

Weakly affine monads

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Abstract

Introduced in the 1990s in the context of the algebraic approach to graph rewriting, gs-monoidal categories are symmetric monoidal categories where each object is equipped with the structure of a commutative comonoid. They arise for example as Kleisli categories of commutative monads on cartesian categories, and as such they provide a general framework for effectful computation. Recently proposed in the context of categorical probability, Markov categories are gs-monoidal categories where the monoidal unit is also terminal, and they arise for example as Kleisli categories of commutative *affine* monads, where affine means that the monad preserves the monoidal unit.

The aim of this paper is to study a new condition on the gs-monoidal structure, resulting in the concept of *weakly Markov categories*, which is intermediate between gs-monoidal categories and Markov ones. In a weakly Markov category, the morphisms to the monoidal unit are not necessarily unique, but form a group. As we show, these categories exhibit a rich theory of conditional independence for morphisms, generalising the known theory for Markov categories. We also introduce the corresponding notion for commutative monads, which we call weakly affine, and for which we give two equivalent characterisations.

The paper argues that these monads are relevant to the study of categorical probability. A case at hand is the monad of finite non-zero measures, which is weakly affine but not affine. Such structures allow to investigate probability without normalisation within an elegant categorical framework.

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1 Introduction

The idea of *gs-monoidal categories*, symmetric monoidal categories equipped with copy and discard morphisms making every object a comonoid, was first introduced in the context of algebraic approaches to term graph rewriting [3], and then developed in a series of papers [4, 5, 6]. Two decades later, similar structures have been rediscovered independently in the context of categorical probability theory, in particular in [1] and [9], under the names of *copy-discard (CD) categories* and *Markov categories*. While “CD-categories” and “gs-monoidal categories” are synonyms, Markov categories have the additional condition that the monoidal unit is the terminal object (ie. every morphism commutes with the discard maps), a condition corresponding to normalisation of probability. See [13, Remark 2.2] for a more detailed history of these ideas.



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A canonical way of obtaining a gs-monoidal category is as the Kleisli category of a commutative monad on a cartesian monoidal category. As argued in [17], commutative monads can be seen as generalising theories of distributions of some kind, and the fact that their Kleisli categories are gs-monoidal can be seen as the correspondence between distributions and (possibly unnormalised) probability theory. In particular, when the monad is affine (i.e. it preserves the monoidal unit [16, 14]), the Kleisli category is Markov – this can be seen as the correspondence between normalised distributions and probability theory.

In this work we introduce and study an intermediate notion between gs-monoidal and Markov categories, which we call *weakly Markov categories*. These are defined as gs-monoidal categories where for every object its morphisms to the monoidal unit form a group (Definition 3.2). Weakly Markov categories can be interpreted intuitively as gs-monoidal categories where each morphism is discardable up to an invertible normalisation (see Proposition 3.4 for the precise mathematical statement). The choice of the name is due to the fact that every Markov category is (trivially) weakly Markov.

In parallel to weakly Markov categories we also introduce *weakly affine monads*, which are commutative monads on cartesian monoidal categories preserving the (internal) group structure of the terminal object (Definition 3.5). [vale per le gs?] As a particular concrete example of relevance to probability and measure theory, we consider the monad of finite non-zero measures on **Set** (Example 3.7), and we use it as a running example in the rest of the work. As we show (see Proposition 3.6), a commutative monad on a cartesian monoidal category is weakly affine if and only if its Kleisli category is weakly Markov, analogously to what happens with affine monads and Markov categories.

Markov categories come equipped with a notion of *conditional independence*, which has been one of the main motivations for their use in categorical probability and statistics [1, 9, 12]. It is noteworthy that a notion of conditional independence can also be given for any gs-monoidal category. As we show, for weakly Markov categories it has convenient properties which can be considered “up-to-normalisation” versions of their corresponding Markov-categorical counterpart. These concepts allow us to provide an equivalent condition for weak affinity of a monad, namely a pullback condition on the associativity diagram of the structural morphisms $c_{X,Y} : TX \times TY \rightarrow T(X \times Y)$ (Theorem 4.7), widely generalising the elementary statement that a monoid is a group if and only if its associativity diagram is a pullback (Proposition 2.1). As such, we believe that weak affine monads are relevant to the study of categorical probability, as they allow to investigate probability without normalisation within an elegant categorical framework.

Outline.

In Section 2 we review the main structures used in this work, in particular group and monoid objects, gs-monoidal and Markov categories, and their interaction with commutative monads.

In Section 3 we define the main original concepts, namely weakly Markov categories and weakly affine monads. We study their relationship and we prove that a commutative monad on a cartesian monoidal category is weakly affine if and only if its Kleisli category is weakly Markov (Proposition 3.6). We then turn to concrete examples using finite measures and group actions (Section 3.3).

In Section 4 we extend the concept of conditional independence from Markov categories to general gs-monoidal categories. We specialise to the weakly Markov case and show that the situation is then similar to what happens in Markov categories, but in a certain precise sense only up to normalisation. We use this formalism to equivalently reformulate weak affinity in terms of a pullback condition (Theorem 4.7). Together with the newly introduced

92 concepts, this result can be considered the main outcome of our work.

93 Finally, in the concluding Section 5, we pose further questions, such as when we can
 94 iterate the construction of weakly Markov categories by means of weakly affine monads, and
 95 the relation to strongly affine monads in the sense of Jacobs [15].

96 2 Background

97 In this section, we develop some relevant background material for later reference. To begin,
 98 the following categorical characterisation of groups will be useful to keep in mind.

99 ► **Proposition 2.1.** *A monoid (M, m, e) in **Set** is a group if and only if the associativity*
 100 *square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M \times M \times M & \xrightarrow{m \times \text{id}} & M \times M \\
 \downarrow \text{id} \times m & & \downarrow m \\
 M \times M & \xrightarrow{m} & M
 \end{array} \tag{1}$$

102 is a pullback.

103 **Proof.** The square (1) is a pullback of sets if and only if given $a, g, h, c \in M$ such that
 104 $ag = hc$, there exists a unique $b \in M$ such that $g = bc$ and $h = ab$. First, suppose that G is
 105 a group. Then the only possible choice of b is

$$106 \quad b = a^{-1}h = gc^{-1}$$

107 which is unique by uniqueness of inverses.

108 Conversely, suppose that (1) is a pullback. We can set $g, h = e$ and $c = a$ so that
 109 $ae = ea = a$. Instantiating the pullback property on these elements gives b such that $ab = e$
 110 and $ba = e$, that is, $b = a^{-1}$. ◀

111 Proposition 2.1 holds generally for a monoid object in a cartesian monoidal category, where
 112 the element-wise proof still applies thanks to the following standard observation.

113 ► **Remark 2.2.** Given an object M in a cartesian monoidal category \mathcal{D} , there is a bijection
 114 between internal monoid structures on M and monoid structures on every hom-set $\mathcal{D}(X, M)$
 115 such that pre-composition with any $f : X \rightarrow Y$ defines a monoid homomorphism

$$116 \quad \mathcal{D}(Y, M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(X, M).$$

117 The proof is straightforward by the Yoneda lemma. It follows that Proposition 2.1 holds for
 118 internal monoids in cartesian monoidal categories in general.

119 For the consideration of categorical probability, we now recall the simplest version of a
 120 commutative monad of measures. It works with measures taking values in any semiring
 121 instead of $[0, \infty)$ (see e.g. [7, Section 5.1]), but we restrict to the case of $[0, \infty)$ for simplicity.

122 ► **Definition 2.3.** Let X be a set. Denote by MX the set of *finitely supported measures*
 123 *on* X , i.e. the functions $m : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ that are zero for all but a finite number of $x \in X$.
 124 Given a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, denote by $Mf : MX \rightarrow MY$ the function sending $m \in MX$ to
 125 the assignment

$$126 \quad (Mf)(m) : y \longmapsto \sum_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} p(x).$$

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127 This makes M into a functor, and even a monad with the unit and multiplication maps

$$128 \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\delta} & MX \\ x & \longmapsto & \delta_x, \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} MMX & \xrightarrow{E} & MX \\ \xi & \longmapsto & E\xi, \end{array}$$

129 where

$$130 \quad \delta_x(x') = \begin{cases} 1 & x = x', \\ 0 & x \neq x', \end{cases} \quad (E\xi)(x) = \sum_{m \in MX} \xi(m) m(x).$$

131 Call M the *measure monad* on **Set**.

132 Denote also by $DX \subseteq MX$ the subset of *probability measures*, i.e. those finitely supported
133 $p : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$134 \quad \sum_{x \in X} p(x) = 1.$$

135 D forms a sub-monad of M called the *distribution monad*.

136 It is known that M is a commutative monad [7]. The corresponding lax monoidal structure

$$137 \quad MX \times MY \xrightarrow{c} M(X \times Y)$$

138 is exactly the formation of product measures given by $c(m, m')(x, y) = m(x)m'(y)$. Also
139 D is a commutative monad with the induced lax monoidal structure, since the product of
140 probability measures is again a probability measure.

141 2.1 GS-monoidal and Markov categories

142 We recall here the basic definitions adopting the graphical formalism of string diagrams,
143 referring to [18] for some background on various notions of monoidal categories and their
144 associated diagrammatic calculus.

145 ► **Definition 2.4.** A **gs-monoidal category** is a symmetric monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$
146 with a commutative comonoid structure on each object X consisting of a comultiplication
147 and a counit

$$148 \quad \text{copy}_X = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \quad \bullet \\ \quad | \\ X \end{array} \quad \text{del}_X = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ X \end{array}$$

149 which satisfy the commutative comonoid equations:

$$150 \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \quad \bullet \\ \quad | \\ X \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \quad \bullet \\ \quad | \\ X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \quad \bullet \\ \quad | \\ X \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \quad \bullet \\ \quad | \\ X \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \quad \bullet \\ \quad | \\ X \end{array}$$

151 These comonoid structures must be multiplicative with respect to the monoidal structure

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ X \otimes Y \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ X \quad Y \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ I \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ I \end{array}
\end{array}$$

► **Definition 2.5.** A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in a gs-monoidal category is called **copyable** or **functional** if

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} Y \quad Y \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{f} \\ \text{---} \\ X \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} Y \quad Y \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \boxed{f} \quad \boxed{f} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ X \end{array}
\end{array}$$

It is called **discardable** or **full** if

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{f} \\ \text{---} \\ X \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ X \end{array}
\end{array}$$

► **Example 2.6.** The category **Rel** of sets and relations with the monoidal operation $\otimes : \mathbf{Rel} \times \mathbf{Rel} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$ given by the direct product of sets is a gs-monoidal category [6]. In this gs-monoidal category, the copyable arrows are precisely the partial functions, and the discardable arrows are the total relations.

► **Remark 2.7.** It is well-known that if every morphism is copyable and discardable, or equivalently if the copy and discard maps are natural, then the monoidal product is the categorical product, and thus the category is cartesian monoidal [8]. In other words, the following conditions are equivalent for a gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C}

- \mathcal{C} is cartesian monoidal;
- every morphism is copyable and discardable;
- the copy and discard maps are natural.

In recent work [10] it has been shown that gs-monoidal categories naturally arise in several ways, such as Kleisli categories of commutative monads or span categories. In the following proposition, we recall the result regarding Kleisli categories.

► **Proposition 2.8.** Let T be a commutative monad on a cartesian monoidal category \mathcal{D} . Then its Kleisli category \mathbf{Kl}_T is canonically a gs-monoidal category with the copy and discard structure induced by that of \mathcal{D} .

► **Example 2.9.** The Kleisli categories of the monads M and D of Definition 2.3 are gs-monoidal. We can write their Kleisli categories concretely as follows

- a morphism $k : X \rightarrow Y$ of \mathbf{Kl}_M is a *matrix* with rows indexed by Y and columns indexed by X , and non-negative entries $k(y|x)$ such that for each $x \in X$, the number $k(y|x)$ is non-zero only for finitely many y ;

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180 ■ a morphism $k : X \rightarrow Y$ of \mathbf{Kl}_D is a morphism of \mathbf{Kl}_M such that moreover, for all $x \in X$,
181 the sum of each column satisfies

$$182 \quad \sum_{y \in Y} k(y|x) = 1$$

183 If X and Y are finite, such a matrix is called a *stochastic matrix*.

184 In both categories, identities are identity matrices, composition is matrix composition,
185 monoidal structure is the cartesian product on objects and the Kronecker product on
186 matrices, and the copy and discard maps are the images of the standard copy and discard
187 maps on **Set** under the Kleisli inclusion functor.

188 Nowadays, *Markov categories* [9] represent one of the more interesting specialisations of
189 the notion of gs-monoidal category. Based on the interpretation of their arrows as generalised
190 Markov kernels, Markov categories are considered the foundation for a categorical approach
191 to probability theory.

192 ► **Definition 2.10.** A gs-monoidal category is said to be a **Markov category** if any (hence
193 all) of the following equivalent conditions are satisfied

- 194 ■ the monoidal unit is terminal;
- 195 ■ the discard maps are natural;
- 196 ■ every morphism is discardable.

197 We recall from [16, 14] the notion of *affine monad*.

198 ► **Definition 2.11.** A monad T on a cartesian monoidal category is called **affine** if $T1 \cong 1$.

199 It was observed in [9, Corollary 3.2] that if the monad preserves the terminal object, then
200 every arrow of the Kleisli category is discardable, and this makes the Kleisli category into
201 a Markov category. Since the converse is easy to see, we have the following addendum to
202 Proposition 2.8.

203 ► **Proposition 2.12.** *Let T be a commutative monad on a cartesian monoidal category \mathcal{D} .
204 Then \mathbf{Kl}_T is Markov if and only if T is affine.*

205 ► **Example 2.13.** The distribution monad D of Definition 2.3 is affine, and so its Kleisli
206 category (Example 2.9) is a Markov category. It is one of the simplest examples of categories
207 of relevance for categorical probability.

208 The measure monad M is not affine, as it is easy to see that $M1 \cong [0, \infty)$, and so its
209 Kleisli category is not Markov.

210 3 Weakly Markov categories and weakly affine monads

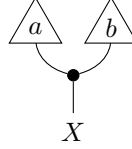
211 In this section, we introduce an intermediate level between gs-monoidal and Markov called
212 *weakly Markov*, and its corresponding notion for monads, which we call *weakly affine*.

213 3.1 The monoid of effects

214 In a gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C} we call a *state* a morphism from the monoidal unit $p : I \rightarrow X$,
215 and *effect* a morphism to the monoidal unit $a : X \rightarrow I$. As is standard convention, we
216 represent such morphisms as triangles as follows



Effects, i.e. elements of the set $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$, form canonically a commutative monoid as follows: the monoidal unit is the discard map $X \rightarrow I$, and given $a, b : X \rightarrow I$, their product ab is given by copying¹



If a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is copyable and discardable, the pre-composition with f induces a morphism of monoids $\mathcal{C}(Y, I) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, I)$.

► **Remark 3.1.** The monoidal unit I of a monoidal category is canonically a monoid object via the coherence isomorphisms $I \otimes I \cong I$ and $I \cong I$. However, in a general (i.e. not necessarily cartesian) gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C} , the monoid structure on $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ is not, as in Remark 2.2, coming from considering the presheaf represented by I . Indeed, in order for Remark 2.2 to hold, we would need that every pre-composition is a morphism of monoids. As remarked above, this fails in general unless all morphisms are copyable and discardable (i.e. if \mathcal{C} is not cartesian monoidal).

Let us now consider the case where the gs-monoidal structure comes from a commutative monad on a cartesian monoidal category \mathcal{D} . In this case, the monoid structure on Kleisli morphisms $X \rightarrow 1$ does come from the canonical internal monoid structure on $T1$ (and from the one on 1) in \mathcal{D} . Indeed, $T1$ is a monoid object with the following unit and multiplication [17, Section 10]

$$1 \xrightarrow{\eta} T1, \quad T1 \times T1 \xrightarrow{c_{1,1}} T(1 \times 1) \xrightarrow{\cong} T1.$$

For example, for the monad of measures M , we obtain $M1 = [0, \infty)$ with its usual multiplication. The resulting monoid structure on Kleisli morphisms $X \rightarrow 1$ is now given as follows. The unit is given by

$$X \xrightarrow{!} 1 \xrightarrow{\eta} T1,$$

and the multiplication of Kleisli morphisms $f, g : X \rightarrow 1$ represented by $f^\sharp, g^\sharp : X \rightarrow T1$ is the Kleisli morphism represented by

$$X \xrightarrow{\text{copy}_X} X \times X \xrightarrow{f^\sharp \times g^\sharp} T1 \times T1 \xrightarrow{c_{1,1}} T(1 \times 1) \xrightarrow{\cong} T1.$$

For the monad of measures M , Kleisli morphisms $X \rightarrow 1$ are represented by functions $X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, and this description shows that their product is the point-wise product.

For a general \mathcal{C} , the commutative monoid $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ acts on the set $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$: given $a : X \rightarrow I$ and $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the resulting $a \cdot f$ is given as follows

¹ See also e.g. the \odot product in [2, Proposition 3.10].

$$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ | \\ \boxed{a \cdot f} \\ | \\ X \end{array} \quad := \quad \begin{array}{c} Y \\ | \\ \triangle a \quad \boxed{f} \\ \curvearrowright \quad \bullet \\ | \\ X \end{array}$$

It is straightforward to see that this indeed amounts to an action of the monoid $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ on the set $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$. For the monad of measures M , this action is given by point-wise rescaling.

Moreover, for a general \mathcal{C} the operation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \times \mathcal{C}(X, Z) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y \otimes Z) \\ (f, g) &\longmapsto f \cdot g := (f \otimes g) \circ \text{copy}_X \end{aligned}$$

commutes with this action in each variable (separately).

3.2 Main definitions

► **Definition 3.2.** A gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C} is called **weakly Markov** if for every object X , the monoid $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ is a group.

Every Markov category is weakly Markov: for every object X , the monoid $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ is the trivial group.

► **Definition 3.3.** Given two parallel morphisms $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ in a weakly Markov category \mathcal{C} , we say that f and g are called **equivalent**, denoted $f \sim g$, if they lie in the same orbit for the action of $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$, i.e. if there is $a \in \mathcal{C}(X, I)$ such that $a \cdot f = g$.

Note that if $a \cdot f = g$ for some a , then a is unique. This can be seen by discarding Y in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ | \\ \triangle a \quad \boxed{f} \\ \curvearrowright \quad \bullet \\ | \\ X \end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{c} Y \\ | \\ \boxed{g} \\ | \\ X \end{array}$$

In other words, the action of $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ on $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is free, i.e. it has trivial stabilisers.

For the next statement, let us first call the *mass* of a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in a gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C} the morphism $m_f := \text{del}_Y \circ f : X \rightarrow I$. Note that f is discardable if and only if $m_f = \text{del}_X$, i.e. if its mass is the unit of the monoid $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$.

► **Proposition 3.4.** Every morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in a weakly Markov category is equivalent to a unique discardable morphism.

We call the discardable morphism the *normalisation* of f and denote it by $n_f : X \rightarrow Y$.

Proof. Consider the mass m_f , and denote its group inverse by m_f^{-1} . The morphism $n_f := m_f^{-1} \cdot f$ is discardable and equivalent to f . Suppose now that $d : X \rightarrow Y$ is discardable and equivalent to f , i.e. there exists $a : X \rightarrow I$ such that $d = a \cdot f$. Since d is discardable

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ X \end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \boxed{d} \\ | \\ X \end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \triangle a \quad \boxed{f} \\ \curvearrowright \quad \bullet \\ | \\ X \end{array}$$

278 which means that $a = m_f^{-1}$, i.e. $d = n_f$. ◀

279 In other words, every morphism f can be written as its mass times its normalisation.

280 Let us now look at the Kleisli case.

281 ► **Definition 3.5.** A commutative monad T on a cartesian monoidal category is called
282 **weakly affine** if $T1$ with its canonical internal commutative monoid structure is a group.

283 This choice of terminology is motivated by the following proposition, which can be seen as a
284 “weakly” version of Proposition 2.12.

285 ► **Proposition 3.6.** Let \mathcal{D} be a cartesian monoidal category and T a commutative monad on
286 \mathcal{D} . Then the Kleisli category of T is weakly Markov if and only if T is weakly affine.

287 **Proof.** First, suppose that $T1$ is an internal group, and denote by $\iota : T1 \rightarrow T1$ its inversion
288 map. The inverse of a Kleisli morphism $a : X \rightarrow 1$ in $\text{Kl}_T(X, 1)$ represented by $a^\sharp : X \rightarrow T1$
289 is represented by $\iota \circ a^\sharp$: indeed, the following diagram in \mathcal{D} commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & X & \xrightarrow{\text{copy}_X} & X \times X & & & \\
 & \downarrow a^\sharp & & \downarrow a^\sharp \times a^\sharp & \searrow a^\sharp \times (\iota \circ a^\sharp) & & \\
 290 & T1 & \xrightarrow{\text{copy}_{T1}} & T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \iota} & T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{c_{1,1}} T(1 \times 1) \\
 & \downarrow ! & & & & & \downarrow \cong \\
 & 1 & \xrightarrow{\eta} & & & & T1
 \end{array}$$

291 where the bottom rectangle commutes since ι is the inversion map for $T1$. The analogous
292 diagram with $\iota \times \text{id}$ in place of $\text{id} \times \iota$ similarly commutes.

293 Conversely, suppose that for every X , the monoid structure on $\text{Kl}_T(X, 1)$ has inverses.
294 Then in particular we can take $X = T1$, and the inverse of the Kleisli morphism $\text{id} : T1 \rightarrow T1$
295 is an inversion map for $T1$. ◀

296 This result can also be thought of in terms of the Yoneda embedding, via Remark 2.2:
297 since the Yoneda embedding preserves and reflects pullbacks (and all limits), the associativity
298 square for $T1$ is a pullback in \mathcal{D} if and only if the associativity squares of all the monoids
299 $\mathcal{D}(X, T1)$ are pullbacks. Note that Remark 2.2 applies since we are assuming that \mathcal{D} is
300 cartesian monoidal. In the proof of Proposition 3.6, this is reflected by the fact in the main
301 diagram, the morphism a^\sharp commutes with the copy maps.

302 3.3 Examples of weakly affine monads

303 Every affine monad is a weakly affine monad. Below you find a few less trivial examples.

304 ► **Example 3.7.** Let $M^* : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be the monad assigning to every set the set of finitely
305 supported discrete *non-zero* measures on M^* , or equivalently let $M^*(X)$ for any set X be
306 the set of non-zero finitely supported functions $X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. It is a sub-monad $M^* \subseteq M$,
307 meaning that the monad structure is defined in terms of the same formulas as for the monad
308 of measures M (Definition 2.3). Similarly, the lax structure components

$$309 \quad c_{X,Y} : M^*X \times M^*Y \longrightarrow M^*(X \times Y)$$

310 are also given by the formation of product measures, or equivalently point-wise products of
311 functions $X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$.

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Since $M^*1 \cong (0, \infty) \not\cong 1$, this monad is not affine. However the monoid structure of $(0, \infty)$ induced by M^* is the usual multiplication of positive real numbers, which form a group. Therefore M^* is weakly affine, and its Kleisli category is weakly Markov.

On the other hand, if the zero measure is included, we have $M1 \cong [0, \infty)$ which is not a group under multiplication, so M is not weakly affine.

► **Example 3.8.** Let A be a commutative monoid. Then the functor $T_A := A \times -$ on **Set** has a canonical structure of commutative monad, where the lax structure components $c_{X,Y}$ are given by multiplying elements in A while carrying the elements of X and Y along.

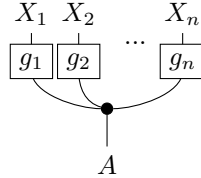
Since $T_A 1 \cong A$, the monad T_A is weakly affine if and only if A is a group, and affine if and only if $A \cong 1$.

► **Example 3.9.** As for negative examples, consider the free abelian group monad F on **Set**. Its functor takes a set X and forms the set FX of finite multisets (with repetition, where order does not matter) of elements of X and their formal inverses. We have that $F1 \cong \mathbb{Z}$, which is an abelian group under addition. However, the monoid structure on $F1$ induced by the monoidal structure of the monad corresponds to the *multiplication* on \mathbb{Z} , which does not have inverses. Therefore F is not weakly affine.

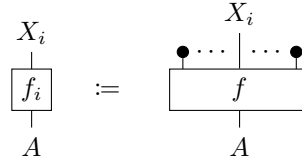
4 Conditional independence in weakly Markov categories

Markov categories have a rich theory of conditional independence in the sense of probability theory [12]. It is noteworthy that some of those ideas can be translated and generalised to the setting of weakly Markov categories.

► **Definition 4.1.** A morphism $f : A \rightarrow X_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes X_n$ in a gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C} is said to exhibit **conditional independence of the X_i given A** if and only if it can be expressed as a product of the following form



Note that this formulation is a bit different from the earlier definitions given in [1, Definition 6.6] and [9, Definition 12.12], which were formulated for morphisms in Markov categories and state that f exhibits conditional independence if the above holds with the g_i being the *marginals* of f , which are



Indeed, in a Markov category, conditional independence in our sense holds if and only if it holds with $g_i = f_i$ [9, Lemma 12.11]. We also say that f is the *product of its marginals*.

► **Example 4.2.** In the Kleisli category of the distribution monad D , which is Markov, a morphism $f : A \rightarrow X \otimes Y$ exhibits conditional independence if and only if its value at every $a \in A$ is the product of its marginals [9, Section 12].

Here is what conditional independence looks like in the Kleisli case.

347 ► **Proposition 4.3.** Let \mathcal{D} be a cartesian monoidal category and T a commutative monad on
 348 \mathcal{D} . Then a Kleisli morphism represented by $f^\sharp : A \rightarrow T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n)$ exhibits conditional
 349 independence of the X_i given A if and only if it factors as

$$350 \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f^\sharp} & T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n) \\ (g_1^\sharp, \dots, g_n^\sharp) \downarrow & & \\ TX_1 \times \cdots \times TX_n & \xrightarrow{c} & T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n) \end{array}$$

351 for some Kleisli maps $g_i^\sharp : A \rightarrow TX_i$, where the map c above is the one obtained by iterating
 352 the lax monoidal structure (which is unique by associativity).

353 **Proof.** In terms of the base category \mathcal{D} , a Kleisli morphism in the form of Definition 4.1
 354 reads as follows

$$355 \quad A \xrightarrow{\text{copy}} A \times \cdots \times A \xrightarrow{g_1^\sharp \times \cdots \times g_n^\sharp} TX_1 \times \cdots \times TX_n \xrightarrow{c} T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n).$$

356 Therefore $f^\sharp : A \rightarrow T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n)$ exhibits the conditional independence if and only if it
 357 is of the form above. ◀

358 ► **Example 4.4.** In the Kleisli category of the measure monad M , and for any objects, the
 359 morphism $A \rightarrow X_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes X_n$ given by the zero measure on every $a \in A$ exhibits conditional
 360 independence of its outputs given its input. For example, for $A = 1$, the zero measure on
 361 $X \times Y$ is the product of the zero measure on X and the zero (or any other) measure on Y .
 362 Notice that both marginals of the zero measure are zero measures – therefore, the factors
 363 appearing in the product are not necessarily related to the marginals.

364 In a weakly Markov category, the situation is similar to the Markov case discussed above, but
 365 up to equivalence: an arrow exhibits conditional independence if and only if it is *equivalent*
 366 to the product of its marginals.

367 ► **Proposition 4.5.** Let $f : A \rightarrow X_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes X_n$ be a morphism in a weakly Markov category
 368 \mathcal{C} . Then f exhibits conditional independence of the X_i given A if and only if it is equivalent
 369 to the product of all its marginals.

370 **Proof.** Denote the marginals of f by f_1, \dots, f_n . Suppose that f is a product as in Defini-
 371 tion 4.1. By marginalising, for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ we get

$$372 \quad \begin{array}{c} X_i \\ | \\ \boxed{f_i} \\ | \\ A \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \boxed{g_1} \cdots \boxed{g_{i-1}} \boxed{g_i} \boxed{g_{i+1}} \cdots \boxed{g_n} \\ \text{curved arrows} \\ \bullet \\ | \\ A \end{array}$$

373 Therefore for each i we have that $f_i \sim g_i$.

374 Conversely, suppose that f is equivalent to the product of its marginals, i.e. that there
 375 exists $a : X \rightarrow I$ such that f is equal to the following

$$376 \quad \begin{array}{c} X_1 \quad \quad \quad X_n \\ \boxed{f_1} \quad \cdots \quad \boxed{f_n} \quad \triangle a \\ \text{curved arrows} \\ \bullet \\ | \\ A \end{array}$$

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One can then choose $g_i = f_i$ for all $i < n$, and $g_n = a \cdot f_n$, so that f is in the form of Definition 4.1. ◀

► **Remark 4.6.** For $n = 2$, a morphism $f : A \rightarrow X \otimes Y$ in a weakly Markov category \mathcal{C} exhibits conditional independence of X and Y given A if and only if the following equation holds

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 X & Y & \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline f \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|} \hline f \\ \hline \end{array} & \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
 \bullet & & \\
 \downarrow & & \\
 A & &
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 X & & Y \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline f \\ \hline \end{array} & & \begin{array}{|c|} \hline f \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \bullet & & \\
 \downarrow & & \\
 A & &
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

4.1 Main result

The concept of conditional independence for general weakly Markov categories allows us to give an equivalent characterisation of weakly affine monads. The condition is a pullback condition on the associativity diagram, and it recovers Proposition 2.1 when applied to the monads of the form $A \times -$ for A a commutative monoid.

► **Theorem 4.7.** *Let \mathcal{D} be a cartesian monoidal category and T a commutative monad on \mathcal{D} . Then the following conditions are equivalent*

1. T is weakly affine;
2. the Kleisli category Kl_T is weakly Markov;
3. for all objects X, Y , and Z , the following associativity diagram is a pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T(X) \times T(Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times c_{Y,Z}} & T(X) \times T(Y \times Z) \\
 \downarrow c_{X,Y} \times \text{id} & & \downarrow c_{X,Y \times Z} \\
 T(X \times Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{c_{X \times Y,Z}} & T(X \times Y \times Z)
 \end{array} \quad (2)$$

We prove the theorem by means of the following property of weakly Markov categories.

► **Lemma 4.8** (localised independence property). *Let \mathcal{C} be a weakly Markov category. Whenever a morphism $f : A \rightarrow X \otimes Y \otimes Z$ exhibits conditional independence of $X \otimes Y$ (jointly) and Z given A , as well as conditional independence of X and $Y \otimes Z$ given A , then it exhibits conditional independence of X, Y , and Z given A .*

Proof of Lemma 4.8. Suppose $f : A \rightarrow X \otimes Y \otimes Z$ exhibits conditional independence of $X \otimes Y$ (jointly) and Z given A , as well as conditional independence of X and $Y \otimes Z$ given A . By marginalising out X , we have that f_{YZ} exhibits conditional independence of Y and Z given A . Since by hypothesis f exhibits conditional independence of X and $Y \otimes Z$ given A , by Proposition 4.5 we have that f is equivalent to the product of f_X and f_{YZ} . But, again by Proposition 4.5, f_{YZ} is equivalent to the product of f_Y and f_Z , so we have that f is equivalent to the product of all its marginals. Using Proposition 4.5 in the other direction, this means that f exhibits conditional independence of X, Y and Z given A . ◀

We are now ready to prove the theorem.

Proof of Theorem 4.7. $1 \Leftrightarrow 2$: see Proposition 3.6.

409 1 \Rightarrow 3: By the universal property of products, a cone over the cospan in (2) consists of
 410 maps $g_1^\sharp : A \rightarrow TX$, $g_{23}^\sharp : A \rightarrow T(Y \times Z)$, $g_{12}^\sharp : A \rightarrow T(X \times Y)$ and $g_3^\sharp : A \rightarrow TZ$ such that
 411 the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{(g_1^\sharp, g_{23}^\sharp)} & T(X) \times T(Y \times Z) \\
 \searrow (g_{12}^\sharp, g_3^\sharp) & & \downarrow \text{id} \times c_{Y,Z} \\
 T(X) \times T(Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times c_{Y,Z}} & T(X) \times T(Y \times Z) \\
 \downarrow c_{X,Y} \times \text{id} & & \downarrow c_{X,Y \times Z} \\
 T(X \times Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{c_{X \times Y, Z}} & T(X \times Y \times Z)
 \end{array}$$

413 By Proposition 4.3, this amounts to a Kleisli morphism $f^\sharp : A \rightarrow T(X \times Y \times Z)$ exhibiting
 414 conditional independence of X and $Y \otimes Z$ given A , as well as of $X \otimes Y$, and Z given A . By
 415 the localised independence property (Lemma 4.8), we then have that f exhibits conditional
 416 independence of all X , Y and Z given A , and so, again by Proposition 4.3, f^\sharp factors through
 417 the product $TX \times TY \times TZ$. More specifically, by marginalising over Z , we have that
 418 g_{12}^\sharp factors through $TX \times TY$, i.e. the following diagram on the left commutes for some
 419 $h_1^\sharp : A \rightarrow TX$ and $h_2^\sharp : A \rightarrow TY$, and similarly, by marginalising over X , the diagram on the
 420 right commutes for some $\ell_2^\sharp : A \rightarrow TY$ and $\ell_3^\sharp : A \rightarrow TZ$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{g_{12}^\sharp} & TX \times TY \\
 \downarrow (h_1^\sharp, h_2^\sharp) & & \downarrow c_{X,Y} \\
 TX \times TY & \xrightarrow{c_{X,Y}} & T(X \times Y)
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{g_{23}^\sharp} & TY \times TZ \\
 \downarrow (\ell_2^\sharp, \ell_3^\sharp) & & \downarrow c_{Y,Z} \\
 TY \times TZ & \xrightarrow{c_{Y,Z}} & T(Y \times Z)
 \end{array}$$

422 In other words, the upper and the left curved triangles in the following diagram commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{(g_1^\sharp, g_{23}^\sharp)} & T(X) \times T(Y \times Z) \\
 \searrow (g_{12}^\sharp, g_3^\sharp) & & \downarrow \text{id} \times c_{Y,Z} \\
 T(X) \times T(Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times c_{Y,Z}} & T(X) \times T(Y \times Z) \\
 \downarrow c_{X,Y} \times \text{id} & & \downarrow c_{X,Y \times Z} \\
 T(X \times Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{c_{X \times Y, Z}} & T(X \times Y \times Z)
 \end{array}$$

424 By marginalising over Y and Z , and by weak affinity of T , there exists a unique $a^\sharp : A \rightarrow T1$
 425 such that $h_1 = a \cdot g_1$. Therefore

$$426 \quad g_{12} = h_1 \cdot h_2 = (a \cdot g_1) \cdot h_2 = g_1 \cdot (a \cdot h_2),$$

427 and so in the diagram above we can equivalently replace h_1 and h_2 with g_1 and $a \cdot h_2$.
 428 Similarly, by marginalising over X and Y , there exists a unique $c^\sharp : A \rightarrow T1$ such that
 429 $\ell_3 = c \cdot g_3$, so that

$$430 \quad g_{23} = \ell_2 \cdot \ell_3 = \ell_2 \cdot (c \cdot g_3) = (c \cdot \ell_2) \cdot g_3$$

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431 and in the diagram above we can replace ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 with $c \cdot \ell_2$ and g_3 , as follows

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & & (g_1^\sharp, g_{23}^\sharp) & \\
 & & & \swarrow & \\
 A & & & & \\
 & \searrow & & & \\
 & & (g_1^\sharp, (c \cdot \ell_2)^\sharp, g_3^\sharp) & & \\
 & \searrow & & & \\
 & & (g_1^\sharp, (a \cdot h_2)^\sharp, g_3^\sharp) & & \\
 & \searrow & & & \\
 & & T(X) \times T(Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times c_{Y,Z}} & T(X) \times T(Y \times Z) \\
 & & \downarrow c_{X,Y} \times \text{id} & & \downarrow c_{X,Y \times Z} \\
 & & T(X \times Y) \times T(Z) & \xrightarrow{c_{X \times Y, Z}} & T(X \times Y \times Z)
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

433 Now, marginalising over X and Z , we see that necessarily $a \cdot h_2 = c \cdot \ell_2$. Therefore there is a
 434 unique map $A \rightarrow TX \times TY \times TZ$ making the whole diagram commute, which means that
 435 (2) is a pullback.

436 $3 \Rightarrow 1$: If T is weakly affine, then taking $X = Y = Z = 1$ in (2) shows that this monoid
 437 must be an abelian group: we obtain a unique arrow $\iota: T1 \rightarrow T1$ making the following
 438 diagram commute

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 T1 & & & & & & \\
 & \searrow & & & & & \\
 & & (id, \iota, id) & & & & \\
 & & \searrow & & & & \\
 & & & T1 \times T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times c_{1,1}} & T1 \times T(1 \times 1) & \xrightarrow{\cong} T1 \times T1 \\
 & & \downarrow c_{1,1} \times \text{id} & & \downarrow c_{1,1} \times 1 & & \downarrow c_{1,1} \\
 & & T(1 \times 1) \times T1 & \xrightarrow{c_{1 \times 1, 1}} & T(1 \times 1 \times 1) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & T(1 \times 1) \\
 & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
 & & T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{c_{1,1}} & T(1 \times 1) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & T1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

440 and the commutativity shows that ι satisfies the equations making it the inversion map for a
 441 group structure. \blacktriangleleft

442 **► Example 4.9.** In the Kleisli category of the measure monad Kl_M (which is not weakly
 443 affine) consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 MX \times MY \times MZ & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times c_{Y,Z}} & MX \times M(Y \times Z) \\
 \downarrow c_{X,Y} \times \text{id} & & \downarrow c_{X,Y \times Z} \\
 M(X \times Y) \times MZ & \xrightarrow{c_{X \times Y, Z}} & M(X \times Y \times Z)
 \end{array}$$

445 In the top-right corner $MX \times M(Y \times Z)$, take the pair $(0, p)$ where p is any non-zero measure
 446 on $Y \times Z$, and similarly, in the bottom-left corner take the pair $(q, 0)$ where q is any non-zero
 447 measure on $X \times Y$. Following the diagram, both pairs are mapped to the zero measure in
 448 the bottom-right corner. If the diagram was a pullback, we would be able to express the
 449 top-right and bottom-left corners as coming from the same triple in $MX \times MY \times MZ$, that
 450 is, there would exist a measure m on Y such that $m \cdot 0 = p$ and $0 \cdot m = q$. Since p and q are
 451 non-zero, this is not possible.

452 **► Remark 4.10.** It is worth noting that the pullback condition on the associativity square
 453 is not equivalent to the localised independence property of Lemma 4.8: recall that a zero
 454 measure always exhibits conditional independence of all its outputs (Example 4.4). Therefore,
 455 for zero measures, the localised independence property is always trivially valid, and hence

the Kleisli category of the measures monad M satisfies it in general. However, the example above shows explicitly that the pullback property fails.

For now it is an open question whether the localised independence property for a Kleisli category is reflected by an equivalent condition on the monad.

5 Conclusions and future work

Our paper introduces weak Markov categories and weakly affine monads and explore their relationship. More explicitly, our main result (Theorem 4.7) establishes a tight correspondence between the algebraic properties of $T1$ and the universal properties of certain commutative squares given by the structural arrows of T for a commutative monad T on a cartesian category. We believe that this theorem suggests at least two potential directions for future research, namely

- generalising the statement to weakly affine monads on weakly Markov categories;
- generalising other Markov-categorical notions, such as the positivity axiom, to weakly Markov or even general gs-monoidal categories.

We will provide further details on these potential directions in the following.

Regarding possible generalisations. In Theorem 4.7, we provide a characterisation of weakly affine monads on cartesian monoidal categories. Taking inspiration from the case of affine monads on Markov categories [9, Corollary 3.2], it seems natural to consider whether our main result can be extended to commutative monads on *weakly Markov categories*.

However, solving this problem is non-trivial and requires clever adjustments to the main definitions. The crucial point is that, in general, the structure of the internal group of $T1$ and the structure of the group $\mathcal{D}(X, T1)$ are not necessarily related in the current definitions. One approach could be to introduce a form of *compatibility* for $T1$ and $\mathcal{D}(X, T1)$ by defining a weakly affine monad on a weakly Markov category as a commutative monad such that $T1$ is an internal group and $\mathcal{D}(X, T1)$ is a group with the composition and units induced by those of $T1$. With this change, for example, Proposition 3.6 would work for any weakly Markov category, but Theorem 4.7 would likely fail as its proof involves the universal property of products.

On the positivity axiom. Recall that a strong monad T on a cartesian monoidal category is *strongly affine* [15] if for every pair of objects X and Y the following diagram is a pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times TY & \xrightarrow{s} & T(X \times Y) \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow T\pi_1 \\ X & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TX \end{array}$$

where s denotes the strength and η denotes the unit of the monad. Every strongly affine monad is affine. The corresponding condition on the Markov category \mathbf{Kl}_T has recently been characterised as an information flow axiom called *positivity* [11, Section 2].

For a generic commutative monad, the diagram above may even fail to commute (take for example the measure monad M , and start with $(x, 0)$ in the top left corner). One can however consider the following diagram, which reduces to the one above (up to isomorphism)

495 in the affine case

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X \times TY & \xrightarrow{s} & T(X \times Y) \\
 \downarrow \text{id} \times T! & & \downarrow T(\text{id} \times !) \\
 X \times T1 & \xrightarrow{s} & T(X \times 1) \cong TX
 \end{array}$$

497 and which always commutes by naturality of the strength. One can then call the monad T
 498 *positive* if this second diagram is a pullback. Upon defining *positive gs-monoidal categories*
 499 analogously to positive Markov categories, one may conjecture that T is positive if and only
 500 if Kl_T is positive. This would generalise the existing result for Markov categories.

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