

13 April 2004

Stuff Types & their Generating Functions

Before doing more examples, let's review:

A stuff type is a functor

$$\begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow F \\ \text{FinSet}_o \end{array}$$

where X is a groupoid which we call the groupoid of "F-stuffed sets." The generating function of this stuff type is:

$$|F|(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |X_n| z^n$$

where X_n is the groupoid of "F-stuffed n-element sets" so that:

$$X = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n$$

$$\text{FinSet}_o = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [\text{n-elt sets}]_o$$

& we have

$$\begin{array}{c} X_n \\ \downarrow F_n \\ [\text{n-elt sets}]_o \end{array} \quad F_n = F|_{X_n}$$

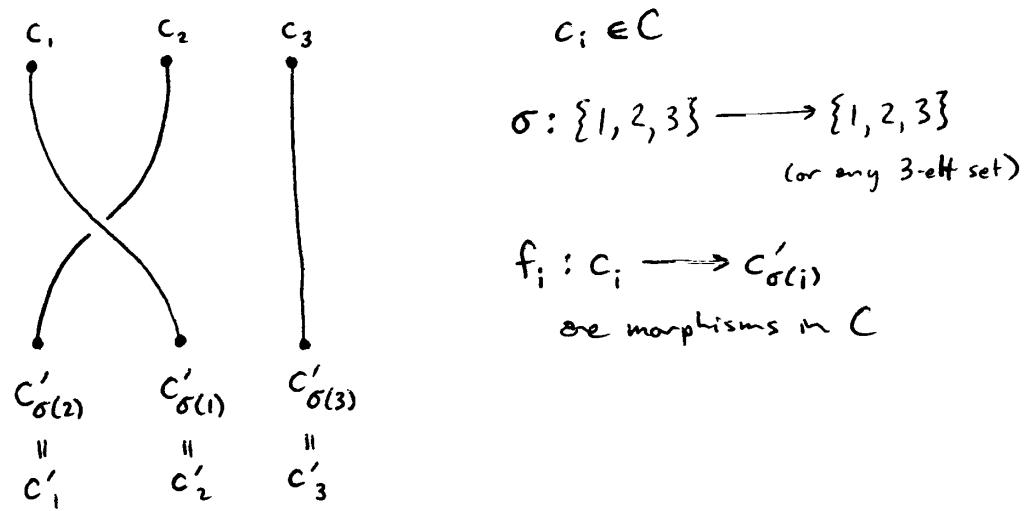
Our example so far was

$F = \text{"being a } C\text{-colored finite set"}$

where C is a groupoid. Here

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n & = & \text{the groupoid of "C-colored n-elt sets"} \\ F_n \downarrow & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{forgets the C-coloring} \\ [n\text{-elt sets}]_0 & - & \end{array}$$

A morphism in X_n looks like:



So

$$X_n \simeq \frac{C^n}{n!}$$

$n!$ has an action
on C^n by "crossing
the strands"

objects are n -tuples of objects in C ; morphisms
in X_n are n -tuples of morphisms in C composed
with permutations

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \\ \hline \diagup & \diagdown & | \\ \end{array} = \begin{array}{c|c|c|} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \\ \hline \diagdown & \diagup & | \\ \end{array}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}|F|(z) &= \sum |X_n| z^n \\&= \sum \left| \frac{C^n}{n!} \right| z^n \\&= \sum \frac{|C|^n}{n!} z^n \\&= e^{|C|z}\end{aligned}$$

Q: What should this stuff type really be called?

A: " E^{CZ} " so that $|E^{CZ}| = e^{|C|z}$.

Q: What does this really mean? I.e. if E^{CZ} is something like a "function", what sort of values does the argument Z take?

A: Groupoids! If Z_0 is a groupoid, E^{CZ_0} should be a groupoid — the groupoid of " CZ_0 -colored finite sets"; i.e. finite sets with elts labelled by objects of CZ_0 , i.e. pairs (c, z) with $c \in C, z \in Z_0$.

Last quarter we saw that $|E^{CZ_0}| = e^{|C||Z_0|}$.

E.g.: $C = \frac{1}{2!}$ ($\mathbb{Z}/2$ seen as a groupoid)

Then

$E^{CZ} =$ "being a $\frac{1}{2}$ -colored finite set"
and if we evaluate this at $Z_0 = 1$ (the 1-elt set, viewed as a groupoid)

\textcircled{J}_1

we get

$$E^c = E^{1/2!} = \text{the groupoid of } \frac{1}{2}\text{-colored finite sets}$$

$$\cong \text{Cubes}$$

(see p. 67, Week 7, Winter 2004)

Back to our examples:

2) $F = \text{"being the first of two finite sets of the same cardinality"}$

We want to make this a stuff type

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & \\ \downarrow F & & \\ \text{FinSet}_0 & & \end{array}$$

where objects of X are pairs of sets (S, T) with $S \cong T$, & morphisms are pairs of bijections, and F forgets the second set and second morphism in these pairs. This is a stuff type but not a structure type because it's not faithful.

$$X_n = \text{the groupoid of "pairs of } n\text{-elt sets"}$$

$$\cong [\text{n-elt sets}]_0 \times [\text{n-elt sets}]_0$$

So

$$|X_n| = |[\text{n-elt sets}]_0|^2$$

&

$$[\text{n-elt sets}]_0 \cong \frac{1}{n!} \quad \text{so} \quad |X_n| = \frac{1}{(n!)^2}$$

and so $|F|(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{z^n}{(n!)^2}$ (which can be expressed using integrals of Bessel fns.)

Note: This couldn't possibly be the generating function of any structure type, since if we write

$$|F|(z) = \sum \frac{a_n}{n!} z^n$$

we don't get $a_n \in \mathbb{N}!$ (Of course we are ignoring the detail that we haven't shown our way of finding generating functions of stuff types is equivalent to our old way for structure types — we'll deal with this later)

Now we can fill in this chart:

If F is a...	then $ F (z) = \sum \frac{a_n}{n!} z^n$ where:	Since these numbers are cardinalities of:
stuff type	$a_n \in \mathbb{R}^+ = [0, \infty)$	(tame) groupoids = 1-groupoids
structure type	$a_n \in \mathbb{N}$	(finite) sets = 0-groupoids
property type	$a_n \in \{0, 1\} \cong \{\text{F}, \text{T}\}$	truth values = -1-groupoids
vacuous property type	$a_n \in \{1\} \cong \{\text{T}\}$	true = <u>the only</u> -2-groupoid

The reason this all works in this way is that in equipping a finite set with extra $\begin{cases} \text{stuff} \\ \text{structure} \\ \text{properties} \\ \text{vacuous properties} \end{cases}$, there's

$\alpha \begin{cases} \text{groupoid} \\ \text{set} \\ \text{pair} \\ \text{1-elt set} \end{cases}$, i.e. a $\begin{cases} 1\text{-groupoid} \\ 0\text{-groupoid} \\ -1\text{-groupoid} \\ -2\text{-groupoid} \end{cases}$ of choices.

15 April 2004

Evaluation & Composition of Stuff Types

Following what we did last quarter for structure types, let's define $F(Z_0)$, where F is a stuff type:

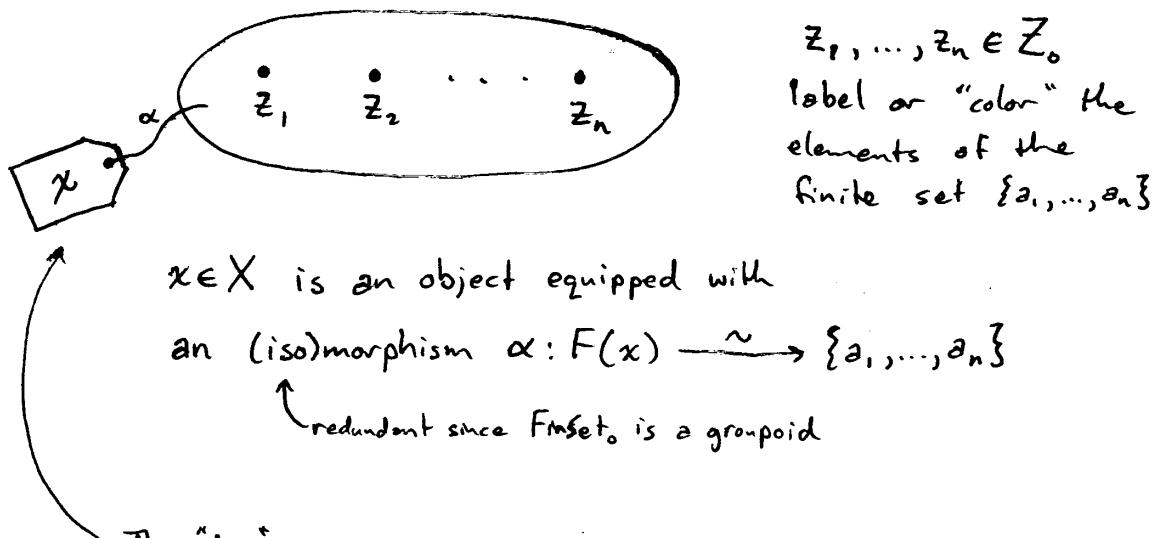
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & \text{a groupoid} \\ F \downarrow & & \\ \text{FinSet}_0 & & \end{array}$$

& Z_0 is any groupoid. Copying what we did, let

$$F(Z_0) = \text{the groupoid of "F-stuffed } Z_0\text{-colored finite sets"}$$

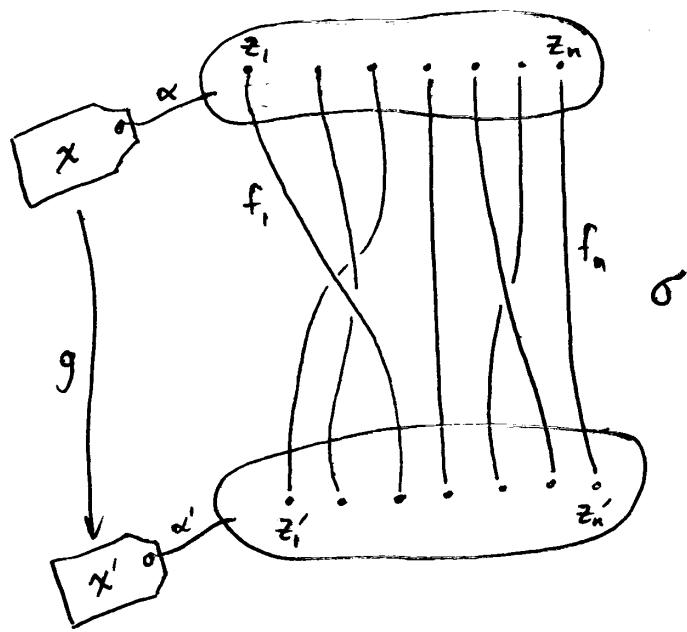
just as before, but with "stuffed" instead of "structured"; now we're equipping the finite sets with extra stuff.

A typical object in $F(Z_0)$ looks like:



The "tag" is our cute depiction of the "F-stuff"
 α is the string that connects the "F-stuff"
 to the set.

A typical morphism in $F(Z_0)$ looks like:



$$\sigma: \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{a'_1, \dots, a'_n\}$$

$$f_i: z_i \longrightarrow z'_{\sigma(i)}$$

morphisms in Z_0

$$g: x \rightarrow x' \text{ a morphism in } X$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F(x) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \\
 F(g) \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma \\
 F(x') & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & \{a'_1, \dots, a'_n\}
 \end{array}$$

commutes

Thm:

$$|F(Z_0)| = |F|(|Z_0|)$$

Proof: Haven't you noticed we never prove theorems here? ■

Given two stuff types:



Can we compose them to get a stuff type $F \circ G$
with

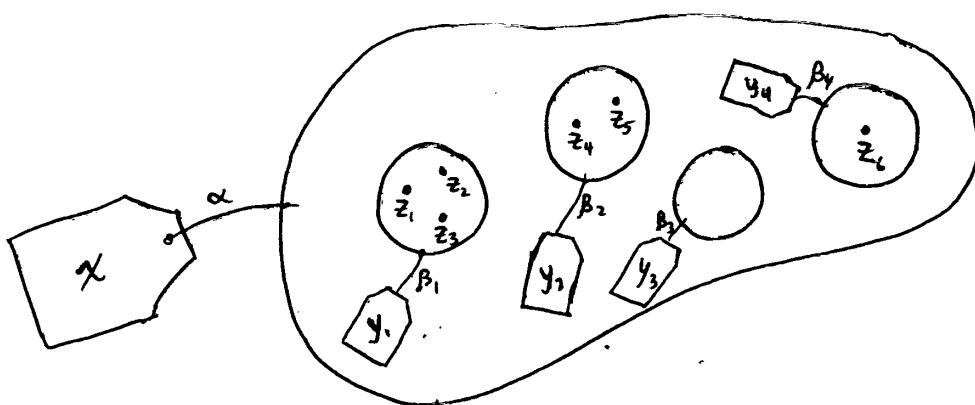
$$(F \circ G)(Z_o) \simeq F(G(Z_o)) ?$$

Yes!

$F(G(Z_o))$ = the groupoid of "F-stuffed $G(Z_o)$ -colored finite sets"

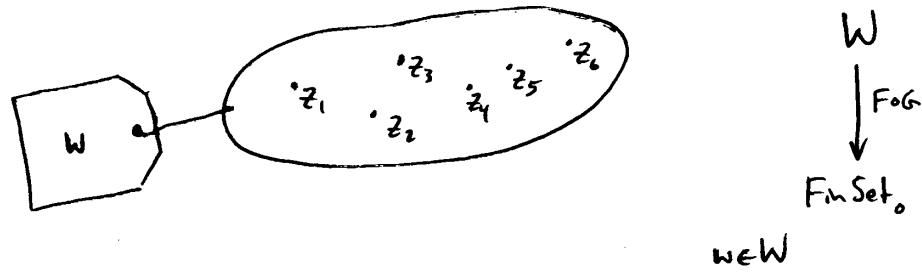
= the groupoid of "F-stuffed finite sets
with elements labelled by objects of $G(Z_o)$ "

= the groupoid of "F-stuffed finite sets
with elements labelled by G -stuffed
 Z_o -colored finite sets."



This groupoid is the same as:

$(F \circ G)(Z_0) :=$ the groupoid of "F \circ G-stuffed Z_0 -colored finite sets"



provided we let

$F \circ G =$ "being a finite set S written as a finite disjoint union $S_1 + \dots + S_n$ with each S_i equipped with G -stuff and $\{1, \dots, n\}$ equipped with F -stuff."

↑ corr. to S_1, \dots, S_n

= "being the disjoint union of a finite F -stuffed family of G -stuffed finite sets."

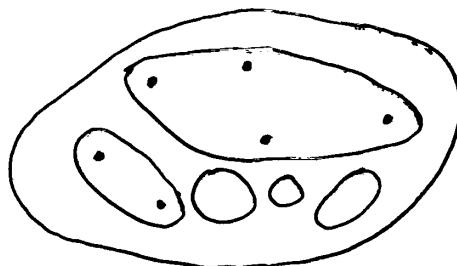
Examples:

1) $COSH Z =$ "being an even set"

$E^Z =$ "being a finite set"

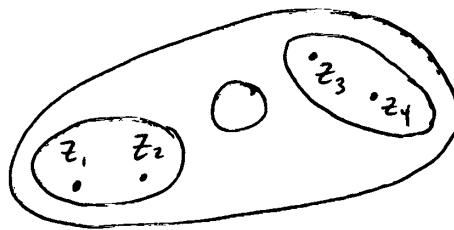
$E^{COSH Z} =$ "being a disjoint union of a finite family of even sets"

E.g.



$E^{\text{COSH}(Z_0)}$ = the groupoid of "finite disjoint unions of Z_0 -colored even sets"

typical object:



in particular:

$E^{\text{COSH}(1)}$ = the groupoid of "finite disjoint unions of 1-colored even sets"

\simeq the groupoid of "finite disjoint unions of even sets"

and

$$|E^{\text{COSH}(1)}| = e^{|\text{COSH}(1)|} = e^{\cosh 1} = e^{\frac{e+e^{-1}}{2}}.$$

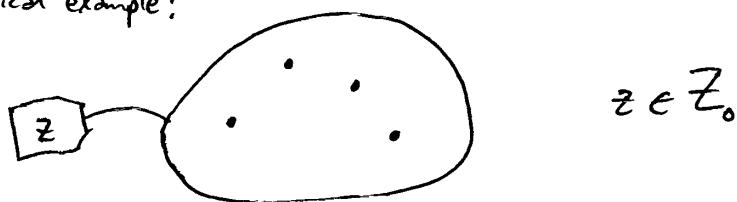
What's

$E^{Z_0 \text{COSH}(1)}$?

$\text{COSH}(1) \simeq$ the groupoid of "even sets"

$Z_0 \text{COSH}(1) \simeq$ the groupoid of pairs (z, x) w/ $z \in Z_0$ & $x \in \text{COSH} 1$

a typical example:



So $E^{Z_0 \text{COSH}(1)} \simeq$ the groupoid of finite sets w/ elts labelled by pairs $(z, x) \in Z_0 \text{COSH}(1)$:

