

The Web Monoid and Opetopic Sets

Stanisław Szawiel
joint work with
Marek Zawadowski

Institute of Mathematics
University of Warsaw

CT2010
21st June 2010

Goals

- ▶ Make M. Makkai's definition of weak ω -categories useable

Goals

- ▶ Make M. Makkai's definition of weak ω -categories useable
- ▶ "there is an obvious weak ω -category of ..."

Goals

- ▶ Make M. Makkai's definition of weak ω -categories useable
- ▶ "there is an obvious weak ω -category of ..."
- ▶ First step: make opetopic sets easier to work with

To build an opetopic set ...

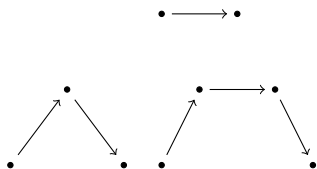
Example ($n = 1$)



▶ ... start with n -cells

To build an opetopic set ...

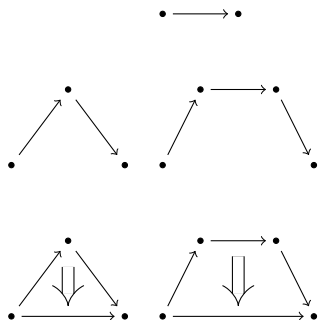
Example ($n = 1$)



- ▶ ... start with n -cells
- ▶ **Hocus-Pocus** – determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells

To build an opetopic set ...

Example ($n = 1$)



- ▶ ... start with n -cells
- ▶ **Hocus-Pocus** – determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells
- ▶ Decide which $(n + 1)$ -cells are realized

To build an opetopic set ...

Example ($n = 2$)

- ▶ ... start with n -cells
- ▶ **Hocus-Pocus** – determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells
- ▶ Decide which $(n + 1)$ -cells are realized

How to do magic

Question: how do we determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells?

How to do magic

Question: how do we determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells?

Answer: use a **mysterious monoid**

How to do magic

Question: how do we determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells?

Answer: use a **mysterious monoid**

- ▶ Operad for operads (Baez-Dolan). Motivated conceptually.

How to do magic

Question: how do we determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells?

Answer: use a **mysterious monoid**

- ▶ Operad for operads (Baez-Dolan). Motivated conceptually.
- ▶ Multicategory of function replacement (Hermida-Makkai-Power). Motivated geometrically.

How to do magic

Question: how do we determine the possible $(n + 1)$ -cells?

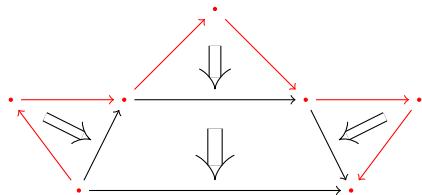
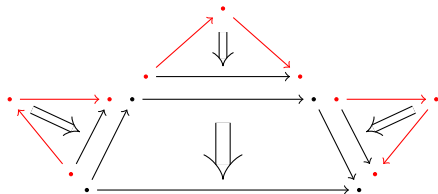
Answer: use a **mysterious monoid**

- ▶ Operad for operads (Baez-Dolan). Motivated conceptually.
- ▶ Multicategory of function replacement (Hermida-Makkai-Power). Motivated geometrically.
- ▶ Web Monoid – seeks the middle ground.

The Geometrical Problem

following Hermida-Makkai-Power

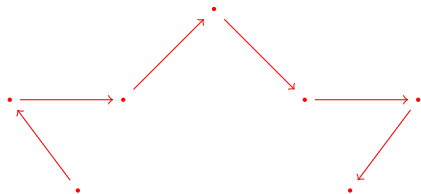
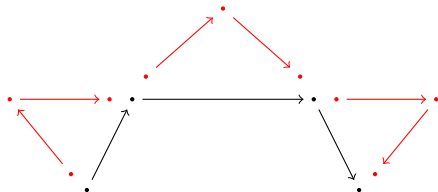
Problem: Composing cells pastes their domains!



The Geometrical Problem

following Hermida-Makkai-Power

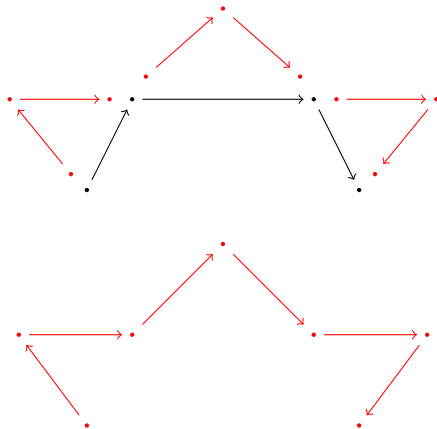
Question: what kind of operation is this?



The Geometrical Problem

following Hermida-Makkai-Power

Question: what kind of operation is this?



Replace instances of cells (black) with **formal composites** of cells.

Lax Monoidal Fibrations

Definition

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a lax monoid object in the 2-category of fibrations over \mathcal{B} , **fibred functors** and fibred natural transformations.

Lax Monoidal Fibrations

Definition

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a lax monoid object in the 2-category of fibrations over \mathcal{B} , **fibred functors** and fibred natural transformations.

In practice

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a fibration $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and

Lax Monoidal Fibrations

Definition

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a lax monoid object in the 2-category of fibrations over \mathcal{B} , **fibred functors** and fibred natural transformations.

In practice

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a fibration $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and

- ▶ The fibers are lax monoidal

Lax Monoidal Fibrations

Definition

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a lax monoid object in the 2-category of fibrations over \mathcal{B} , **fibered functors** and fibered natural transformations.

In practice

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a fibration $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and

- ▶ The fibers are lax monoidal
- ▶ The reindexing functors are lax monoidal

Lax Monoidal Fibrations

Definition

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a lax monoid object in the 2-category of fibrations over \mathcal{B} , **fibered functors** and fibered natural transformations.

In practice

A lax monoidal fibration over \mathcal{B} is a fibration $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and

- ▶ The fibers are lax monoidal
- ▶ The reindexing functors are lax monoidal
- ▶ Our examples: fibers are strong, reindexing – never

Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation

Category **Sig_a**

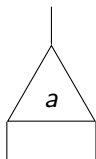
Objects

Sets A together with a **typing**

$$\partial^A : A \rightarrow O \times O^*$$

Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation



Category **Sig_a**

Objects

Sets A together with a **typing**

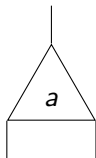
$$\partial^A : A \rightarrow O \times O^*$$

- ▶ $a \in A$ are function symbols

Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation

O



Category **Sig_a**

Objects

Sets A together with a **typing**

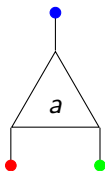
$$\partial^A : A \rightarrow O \times O^*$$

- ▶ $a \in A$ are function symbols
- ▶ O is the set of *types* or *sorts*

Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation

O



Category **Sig_a**

Objects

Sets A together with a **typing**

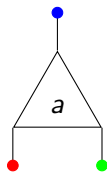
$$\partial^A : A \rightarrow O \times O^*$$

- ▶ $a \in A$ are function symbols
- ▶ O is the set of *types* or *sorts*
- ▶ $\partial(a)$ lists output and input types of a

Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation

O



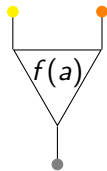
Category **Sig_a**

Morphisms

Triples (f, u, σ) :



Q



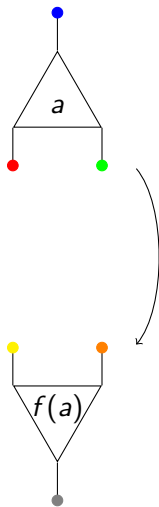
Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation

O



Q



Category **Sig_a**

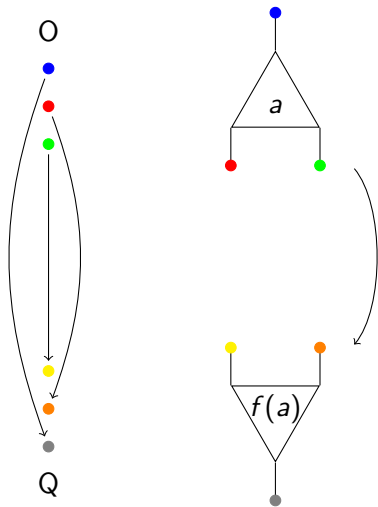
Morphisms

Triples (f, u, σ) :

- ▶ $f : A \rightarrow B$ maps function symbols

Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation



Category **Sig_a**

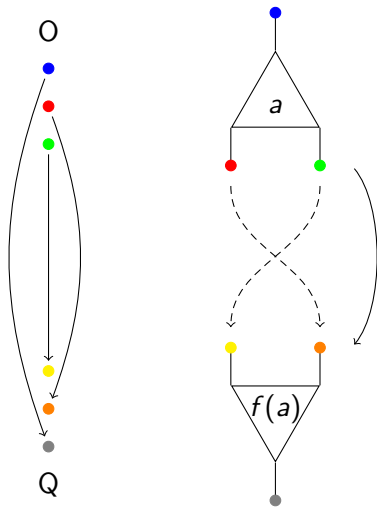
Morphisms

Triples (f, u, σ) :

- ▶ $f : A \rightarrow B$ maps function symbols
- ▶ $u : O \rightarrow Q$ relates the types

Ordinary Signatures

with amalgamation



Category **Sig_a**

Morphisms

Triples (f, u, σ) :

- ▶ $f : A \rightarrow B$ maps function symbols
- ▶ $u : O \rightarrow Q$ relates the types
- ▶ σ_a connects inputs of a to those of $f(a)$, respecting types

Lax Monoidal Fibration Structure

The functor (signature \mapsto its types) defines the fibration $\mathbf{Sig}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.

Lax Monoidal Fibration Structure

The functor (signature \mapsto its types) defines the fibration $\mathbf{Sig}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.

$A \otimes_O B$ consists of formal composites:

$$\{a(b_1, \dots, b_k) \mid a \in A, b_i \in B, \text{inputs of } a = \text{outputs of } b_i\}$$

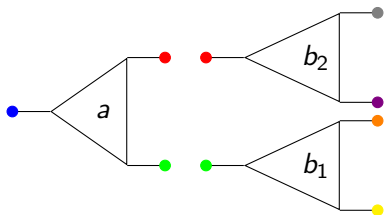
Lax Monoidal Fibration Structure

The functor (signature \mapsto its types) defines the fibration $\mathbf{Sig}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.

$A \otimes_O B$ consists of formal composites:

$$\{a(b_1, \dots, b_k) \mid a \in A, b_i \in B, \text{inputs of } a = \text{outputs of } b_i\}$$

Typical element of $A \otimes_O B$:



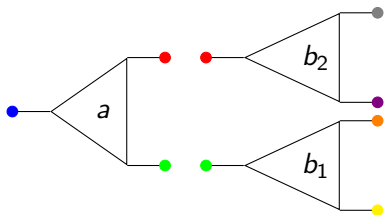
Lax Monoidal Fibration Structure

The functor (signature \mapsto its types) defines the fibration $\mathbf{Sig}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.

$A \otimes_O B$ consists of formal composites:

$$\{a(b_1, \dots, b_k) \mid a \in A, b_i \in B, \text{inputs of } a = \text{outputs of } b_i\}$$

Typical element of $A \otimes_O B$:



Note the obvious typing

Monoidal Signatures

Set of types becomes a multicategory $M \in \text{Mon}(\mathbf{Sig}_a)$ over O .

Monoidal Signatures

Set of types becomes a multicategory $M \in \text{Mon}(\mathbf{Sig}_a)$ over O .

Objects of \mathbf{Sig}_{ma}

Objects over M are sets A with typing functions $A \rightarrow M^\dagger$.

Monoidal Signatures

Set of types becomes a multicategory $M \in \text{Mon}(\mathbf{Sig}_a)$ over O .

Objects of \mathbf{Sig}_{ma}

Objects over M are sets A with typing functions $A \rightarrow M^\dagger$.

New typing appears

$$\blacktriangleright A \rightarrow M^\dagger \xrightarrow{\text{output type}} M \xrightarrow{\text{typing of } M} O^\dagger$$

Monoidal Signatures

Set of types becomes a multicategory $M \in \text{Mon}(\mathbf{Sig}_a)$ over O .

Objects of \mathbf{Sig}_{ma}

Objects over M are sets A with typing functions $A \rightarrow M^\dagger$.

New typing appears

- ▶ $A \rightarrow M^\dagger \xrightarrow{\text{output type}} M \xrightarrow{\text{typing of } M} O^\dagger$
- ▶ **Horizontal** typing.

Monoidal Signatures

Set of types becomes a multicategory $M \in \text{Mon}(\mathbf{Sig}_a)$ over O .

Objects of \mathbf{Sig}_{ma}

Objects over M are sets A with typing functions $A \rightarrow M^\dagger$.

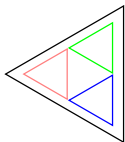
New typing appears

- ▶ $A \rightarrow M^\dagger \xrightarrow{\text{output type}} M \xrightarrow{\text{typing of } M} O^\dagger$
- ▶ **Horizontal** typing.

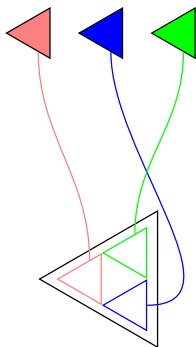
Morphisms

As in \mathbf{Sig}_a

Two Monoidal Structures

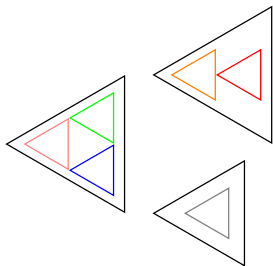


Two Monoidal Structures



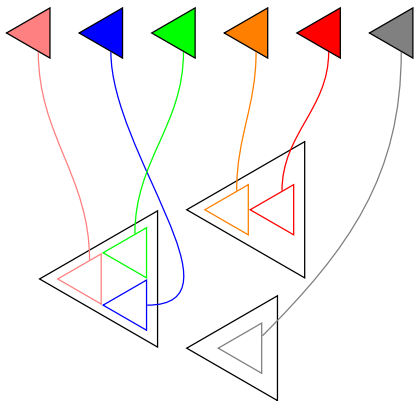
- ▶ Obvious one,
 $A \otimes_M B$, defined
using typing in M

Two Monoidal Structures



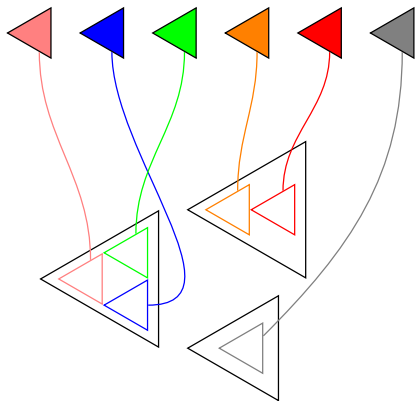
- ▶ New one:
 $A \odot_M B = A \otimes_O B$,
defined by
horizontal typing

Distributivity



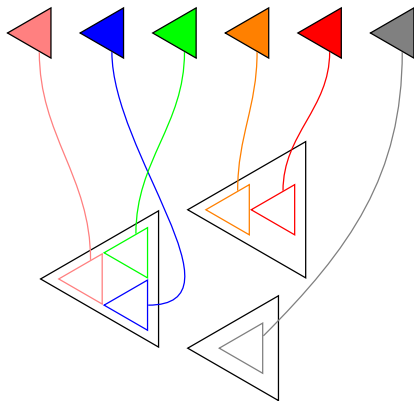
- ▶ An element of $(A \oplus B) \otimes C$

Distributivity



- ▶ An element of $(A \odot B) \otimes C$
- ▶ Or maybe of $(A \otimes C) \odot (B \otimes C)$?

Distributivity



- ▶ An element of $(A \odot B) \otimes C$
- ▶ Or maybe of $(A \otimes C) \odot (B \otimes C)$?
- ▶ A natural isomorphism makes the picture unambiguous

The Three Tensors Theorem

distributivity of monoidal structures

- ▶ \odot, \otimes - two (strong) monoidal structures on \mathcal{C}

The Three Tensors Theorem

distributivity of monoidal structures

- ▶ \odot, \otimes - two (strong) monoidal structures on \mathcal{C}
- ▶ \otimes **distributes over** \odot if we are given natural isomorphisms:

$$\varphi_{A,B,C} : (A \otimes C) \odot (B \otimes C) \rightarrow (A \odot B) \otimes C$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_C : I_{\odot} \rightarrow I_{\odot} \otimes C$$

The Three Tensors Theorem

distributivity of monoidal structures

- ▶ \odot, \otimes - two (strong) monoidal structures on \mathcal{C}
- ▶ \otimes **distributes over** \odot if we are given natural isomorphisms:

$$\varphi_{A,B,C} : (A \otimes C) \odot (B \otimes C) \rightarrow (A \odot B) \otimes C$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_C : I_{\odot} \rightarrow I_{\odot} \otimes C$$

which satisfy some coherence conditions

The Three Tensors Theorem

assumptions

- ▶ \mathcal{C} - cocomplete category

The Three Tensors Theorem

assumptions

- ▶ \mathcal{C} - cocomplete category
- ▶ \coprod, \odot, \otimes - three finitary monoidal structures

The Three Tensors Theorem

assumptions

- ▶ \mathcal{C} - cocomplete category
- ▶ \coprod, \odot, \otimes - three finitary monoidal structures
- ▶ Each distributes over previous one

The Three Tensors Theorem

statement

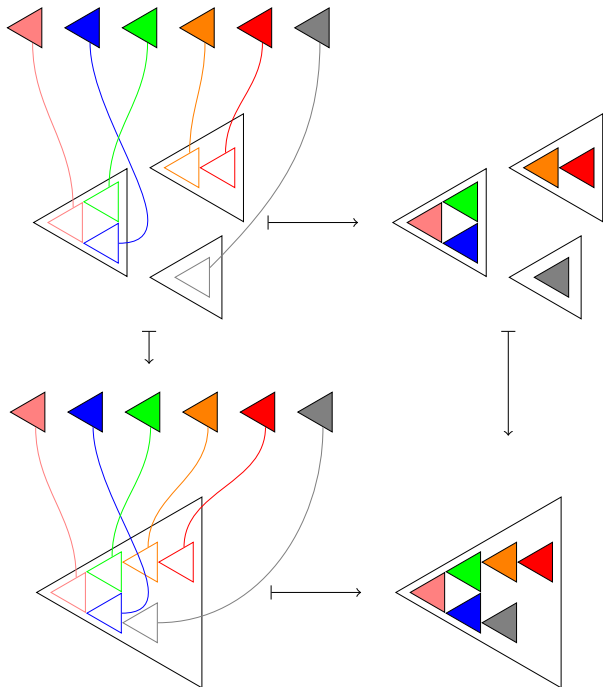
Theorem

There is a unique \otimes -monoid structure on $\mathcal{W} := \mathcal{F}_{\odot}(I_{\otimes})$, such that the unit of the adjunction $\eta : I_{\otimes} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\odot}(I_{\otimes})$ is the unit of the multiplication $\nu : \mathcal{W} \otimes \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$, which in turn makes the following **main diagram** commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{W} \otimes \mathcal{W}) \odot (\mathcal{W} \otimes \mathcal{W}) & \xrightarrow{\nu \odot \nu} & \mathcal{W} \odot \mathcal{W} \\ \varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ (\mathcal{W} \odot \mathcal{W}) \otimes \mathcal{W} & & \mathcal{W} \\ \mu \otimes 1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ \mathcal{W} \otimes \mathcal{W} & \xrightarrow{\nu} & \mathcal{W} \end{array}$$

μ - multiplication in free monoid

Main Diagram



Further Results

- ▶ Fibered version: \mathcal{W} becomes functor of the base category.

Further Results

- ▶ Fibered version: \mathcal{W} becomes functor of the base category.
- ▶ In \mathbf{Sig}_{ma} , multiplication in $\mathcal{W}(M)$ substitutes formal composites of symbols for symbols. Essential feature of “function replacement”.

Further Results

- ▶ Fibered version: \mathcal{W} becomes functor of the base category.
- ▶ In \mathbf{Sig}_{ma} , multiplication in $\mathcal{W}(M)$ substitutes formal composites of symbols for symbols. Essential feature of “function replacement”.
- ▶ $\mathcal{W}(M)$ is naturally a monoid in \mathbf{Sig}_a over M . Its algebras are equivalent to multicategories over M (with O fixed). Analogous to what Baez and Dolan want.

Further Results

- ▶ Fibered version: \mathcal{W} becomes functor of the base category.
- ▶ In \mathbf{Sig}_{ma} , multiplication in $\mathcal{W}(M)$ substitutes formal composites of symbols for symbols. Essential feature of “function replacement”.
- ▶ $\mathcal{W}(M)$ is naturally a monoid in \mathbf{Sig}_a over M . Its algebras are equivalent to multicategories over M (with O fixed). Analogous to what Baez and Dolan want.
- ▶ The amalgamation permutations of $\mathcal{W}(M)$ cannot be straightened out, in general, even if M is standard.

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ X_0 is a set - the set of objects, or 0-cells.

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ X_0 is a set - the set of objects, or 0-cells.
- ▶ S_0 , the monoid of 0-pasting diagrams, is the pullback of the trivial monoid along $X_0 \rightarrow 1$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \longleftarrow & S_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial \\ \{*\}^\dagger & \xleftarrow{(!)^\dagger} & X_0^\dagger \end{array}$$

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ Inductive step: X_n and S_n given

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ Inductive step: X_n and S_n given
 1. X_{n+1} - chosen set of $(n + 1)$ -cells

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ Inductive step: X_n and S_n given
 1. X_{n+1} - chosen set of $(n + 1)$ -cells
 2. $\vartheta_{n+1} : X_{n+1} \rightarrow S_n$ - give each cell domain and codomain.

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ Inductive step: X_n and S_n given
 1. X_{n+1} - chosen set of $(n + 1)$ -cells
 2. $\vartheta_{n+1} : X_{n+1} \rightarrow S_n$ - give each cell domain and codomain.
 3. $\mathcal{W}(S_n)$ - calculate possible $(n + 1)$ -pasting diagrams.

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ Inductive step: X_n and S_n given
 1. X_{n+1} - chosen set of $(n+1)$ -cells
 2. $\vartheta_{n+1} : X_{n+1} \rightarrow S_n$ - give each cell domain and codomain.
 3. $\mathcal{W}(S_n)$ - calculate possible $(n+1)$ -pasting diagrams.
 4. S_{n+1} is the pullback of $\mathcal{W}(S_n)$ along ϑ_{n+1} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}(S_n) & \longleftarrow & S_{n+1} \\ \partial \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial \\ S_n^\dagger & \xleftarrow{(\vartheta_{n+1})^\dagger} & X_{n+1}^\dagger \end{array}$$

Opetopic Sets

an inductive definition

- ▶ Inductive step: X_n and S_n given
 1. X_{n+1} - chosen set of $(n+1)$ -cells
 2. $\vartheta_{n+1} : X_{n+1} \rightarrow S_n$ - give each cell domain and codomain.
 3. $\mathcal{W}(S_n)$ - calculate possible $(n+1)$ -pasting diagrams.
 4. S_{n+1} is the pullback of $\mathcal{W}(S_n)$ along ϑ_{n+1} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}(S_n) & \longleftarrow & S_{n+1} \\ \partial \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial \\ S_n^\dagger & \xleftarrow{(\vartheta_{n+1})^\dagger} & X_{n+1}^\dagger \end{array}$$

This attaches cell names to the codomain and openings in the domain of every possible diagram.

Opetopic Sets

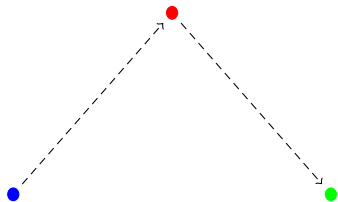
in pictures

- ▶ An element of S_0



Opetopic Sets

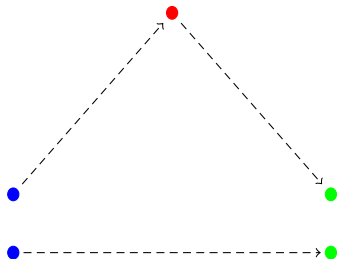
in pictures



► Multiplication in S_0

Opetopic Sets

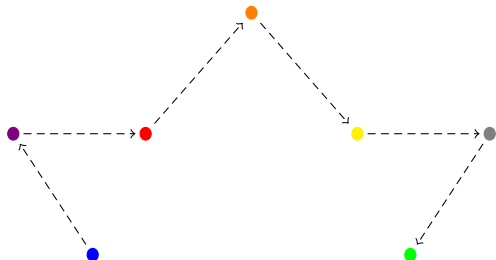
in pictures



► Multiplication in S_0

Opetopic Sets

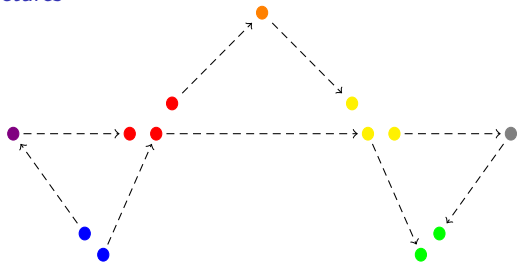
in pictures



► An element of $\mathcal{W}(S_0)$

Opetopic Sets

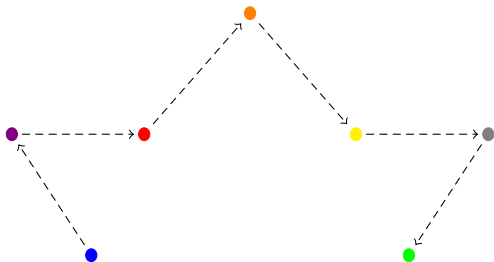
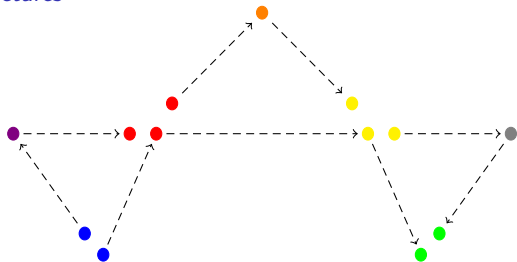
in pictures



- ▶ Multiplication in $\mathcal{W}(S_0)$

Opetopic Sets

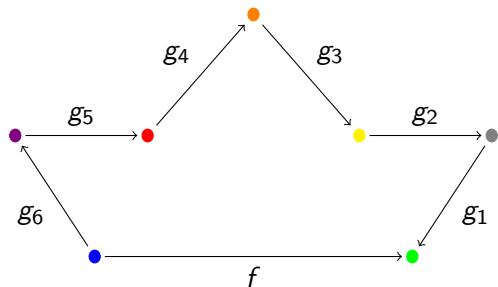
in pictures



► Multiplication in $\mathcal{W}(S_0)$

Opetopic Sets

in pictures



► An element of S_1

Opetopic Sets

the category

A morphism of opetopic sets $X \rightarrow Y$:

Opetopic Sets

the category

A morphism of opetopic sets $X \rightarrow Y$:

- ▶ Maps of cells – functions $f_n : X_n \rightarrow Y_n$

Opetopic Sets

the category

A morphism of opetopic sets $X \rightarrow Y$:

- ▶ Maps of cells – functions $f_n : X_n \rightarrow Y_n$
- ▶ Compatible with forming pasting diagrams, taking domains and codomains.