

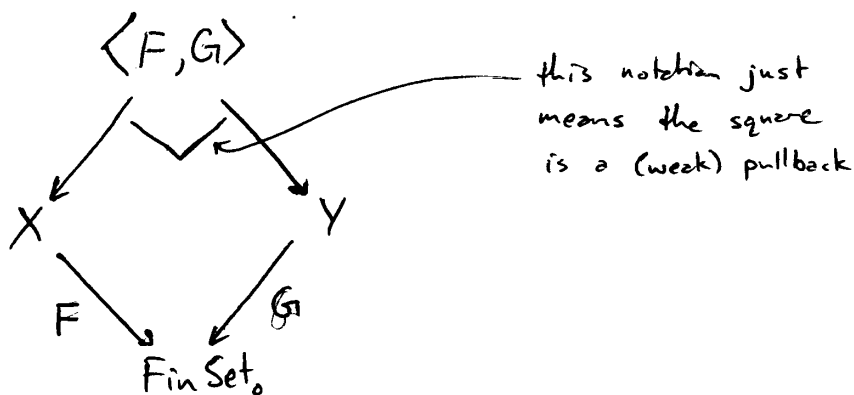
27 April 2004

The Inner Product of Stuff-Types - the key example

Recall that given two stuff types

$$F: X \rightarrow \text{FinSet}_0 \quad G: Y \rightarrow \text{FinSet}_0$$

their inner product is a groupoid $\langle F, G \rangle$ defined as the weak pull back



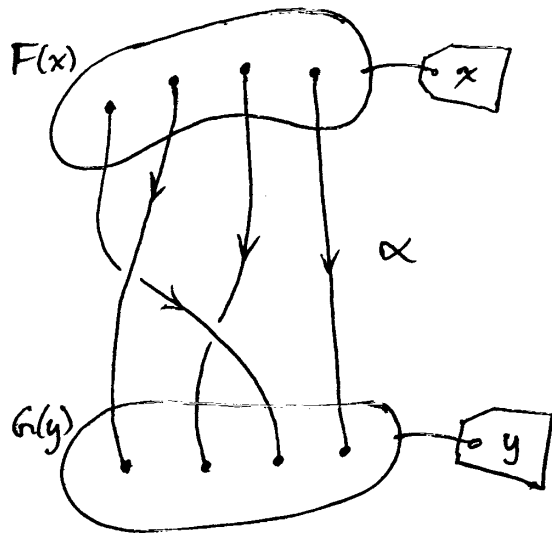
Recall:

- An object of $\langle F, G \rangle$ is an object $x \in X$, an object $y \in Y$, and an isomorphism $\alpha: F(x) \xrightarrow{\sim} G(y)$.
- A morphism in $\langle F, G \rangle$ is a morphism $f: x \rightarrow x'$ in X , a morphism $g: y \rightarrow y'$ in Y s.t.

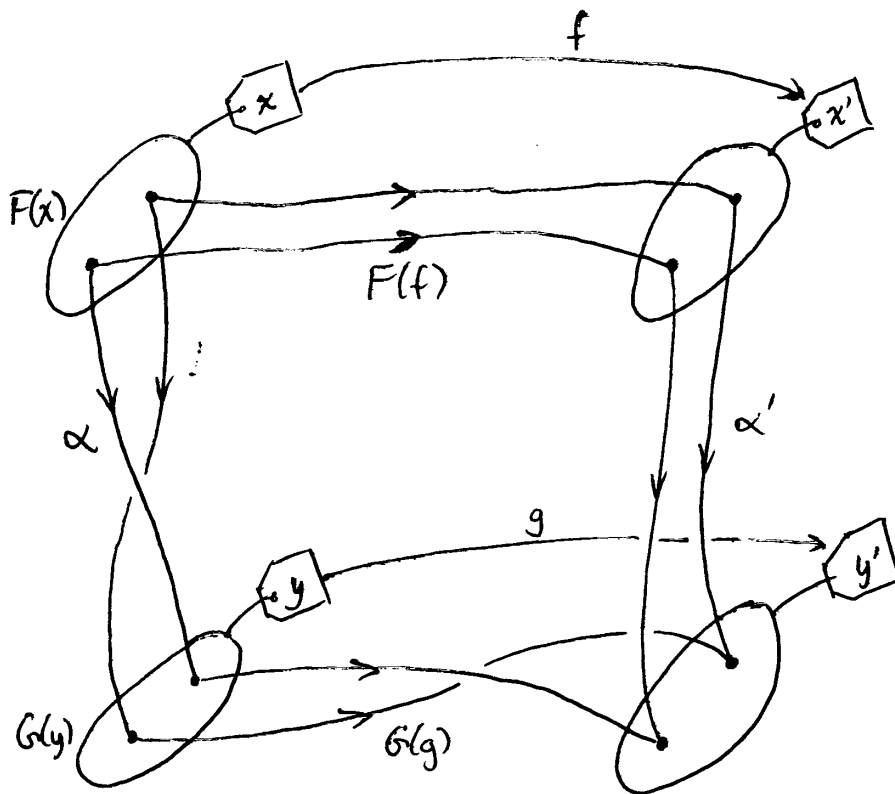
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F(x) & \xrightarrow{F(f)} & F(x') \\
 \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha' \\
 G(y) & \xrightarrow{G(g)} & G(y')
 \end{array}$$

commutes.

An object in $\langle F, G \rangle$ looks like



A morphism looks like



Note: $\alpha \circ G(g) = F(f) \circ \alpha'$.

The square commutes.

The key example:

We know the inner product on Fock space has

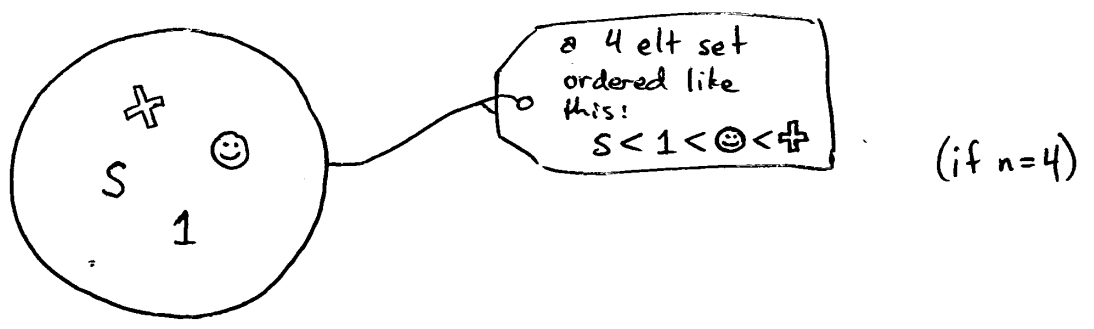
$$\langle z^n, z^m \rangle = n! \delta_{nm}$$

So what about

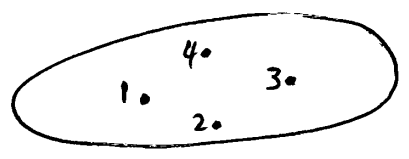
$$\langle Z^n, Z^m \rangle ?$$

Recall: $Z^n =$ "being a totally ordered n-elt. set"

so a Z^n -stuffed set looks like:

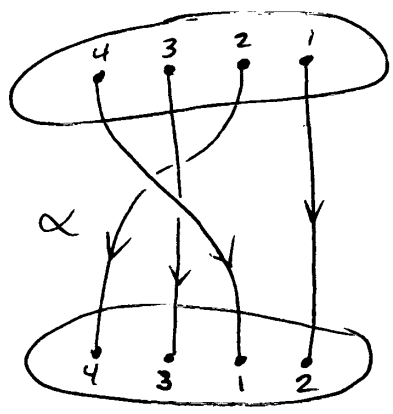


or, with our usual habit of drawing sets so all elements look the same:



(Here we indicate the Z^4 -stuff — namely the ordering and the property of having 4 elts. — not by a 'tag' but simply by enumerating the elts)

and an object of $\langle Z^n, Z^m \rangle$ looks like this



Note: α is just any bijection.

If $n \neq m$, there are no bijections, so no objects in $\langle \mathbb{Z}^n, \mathbb{Z}^m \rangle$. So:

$$\langle \mathbb{Z}^n, \mathbb{Z}^m \rangle = \emptyset \quad \text{if } n \neq m$$

↑ the groupoid with no objects

If $n = m$, there are $n!$ such bijections, & with some thought we get

$$\langle \mathbb{Z}^n, \mathbb{Z}^n \rangle \cong n!$$

where $n!$ is the groupoid with $n!$ objects and only identity morphisms.

So we see:

$$\langle \mathbb{Z}^n, \mathbb{Z}^m \rangle \cong n! \delta_{nm}$$

where

$$\delta_{nm} = \begin{cases} \text{the empty groupoid, } 0, & \text{if } n \neq m \\ \text{the one-object groupoid, } 1, & \text{if } n = m \end{cases}$$

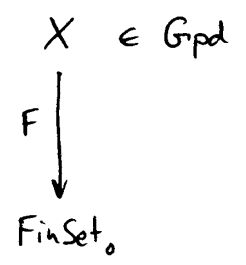
& so

$$|\langle \mathbb{Z}^n, \mathbb{Z}^m \rangle| = \langle |\mathbb{Z}^n|, |\mathbb{Z}^m| \rangle$$

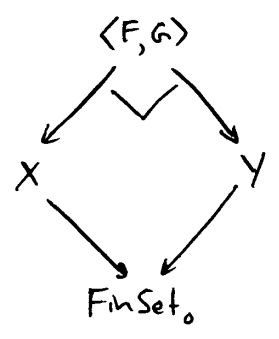
where the right hand side is inner product in Fock space.

Stuff Operators

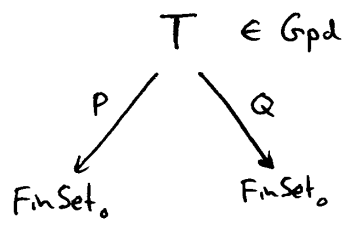
A stuff type is:



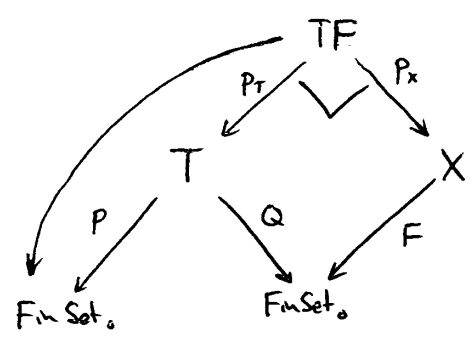
The inner product of two stuff types is:



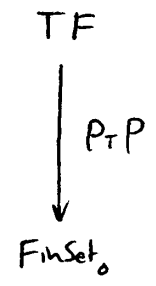
A stuff operator is:



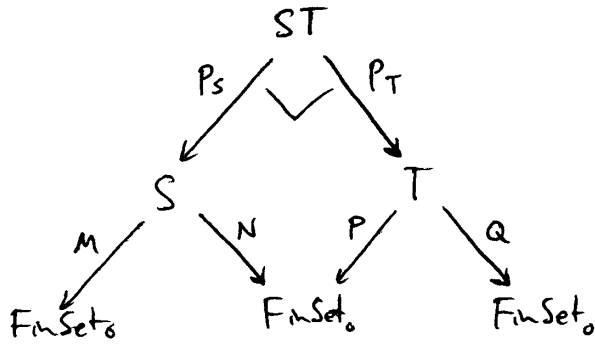
To apply a stuff operator to a stuff type we do a pullback:



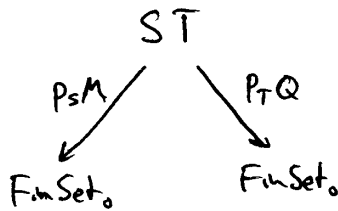
to get this stuff type:



To compose two stuff operators S & T we do :



to get the stuff operator :



CATEGORIFICATION →		
\mathcal{L}^2 & operators on it	\mathcal{L}^2 & operators on it	Stuff types & stuff operators
<p>\mathcal{L}^2 consists of (certain) sequences</p> $\psi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $i \mapsto \psi_i \in \mathbb{C}$	<p>\mathcal{L}^2 consists of (certain) sequences</p> $\psi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ $i \mapsto \psi_i \in \text{Set}$ <p>which are the same as:</p> $X \in \text{Set}$ $F \downarrow$ \mathbb{N} <p>where $\psi_i = F^{-1}(i)$ - inverse image of $i \in \mathbb{N}$</p>	<p>Stuff types are</p> $\psi : \text{FinSet}_0 \rightarrow \text{Gpd}$ $i \mapsto \psi_i \in \text{Gpd}$ <p>which are the same as:</p> $X \in \text{Gpd}$ $F \downarrow$ FinSet_0 <p>where $\psi_i = F^{-1}(i)$ - <u>weak</u> inverse image of $i \in \text{FinSet}_0$</p>

Operators on \mathbb{C}^2 are
(certain) matrices

$$T: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

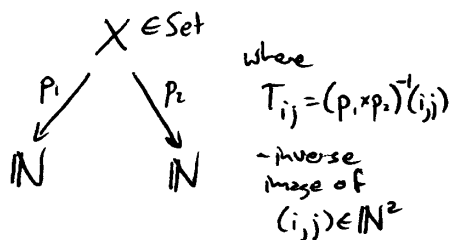
$$T_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}$$

Operators on \mathcal{L}^2 are
certain matrices

$$T: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$T_{ij} \in \text{Set}$$

which are the same
as

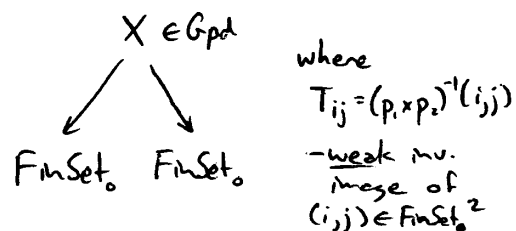


A stuff operator is

$$T: \text{FinSet}_0 \times \text{FinSet}_0 \rightarrow \text{Gpd}$$

$$T_{ij} \in \text{Gpd}$$

which are the same
as



29 April 2004

An operator (or matrix)

$$T: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

acts on a vector

$$\psi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

to give a vector

$$T\psi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

by:

$$(T\psi)_i = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} T_{ij} \psi_j$$

if the sum converges

An "operator" (or matrix of sets)

$$T: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

acts on a "vector"

$$\psi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

to give a vector

$$T\psi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

by

$$(T\psi)_i = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} T_{ij} \times \psi_j$$

A stuff operator

$$T: \text{FinSet}_0 \times \text{FinSet}_0 \rightarrow \text{Gpd}$$

acts on a stuff type

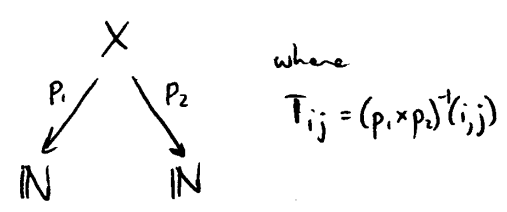
$$\psi: \text{FinSet}_0 \rightarrow \text{Gpd}$$

to give a stuff type

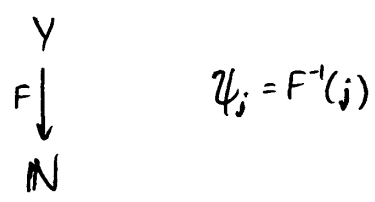
$$T\psi: \text{FinSet}_0 \rightarrow \text{Gpd}$$

which is best described
using a weak pullback...

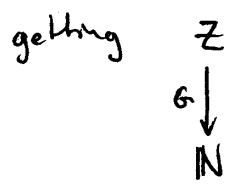
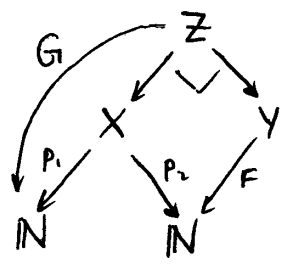
We can also think of T this way:



and ψ this way:



and then $T\psi$ is defined using a pullback:

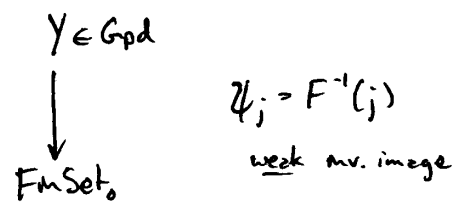
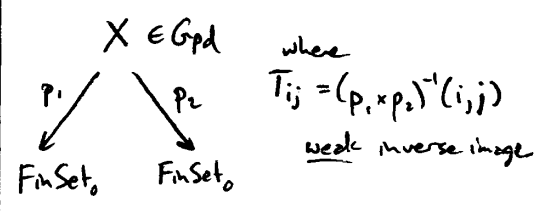


& define $T\psi$ by $(T\psi)_i = G^{-1}(i)$

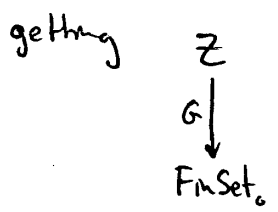
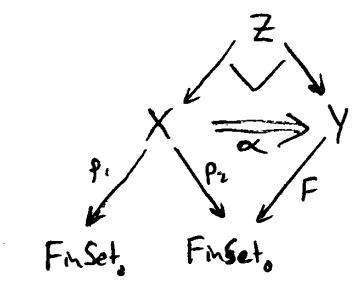
Note: an elt. of Z is a pair $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ s.t. $p_2(x) = F(y)$, i.e. an elt. of $T_{ij} \times \psi_j$ for some i, j , i.e. an elt. of

$$\sum_j T_{ij} \times \psi_j$$

for some i



and the $T\psi$ is defined using a weak pullback:



$S_0:$

$$G^{-1}(i) = \sum_j T_{ij} \times \psi_j$$

as desired.

For the purposes of quantum mechanics (and QFT) it's nice to have some slightly different ways of drawing stuff types and stuff operators. Since stuff types are like states (vectors in Fock space), let's denote them like this:

$$\begin{array}{c} \psi \in \text{Gpd} \\ \downarrow p \\ \text{FinSet}_0 \end{array}$$

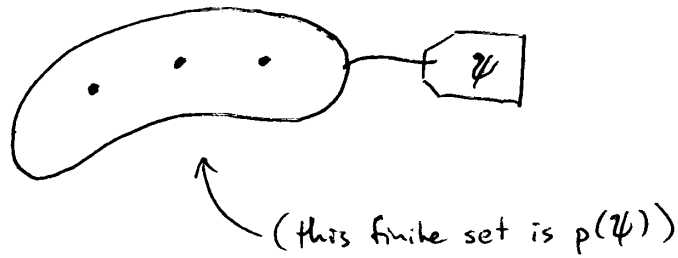
Since stuff operators are like operators on Fock space, let's denote them like this:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & T \in \text{Gpd} & \\ p_1 \swarrow & & \searrow p_2 \\ \text{FinSet}_0 & & \text{FinSet}_0 \end{array}$$

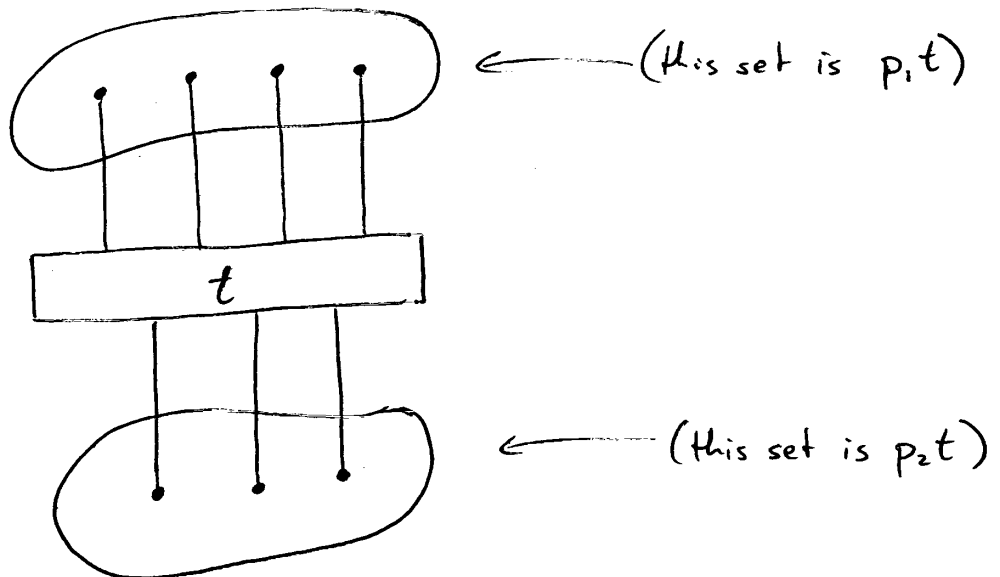
When we act on a stuff type by a stuff operator, we'll write it like this:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & T\psi & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ T & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \psi \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \text{FinSet}_0 & & \text{FinSet}_0 \end{array}$$

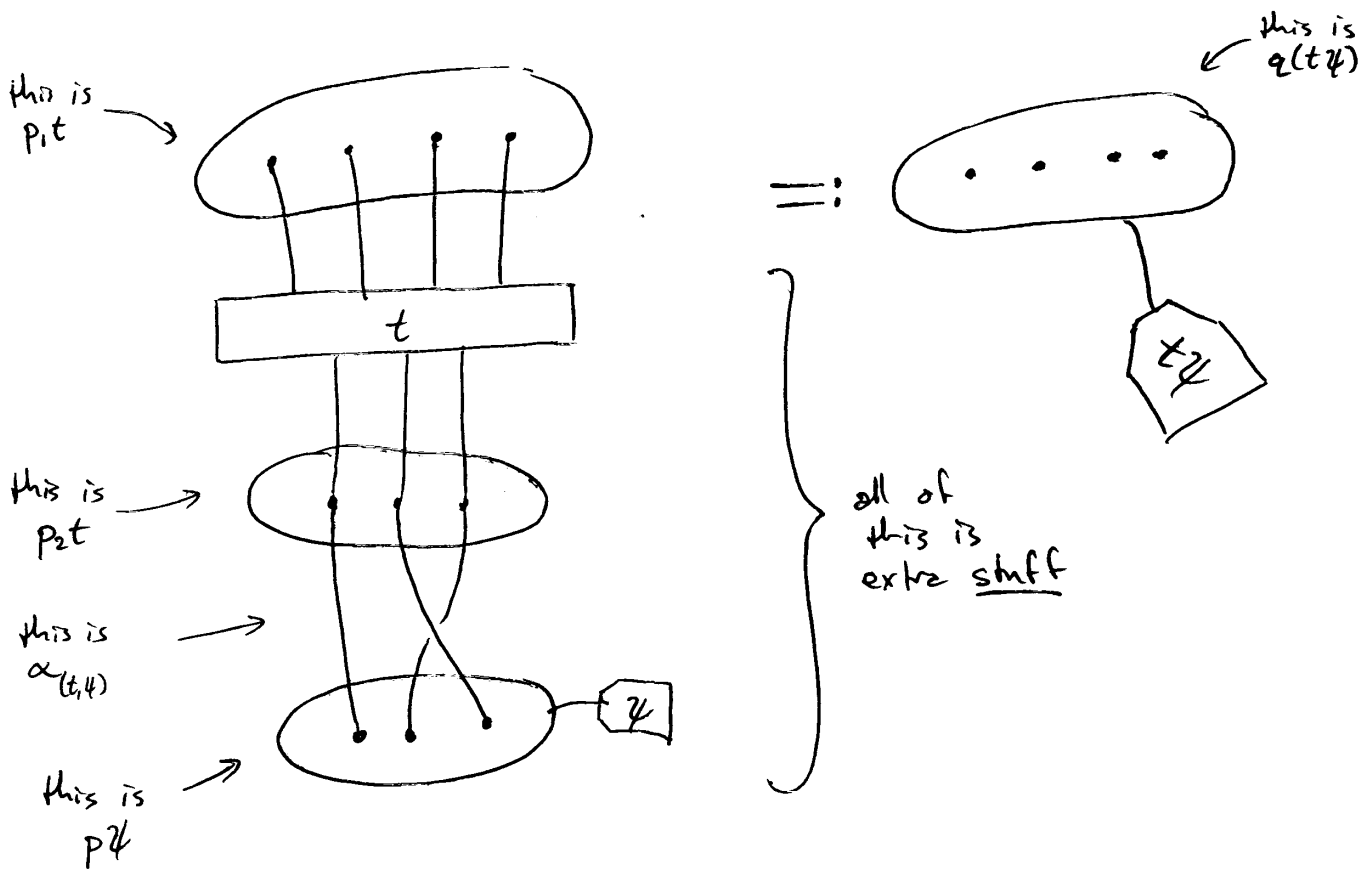
We draw an object $\psi \in \Psi$ as follows:



We draw an object $t \in T$ as follows:

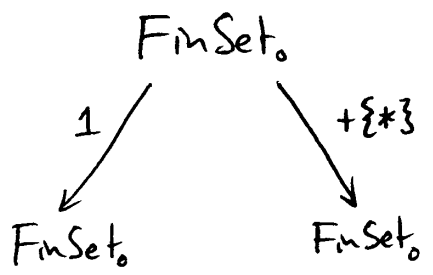


An object of $T\Psi$ is then drawn as follows:
 we draw an object $t \in T$ and an object $\psi \in \Psi$ together
 with an isomorphism $\alpha : p_2 t \rightarrow p_1 \psi$



Example: The Annihilation shift operator, A .

This goes as follows

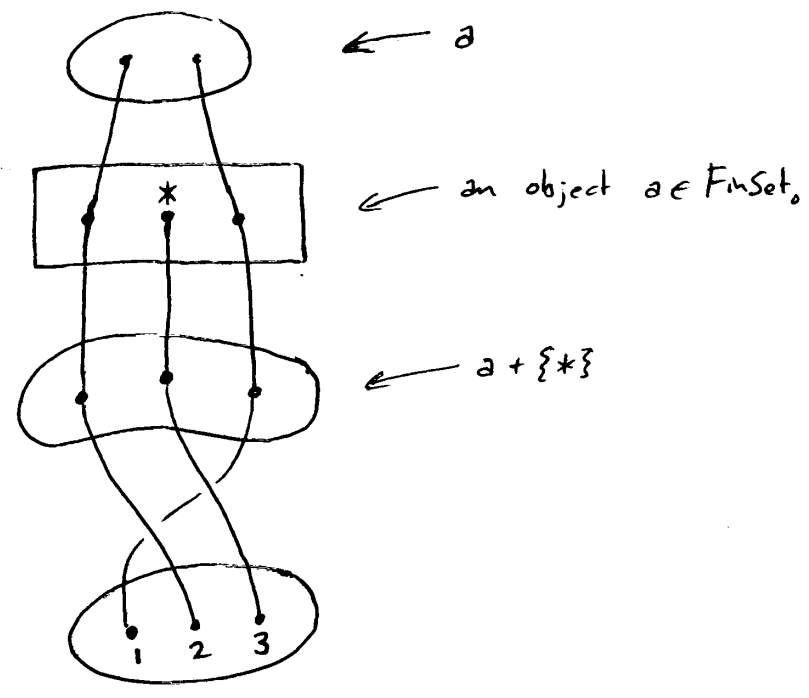


where the right hand functor does

$$S \mapsto S + \{*\}$$

to any $S \in \text{FinSet}_0$. Let's apply this shift operator to the shift type $\mathbb{Z}^n =$ "being a totally ordered n -elt set."

So if $n=3$



An object of AZ^3 is a 2-element set with a total ordering on $S+1$.

So: $AZ^3 = 3Z^2$

since there are 3 positions for "*" in the total order on $S+\{*\}$