

# COALGEBRAIC STOCHASTIC CONTINUOUS SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT. We argue for the time-graded coalgebras of the Giry monad to be suitable coalgebraic stochastic continuous dynamical systems.

**Definition 1** (Graded monad). A *graded monad*  $\Theta$  in a category  $\mathbb{C}$ , graded on a monoid  $(M, \cdot, e)$ , is a family of endofunctors  $\Theta_s : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  together with a family of natural transformations,

$$\mu_X^{s,t} : \Theta_s(\Theta_t(X)) \rightarrow \Theta_{s \cdot t}(X);$$

and a natural transformation  $\eta_X : X \rightarrow \Theta_e(X)$ ; making the following diagrams commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Theta_s \Theta_t \Theta_r X & \xrightarrow{\Theta_s \mu_{t,r}} & \Theta_s \Theta_{t \cdot r} X & \Theta_s X & \xrightarrow{\eta_{\Theta_s}} & \Theta_e \Theta_s X & \Theta_s X & \xrightarrow{\Theta_s \eta} & \Theta_s \Theta_e X \\ \mu_{s,t} \Theta_r \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_{s,t \cdot r} & \searrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \mu_{e,s} & \searrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \mu_{s,e} \\ \Theta_{s \cdot t} \Theta_r X & \xrightarrow{\mu_{s \cdot t, r}} & \Theta_{s \cdot t \cdot r} X & & & \Theta_{e \cdot s} X & & & \Theta_{s \cdot e} X \end{array}$$

**Definition 2** (Graded coalgebra for a graded monad). A *graded coalgebra* for a *graded monad*  $\Theta$  is a carrier object,  $X$ , together with a family of morphisms  $\alpha_s : X \rightarrow \Theta_s(X)$  indexed over the monoid  $(M, \cdot, e)$ , and making the following diagrams commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha_s} & \Theta_s X & X & \xrightarrow{\alpha_e} & \Theta_e X \\ \alpha_{s \cdot t} \downarrow & & \downarrow \Theta_s \alpha_t & \eta \downarrow & & \swarrow \text{id} \\ \Theta_{s \cdot t} X & \xleftarrow{\mu_{s,t}} & \Theta_s \Theta_t X & \Theta_e X & & \end{array}$$

**Definition 3** (Homomorphism of graded coalgebras). A homomorphism between two *graded coalgebras*,  $\gamma_1^s : X \rightarrow \Theta_s(X)$  and  $\gamma_2^s : Y \rightarrow \Theta_s(Y)$ , is a family of morphisms  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  satisfying  $\gamma_1^s \circ \Theta_s(f) = f \circ \gamma_2^s$ .

*Example 4* (Brownian motion). Consider the Giry monad [Gir82] as trivially graded over the real numbers,  $\Theta_s = D$ . The family of morphisms  $\beta_s : X \rightarrow D(X)$  defined by  $\beta_s(x) = \text{Normal}(x; s)$  forms a graded coalgebra for the Giry monad. Proving this amounts to check that, if  $y \sim \text{Normal}(x; s)$  and  $z \sim \text{Normal}(y; t)$ , then  $z \sim \text{Normal}(x; s + t)$ ; and that  $y \sim \text{Normal}(x; 0)$  means  $y = x$ .

## REFERENCES

- [Gir82] Michèle Giry. A categorical approach to probability theory. In *Categorical aspects of topology and analysis*, pages 68–85. Springer, 1982.

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