Network Sheaves Valued in Categories of Adjunctions and their Laplacians

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Abstract

We report past and ongoing efforts to compute (global) sections of cellular sheaves valued in categories of adjunctions. First, we discuss previous work on sheaves valued in $\mathcal{L}tc$, the category of complete lattices and Galois connections. Then, we survey ongoing efforts to generalize the fixed point theorem (Theorem 1) to (i) $Cat\mathcal{A}dj$, the category of (sufficiently small) categories and adjunctions, and (ii) $\mathbb{M}-\mathcal{A}dj$, the category of ordered monoid -enriched categories and adjunctions.

Cellular sheaves are sheaves with coeficients in a category \mathcal{D} whose base space is an Alexandrov space of a certain poset—a face relation poset—encoding the gluing of cells in a cell complex X (vertices and edges in a graph, perhaps) onto one another [1, 2]. If \mathcal{D} is complete, a folk theorem (full proof is supplied in [3]) is that the category of sheaves over the Alexandrov topology of a face relation poset \mathbf{P}_X is equivalent to the category of functors and natural transformations,

$[\mathbf{P}_X, \mathcal{D}].$

One motivation for extending the theory of cellular sheaves beyond categories of vector spaces [1] and categories of inner product spaces [4] lies in graph signal processing. Standard graph filtering techniques not only require input signals to be collected in vector spaces with a homogeneous number of features, but are unnameable to data types that are not vector-valued, such as set-valued data types e.g. arising in semantics of multi-agent systems [5] or recommendation systems [6].

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In this extended abstract, we consider cellular sheaves over a graph $G = (V_G, E_G)$ valued in a category of adjunctions, i.e. functors

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathcal{A}dj$$

—for brevity, we narrow our focus to sheaves over graphs, but many of the results readily generalize to sheaves over cell complexes. Previous work [7] has addressed the particular case where Adj is $\mathcal{L}tc$, the category of lattices and Galois connections. Objects of $\mathcal{L}tc$ are complete lattices, i.e. posets that are complete (limits denoted \lor) in the categorical sense—and consequently cocomplete (colimits denoted \land) [9, Theorem 2.2]. Morphisms in $\mathcal{L}tc$ consist of adjunctions (i.e. monotone Galois connections [8]) $F_{\bullet} \dashv F^{\bullet}$ between complete lattices,

$$L \xrightarrow{F^{\bullet}} L'.$$

Adjunctions are composed in the usual way; the identity morphism is the identity adjunction, $1_L \dashv 1_L$.

We summarize some key results of our work [7] as follows:

• We construct a Laplacian—the **Tarksi Laplacian** denoted *L*—associated to a given sheaf

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathcal{L}tc$$

which acts as a diffusion operator on the (product) lattice of 0-cochians,

$$C^0(G;\mathcal{F}) := \prod_{v \in V_G} \mathcal{F}(v)$$

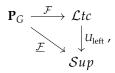
Explicitly, the Tarski Laplacian is an order-preserving map,

$$L: \prod_{v \in V_G} \mathcal{F}(v) \to \prod_{v \in V_G} \mathcal{F}(v),$$
$$(L\mathbf{x})_v = \bigwedge_{e \in \delta(v)} (\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e})^{\bullet} \left(\bigwedge_{w \in \partial(e)} (\mathcal{F}_{w \triangleleft e})_{\bullet}(x_w) \right).$$

• Via the Tarski Laplacian, we show how to compute (guaranteeing existence *gratis* by invoking the Tarski Fixed Point Theorem [10]) a limit,

$$\lim (\underline{\mathcal{F}}: \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathcal{S}up)$$
,

(a complete lattice) whose elements are called **sections**. In order that sections exist, we pass to the category Sup of complete lattices and completely \lor -preserving maps (continuous functors). The category Sup being complete [11], functors factoring through \mathcal{F} , i.e. functors $\underline{\mathcal{F}}$



into Sup, have all limits.¹

• We prove the following fixed point theorem:

Theorem 1 ([7, Theorem 3.1]). Let $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathcal{L}tc$ be a cellular sheaf over G. Suppose $\underline{\mathcal{F}} : \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathcal{S}up$ is the functor $U_{\text{left}} \circ \mathcal{F}$. Then,

$$\lim \underline{\mathcal{F}} = \operatorname{Post}(L)$$

where $\operatorname{Post}(L) := \operatorname{Fix}(L \wedge id) = \{ \mathbf{x} \in C^0(G; \mathcal{F}) : L(\mathbf{x}) \ge \mathbf{x} \}.$

In work in progress, we seek to generalize the above results (especially the fixed point theorem) for various choices of Adj.

- 1. Suppose *Adj* is the 2-category *CatAdj*, the category of (U-small) categories (for some Grothendiek universe U) and adjunctions (cf. [12]).
 - (a) A **cellular stack** over *G* is a functor $C : \mathbf{P}_G \to Cat \mathcal{A}dj$.
 - (b) The Laplacian *L* is the endofunctor $L : \prod_{v \in V_G} C(v) \to \prod_{v \in V_G} C(v)$ given by

$$(L\mathbf{X})_{v} := \prod_{e \in \delta(v)} \prod_{w \in \delta(e)} (\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e})^{\bullet} (\mathcal{F}_{w \triangleleft e})_{\bullet} (X_{w}).$$

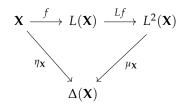
For convenience, we supply an additional endofunctor called the **parison functor**²,

$$(\Delta \mathbf{X})_{v} := \prod_{e \in \delta(v)} (\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e})^{\bullet} (\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e})_{\bullet} (X_{v}),$$

which—in $\mathcal{L}tc$ coefficients—is the (point-wise) meet (\land) of expanding maps.

(c) The following imitates Theorem 1.

Theorem 2. Suppose C is a cellular stack over G. Then, the category $Post(L) := \{f : \mathbf{X} \to L(\mathbf{X}) \mid \mu_{\mathbf{X}} \circ Lf \circ f = \eta_{\mathbf{X}}\}$ —as in the following commutative diagram³



 $^{{}^{1}}U_{\text{left}}$ is the functor that forgets right adjoints (remembers left adjoints) in $\mathcal{L}tc$. In slight abuse of notation, we denote U_{left} for the functor that forgets right adjoints in any category of categories and adjunctions and \mathcal{F} for postcomposition of some functor \mathcal{F} in such a category with U_{left} .

²A parison is an expanding bubble of glass formed in the process of glassblowing.

$$X_{v} \xrightarrow{\eta} (\mathcal{F}_{v \lhd e})^{\bullet} (\mathcal{F}_{v \lhd e}) \bullet (X_{v}).$$

 $\mu_{\mathbf{X}}$ comes from the monads $((\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e})^{\bullet}(\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e})_{\bullet}, \mu_{v \triangleleft e}, \eta_{v \triangleleft e}).$

 $^{^{3}\}eta_{X}$ is the product of units

—coincides with the 2-categorical limit

$$\lim \left(\underline{\mathcal{C}}: \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathcal{C}at\right)$$

- 2. In an effort to (i) generalize Theorem 1 to weighted graphs and (ii) facilitate the notion of an approximate section (more on this [13, 4]), we look to enriched category theory [14]. For the remainder of this extended abstract, we explore network sheaves of categories and adjunctions for Adjthe category \mathbb{M} -Adj of certain monoidal categories and monoidal adjunctions.
 - (a) An ordered monid is a tuple M = (M, ·, 1, ≤) for which (M, ·, 1) is a monoid (small monoidal category) and (M, ≤) is a partial order. An M-category is a category enriched in M. An M-functor *F* between M-categories is a 1-functor *F* : A → B such that

$$\hom_{\mathcal{A}}(x, x') \le \hom_{\mathcal{B}}(F(x), F(x'))$$

for all $x, x' \in A$. An M-adjunction is a pair of opposing M-functors $\mathcal{A} \xleftarrow{F^{\bullet}}{r} \mathcal{B}$ such that

$$\hom_{\mathcal{B}}(F_{\bullet}(x), y) = \hom_{\mathcal{A}}(x, F^{\bullet}(y))$$

for all $x \in A$, $y \in B$. Now, let M-Adj denote the category of M-categories and M-adjunctions.

- (b) A cellular M-stack over *G* is a functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathbb{M}$ - $\mathcal{A}dj$.
- (c) Suppose $W : \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathbb{M}$ is a weighting of *G*. Then, the **weighted Tarski Laplacian** is the endomorphism on the product of \mathbb{M} -categories (again, an \mathbb{M} -category) $\prod_{v \in G} \mathcal{F}_{v}$,

$$(L\mathbf{X})_{v} := \prod_{\substack{e \in \partial(v) \\ w \in \delta(e)}}^{W} (\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e})^{\bullet} (\mathcal{F}_{w \triangleleft e})_{\bullet} (X_{w})$$

where the product is a limit (indexed or) weighted by W [14, p. 37].

(d) We end with another generalization of Theorem 1—again relating sections to fixed points. In the special case, \mathbb{M} is $\mathbb{B} = (\{\mathsf{T},\mathsf{F}\}, \land, \mathsf{1}, \leq), W(e) = 1$ for all $e \in E_G$, and m = 1, we recover Theorem 1 on the nose. We specialize to closed \mathbb{M} -categories⁴ with internal hom in \mathbb{M} ,

$$[a,b] := \bigvee \{c \mid a \cdot c \le b\}.$$

Theorem 3. Let $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{P}_G \to \mathbb{M}$ - $\mathcal{A}dj$ be cellular \mathbb{M} -stack over G. Suppose $m \in \mathbb{M}$. Then, hom $(\mathbf{X}, L(\mathbf{X})) \ge m$ if and only if

 $[W(e), \hom((\mathcal{F}_{w \triangleleft e}), (X_w), (\mathcal{F}_{v \triangleleft e}), (X_v))] \ge m$

for all $e \in E_G$, $v, w \in \partial(e)$.

⁴Examples of closed \mathbb{M} -categories include categories enriched in \mathbb{B} , the interval $\mathbb{I} = ([0,1], \cdot, 1, \leq)$, and Heyting algebras [15].

Acknowledgments

This work was funded by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense Research & Engineering through a Vannevar Bush Faculty Fellowship, ONR N00014-16-1-2010.

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