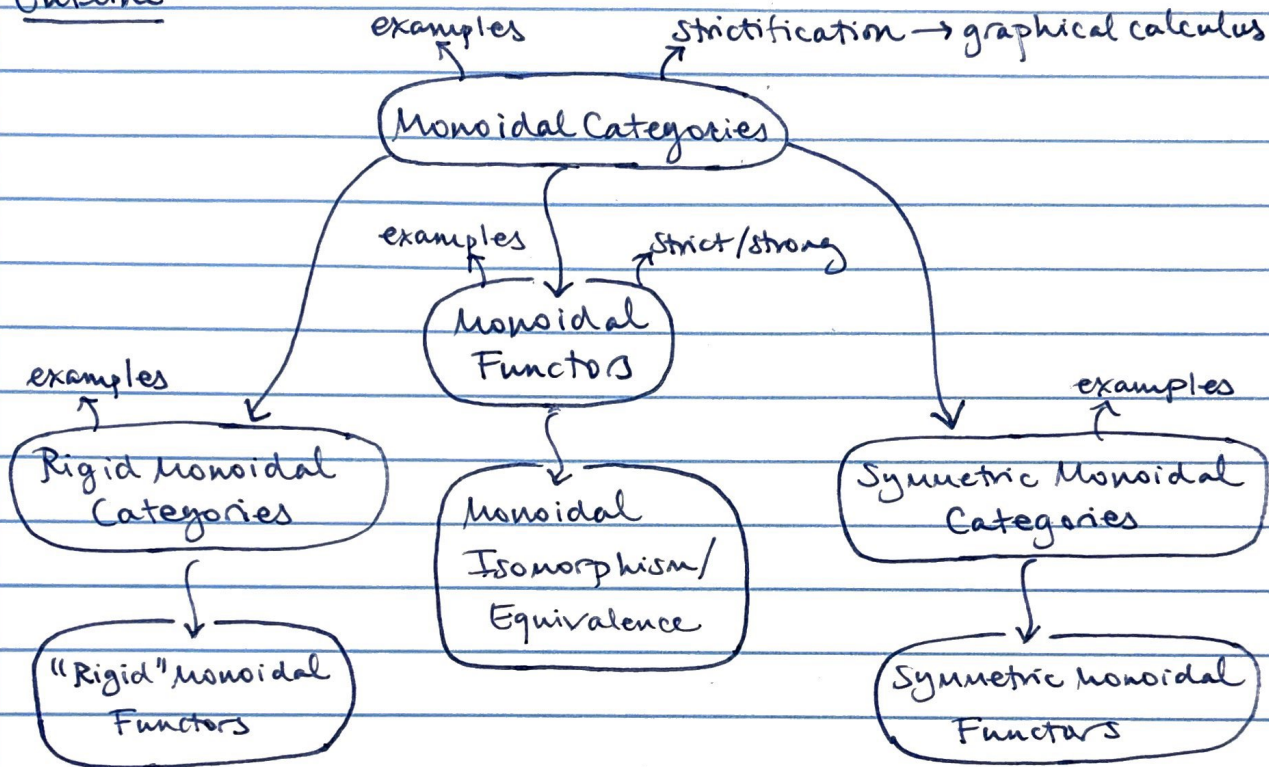


## A Century of Frobenius Algebras:

## II. Introduction to Monoidal Categories

-II.1-

### Outline:



**Def'n** A monoidal category consists of:

behaves like a monoid

- a category  $\mathcal{C}$
- a bifunctor  $\otimes: \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$   
[monoidal product]
- an object  $1 \in \mathcal{C}$   
[monoidal unit]

- natural isomorphism:

$$a = \{x, y, z : (x \otimes y) \otimes z \xrightarrow{\sim} x \otimes (y \otimes z)\} \quad x, y, z \in \mathcal{C}$$

[associativity constraint]

$$\begin{aligned} \ell &= \{\ell_x: \mathbb{A} \otimes X \xrightarrow{\sim} X\}_{x \in \mathcal{C}} \\ \Gamma &= \{\gamma_x: X \otimes \mathbb{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} X\}_{x \in \mathcal{C}} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[unitality]} \\ \text{[constraints]} \end{array}$$

Such that:

[pentagon axiom]

Diagram illustrating the evaluation of the expression  $((w \otimes x) \otimes y) \otimes z$  using the distributive law of the tensor product over the associative law.

The expression is evaluated in two ways:

- Left side (Associative Law):** The expression is first evaluated as  $(w \otimes (x \otimes y)) \otimes z$ , which is then simplified to  $w \otimes ((x \otimes y) \otimes z)$ . The simplification step is labeled  $\text{id} \otimes \alpha_{w, x, y}$ .
- Right side (Distributive Law):** The expression is first evaluated as  $(w \otimes x) \otimes (y \otimes z)$ , which is then simplified to  $w \otimes (x \otimes (y \otimes z))$ . The simplification step is labeled  $\text{id} \otimes \alpha_{w, x, y}$ .

The two results are shown to be equal, demonstrating the distributive law of the tensor product over the associative law.

[triangle axiom]

$(x, y) \xrightarrow{a, b} x \oplus (ay)$   
 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$   
 $x \oplus id \quad x \oplus y \quad id \oplus y$

**Examples** [only discussing  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1})$ ]

(1)  $(\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{C}}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{1})$   
 $\uparrow$   
 category of  $\mathbb{C}$ -vector spaces

(2)  $(\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{C}}, \oplus, 0) =: \text{Vec}_{\oplus}$

(3)  $(\text{FdVec}_{\mathbb{C}}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{1})$   
 $\uparrow$   
 category of finite dim'l  $\mathbb{C}$ -vs

(4)  $\text{FdVec}_{\oplus}$

(5)  $(G\text{-Mod}_{\mathbb{C}}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{1})$   
 $\uparrow$   
 category of mods over a group  $G$

- $(V, \triangleright) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (V', \triangleright) := (V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V', \triangleright)$
- $g \triangleright (v \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} v') := (g \triangleright v) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (g \triangleright v')$
- $g \triangleright \lambda = \lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

(6)  $(H\text{-Mod}_{\mathbb{C}}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{1})$   
 $\uparrow$   
 for a bialgebra  $(H, \mu, \eta, \Delta, \epsilon)$

- $h \triangleright (v \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} v') = (h_1 \triangleright v) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (h_2 \triangleright v')$   
 for  $\Delta(h) := h_1 \otimes h_2$  [Sweedler]
- $h \triangleright \lambda = \epsilon(h)\lambda$

(7)  $\underline{G}$ , {objects of a group  $G$ }  
 $\text{Hom}_{\underline{G}}(g, h) = \begin{cases} \text{id}_g & g=h \\ \emptyset & g \neq h \end{cases}$

- $g \otimes h := gh$
- $\mathbb{1} := e_G$

(8)  $(A\text{-Bimod}_{\mathbb{C}}, \otimes_A, A)$   
 $\uparrow$   
 category of bimods over a  $\mathbb{C}$ -alg  $A$

- $\otimes_A$  = tensor product over  $A$
- $A$  = regular  $A$ -bimodule.

(9)  $(\text{Set}, \times, \{ \cdot \})$

(10)  $(\text{Set}, \mathbb{1}, \otimes)$

(11)  $(\text{End}(\mathcal{A}), \circ, \text{Id}_{\mathcal{A}})$   
 $\uparrow$   
 category of endofunctors of a cat.  $\mathcal{A}$

(12)  $(\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}), \circ, \text{Id}_{\mathcal{A}})$   
 $\uparrow$   
 category of autoequivalences of  $\mathcal{A}$

**Defn'**  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1}, a, l, r)$  is strict if  $\{a, l, r\}$  are identity maps.  
 Ex. (7), (11), (12) strict; others are not strict.

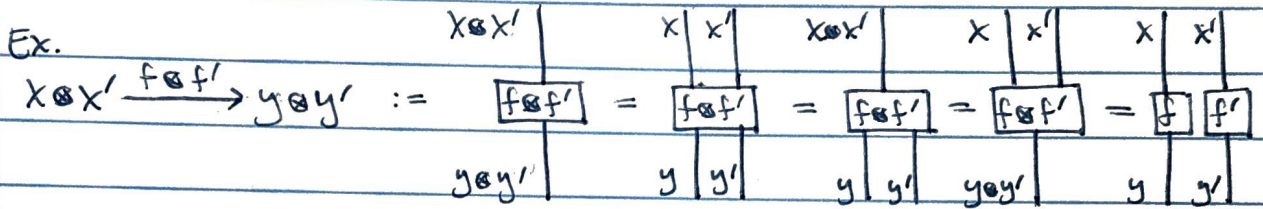
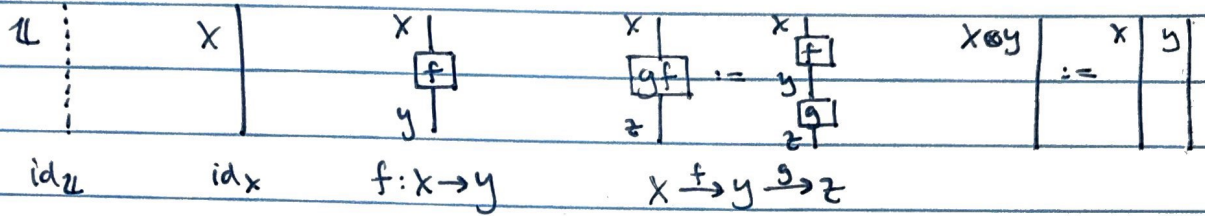
\* defined later

**Fact** Any monoidal cat. is monoidally equivalent\* to a strict one.  
 [Strictification Theorem]



## Graphical calculus

↳ nice pictures for objects & maps in strict monoidal cats  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1})$



**Def'n** Take (strict) monoidal categories,  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1}) \neq (\mathcal{C}', \otimes', \mathbb{1}')$ .

A monoidal functor from  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1})$  to  $(\mathcal{C}', \otimes', \mathbb{1}')$  consists of:

- a functor  $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ ,
- a nat'l transformation  $F^{(2)} := \{F_{x,y}^{(2)}: F(x) \otimes' F(y) \rightarrow F(x \otimes y)\}_{x,y \in \mathcal{C}}$ ,
- a morphism  $F^{(0)}: \mathbb{1}' \rightarrow F(\mathbb{1})$   $\xleftarrow{\text{in } \mathcal{C}'}$

Such that:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(x) \otimes' F(y) \otimes' F(z) & \xrightarrow{F_{x,y}^{(2)} \otimes \text{id}} & F(x \otimes y) \otimes' F(z) \\ \downarrow \text{id} \otimes F_{y,z}^{(2)} & \searrow & \downarrow F_{x,y}^{(2)} \\ F(x) \otimes' F(y \otimes z) & \xrightarrow{F_{x,y \otimes z}^{(2)}} & F(x \otimes y \otimes z) \end{array}$$

$$\neq F_{\mathbb{1},x}^{(2)}(F^{(0)} \otimes' \text{id}_{F(x)}) = \text{id}_{F(x)}, \quad F_{x,\mathbb{1}}^{(2)}(\text{id}_{F(x)} \otimes' F^{(0)}) = \text{id}_{F(x)}.$$

**Def'n**  $(F, F^{(2)}, F^{(0)}): (\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}', \otimes', \mathbb{1}')$  is

- strict if  $\{F_{x,y}^{(2)}\}, F^{(0)}$  are identity maps
- strong if  $\{F_{x,y}^{(2)}\}, F^{(0)}$  are isomorphisms in  $\mathcal{C}'$ .

Sometimes strong is assumed in the literature

**Example** The regular action of  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1}, a, l, r)$  on itself  
 $\equiv$  the strong monoidal functor:

$$\begin{aligned} p: \mathcal{C} &\longrightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{C}) \\ X &\longmapsto [X \otimes -: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, W \mapsto X \otimes W] \end{aligned}$$

with:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{x,y}^{(2)}: p(x) \circ p(y) &\longrightarrow p(x \otimes y) \\ (x \otimes -) \circ (y \otimes -) &\quad ((x \otimes y) \otimes -) \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$(p_{x,y}^{(2)})(z): x \otimes (y \otimes z) \xrightarrow{\alpha_{x,y,z}^{-1}} (x \otimes y) \otimes z$$

$$\nexists p^{(0)}: \text{Id}_{\mathcal{C}} \longrightarrow (\mathbb{1} \otimes -) \text{ in } \text{End}(\mathcal{C})$$

where

$$p^{(0)}(z): z \xrightarrow{l_z^{-1}} \mathbb{1} \otimes z$$

**Defn** Two monoidal categories  $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}'$  are isomorphic (resp. equivalent)  
as monoidal categories if  $\exists$  strong monoidal functor

$$(F, F^{(2)}, F^{(0)}): \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}'$$

such that  $F$  is a category isomorphism (resp. equivalence).

Write:  $\mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}'$  (resp.,  $\mathcal{C} \simeq \mathcal{C}'$ ).

**Example** For a  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebra  $A$ , we get

$$(A\text{-Bimod}, \otimes_A, A) \stackrel{\cong}{\simeq} (\text{End}(A\text{-Mod}), \circ, \text{Id}_{A\text{-Mod}})$$

$$\text{via } V \mapsto p \longrightarrow V \otimes_A -: A\text{-Mod} \longrightarrow A\text{-Mod}$$

with

$$(p_{V,W}^{(2)})(z) := (a^A)^{-1}_{V,W,z} \quad \nexists p^{(0)}(z) := (l_z^A)^{-1}.$$



**Note**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}' \\ \mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{C}' \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{Monoidal functors} \\ (F, F^{(2)}, F^{(0)}) \\ \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathcal{C}' \\ (G, G^{(2)}, G^{(0)}) \\ \text{such that ...} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} GF \cong \text{Id}_{\mathcal{C}} \\ FG \cong \text{Id}_{\mathcal{C}'} \\ GF \cong \text{Id}_{\mathcal{C}} \\ FG \cong \text{Id}_{\mathcal{C}'} \end{array} \right.$

**Def'n** A monoidal natural isomorphism (resp. transformation) between  $(F, F^{(2)}, F^{(0)})$  &  $(\tilde{F}, \tilde{F}^{(2)}, \tilde{F}^{(0)}) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$  is a natural isomorphism (resp. transformation)  $\phi : F \Rightarrow \tilde{F}$  such that:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(x) \otimes F(y) & \xrightarrow{F^{(2)}_{x,y}} & F(x \otimes y) \\ \downarrow \phi_x \otimes \phi_y & \cong & \downarrow \phi_{x \otimes y} \\ \tilde{F}(x) \otimes \tilde{F}(y) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}^{(2)}_{x,y}} & \tilde{F}(x \otimes y) \end{array} \quad \& \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & F^{(0)} & \rightarrow F(1) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \phi_1 \\ 1' & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}^{(0)}} & \tilde{F}(1) \end{array}$$

Next rigidity ... monoidal categories with "dual" objects & maps:

**Def'n** Fix a strict monoidal category  $\mathcal{C} := (\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1)$ .

(1) A left dual of  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  is:

• an object  $X^* \in \mathcal{C}$

• with morphisms:

$$\text{ev}_X^L : X^* \otimes X \rightarrow 1 \quad \begin{array}{c} X^* \\ \cup \\ X \end{array}$$

$$\text{coev}_X^L : 1 \rightarrow X \otimes X^* \quad \begin{array}{c} X \\ \cap \\ X^* \end{array}$$

[left co/evaluation]

such that:

$$\begin{array}{c} X^* \\ \cap \\ X \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ X \end{array} \quad \& \quad \begin{array}{c} X^* \\ \cup \\ X^* \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ X^* \end{array}$$

(2) A right dual of  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  is

• an object  ${}^*X \in \mathcal{C}$

• with morphisms:

$$\text{ev}_X^R : X \otimes {}^*X \rightarrow 1 \quad \begin{array}{c} X \\ \cup \\ {}^*X \end{array}$$

$$\text{coev}_X^R : 1 \rightarrow {}^*X \otimes X \quad \begin{array}{c} {}^*X \\ \cap \\ X \end{array}$$

[right co/evaluation]

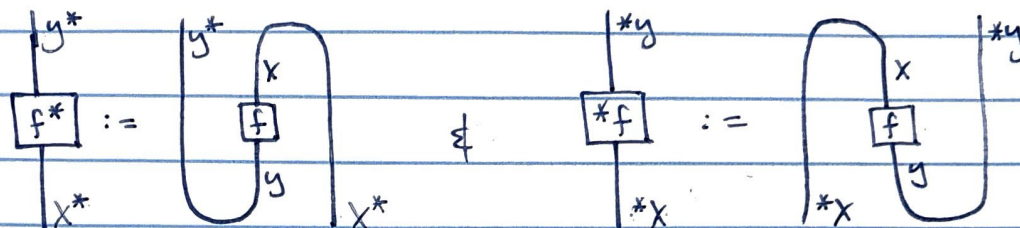
such that

$$\begin{array}{c} {}^*X \\ \cap \\ {}^*X \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ {}^*X \end{array} \quad \& \quad \begin{array}{c} {}^*X \\ \cup \\ {}^*X \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ {}^*X \end{array}$$

(3)  $\mathcal{C}$  is rigid if every object  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  has both a left & right dual.

Note: Get dual morphisms in rigid categories:

For  $f: X \rightarrow Y \in \mathcal{C}$ , define



### Examples

Consider  $(\text{Vec}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{C})$ . Take  $V \in \text{Vec}$  with basis  $\{b_i\}$ .

Assume  $\exists$  left dual  $W \in \text{Vec}$  of  $V$ . So, we get linear maps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ev}_V^L: W \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} & \text{coev}_V^L: \mathbb{C} &\rightarrow V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W \\ w \otimes v &\mapsto w(v) & 1_{\mathbb{C}} &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \otimes w_i \quad \text{finite} \end{aligned}$$

[notation]

Such that:

$$\begin{aligned} V &\cong \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V \xrightarrow{\text{coev}_V^L \otimes \text{id}_V} V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V \xrightarrow{\text{id}_V \otimes \text{ev}_V^L} V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C} \cong V = \text{id}_V \\ v \equiv 1_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes v &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \otimes w_i \otimes v \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_{ij} b_i w_i(b_j) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j b_j, \text{ for } \lambda_j \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned}$$

#

But  $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\text{image of } \uparrow) < \infty \dots \dots$

Not Rigid

Rigid

(1)  $\text{Vec}$

$\text{FdVec}$

(2)  $G\text{-Mod}$

$G\text{-FdMod} : (g \triangleright v^*)(w) := v^*(g^{-1} \triangleright w)$

(3)  $\text{bialgebra} \hookrightarrow H\text{-FdMod}$

Hopf alg.  $H\text{-FdMod} : (h \triangleright v^*)(w) = v^*(S(h) \triangleright w)$

(4)  $A\text{-FdBimod}$   
In general

$A\text{-FdBimod}$  for  $A$  finite dim'l & semisimple

Ex.  $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2)$

Ex.  $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2 - 1)$



Rigidity is a property of monoidal categories, not a structure.

Can ask if monoidal functors preserve this property...

**Fact** Given a strong monoidal functor  $(F, F^{(2)}, F^{(0)}) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ ,  
 if  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  has left dual  $(X^*, \text{ev}_X^L : X^* \otimes X \rightarrow \mathbb{1}, \text{coev}_X^L : \mathbb{1} \rightarrow X \otimes X^*)$ ,  
 then  $F(X) \in \mathcal{C}'$  has left dual  $F(X^*)$  with

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ev}_{F(X)}^L : F(X^*) \otimes F(X) \xrightarrow{F^{(2)}_{X^*, X}} F(X^* \otimes X) \xrightarrow{F(\text{ev}_X^L)} F(\mathbb{1}) \xrightarrow{F^{(0)}} \mathbb{1}' \\ \text{coev}_{F(X)}^L : \mathbb{1}' \xrightarrow{F^{(0)}} F(\mathbb{1}) \xrightarrow{F(\text{coev}_X^L)} F(X \otimes X^*) \xrightarrow{F^{(-2)}_{X, X^*}} F(X) \otimes F(X^*) \end{array} \right.$$

(Similar for right duals)

**Fact** If  $(F, F^{(2)}, F^{(0)}) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$  is a monoidal transformation,  
 then  $\phi$  is a monoidal isomorphism.

↳ That is, the category  $\text{MonFun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}')$  is a groupoid  
 [objects = monoidal functors] When  $\mathcal{C}$  is rigid.  
 [morphisms = monoidal nat'l trans]

Now a structure on monoidal categories...

**Def'n** A (strict) monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1})$  is braided  
 if it is equipped with a natural isomorphism:

$c := \{c_{x,y} : x \otimes y \xrightarrow{\sim} y \otimes x\}_{x,y \in \mathcal{C}}$

such that

$c_{x,y} :=$

Further,  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{I}, c)$  is symmetric if  $c_{y,x} \circ c_{x,y} = \text{id}_{x \otimes y} \quad \forall x, y$ .

Here,  $\begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline \boxed{c_{x,y}} \\ \hline y & x \end{array} := \begin{array}{c} x & y \\ & \searrow \swarrow \\ & x \end{array}$

### Examples

(1)  $(\text{Vec}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{C}, \text{flip across } \otimes_{\mathbb{C}})$  - symmetric.

(2)  $(G\text{-Mod}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{C}, \text{flip across } \otimes_{\mathbb{C}})$  - symmetric  
 $\uparrow$   
 abelian.

(3)  $(H\text{-Mod}, \otimes_{\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{C}, c_{x,y}(x \otimes y) := (R^2 \triangleright y) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (R^1 \triangleright x))$  - braided  
 $\uparrow$   
 quasitriangular bialgebra with R-matrix  $R = R^1 \otimes R^2$   
 • symmetric  $\Leftrightarrow (H, R)$  triangular.

**Def'n** Given braided (resp. symmetric) monoidal cats  $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}'$ ,  
 a braided (resp. symmetric) monoidal functor from  $\mathcal{C}$  to  $\mathcal{C}'$   
 is a strong monoidal functor  $(F, F^{(2)}, F^{(0)}) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$   
 such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(x) \otimes' F(y) & \xrightarrow{F^{(2)}_{x,y}} & F(x \otimes y) \\ \downarrow c'_{F(x), F(y)} & \cong & \downarrow F(c_{x,y}) \\ F(y) \otimes' F(x) & \xrightarrow{F^{(2)}_{y,x}} & F(y \otimes x) \end{array}$$

Very important symmetric monoidal functors from  
topological symmetric monoidal categories  
 will be introduced in lecture IV.