Monotone weak distributive laws over weakly lifted powerset monads in categories of algebras<sup>i</sup>

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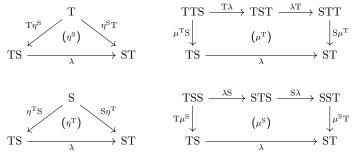
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- ▶ What about combining effects? In general, given monads  $(T, \eta^T, \mu^T)$  and  $(S, \eta^S, \mu^S)$ , there may not be any monad structure on ST.
- True with a distributive law (Beck 1969), i.e. a λ: TS ⇒ ST s.t.:

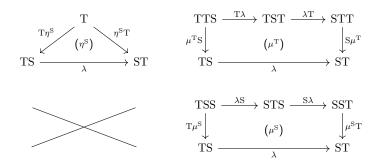


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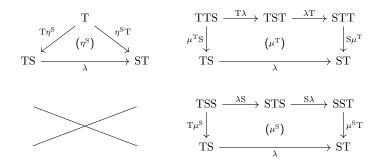
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► A WDL yields a weak composite monad S • T

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The formula is the same... is this just a coincidence?

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TFAE WDLs weak extensions of T over S of T to Kl(S)  $\rho: TS \Rightarrow ST$  (<u>T</u>,  $\mu^{\underline{T}}$ ) in Kl(S) i.e. in  $Kl(P) \cong Rel$ ,  $PP \Rightarrow PP \quad \underline{P}\left(X \stackrel{f}{\leftarrow} R \stackrel{g}{\rightarrow} Y\right) =$ examples  $PX \stackrel{Pf}{\leftarrow} PR \stackrel{Pg}{\leftarrow} PV$  $VV \Rightarrow VV \qquad \frac{V}{V} \begin{pmatrix} X \stackrel{f}{\leftarrow} R \stackrel{g}{\rightarrow} Y \end{pmatrix} = VX \stackrel{Vf}{\leftarrow} VR \stackrel{Vg}{\longrightarrow} VY$ in  $Kl(V) \hookrightarrow Rel(KHaus)$ ,

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	$\beta P \Rightarrow P \beta^{iv}$		$\left(\mathrm{V},\eta^{\mathrm{V}},\mu^{\mathrm{V}} ight)$ in EM( $eta$ ) $\cong$ KHaus

 ${}^{\rm iv}\beta$  is the ultrafilter monad

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  - weakly lifting the construction of  $(\underline{P}, \mu^{\underline{P}})$  on spans

### Background: monotone WDLs in regular categories

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Examples. Set is regular, Rel(Set) = Rel. KHaus is regular, Rel(KHaus) = compact Hausdorff spaces and closed relations.

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  - then  $(\underline{T}, \mu^{\underline{T}})$  is a monotone weak extension of T to Kl(S)
  - we get a *monotone* WDL  $TS \Rightarrow ST$
- ► Examples. P and μ<sup>P</sup> are nearly cartesian and Kl(P) ≅ Rel (Garner 2020). V and μ<sup>V</sup> are nearly cartesian and Kl(V) → Rel(KHaus) (Goy, Petrişan, and Aiguier 2021).

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- **Lemma.** Weakly lifting preserves *near cartesianness*.

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- Lemma. Weakly lifting preserves near cartesianness.
- **Example.** V weak lifting of P to  $EM(\beta) \cong KHaus:$ P and  $\mu^P$  are nearly cartesian hence V and  $\mu^V$  are as well.

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$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathrm{T}A & \stackrel{\mathrm{T}f}{\longleftarrow} & \mathrm{T}R & \stackrel{\mathrm{T}g}{\longrightarrow} & \mathrm{T}B \\ \stackrel{a}{\downarrow} & \swarrow & \stackrel{i}{\downarrow} & & \downarrow \\ A & \stackrel{f}{\longleftarrow} & R & \stackrel{g}{\longrightarrow} & B \end{array}$$

is a  $\operatorname{Kl}(\overline{\operatorname{P}})$ -morphism  $(A, a) \longrightarrow (B, b)$ 

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iff ∀x ∈ A, x' ∈ R, t ∈ TA, a(t) = x = f(x') ⇒ ∃t' ∈ TR, x' = r(t') ∧ (Tf)(t') = t.
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► Theorem. Let S be a weak lifting of a monad S with a monotone WDL SP ⇒ PS. There is a monotone WDL SP ⇒ PS iff S preserves decomposable morphisms.

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# Weakly lifting the setting for monotone WDLs to KHaus

- $\blacktriangleright \ \overline{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{V}$
- decomposable morphisms of β-algebras correspond to open maps (Clementino *et al.* 2014)
- Corollary. V preserves open maps hence there is a (unique) monotone WDL VV ⇒ VV.

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- Consider the Radon monad  $(R, \eta^R, \mu^R)$ 
  - $(\mathbf{R}X = \{ \text{Radon probability measures on } X \})$ 
    - $\blacktriangleright$  Corollary. R does not preserve open maps hence there is no monotone WDL  $RV \Rightarrow VR.$

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- $\blacktriangleright \ \overline{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{V}$
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- Consider the Radon monad  $(R, \eta^R, \mu^R)$ 
  - $(\mathbf{R}X = \{ \text{Radon probability measures on } X \})$ 
    - $\blacktriangleright$  Corollary. R does not preserve open maps hence there is no monotone WDL  $RV \Rightarrow VR.$
    - ► Theorem. R preserves surjective open maps hence there is a (unique) monotone WDL RV<sub>\*</sub> ⇒ V<sub>\*</sub>R<sup>v</sup>. See also (Goubault-Larrecq 2024).

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# Conclusion: no-go theorems for monotone WDLs

 $PP \Rightarrow PP$  and  $VV \Rightarrow VV$  look the same... but monotone WDLs over  $\overline{P}$  are quite rare otherwise:

	KHaus		JSL	Conv	Mon				CMon		
	V	R	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$	$\overline{\mathrm{D}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	$\overline{\mathrm{M}_{\boldsymbol{S}}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}$	$\overline{\mathrm{D}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$
$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	1	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
$\overline{\mathbf{P}_*}$	1	✓	X	×	x	X	X	X	x	X	X

#### What's next?

- extending this framework: Pos-regular categories, other monads of relations
- no-go theorems for (all) WDLs
- seeing this in the setting of monoidal topology