

THE GROTHENDIECK CONSTRUCTION FOR LENSES

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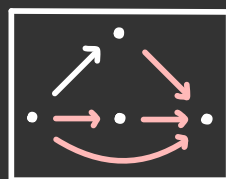
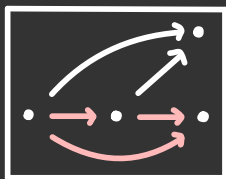
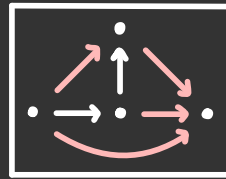
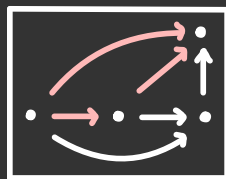
Macquarie University

THE CALGARY PERIPATETIC SEMINAR
26 March 2021

MOTIVATION: SPLIT OPFIBRATIONS



MOTIVATION: LENSES



OUTLINE OF THE TALK

1. Grothendieck construction
2. Motivating lenses
3. Background on double categories
4. Functors as lax double functors
5. A construction on double categories
6. Split multi-valued functions
7. Main theorem
8. Summary

THE CATEGORY OF ELEMENTS

Given a functor $F: B \rightarrow \text{Set}$, we can construct the comma category:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \int F & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
 \pi \downarrow & \swarrow & \downarrow * \\
 B & \xrightarrow{F} & \text{Set}
 \end{array}$$

The **category of elements** $\int F$ has:

- objects $(b \in B, x \in F_b)$
- morphisms $(b, x) \rightarrow (b', x')$ where $u: b \rightarrow b'$ such that $x' = F_u(x)$.

The projection functor,

$$\int F \longrightarrow B$$

$$(b, x) \longmapsto b$$

is a **discrete opfibration**.

There is an equivalence of categories:

$$\text{DOpf}(B) \cong [B, \text{Set}]$$

THE GROTHENDIECK CONSTRUCTION

Given a functor $F: B \rightarrow \mathcal{C}at$, we can construct the comma category:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \int F & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 1 \\
 \pi \downarrow & \swarrow \text{La}x & \downarrow * \\
 B & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathcal{C}at
 \end{array}$$

The category $\int F$ has:

- objects $(b \in B, x \in F_b)$
- morphisms $(b, x) \rightarrow (b', x')$ are $u: b \rightarrow b'$ and $\alpha: F_u(x) \rightarrow x'$.

The projection functor,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & (b', F_u(x)) \\
 & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
 \int F & & (b', x') \\
 \pi \downarrow & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \downarrow \\
 B & & : \\
 & b \xrightarrow{u} b' & :
 \end{array}$$

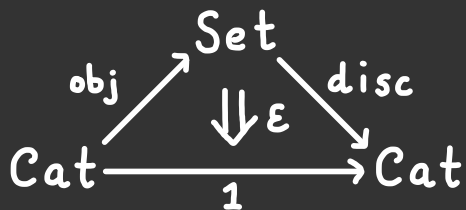
is a **split opfibration**.

There is an equivalence of categories:

$$SOpf(B) \simeq [B, \mathcal{C}at]$$

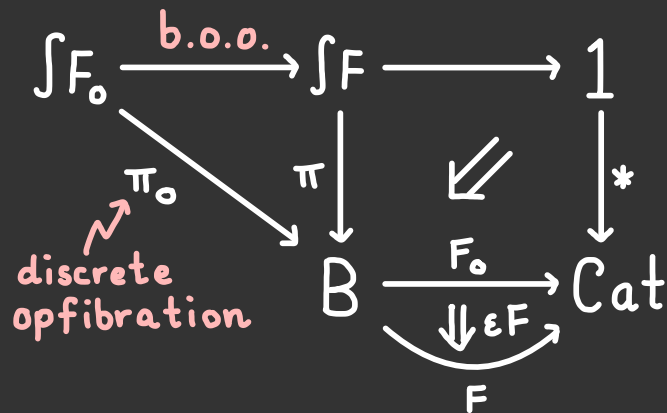
SPLITTING FROM AN ADJUNCTION

- A split opfibration is an opfibration with the additional structure of a **splitting**. How do we obtain this structure?
- First recall the adjunction $\text{disc} \dashv \text{obj}$ with counit,



and whisker with $F: B \rightarrow \text{Cat}$.

- Then use the universal property of the comma:



INTRODUCING (DELTA) LENSES

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & a & \xrightarrow{\varphi(a,u)} a' \\
 f \downarrow & \vdots & \vdots \\
 B & fa & \xrightarrow{u} b
 \end{array}$$

- A **split opfibration** is a lens with a certain property: the chosen lifts $\varphi(a,u)$ are **opcartesian**.

Proposition: Every Lens $A \xrightarrow{(f,\varphi)} B$ has a faithful representation as a commutative diagram of functors,

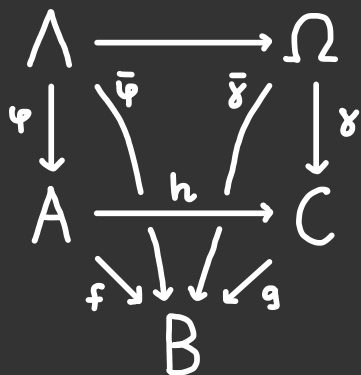
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \Lambda & \\
 \varphi \swarrow & & \searrow \bar{\varphi} \\
 A & \xrightarrow{f} & B
 \end{array}$$

where φ is **bijective-on-objects** and $\bar{\varphi}$ is a **discrete opfibration**.

A GROTHENDIECK CONSTRUCTION FOR LENSES?

- For each small category B , there is a category $\mathcal{L}ens(B)$ whose:

- objects are lenses into B ;
- morphisms are given by:



i.e. functors
 $h: A \rightarrow C$ such
 that $gh = f$ &
 $h\varphi(a, u) = \gamma(ha, u)$.

- There are full subcategories:

$$DOpf(B) \xhookrightarrow{\quad \top \quad} \mathcal{L}ens(B)$$

$$SOpf(B) \xhookrightarrow{\quad} \mathcal{L}ens(B)$$

- Central question:** is there a (double) category \mathbb{D} such that there is an equivalence of categories,

$$\mathcal{L}ens(B) \simeq [B, \mathbb{D}] \quad ?$$

DOUBLE CATEGORIES

A double category \mathbb{D} consists of:

- objects A, B, \dots
- vertical morphisms $f: A \rightarrow B, \dots$
- horizontal morphisms $u: A \rightarrow A', \dots$
- cells

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{u} & A' \\
 f \downarrow & \Downarrow \alpha & \downarrow g \\
 B & \xrightarrow{v} & B'
 \end{array}$$

Horizontal composition is associative up to comparison isocells.

Examples:

- Span - sets, functions, spans

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 A & \longleftarrow & U & \longrightarrow & A' \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 B & \longleftarrow & V & \longrightarrow & B'
 \end{array}$$

- For each category B , we have $\mathbb{H}B$ and $\mathbb{Q}B$ with cells (resp.):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{u} & A' \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 A & \xrightarrow{u} & A'
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{u} & A' \\
 f \downarrow & \curvearrowright & \downarrow g \\
 B & \xrightarrow{v} & B'
 \end{array}$$

- The terminal double cat. $\mathbb{1}$

LAX DOUBLE FUNCTORS & TRANSFORMATIONS

- A lax double functor $F: \mathbb{A} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}$

consists of an assignment,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{u} & A' \\ f \downarrow & \Downarrow \alpha & \downarrow g \\ B & \xrightarrow{v} & B' \end{array} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} FA & \xrightarrow{Fu} & FA' \\ Ff \downarrow & \Downarrow F\alpha & \downarrow Fg \\ FB & \xrightarrow{Fv} & FB' \end{array}$$

which preserves vertical direction strictly & horizontal direction up to coherence cells:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} FA & \xrightarrow{1_{FA}} & FA \\ \parallel & \Downarrow & \parallel \\ FA & \xrightarrow{F(1_A)} & FA \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} FA & \xrightarrow{Fu} & FA' & \xrightarrow{Fv} & FA'' \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ FA & \xrightarrow{F(u \cdot v)} & FA'' & & \end{array}$$

- A vertical transformation

$t: F \Rightarrow G: \mathbb{A} \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}$ consists of an assignment,

$$A \xrightarrow{u} A' \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} FA & \xrightarrow{Fu} & FA' \\ t_A \downarrow & \Downarrow tu & \downarrow t_{A'} \\ GA & \xrightarrow{Gu} & GA' \end{array}$$

which satisfies naturality and coherence conditions.

- For each pair of double categories \mathbb{A} and \mathbb{B} , there is a category $[\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}]_{\text{lax}}$.

FUNCTORS AS LAX DOUBLE FUNCTORS

Given a lax double functor
 $F: \mathcal{H}\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\text{pan}$, we can construct
 the comma category:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}F & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 1 \\ \pi \downarrow & \swarrow \text{lax} & \downarrow * \\ \mathcal{H}\mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{\quad F \quad} & \mathcal{S}\text{pan} \end{array}$$

The category $\mathcal{S}F$ has morphisms:

$$\left(b \xrightarrow{u} b', \begin{array}{ccccc} & & 1 & & \\ & \swarrow x & \downarrow \alpha & \searrow x' & \\ F_b & \xleftarrow{\quad} & F_u & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F_{b'} \end{array} \right)$$

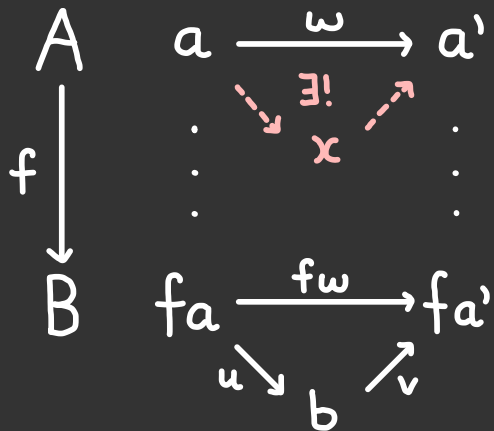
- The laxity of F induces identities and composition in $\mathcal{S}F$.
- The projection $\pi: \mathcal{S}F \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathcal{B} \simeq$ a functor $H(\mathcal{S}F) \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{B}$ given by $\pi(u, \alpha) = u: b \rightarrow b$.
- There is an equivalence of categories:

$$\text{Cat} / \mathcal{B} \simeq [\mathcal{H}\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{S}\text{pan}]_{\text{lax}}$$

(see Paré "Yoneda theory..." for details)

SPECIAL KINDS OF FUNCTORS

- $\mathbf{HB} \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}$ which are *normal*
 \cong functors with *discrete fibres*.
- $\mathbf{HB} \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}$ which are *pseudo*
 \cong *discrete Conduche fibrations*



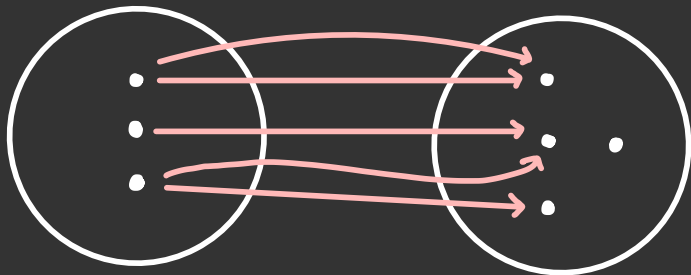
- $\mathbf{HB} \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathbf{QSet} \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}$
 \cong *discrete opfibrations*
- $\mathbf{HB} \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathbf{Rel} \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}$
 \cong *faithful functors*
- $\mathbf{HB} \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathbf{Par} \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}$
 \cong faithful functors $f: A \rightarrow B$ s.t.
if $f(a \xrightarrow{u} a') = f(a \xrightarrow{v} a'')$,
then $u = v$ (*uniqueness of lifts*).

MULTI-VALUED FUNCTIONS

Let $\mathbb{M}ult$ be the full double subcategory of $\mathbb{S}pan$ on spans of the form.

$$X \xleftarrow{\text{epi}} Z \longrightarrow Y$$

These are called **multi-valued functions** (not necessarily relations).



- $\mathbb{H}B \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathbb{M}ult \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathbb{S}pan$
 \simeq functors with **existence of lifts**:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & a & \xrightarrow{\exists \omega} a' \\ f \downarrow & : & : \\ B & fa & \xrightarrow{u} b \end{array}$$

- This is a **necessary condition** for a functor to have a lens structure.

A CONSTRUCTION ON DOUBLE CATEGORIES

Given a double category \mathbb{D} , we may construct a double category $\tilde{\mathbb{D}}$ whose:

- objects & vertical morphisms are the same as \mathbb{D} ;
- **horizontal morphisms** are given by cells in \mathbb{D} of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A \\ \parallel & \Downarrow \alpha & \downarrow f \\ A & \xrightarrow{\quad u \quad} & B \end{array}$$

- cells are given by cells in \mathbb{D} ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{(f,u,\alpha)} & B \\ h \downarrow & \Downarrow \gamma & \downarrow k \\ C & \xrightarrow{(g,v,\beta)} & D \end{array} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{u} & B \\ h \downarrow & \Downarrow \gamma & \downarrow k \\ C & \xrightarrow{v} & D \end{array}$$

such that:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A \\ \parallel & \Downarrow \alpha & \downarrow f \\ A & \xrightarrow{u} & B \\ h \downarrow & \Downarrow \gamma & \downarrow k \\ C & \xrightarrow{v} & D \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A \\ h \downarrow & 1_h & \downarrow h \\ C & \xlongequal{\quad} & C \\ \parallel & \Downarrow \beta & \downarrow g \\ C & \xrightarrow{v} & D \end{array}$$

CONNECTION TO COMPANIONS

- There is a pseudo double functor $\tilde{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ given by the assignment

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{(f, u, \alpha)} & B \\ h \downarrow & \Downarrow \psi & \downarrow k \\ C & \xrightarrow{(g, v, \beta)} & D \end{array} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{u} & B \\ h \downarrow & \Downarrow \psi & \downarrow k \\ C & \xrightarrow{v} & D \end{array}$$

- There is also a pseudo double functor $\tilde{\mathbb{D}} \xrightarrow{u} Q(V\mathbb{D})$ given by:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{(f, u, \alpha)} & B \\ h \downarrow & \Downarrow \psi & \downarrow k \\ C & \xrightarrow{(g, v, \beta)} & D \end{array} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ h \downarrow & & \downarrow k \\ C & \xrightarrow{g} & D \end{array}$$

- If \mathbb{D} has companions, \mathcal{U} has a left adjoint given by:

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A \\ \parallel & \Downarrow \theta & \downarrow f \\ A & \xrightarrow{f_*} & B \end{array}$$

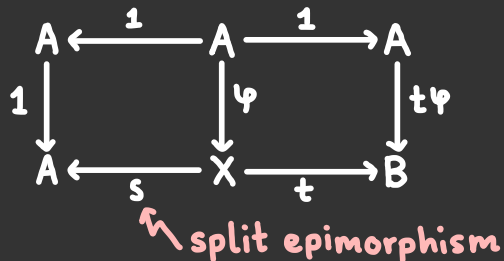
- The counit is given by the universal property of the companion cell:

$$\forall \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xlongequal{\quad} & A \\ \parallel & \Downarrow \alpha & \downarrow f \\ A & \xrightarrow{u} & B \end{array} \quad \exists! \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f_*} & B \\ \parallel & \Downarrow \varepsilon & \parallel \\ A & \xrightarrow{u} & B \end{array} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \frac{\theta}{\varepsilon} = \alpha$$

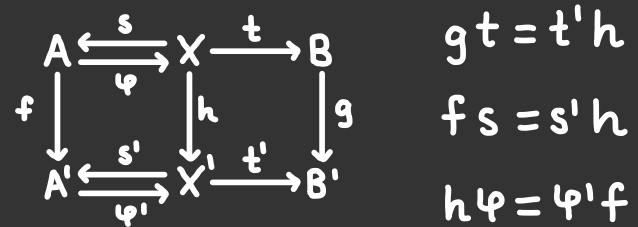
SPLIT MULTI-VALUED FUNCTIONS

- We may apply our construction to $\mathbb{D} = \text{Span}$ to obtain $\tilde{\mathbb{D}} = s/\text{Mult}$, the double category of *split multi-valued functions*.

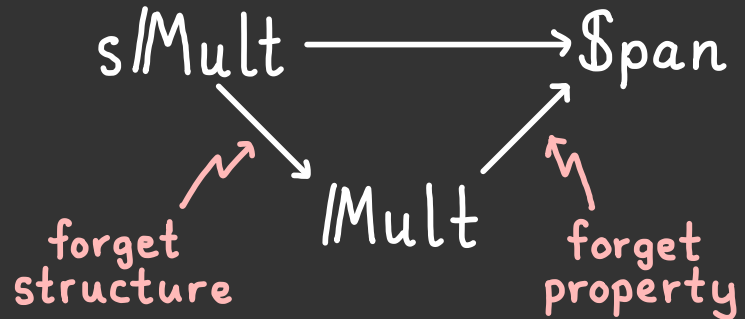
- A horizontal morphism in s/Mult is a cell in Span of the form:



- A cell in s/Mult is given by:



- The forgetful functor factors:



AN ADJUNCTION OF DOUBLE CATEGORIES

- There is an adjunction of double categories:

$$\mathbb{Q}\text{Set} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\mathcal{L}} \\ \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}} \end{array} s/\text{Mult}$$

- The **right adjoint** is given by:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightleftharpoons[s]{\varphi} & X & \xrightarrow{t} & B \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow h & & \downarrow g \\ A' & \xrightleftharpoons[s']{\varphi'} & X' & \xrightarrow{t'} & B' \end{array} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{t\varphi} & B \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ A' & \xrightarrow{t'\varphi'} & B' \end{array}$$

- The **counit** of the adjunction,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{Q}\text{Set} & \\ \mathcal{R} \nearrow & \downarrow \varepsilon & \nwarrow \mathcal{L} \\ s/\text{Mult} & \xrightarrow{1} & s/\text{Mult} \end{array}$$

has components which take a split multi-valued function to the cell.

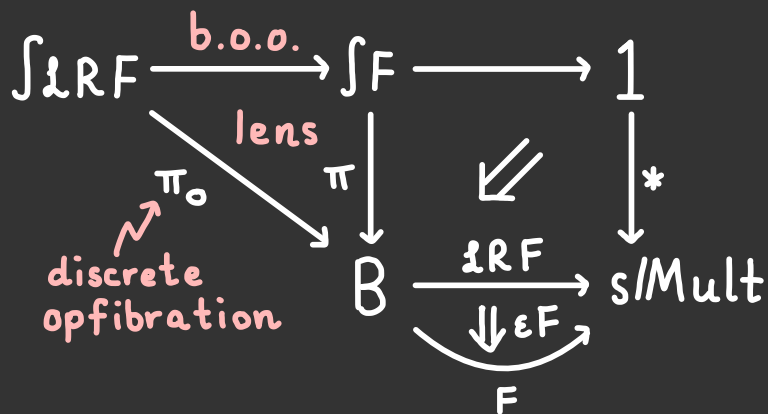
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xrightleftharpoons[\varphi]{\psi t} & A & \xrightarrow{\psi t} & B \\ 1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow 1 \\ A & \xrightleftharpoons[s]{\varphi} & X & \xrightarrow{t} & B \end{array}$$

MAIN THEOREM

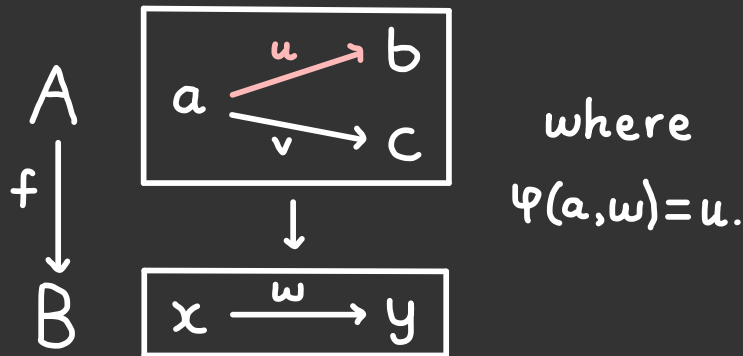
Theorem: There is an equivalence of categories:

$$\text{Lens}(B) \simeq [\text{IHB}, s/\text{Mult}]_{\text{lax}}$$

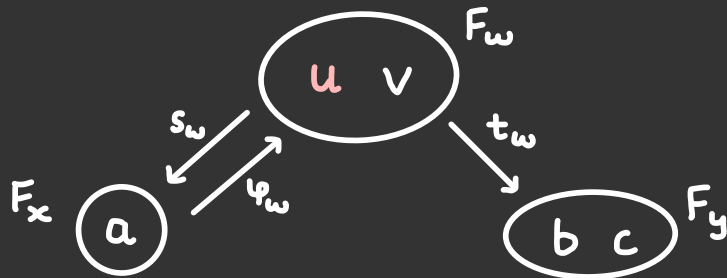
Proof (idea): Lax functor \rightsquigarrow lens



Conversely, consider a lens:



This gives a $\text{IHB} \rightarrow s/\text{Mult}$:



SPECIAL KINDS OF LENSES

$$\text{IHb} \xrightarrow{F} \text{S/Mult}$$

\searrow \nearrow \swarrow \nwarrow
 ID \leftarrow ??

• Discrete opfibration $\simeq \text{ID} = \mathcal{Q}\text{Set}$

• Cosieves $\simeq \text{ID} = \mathcal{Q}\{0 \rightarrow 1\}$

• Bijective-on-objects lens \simeq

ID is full double subcategory on

$$1 \xrightleftharpoons[p]{!} X \xrightarrow{!} 1$$

• Fully faithful lens \simeq

ID is full double subcategory on

$$A \xrightleftharpoons[\langle 1, f \rangle]{\pi_0} A \times B \xrightarrow{\pi_1} B$$

• Discrete fibration* \simeq

ID is full double subcategory on

$$1 \in A \xrightleftharpoons[\sigma]{p} B \xrightarrow{1} B$$

*chosen \nearrow section to each
function between fibres

SPLIT OPFIBRATIONS REVISITED

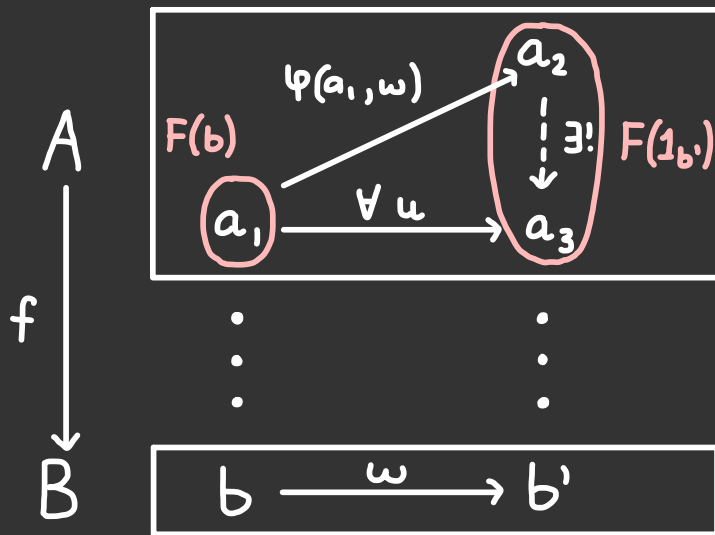
Split opfibration \simeq

Lax double functor $F: \mathbb{H}B \rightarrow \mathbf{s}/\mathbf{Mult}$

such that the cell,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 F_b & \xrightarrow{\quad \text{LR}F(w) \quad} & F_{b'} & \xrightarrow{\quad F(1_{b'}) \quad} & F_{b'} \\
 \parallel & \downarrow \varepsilon_{F(w)} & \parallel & & \parallel \\
 F_b & \xrightarrow{\quad F(w) \quad} & F_{b'} & \xrightarrow{\quad F(1_{b'}) \quad} & F_{b'} \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow \text{comp}(w, 1_{b'}) & & \parallel \\
 F_b & \xrightarrow{\quad F(w) \quad} & F_{b'} & & F_{b'}
 \end{array}$$

is an isocell for all $w: b \rightarrow b' \in B$.



SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

- We discussed the Grothendieck construction at several levels:

$$\mathbf{DOpf}(B) \cong [B, \mathbf{Set}]$$

$$\mathbf{SOpf}(B) \cong [B, \mathbf{Cat}]$$

$$\mathbf{Cat}/B \cong [\mathbf{IHB}, \mathbf{Span}]_{\text{Iax}}$$

- Introduced a construction $\tilde{\mathbf{ID}}$ such that when $\mathbf{ID} = \mathbf{Span}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{ID}} = \mathbf{sMult}$.

- Established a Grothendieck construction for lenses:

$$\mathbf{Lens}(B) \cong [\mathbf{IHB}, \mathbf{sMult}]_{\text{Iax}}$$

- What is theory underlying the construction $\tilde{\mathbf{ID}}$, and are there more examples?

- The double functor $\mathbf{sMult} \rightarrow \mathbf{Span}$ induces a monadic functor:

$$[\mathbf{IHB}, \mathbf{sMult}]_{\text{Iax}} \longrightarrow [\mathbf{IHB}, \mathbf{Span}]_{\text{Iax}}$$

Explicit description of left adjoint?

- Can we generalise further for categories B with more structure?