Double category $Mnd(\mathbb{D})$	

Gray-type monoidal product and Bifunctor Theorem for double categories

#### Bojana Femić

#### Virtual Double Categories Workshop

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Mathematical Institute of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts Belgrade (Serbia)

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- Bifunctor Theorem for (lax-hop) double categories
  - Gray-type tensor product on (strict-lax) double categories
  - Bifunctor Theorem
  - "(Un)currying 2-functors
  - application to monads in double categories

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# **Double categories**

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### Double categories

Bicategory:

- 0-cells
- 1-cells
- 2-cells

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Double category:

- 0-cells
- vertical 1-cells horizontal 1-cells
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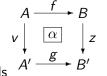
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 $C_0$ : 0-cells and 1v-cells,  $C_1$ : 1h-cells and 2-cells.

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$$s, t: C_1 \to C_0, \quad u: C_0 \to C_1 \quad \text{and } c: C_1 \times_{C_0} C_1 \to C_1$$
  
• natural transformations (2-cells in Cat<sub>2</sub>  
 $\alpha: c \otimes (id_{C_1} \times_{C_0} c) \Rightarrow c \otimes (c \times_{C_0} id_{C_1})$ 

$$\lambda: \boldsymbol{c} \otimes (\boldsymbol{u} \times_{C_0} \boldsymbol{id}_{C_1}) \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{id}_{C_1}$$

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which satisfy a pentagon and a triangle.

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A **bicategory** known to everyone:

0: algebras A, B..., 1: A-B-<u>bimodules</u>,

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 $\alpha: M \to N \quad A\text{-}B\text{-bimodule morphism}$  $a \cdot n \cdot b := g(a) \cdot n \cdot f(b)$ 

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# Bicategories and pseudodouble categories

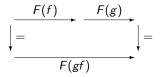
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- Each bicategory can be embedded into a pseudodouble category.
- Every pseudodouble category is double-equivalent to a double category [Grandis-Paré: "Limits in double categories" (1999)].

### Functors of double categories

- (strict) double functors,
- pseudo double functors,
- (co)lax double functors.



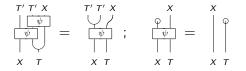
# Why the 2-category $Mnd(\mathcal{K})$ of 2-monads isn't enough

# The 2-category $\mathsf{Mnd}(\mathcal{K})$ of monads in $\mathcal{K}$

#### 0-cells:

2-monads 
$$(\mathcal{A}, T: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}, \mu_T: TT \rightarrow T, \eta_T: \mathsf{Id}_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow T)$$

<u>1-cells:</u> pairs  $(X, \psi) : (\mathcal{A}, T) \to (\mathcal{A}', T')$  where  $X : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}'$  is a 1-cell and  $\psi : T'X \Rightarrow XT$  a 2-cell s.t.



<u>2-cells:</u>  $(X, \psi) \Rightarrow (Y, \psi')$  are given by 2-cells  $\zeta : X \to Y$  in  $\mathcal{K}$  satisfying:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T' X & T' X \\ \hline \psi \\ \hline \zeta \\ \hline \zeta \\ \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} T' X \\ \hline \zeta \\ \psi' \\ \psi' \\ \end{array} \\ \hline \psi' \\ \gamma T & \gamma T \end{array}$$

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### Monads and monad morphisms

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- enriched categories are monads in V-Mat.

BUT:

• monad morphisms between monads on the bicategories  $Span_d(\mathcal{V})$  and  $\mathcal{V}$ -Mat are not functors of categories internal in  $\mathcal{V}$ , resp. of categories enriched over  $\mathcal{V}$ .

### The double category $Mnd(\mathbb{D})$ of (double) monads

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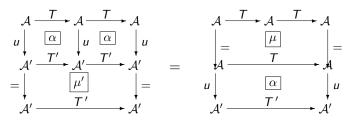
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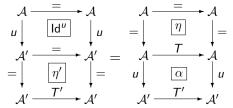
This allows to describe mathematical structures and morphisms between them as <u>monads</u> and vertical monad maps in appropriate double categories. Double category  $Mnd(\mathbb{D})$ 000• Gray tensor product on double cats 0000

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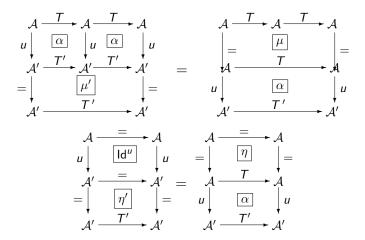
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 $\Rightarrow$  1v-cells in Mnd( $\underline{\underline{\mathsf{Span}}(\mathcal{V})})$  are internal functors in  $\mathcal V$ 

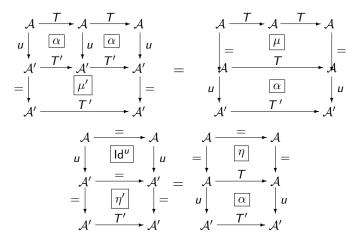
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1v-cells:



⇒ 1v-cells in Mnd(Span( $\mathcal{V}$ )) are internal functors in  $\mathcal{V}$ ⇒ 1v-cells in Mnd( $\overline{\underline{\mathcal{V}}$ -Mat}) are  $\mathcal{V}$ -enriched functors.

### Gray tensor product on double categories

Double category $Mnd(\mathbb{D})$	Gray tensor product on double cats	
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#### Gray tensor product

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Gray tensor product gives a (left and <u>right</u>) closed monoidal structure on a category:  $C(X = X = \overline{Z}) \approx C(X = \overline{X})$ 

$$\mathcal{C}(X \otimes Y, Z) \cong \mathcal{C}(Y, [X, Z])$$

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#### Gray tensor product on 2-Cat by generators and relations

One looks for a 2-category  $\mathcal{A}\otimes \mathcal{B}$  s.t.:

 $2\text{-}\mathsf{Cat}(\mathcal{A}\otimes\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C})\cong 2\text{-}\mathsf{Cat}(\mathcal{B},\mathsf{Fun}(\mathcal{A},\mathcal{C})).$ 



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Gray proved that  $\mathcal{A}\otimes\mathcal{B}$  yields a monoidal product on 2-Cat.

### Gray tensor product for (strict-strict) double categories

#### In [G. Böhm: "The Gray Monoidal Product of Double Categories" (2020)] monoidal structure in $(Dbl_{st}^{st}, \otimes)$ is obtained from:

 $Dbl_{st}^{st}(\mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}) \cong Dbl_{st}^{st}(\mathbb{A}, \llbracket \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C} \rrbracket).$ 



### Gray tensor product for (strict-strict) double categories

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Bifunctor Theorem for (lax-hop) double categories

[B. Femić: "Bifunctor Theorem and Gray monoidal structure for double categories with lax double functors"]

We define  $[\![\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}]\!]$ 

- 0: lax double functors
- 1v: vertical lax transf. 1h: horizontal oplax transf.
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- $\blacktriangleright$  and proved that  $-\otimes$  fulfills the monoidal product properties.

## The Gray tensor product on (strict-lax) double categories

Section 3: Isom. of 2-cats: q-Lax<sub>hop</sub> $(\mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}) \stackrel{*}{\cong} Lax_{hop}(\mathbb{A}, [\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}])$ .

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Consequently:  $Lax_{hop}(\mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}) \cong Lax_{hop}(\mathbb{A}, \llbracket \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C} \rrbracket)^{ns}$ .



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Hence, there is a natural isomorphism of sets:

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•  $(Dbl_{l_{X}}^{st}, \otimes)$  is a closed monoidal category.

#### Bifunctor Theorem: 1- and 2-categories

[MacLane:]

Given functors  $L_C: \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{D}$  and  $M_B: \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$  so that  $L_C(B) = M_B(C), \forall B \in \mathcal{B}, C \in \mathcal{C}.$ 

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▶ 2-functor K :  $\mathsf{Dist}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}) \to \mathsf{Lax}_{op}(\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ 

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- ► *K* restricts to a 2-equivalence.

## Bifunctor Theorem: double categories

$$\mathcal{F}: q\text{-}\mathsf{Lax}^{ns}_{hop}(\mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow \mathsf{Lax}_{hop}(\mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C})$$
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full sub-2-categories:  $\begin{array}{l} q\text{-}\operatorname{Lax}_{hop}^{ns-u}(\mathbb{A}\times\mathbb{B},\mathbb{C})\text{: unital lax double quasi-functors (meaning that (-, A))} \\ \overline{\operatorname{and}(B, -) \text{ are unital, i.e. }} \iota^A, \iota^B \text{ invertible}) \\ \overline{\operatorname{Lax}_{hop}^{u-d}}(\mathbb{A}\times\mathbb{B},\mathbb{C})\text{: unital and decomposable lax double functors} \\ \overline{(\iota \text{ and } \gamma_{(1_A,g),(f,1_{B'})})} \text{ are invertible}). \end{array}$ 

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 $\mathcal{F}$  restricts to 2-equivalences:

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# "(Un)currying" 2-functor

• q-Lax $_{hop}^{ns}(\mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}) \stackrel{*}{\cong} Lax_{hop}(\mathbb{A}, \llbracket \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C} \rrbracket^{ns});$ 



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	Double category $Mnd(\mathbb{D})$		Bifunctor
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*q*-Lax<sup>ns-u</sup><sub>hop</sub>(A × B, C) ≅ Lax<sup>u</sup><sub>hop</sub>(A, [B, C]<sup>ns-u</sup>);
 composing with *F*' one gets a currying 2-functor which is a 2-equivalence:

$$\mathsf{Lax}^{u^{-d}}_{hop}(\mathbb{A}\times\mathbb{B},\mathbb{C})\simeq\mathsf{Lax}^{u}_{hop}(\mathbb{A},\llbracket\mathbb{B},\mathbb{C}\rrbracket^{n^{s^{-u}}})$$

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Bifunctor Theorem as a generalization of Beck's result on the composition of monads:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} q \text{-} \operatorname{Lax}_{hop}(* \times *, \mathbb{D}) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & \operatorname{Lax}_{hop}(*, \mathbb{D}) \\ \cong & & \downarrow & \downarrow \cong \\ \operatorname{Mnd}(\operatorname{Mnd}(\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}))) & \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Comp}(\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}))} & \operatorname{Mnd}(\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})) \end{array}$$