# Prenuclear vs. nuclear objects in *-autonomous categories 

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## Next

1. Recaps, motivations, and a conjecture

## 2. Frobenius structures

## 3. A partial solution of the conjecture

## 4. Questioning pseudoaffine

## Frobenius quantales

## Definition

A Frobenius quantale is a quantale $(Q, \star)$ coming with antitone "negations" ${ }^{\perp}(-),(-)^{\perp}: Q \longrightarrow Q$ satisfying:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left({ }^{\perp} x\right)^{\perp} & ={ }^{\perp}\left(x^{\perp}\right)=x \\
x \rightarrow{ }^{\perp} y & =x^{\perp} \circ-y
\end{aligned}
$$

(inverse to each other) (contraposition law)

- A provability model of non-commutative classical linear logic.
- Similar to involutive residuated lattice, but complete.
- Such a quantale is until if and only if it has a dualizing element.
- The above axiomatization allows to consider Frobenius quantales with neither a unit nor a dualizing element.


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Remarks

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## Motivations

Theorem (Egger, Kruml, Paseka ~ 2008, Santocanale 2020)
Let $L$ be a complete lattice. The following are equivalent:

1. The quantale $[L, L]_{\vee}$ of join-preserving endomaps of $L$ is Frobenius.
2. $L$ is a completely distributive lattice.

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The nuclear objects in the category of complete sup-lattices are exactly the completely distributive lattice.

## Motivations

## Conjecture

Let $A$ be an object of a SMCC. The following are equivalent:

1. The object $[A, A]$ of endomorphisms of $A$ has a Frobenius structure.
2. $A$ is nuclear.

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## Dual pairings

## Definition

A triple $(A, B, \epsilon)$ is said to be a dual pairing (w.r.t. the object 0 ) if

$$
\epsilon: A \otimes B \longrightarrow 0
$$

and the two induced natural transformations are isomorphims.

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\operatorname{hom}(X, B) \longrightarrow \operatorname{hom}(A \otimes X, 0), \quad \operatorname{hom}(X, A) \longrightarrow \operatorname{hom}(X \otimes B, 0)
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## Example

- In a *-autonomous category

$$
e v: A \otimes A^{*} \longrightarrow 0, \quad \epsilon:\left(A \otimes A^{*}\right) \otimes[A, A] \longrightarrow 0
$$

are dual pairings.

- In SLatt, the map

$$
\epsilon(x, y)= \begin{cases}\perp, & x \leq y, \\ \top, & x \not \leq y,\end{cases}
$$

yields a dual pairing $\epsilon_{L}: L \otimes L^{\mathrm{op}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{2}$.

## Frobenius quantales, once more

In a Frobenius quantale $\left(Q, \star,{ }^{\perp}(-),(-)^{\perp}\right)$, we have

- $\left(Q, Q^{\text {op }}, \epsilon\right)$ is a dual pairing;
- $(Q, \star)$ is a semigroup;
- ${ }^{\perp}(-),(-)^{\perp}: Q \rightarrow Q^{\text {op }}$ and $x \leq^{\perp} y$ iff $y \leq x^{\perp}$;
- $y \rightarrow{ }^{\perp} x=y^{\perp} \circ x$

$$
\begin{gathered}
Q \otimes Q \xrightarrow{Q \otimes(-)^{\perp}} Q \otimes Q^{\mathrm{op}} \\
\stackrel{{ }^{\perp}(-) \otimes Q \downarrow}{\downarrow^{\circ}} \begin{array}{l}
\alpha^{\ell} \\
Q^{\mathrm{op}} \otimes Q \xrightarrow[\alpha^{\rho}]{ } Q^{\mathrm{op}} .
\end{array} .
\end{gathered}
$$

## Frobenius structures

## Definition

A Frobenius structure is a tuple $\left(A, B, \epsilon, \mu_{A}, l, r\right)$ where

- $(A, B, E)$ is a dual pairing;
- $\left(A, \mu_{A}\right)$ is a semigroup;
- $I r \cdot A \longrightarrow R$ and $(I r)$ is an adjunction with both maps invertible


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- $(A, B, \epsilon)$ is a dual pairing;
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- $I, r: A \longrightarrow B$ and $(I, r)$ is an adjunction with both maps invertible such that

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
A \otimes A \xrightarrow{A \otimes r} A \otimes B \\
l \otimes A \downarrow & \\
& \downarrow^{\ell} \\
B \otimes A \xrightarrow[\alpha^{\rho}]{ } & B .
\end{array}
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## Nuclearity

From here, $\mathcal{V}$ is symmetric monoidal closed and $0=I$.
Definition
For every object $A$ of $C$, there exists a canonical arrow

$$
\operatorname{mix}_{A}: A^{*} \otimes A \longrightarrow[A, A]
$$

An object $A$ is nuclear if mix $_{A}$ is an isomorphism.
Theorem (Raney 1960, Higgs and Rowe 1989)
The nuclear objects of SLatt are exactly the completely distributive lattices.

## From Nuclearity to Frobenius structure, and back

Theorem (LS and CL, CSL 2023)
If an object $A$ of $\mathcal{V}$ is nuclear, then $[A, A]$ can be endowed with a Frobenius structure.

Definition
An object $A$ of $\mathcal{V}$, is pseudoaffine if (either is initial or) $I$ embeds into $A$ as a
retract (i.e if there exists $p: I \rightarrow A$ and $c: A \rightarrow I$ such that $c \circ p=i d_{l}$.).

Example
Fverv ohiect of SLatt, K-Vect, Coh HypCoh, is pseudoaffine

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## Theorem (LS and CL, CSL 2023)

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Theorem (LS and CL, CSL 2023)
If an object $A$ of $\mathcal{V}$ is nuclear, then $[A, A]$ can be endowed with a Frobenius structure.
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Definition
An object $A$ of $\mathcal{V}$, is pseudoaffine if (either is initial or) $I$ embeds into $A$ as a retract (i.e if there exists $p: I \rightarrow A$ and $c: A \rightarrow I$ such that $c \circ p=i d_{I}$. .).

## Example

Every object of SLatt, $k$-Vect, Coh HypCoh, is pseudoaffine.

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## Is pseudoaffine necessary?

Question:
Can we have a $*$-autonomous category $\mathcal{V}$ and a object $A$ of $\mathcal{V}$ such that

- $A$ is not nuclear,
- $A$ is not pseudoaffine,
- $A$ is prenuclear, that is $[A, A]$ is Frobenius ?

Definition (Schalk and de Paiva 2004 category P-Set)
Let $(P, \leq)$ be a poset (the base category). We define the category $P$-Set:

- An object: a pair $(X, \alpha)$ with $X$ a set and $\alpha: X \rightarrow P$;
- An arrow $(X, \alpha) \rightarrow(Y, \beta)$ : a relation $R \in P(X \times Y)$ such that $x$ Ry implies $\alpha(x) \leq \beta(y)$.

Theorem (Schalk and de Paiva 2004)
For $(Q, \star, 1)$ a unital commutative Frobenius quantale, $Q$-Set is $*$-autonomous.

## Various characterisations

We take $Q$ such that $1=0$ in $Q$, so $I=0$ in $Q$-Set.
Lemmas
A $Q$-Set $(X, \alpha)$ is

- nceudnaffine iff $\alpha(x)=1$, for some $x \in X$,
- nuclear iff

Equivalently: iff $\alpha(x)$ is invertible $(\forall x)$

- nranticlear iff for a nair of invarse manc $(f, g)$ on $X$


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- nuclear iff,

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\alpha(x) \multimap \alpha(y)=\alpha(x)^{\perp} \star \alpha(y)
$$

Equivalently: iff $\alpha(x)$ is invertible ( $\forall x$ )

- prenuclear iff, for a pair of inverse maps $(f, g)$ on $X$,

$$
\alpha(x) \multimap \alpha(y)=\alpha(f x)^{\perp} \star \alpha(y)=\alpha(x)^{\perp} \star \alpha(g y) \quad(\forall x, y)
$$

## Finding the right $Q$

- Take $\mathbb{Z}$.
- Add $\pm \infty$.
- Add a new unit $u$ such that $0<u<1$.

Then $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq Q$ is prenuclear, with $f(x)=x-1$ and $g(x)-x+1$.

## Discussing the pseudoaffine condition

We take $Q$ such that $1=0$ in $Q$, so $I=0$ in $Q$-Set.
Theorem (LS and CL)
If $(X, \alpha)$ is prenuclear and any of the following conditions holds:

- the quantale $Q$ has no infinite chain,
- $X$ is finite,
- $\alpha(x)$ is invertible, for some $x \in X$,
- $(X, \alpha)$ is Girard, that is, $f=g$,
then $(X, \alpha)$ is nuclear.

Theorem (LS and CL)
There is a quantale $Q$ and an object $(X, a)$ of $Q$-Set which is prenuclear but not
nuclear.

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## Theorem (LS and CL)

There is a quantale $Q$ and an object ( $X, \alpha$ ) of $Q$-Set which is prenuclear but not nuclear.

## Conclusions

## Results

- A definition of Frobenius structures in autonomous categories.
- Proof of our conjecture up to a technical (but quite natural) hypothesis (pseudoaffine).
- Other results,e.g. an abstraction of the double negation construction.
- Testing the pseudoaffine condition.
- What about Girard quantales/structures and nuclearity ?
- I Inderstand "how much" we need *-autonnmois categories.
- Monoidal fibrations.


## Conclusions

## Results

- A definition of Frobenius structures in autonomous categories.
- Proof of our conjecture up to a technical (but quite natural) hypothesis (pseudoaffine).
- Other results,e.g. an abstraction of the double negation construction.
- Testing the pseudoaffine condition.

To do next

- What about Girard quantales/structures and nuclearity ?
- Understand "how much" we need $*$-autonomous categories.
- Monoidal fibrations.


## Thank you!

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