

Commutativity, associativity, and units: a higher-dimensional ballet

Eugenia Cheng

School of the Art Institute of Chicago

Twitter: @DrEugeniaCheng

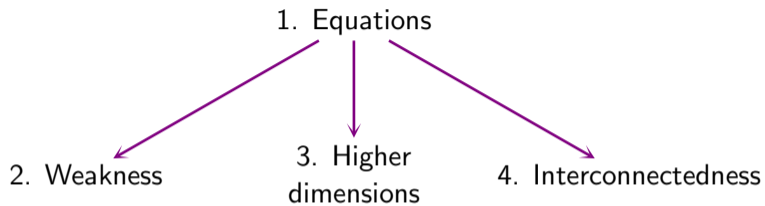
Slides and preprint: eugeniacheng.com/jmm23

Plan

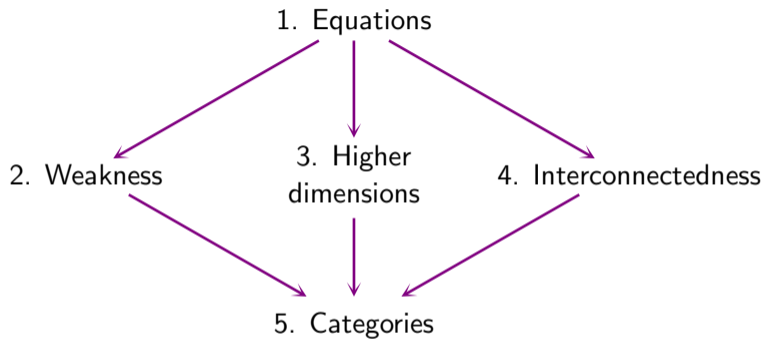
Plan

1. Equations

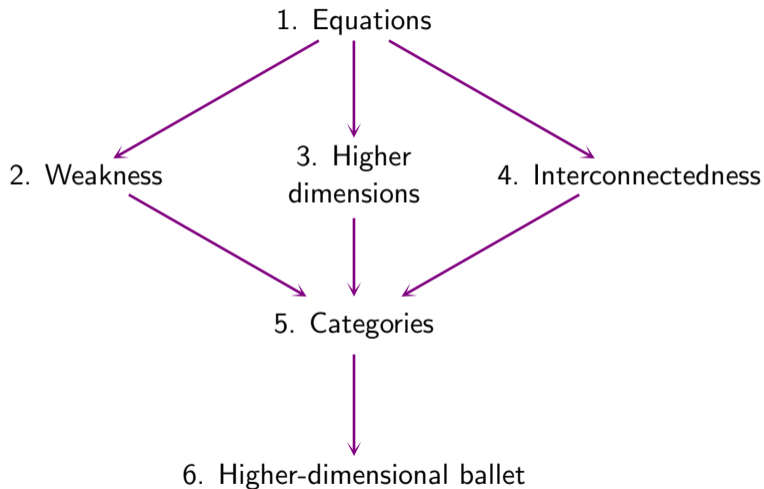
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$$a + 0 = a = 0 + a$$

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custard?

$$(\text{egg yolks} + \text{sugar}) + \text{cream} \neq \text{egg yolks} + (\text{sugar} + \text{cream})$$

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mayonnaise?

$$\text{egg yolks} + \text{olive oil} \neq \text{olive oil} + \text{egg yolks}$$

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soufflé?

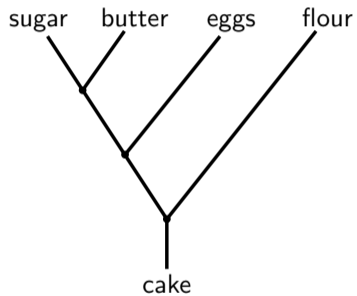
$$\text{make soufflé} + \text{do nothing} \neq \text{do nothing} + \text{make soufflé}$$

2. Weakness

For cake, it doesn't really matter.

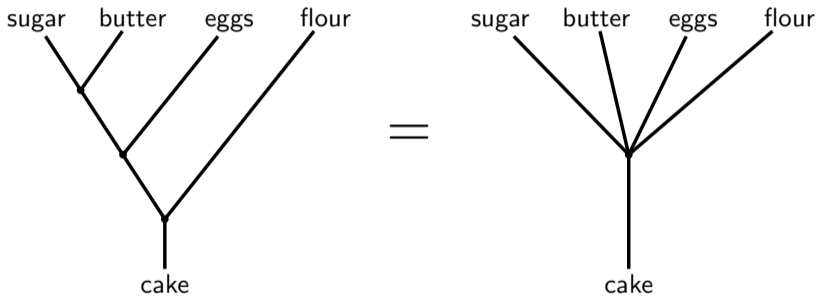
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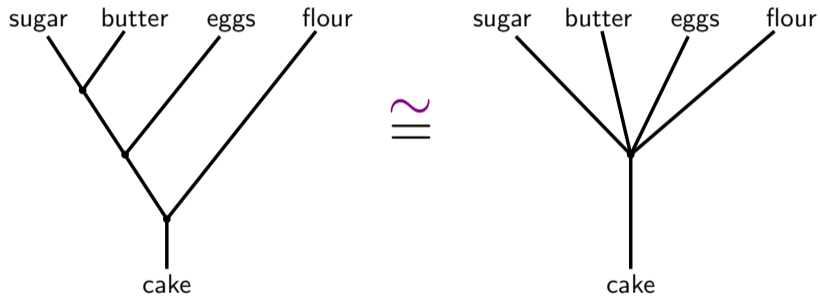
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“Associativity up to isomorphism”

2. Weakness: Cartesian products of sets

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

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“Does it matter?”
“Who cares?”
“How pedantic!”

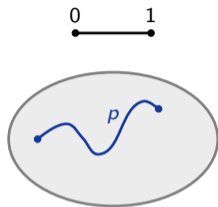
Aside on pedantry

Pedantry = precision without illumination

2. Weakness: Paths in a space

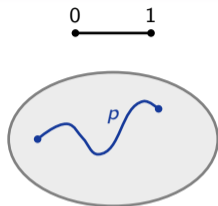
$$I = [0, 1]$$

$$p : I \longrightarrow X$$



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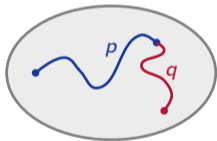
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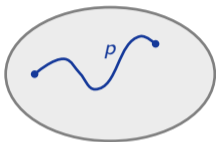


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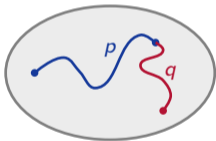


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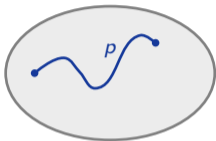
$$q * p = \begin{cases} p(2t) & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ q(2t - 1) & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

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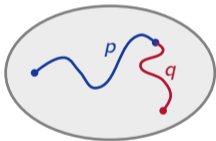


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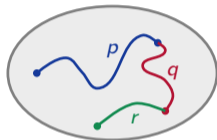
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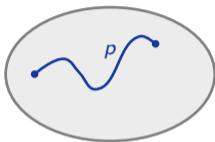


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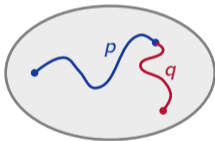


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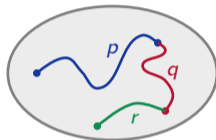
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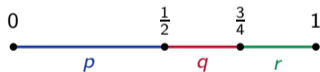


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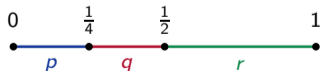
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$$(r * q) * p$$



$$r * (q * p)$$



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Commutativity is a
higher-dimensional concept

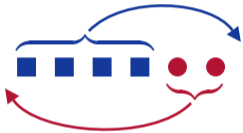
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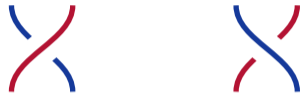
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More dimensions gives more nuance



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Algebraic proof

$$\begin{aligned} & a * b \\ & \parallel \\ (1 \circ a) * (b \circ 1) &= (1 * b) \circ (a * 1) \\ & \parallel \\ & b \circ a \\ & \parallel \\ (b \circ 1) * (1 \circ a) &= (b * 1) \circ (1 * a) \\ & \parallel \\ & b * a \end{aligned}$$

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Algebraic proof

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The Eckmann–Hilton argument

Suppose A has two monoid structures \circ and $*$ such that “one is a homomorphism for the other”: units are the same and

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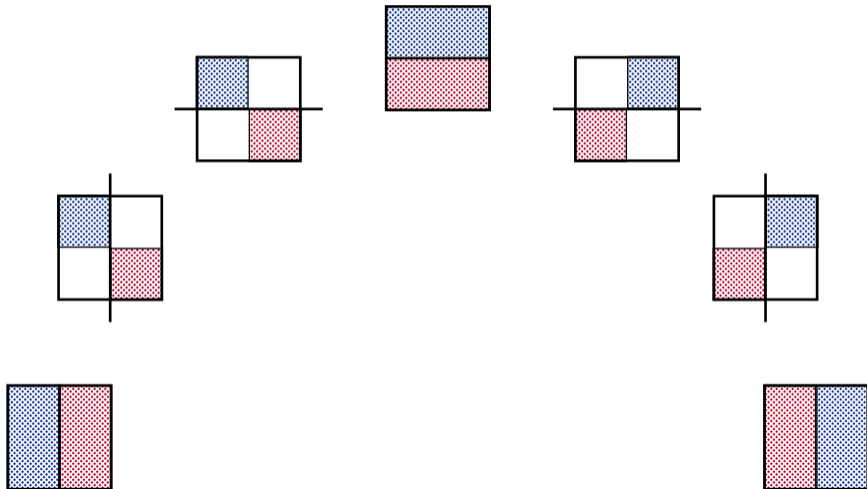
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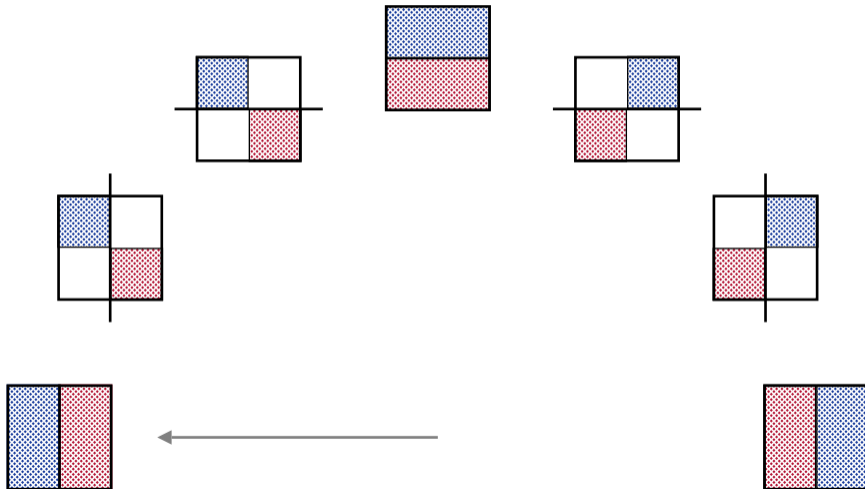
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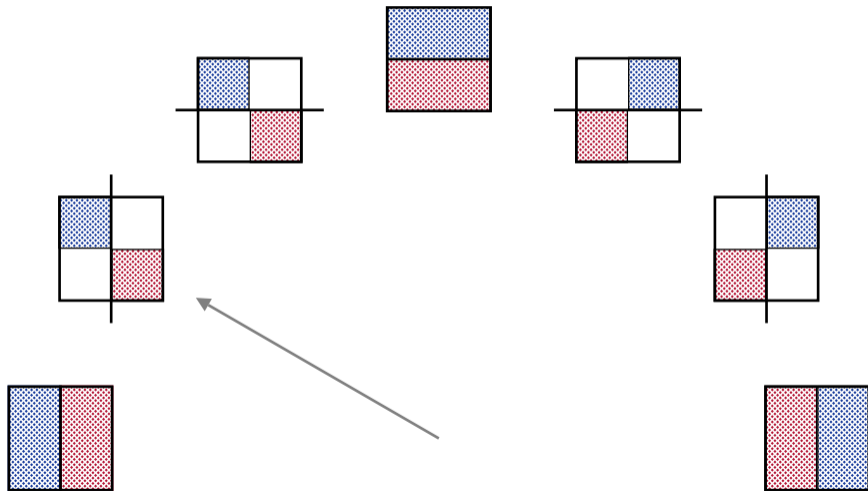
Geometric higher-dimensional proof



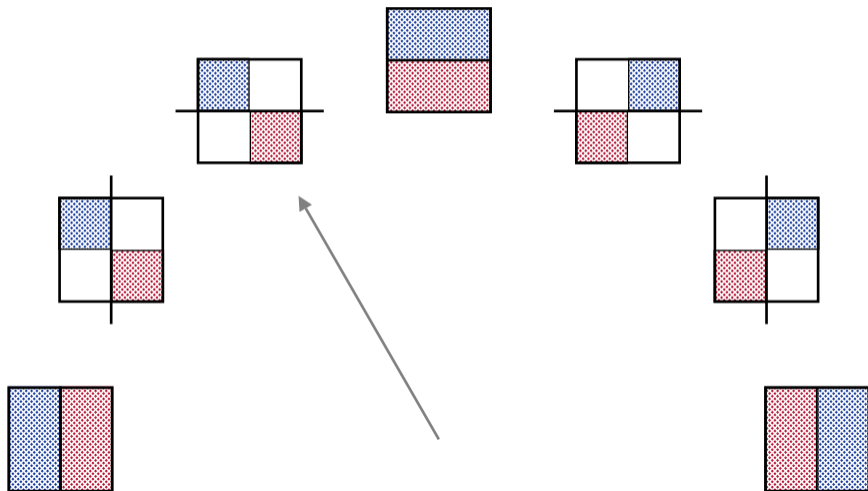
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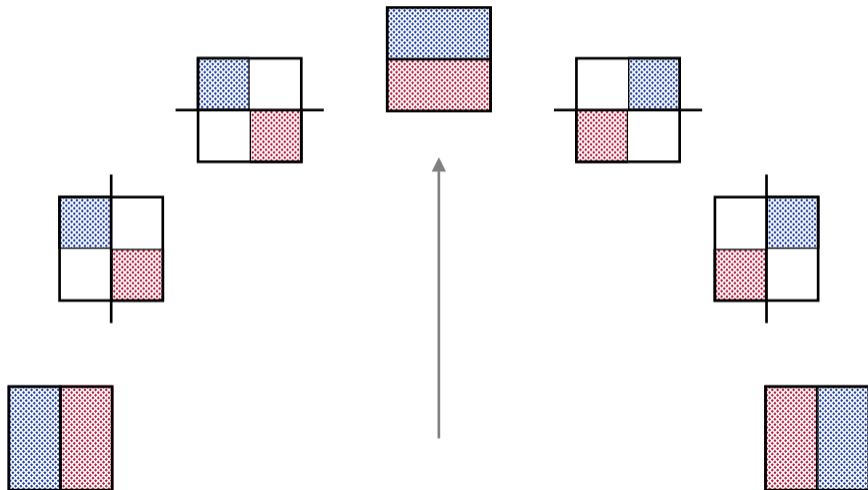
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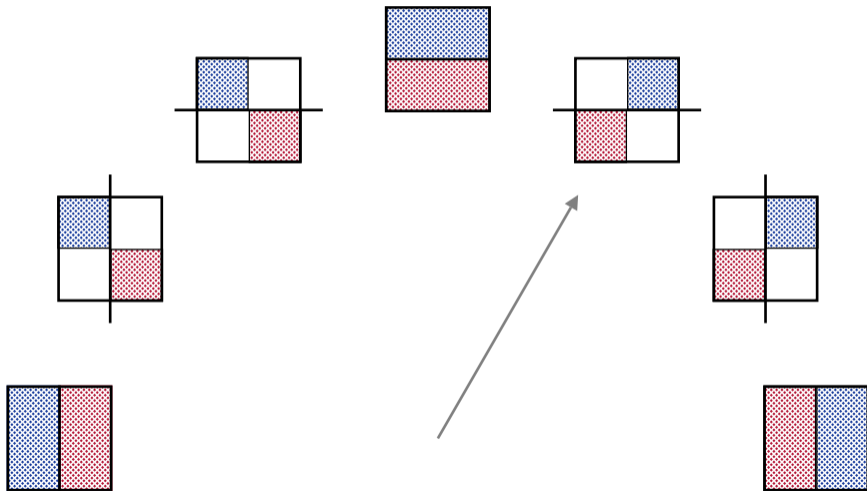
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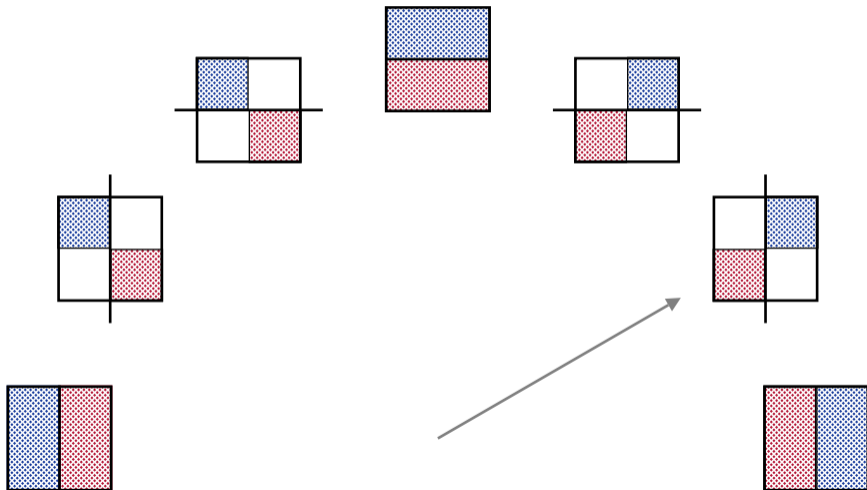
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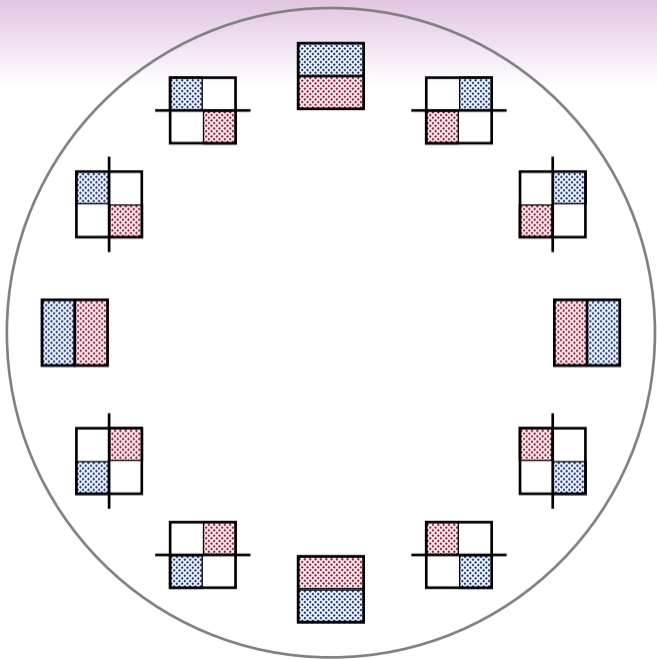


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5. Categories

We often study mathematical structures
and particular maps between them

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groups group homomorphisms

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The idea of category theory is to study the concept of objects and maps abstractly.

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- objects a, b, c, \dots
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- **associativity:** given

$$a \xrightarrow{f} b \xrightarrow{g} c \xrightarrow{h} d$$

we have $(hg)f = h(gf)$

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- 1-cells $a \xrightarrow{f} b$
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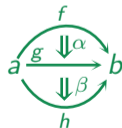
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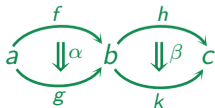
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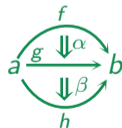
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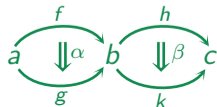
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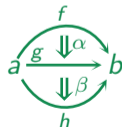
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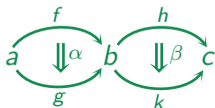
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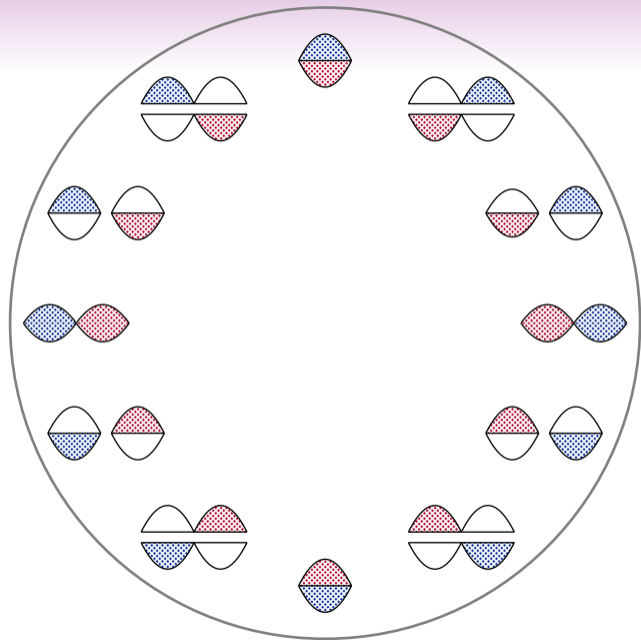
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\Rightarrow higher-dimensional Eckmann–Hilton

- A 2-category with only one 0-cell is a **monoidal category**.
- A 2-category with only one 0-cell and only one 1-cell is a **commutative monoid**.



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Coherence theorem for 2-categories

Every weak 2-category is 2-equivalent to a strict 2-category.

6: Higher-dimensional ballet: $n \geq 3$

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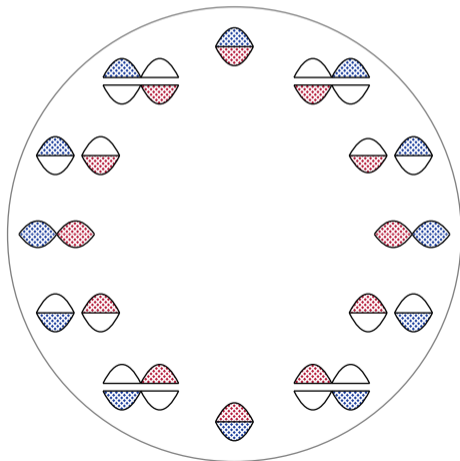
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The obstruction is commutativity.

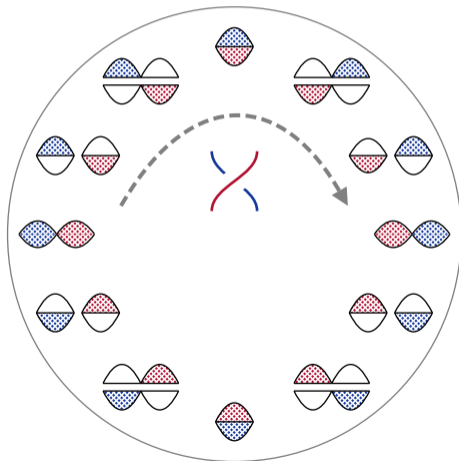
- strict: axioms are equations, so EH gives commutativity as an equation

$$a \circ b = b \circ a$$

- weak: axioms are isomorphisms, so EH gives commutativity as an isomorphism

$$a \circ b \cong b \circ a$$

The issue is braids



6: Higher-dimensional ballet: $n \geq 3$

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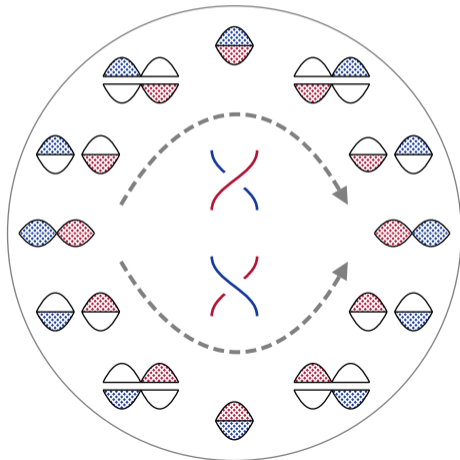
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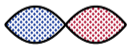
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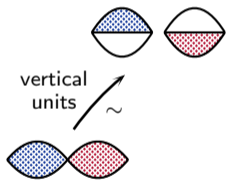
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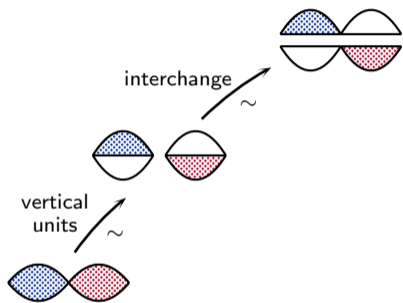
The Ballet



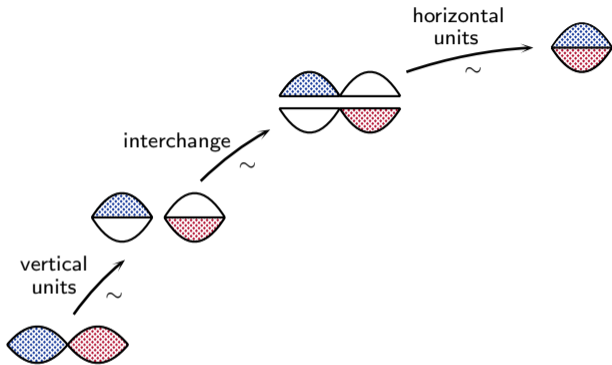
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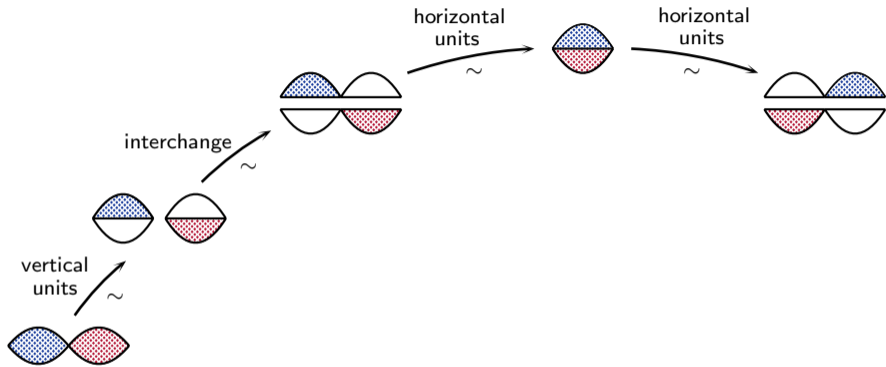
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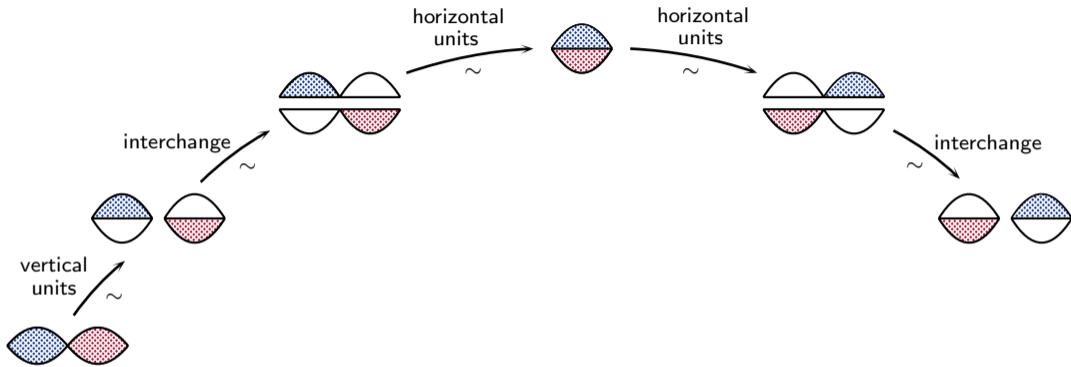
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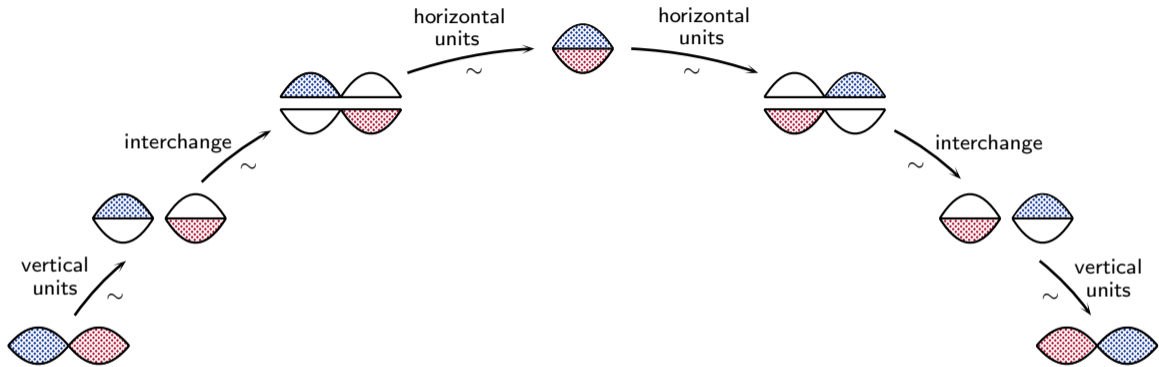
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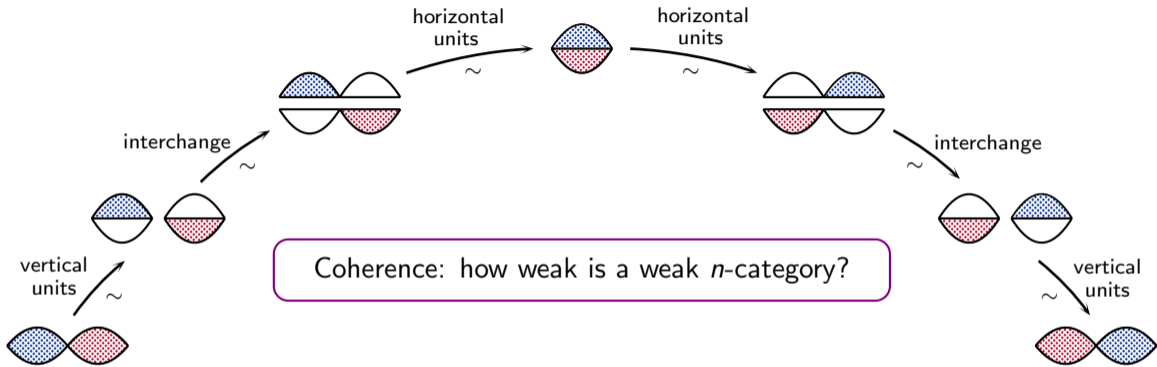
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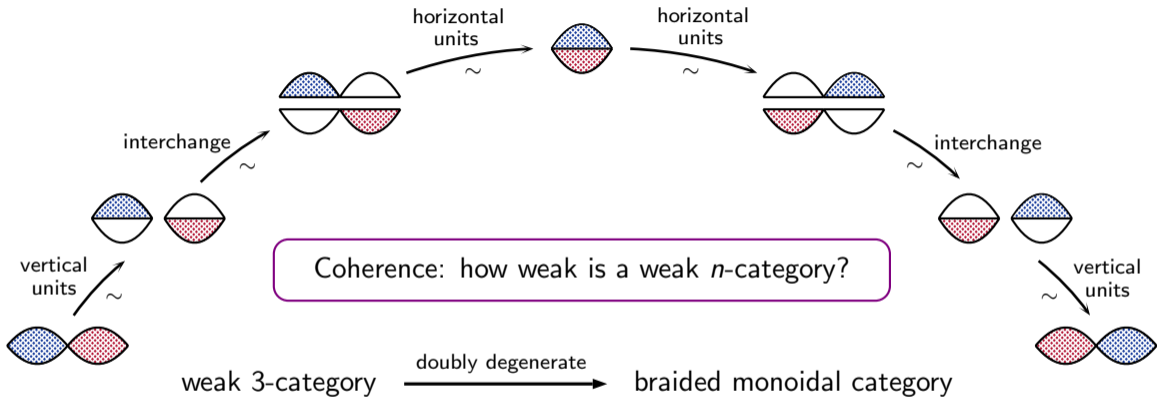
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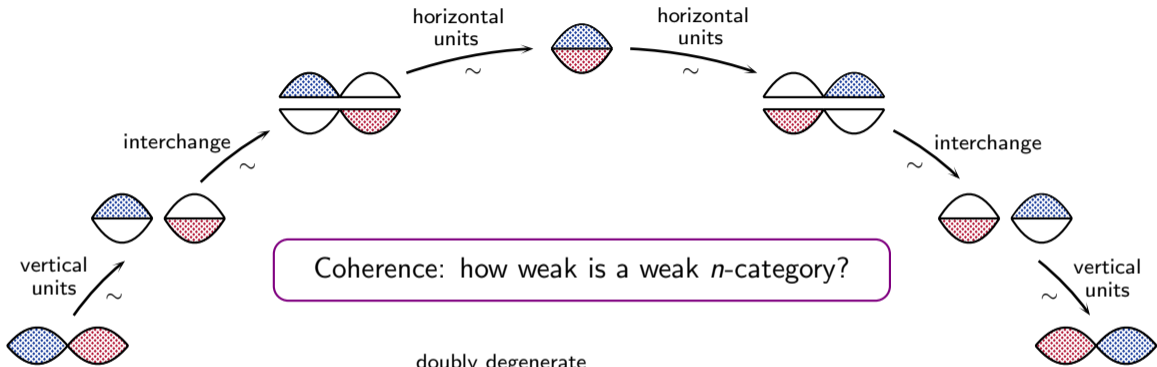
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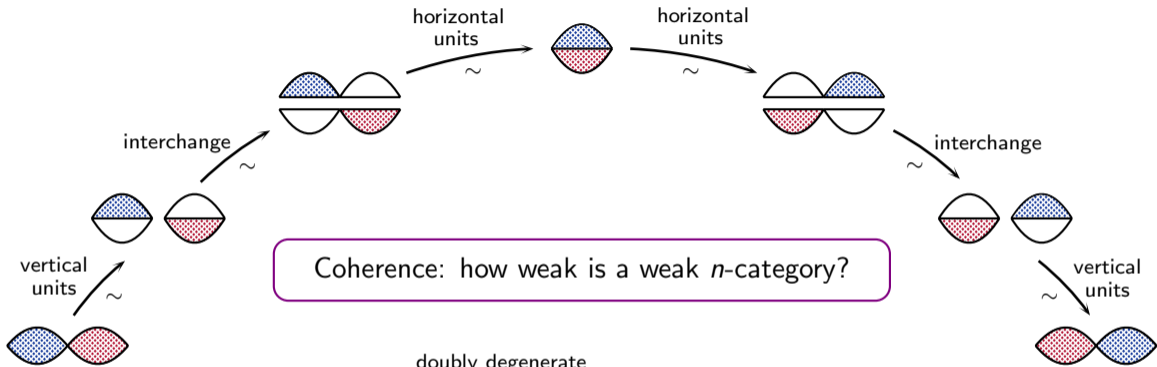


Coherence: how weak is a weak n -category?

weak 3-category $\xrightarrow{\text{doubly degenerate}}$ braided monoidal category

strict 3-category \longrightarrow symmetric monoidal category

The Ballet



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“semi-strict” \dashrightarrow Gray area

strict 3-category \longrightarrow symmetric monoidal category

6. Higher-dimensional ballet: more technically

	vertical units	horizontal units	interchange
GPS	strict	strict	<i>weak</i>
JK	strict	<i>weak</i>	strict
CC	<i>weak</i>	strict	strict

“Law of conservation of complicatedness”

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what we enrich in

type of enrichment

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Conclusion

- More dimensions give **more nuance**.
- Instead of answering yes or no, we can say **in what sense** an axiom holds.
- **Commutativity** measures something fundamental about higher dimensions.
- There is a **delicate balance** of strictness and weakness in higher dimensions.

Conclusion

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Today 1/4	2:00pm – 2:30pm	Guest on Susan D'Agostino's panel "Reaching the public"
	6:15pm – 7:30pm	Signing "The Joy of Abstraction" at CUP during reception
Tomorrow 1/5	10:00am – 10:30am	Talk in ACT session "Privilege structures and generalised metric spaces"
	12:00pm – 12:45pm	Signing books at MoMath