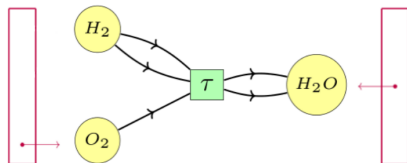
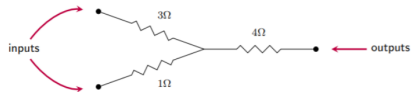


# A recipe for black box functors

Maru Sarazola and Brendan Fong

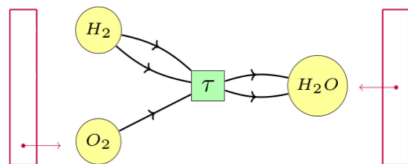
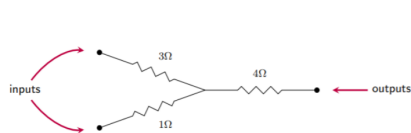
# What is a black box functor?

In many disciplines, network diagrams are used to model interconnected systems



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Recent work uses **hypergraph categories** to describe the structure of these systems (ex. electrical circuits, chemical reactions, Markov processes, automata, ...)

Hypergraph category: symmetric monoidal category where every object has a Frobenius structure, i.e. a monoid and a comonoid structure + extra laws.

# What is a black box functor?

Idea:

- objects model boundary types
- morphisms formalize the syntax

What about the semantics?

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- objects model boundary types
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What about the semantics?

We typically construct functors to other hypergraph categories where we interpret the semantics.

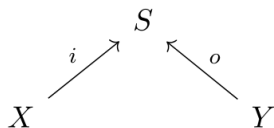
This often has the effect of hiding internal structure inaccessible from the boundary: we call them **black box** functors.



## Building hypergraph categories: Cospans

Given  $\mathcal{C}$  finitely cocomplete, there exists a symmetric monoidal category  $\text{Cospan}(\mathcal{C})$ :

- objects: objects of  $\mathcal{C}$
- morphisms: (iso classes of) diagrams

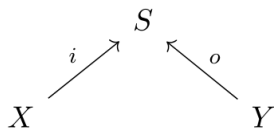


composition given by pullback, and  $\otimes$  inherited from coproduct in  $\mathcal{C}$ .

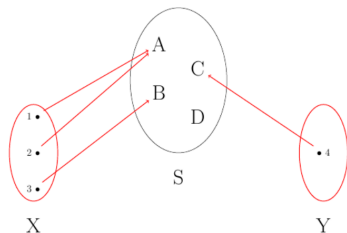
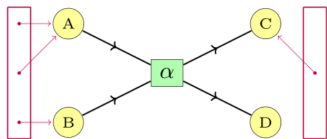
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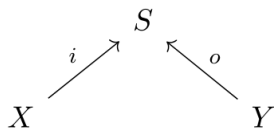
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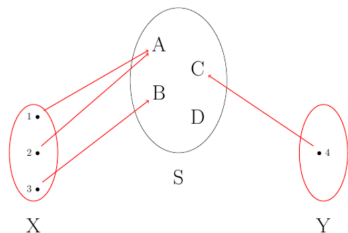
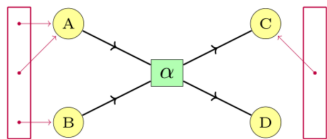
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composition given by pullback, and  $\otimes$  inherited from coproduct in  $\mathcal{C}$ .



**Flaw:** the nodes may have more information that's not being recorded (like the rate  $\alpha$ , or the resistance values in a circuit).



# Building hyp cats: ~~Cospans~~ Decorated cospans

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} & S & \\ i \nearrow & & \nwarrow o \\ X & & Y \end{array}, \text{extra info on the apex} \right)$$

## Building hyp cats: ~~Cospans~~ Decorated cospans

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Not obvious that these compose, but:

Thm. [Fong]

If the decorations are given by a symmetric lax monoidal functor

$$F : (\mathcal{C}, +) \rightarrow (\text{Set}, \times),$$

then we can form a category  $F\text{Cospan}$  whose objects are the same as  $\mathcal{C}$ , and whose morphisms are (iso classes of) decorated cospans

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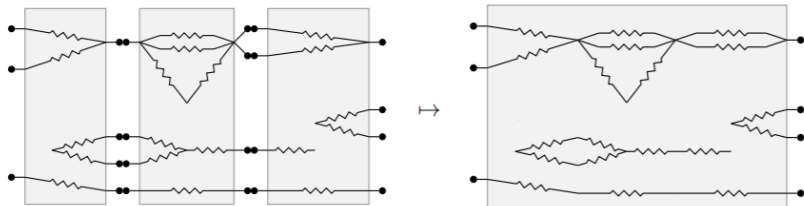
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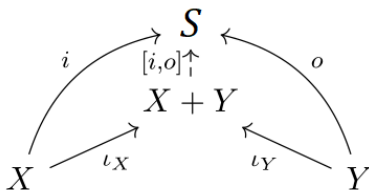
**Flaw:** from our perspective, this is not efficient: cospans accumulate inaccessible information.



## Building hyp cats: Decorated cospans correlations

A **factorization system** is a pair  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$  of subcategories of  $\mathcal{C}$  such that every map  $f \in \mathcal{C}$  factors as  $f = me$  for  $m \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $e \in \mathcal{E}$ .

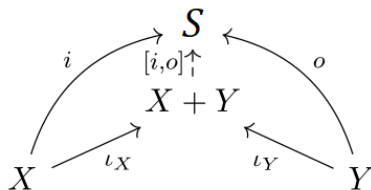
An  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ -**corelation** is a cospan  $X \xrightarrow{i} S \xleftarrow{o} Y$  such that the universal map  $[i, 0]$  belongs to  $\mathcal{E}$



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**Idea:** the maps in  $\mathcal{E}$  control how much of the apex is “reached” by the boundary.

# Building hyp cats: Decorated cospans correlations

Thm. [Fong]

Given a factorization system  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$  with  $\mathcal{M}$  stable under pushouts, and a symmetric lax monoidal functor

$$F: (\mathcal{C} \circ \mathcal{M}^{\text{op}}, +) \rightarrow (\text{Set}, \times),$$

we can form a category  $F\text{Corel}$  whose objects are the same as  $\mathcal{C}$ , and whose morphisms are (iso classes of) decorated corelations

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## Building hyp cats: Decorated $\mathcal{C}$ spans correlations

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$F\text{Corel}$  is a hypergraph category with  $\otimes$  inherited from coproduct in  $\mathcal{C}$ .



# Recipe for black box functors

Thm. [Fong]

Consider two symmetric lax monoidal functors

$$F: (\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{M}^{\text{op}}, +) \rightarrow (\text{Set}, \times)$$

$$F': (\mathcal{C}'; \mathcal{M}'^{\text{op}}, +) \rightarrow (\text{Set}, \times).$$

A cocontinuous functor  $A: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$  such that  $A(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}'$ , together with a monoidal natural transformation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}; \mathcal{M}^{\text{op}} & \xrightarrow{F} & \text{Set} \\ A \downarrow & \Downarrow \alpha & \nearrow F' \\ \mathcal{C}'; \mathcal{M}'^{\text{op}} & & \end{array}$$

induce a hypergraph functor  $F\text{Corel} \rightarrow F'\text{Corel}$ , mapping  $X \mapsto A(X)$ .

# Recipe for black box functors

**Why is this desirable?** It reduces defining a black box functor to checking conditions in  $\mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathcal{C}'$  and  $\text{Set}$ , instead of working with decorated corelations.

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**Problem:** what happens when we want a black box functor between hypergraph categories, but (at least) one of them is not of the form  $F\text{Corel}$ ?

We want a “recipe” for these black box functors as well.

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We want a “recipe” for these black box functors as well.

**Solution:** we should be working in a different category!

# The category DecData of decorating data

We define the category DecData, having

- objects: tuples  $(\mathcal{C}, (\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M}), F)$  for  $F: (\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{M}^{\text{op}}, +) \rightarrow (\text{Set}, \times)$
- morphisms: pairs  $(A, \alpha)$  where  $A: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$  with  $A(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}'$  and  $\alpha: F \Rightarrow F' A$ .

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Thm. [Fong, S]

The decorated corelations construction assembles into a functor

$$(-)\text{Corel}: \text{DecData} \longrightarrow \text{Hyp}$$

which, on objects, takes decorating data  $(\mathcal{C}, (\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M}), F)$  to the hypergraph category  $F\text{Corel}$ , and whose action on morphisms is given by the recipe mentioned earlier.

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**Claim:** DecData is the place to live!

# DecData is the right setting

We can construct a functor

Alg: Hyp  $\rightarrow$  DecData

that actually only produces decorating data  $(\mathcal{C}, (\text{Isos}, \mathcal{C}), F)$  with trivial factorization system.



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### Prop. [Fong,S]

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} \circledast \mathcal{M}^{\text{op}} & \xrightarrow{F} & \text{Set} \\ \downarrow & \searrow \text{Lan} F & \nearrow \\ \text{Cospan}(\mathcal{C}) & & \end{array}$$

$\downarrow \kappa$

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# DecData is the right setting

Thm. [Fong,S]

In fact,

$$\text{Hyp} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Alg}} \\ \xleftarrow{(-)\text{Corel}} \end{array} \text{CospanAlg} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\ell} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{Kan}} \end{array} \text{DecData}$$

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This decomposition helps us prove that, given  $\mathcal{H} \in \text{Hyp}$ ,

$$\mathcal{H} \mapsto \text{Alg}\mathcal{H} \mapsto \iota\text{Alg}\mathcal{H} \mapsto (-)\text{Corel}\iota\text{Alg}\mathcal{H} \simeq \mathcal{H}$$

as hypergraph categories.

## Our recipe for black box functors

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We have showed that every hypergraph category can be built, up to equivalence, from DecData via the decorated corelations construction.



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In particular, every hypergraph functor is, up to equivalence, a functor  $F\text{Corel} \rightarrow F'\text{Corel}$  obtained from the previous recipe  $(A : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}', \alpha : F \Rightarrow F' A)$ .

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Then, given two arbitrary hypergraph categories, we can push them all the way from Hyp to DecData, construct the black box functor in DecData where things are easier to work with, and push them back to Hyp, where we recover our original data up to equivalence.

Thank you!