

Monads and their applications II 1

Exercise 1.

Let (T, μ, η) be a 2-monad on a 2-category \mathcal{K} . Show that $T\text{-Alg}_p$, $T\text{-Alg}_\ell$, and $T\text{-Alg}_c$ are 2-categories.

Exercise 2.

Let \mathcal{M} be a strict monoidal 2-category (a monoid in 2-CAT) and let

$$-\circ -: \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$$

be a strict action of \mathcal{M} on \mathcal{K} . Assume that each 2-functor $-\circ A$ has a right 2-adjoint $\langle A, - \rangle$, so there are isomorphisms of categories

$$\mathcal{K}(M \circ A, B) \cong \mathcal{M}(M, \langle A, B \rangle)$$

2-natural in M , A , and B .

Show that $\langle A, A \rangle$ has a monoid structure in \mathcal{M} . Moreover, show that monoid morphisms $(M, \mu, \eta) \rightarrow \langle A, A \rangle$ are in bijection with M -actions on A , that is, 1-cells $a: M \circ A \rightarrow A$ subject to the two axioms $a.M \circ a = a.\mu \circ A$ and $a.\eta \circ A = \text{id}_A$. Analogously to the case of monads we can define lax morphism of M -actions. Show that the above bijection extends to an isomorphism of categories between the category of monoid morphisms and 2-cells as defined in class on the one hand, and the category of M -actions on A and lax morphisms whose underlying 1-cell is the identity on A on the other.

Exercise 3.

Let \mathcal{K} be a complete 2-category. Apply Exercise 2 to the action

$$[\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{K}] \times \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}, \quad (F, A) \mapsto FA$$

to show that the endo-2-functor $\langle A, A \rangle$ is a 2-monad and that 2-monad morphisms $T \rightarrow \langle A, A \rangle$ are in bijection with T -algebra structures on A . (Hint: why is $\langle A, - \rangle$ a right 2-adjoint?)

Exercise 4.

Let \mathcal{K} be a complete 2-category. Let $\text{Colax}[2, \mathcal{K}]$ be the 2-category with objects the 1-cells $f: A \rightarrow B$ in \mathcal{K} , 1-cells the triples $(a, \varphi, b): f \rightarrow f'$ where $a: A \rightarrow A'$ and $b: B \rightarrow B'$ are 1-cells in \mathcal{K} and $\varphi: b.f \Rightarrow f'.a$ is a 2-cell in \mathcal{K} , and 2-cells $(a_1, \varphi_1, b_1) \Rightarrow (a_2, \varphi_2, b_2)$ the pairs (γ, δ) of 2-cells $\gamma: a_1 \Rightarrow a_2$

and $\delta: b_1 \rightarrow b_2$ such that the equation

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{a_2} & A' \\
 \downarrow f & \begin{array}{c} \gamma \uparrow \\ a_1 \end{array} & \downarrow f' \\
 B & \xrightarrow{b_1} & B' \\
 & \begin{array}{c} \varphi_1 \uparrow \\ b_1 \end{array} & \\
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{a_2} & A' \\
 \downarrow f & \begin{array}{c} \varphi_2 \uparrow \\ b_2 \end{array} & \downarrow f' \\
 B & \xrightarrow{b_2} & B' \\
 & \begin{array}{c} \delta \uparrow \\ b_1 \end{array} & \\
 \end{array}$$

holds. Show that composition with an endo-2-functor defines a strict action

$$[\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{K}] \times \text{Colax}[2, \mathcal{K}] \rightarrow \text{Colax}[2, \mathcal{K}]$$

and show that $\{f, -\}_\ell: \text{Colax}[2, \mathcal{K}] \rightarrow [\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{K}]$ is a right 2-adjoint of $- \circ f$ (“acting on f ”). Use this and the previous exercises to show that $\{f, f\}_\ell$ is a 2-monad, that the two 2-natural transformations $\partial_0: \{f, f\}_\ell \rightarrow \langle A, A \rangle$ and $\partial_1: \{f, f\}_\ell \rightarrow \langle B, B \rangle$ from the definition are 2-monad morphisms, and show that 2-monad morphisms $T \rightarrow \{f, f\}_\ell$ correspond to 2-cells which make f a lax T -morphism.

Exercise 5.

Recall that a comonad in a 2-category \mathcal{K} is a 1-cell $c: C \rightarrow C$ with a counit $\varepsilon: c \rightarrow \text{id}_C$ and a comultiplication $\gamma: c \rightarrow c.c$. An Eilenberg–Moore object for c is a universal c -coaction, that is, a 1-cell $w: A \rightarrow C$ together with a 2-cell $\rho: w \Rightarrow c.w$ satisfying the dual axioms of the Eilenberg–Moore object of a monad.

Let T be a 2-monad on \mathcal{K} . Show that the forgetful 2-functor

$$U_\ell: T\text{-Alg}_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$$

creates Eilenberg–Moore objects for comonads. This gives an abstract explanation for the fact that comodules of a Hopf algebra inherit a monoidal structure which is strictly preserved by the forgetful functor.