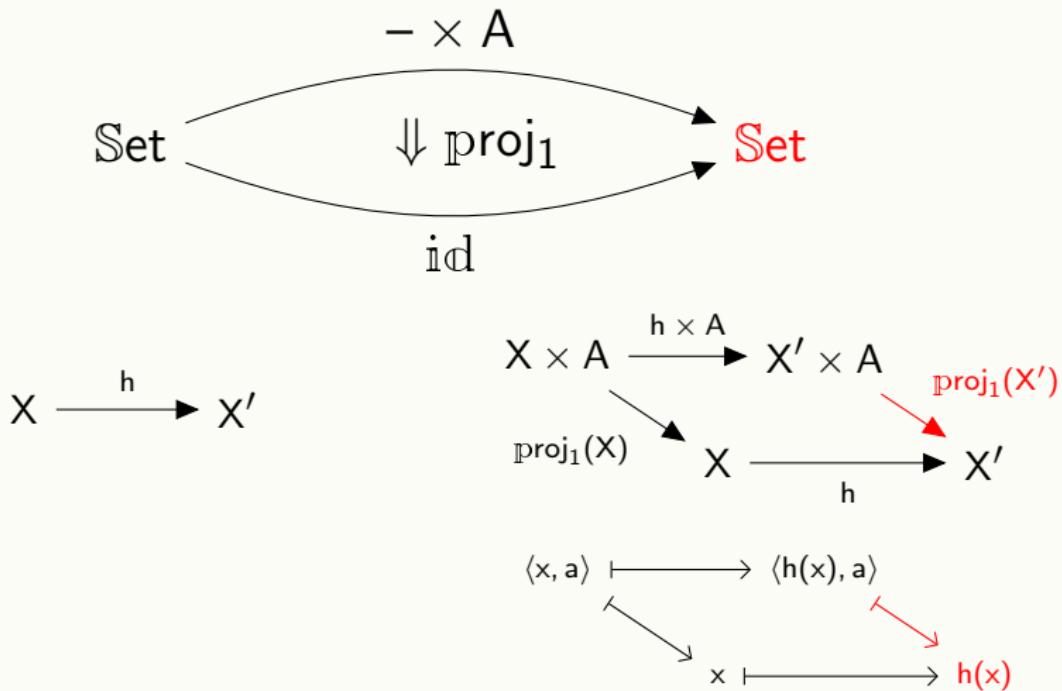
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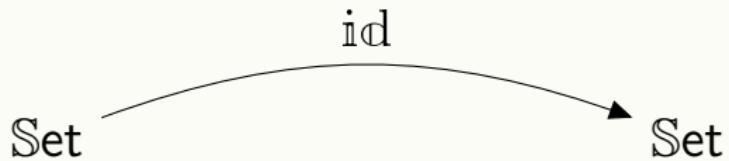
# Projections are natural



# Singl~~e~~tons are natural

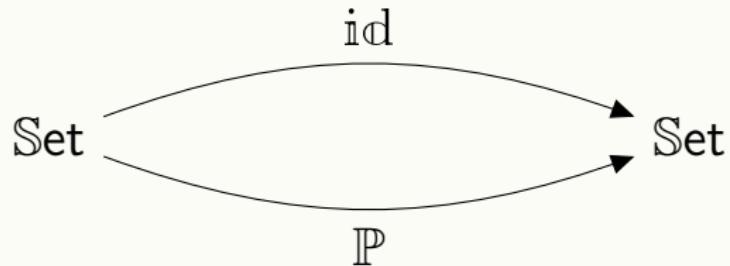
$\{-\} : \text{id} \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}$

# Singletons are natural



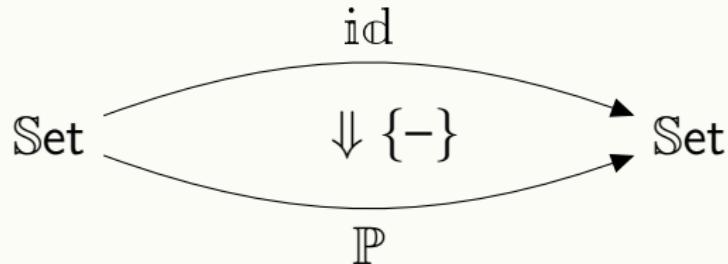
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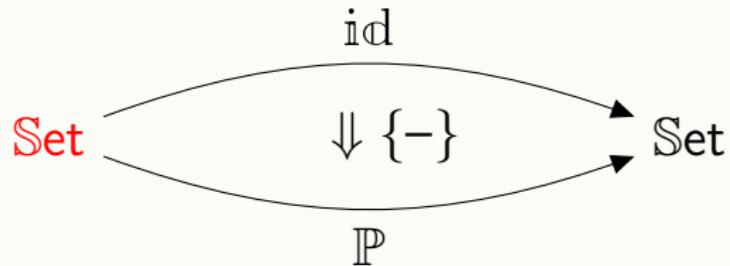
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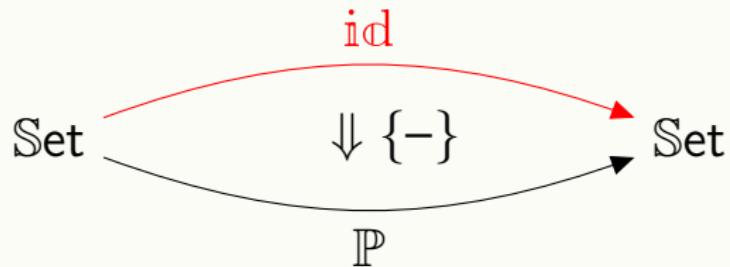
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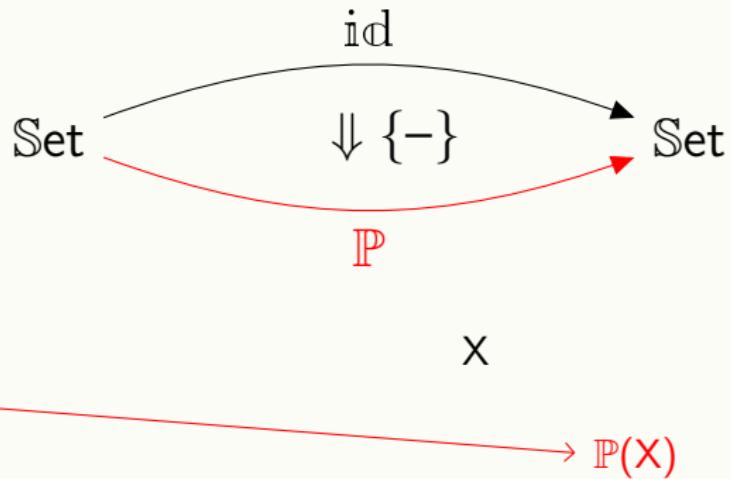


X

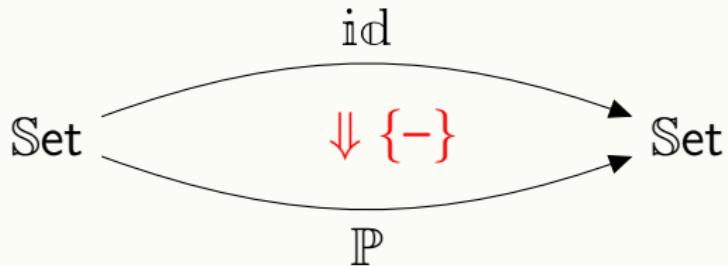
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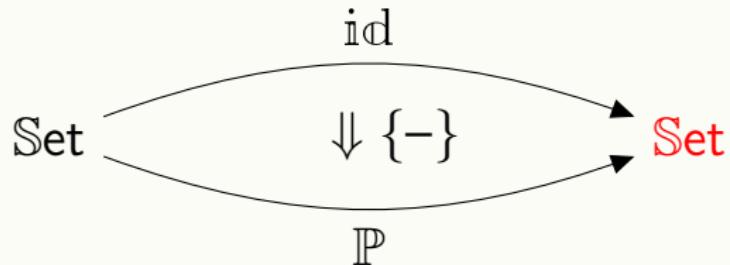
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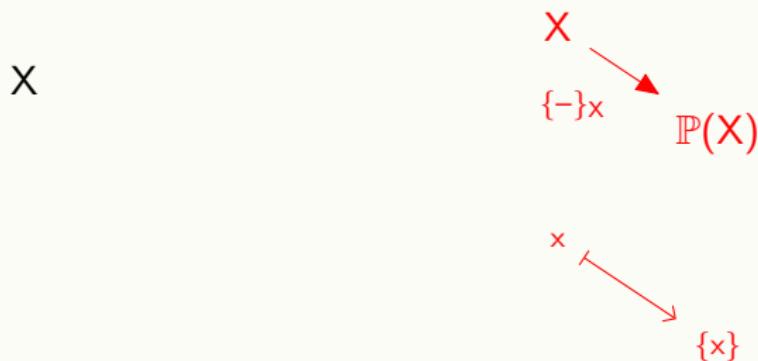
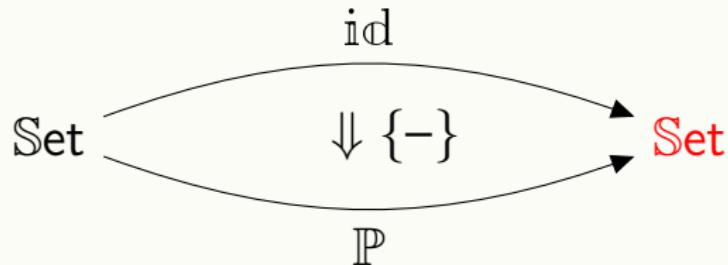


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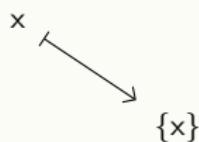
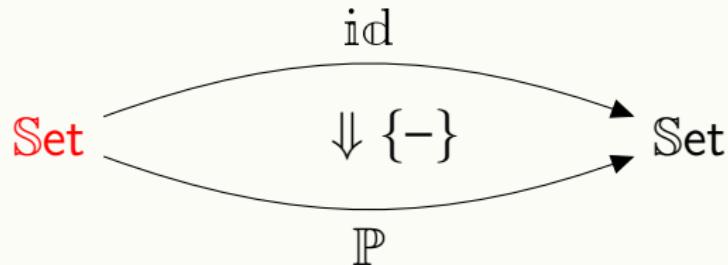


x

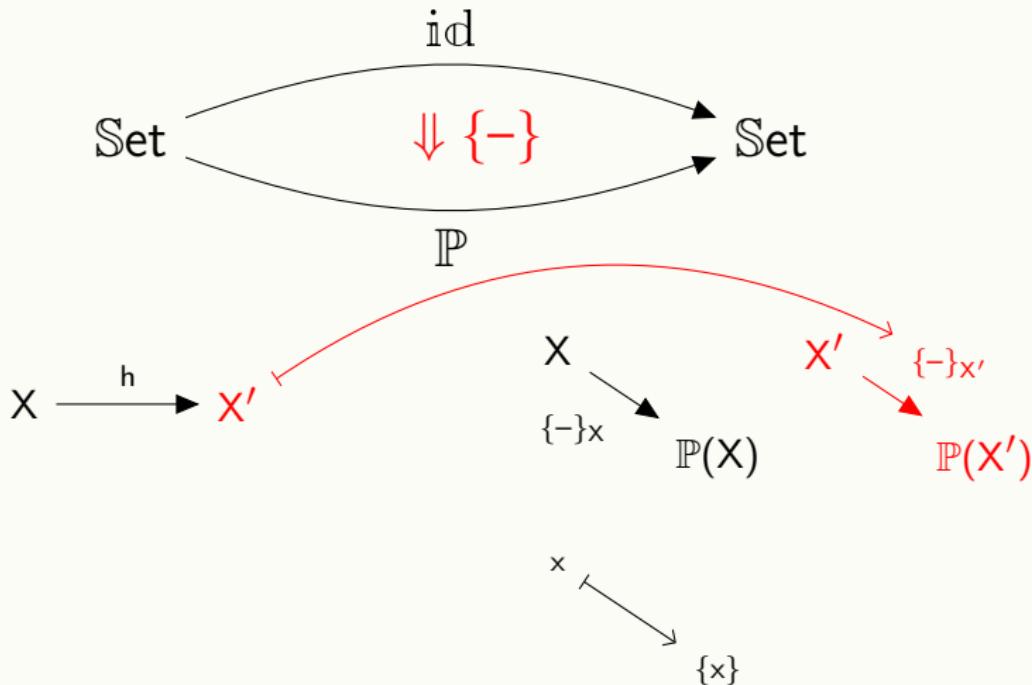
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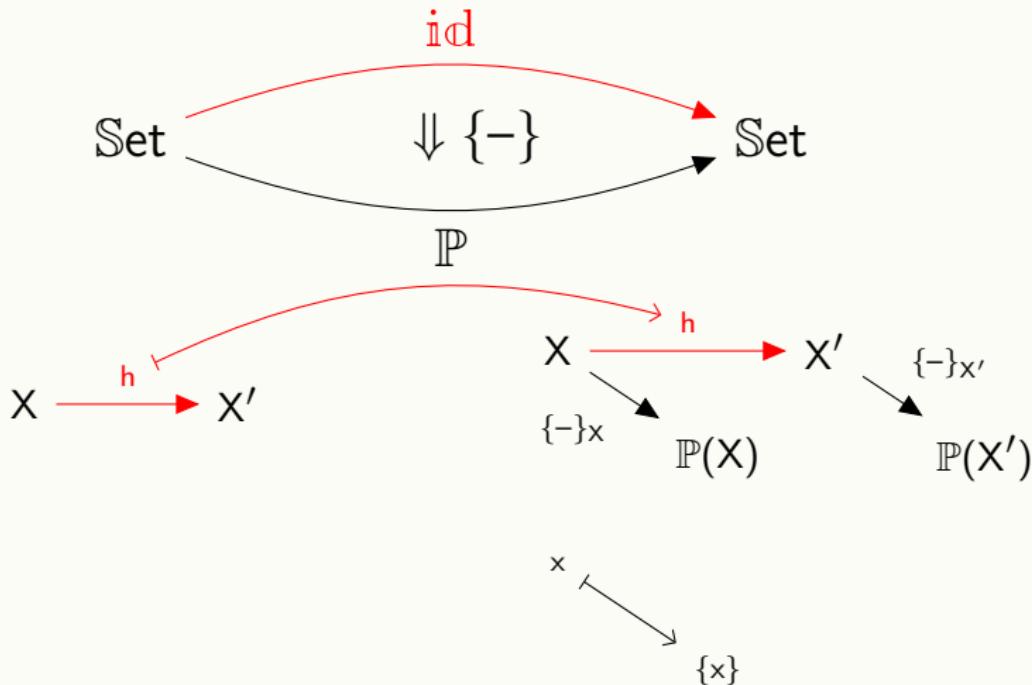
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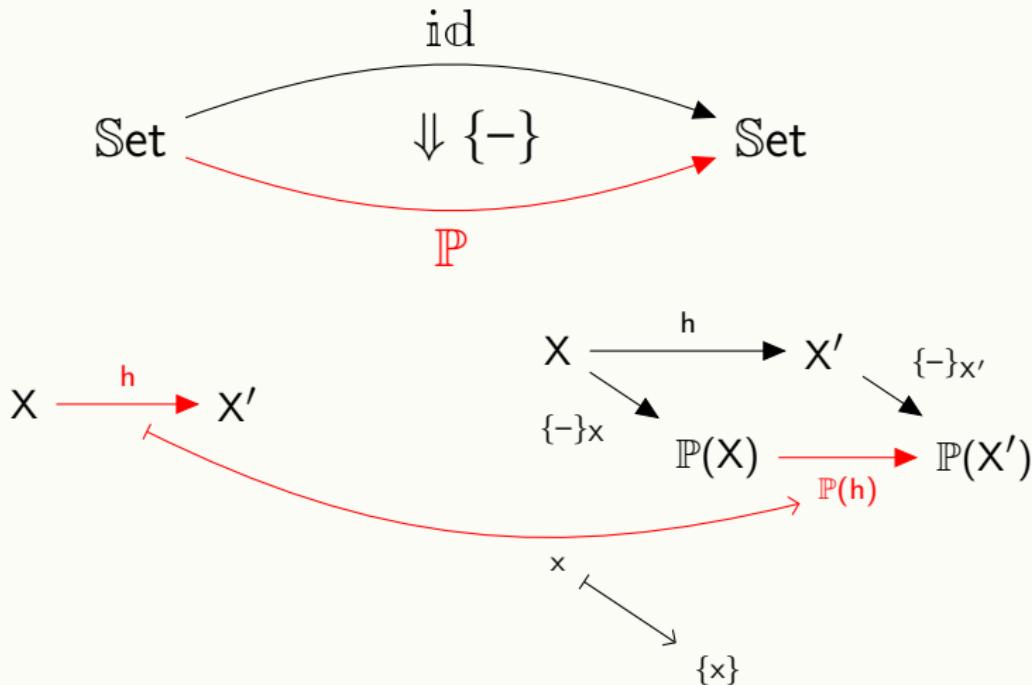
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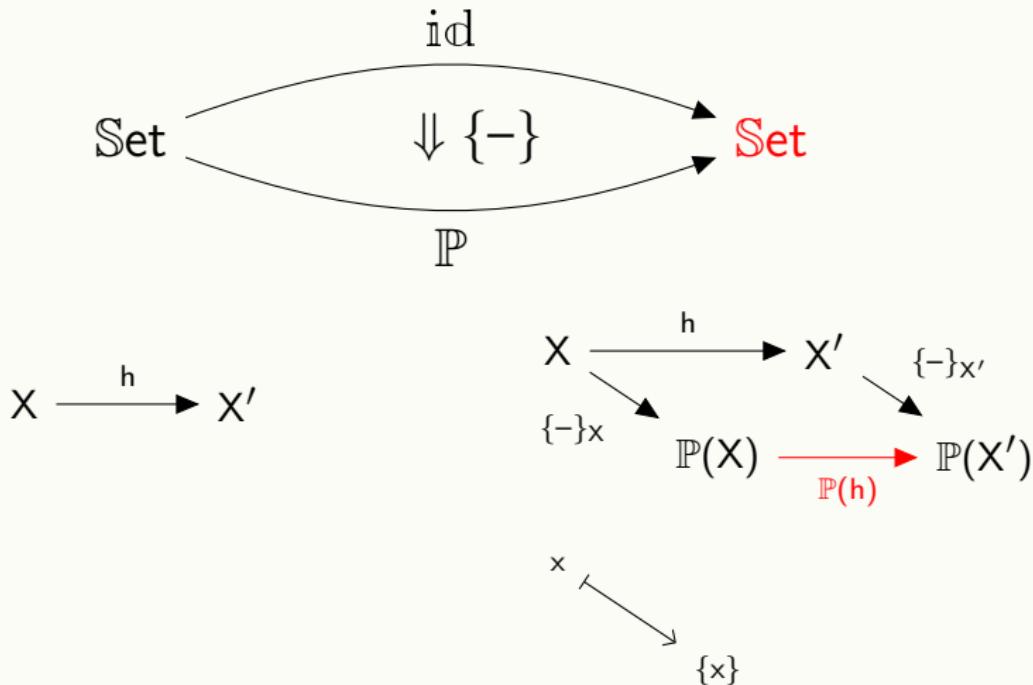
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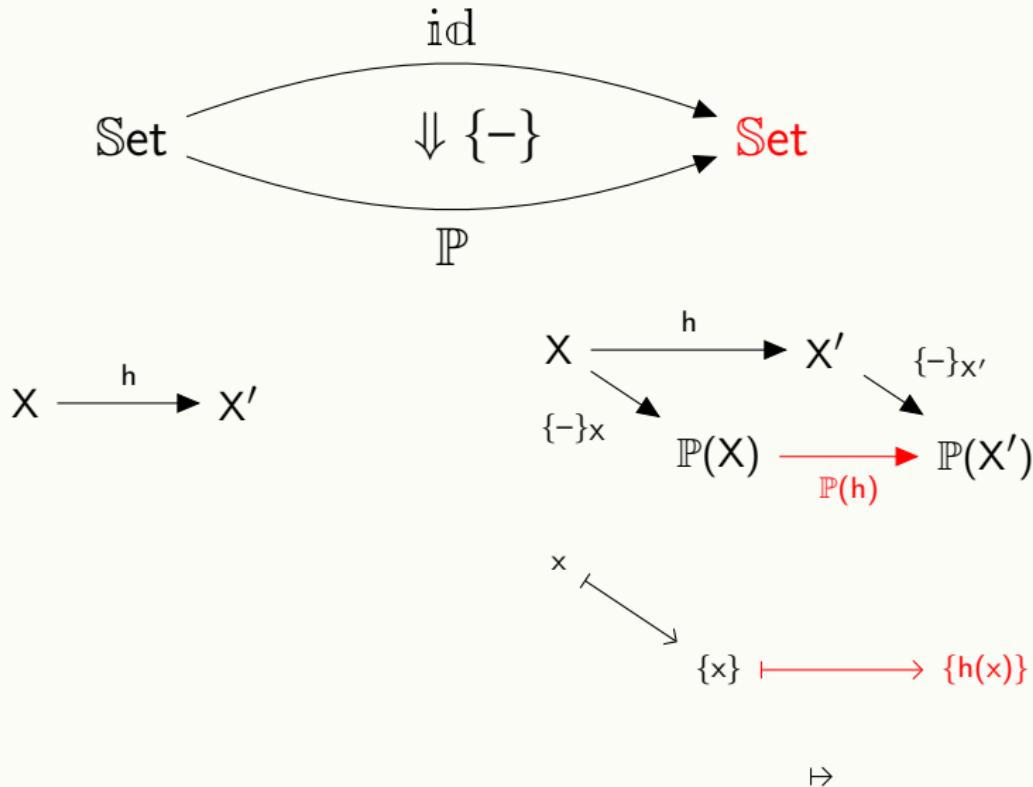


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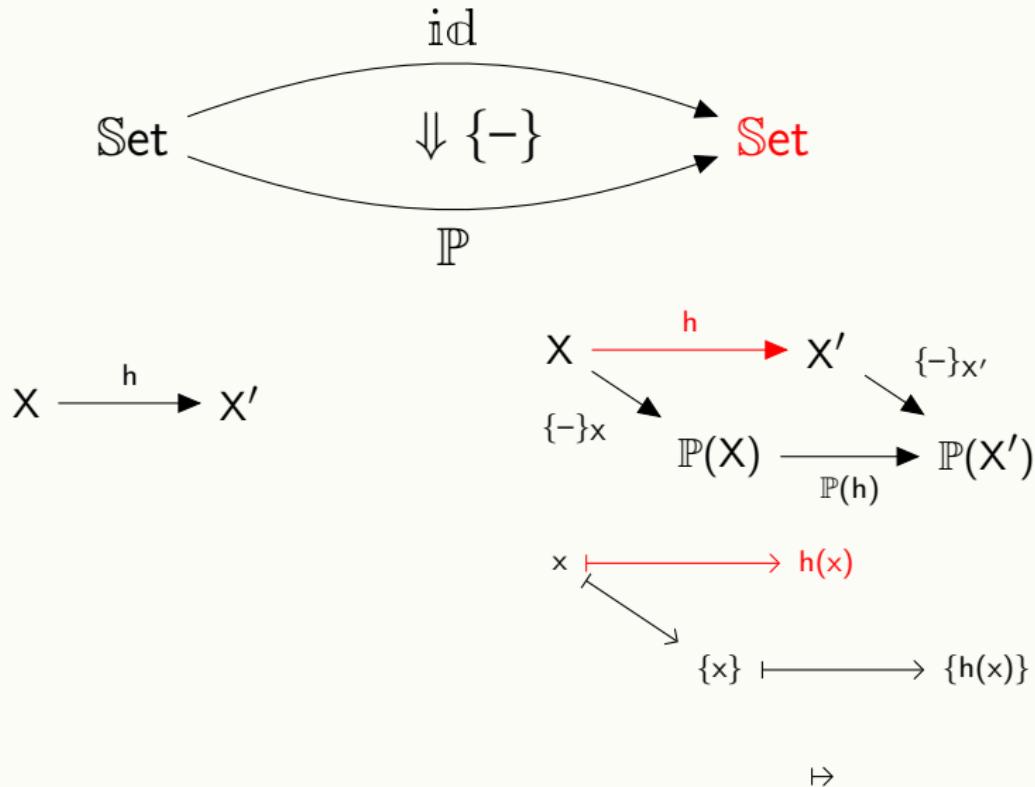


$$\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \mapsto \{h(x_1), h(x_2), h(x_3)\}$$

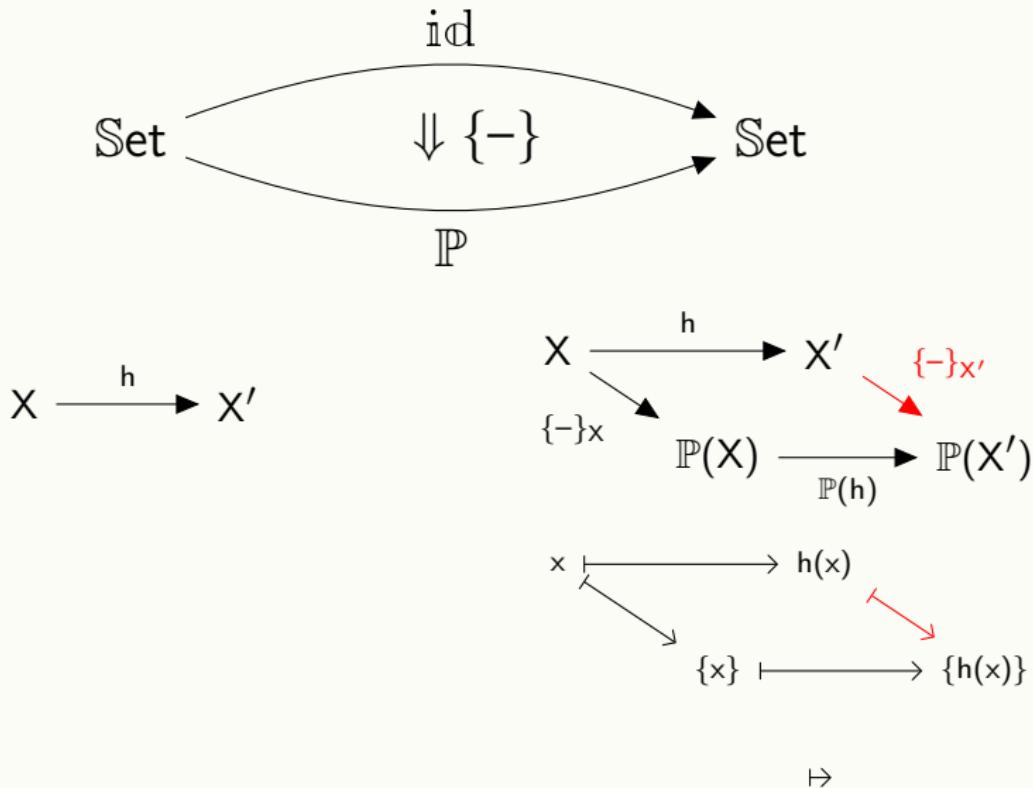
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# Natural Isomorphism

$$(X \times Y) \times Z \neq X \times (Y \times Z)$$

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# Natural Isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned}(X \times Y) \times Z &\cong X \times (Y \times Z) \\ \langle \langle x, y \rangle, z \rangle &\leftrightarrow \langle x, \langle y, z \rangle \rangle\end{aligned}$$