

# Operads arising from base-valued enriched functors

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Multicategories, also called *operads*, were introduced by Lambek in his categorical studies of logic and linguistics [1, 2]. Multicategories are widely used in applied category theory, as they provide a very general formalism for compositional structures; for example, see [3, 4] and the references therein.

In this talk, we provide a general result that gives rise to a great many examples of symmetric multicategories, both new and old. Given any symmetric multicategory  $\mathcal{V}$  and any  $\mathcal{V}$ -enriched category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a suitably  $\mathcal{V}$ -enriched functor  $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ , we define a notion of *G-multimorphism* that generalizes the notions of multilinear map and  $\mathbb{T}$ -multimorphism for a commutative monad  $\mathbb{T}$  [5], while in our setting  $G$  does not even need to be faithful, let alone monadic. A  $G$ -multimorphism  $f : A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \rightarrow B$  for objects  $A_1, \dots, A_n, B$  of  $\mathcal{C}$  is a morphism  $|f| : GA_1, \dots, GA_n \rightarrow GB$  in  $\mathcal{V}$  equipped with a family of morphisms  $f^{(j)} : GA_1, \dots, GA_{j-1}, GA_{j+1}, \dots, GA_n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(A_j, B)$  ( $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ ) in  $\mathcal{V}$  satisfying a certain axiom. In the case where the list  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  is nonempty (i.e.  $n > 0$ ), the morphism  $|f|$  is uniquely determined by the  $f^{(j)}$ .

We show that there is a symmetric multicategory  $\mathcal{C}_G$  whose morphisms are the  $G$ -multimorphisms. The underlying ordinary category of  $\mathcal{C}_G$  is the same as that of  $\mathcal{C}$ , because a  $G$ -multimorphism  $f : A_1 \rightarrow B$  of arity  $n = 1$  is given by a morphism  $f^{(1)} : \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(A_1, B)$  of arity 0 in  $\mathcal{V}$ . As a corollary, if  $\mathcal{C}$  is any locally small category and  $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$  is any Set-valued functor, then  $\mathcal{C}$  underlies a symmetric multicategory  $\mathcal{C}_G$  whose morphisms are the  $G$ -multimorphisms. In this case where  $\mathcal{V} = \text{Set}$ , examples of  $G$ -multimorphisms for suitable choices of  $G$  include (1) multilinear maps, when  $\mathcal{C}$  is the category of vector spaces over a field, (2) maps that are continuous in each variable separately, when  $\mathcal{C}$  is the category of topological spaces, (3) maps that are ‘group homomorphisms in each variable separately’, when  $\mathcal{C}$  is the category of groups, (4) *sesquifunctors*, when  $\mathcal{C}$  is the category of small categories, and (5) graph morphisms defined on the *box product* of several graphs, when  $\mathcal{C}$  is any one of several categories of graphs. These examples may all be regarded as special cases of the following further corollary: If  $C$  is any object of a locally small category  $\mathcal{C}$ , then the functor  $\mathcal{C}(C, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$  equips  $\mathcal{C}$  with the structure of a symmetric multicategory. Examples when  $\mathcal{V}$  is a closed category other than Set abound also and include not only versions of certain of the above examples internal to suitable bases  $\mathcal{V}$  but also certain unfamiliar but nontrivial examples that arise when  $\mathcal{V}$  is the Lawvere half-line, by taking  $\mathcal{C}$  to be a normed vector space regarded as a metric space and so as a  $\mathcal{V}$ -category. But our general result can be applied to any symmetric multicategory  $\mathcal{V}$ , which need not be closed nor monoidal.

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## References

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