

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENRICHED COFUNCTORS

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joint work with

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OVERVIEW OF THE TALK

01

(1) Examples of enriched cofunctors

- Weighted categories, Lawvere metric spaces, algebroids/linear categories.

(2) Defining enriched cofunctors

- In a distributive monoidal category
- As certain spans of enriched functors in an extensive category

(3) Duality and compatibility

- In what sense are functors & cofunctors dual?
- Double categories of enriched functors & cofunctors.

WHAT IS A COFUNCTOR?

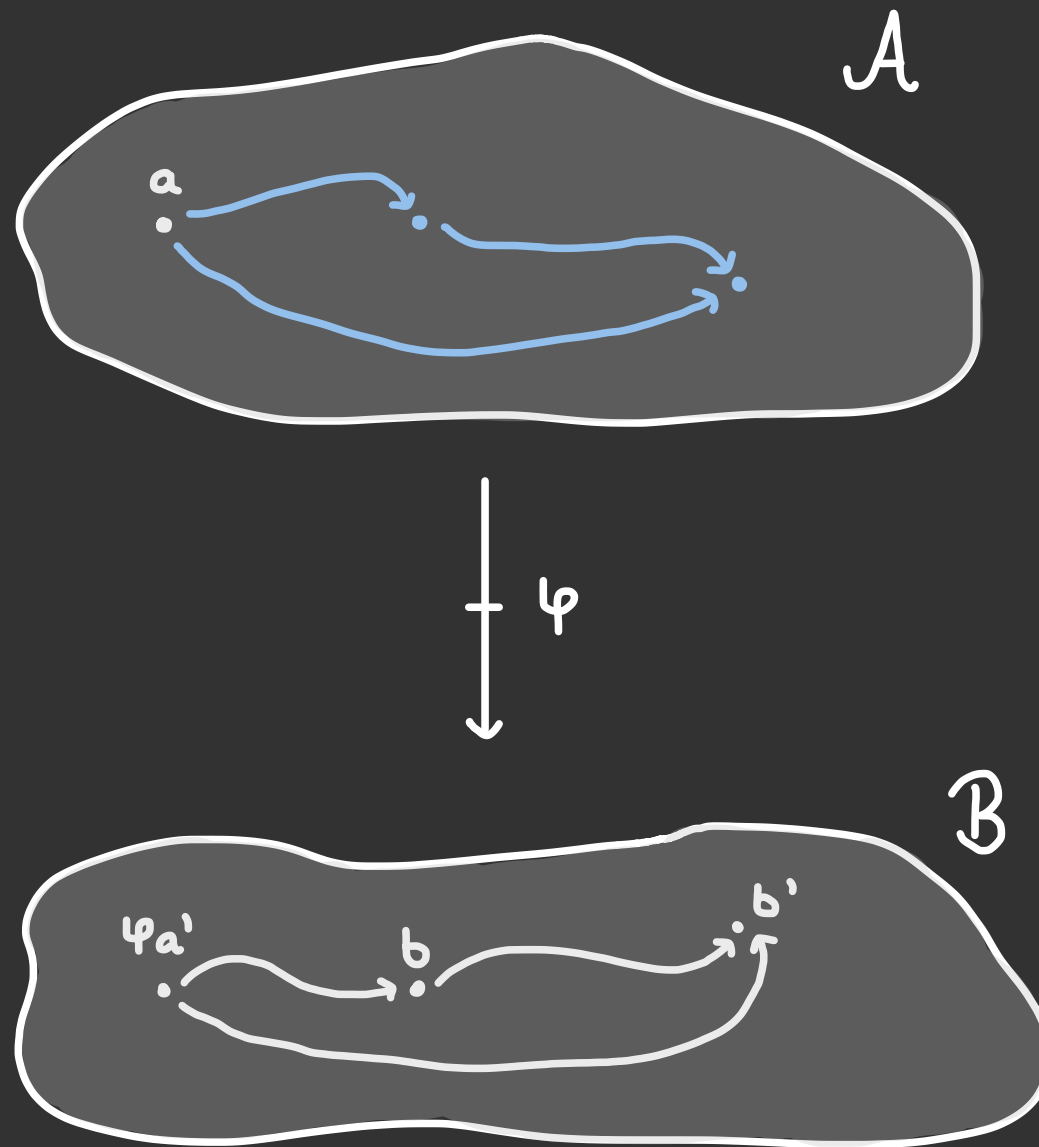
A **cofunctor** $\varphi: \mathcal{A} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{B}$ consists of an object assignment

$$\varphi \cdot \text{obj}(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \text{obj}(\mathcal{B})$$

and a lifting operation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} & a & \xrightarrow{\varphi^\#(a,u)} a' \\ \varphi \downarrow & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{B} & \varphi a & \xrightarrow{u} b = \varphi a' \end{array}$$

which preserves identities & composition.



COFUNCTORS BETWEEN WEIGHTED CATEGORIES

03

A **weighted category** is a category enriched in weighted sets.

- Each morphism has a **weight**

$$|u| \in [0, \infty]$$

- The following axioms hold:

$$|1_x| = 0$$

identities have weight 0

$$|u \circ v| \leq |u| + |v|$$

triangle inequality

A **weighted functor** f satisfies

$$|f(u)| \leq |u|.$$

A **weighted cofunctor** φ satisfies

$$|\varphi^\#(a, u)| \leq |u|.$$

Introduced by Perrone (2021) to capture the notion of **lifting** transport plans between probability measures on standard Borel spaces while **preserving their cost**.

COFUNCTORS BETWEEN LAWVERE METRIC SPACES

04

A **Lawvere metric space** is a category enriched in $([0, \infty], \geq)$ under addition.

- For each pair of objects, a **distance**

$$d(x, y) \in [0, \infty]$$

- The following axioms hold:

$$d(x, x) = 0$$

reflexivity

$$d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z)$$

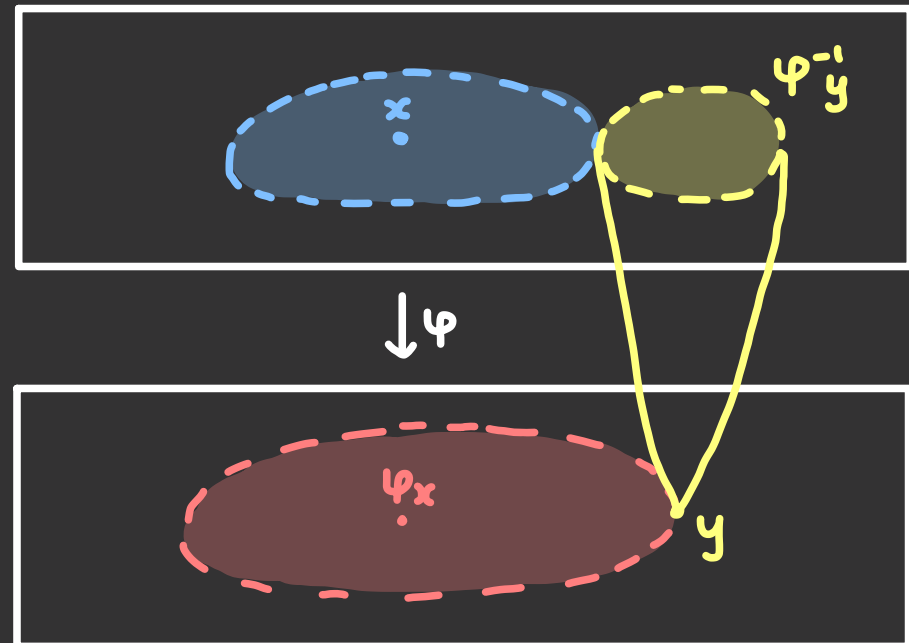
triangle inequality

Functors \rightsquigarrow 1-Lipschitz functions

$$d(x, y) \geq d(fx, fy)$$

Cofunctors \rightsquigarrow weak submetries

$$d(\psi x, y) \geq \inf\{d(x, z) \mid z \in \psi^{-1}y\}$$



COFUNCTORS BETWEEN LINEAR CATEGORIES

04

A **linear category** (or **algebroid**) is a category enriched in vector spaces.

- For each pair of objects, the hom-set has a **vector space** structure:

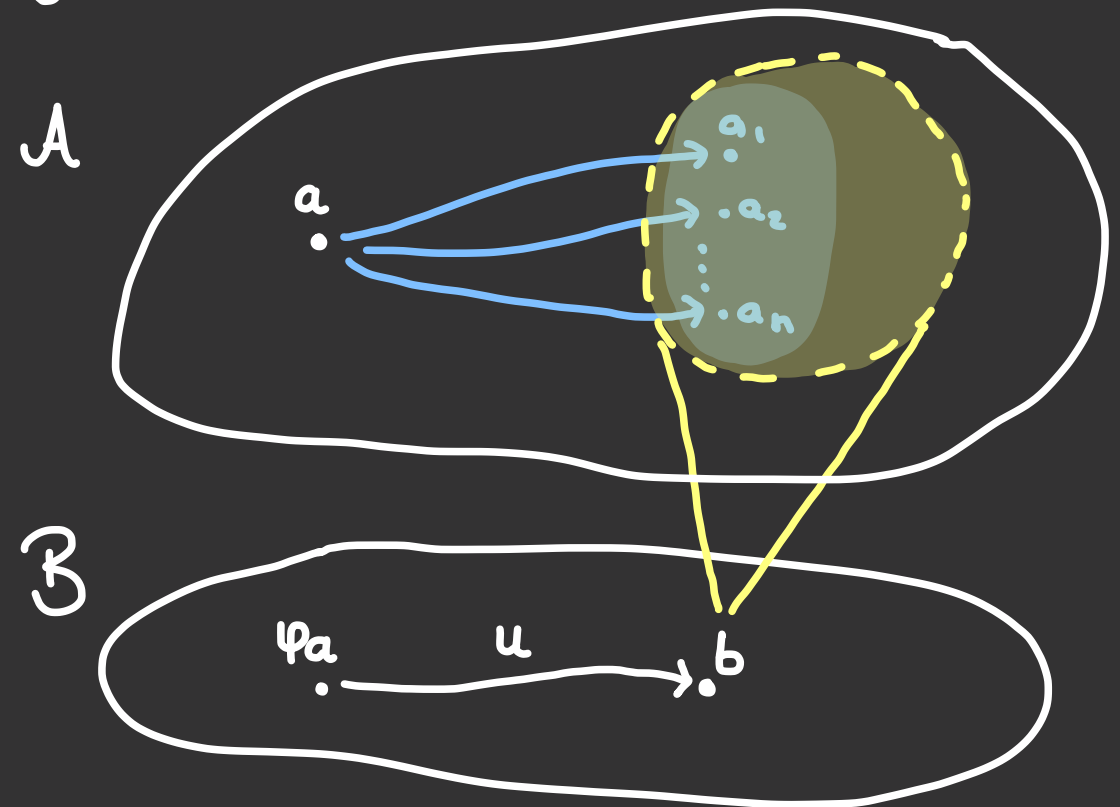
$$\mathcal{A}(a, a') \in \text{Vec}_k$$

- Composition is **bilinear**:

$$\mathcal{A}(a, a') \times \mathcal{A}(a', a'') \xrightarrow{\text{comp}} \mathcal{A}(a, a'')$$

A linear category with a single object is an **algebra** over a field k .

A **linear cofunctor** $\psi: \mathcal{A} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{B}$ chooses a family of lifts indexed by a **finite subset** of the fibre:



WHAT IS AN ENRICHED COFUNCTOR?

Let \mathcal{V} be a **distributive monoidal** cat.

An **enriched cofunctor** $\Phi: \mathcal{A} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{B}$

consists of an object assignment

$\Phi: \text{obj}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{obj}(\mathcal{B})$ and a family

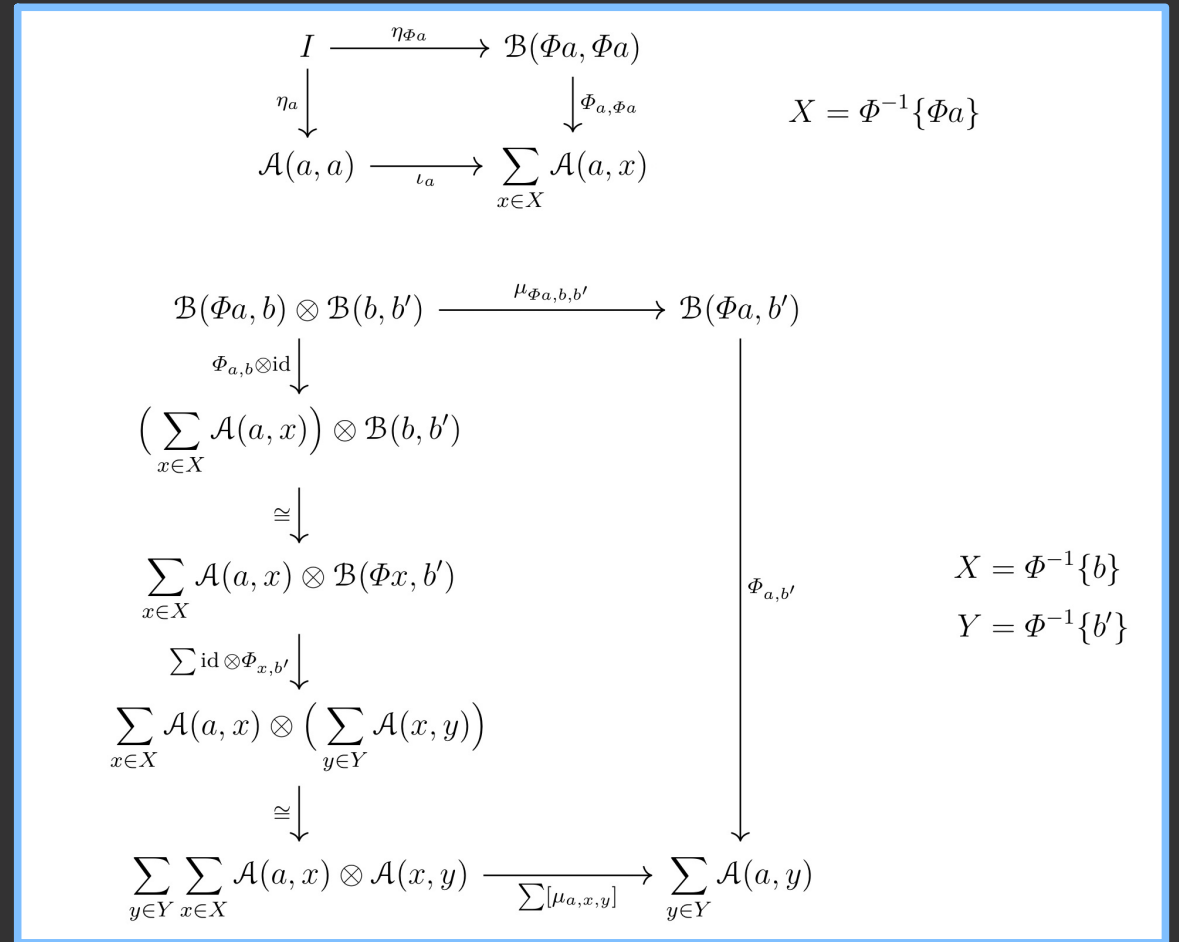
$$\Phi_{a,b}: \mathcal{B}(\Phi a, b) \longrightarrow \sum_{x \in X} \mathcal{A}(a, x)$$

of morphisms in \mathcal{V} , where $X = \Phi^{-1}\{b\}$,

such that the following diagrams

commute.

respects identities



respects composition

ENRICHED FUNCTORS VS. ENRICHED COFUNCTORS

06

object assignment

morphism assignment

functor

$$F: \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}$$

$$F: \text{obj}(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \text{obj}(\mathcal{B})$$

$$[F_{a,x}]: \sum_{x \in F^{-1}\{b\}} \mathcal{A}(a,x) \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(F a, b)$$

cofunctor

$$\Phi: \mathcal{A} \longleftarrow \mathcal{B}$$

$$\Phi: \text{obj}(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \text{obj}(\mathcal{B})$$

$$\Phi_{a,b}: \mathcal{B}(\Phi a, b) \longrightarrow \sum_{x \in \Phi^{-1}\{b\}} \mathcal{A}(a,x)$$

ENRICHED COFUNCTORS AS SPANS

07

An enriched functor $F: A \rightarrow B$ is:

- **bijection-on-objects** if

$$F: \text{obj}(A) \rightarrow \text{obj}(B)$$

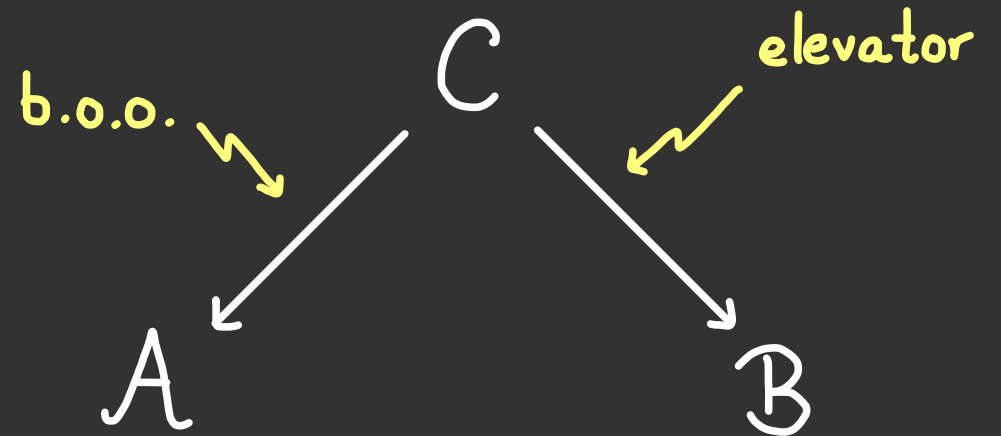
is invertible.

- an **elevator*** if

$$[F_{a,x}]: \sum_{x \in F^{-1}\{b\}} A(a,x) \rightarrow B(Fa,b)$$

is invertible.

Proposition: If \mathcal{V} is **extensive**, then enriched cofunctors are equivalent to spans of enriched functors of the form:



COMPATIBLE SQUARES & ENRICHED LENSES

A square of enriched functors & cofunctors

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{F} & C \\
 \Phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \Psi \\
 B & \xrightarrow{G} & D
 \end{array}$$

is called **compatible** if $G\Phi a = \Psi F a$ and

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B(\Phi a, b) & \xrightarrow{G_{\Phi a, b}} & D(\Psi F a, G b) \\
 \Phi_{a, b} \downarrow & & \downarrow \Psi_{F a, G b} \\
 \sum_{x \in \Phi^{-1}\{b\}} A(a, x) & \xrightarrow{[\iota_{F x} \circ F_{a, x}]} & \sum_{y \in \Psi^{-1}\{G b\}} C(F a, y)
 \end{array}$$

An **enriched lens** $(F, \Phi): A \rightleftharpoons B$ is a compatible square of the form:

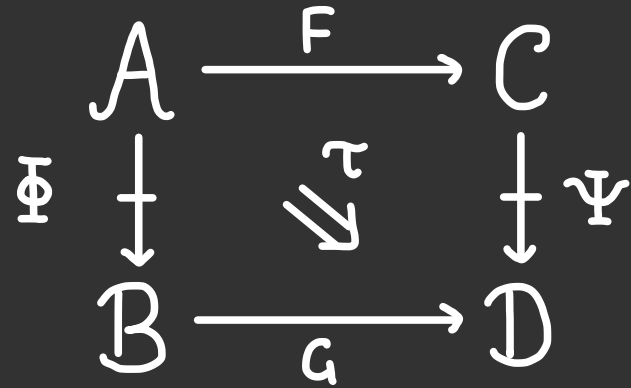
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{F} & B \\
 \Phi \downarrow & & \downarrow 1_B \\
 B & \xrightarrow{1_B} & B
 \end{array}$$

We have that:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \sum_{x \in \Phi^{-1}\{b\}} A(a, x) & \\
 \Phi_{a, b} \nearrow & & \searrow [F_{a, x}] \\
 B(\Phi a, b) & \xrightarrow{id} & B(\Phi a, b)
 \end{array}$$

ENRICHED NATURAL TRANSFORMATIONS

An enriched natural transformation



consists of a family of morphisms in \mathcal{V}

$$\mathbb{I} \xrightarrow{\tau_a} \sum_{x \in X} \mathcal{C}(Fa, x)$$

where $X = \Psi^{-1}\{G\Phi a\}$, such that the following diagram commutes.

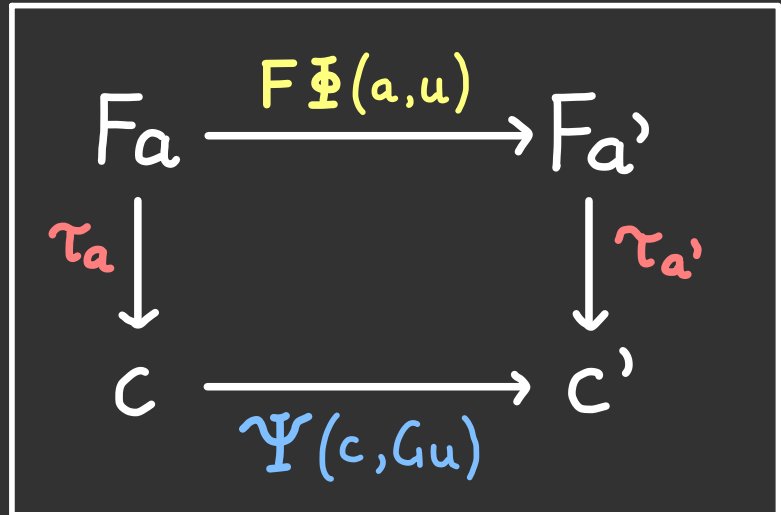
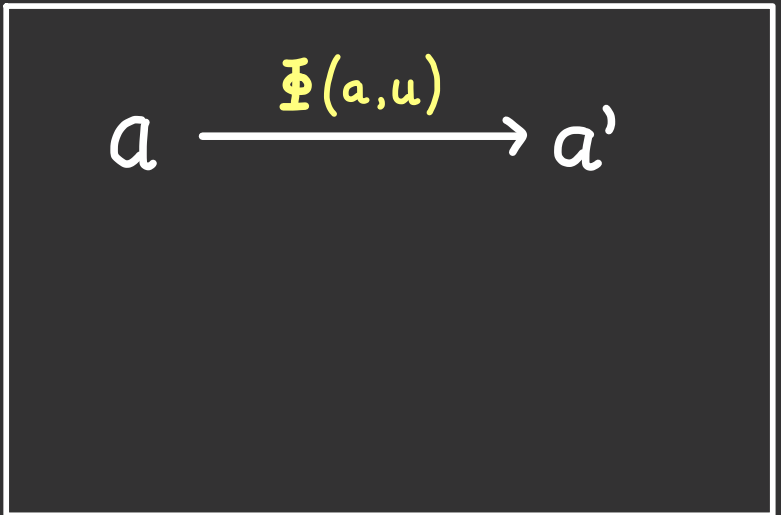
encodes naturality

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 I \otimes \mathcal{B}(\Phi a, b) & \xleftarrow{\cong} & \mathcal{B}(\Phi a, b) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathcal{B}(\Phi a, b) \otimes I \\
 \tau_a \otimes G_{\Phi a, b} \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \Phi_{a, b} \otimes \text{id} \\
 \left(\sum_{x \in X} \mathcal{C}(Fa, x) \right) \otimes \mathcal{D}(G\Phi a, Gb) & & & & \left(\sum_{y \in Y} \mathcal{A}(a, y) \right) \otimes I \\
 \cong \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \cong \\
 \sum_{x \in X} \mathcal{C}(Fa, x) \otimes \mathcal{D}(\Psi x, Gb) & & & & \sum_{y \in Y} \mathcal{A}(a, y) \otimes I \\
 \sum \text{id} \otimes \Psi_{x, Gb} \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \sum_{F a, y} \otimes \tau_y \\
 \sum_{x \in X} \mathcal{C}(Fa, x) \otimes \left(\sum_{z \in Z} \mathcal{C}(x, z) \right) & & & & \sum_{y \in Y} \mathcal{C}(Fa, Fy) \otimes \left(\sum_{z \in Z} \mathcal{C}(Fy, z) \right) \\
 \cong \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \cong \\
 \sum_{z \in Z} \sum_{x \in X} \mathcal{C}(Fa, x) \otimes \mathcal{C}(x, z) & \xrightarrow{\sum [\mu_{Fa, x, z}]} & \sum_{z \in Z} \mathcal{C}(Fa, z) & \xleftarrow{\sum [\mu_{Fa, Fy, z}]} & \sum_{z \in Z} \sum_{y \in Y} \mathcal{C}(Fa, Fy) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Fy, z) \\
 X = \Psi^{-1}\{G\Phi a\} & & Y = \Phi^{-1}\{b\} & & Z = \Psi^{-1}\{Gb\}
 \end{array}$$

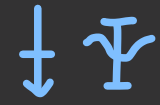
These form cells in a double category $\mathcal{V}\text{-Cof}$.

ENRICHED NATURAL TRANSFORMATIONS

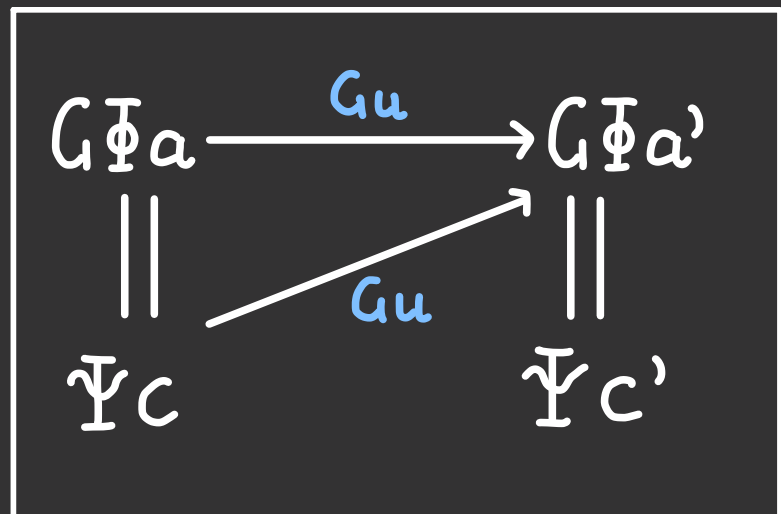
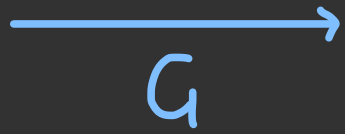
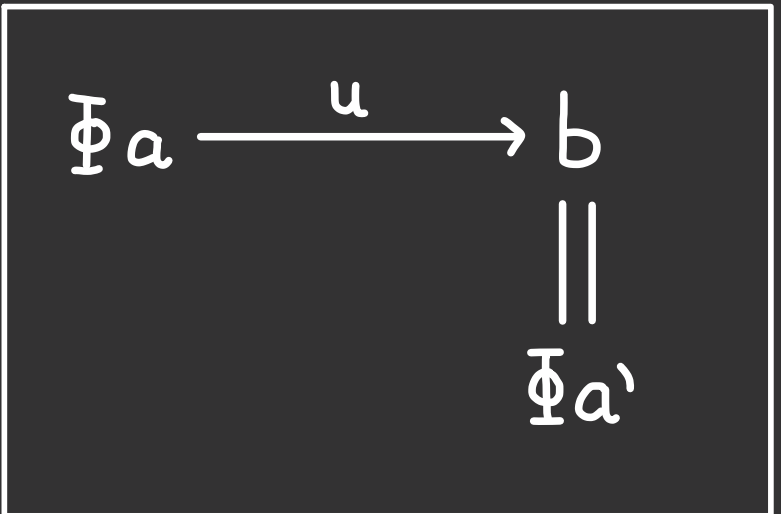
A



C



B



D

SUMMARY & FUTURE WORK

11

- Enriched cofunctors can be defined over distributive monoidal categories.
- Examples include weighted cofunctors and weak submetries.
- There is a double category $\mathcal{V}\text{-Cof}$ of enriched functors and cofunctors.
- If \mathcal{V} is extensive, then enriched cofunctors \simeq certain spans.
- Show how enriched cofunctors arise as monad retractions in the double category $\mathcal{V}\text{-Mat}$.
- Develop a new perspective on labelled transition systems and bisimulation via quantale enrichment.
- Investigate possibility of an enriched cofunctor cat. $\mathcal{V}\text{-Cat}^*(A, B)$.