

Shape Independent Category Theory

Brandon Shapiro

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Category Theory OctoberFest 2019

Categories with Different Cell Shapes

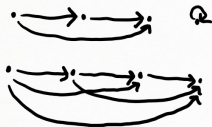
Categories with Different Cell Shapes

- Categories
 - dots, arrows

Categories with Different Cell Shapes

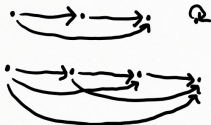
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Categories with Different Cell Shapes

- Categories
 - dots, arrows
- 2-Categories
 - dots, arrows, 2-globs



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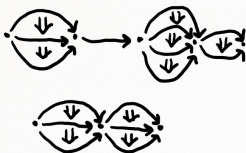
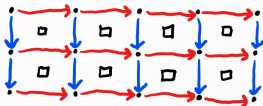
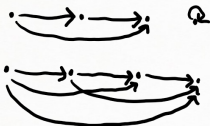
Categories with Different Cell Shapes

- Categories
 - dots, arrows
- 2-Categories
 - dots, arrows, 2-globs
- Double-Categories
 - dots, red/blue arrows, squares



Categories with Different Cell Shapes

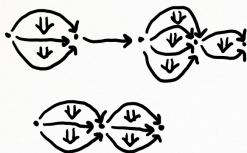
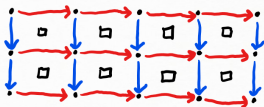
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Categories with Different Cell Shapes

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- 2-Categories
- Double-Categories
- Multi-Categories

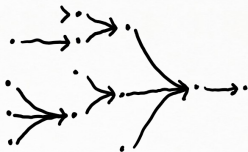
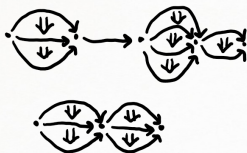
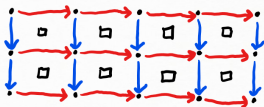
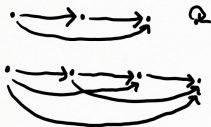
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- dots, n -to-1 arrows, $n \geq 0$



Categories with Different Cell Shapes

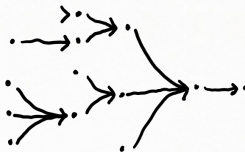
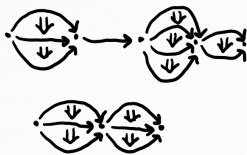
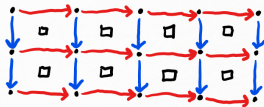
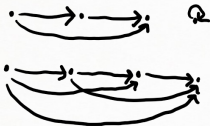
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Nerves

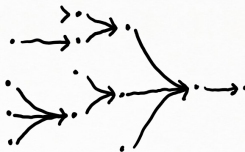
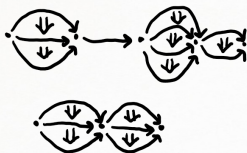
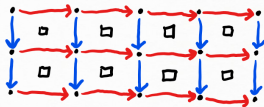
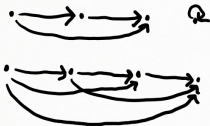
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- Categories
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$\rightarrow \hat{\Delta}$

simplicial sets



Nerves

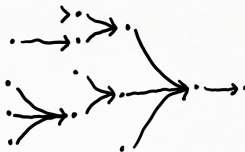
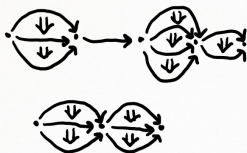
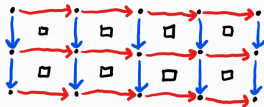
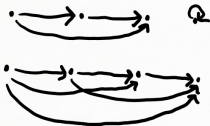
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→ $\widehat{\Delta}$

simplicial sets

→ $\widehat{\Theta}_2$

Θ_2 -sets



Nerves

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$$\rightarrow \widehat{\Delta}$$

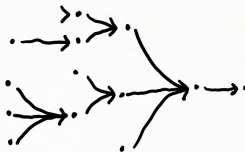
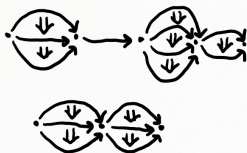
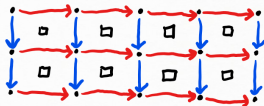
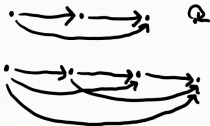
simplicial sets

$$\rightarrow \widehat{\Theta}_2$$

Θ_2 -sets

$$\rightarrow \widehat{\Delta \times \Delta}$$

bisimplicial sets



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$$\rightarrow \widehat{\Delta}$$

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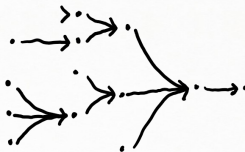
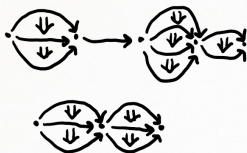
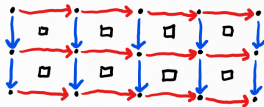
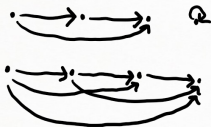
Θ_2 -sets

$$\rightarrow \widehat{\Delta \times \Delta}$$

bisimplicial sets

$$\rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}$$

dendroidal sets



Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

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- G_1 is the category $0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} 1$

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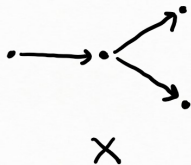
Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

- G_1 is the category $0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} 1$
- \widehat{G}_1 is the category of graphs



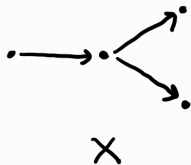
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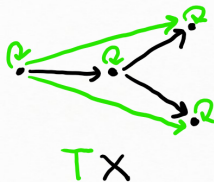
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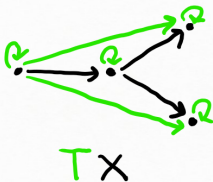
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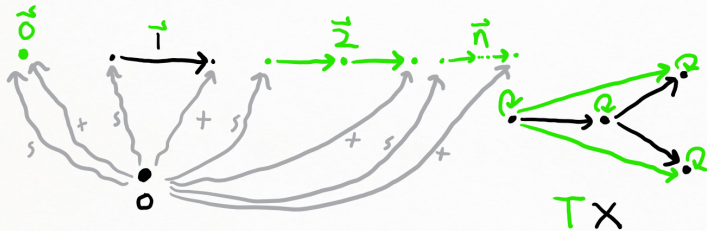
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- $TX_0 = X_0 = \text{Hom}_{\widehat{G}_1}(\cdot, X)$
- $TX_1 = \{\text{paths in } X\} = \coprod_{n \geq 0} \text{Hom}_{\widehat{G}_1}(\cdot \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \cdot, X)$



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Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

- ▶ • G_2 is the category $0 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} 1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} 2$
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Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

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Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

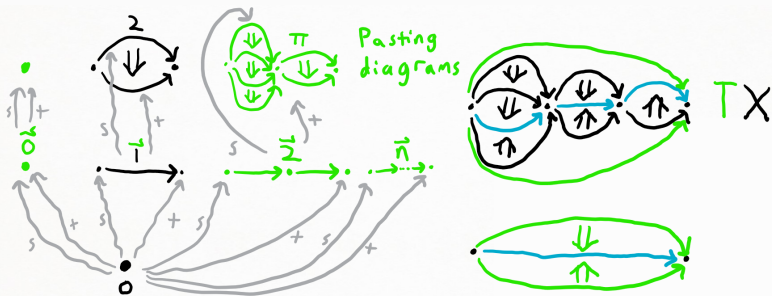
- G_2 is the category $0 \xrightarrow{s} 1 \xrightarrow{s} 2$
 $ \phantom{\xrightarrow{s}} \phantom{\phantom{\xrightarrow{s}}}$
 $ \phantom{\xrightarrow{t}} \phantom{\phantom{\xrightarrow{t}}}$

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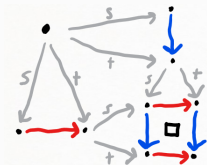
Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

- $G_1 \times G_1$ is the category
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \rightrightarrows & 1_v \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ 1_h & \rightrightarrows & 2 \end{array}$$

Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

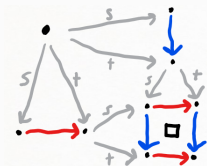
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- Double-Categories are algebras for a monad on $\widehat{G_1 \times G_1}$

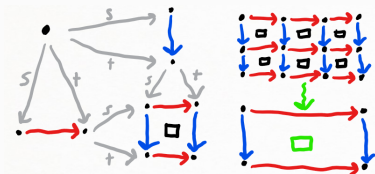


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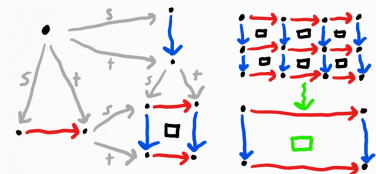
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- Double-Categories are algebras for a monad on $\widehat{G_1 \times G_1}$

- M is the category

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & & & & & & \dots \\ \downarrow t & \searrow t & \searrow t & \searrow t & \searrow t & & \\ C_0 & & C_1 & & C_2 & & \dots \end{array}$$

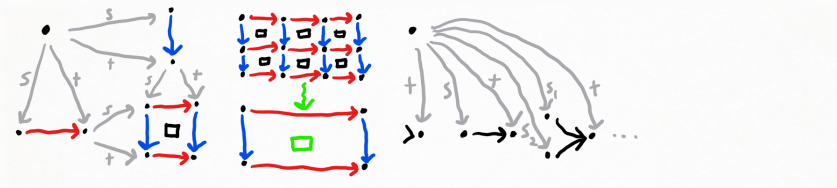


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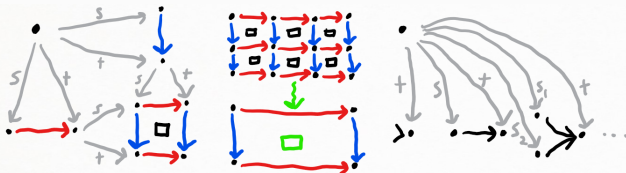
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- Multi-Categories are algebras for a monad on \widehat{M}



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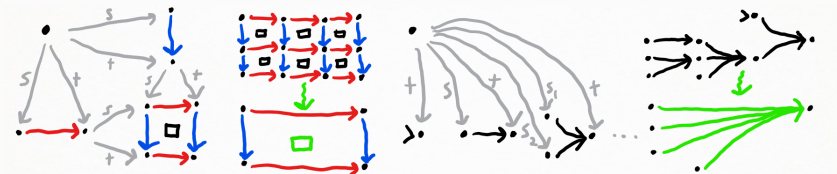
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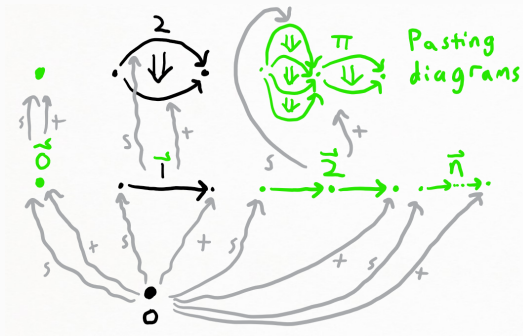
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & & \dots & & & \\ \downarrow t & \searrow t & \xrightarrow{\quad} & & \xrightarrow{t} & & \\ C_0 & & C_1 & \xrightarrow{s_1, s_2} & & C_2 & \dots \end{array}$$

- Multi-Categories are algebras for a monad on \widehat{M}



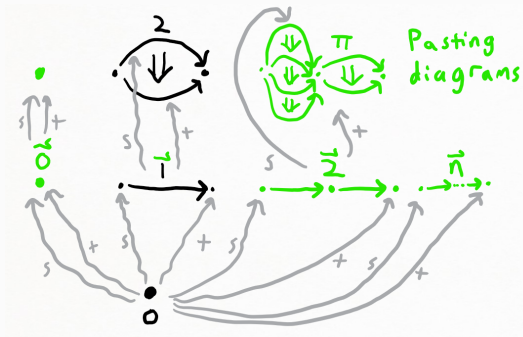
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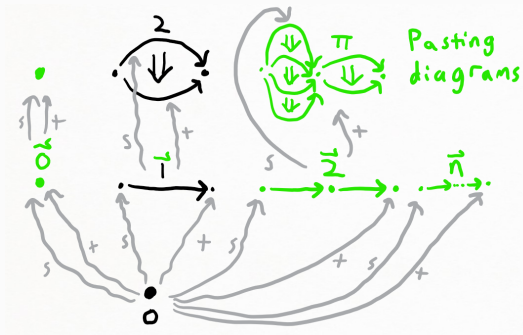
Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

- The data of a familial endofunctor F on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ consists of:



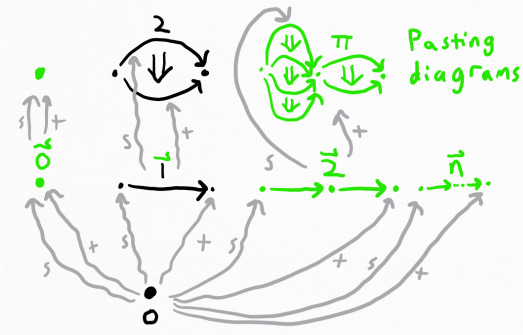
Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

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 - A functor $S : \mathcal{C}^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$



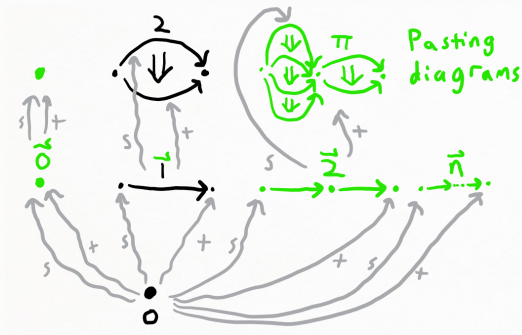
Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

- The data of a familial endofunctor F on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ consists of:
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 - A functor $E : el(S) \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}}$



Familial Monads on Cell Diagrams

- The data of a familial endofunctor F on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ consists of:
 - A functor $S : \mathcal{C}^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$
 - A functor $E : \text{el}(S) \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}}$
- For c in \mathcal{C} , X in $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$, $FX_c = \coprod_{t \in S_c} \text{Hom}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}}(Et, X)$



Theories and Nerves

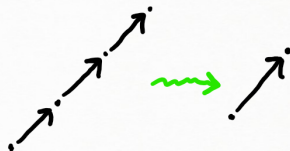
- For each $t \in S_c$, an algebra A of T has a map

$$\text{Hom}_{\hat{c}}(Et, A) \rightarrow A_c \cong \text{Hom}_{\hat{c}}(y(c), A)$$

Theories and Nerves

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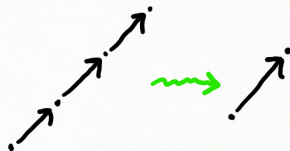
Theories and Nerves

- For each $t \in Sc$, an algebra A of T has a map

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- This map is not representable, but its transpose is:

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{TAI}g}(TEt, A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{TAI}g}(Ty(c), A)$$



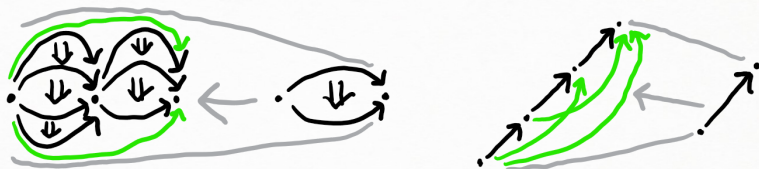
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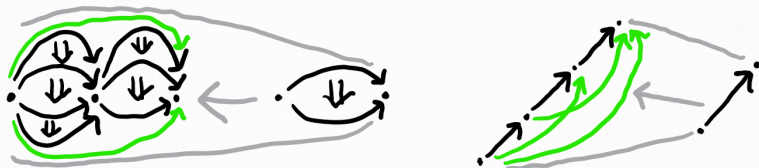
- For each $t \in Sc$, an algebra A of T has a map

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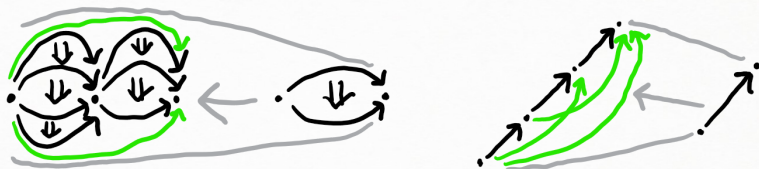
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$$NA_{TEt} = \text{Hom}_{T\text{Alg}}(TEt, A)$$



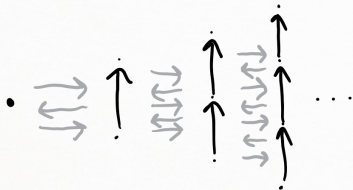
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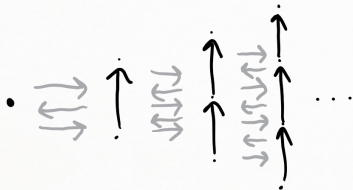
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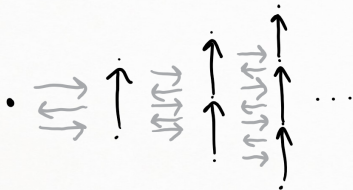
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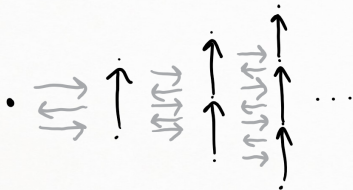
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- Those are all test categories...



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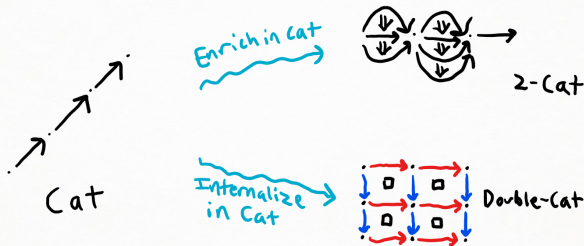
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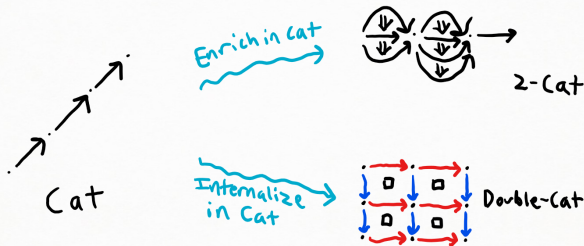
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- These constructions extend to other familial representations



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Enrichment via Cell Shapes

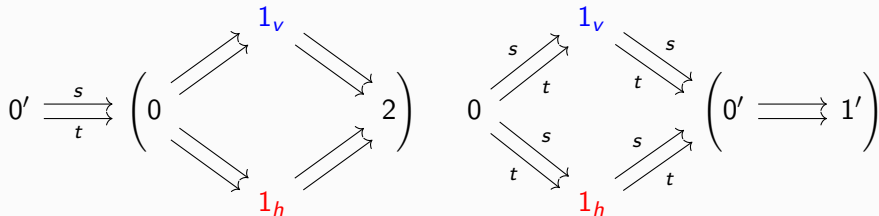
- Let \mathcal{C} be a small direct category with local maximum object e
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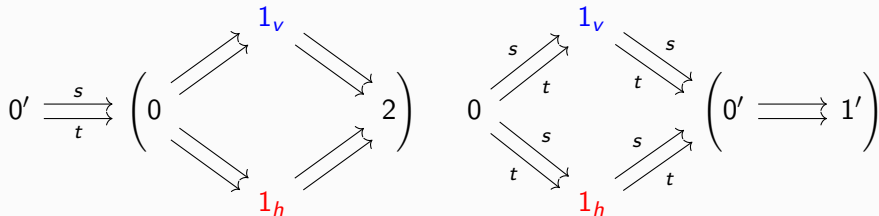
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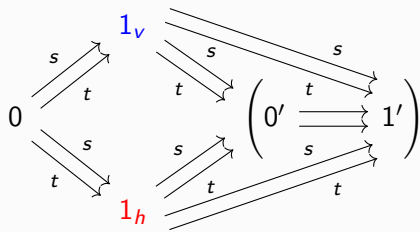
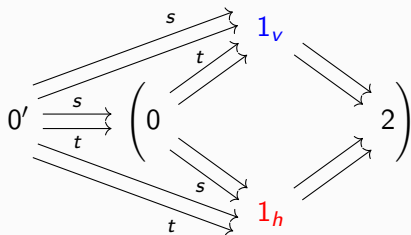
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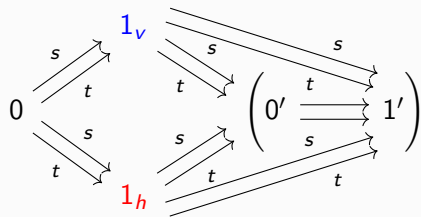
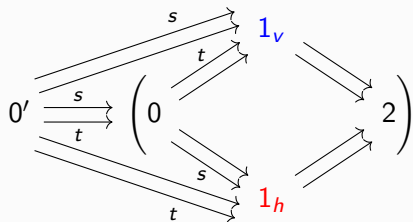


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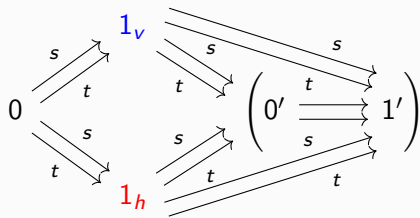
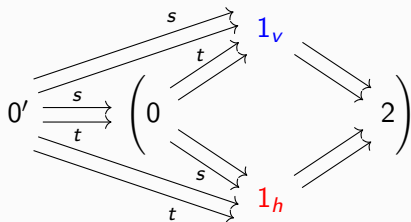


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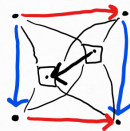
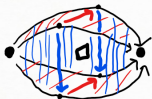
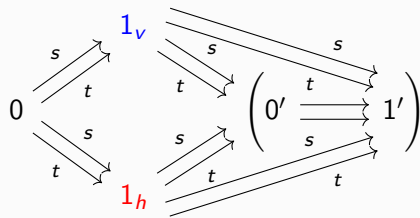
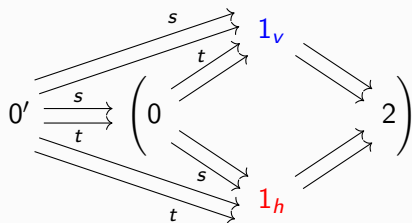
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- Cell shapes of $\mathcal{C} \wr_e \mathcal{D}$ are e -cells stuffed with cell shapes of \mathcal{D}



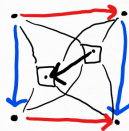
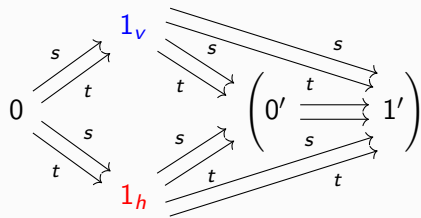
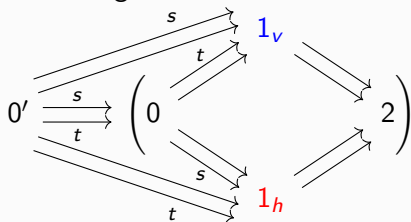
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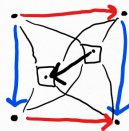
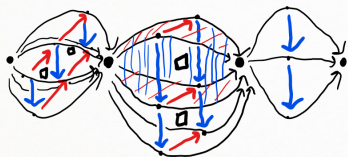
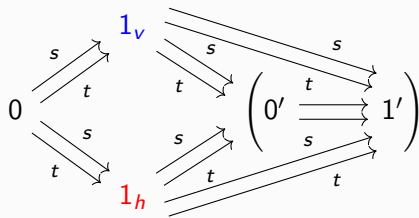
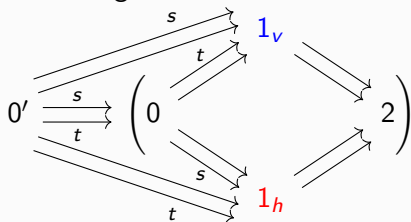
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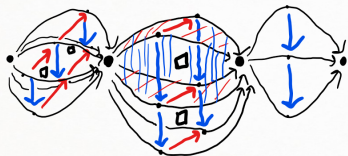
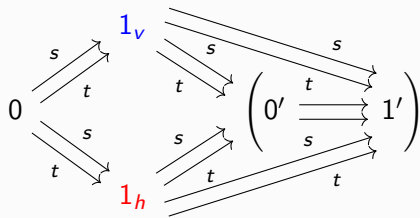
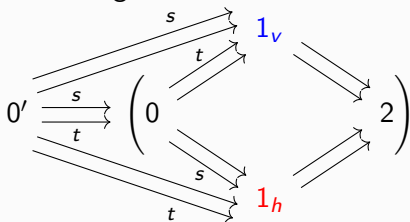
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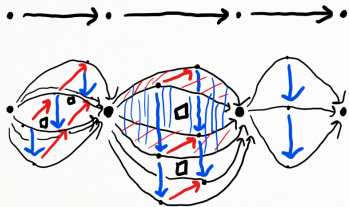


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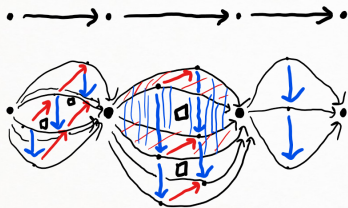


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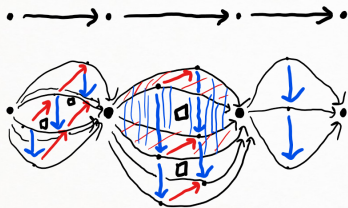
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- Let T_C, T_D be familial monads on \widehat{C}, \widehat{D}



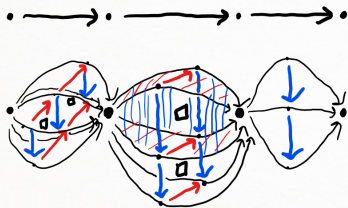
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- Let $T_{\mathcal{C}}, T_{\mathcal{D}}$ be familial monads on $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}, \widehat{\mathcal{D}}$
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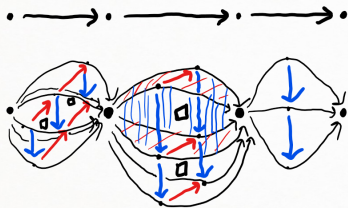
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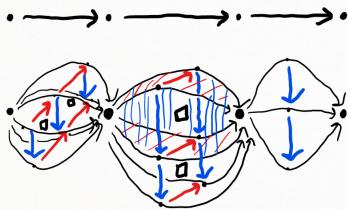
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- (S.) When $\mathcal{C} = G_1$, T -algebras $\simeq T_{\mathcal{D}}$ -enriched categories.
- (S.) When $T_{\mathcal{C}}$ is “ e -injective” and $T_{\mathcal{D}}$ “has enough degeneracies”, the theory $(\mathcal{C} \wr_e \mathcal{D})_T \simeq \mathcal{C}_{T_{\mathcal{C}}} \wr \mathcal{D}_{T_{\mathcal{D}}}$ where $\mathcal{C}_{T_{\mathcal{C}}} \rightarrow \Gamma$ counts the e -cells in each $E_{\mathcal{C}t}$.



- Tom Leinster, *Higher Operads, Higher Categories*, London Mathematical Society Lecture Notes Series, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-53215-9.
- Mark Weber, *Familial 2-Functors and Parametric Right Adjoints*, *Theory and Applications of Categories*, Vol. 18, No. 22, 2007, pp. 665–732.

Thank You!