

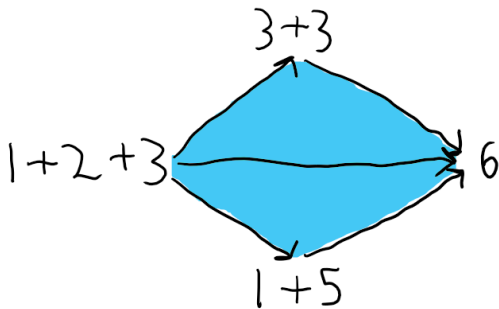
Compositional Structure of Partial Evaluations

Carmen Constantin Tobias Fritz Paolo Perrone
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Categories and Companions 6/11/21

Compositional Structure of Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*
- Partial evaluations form the paths in a simplicial set of nested formal expressions
- Do partial evaluations form the morphisms of a category?



Monads

For T a monad on $\mathcal{S}et$ and X a set:

- Elements of TX are *formal expressions* on X
- Elements of $T^n X$ are *nested formal expressions*

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$X$$
$$\{a, b, c\}$$

$$TX$$
$$\boxed{a} \quad \boxed{b} + \boxed{b}$$
$$\boxed{a} + \boxed{c} + \boxed{b}$$

$$T^2 X$$
$$\boxed{\boxed{a} + \boxed{b}} + \boxed{\boxed{b}}$$

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Example: Distribution monad

$$X$$
$$\{a, b, c\}$$

$$TX$$
$$\boxed{a}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\boxed{a} + \frac{2}{3}\boxed{b}$$
$$\frac{3}{7}\boxed{a} + \frac{1}{7}\boxed{b} + \frac{2}{7}\boxed{c}$$

Monads

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Example: Distribution monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ a & \xrightarrow{\eta} & |a| \end{array}$$

Monads

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Example: Distribution monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTX & & TX \\ \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\frac{1}{3} a + \frac{2}{3} b} + \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\frac{2}{3} a + \frac{1}{3} c} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{3} b + \frac{1}{6} c \end{array}$$

For T a monad on Set and X a set:

- Elements of TX are *formal expressions* on X
- Elements of $T^n X$ are *nested formal expressions*
- An algebra A of T is equipped with an *evaluation map*

$$e : TA \rightarrow A$$

Example: Free S -module monad (S a semiring)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & & TX \\ \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\frac{1}{3} a + \frac{2}{3} b} + \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\frac{2}{3} a + \frac{1}{3} c} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{3} b + \frac{1}{6} c \end{array}$$

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Example: (Commutative) monoid \mathbb{N}

$$T\mathbb{N} \qquad \mathbb{N}$$
$$\boxed{1} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{3} \xrightarrow{e} 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

Monads

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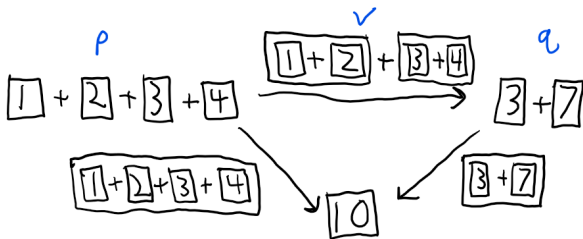
Example: Trivial S -module

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T\{*\} & & \{*\} \\ S^S \boxed{*} & \xrightarrow{e} & * \end{array}$$

Partial evaluations

- Consider a T -algebra (A, e)
- A *partial evaluation* is a doubly nested expression $v \in TTA$
- The source p of v is $\mu(v)$ (remove outer boxes)
- The target q of v is $Te(v)$ (remove inner boxes)

Example: (Commutative) monoid \mathbb{N}



- Do partial evaluations compose?

Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from p to q is a doubly nested expression $v \in TTA$ with $\mu(v) = p$ and $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial S -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 | \boxed{\ast} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & | \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + | \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & 2 \boxed{\ast} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & & & \downarrow \\
 & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\ast} & & \parallel \\
 & & & & s_1 + \dots + s_n & &
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- Let $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \rightarrow & \boxed{2 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \nearrow & & & \searrow & \\
 \underbrace{\quad}_{\sqrt{2} r_1} & \text{---} & \underbrace{\quad}_{\sqrt{2} r_1 \boxtimes} & \text{---} & \rightarrow & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}
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- Let $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

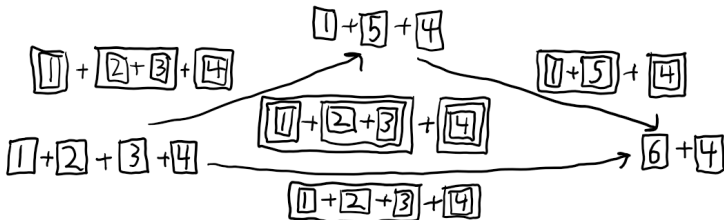
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \rightarrow & \boxed{2 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & & \searrow \\
 \cancel{\sqrt{2} r_1} & \text{---} & \cancel{\sqrt{2} r_1 \boxtimes} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \rightarrow & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}
 \end{array}$$

- (CFPS) Partial evaluations don't always compose

Bar Construction

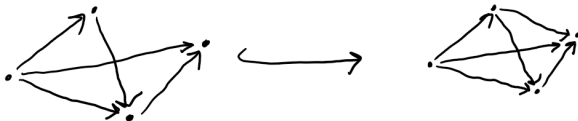
- Partial evaluations form a simplicial set, called the *Bar Construction* of a T -algebra A
- n -simplices of $Bar_T(A)$ are $(n + 1)$ -nested formal expressions

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & \\ & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & \\ \dots T^4 A & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TA \\ & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & & \end{array}$$



Compositional Structure

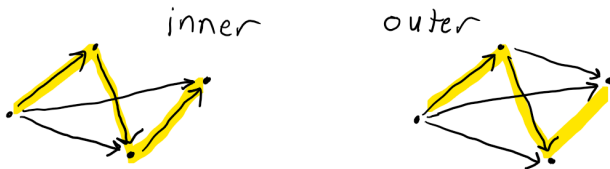
- If T arises from a nonsymmetric operad (i.e. monoids, semigroups, M -sets), $Bar_T(A)$ is the nerve of a category
- If T arises from a symmetric operad (i.e. commutative monoids), $Bar_T(A)$ is generally not a category
- $Bar_{CommMon}(\mathbb{N})$ is not even a quasicategory (CFPS)
- In this case, $Bar_T(A)$ is *inner span complete* (CFPS)



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta^{n-1} \sqcup \Delta^{n-2} \sqcup \Delta^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\ \downarrow & \searrow \exists & \\ \Delta^n & & \end{array}$$

Compositional Structure

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 \Delta^{n-1} \sqcup \Delta^{n-2} \Delta^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\
 \downarrow & \searrow \exists & \\
 \Delta^n & &
 \end{array}$$

Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations* $S \subset \Delta^n$:
 - S contains the spine of Δ^n (directedness)
 - The 1-skeleton of S is *chordal*
 - Any k -simplex boundary $\partial\Delta^k$ in S is filled by a k -simplex Δ^k
- Horns are not acyclic



Filler Conditions

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 - S contains the spine of Δ^n (directedness)
 - The 1-skeleton of S is *chordal*
 - Any k -simplex boundary $\partial\Delta^k$ in S is filled by a k -simplex Δ^k
- Horns are not acyclic
- Spine inclusions are acyclic



Databases

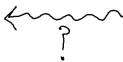
- A data table can be split into subtables on fewer attributes
- Here (0,1,3,4) fits into the subtables, but not the entire table
- A table can only be reliably recovered from an (undirected) acyclic configuration of subtables

A	B	C	D
0	1	0	0
0	2	3	4
5	1	3	0

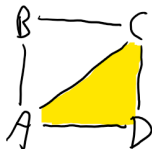


A	B
0	1
0	2
5	1

B	C
1	0
2	3
1	3



A	C	D
0	0	0
0	3	4
5	3	0



Thank you!

- Carmen Constantin, Tobias Fritz, Paolo Perrone, and Brandon Shapiro. Partial evaluations and the compositional structure of the bar construction. [arXiv:2009.07302](https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.07302).
- Carmen Constantin, Tobias Fritz, Paolo Perrone, and Brandon Shapiro. Weak cartesian properties of simplicial sets. [arXiv:2105.04775](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.04775).
- Catriel Beeri, Ronald Fagin, David Maier, and Mihalis Yannakakis. On the Desirability of Acyclic Database Schemes. *Journal of the ACM*, 30, 479-513, 1983.