

# OPTIC EMBEDS INTO THE INT CONSTRUCTION

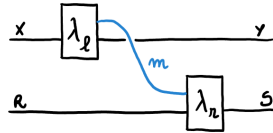
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On this note we use Riley’s definition of **Optic** [Ril18, definition 2.0.1]. Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a symmetric monoidal category, an optic  $(\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix}) \rightarrow (\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ R \end{smallmatrix})$  is given by an element of the set

$$\int^{M \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}(X, M \otimes Y) \times \mathcal{C}(M \otimes R, S)$$

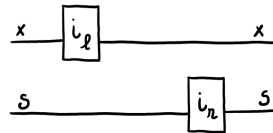
whose elements are pairs of morphisms  $\langle l \mid r \rangle$  for  $l: X \rightarrow M \otimes Y$  and  $r: M \otimes R \rightarrow S$  quotiented by the equivalence relation generated by  $\langle (f \otimes Y) \circ l \mid r \rangle \sim \langle l \mid r \circ (f \otimes R) \rangle$  for any  $f: M \rightarrow N$ .

**Proposition 1.** *Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a symmetric traced category [Sel10, §5.7]. There is a strict monoidal functor  $-^*: \mathbf{Optic}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Int}(\mathcal{C})$ , which is the identity on objects and takes an optic  $\lambda: (\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix}) \rightarrow (\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ R \end{smallmatrix})$  given by  $\langle \lambda_l \mid \lambda_r \rangle$  to*



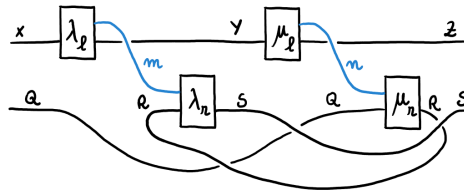
where this morphism is well-defined because it is dinatural on the residual of the optic.

*Proof.* The identity morphism  $(\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix}) \rightarrow (\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix})$  of  $\mathbf{Optic}(\mathcal{C})$  is sent to



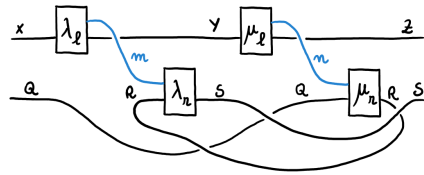
which is equal to the identity on  $X \times S$ . This is the identity morphism  $(\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix}) \rightarrow (\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix})$  of  $\mathbf{Int}(\mathcal{C})$ .

Next, consider morphisms  $\lambda: (\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix}) \rightarrow (\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ R \end{smallmatrix})$  and  $\mu: (\begin{smallmatrix} Y \\ R \end{smallmatrix}) \rightarrow (\begin{smallmatrix} Z \\ Q \end{smallmatrix})$  in  $\mathbf{Optic}(\mathcal{C})$ . If we compose them in  $\mathbf{Int}(\mathcal{C})$  we obtain the morphism  $\mu^* \circ \lambda^*$  with string diagram

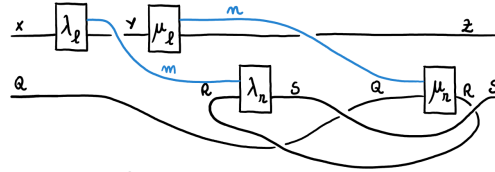


Using the symmetric traced structure of  $\mathcal{C}$ , we can transform this into the morphism  $(\mu \circ \lambda)^*$  with the following manipulations of the string diagram, which yield the equality of

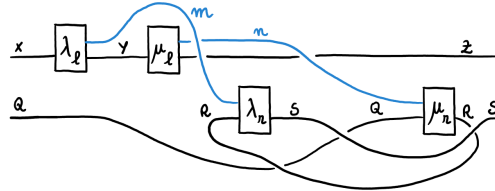
the two morphisms via the coherence theorem for traced symmetric monoidal categories [Sel10, theorem 5.22].



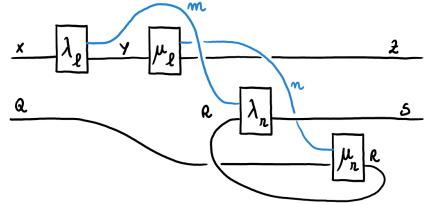
(functoriality of the monoidal product)



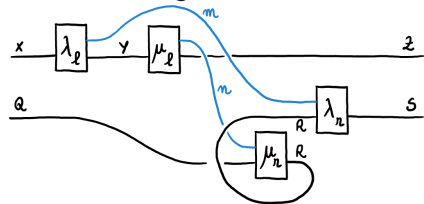
(naturality of the swap)



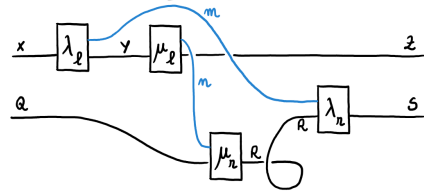
(naturality of the swap)



(naturality of the swap)



(naturality of the swap)



(the twist is the identity)



Finally, it can be seen that the functor is strict monoidal.  $\square$

The embedding in Proposition 1 particularizes to the embedding by Hedges [Hed19] for the case of traced cartesian categories. In that case, the first component of the optic can always be written as the comultiplication of the cartesian structure.

#### REFERENCES

- [Hed19] Jules Hedges. The game semantics of game theory. *CoRR*, abs/1904.11287, 2019.
- [Ril18] Mitchell Riley. Categories of optics. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1809.00738*, 2018.
- [Sel10] Peter Selinger. A survey of graphical languages for monoidal categories. In *New structures for physics*, pages 289–355. Springer, 2010.