

Symposium for Gordon Plotkin

ANALYTIC FUNCTORS
&
DOMAIN THEORY

Marcelo Fiore

Computer Laboratory

Cambridge, UK

SEP 8, 2006
Edinburgh

*with thanks to Martin Hyland

MOTIVATIONS FOR THE TALK

Points of contact with Gordon

- Domain theory

- An area of fundamental contributions by Gordon
- Our collaboration on AxDT

Rich model of combinatorial, computational, logical, and physical structures

- Combinatorial species, differential calculus, linear logic, domain theory, λ -calculus, quantum structures, ...

ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS

- Admit a Taylor-series development:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

- Are infinitely differentiable:

$$a_n = f^{(n)}(0)$$

— series of Taylor coefficients

- Extensional counterparts of convergent formal exponential power series

power series

$$\sum_n a_n x^n$$

exponential power series

$$\sum_n a_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

- Example:

$$e^x = \sum_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

GENERATING FUNCTIONS

$$f(z) = \sum_n a_n \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

number of combinatorial structures of a certain type (e.g. trees, cycles, etc.) on a set of n tokens

GENERATING FUNCTORS

[Joyal.]

$$F(X) = \sum_n (A_n \times X^n) / G_n$$

- A_n = set of structures of type A on n tokens

May be permuted in the structure; hence a type A is given by symmetric group actions

$$A_n \times G_n \rightarrow A_n$$

- X^n = labellings/colourings of the tokens in X
- $(A_n \times X^n) / G_n$

$$(a, \sigma, l) \sim (a, \sigma \circ l)$$

- Example:

$$e^X = \sum_n X^n / G_n = \text{finite multisets on } X$$

SPECIES OF STRUCTURES & ANALYTIC FUNCTORS



A type of structure

[Joyal]



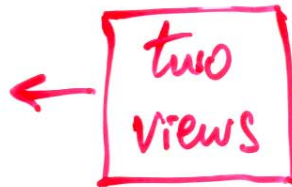
$$\tilde{A}(x) = \sum_n (A_n \times x^n) / n!$$

exponential generating functions

$$A = \{ A_n \times B_n \rightarrow A_n \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

formal exponential power series

intensional



extensional

$$A: \text{Bij} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

finite sets
& bijections

$$\mapsto \tilde{A}: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

the analytic functor associated to the species A

Def: $F: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is analytic
iff \exists a species A such that

$$\tilde{A} \cong F$$

► A is the Taylor series of F

MULTIVARIABLE CASE

$$\frac{\text{Set}^k \xrightarrow{F} \text{Set}^l}{\{ \text{Set}^k \xrightarrow{F_i} \text{Set} \}_{i=1, \dots, l}}$$

- Analytic functors $\text{Set}^k \rightarrow \text{Set}$:

$$\tilde{A}(x) = \sum_{n_1, \dots, n_k} \left(A_{n_1, \dots, n_k} \times \prod_i x_i^{n_i} \right) / \prod_i \Theta_{n_i}$$

with A a k -sorted species:

$$A = \left\{ A_{n_1, \dots, n_k} \times \prod_i \Theta_{n_i} \rightarrow A_{n_1, \dots, n_k} \right\}$$

- We proceed to generalise and systematise the concept.

ANALYTIC FUNCTORS BETWEEN PRESHEAF CATEGORIES

$$\widehat{\mathbb{K}} \longrightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{L}}$$

- Presheaf categories: $\widehat{\mathbb{X}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Set}^{\mathbb{X}^{\text{op}}}$

Two views:

- from domain theory: prime algebraic lattice
- from linear algebra: vector/Hilbert space

- Basis embedding:

$$\mathbb{X} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{X}}$$

$$x \longmapsto \vec{x}$$

Cayley
Dedekind
Toneda
Grothendieck

$$\text{where } (\vec{x})_{x'} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{X}(x', x)$$

- Every presheaf $X \in \widehat{\mathbb{X}}$ is a linear combination of the basis vectors \vec{x} ($x \in \mathbb{X}$):

$$X \cong \int^{x \in \mathbb{X}} \vec{x} \cdot X_x$$

$$= \left(\sum_{x \in \mathbb{X}} \vec{x} \cdot X_x \right) / \sim$$

FOCK SPACE ON CATEGORIES

mathematical model of quantum systems of many identical, non-interacting particles

$$!X = \sum_n X^{\otimes n} / \mathcal{O}_n = e^X$$

where

$$X^{\otimes n} / \mathcal{O}_n$$

has

objects: (x_1, \dots, x_n)

morphisms: $(x_i)_i \rightarrow (y_j)_j$

(σ, f)

with

$$\sigma \in \mathcal{O}_n$$

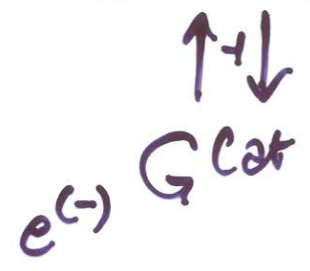
$$f = \{ f_i : x_i \rightarrow y_{\sigma(i)} \}_i$$

NB. $e = !1 \cong \mathbf{Bij}$

$$e^0 \cong 1$$

$$e^{X+Y} \cong e^X * e^Y$$

SymmMonCat
 \cong
CommMon(Cat)



GENERALISED SPECIES & ANALYTIC FUNCTORS

$$!1 \cong \text{Bij} \rightarrow \text{Set} \quad \mapsto \quad \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$![k] \cong \text{Bij}^k \rightarrow \text{Set} \quad \mapsto \quad \text{Set}^k \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

generalise to
↓

$$!K \xrightarrow[A]{} \hat{L} \quad \mapsto \quad \hat{K} \xrightarrow[\hat{A}]{} \hat{L}$$

$$\tilde{A}(x)_l = \sum_{K \in !K} A(K)_l * \left(\prod_{k \in K} x_k \right) / \sim$$

coefficients
monomials

$$= \int^{K \in !K} A(K)_l * \left(\prod_{k \in K} x_k \right)$$

A CLASS OF EXAMPLES

Def: For \mathbb{K} and \mathbb{L} sets,

$$F: \text{Set}^{\mathbb{K}} \rightarrow \text{Set}^{\mathbb{L}}$$

have power series expansion

is normal iff def

[Girard.]

$$F(x)_L \cong \sum_{M \in M(\mathbb{K})} A(M)_L \cdot \left(\prod_{k \in M} x_k \right)$$

finite multisets (= monomials) on \mathbb{K}

for some $A: M(\mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \text{Set}^{\mathbb{L}}$

Prop: Every normal functor is analytic.

Ez: The free monoid endofunctor on set,

$$F(x) = \sum_n x^n,$$

is analytic.

ANALYTIC FUNCTORS

~ BASIC THEORY ~

Def: $F: \hat{K} \rightarrow \hat{L}$ is analytic

iff

$$\exists A: !K \rightarrow \hat{L} \text{ s.t. } \hat{A} \cong F$$



the Taylor series of F

Prop:

$$A \cong B: !K \rightarrow \hat{L}$$

iff

$$\tilde{A} \cong \tilde{B}: \hat{K} \rightarrow \hat{L}$$

Hence The concept of Taylor series is well defined up to isomorphism

ANALYTIC FUNCTORS

~ BASIC THEORY ~

Prop: Identities are analytic

$$I_K(k)_K = !K[(k), K]$$

Thm: Analytic functors are closed under composition

$$\tilde{B} \tilde{A} \cong \widetilde{B \circ A}$$

[FGHW] preprint

substitution tensor product

THE SUBSTITUTION TENSOR PRODUCT

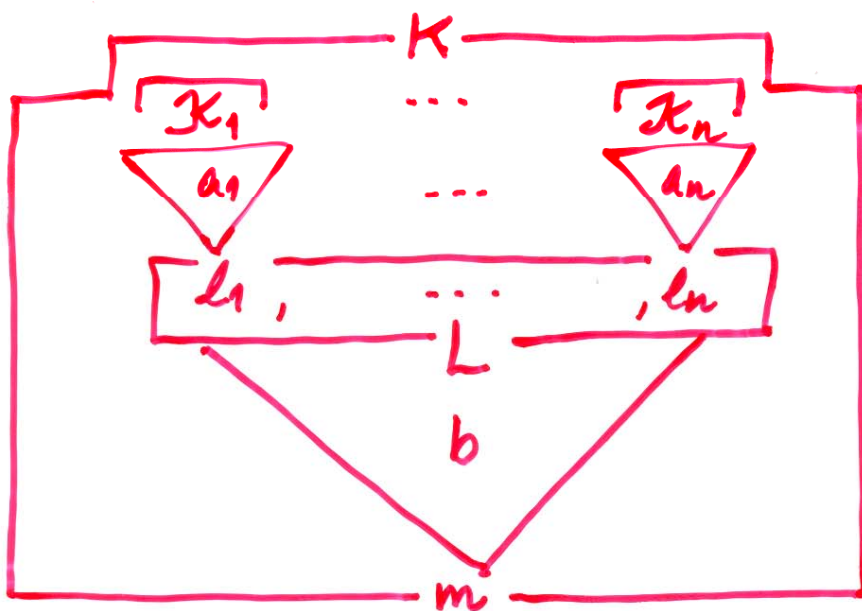
[Kelly]

[MFPS 2006]

$$\frac{A: !K \rightarrow \hat{L} \quad B: !L \rightarrow \hat{M}}{B \circ A: !K \rightarrow \hat{M}}$$

$$(B \circ A)(K)_m = \int^{L \in !L} B(L)_m * A^*(K)_L$$

$$A^*(K)_L = \int^{x \in K^{!L}} \prod_{l \in L} A(x_l)_l * \left[\bigoplus_{l \in L} x_l, K \right]$$



$$a_i \in A(x_i)_{l_i}$$

$$b \in B(L)_m$$

$$\in (B \circ A)(K)_m$$

type of substitutions of A's for B's

as in linear algebra

LINEAR FUNCTORS

~ a class of analytic functors ~

- Arise from matrices:

$$\frac{\mathbb{L}^{\text{op}} \times \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \text{Set}}{\mathbb{K} \xrightarrow{M} \hat{\mathbb{L}}}$$

- The linear functor associated to M is

$$\bar{M} : \mathbb{K}^{\hat{}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{L}}$$

given by

$$\bar{M}(x)_l = \int_{k \in \mathbb{K}} M(k)_l \cdot x_k$$

N.B. Linear functors are analytic:

$$\bar{M} \cong \widetilde{M^{\#}}$$

where

$$M^{\#}(k)_l = \int_{k \in \mathbb{K}} M(k)_l \cdot [(k), k]$$

LINEAR FUNCTORS

~ Basic Theory ~

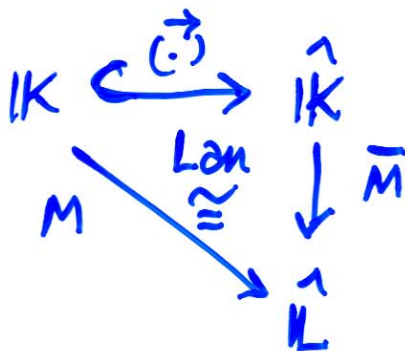
Def: $F: \hat{K} \rightarrow \hat{L}$ is linear

iff $\exists M: \hat{K} \rightarrow \hat{L}$. $F \cong \bar{M}$

\uparrow
the matrix of F

N.B. $\bar{M} \cong \bar{N}$
iff $M \cong N$

Abstract view:



Prop: Identities are linear

$$I_{\hat{K}(k)_{k'}} = \hat{K}[k', k]$$

Prop: Linear functors are closed under composition

$$\bar{N} \bar{M} \cong \overline{N \cdot M}$$

\downarrow
matrix multiplication

MATRIX MULTIPLICATION

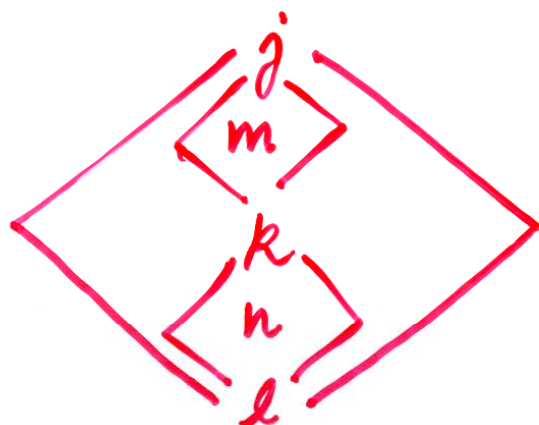
$$M: J \rightarrow \hat{K}$$

$$N: K \rightarrow \hat{L}$$

$$N \cdot M: J \rightarrow \hat{L}$$

$$(N \cdot M)(j)_l = \int_{k \in K} N(k)_l \cdot M(j)_k$$

$$m \in M(j)_k$$



$$\in (N \cdot M)(j)_l$$

$$n \in N(k)_l$$

LINEAR FUNCTORS

~ BASIC THEORY ~

Thm: A functor is linear

iff

it preserves colimits

$$F(X)_L \cong F\left(\int^{K \in \mathcal{K}} \vec{k} * X_k\right)_L$$

$$\cong \int^{K \in \mathcal{K}}$$

$$F(\vec{k})_L * X_k$$

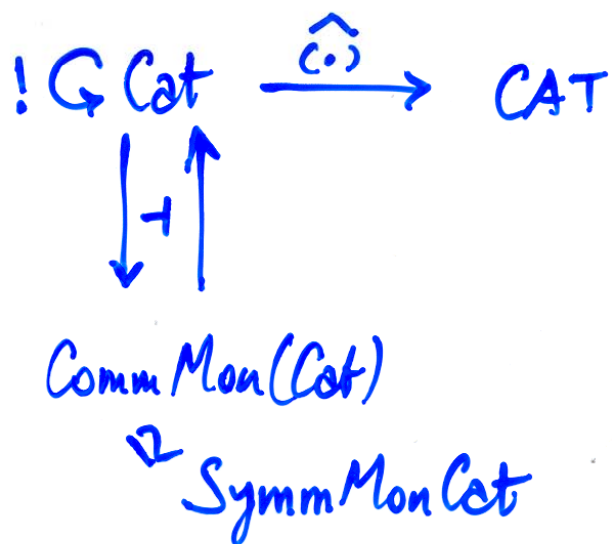


the matrix of F

substitution
tensor product

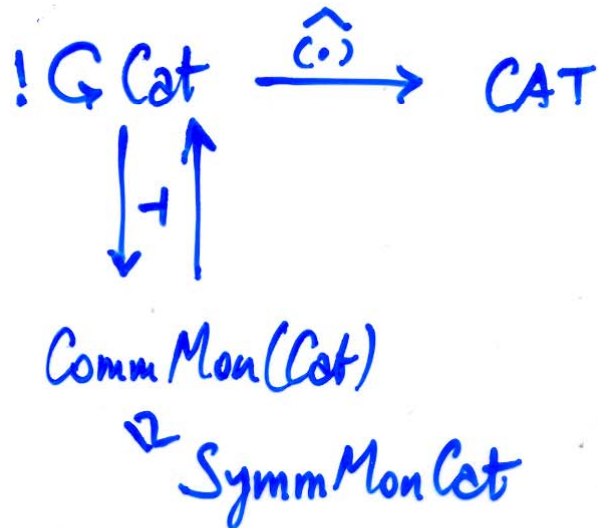
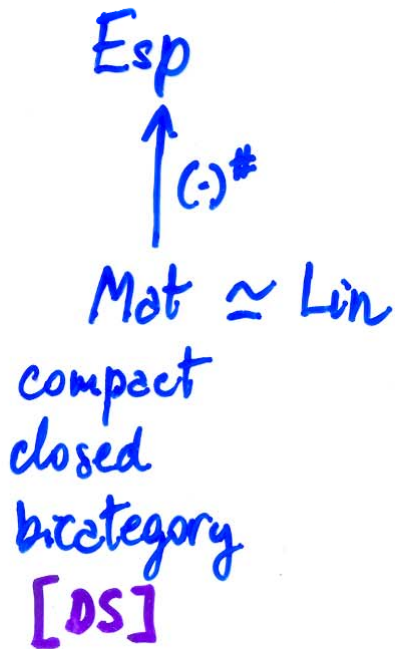
THE LANDSCAPE

Esp



THE LANDSCAPE

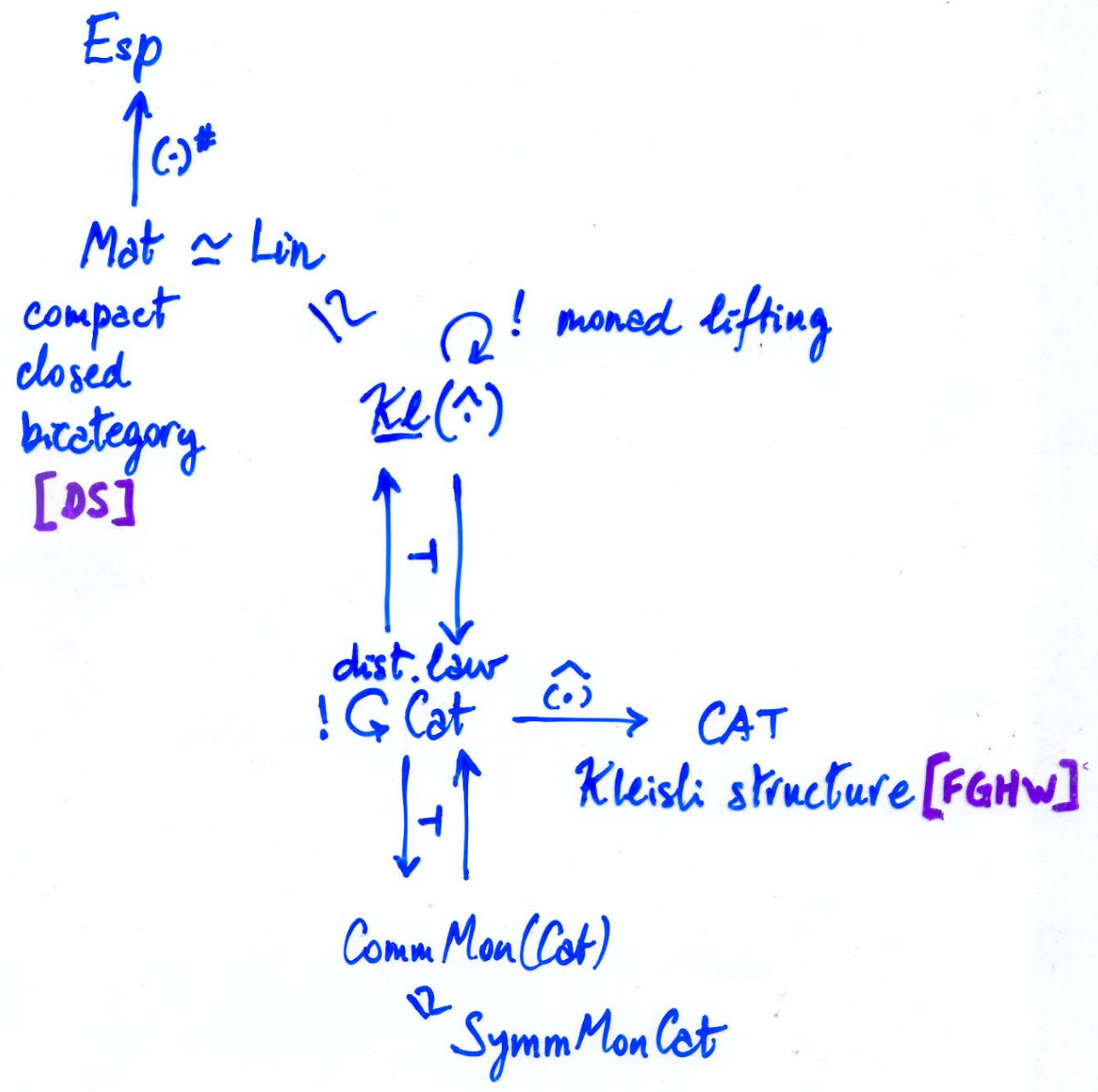
substitution
tensor product



$$\text{Mat}(\mathbb{K}, \mathbb{L}) = [\mathbb{K}, \mathbb{L}^\wedge] \cong \text{CoCont}[\mathbb{K}^\wedge, \mathbb{L}^\wedge] \cong \text{Lin}(\mathbb{K}^\wedge, \mathbb{L}^\wedge)$$

THE LANDSCAPE

substitution
tensor product



$$\text{Mat}(\mathbb{K}, \mathbb{L}) = [\mathbb{K}, \mathbb{L}^\wedge] \cong \text{CoCont}[\mathbb{K}^\wedge, \mathbb{L}^\wedge] \cong \text{Lin}(\mathbb{K}^\wedge, \mathbb{L}^\wedge)$$

THE LANDSCAPE

substitution
tensor product

Cartesian
closure

[FGHW]
preprint

$$\text{CoKl}(!) \cong \text{Esp}$$



linear!
comonad

$$G \text{ Mat} \cong \text{Lin}$$

compact
closed
bicategory

[DS]

↪

↻

! monad lifting

$$\underline{\text{Kl}}(\hat{\cdot})$$



dist. law

$$!G \text{ Cat}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{(\cdot)}} \text{CAT}$$

CAT

Kleisli structure [FGHW]



Comm Mon(Cat)

↪ Symm Mon Cat

$$\text{Mat}(K, L) = [K, L^{\wedge}] \cong \text{CoCont}[K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge}] \cong \text{Lin}(K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge})$$

THE LANDSCAPE

substitution
tensor product

Cartesian
closure

[FGHW]
preprint

Differential &
Quantum structure

[FOSSACS 05, CKC 06]

$$\text{CoKl}(!) \cong \text{Esp}$$



linear!
comonad

$$\text{Mat} \cong \text{Lin}$$

compact
closed
bicategory

\cong

Ω ! monad lifting

$$\text{Kl}(\hat{\cdot})$$

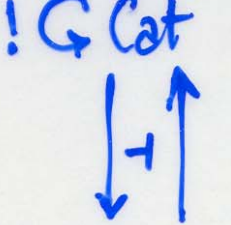
bicategorical
lin/comon
coincidence
[CF]

[DS]

$$\text{Maps}(\text{Mat}) \cong$$

$$\cong$$

dist. law



$$\xrightarrow{\hat{(\cdot)}} \text{CAT}$$

CAT

Kleisli structure [FGHW]

Comm Mon(Cat)

\cong Symm Mon Cat

$$\text{Mat}(K, L) = [K, L^{\wedge}] \cong \text{CoCont}[K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge}] \cong \text{Lin}(K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge})$$

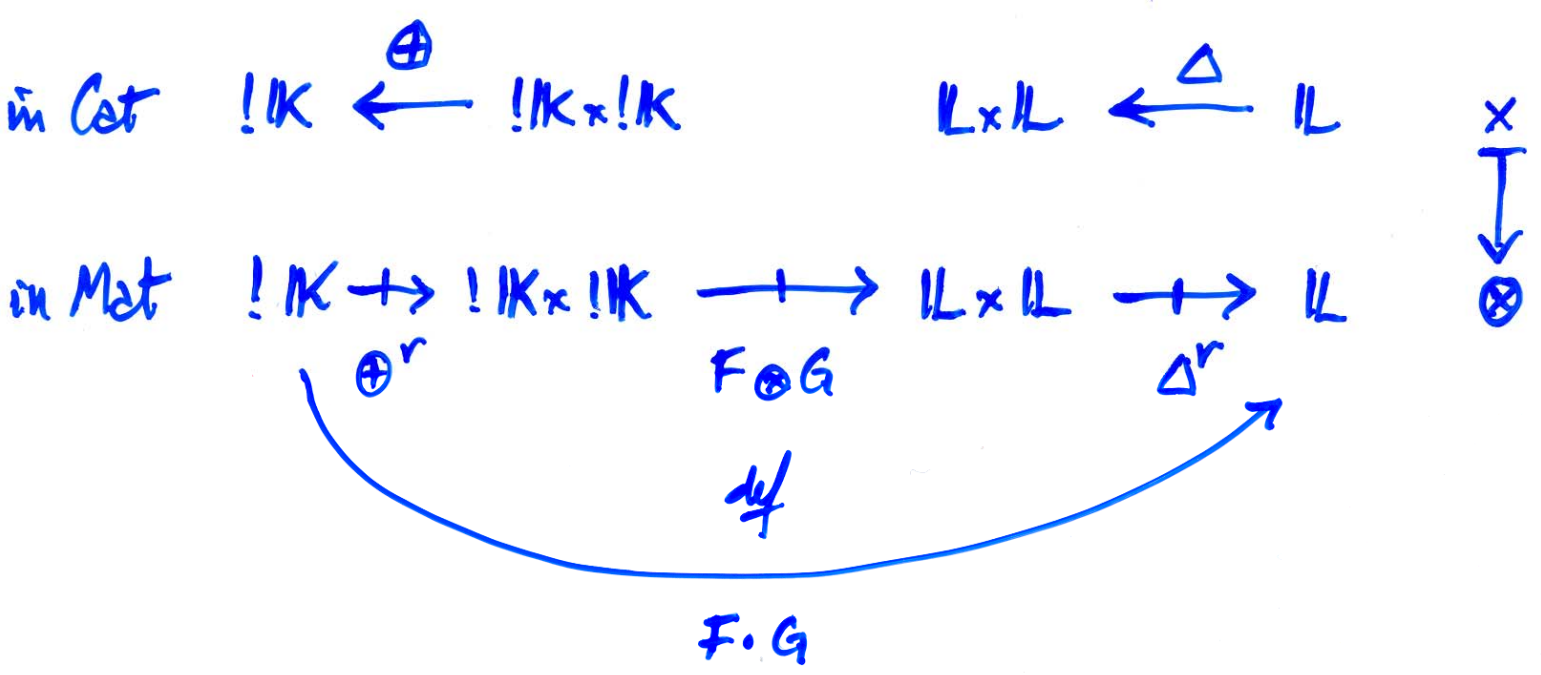
Maps = left adjoints $\dots \left(\begin{array}{l} RR^0 \leq \text{id} \ \& \ R^0 R \geq \text{id} \\ R \text{ is functional} \end{array} \right)$

↪ vs. CALCULUS [FOSSACS 2005]

THE ALGEBRA OF SPECIES

MULTIPLICATION (by Day's tensor product)

$$\frac{F, G: !K \rightarrow !L \quad \text{in Mat}}{F \cdot G: !K \rightarrow !L \quad \text{in Mat}}$$



CONVOLUTION
of [Sweedler]

THE ALGEBRA OF SPECIES

~ DIFFERENTIATION ~

- Linear structure of Mat:

$$\underline{\text{lin}}(K, L) = K^{\circ} \times L$$

- Closed structure of Esp:

$$\underline{\text{hom}}(K, L) = !K^{\circ} \times L$$

- Higher-order differential structure:

$$\underline{\text{hom}}(K, L) \rightarrow \underline{\text{hom}}(K, \underline{\text{lin}}(K, L))$$

The displacement action homomorphism

$$!K^{\circ} \xleftarrow{\delta} K^{\circ} \times !K^{\circ} \quad \text{in Cat}$$

yields

$$!K^{\circ} \times L \xrightarrow{\delta^r \otimes I_L} K^{\circ} \times !K^{\circ} \times L$$

SAMPLE ALGEBRAIC LAWS

cf. [Ehrhard & Regnier]
[Blute & Cockett & Seely]

Bialgebra laws:

The canonical 2-cells

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\oplus} & !A & \xrightarrow{\oplus^r} & !A \otimes !A \\
 \oplus^r \otimes \oplus^r \downarrow & & \Uparrow & & \uparrow \oplus \otimes \oplus \\
 !A \otimes !A \otimes !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{I \otimes \sigma \otimes I} & !A \otimes !A \otimes !A \otimes !A & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 I & \xrightarrow{\emptyset} & !A \\
 \downarrow \cong & \Rightarrow & \downarrow \oplus^r \\
 I \otimes I & \xrightarrow{\emptyset \otimes \emptyset} & !A \otimes !A
 \end{array} & &
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\emptyset^r \otimes \emptyset^r} & I \otimes I \\
 \oplus \downarrow & \Leftarrow & \downarrow \cong \\
 !A & \xrightarrow{\emptyset^r} & I
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & !A & \\
 \emptyset \nearrow & \Uparrow & \searrow \emptyset^r \\
 I & \xrightarrow{I} & I
 \end{array}$$

are invertible.

Monoidal laws:

The canonical 2-cells

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 !A \otimes !A \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\oplus \otimes I} & !A \otimes !B \xrightarrow{m} !(A \otimes B) \\
 \downarrow I \otimes I \otimes \oplus^r & & \uparrow \oplus \\
 !A \otimes !A \otimes !B \otimes !B & & \\
 \downarrow I \otimes \sigma \otimes I \cong & & \\
 !A \otimes !B \otimes !A \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{m \otimes m} & !(A \otimes B) \otimes !(A \otimes B)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A \otimes !B & \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes I} & !A \otimes !B \\
 \downarrow I \otimes \eta^r & \implies & \downarrow m \\
 A \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\eta} & !(A \otimes B)
 \end{array}$$

are invertible.

Comonad multiplication law:

The canonical 2-cell

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & !A & \xrightarrow{\mu^r} & !!A \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \oplus \\
 A \otimes I & \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes \emptyset} & !A \otimes !A & \xrightarrow{\eta \otimes \mu^r} & !!A \otimes !!A
 \end{array}$$

is invertible.

Additive laws:

The canonical 2-cells

$$0 \implies \emptyset^r \cdot \eta : \mathbb{A} \dashrightarrow \mathbf{I}$$

$$0 \implies \eta^r \cdot \emptyset : \mathbf{I} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{A}$$

$$(\eta \otimes \emptyset) + (\emptyset \otimes \eta) \implies \oplus^r \cdot \eta : \mathbb{A} \dashrightarrow !\mathbb{A} \otimes !\mathbb{A}$$

$$(\eta^r \otimes \emptyset^r) + (\emptyset^r \otimes \eta^r) \implies \eta^r \cdot \oplus : !\mathbb{A} \otimes !\mathbb{A} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{A}$$

are invertible.

THE LANDSCAPE

substitution
tensor product

Cartesian
Closure

[FGHW]
preprint

Differential &
Quantum structure

[FOSSACS 05, CKC 06]

$CoKl(!) \cong Esp$

$\rightsquigarrow Af$ --- end domain theory?

linear
comonad

$!G \text{ Mat} \cong Lin$

compact
closed
biregory

\cong Ω ! monad lifting

$Kl(\hat{\cdot})$

bicategorical
lin/comon
coincidence
[CF]

[DS]

$Maps(Mat)$

\cong

dist. law

$!G \text{ Cat}$

$\xrightarrow{\hat{(\cdot)}} CAT$

Kleisli structure [FGHW]

$Comm Mon(Cat)$

\cong $Symm Mon Cat$

$Mat(K, L) = [K, L^{\wedge}] \cong CoCont[K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge}] \cong Lin(K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge})$

Maps = left adjoints $\dots \left(\begin{array}{l} RR^0 \leq id \ \& \ R^0 R \geq id \\ R \text{ is functional} \end{array} \right)$

ANALYTIC FUNCTORS

~ DOMAIN-THEORETIC ASPECT ~

Thm: [Joyal] A functor $\text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is analytic iff it preserves direct and inverse limits, and quasi-pullbacks

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q & \rightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow \text{qpb} & & \downarrow \\ X & \rightarrow & Z \end{array}$$

iff def

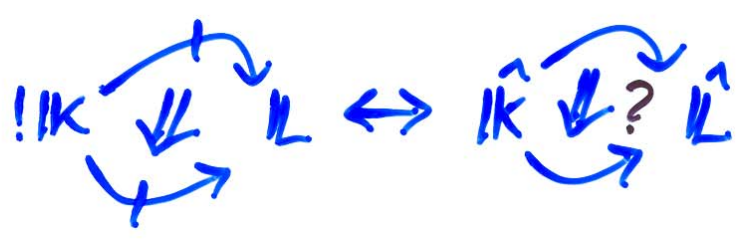
$Q \rightarrow X \times_Z Y$ is regular epi

NB: In a partial order, $\text{qpb} = \text{pb} = \text{bounded inf}$

~> STABLE
domain theory
[Berry]

THE NOTION OF APPROXIMATION

$$Esp(K, L) \stackrel{?}{\simeq} df(K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge})$$

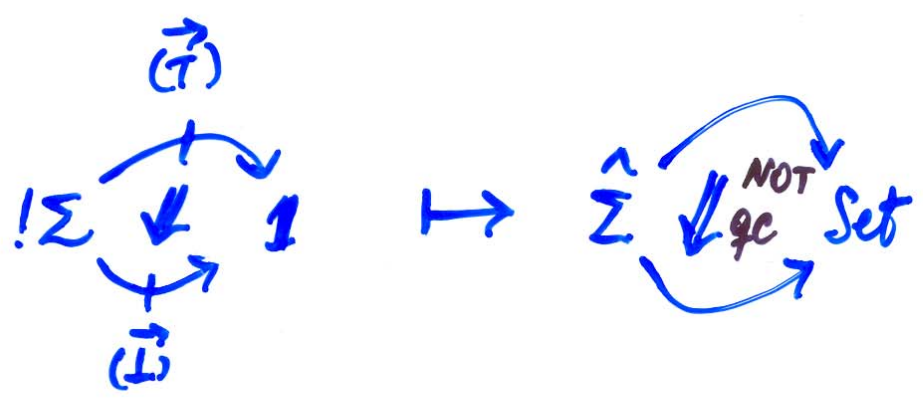


Thm:

$$Esp(\mathbb{1}, \mathbb{1}) \cong \text{Set}^{\text{Bij}} \stackrel{[\text{Joyal}]}{\simeq} df_{qc}(\text{Set}, \text{Set})$$

quasi-cartesian
natural transformations
(cf. stable order)

However:



ANALYTIC FUNCTORS & DOMAIN THEORY

Thm.: For G and H groupoids:

$F: \hat{G} \rightarrow \hat{H}$ is analytic

\Leftrightarrow

F preserves direct and inverse limits
and quasi-pullbacks

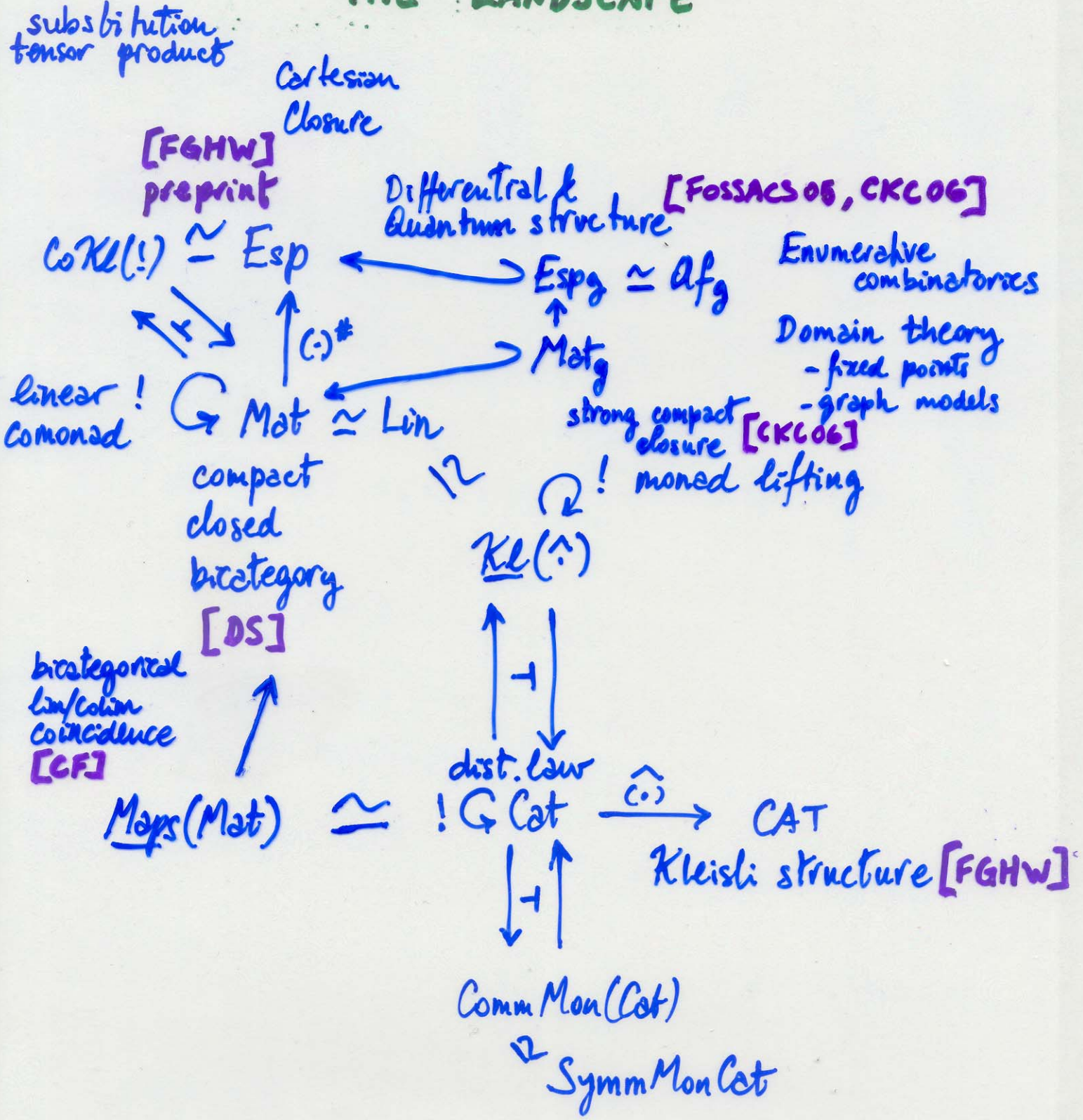
\Leftrightarrow

F preserves direct limits and wide quasi pullbacks

Thm.: $\text{Esp}(G, H) \simeq \text{Af}_{\text{pgc}}(\hat{G}, \hat{H})$

\uparrow
pointwise quasi cartesian

THE LANDSCAPE



$$Mat(K, L) = [K, L^{\wedge}] \cong CoCont[K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge}] \cong Lin(K^{\wedge}, L^{\wedge})$$

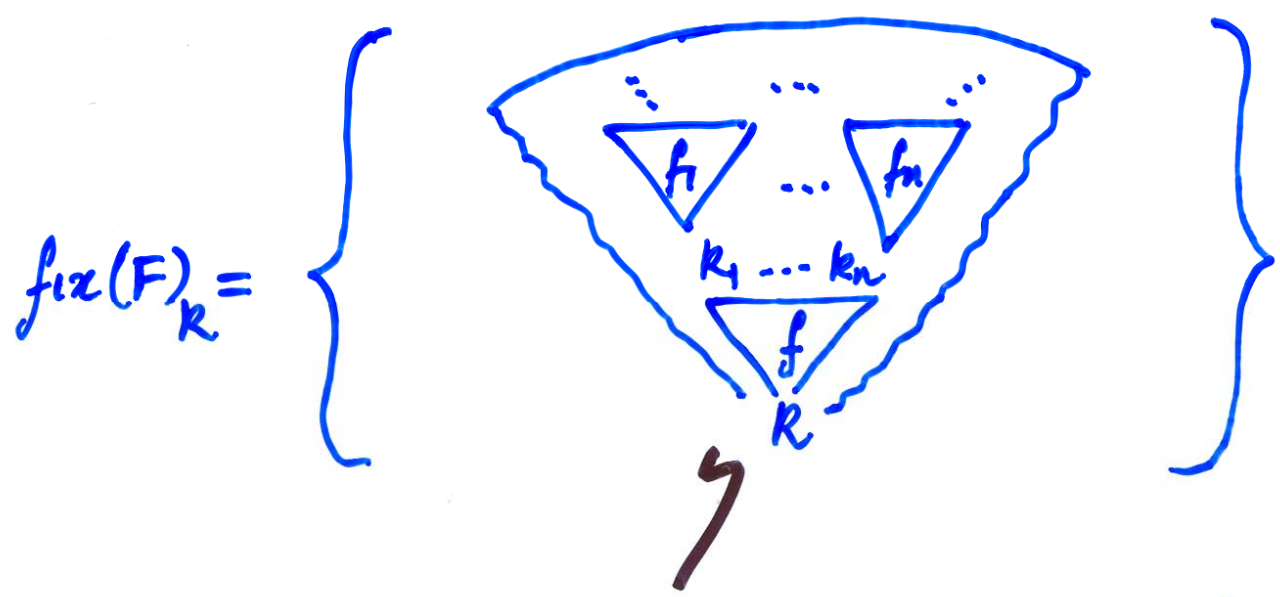
Maps = left adjoints \dots $\left(\begin{array}{l} RR^0 \leq id \ \& \ R^0 R \geq id \\ R \text{ is functional} \end{array} \right)$

strong compact closure [AC] \rightsquigarrow adjoints as in linear algebra

FIXED POINTS

$$F: K \rightarrow K \text{ in Esp}$$

$$\text{fix}(F) \in \hat{K}$$



equivalence classes of
 F -labelled K -rooted trees

A GRAPH MODEL OF THE λ -CALCULUS

DIFFERENTIAL
[EHRHARD & REGNIER]

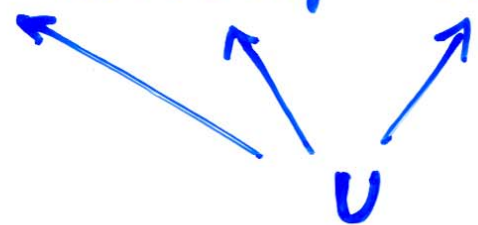
$$!U \times U \cong U \text{ in Gpd}$$

gives

$$[U \rightarrow U] \cong \hat{U} \text{ in } df_g$$

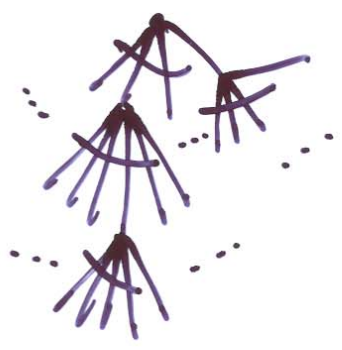
Eg:

$$1 \leftarrow !1 \times 1 \cong \text{Bij} \leftarrow !\text{Bij} \times \text{Bij} \leftarrow \dots$$



final coalgebra

groupoid of trees



with isomorphisms