

Para as a wreath product

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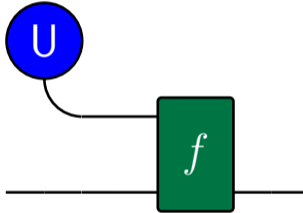
NYU Abu Dhabi



Surprise Talk!

cybernetic systems

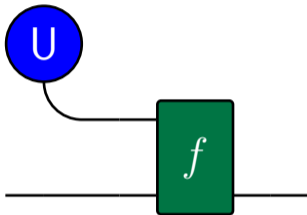
are 'parametrized systems': **plants** coupled to a **controller**.



cybernetic systems

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(capucci towards 2022)



$$(\mathcal{U}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$$

symmetric monoidal category of
control processes

$$(\mathcal{C}, \odot)$$

symmetric monoidal \mathcal{U} -actegory of
plant processes

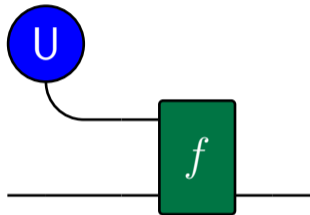
$$\mathbf{Cont} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

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$\mathbf{Cont} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ symmetric monoidal copresheaf of
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Example: $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbf{Lens}(\mathbf{Set})$ and $\mathbf{Cont}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} X \\ S \end{smallmatrix}\right) = \{\text{selection functions } S^X \rightarrow 2^X\}$

$\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbf{Smooth}$ and $\mathbf{Cont}(X) = \{\text{linear maps } T^*X \rightarrow TX\}$

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$\mathbf{Para}(\odot_{\mathbf{Cont}}) = \left\{ P : \mathcal{U}, U : \mathbf{Cont}(P), A \odot P \xrightarrow{f} B \right\}$

symmetric monoidal bicategory of
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$\rightsquigarrow \mathbf{Para}(\odot_{\mathbf{Cont}}) = \mathbf{open\ games}$

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e.g.

- Solutions concepts in game theory
- Trajectories/equilibria of learning agents
- Flows of controlled ODEs
- ...

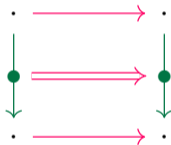
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We want tools to treat compositionally behaviour *as well as* specification!

In **Categorical Systems Theory** (myers`double`2021; myers`categorical`2022) behaviour is handled compositionally using an extra dimension representing **morphisms between processes and systems**.



Ultimately, this trick allows to define **functorial (often corepresentable) notions of behaviour!**

Can we do the same for cybernetic systems?

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$(\mathcal{U}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$

(\mathcal{C}, \odot)



$(\mathbb{U}, \otimes, \mathbf{1})$

$(\mathbb{C}, ???)$

symmetric monoidal
double category of
control processes

symmetric monoidal ??? of
plant processes

Cont : $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$

Cont : $\mathcal{U}^{\top} \xrightarrow{\text{uni. lax}} \mathbf{Cat}$

symmetric monoidal
doubly indexed category of
control systems

...and of course, a **Para** construction!

Results

In this talk, I will describe:

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Results

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- a generalised $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}$,
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- some behaviours we can represent in this way,
- **(bonus content)** a comparison of $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}(\text{Arena})$ with $\mathbb{O}\text{rg}$ (**shapiro`dynamic`2022**)

Generalising Para

Generalising Para

The 'type signature' of the Para construction is that of a functor

$$\mathbf{Para} : \mathbf{PsAct} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Bicat}$$

Generalising Para

For better results, we can replace bicategories with double categories:

$$\mathbf{Para}_{\mathbf{Cat}} : \mathbf{PsAct}(\mathbf{Cat}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{PsCat}(\mathbf{Cat})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{U} \\ \downarrow \odot \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array} \longmapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{h} & A' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (P, f) \odot & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \odot (P', f') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{k} & B' \end{array} \right\}$$

where $(P, f) : A \odot P \rightarrow B$ in \mathcal{C}
 $\alpha : P \rightarrow P'$ in \mathcal{U}

and $(\alpha \odot h) \circledast f' = f \circledast k$

Generalising Para

Now it's easy to see how to move beyond $\mathbb{C}\text{at}$: we're looking for a functor

$$\mathbb{P}\text{ara}_{\mathbb{K}} : \mathbb{P}\text{sAct}(\mathbb{K}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}\text{sCat}(\mathbb{K})$$

where \mathbb{K} is a suitably complete (TBD) 2-category

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How do we actually define this functor in generality?

Constructing Para

For starters, $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}_{\text{Cat}}(\odot)_1$ is a comma category:

$$\mathbb{P}\text{ara}_{\text{Cat}}(\odot)_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{h} & A' \\ (P, f) \downarrow \alpha & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \downarrow (P', f') \\ B & \xrightarrow[k]{} & B' \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A \odot P & \xrightarrow{\alpha \odot h} & A' \odot P' \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f' \\ B & \xrightarrow[k]{} & B' \end{array} \right\} = \odot / \mathcal{C}$$

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Constructing Para

For starters, $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}_{\text{Cat}}(\odot)_1$ is a comma category:

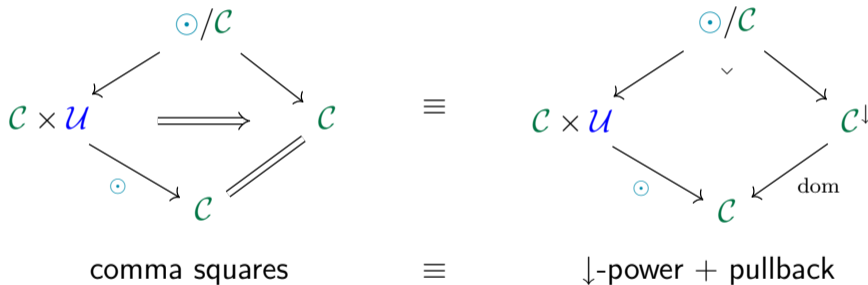
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What about the rest of the pseudocategory structure on $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}_{\mathbb{K}}(\odot)$?

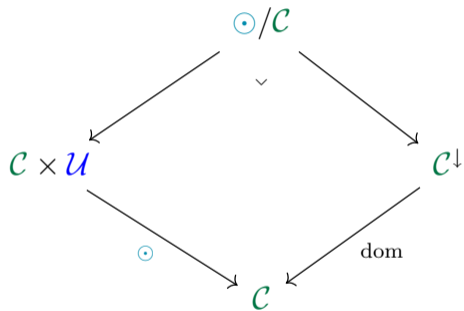
Constructing Para

If \mathbb{K} has $\mathbb{C}at$ -powers & pullbacks, we have:



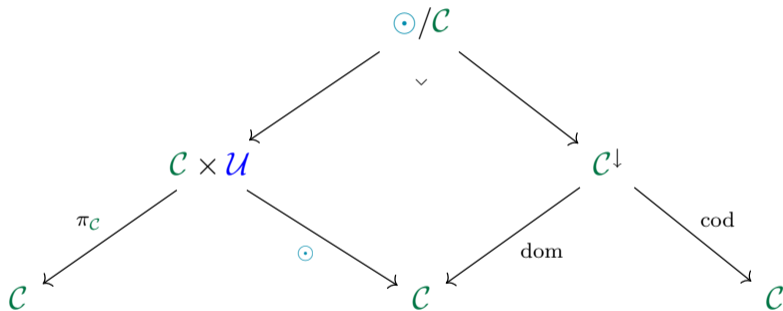
Constructing Para

Moreover this...

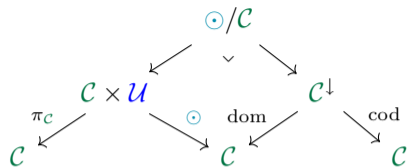


Constructing Para

Moreover this... comes from a composition of spans!

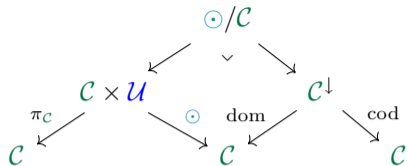


Constructing Para



These spans encode some relevant structure:

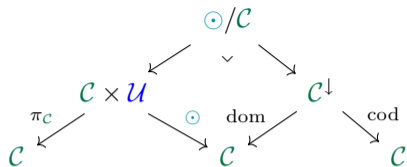
Constructing Para



These spans encode some relevant structure:

- both spans are **pseudomonads** in $\mathbf{Span}(\mathbb{K})$, in particular the pseudomonad structure on $\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\pi_{\mathcal{C}}} \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{U} \xrightarrow{\odot} \mathcal{C}$ coincides with the \mathcal{U} -pseudoaction on \mathcal{C} ,

Constructing Para



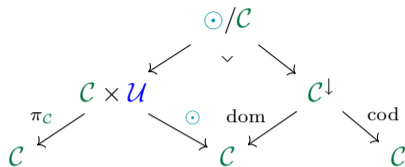
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- the resulting composite $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \odot/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is the **underlying graph** of $\mathbf{Para}(\odot)$:

$$\mathcal{C} \longleftarrow \odot/\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

$$A \longleftarrow (P, A \odot P \xrightarrow{f} B) \longmapsto B$$

Constructing Para



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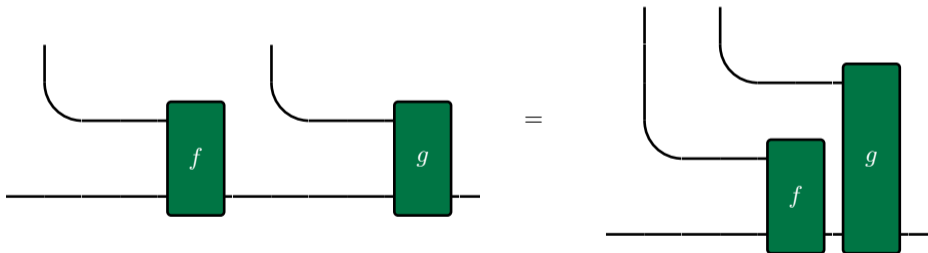
$$A \longleftarrow (P, A \odot P \xrightarrow{f} B) \mapsto B$$

Since $\text{PsCat}(\mathbb{K}) \cong \text{PsMnd}(\text{Span}(\mathbb{K}))$ (at least on objects), we get the full pseudocategory structure $\text{Para}(\odot)$ if we can show $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \odot/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a pseudomonad too.

Constructing Para

Such a pseudomonad structure corresponds to a composition law for parametric morphisms, which we know:

$$(P, A \odot P \xrightarrow{f} B) \circ (Q, B \odot Q \xrightarrow{g} C) = (PQ, A \odot (PQ) \xrightarrow{\delta_A} (A \odot P) \odot Q \xrightarrow{f \odot P} B \odot Q \xrightarrow{g} C)$$



Constructing Para

Abstractly, such a pseudomonad structure on $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \odot/\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is obtained from a **pseudodistributive law**¹ between $\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\pi_{\mathcal{C}}} \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{U} \xrightarrow{\odot} \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\text{dom}} \mathcal{C} \downarrow \xrightarrow{\text{cod}} \mathcal{C}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}/\pi_{\mathcal{C}} & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} & \odot/\mathcal{C} \\ (P, A \xrightarrow{f} B) & \longmapsto & (P, A \odot P \xrightarrow{f \odot P} B \odot P) \end{array}$$

¹(gambino`formal`2021)

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In fact a pseudomonad $\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{p} \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\odot} \mathcal{C}$ distributes over $\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\text{dom}} \mathcal{C} \downarrow \xrightarrow{\text{cod}} \mathcal{C}$ as soon as p is a fibration in \mathbb{K} :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}/p & \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} & \odot/\mathcal{C} \\ (P : \mathcal{E}_B, A \xrightarrow{f} B) & \searrow^{\varepsilon_f} & (f^*P : \mathcal{E}_A, A \odot (f^*P) \xrightarrow{f \odot P} B \odot P) \\ & & \swarrow_{\odot \downarrow} \\ & (f^*P : \mathcal{E}_A, A \xrightarrow{f} B) & \end{array}$$

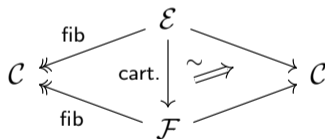
¹(gambino`formal`2021)

Fibred actions

Hence our generalised **Para** construction naturally consumes **fibred actions**:

Definition

Let \mathbb{K} be a 2-cosmos.² We call $\mathbf{fSpan}^{\cong}(\mathbb{K})$ the tricategory of \mathbb{K} -spans whose left leg is a cloven fibration. Two-cells are cartesian triangles on the left and pseudocommutative triangles on the right:



Definition

A **fibred action** is a pseudomonad in $\mathbf{fSpan}^{\cong}(\mathbb{K})$.

²See (bourke'cosmoi'2023), for our purposes: admitting \mathbf{Cat} -powers and (strict) pullbacks and equipped with a pullback-stable class of isofibrations

Fibred actions

A fibred action is an action whose actor (\mathcal{E}) depends on the actee (\mathcal{C}):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{E} & \\ p \swarrow & & \searrow \odot \\ \mathcal{C} & & \mathcal{C} \end{array} \quad \iff \quad \odot : (A : \mathcal{C}) \times \mathcal{E}_A \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

Example

$\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\text{dom}} \mathcal{C} \downarrow \xrightarrow{\text{cod}} \mathcal{C}$ it's the chief example: morphisms act on their domains by sending them to their codomains:

$$\begin{aligned} A \odot (A \xrightarrow{P} B) &= B, & A \odot (A \xrightarrow{1_A} A) &= A, \\ (A \odot (A \xrightarrow{P} B)) \odot (A \xrightarrow{Q} C) &= A \odot (A \xrightarrow{P} B \ ; \ A \xrightarrow{Q} C) \end{aligned}$$

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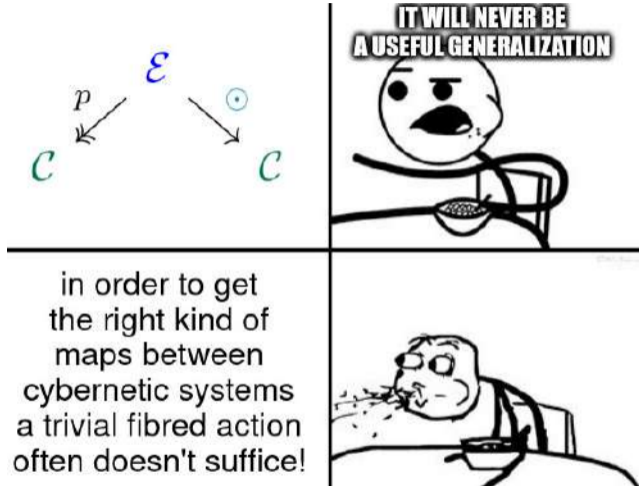
Assume $(\mathcal{C}, \times, 1)$ is a **cartesian pseudomonoid** in \mathbb{K} , then we can form the 'simple fibred action' $\mathcal{C} \xleftarrow{\text{fst}} S(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\times} \mathcal{C}$.

Objects of $S(\mathcal{C})$ are pairs $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ of objects in \mathcal{C} and morphisms are maps

$$S(\mathcal{C}) \left(\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} \right) = \mathcal{C}(A, C) \times \mathcal{C}(A \times B, D)$$

The action behaves like the self-action $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\times} \mathcal{C}$ but maps between scalars are different!

Fibred actions: a crucial generalization!



This is crucial, e.g. to make trajectories of controlled ODEs corepresentable.

Recap

When \mathbb{K} is a 2-cosmos (suitably complete 2-category), we have a functor:

$$\mathbf{Para}_{\mathbb{K}} : \mathbf{PsMnd}(\mathbf{fSpan}^{\cong}(\mathbb{K})) \longrightarrow \mathbf{PsMnd}(\mathbf{fSpan}^{\cong}(\mathbb{K}))$$

which (on carriers) is:

$$\mathbf{Para}_{\mathbb{K}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{E} & \\ p \swarrow & & \searrow \odot \\ \mathcal{C} & & \mathcal{C} \end{array} \right) := \begin{array}{ccc} & \odot/\mathcal{C} & \\ \text{dom} \swarrow & & \searrow \text{cod} \\ \mathcal{C} & & \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

To avoid coherence hell for the pseudodistributive law, one has to toil away a bit more: this leads, for instance, to replace \mathbf{PsMnd} with a (conjectural) Kleisli completion for a certain kind of enriched bicategories (**garner`enriched`2016**). This is a very cool story categorical story, and yields another extra bit of generality!

DJM sketched it in his CT2023 talk.

Applications

The process theory $\mathbb{A}rena(q)$

To each fibration $q : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ corresponds a double category $\mathbb{A}rena(q)$ (**myers`double`2021**) so defined:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\begin{array}{c} A^- \\ A^+ \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{h^b} \\ \xrightarrow{h} \end{array} & \left(\begin{array}{c} C^- \\ C^+ \end{array} \right) \\ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow f \\ \downarrow f^\# \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow g \\ \downarrow g^\# \end{array} \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} B^- \\ B^+ \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{k^b} \\ \xrightarrow{k} \end{array} & \left(\begin{array}{c} D^- \\ D^+ \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

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$\left(\begin{array}{c} A^- \\ A^+ \end{array} \right), \dots, \left(\begin{array}{c} D^- \\ D^+ \end{array} \right)$ are **bundles** (objects in \mathcal{B})

$\left(\begin{array}{c} h^b \\ g \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} k^b \\ k \end{array} \right)$ are **charts** (maps in \mathcal{B})

$\left(\begin{array}{c} f^\sharp \\ f \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} g^\sharp \\ g \end{array} \right)$ are **lenses** (maps in \mathcal{B}^\vee)

the square exists if both squares (int. and ext.) commute

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Note: when q is symmetric monoidal (resp. cartesian monoidal), so is $\mathbb{A}rena(q)$.

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Example

Let $q = \text{cod} : \mathbf{Set}^\perp \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, then objects of $\mathbb{A}rena(\text{cod})$ are (equivalent to) polynomials, the maps are still known as lenses and charts; and the double category we obtain is cartesian monoidal.

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 \begin{array}{c} \uparrow f \\ \downarrow f^\sharp \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow g \\ \downarrow g^\sharp \end{array} \\
 \begin{pmatrix} B^- \\ B^+ \end{pmatrix} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{k^b} \\ \xrightarrow{k} \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} D^- \\ D^+ \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} A^- \\ A^+ \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} D^- \\ D^+ \end{pmatrix}$ are **bundles** (objects in \mathcal{B})

$\begin{pmatrix} h^b \\ g \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} k^b \\ k \end{pmatrix}$ are **charts** (maps in \mathcal{B})

$\begin{pmatrix} f^\sharp \\ f \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} g^\sharp \\ g \end{pmatrix}$ are **lenses** (maps in \mathcal{B}^\vee)

the square exists if both squares (int. and ext.) commute

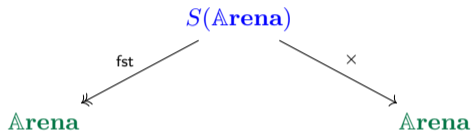
Note: when q is symmetric monoidal (resp. cartesian monoidal), so is $\mathbb{A}rena(q)$.

Example

Let $q = \text{subm} : \mathbf{Smooth}^\downarrow \rightarrow \mathbf{Smooth}$, then objects of $\mathbb{A}rena(q)$ are submersions of smooth manifolds, the maps are lenses and charts; and the double category we obtain is cartesian monoidal.

The process theory $\mathbb{A}rena$

Let's consider q cartesian monoidal, so that $\mathbb{A}rena$ is cartesian monoidal too and we can define the simple fibred action for it:

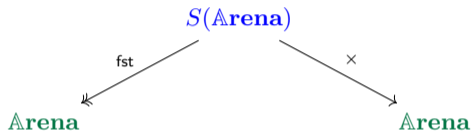


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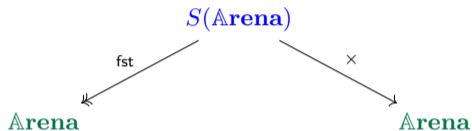


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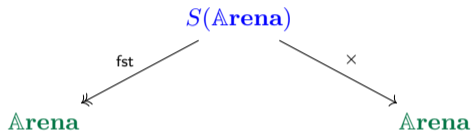


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Thus we can define $\mathbf{Para}_{\mathbf{ProTh}}$ and apply it to $\mathbb{A}rena \xleftarrow{\text{fst}} S(\mathbb{A}rena) \xrightarrow{\times} \mathbb{A}rena$.

The cybernetic process theory $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}(\text{Arena})$

$\mathbb{P}\text{ara}(\text{Arena}) := \mathbb{P}\text{ara}_{\text{ProTh}}(\text{Arena} \xleftarrow{\text{fst}} \mathcal{S}(\text{Arena}) \xrightarrow{\times} \text{Arena})$ is a pseudocategory object in SymMonDblCat^v , hence a **symmetric monoidal triple category**:

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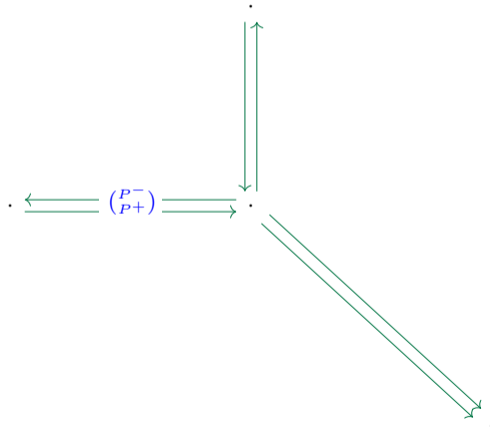
0-cells

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^- \\ A^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

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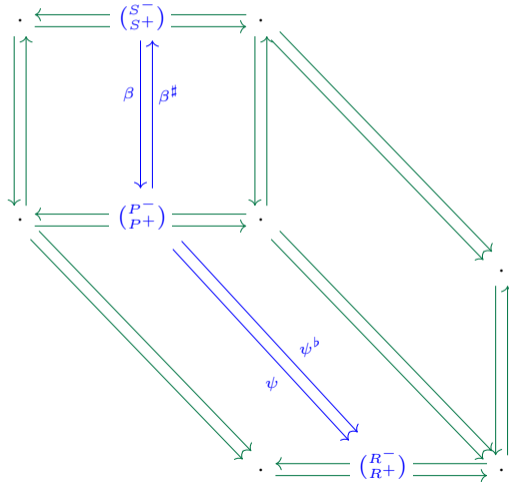
1-cells



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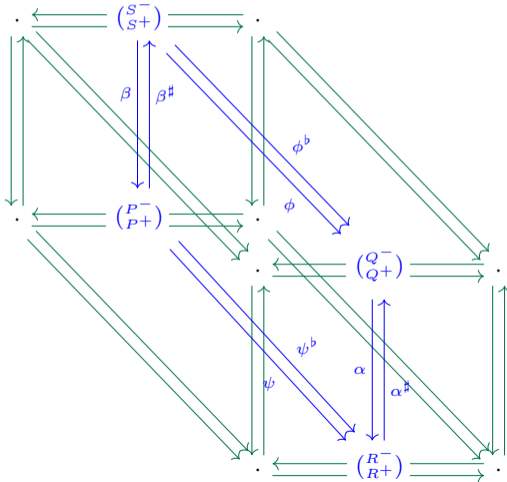
2-cells



The cybernetic process theory $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}(\text{Arena})$

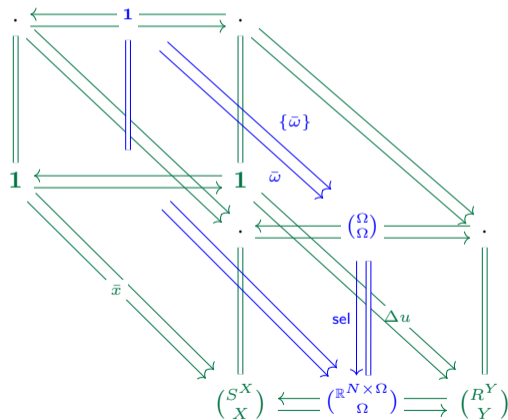
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3-cells



Example: fixpoints of games

When constructed suitably (i.e. as described in **capucci diegetic 2023**), an open game is a basic 2-cell in $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}(\text{Arena})$ and maps from the trivial basic 2-cell fix correspond to Nash equilibria:



Here $u : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is a payoff function, $\bar{x} \in X$ an initial state and $\bar{\omega} \in \Omega$ a strategy profile.

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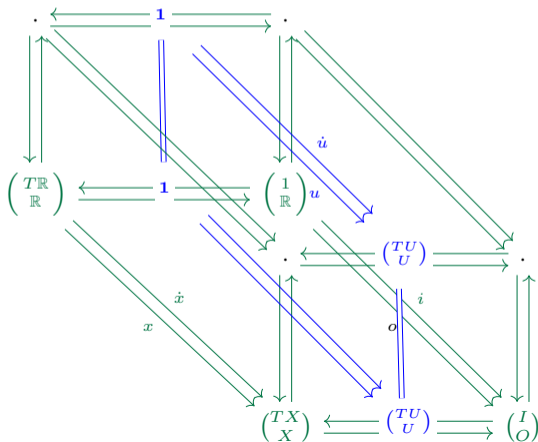
When constructed suitably (i.e. as described in **capucci diegetic 2023**), an open game is a basic 2-cell in $\mathbb{P}\text{ara}(\mathbb{A}\text{rena})$ and maps from the trivial basic 2-cell fix correspond to Nash equilibria:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{1} & \xrightarrow[\bar{x} \times \bar{\omega}]{-\times \{\bar{\omega}\}} & \left(\begin{array}{c} S^X \\ X \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \Omega \\ \Omega \end{array} \right) \\ \parallel & & \updownarrow \\ \mathbf{1} & \xrightarrow{\Delta u} & \left(\begin{array}{c} R^Y \\ Y \end{array} \right) \end{array} \iff \underbrace{\bar{\omega} \in \text{sel}(\lambda \omega . \text{coplay}(\bar{x}, \omega, \Delta u(\text{play}(\bar{x}, \omega))))}_{\text{Nash equilibrium}}$$

Here $u : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is a payoff function, $\bar{x} \in X$ an initial state and $\bar{\omega} \in \Omega$ a strategy profile.

Example: trajectories of open controlled ODEs

Let $\begin{pmatrix} f^\sharp \\ f \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} TX \\ X \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} TU \\ U \end{pmatrix} \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ be an open controlled ODE. Let clock be the 'walking trajectory' system, i.e. the uncontrolled ODE on \mathbb{R} defined as $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$. Then maps from the latter into the first in $\mathbb{A}rena(\text{subm})$ correspond to solutions of the open controlled ODE:



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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \left(\begin{smallmatrix} T\mathbb{R} \\ \mathbb{R} \end{smallmatrix}\right) & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\langle \dot{x}, \dot{u} \rangle} \\ \xrightarrow{\langle x, u \rangle} \end{array} & \left(\begin{smallmatrix} TX \\ X \end{smallmatrix}\right) \times \left(\begin{smallmatrix} TU \\ U \end{smallmatrix}\right) \\
 \uparrow \text{triple} & & \uparrow \text{triple} \\
 \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbb{R} \end{smallmatrix}\right) & \xrightarrow{i} & \left(\begin{smallmatrix} I \\ O \end{smallmatrix}\right)
 \end{array}
 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 o(t) = f(x(t), u(t)) \\
 \underbrace{\langle \dot{x}(t), \dot{u}(t) \rangle = f^\#(i(t), x(t), u(t))}_{\text{trajectory of the open controlled ODE}}
 \end{array}$$

Bonus: Para(Arena) and Org

In (shapiro`dynamic`2022) they define a double category \mathbf{Org} where

- objects are *polynomial functors*, i.e. functors of the form $p = \sum_{i:p(1)} y^{p[i]}$
- loose arrows $(S, \phi) : p \dashrightarrow q$ are *polynomial coalgebras*, i.e. coalgebras of the form

$$S : \mathbf{Set}, \quad \phi : S \longrightarrow [p, q](S)$$

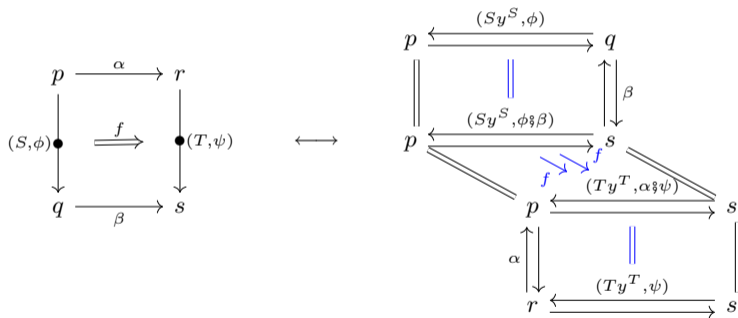
where $[-, -]$ is the closed structure associated to the Hancock product,

- tight arrows $h : p \rightarrow r$ are morphisms of polynomial functors,
- squares are given by maps between the carriers of the coalgebras, plus a commutativity condition:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 p & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & r \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 (S, \phi) \bullet & \xrightleftharpoons{f} & \bullet (T, \psi) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 q & \xrightarrow{\beta} & s
 \end{array}
 \quad := \quad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 S & \xrightarrow{f} & T \\
 \phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\
 [p, q](S) & & [r, s](T) \\
 [p, \beta](S) \downarrow & & \downarrow [\alpha, s](T) \\
 [p, s](S) & \xrightarrow{[p, s](f)} & [p, s](T)
 \end{array}$$

Bonus: Para(Arena) and Org

Recalling that $\mathbf{Poly} \cong \mathbf{Lens}(\mathbf{cod}_{\mathbf{Set}})$, and that polynomial coalgebras can equivalently be given as parametric maps $Sy^S \otimes p \rightarrow q$, and that coalgebra maps between them are *charts*, we see that \mathbf{Org} embeds in $\mathbf{Para}(\mathbf{Arena})$ 'diagonally':



Hence \mathbf{Org} distills the structure of $\mathbf{Para}(\mathbf{Arena})$ (or variants thereof) for the purposes of “dynamic enrichment”. We converge on the same structure!

Question: is enrichment in $\mathbf{Para}(\mathbf{Arena})$ interesting?

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 p & \xlongequal{\quad} & p \\
 (S, \phi) \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\
 q & \xrightarrow{f} & r \\
 \beta \downarrow & & \downarrow (T, \psi) \\
 s & \xlongequal{\quad} & s
 \end{array}
 \longleftrightarrow
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & (Sy^S, \phi \circ \beta) & \\
 p & \xleftarrow{\quad} & s \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow \\
 & p & s \\
 & \xrightarrow{(Ty^T, \alpha \circ \psi)} & \\
 & \swarrow & \searrow \\
 & p & s
 \end{array}$$

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What we left out:

- The gory categorical details of the generalised **Para** construction,
- How to actually get cybernetic **systems**, by running **Para** in **SysTh** (= **SymMonDbllxCat^v**)

Thanks for your attention!

Questions?

References I