

Weakly-affine monads

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T: I think that “weakly-affine” should be “weakly affine” throughout, yes?

Abstract

Introduced in the 1990s in the studies of the algebraic approach to graph rewriting, gs-monoidal categories (shortly, GS categories) are symmetric monoidal categories where each object has the structure of a commutative comonoid. They arise as the underlying structure of Klesli categories for commutative monads on cartesian categories, and as such provide an handy tool for approaching effectfull computations. Recently proposed in the context of categorical probability, Markov categories are GS categories where the monoidal unit object is also terminal, and they characterises those Kleisli categories where the monad is required to preserve such an object.

The aim of this paper is to study the different enrichments on the monoidal structure leading from GS categories up to Markov and cartesian ones. More precisely, we focus on the introduction of weakly Markov categories, where 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, generalising the case of 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 such monads are relevant to the study of categorical probability. A case at hand is the monad of non-negative, non-zero measures, which is not affine, yet weakly so. With these structures, one can investigate probability “up to normalisation” in a precise categorical way.

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1 Introduction

For context:

► **Proposition 1.1.** *A monoid (M, m, e) is a group if and only if the associativity square*

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

is a pullback.

This statement holds generally for a monoid object in a cartesian monoidal category, where the following elementwise proof still applies by the Yoneda lemma.

Proof. The square (1) is a pullback, both of sets and of groups, if and only if given $a, g, h, c \in M$ such that $ag = hc$, there exists a unique $b \in M$ such that $g = bc$ and $h = ab$.

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40 First, suppose that G is a group. Then the only possible choice of b is

$$41 \quad b = a^{-1}h = gc^{-1},$$

42 which is unique by uniqueness of inverses.

43 Conversely, suppose that (1) is a pullback. We can set $g, h = e$ and $c = a$ so that
 44 $ae = ea = a$. Instantiating the pullback property on these elements gives b such that $ab = e$
 45 and $ba = e$, that is, $b = a^{-1}$. ◀

46 ► **Definition 1.1.** Let X be a set. Denote by MX the set of finitely supported measures on
 47 X , i.e. functions $m : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ which are zero for all but a finite number of $x \in X$. Given
 48 a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, denote by $Mf : MX \rightarrow MY$ the function sending $m \in MX$ to the
 49 assignment

$$50 \quad (Mf)(m) : y \mapsto \sum_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} p(x).$$

51 This makes M into a functor, and even a monad with the following unit and multiplication
 52 maps.

$$53 \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\delta} & MX \\ x & \longmapsto & \delta_x, \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} MMX & \xrightarrow{E} & MX \\ \xi & \longmapsto & E\xi, \end{array}$$

54 where

$$55 \quad \delta_x(x') = \begin{cases} 1 & x = x', \\ 0 & x \neq x', \end{cases} \quad (E\xi)(x) = \sum_{m \in MX} \xi(m) m(x).$$

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

57 Denote also by $DX \subseteq MX$ the subset of probability measures, i.e. those finitely supported
 58 $p : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$59 \quad \sum_{x \in X} p(x) = 1.$$

60 D forms a submonad of M called the distribution monad.

61 1.1 GS-monoidal and Markov categories

62 The notion of *gs-monoidal category* has been originally introduced in the context of algebraic
 63 approaches to term graph rewriting [3], and then developed in a series of papers [4, 6, 5].
 64 We recall here the basic definitions adopting the graphical formalism of string diagrams,
 65 referring to [15] for background on various notions of monoidal categories and their associated
 66 diagrammatic calculus.

67 ► **Definition 1.2.** A *gs-monoidal category* is a symmetric monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$
 68 with a commutative comonoid structure on each object X , consisting of a comultiplication
 69 and a counit,

$$70 \quad \text{copy}_X = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \quad \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \quad \bullet \\ \quad | \\ X \end{array} \quad \text{del}_X = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ X \end{array}$$

71 which satisfy the commutative comonoid equations:

$$\begin{array}{c}
72 \\
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: A circle with a dot at the bottom, connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: A U-shaped curve with a dot at the bottom, connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3: A U-shaped curve with a dot at the top, connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4: A vertical line labeled } X. \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 5: A U-shaped curve with a dot at the top, connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 6: A U-shaped curve with a dot at the top, connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} \\
& & X & & X & & X & & X & & X
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c}
74 \\
\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: A U-shaped curve with a dot at the bottom, connected to a line labeled } X \otimes Y. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: Two U-shaped curves with dots at the bottom, connected to lines labeled } X \text{ and } Y. \end{array} \\
X \otimes Y & & X \quad Y \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3: A vertical line labeled } X \otimes Y. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4: Two vertical lines labeled } X \text{ and } Y. \end{array} \\
X \otimes Y & & X \quad Y
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: A U-shaped curve with a dot at the bottom, connected to a line labeled } I. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: A dashed square box.} \end{array} \\
I & & \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3: A vertical line labeled } I. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4: A dashed square box.} \end{array} \\
I & &
\end{array}$$

75 ► **Definition 1.3.** A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in a gs-monoidal category is called **copyable** or
76 **functional** if and only if

$$\begin{array}{c}
77 \\
\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: A U-shaped curve with a dot at the bottom, connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: Two boxes labeled } f \text{ connected to lines labeled } Y \text{ and } Y. \end{array} \\
X & & X
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c}
79 \\
\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: A box labeled } f \text{ connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: A dot connected to a line labeled } X. \end{array} \\
X & & X
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

80 ► **Example 1.4.** The category **Rel** of sets and relations with the monoidal operation
81 $\otimes : \mathbf{Rel} \times \mathbf{Rel} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$ the given by the direct product of sets is a gs-monoidal category [6].
82 In this gs-monoidal category, the copyable arrows are precisely the partial functions, and the
83 discardable arrows are the total relations.

84 ► **Remark 1.5.** It is well-known that if duplicators and dischargers of a given gs-monoidal
85 category \mathcal{C} satisfy naturality, then the monoidal product is the categorical product, and
86 thus the category is cartesian monoidal [7], i.e. the following conditions are equivalent for a
87 gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C} :

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

91 In recent works [?] it has been proved that gs-monoidal structure naturally arises in several
92 situations, such as Kleisli categories of commutative monads or span categories. In the
93 following proposition, we recall the result regarding Kleisli categories:

94 ► **Proposition 1.6.** Let T be a symmetric monoidal (equivalently, commutative) monad on a
95 cartesian monoidal category \mathcal{D} . Then \mathbf{Kl}_T is canonically a gs-monoidal category with copy
96 and discard structure induced by that of \mathcal{D} .

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Nowadays, *Markov categories* [8] represent one of the more interesting specializations of the notion of *gs-monoidal category*. Based on the interpretation of their arrows as generalised Markov kernels, Markov categories are considered the foundation for a categorical approach to probability theory.

In the following, we recall some (equivalent) definition of such categories:

► **Definition 1.7.** A *gs-monoidal category* is said to be a **Markov category** if any (hence all) of the following equivalent conditions are satisfied:

- the monoidal unit is terminal;
- the discard map is natural;
- every morphism is discardable.

We recall from [13, 11] the notion of *affine monad*:

► **Definition 1.8.** A monad T on a cartesian monoidal category is called **affine** if $T1 \cong 1$.

It was observed in [8, Corollary 3.2] that if the monad preserves the terminal object, then every arrow of the Kleisli category is discardable, and this makes Kleisli category into a Markov category. Therefore, we have the following specialization of Proposition 1.6:

► **Proposition 1.9.** Let T be a symmetric monoidal (equivalently, commutative) monad on a cartesian monoidal category \mathcal{D} . Then Kl_T is Markov if and only if T is affine.

2 Weakly Markov categories and weakly affine monads

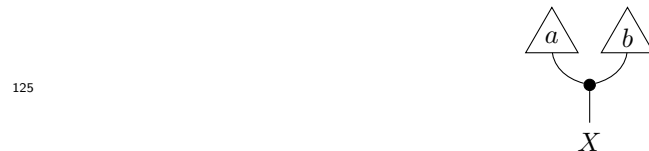
In this section, we introduce an intermediate level between *gs-monoidal* and *Markov* called *weakly Markov*, and its corresponding notion for monads, which we call *weakly affine*.

2.1 The monoid of effects

In a *gs-monoidal category* \mathcal{C} we call a *state* a morphism from the monoidal unit $p : I \rightarrow X$, and *effect* or *co-state* a morphism to the monoidal unit $a : X \rightarrow I$. We represent them 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 copying:¹



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

126 If a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is copyable and discardable, precomposition with f induces a
 127 morphism of monoids $\mathcal{C}(Y, I) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, I)$.

128 Let's now consider the case where the gs-monoidal structure comes from a commutative
 129 monad on a cartesian monoidal category \mathcal{D} . In this case, the monoid structure of Kleisli
 130 morphisms $X \rightarrow 1$ comes from the following canonical internal monoid structure of $T1$ in \mathcal{D} ,
 131 given by [14, Section 10]

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

133 For example, for the monad of measures M , we obtain $M1 = [0, \infty)$ with its usual multiplic-
 134 ation.

135 The monoid structure of Kleisli morphisms $X \rightarrow 1$ is now given as follows. The unit is
 136 given by

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

138 and the multiplication of the morphisms $f^\#, g^\# : X \rightarrow T1$ is

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

140 For the monad of measures M , Kleisli morphisms $X \rightarrow 1$ are functions $X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, and
 141 their monoidal structure is their pointwise product.

142 Note that the commutative monoid $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ acts on the set $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$: given $a : X \rightarrow I$ and
 143 $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the resulting $a \cdot f$ is given as follows,



145 and the product $(f, g) \mapsto f \cdot g := (f \otimes g) \circ \text{copy}_X$ is equivariant for this action in both
 146 variables (separately). For the monad of measures M , this action amounts to a pointwise
 147 rescaling.

148 2.2 Main definitions

149 ► **Definition 2.1.** A gs-monoidal category \mathcal{C} is called **weakly Markov** if for every object
 150 X , the monoid $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ is a group.

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

T: Instead of saying “weakly Markov GS-category”, perhaps we can just say “weakly Markov category”?

153 P: Right. At the risk of starting a grammar discussion, I feel I should point out that
 “weak Markov” sound better. (Is “Markov” also an adjective in English? In Italian we
 154 would have “markoviano” for that.

155 ► **Definition 2.2.** Given two parallel morphisms $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ in a weakly Markov category
 156 \mathcal{C} , we say that f and g are:

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1. *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 $a \cdot f = g$.
2. *uniquely equivalent* if there is a unique $a \in \mathcal{C}(X, I)$ such that $a \cdot f = g$.

T: Isn't the equivalence always unique? The action of $\mathcal{C}(X, I)$ on $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is free, as one can easily see by discarding Y . That's basically also the argument used in Proposition 3.5 below

P: Oh, good point. This simplifies things, let me write the changes.

T: Is it worth noting that the equivalence classes form a Markov cat, which is isomorphic to the Markov cat of discardable morphisms?

P: Yes, I was thinking about it. It is interesting for nonzero measures, because we get the usual FinStoch, but for the example of $G \times -$ we just get the terminal monad. It's true though that it's worth mentioning.

Let's now look at the Kleisli case.

► **Definition 2.3.** A commutative monad T on a cartesian monoidal category is called **weakly affine** if $T1$ with its canonical internal monoid structure is a group.

This choice of terminology is motivated by the following proposition, which can be seen as a “weakly” version of Proposition 1.9.

► **Proposition 2.4.** Let \mathcal{D} be a cartesian monoidal category, and let T be a commutative monad on \mathcal{D} . Then the Kleisli category of T is weakly Markov if and only if T is weakly affine.

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

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{\text{copy}_X} & X \times X & & \\
 \downarrow a^\# & & \downarrow a^\# \times a^\# & \searrow a^\# \times (\iota \circ a^\#) & \\
 T1 & \xrightarrow{\text{copy}_X} & T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \iota} & T1 \times T1 \xrightarrow{c} T(1 \times 1) \\
 \downarrow ! & & \downarrow ! & & \downarrow \cong \\
 1 & \xrightarrow{\eta} & & & T1
 \end{array}$$

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

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

This result can also be thought of in terms of the Yoneda embedding, see the details in Appendix A.

2.3 Examples of weakly affine monads

Every affine monad is a weakly affine monad. Here are less trivial examples.

► **Example 2.5.** Let $M^* : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be the monad assigning to every set the set of finitely supported discrete *nonzero* measures on M^* , or equivalently let $M^*(X)$ for any set X be the set of nonzero finitely supported functions $X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. The monad structure is defined in terms of the same formulas as for the monad of measures M (Definition 1.1) and the components $c_{X,Y}$ are also given by the formation of product measures, or equivalently pointwise products of functions $X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$.

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.

T: More generally, we could consider nonzero measures with values in any positive semi-field, see the corresponding monads considered in arXiv:2108.10718. Not sure though if it's interesting enough to mention?

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 2.6.** Let A be a commutative monoid. Then the functor $T_A := A \times -$ on \mathbf{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.

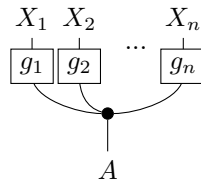
Since $T_A(1) \cong A$, the monad T_A is weakly affine if and only if A is a group, and affine if and only if $A \cong 1$.

► **Example 2.7.** Here is a negative example. Consider the free abelian group monad F on \mathbf{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* in \mathbb{Z} , which does not have inverses. Therefore F is not weakly affine.

3 Conditional independence in weakly Markov categories

Markov categories have a rich theory of conditional dependence and independence [10]. Some of those ideas can be translated and generalized to the setting of weakly Markov categories.

► **Definition 3.1.** 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 is slightly different from [1, Definition 6.6], although it is equivalent for the case of Markov categories.

How is it different? It looks to me like they consider it only for conditionals of states and require that equation to hold only with almost sure equality, but that means that it's slightly different already for Markov cats

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

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219 ► **Proposition 3.2.** *Let \mathcal{D} be a cartesian monoidal category, and let T be a commutative monad on \mathcal{D} . A Kleisli morphism represented by $f^\sharp : A \rightarrow T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n)$ exhibits*
 220 *conditional independence of the X_i given A if and only if it factors as follows*
 221

$$222 \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f^\sharp} & T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n), \\ (g_1^\sharp, \dots, g_n^\sharp) \downarrow & & \\ TX_1 \times \cdots \times TX_n & \xrightarrow{c} & \end{array}$$

223 *for some Kleisli maps $g_i^\sharp : A \rightarrow TX_i$, where the map c above is the one obtained by iterating*
 224 *the multiplication of the monoidal structure (such a map is unique by associativity).*

225 **Proof.** In terms of the base category \mathcal{D} , a Kleisli morphism in the form of Definition 3.1
 226 reads as follows.

$$227 \quad A \xrightarrow{\text{copy}} A \times \cdots \times A \xrightarrow{g_1^\sharp \times \cdots \times g_n^\sharp} TX_1 \times \cdots \times TX_n \xrightarrow{c} T(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n).$$

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

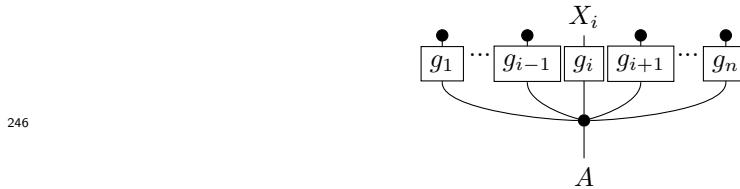
230 ► **Example 3.3.** In the Kleisli category of the distribution monad D , which is Markov, a
 231 morphism $f : A \rightarrow X \otimes Y$ exhibits conditional independence if and only if it is the product
 232 of its marginals [8, Section 12].

233 ► **Example 3.4.** In the Kleisli category of the measure monad M , the zero measure always
 234 displays conditional independence of its outputs given its inputs: for example, for $A = 1$, the
 235 zero measure on $X \times Y$ is the product of the zero measure on X and the zero (or any other)
 236 measure on Y . Notice that both marginals of the zero measure are zero measures—therefore,
 237 the factors appearing in the product are not necessarily related to the marginals.

238 In a weakly Markov category, the situation is similar to the Markov case, but up to
 239 equivalence.

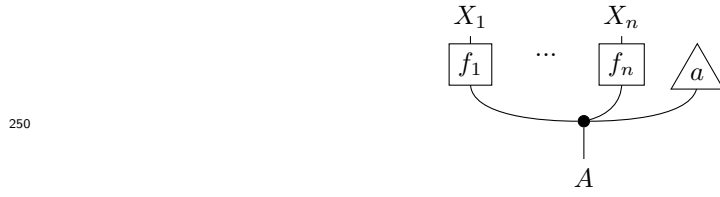
240 ► **Proposition 3.5.** *Let $f : A \rightarrow X_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes X_n$ be a morphism in a weakly Markov category*
 241 *\mathcal{C} . Then f exhibits conditional independence of the X_i given A if and only if it is equivalent*
 242 *to the product of all its marginals. Moreover, in that case f is uniquely equivalent to the*
 243 *product of its marginals.*

244 **Proof.** Denote the marginals of f by f_1, \dots, f_n . Suppose that f is a product as in Defini-
 245 tion 3.1. For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, by marginalizing, we get that f_i is equal to the following.

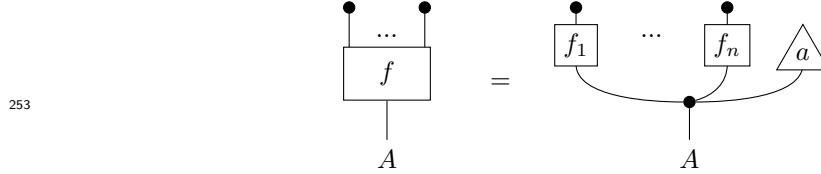


247 Therefore for each i we have that $f_i \sim g_i$.

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

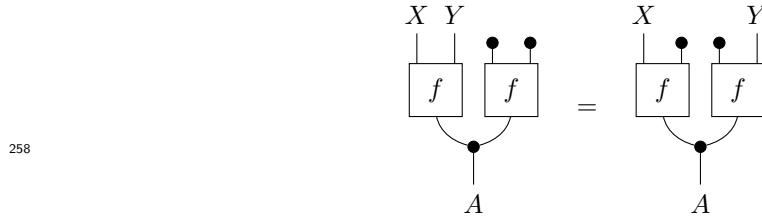


One can then choose $g_i = f_i$ for all $i < n$, and $g_n = a \cdot f_n$, so that f is in the form of Definition 3.1. Moreover, by marginalizing over all the X_i at once, we see that



so that a is uniquely determined. ◀

► **Remark 3.6.** 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.



3.1 Main result

The concept of conditional independence for general weakly Markov categories allows us to give an equivalent characterization of weakly affine monads. The condition is in terms of a pullback condition on the associativity diagram, and can be seen as a generalization of Proposition 1.1.

► **Theorem 3.7.** *Let \mathcal{D} be a cartesian monoidal category, and let T be 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.

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

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

► **Lemma 3.8** (localized 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 3.8. 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 marginalizing 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 3.5 we have that f is equivalent to the product of f_X and f_{YZ} . But, again by Proposition 3.5, 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 3.5 in the other direction, this means that f exhibits conditional independence of X , Y and Z given A . \blacktriangleleft

We are now ready to prove the theorem.

Proof of Theorem 3.7. $1 \Leftrightarrow 2$: see Proposition 2.4.

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

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

By Proposition 3.2, this amounts to a Kleisli map $f^\# : A \rightarrow T(X \times Y \times Z)$ exhibiting conditional independence of X and $Y \otimes Z$ given A , as well as of $X \otimes Y$ and Z given A . By the localized independence property (Lemma 3.8), we then have that f exhibits conditional independence of all X , Y and Z given A , and so, again by Proposition 3.2, $f^\#$ factors through the product $TX \times TY \times TZ$. More specifically, by marginalizing over Z , we have that $g_{12}^\#$ factors through $TX \times TY$, i.e. the following diagram on the left commutes for some $h_1^\# : A \rightarrow TX$ and $h_2^\# : A \rightarrow TY$, and similarly, by marginalizing over X , the diagram on the right commutes for some $\ell_2^\# : A \rightarrow TY$ and $\ell_3^\# : A \rightarrow TZ$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 T1 & \xrightarrow{(\text{id}, \eta_1!)} & T1 \times T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times c_{1,1}} & T1 \times T(1 \times 1) \xrightarrow{\cong} T1 \times T1 \\
 \downarrow (\eta_1!, \text{id}) & \searrow (\text{id}, \iota, \text{id}) & \downarrow c_{1,1} \times \text{id} & \downarrow c_{1,1} \times 1 & \downarrow c_{1,1} \\
 & & T(1 \times 1) \times T1 & \xrightarrow{c_{1 \times 1, 1}} & T(1 \times 1 \times 1) \xrightarrow{\cong} T(1 \times 1) \\
 & & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow \cong & \downarrow \cong \\
 & & T1 \times T1 & \xrightarrow{c_{1,1}} & T(1 \times 1) \xrightarrow{\cong} T1
 \end{array}$$

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

► **Example 3.9.** In the Kleisli category of the measure monad Kl_M (which is not weakly affine) consider the following diagram.

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

In the top-right corner $MX \times M(Y \times Z)$, take the pair $(0, p)$ where p is a nonzero measure on $Y \times Z$, and similarly, in the bottom-left corner take the pair $(q, 0)$ where q is a nonzero measure on $X \times Y$. Following the diagram, both pairs are mapped to the zero measure in the bottom-right corner. If the diagram was a pullback, we would be able to express the top-right and bottom-left corners as coming from the same triple in $MX \times MY \times MZ$, that 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 nonzero, this is not possible.

4 Further results

► **Proposition 4.1.** *Let T be a weakly affine monad. If the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T(1) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & T(1) \\ \downarrow \iota & & \downarrow \eta_{T1} \\ T(1) & \xrightarrow{T(\eta_1)} & T^2(1) \end{array}$$

commutes, then:

1. $T^2(1) \cong T(1)$ in \mathcal{D} .
2. the internal group $T(1)$ has exponent 2, namely $\iota = \text{id}_{T1}$;
3. the group $\text{Kl}_T(X, 1)$ has exponent 2.

T: Having a nontrivial example of this statement would help to motivate and illustrate it. Like this, its meaning and significance remains quite unclear

Proof. To prove the first claim, it is enough to show that $T(1) \cong 1$ in the Kleisli category Kl_T . By weak affinity, $T(1)$ is a group in \mathcal{D} , where the arrow $\eta_1: 1 \rightarrow T(1)$ is the unit of the group and $\iota: T(1) \rightarrow T(1)$ is the inversion map. Therefore, we have that the composition $\eta_1: 1 \rightarrow T(1)$ has to be equal to η_1 . Hence we can consider the arrows $1 \rightarrow T(1)$ and $T(1) \rightarrow 1$ in the Kleisli category Kl_T represented by $T(\eta_1)\eta_1$ and ι , respectively. The composition $T(\eta_1)\eta_1$ with ι in Kl_T is given by $\mu_{1,1}T(\iota)T(\eta_1)\eta_1$. Employing the naturality of η_1 and the fact that $\iota\eta_1 = \eta_1$, it is direct to check that $\mu T(\iota)T(\eta_1)\eta_1 = \eta_1$, that is the identity $1 \rightarrow 1$ in Kl_T . Now to show that the other composition gives the identity on $T(1)$ in Kl_T , it is enough to show that $T(\eta_1)\iota = \eta_{T(1)}$, but this follows by hypothesis.

For the second claim, we can compose the diagram with the monad multiplication, obtaining $\iota = \text{id}_{T1}$.

The last claim follows by combining the second one with the explicit construction of inverses in $\text{Kl}_T(X, 1)$ (see the proof of Proposition 2.4). ◀

► **Remark 4.2.** Bart Jacobs calls a strong monad T on a cartesian monoidal category *strongly affine* [12] 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 Kl_T is called *positivity* [9, Section 2].

Note that 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) in the affine case,

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

and which always commutes by naturality of the strength.

T: Oh yes! Now Bart's diagram makes a lot more sense

One can then call the monad T *positive* if this second diagram is a pullback (and possibly define *positive gs-monoidal categories* analogously to positive Markov categories). All the examples of weakly affine monads that we have are positive in this sense, so one may wonder if every weakly affine monad is positive. For now, this remains an open question.

T: Isn't the answer clearly negative since we have affine monads that are not strongly affine?

P: Good point. Okay, it was not clear to me :)

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A Yoneda embedding interpretation of Proposition 2.4

We can interpret Proposition 2.4 more abstractly in terms of presheaves. Let \mathcal{D} be a cartesian monoidal category. Consider the presheaf category $[\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$, equipped with the

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Day convolution product,

$$F \boxtimes G \cong \int^{A, B \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(-, A \times B) \times F(A) \times G(B).$$

The Yoneda embedding $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow [\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}}, \mathbf{Set}]$ is strong monoidal: indeed, for each X ,

$$1 \cong \mathcal{D}(X, 1),$$

since 1 is terminal, and for each X and Y , by Yoneda reduction,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(-, X) \boxtimes \mathcal{D}(-, Y) &\cong \int^{A, B \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(-, A \times B) \times \mathcal{D}(-, X) \times \mathcal{D}(-, Y) \\ &\cong \mathcal{D}(-, X \times Y). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, and by the universal property of products, at the level of individual hom-sets the Day convolution product of representable presheaves just takes the cartesian products of sets:

$$(\mathcal{D}(-, X) \boxtimes \mathcal{D}(-, Y))(A) \cong \mathcal{D}(A, X \times Y) \cong \mathcal{D}(A, X) \times \mathcal{D}(A, Y).$$

Take now an object M of \mathcal{D} . Since the Yoneda embedding is fully faithful and strong monoidal, a monoid structure (M, m, e) on M is equivalently a monoid structure on the representable presheaf $\mathcal{D}(-, M)$. This makes the individual hom-sets monoids, with unit and multiplication as follows for each object X :

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}(X, 1) \xrightarrow{e_*} \mathcal{D}(X, M) \\ \mathcal{D}(X, M) \times \mathcal{D}(X, M) &\xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D}(X, M \times M) \xrightarrow{m_*} \mathcal{D}(X, M) \end{aligned}$$

T: Using this doesn't require Day convolution though, so perhaps we can get rid of that to simplify?

This is precisely the monoid structure that we have defined in Section 2.1 for $M = T1$.

► **Proposition A.1.** *M is an internal group if and only if all the monoids $\mathcal{D}(X, M)$ are groups.*

Proof. By Proposition 1.1, M is a group object if and only if its associativity square (1) is a pullback. Since the hom-functor preserves and reflects all limits in its second argument, we have that (1) is a pullback if and only if for each object X , the following diagram (or equivalently, its bottom right square) is a pullback,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{D}(X, M) \times \mathcal{D}(X, M) \times \mathcal{D}(X, M) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{D}(X, M) \times \mathcal{D}(X, M) & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow \cong & \downarrow \cong & & \\ & \mathcal{D}(X, M \times M \times M) & \xrightarrow{(m \times \text{id})_*} & \mathcal{D}(X, M \times M) & \\ & \downarrow (\text{id} \times m)_* & & \downarrow m_* & \\ \mathcal{D}(X, M) \times \mathcal{D}(X, M) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathcal{D}(X, M \times M) & \xrightarrow{m_*} & \mathcal{D}(X, M) \end{array}$$

where the unlabelled arrows are the unique ones that make the diagram commute. Again by Proposition 1.1, the diagram above is a pullback if and only if $\mathcal{D}(X, M)$ is a group. ◀