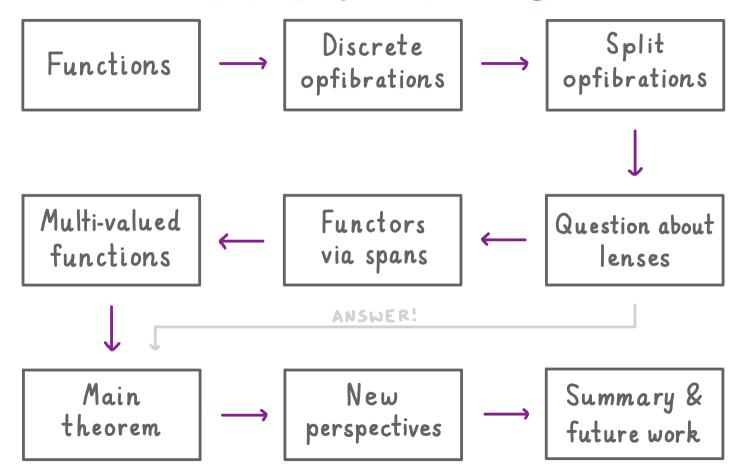
# GENERALISING FIBRATIONS VIA MULTI-VALUED FUNCTIONS

BRYCE CLARKE

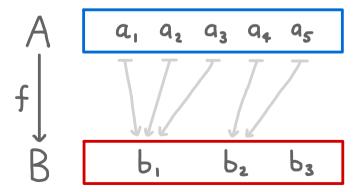
THE 64th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

#### OUTLINE OF THE TALK

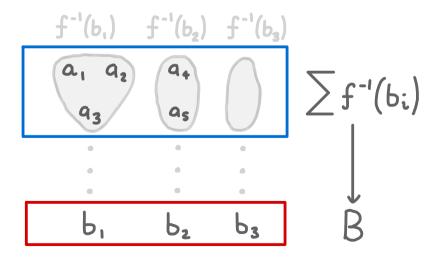


#### TWO PERSPECTIVES ON FUNCTIONS

For each element in the domain, there is an assigned element in the codomain.



For each element in the codomain, there exists a set called the fibre.

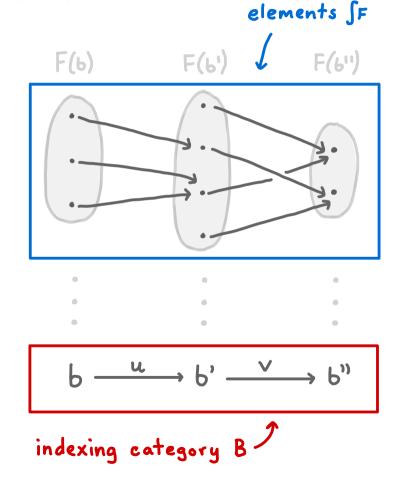


# DISCRETE OPFIBRATIONS

Function  $\simeq$  collection of sets indexed by a set.

Discrete opfibration ~

- 1) collection of sets indexed by a small category B, via a functor F: B → Set.
- 2) functor with a certain lifting property.

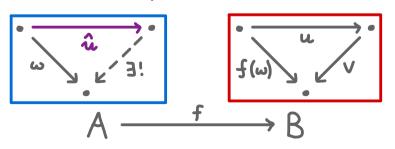


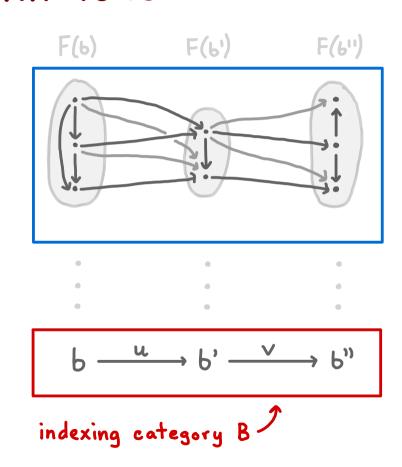
category of

#### SPLIT OPFIBRATIONS

Split opfibration ~

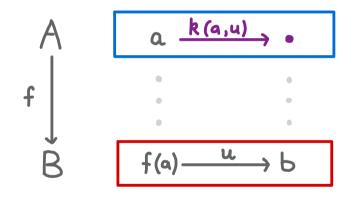
- 1) collection of small categories indexed by a small category B, via a functor F: B → Cat.
- 2) functor equipped with a suitable choice of opcartesian lifts.





## A QUESTION CONCERNING LENSES

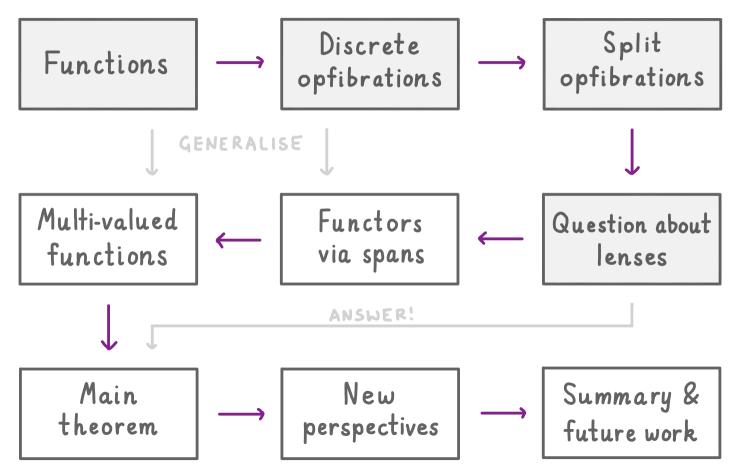
· A lens is a functor equipped with a suitable choice of lifts.



Introduced by Diskin, Xiong,
& Czarnecki in 2011 to study
bidirectional model transformations.

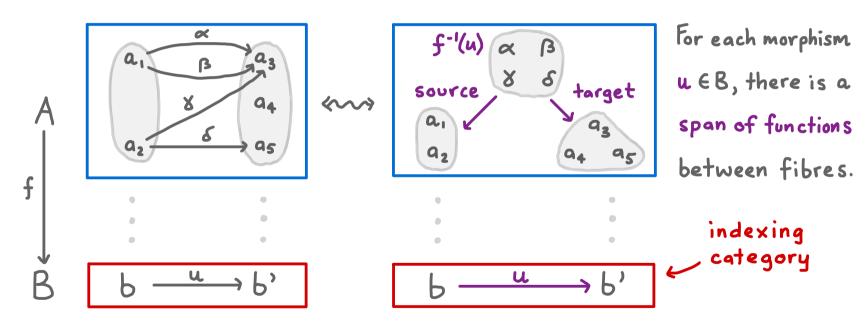
- Generalise both discrete/split optibrations & bijective-on-objects functors with a chosen section.
- Natural question: Does there
  exist a category C such
  that for any small category
  B we have an equivalence:

#### OUTLINE OF THE TALK



#### FUNCTORS VIA SPANS OF FUNCTIONS

Idea: Functor ~ collection of sets indexed by a small category.

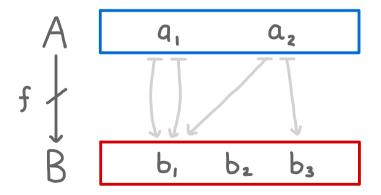


There is an equivalence of categories: Cat/B ~ [B, Span] lax

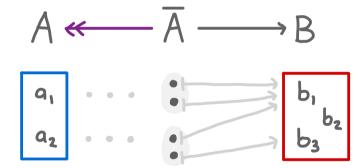
# MULTI-VALUED FUNCTIONS

For each element in the domain, there is at least one assigned element in the codomain.

(Not necessarily a relation!)

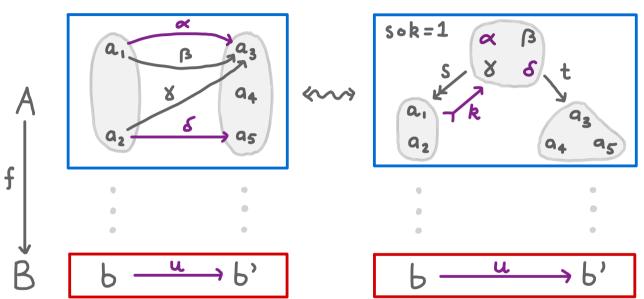


Multi-valued function  $\simeq$  span of functions whose left leg is a surjection.



Sets and multi-valued functions form a category Mult.

## LENSES VIA MULTI-VALUED FUNCTIONS



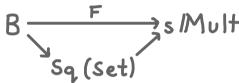
THEOREM: There is an equivalence of categories:  $Lens(B) \simeq [B, s/Mult]_{lax}$ 

For each morphism u & B, there is a split multi-valued function between the fibres.

Ex: Chosen lifts are  $k(a_1,u)=\alpha$  and  $k(a_2,u)=\delta$ .

## NEW PERSPECTIVES ON KEY EXAMPLES

· Discrete opfibration  $\simeq$  lens such that F factors:



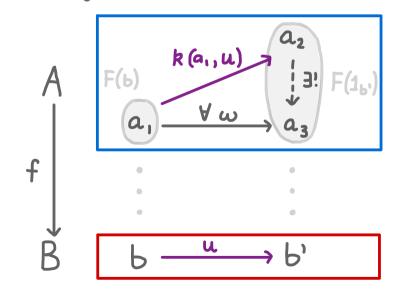
· Lens ~ diagram of functors

due to an adjunction (in Dbl):

 $\cdot$  Split opfibration  $\simeq$  lens such that

$$F(b) \times_{F(b')} F(1_{b'}) \xrightarrow{k \times 1} F(u) \times_{F(b')} F(1_{b'}) \xrightarrow{comp} F(u)$$

is a bijection for all u:b→b'∈B.



#### SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

· Lenses may be characterised via multi-valued functions:

- · Generalises similar results for:
  - functions (B -> Set, Baset)
  - discrete optibrations (B Set)
  - split optibrations (B Cat)
  - -ordinary functors (B -> Span)

- · Applications in computer science:
- -Put-based lenses (Fischer, Hu, Pacheco)
- -Supervised learning using lenses

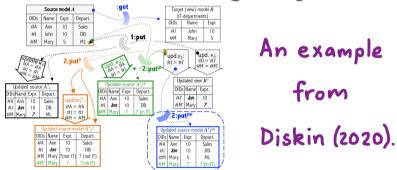


Fig. 1: Example of update propagation

- · Future work in mathematics:
- -Better understand sMult
- -Lenses as a framework for fibrations.