

# Compositional Structure of Partial Evaluations

Carmen Constantin<sup>1</sup>   Tobias Fritz<sup>2</sup>   Paolo Perrone<sup>3</sup>  
Brandon Shapiro<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Oxford University

<sup>2</sup>Universität Innsbruck

<sup>3</sup>Massachusetts Institute of Technology

<sup>4</sup>Cornell University

MIT Categories Seminar 9/10/20

# Partial Evaluations

# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*

# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*

$$1+2+3$$

# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*

$$1+2+3 \longrightarrow 6$$

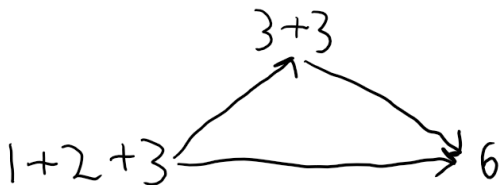
# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*

$$1+2+3 \longrightarrow 6$$

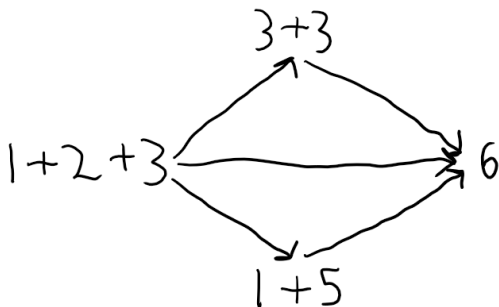
# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*



# Partial Evaluations

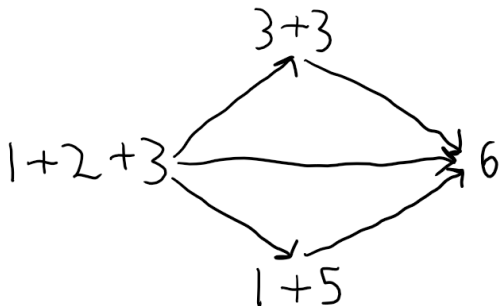
- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*





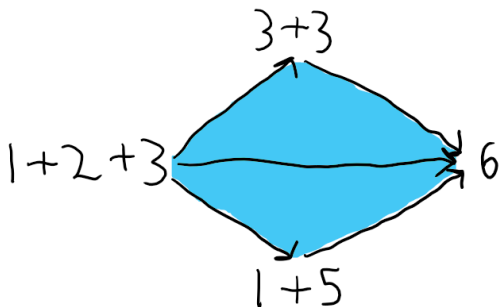
# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*
- Partial evaluations form the paths in a directed space of formal expressions



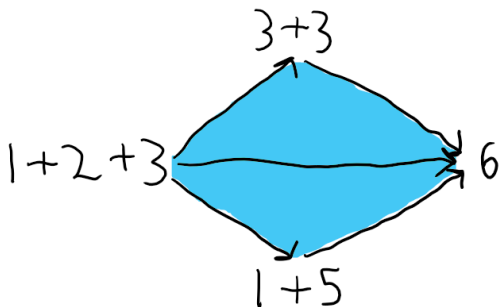
# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*
- Partial evaluations form the paths in a directed space of formal expressions



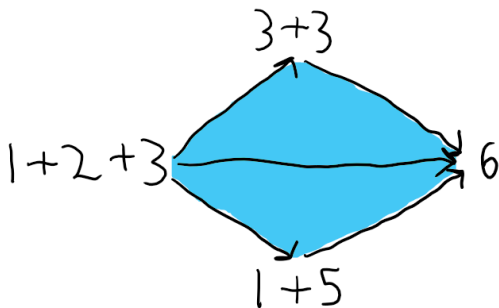
# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*
- Partial evaluations form the paths in a directed space of formal expressions
- How does this space relate to algebra? Computation?



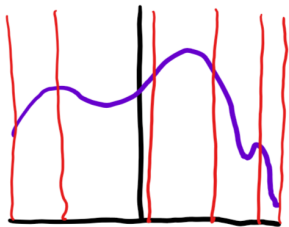
# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*
- Partial evaluations form the paths in a directed space of formal expressions
- How does this space relate to algebra? Computation?
- Probability?



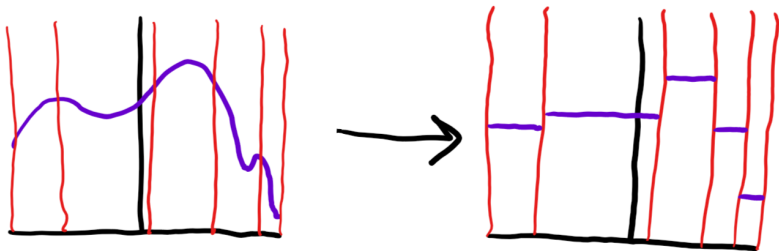
# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*
- Partial evaluations form the paths in a directed space of formal expressions
- How does this space relate to algebra? Computation?
- Probability?



# Partial Evaluations

- Algebra is all about evaluating *formal expressions*
- Expressions can also be *partially evaluated*
- Partial evaluations form the paths in a directed space of formal expressions
- How does this space relate to algebra? Computation?
- Probability?





# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ ,



# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ ,

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ ,

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$X \\ \{a, b, c\}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ ,

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ \{a, b, c\} & & \boxed{a} \quad \boxed{b} + \boxed{b} \\ & & \boxed{a} + \boxed{c} + \boxed{b} \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ \{a, b, c\} & & \boxed{a} \quad \boxed{b} + \boxed{b} \\ & & \boxed{a} + \boxed{c} + \boxed{b} \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ & & \eta \\ & & a \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ a & \xrightarrow{\eta} & [a] \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

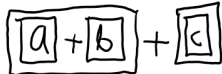
$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ a & \xrightarrow{\eta} & [a] \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$TTX \qquad TX$$




# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTX & & TX \\ \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \boxed{a+b+c} \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTX & & TX \\ \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \boxed{a+b+c} \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta^T} & TTX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu \\ & & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTX & & TX \\ \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \boxed{a+b+c} \end{array}$$

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta^T} & TTX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu \\ & & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\boxed{a} + \boxed{b}$$

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu \\ & & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\boxed{a} + \boxed{b} \xrightarrow{\eta T} \boxed{\boxed{a} + \boxed{b}}$$

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta^T} & TTX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu \\ & & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & \xrightarrow{\eta^T} & \boxed{\boxed{a} + \boxed{b}} \\ & & \downarrow \mu \\ & & \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta^T} & TTX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu \\ & & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & \xrightarrow{\eta^T} & \boxed{\boxed{a} + \boxed{b}} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu \\ & & \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} \end{array}$$

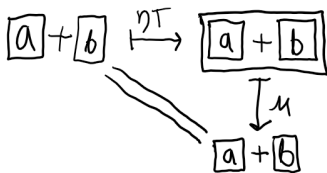
# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad





# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\boxed{a} + \boxed{b}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\boxed{a} + \boxed{b} \xrightarrow{T\eta} \boxed{a} + \boxed{b}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} \\ \downarrow \mu & & \\ \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & & \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & a + b \\ \downarrow \mu & & \swarrow \\ \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & & \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & \xrightarrow{\eta} & \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} \\ \downarrow \mu & & \\ \boxed{a} + \boxed{b} & & \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\boxed{\boxed{a + b} + \boxed{c + a}}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{a + b} + \boxed{c + a} \\ \mu_T \downarrow \\ \boxed{a + b} + \boxed{c} + \boxed{a} \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c+a} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \boxed{a+b} + c + a \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \\ \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c} + \boxed{a} & & \end{array}$$



# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: “Free (commutative) monoid” monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c+a} & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c+a} \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ \boxed{a+b} + \boxed{c} + \boxed{a} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & a + b + c + a \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

$$X \\ \{a, b, c\}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

$$X$$
$$\{a, b, c\}$$

$$TX$$
$$\boxed{a}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\boxed{a} + \frac{2}{3}\boxed{b}$$
$$\frac{3}{7}\boxed{a} + \frac{1}{7}\boxed{b} + \frac{2}{7}\boxed{c}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

$$X$$
$$\{a, b, c\}$$

$$TX$$
$$\boxed{a}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\boxed{a} + \frac{2}{3}\boxed{b}$$
$$\frac{3}{7}\boxed{a} + \frac{1}{7}\boxed{b} + \frac{2}{7}\boxed{c}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ a & \xrightarrow{\eta} & |a| \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & TX \\ a & \xrightarrow{\eta} & |a| \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

$$TTX$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} a + \frac{2}{3} b \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3} a + \frac{1}{3} c \right]$$



# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Distribution monad

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTX & & TX \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} \boxed{a} + \frac{2}{3} \boxed{b} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \boxed{a} + \frac{1}{3} \boxed{c} \right] & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \frac{1}{2} \boxed{a} + \frac{1}{3} \boxed{b} + \frac{1}{6} \boxed{c} \end{array}$$

# Monads

A *monad* is a functor  $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$  where  $TX$  describes formal expressions on  $X$ , where we have:

- A natural “unit” map  $\eta : X \rightarrow TX$
- A natural “multiplication” map  $\mu : TTX \rightarrow TX$
- Unit and associativity equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{\eta T} & TTX & \xleftarrow{T\eta} & TX \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \mu & \swarrow & \\ & & TX & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTTX & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & TTX \\ \mu T \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\ TTX & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TX \end{array}$$

Example: Free  $S$ -module monad ( $S$  a semiring)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTX & & TX \\ \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\frac{1}{3} a + \frac{2}{3} b} + \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\frac{2}{3} a + \frac{1}{3} c} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{3} b + \frac{1}{6} c \end{array}$$



- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$T\mathbb{N}$

$\mathbb{N}$

$\boxed{1} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{3}$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$T\mathbb{N} \qquad \qquad \qquad \mathbb{N}$$
$$\boxed{1} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{3} \xrightarrow{e} 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

# Algebras

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$T\mathbb{N} \qquad \qquad \mathbb{N}$$
$$\boxed{1} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{3} \xrightarrow{e} 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$



- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\ & \searrow & \downarrow e \\ & & A \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$T\mathbb{N} \qquad \mathbb{N}$$
$$\boxed{1} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{3} \xrightarrow{e} 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\ & \searrow & \downarrow e \\ & & A \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T\mathbb{N} & & \mathbb{N} \\ \boxed{2} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{e} \\ \xleftarrow{\eta} \end{array} & 2 \end{array}$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow e \\
 & & A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\
 \mu \downarrow & & e \downarrow \\
 TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A
 \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$T\mathbb{N}$

$\mathbb{N}$

$\boxed{2}$

$\xrightarrow{e}$   
 $\xleftarrow{\eta}$

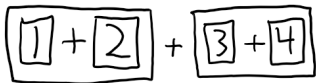
2

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\ & \searrow & \downarrow e \\ & & A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\ \mu \downarrow & & e \downarrow \\ TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$


$$\boxed{1 + 2} + \boxed{3 + 4}$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\ & \searrow & \downarrow e \\ & & A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow e \\ TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{1+2} + \boxed{3+4} \\ \mu \downarrow \\ \boxed{1+2+3+4} \end{array}$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow e \\
 & & A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\
 \mu \downarrow & & e \downarrow \\
 TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A
 \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \boxed{1+2} + \boxed{3+4} & \xrightarrow{Te} & \boxed{1+2} + \boxed{3+4} \\
 \mu \downarrow & & \\
 \boxed{1+2+3+4} & & 
 \end{array}$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\ & \searrow & \downarrow e \\ & & A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow e \\ TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{1+2} + \boxed{3+4} & \xrightarrow{Te} & \boxed{1+2} + \boxed{3+4} = \boxed{3+7} \\ \mu \downarrow & & \\ \boxed{1+2+3+4} & & \end{array}$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow e \\
 & & A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\
 \mu \downarrow & & e \downarrow \\
 TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A
 \end{array}$$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \boxed{1+2} + \boxed{3+4} & \xrightarrow{Te} & \boxed{1+2} + \boxed{3+4} = \boxed{3+7} \\
 \mu \downarrow & & e \downarrow \\
 1+2+3+4 & \xrightarrow{e} & 10
 \end{array}$$



- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\ & \searrow & \downarrow e \\ & & A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow e \\ TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A \end{array}$$

Example: Trivial  $S$ -module

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow e \\
 & & A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\
 \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow e \\
 TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A
 \end{array}$$

Example: Trivial S-module

$$T \{*\}$$

$$\{*\}$$

$$S \boxed{*}$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow e \\
 & & A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\
 \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow e \\
 TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A
 \end{array}$$

Example: Trivial  $S$ -module

$$T \{*\} \cong S$$

$$\{*\}$$

$$S \boxed{*}$$

- An *algebra* for a monad  $T$  is an object  $A$  equipped with a map  $e : TA \rightarrow A$  sending each formal expression to its *evaluation*
- $e$  must satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & TA \\ & \searrow & \downarrow e \\ & & A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TTA & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow e \\ TA & \xrightarrow{e} & A \end{array}$$

Example: Trivial  $S$ -module

$$T\{*\} \cong S$$

$$\{*\}$$

$$S \boxed{*}$$

$$\xrightarrow{e}$$

$$*$$

# Partial evaluations

# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$

# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$p$$
$$\boxed{1} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{3} + \boxed{4}$$

$$q$$
$$\boxed{3} + \boxed{7}$$

# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$
- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

$$p \quad \boxed{1} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{3} + \boxed{4}$$

$$q \quad \boxed{3} + \boxed{7}$$



# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$
- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

The diagram shows the transformation of the expression  $p = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$  into the doubly nested expression  $v = (1 + 2) + (3 + 4)$ , which is then evaluated to  $q = 3 + 7$ . The expression  $p$  is written as four boxes containing the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, separated by plus signs. An arrow points from  $p$  to  $v$ , where  $v$  is shown as two boxes containing  $1+2$  and  $3+4$ , separated by a plus sign. A blue checkmark is above  $v$ . A second arrow points from  $v$  to  $q$ , where  $q$  is shown as two boxes containing 3 and 7, separated by a plus sign.

# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$
- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- If  $p$  partially evaluated to  $q$ , then  $e(p) = e(q)$

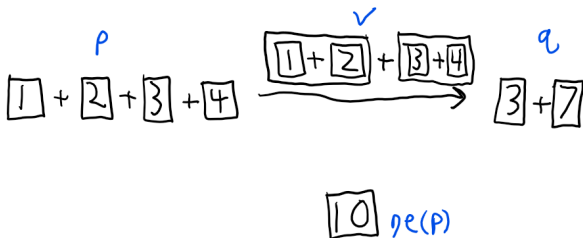
Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

The diagram shows the partial evaluation of the expression  $p = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$  to  $q = 3 + 7$ . The expression  $p$  is written as four boxes containing the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, separated by plus signs. An arrow points to the doubly nested expression  $v = (1 + 2) + (3 + 4)$ , where the sub-expressions  $1 + 2$  and  $3 + 4$  are each enclosed in a box. A blue checkmark is placed above the  $v$  expression. A second arrow points from  $v$  to the final expression  $q = 3 + 7$ , where the boxes from  $v$  have been replaced by the results of their evaluation.

# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$
- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- If  $p$  partially evaluated to  $q$ , then  $e(p) = e(q)$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$



The diagram illustrates a partial evaluation in the monoid of natural numbers. It shows the expression  $p = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$  being transformed into  $q = 3 + 7$  via a doubly nested expression  $v = (1+2) + (3+4)$ . The result of the evaluation is  $10$ , which is equal to  $e(p)$ .

# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$
- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- If  $p$  partially evaluated to  $q$ , then  $e(p) = e(q)$
- There is always a partial evaluation  $\eta(p)$  from  $p$  to  $\eta e(p)$

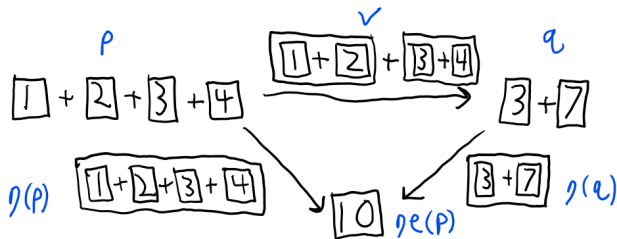
Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$

The diagram illustrates a partial evaluation in the monoid of natural numbers. It shows the expression  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4$  (labeled  $p$ ) being transformed into  $3 + 7$  (labeled  $q$ ) via a partial evaluation  $v = (1+2) + (3+4)$ . The result of the evaluation is  $10$ , labeled  $\eta e(p)$ .

# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$
- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- If  $p$  partially evaluated to  $q$ , then  $e(p) = e(q)$
- There is always a partial evaluation  $\eta(p)$  from  $p$  to  $\eta e(p)$

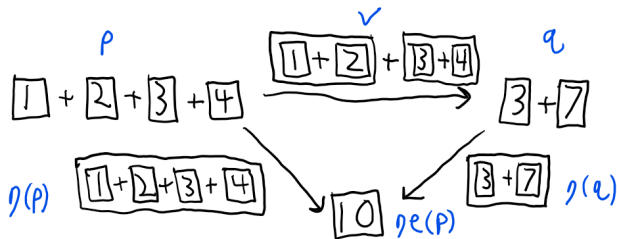
Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$



# Partial evaluations

- Consider a  $T$ -algebra  $(A, e)$  and formal expressions  $p, q \in TA$
- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- If  $p$  partially evaluated to  $q$ , then  $e(p) = e(q)$
- There is always a partial evaluation  $\eta(p)$  from  $p$  to  $\eta e(p)$

Example: (Commutative) monoid  $\mathbb{N}$



- Do partial evaluations compose?

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$



# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T\{*\} & & T\{*\} \\ & TT\{*\} & \\ & s_1 \boxed{r_1} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n} & \\ & \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} & \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T\{*\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{*\} & & T\{*\} \\ & & s_1 \boxed{r_1} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n} & & \\ (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T\{*\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{*\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{*\} \\ & & s_1 \boxed{r_1} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n} & & \\ (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T\{*\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{*\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{*\} \\ & & s_1 \boxed{r_1} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n} & & \\ (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T\{*\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{*\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{*\} \\ & & s_1 \boxed{r_1} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n} & & \\ (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \boxed{0} + \boxed{1} & \rightarrow \quad \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{1} & \nearrow & \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \rightarrow & \boxed{2 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}} & \\
 \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \nearrow & & & \searrow & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}
 \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \rightarrow & \boxed{2 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \nearrow & & & \searrow & \\
 & \text{-----} & & & \text{-----} & \rightarrow & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}
 \end{array}$$



# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{*\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{*\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{*\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 * } + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n * } & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) * & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) *
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 | * & \xrightarrow{|0 * + |1 * } & 2 * & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} * } & \sqrt{2} * \\
 & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & s_1 \boxed{r_1 * } + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n * } & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \sqrt{2} *
 \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{*\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{*\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{*\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 | \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & | \boxed{0} + | \boxed{1} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & 2 \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2}} \\
 & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & s_1 \boxed{r_1} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \sqrt{2} \boxtimes & & \\
 & & & & \parallel & & \\
 & & & & s_1 + \dots + s_n & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \ast} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \ast} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \ast & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \ast
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \ast} + \boxed{1 \ast} & \rightarrow & \boxed{2 \ast} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \ast}} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\ast} \\
 \boxed{1 \ast} & \nearrow & & & \searrow & \\
 & \text{---} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} r_1 \ast} & \text{---} & \rightarrow & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\ast}
 \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \rightarrow & \boxed{2 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \nearrow & & & \searrow & \\
 \underbrace{\boxed{1 \boxtimes}}_{\sqrt{2} r_1} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}
 \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \rightarrow & \boxed{2 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \nearrow & & & \searrow & \\
 \cancel{\sqrt{2} r_1} & \text{---} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} r_1 \boxtimes} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \rightarrow & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}
 \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 | \boxed{\ast} & \xrightarrow{| \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + | \boxed{1 \boxtimes}} & 2 \boxed{\ast} & \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2} \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}} & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\ast} \\
 \swarrow \sqrt{2} r_1 & \text{---} & \swarrow \sqrt{2} r_1 & \text{---} & \swarrow \sqrt{2} r_1 \\
 \cancel{\sqrt{2} r_1} & & \cancel{\sqrt{2} r_1} & & \sqrt{2} \boxed{\ast}
 \end{array}$$

# Do Partial Evaluations Compose?

- A *partial evaluation* from  $p$  to  $q$  is a doubly nested expression  $v \in TTA$  with  $\mu(v) = p$  and  $Te(v) = q$
- Consider the trivial  $S$ -module:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T\{\ast\} & \xleftarrow{\mu} & TT\{\ast\} & \xrightarrow{Te} & T\{\ast\} \\
 & & s_1 \boxed{r_1 \boxtimes} + \dots + s_n \boxed{r_n \boxtimes} & & \\
 (s_1 r_1 + \dots + s_n r_n) \boxtimes & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & (s_1 + \dots + s_n) \boxtimes
 \end{array}$$

- Let  $S = \mathbb{N}[\sqrt{2}] = \{n + m\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \boxed{0 \boxtimes} + \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \boxed{2 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 \boxed{1 \boxtimes} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & & & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes} \\
 \cancel{\sqrt{2} r_1} & \text{---} & \cancel{\sqrt{2} r_1 \boxtimes} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \boxed{\sqrt{2} \boxtimes}
 \end{array}$$

- (CFPS) Partial evaluations don't always compose

# Bar Construction

- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$



# Bar Construction

- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$
- Relations between monad and algebra maps...

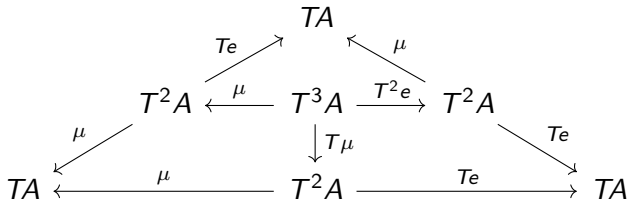
# Bar Construction

- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$
- Relations between monad and algebra maps...

$$TA \xleftarrow{\mu} T^2A \xrightarrow{Te} TA$$

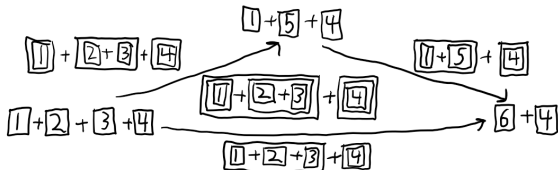
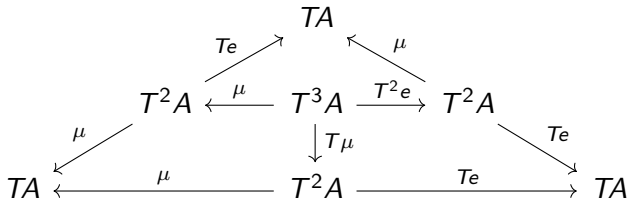
# Bar Construction

- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$
- Relations between monad and algebra maps...



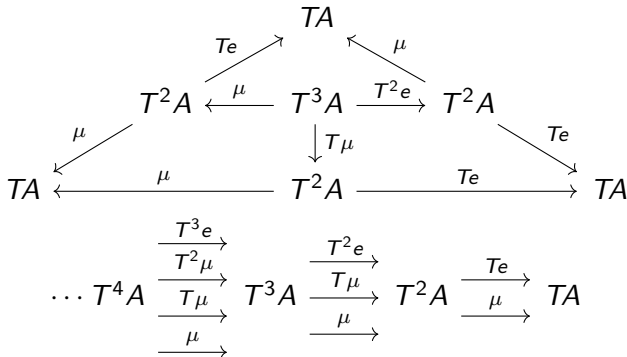
# Bar Construction

- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$
- Relations between monad and algebra maps...



# Bar Construction

- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$
- Relations between monad and algebra maps...



# Bar Construction

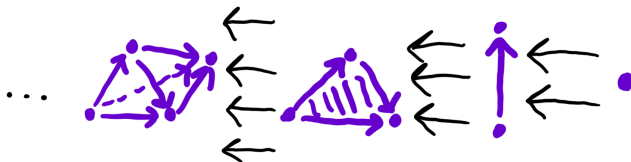
- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$
- Relations between monad and algebra maps...

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & TA & & \\
 & \nearrow Te & & \nwarrow \mu & \\
 & T^2A & \xleftarrow{\mu} & T^3A & \xrightarrow{T^2e} & T^2A \\
 & \nwarrow \mu & & \downarrow T\mu & \searrow Te & \\
 TA & \xleftarrow{\mu} & T^2A & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA & \\
 & & \xrightarrow{T^3e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2e} & \\
 \dots & T^4A & \xrightarrow{T^2\mu} & T^3A & \xrightarrow{T\mu} & T^2A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & TA \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

...are given by the *simplicial identities*.

# Bar Construction

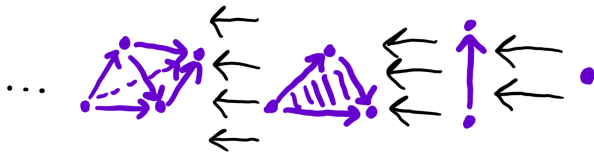
- Partial evaluations fit into a richer structure, called the *Bar Construction* of a  $T$ -algebra  $A$
- Relations between monad and algebra maps...



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & & \xrightarrow{T e} \\ & & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} \\ \dots & T^4 A & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T A \\ & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & & \end{array}$$

...are given by the *simplicial identities*.

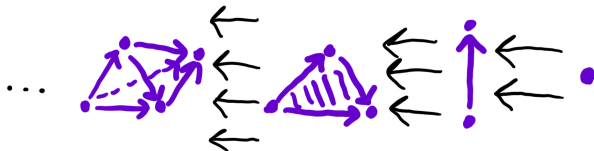
# Simplicial Sets



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & T^4 A & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A \\ & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & \\ & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & \\ & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & & & \end{array}$$



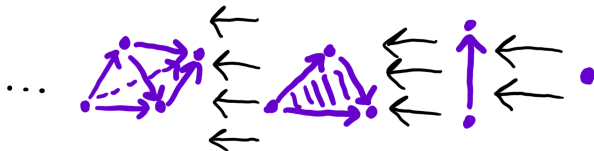
# Simplicial Sets



$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \dots & T^4 A & & T^3 A & & T^2 A & & T A \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & & \xrightarrow{T e} & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

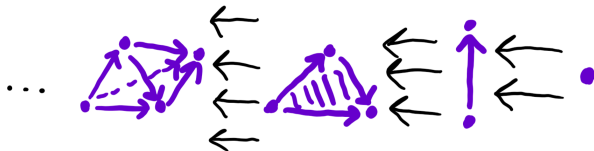
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & \xrightarrow{d_0} & & \xrightarrow{d_0} & & \xrightarrow{d_0} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{d_1} & & \xrightarrow{d_1} & & \xrightarrow{d_1} & \\
 \dots \{3\text{-simplices}\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \{2\text{-simplices}\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \{1\text{-simplices}\} & \xrightarrow{d_1} & \{0\text{-simplices}\} \\
 & \xrightarrow{d_3} & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Simplicial Sets



$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_0} \\ \xrightarrow{d_1} \\ \cdots \{3\text{-simplices}\} \xrightarrow{d_2} \\ \xrightarrow{d_3} \end{array} \quad \{2\text{-simplices}\} \quad \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_0} \\ \xrightarrow{d_1} \\ \{1\text{-simplices}\} \xrightarrow{d_2} \\ \xrightarrow{d_2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_0} \\ \{0\text{-simplices}\} \xrightarrow{d_1} \end{array}$$

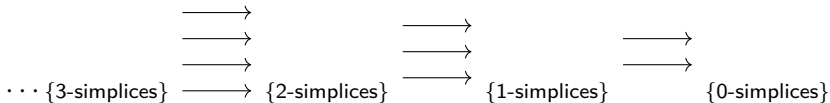
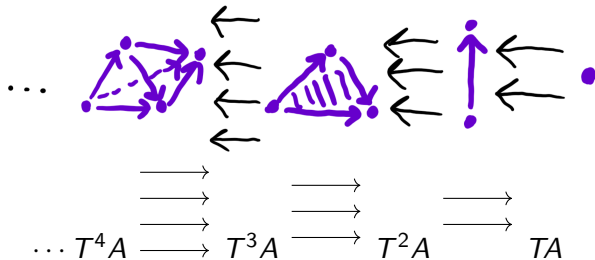
# Simplicial Sets



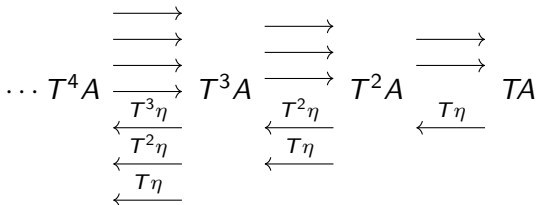
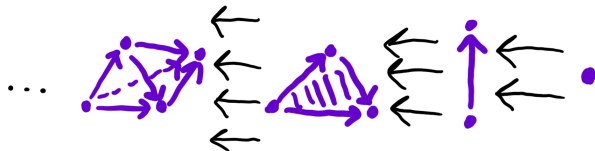
$$\dots T^4 A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{T^3 e} \\ \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} \\ \xrightarrow{T \mu} \\ \xrightarrow{\mu} \end{array} T^3 A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{T^2 e} \\ \xrightarrow{T \mu} \\ \xrightarrow{\mu} \end{array} T^2 A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{T e} \\ \xrightarrow{\mu} \end{array} T A$$

$$\dots \{3\text{-simplices}\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_0} \\ \xrightarrow{d_1} \\ \xrightarrow{d_2} \\ \xrightarrow{d_3} \end{array} \{2\text{-simplices}\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_0} \\ \xrightarrow{d_1} \\ \xrightarrow{d_2} \end{array} \{1\text{-simplices}\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{d_0} \\ \xrightarrow{d_1} \end{array} \{0\text{-simplices}\}$$

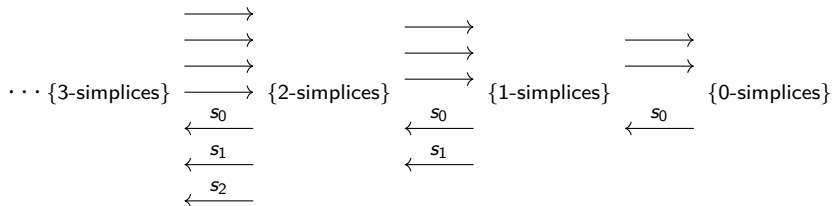
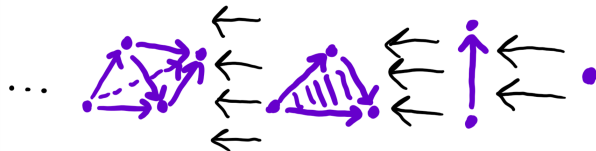
# Simplicial Sets



# Simplicial Sets



# Simplicial Sets

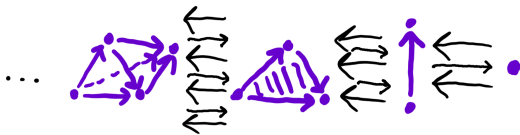


# Simplicial Sets

- The *simplex category*  $\Delta$  is the category of finite nonempty ordered sets and order preserving functions.

# Simplicial Sets

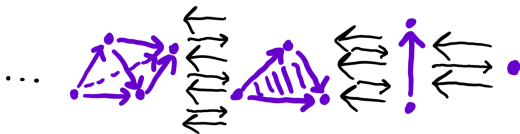
- The *simplex category*  $\Delta$  is the category of finite nonempty ordered sets and order preserving functions.





# Simplicial Sets

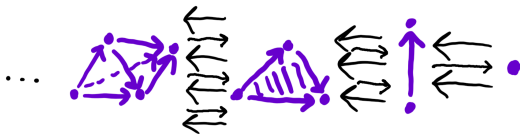
- The *simplex category*  $\Delta$  is the category of finite nonempty ordered sets and order preserving functions.



- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .

# Simplicial Sets

- The *simplex category*  $\Delta$  is the category of finite nonempty ordered sets and order preserving functions.

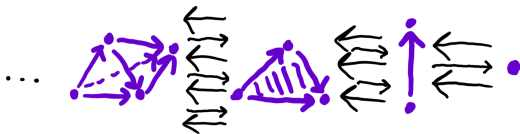


- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \xrightarrow{d_0} & & \xrightarrow{d_0} & & \xrightarrow{d_0} & \\ & \xrightarrow{d_1} & & \xrightarrow{d_1} & & \xrightarrow{d_1} & \\ & \xrightarrow{d_2} & & \xrightarrow{d_2} & & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \\ \dots X_3 & \xrightarrow{d_3} & X_2 & \xrightarrow{d_2} & X_1 & \xrightarrow{d_1} & X_0 \\ & \xleftarrow{s_0} & & \xleftarrow{s_0} & & \xleftarrow{s_0} & \\ & \xleftarrow{s_1} & & \xleftarrow{s_1} & & & \\ & \xleftarrow{s_2} & & & & & \end{array}$$

# Simplicial Sets

- The *simplex category*  $\Delta$  is the category of finite nonempty ordered sets and order preserving functions.



- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ . Like the bar construction  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & & \xrightarrow{T e} \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T A \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^3 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & & \\
 \dots & T^4 A & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Simplicial Sets

- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .  
Like the bar construction  $Bar_T(A)$

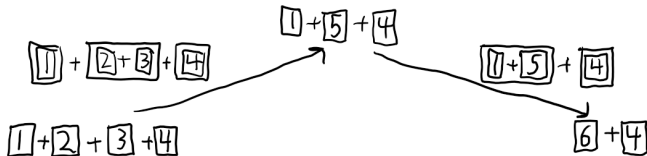
$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & & \xrightarrow{T e} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T A \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^3 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & & & \\
 \dots T^4 A & & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Simplicial Sets

- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .  
Like the bar construction  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & & \xrightarrow{T e} \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & & & \\
 \dots T^4 A & \xrightarrow{T^3 \eta} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 \eta} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T \eta} & T A \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & & \\
 & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

- 1-simplices in this simplicial set are partial evaluations:

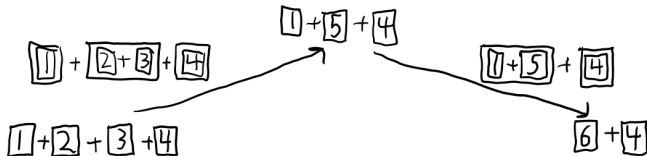


# Simplicial Sets

- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .  
Like the bar construction  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & & \xrightarrow{T e} \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T A \\
 \dots T^4 A & \xrightarrow{T^3 \eta} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xrightarrow{T \eta} & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

- 2-simplices in this simplicial set are “composition strategies”:

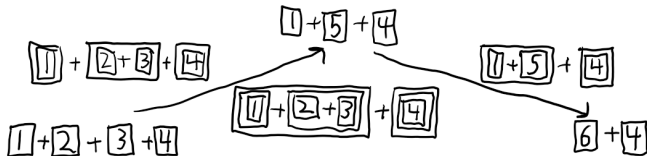


# Simplicial Sets

- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .  
Like the bar construction  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \xrightarrow{T e} \\
 \dots T^4 A & \xrightarrow{T^3 \eta} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 \eta} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T \eta} & T A \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

- 2-simplices in this simplicial set are “composition strategies”:

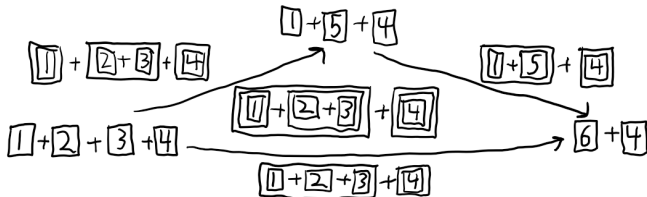


# Simplicial Sets

- A *simplicial object*  $X$  in a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a functor  $\Delta^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ .  
Like the bar construction  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \xrightarrow{T^3 e} & & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T^2 \mu} & & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{T \mu} & & & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \xrightarrow{\mu} \\
 \dots T^4 A & \xrightarrow{T^3 \eta} & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 \eta} & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T \eta} & TA \\
 & \xleftarrow{T^2 \eta} & & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & \\
 & \xleftarrow{T \eta} & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

- 2-simplices in this simplicial set are “composition strategies”:



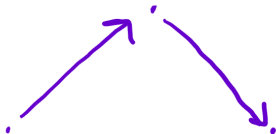


# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?

# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



# Compositions

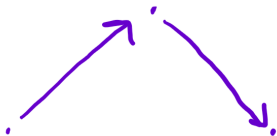
- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



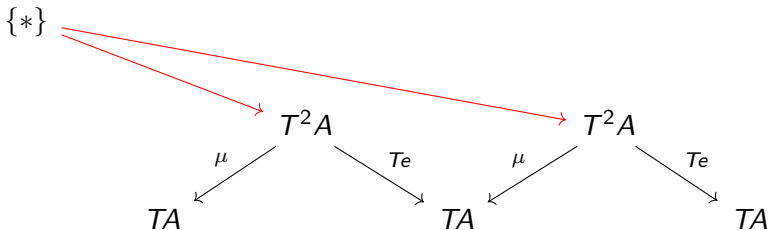
- Partial evaluations are equivalently maps  $\{*\} \rightarrow T^2A$

# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?

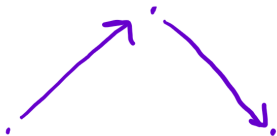


- Partial evaluations are equivalently maps  $\{*\} \rightarrow T^2A$

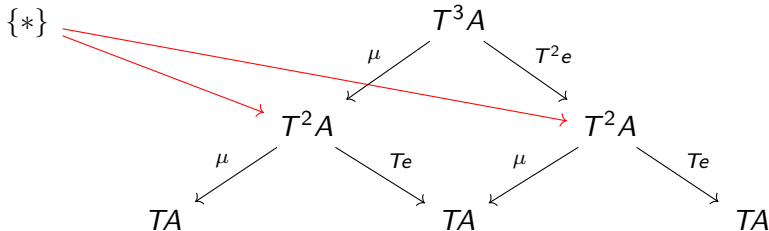


# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



- Partial evaluations are equivalently maps  $\{*\} \rightarrow T^2A$

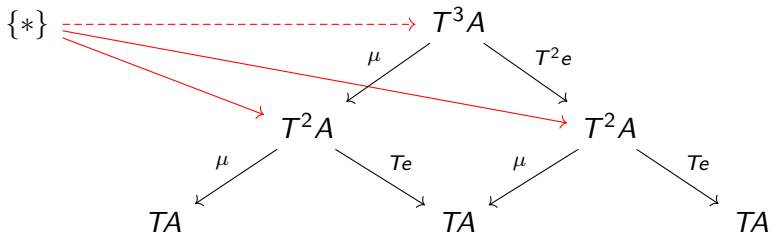


# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



- Partial evaluations are equivalently maps  $\{*\} \rightarrow T^2A$

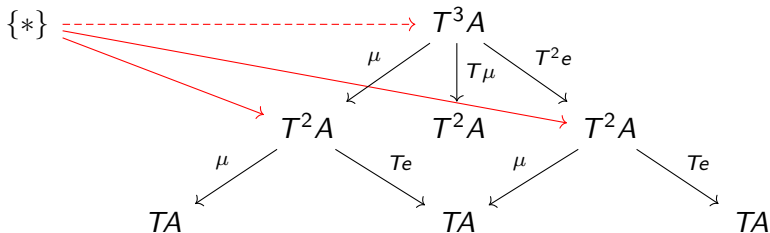


# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



- Partial evaluations are equivalently maps  $\{*\} \rightarrow T^2A$



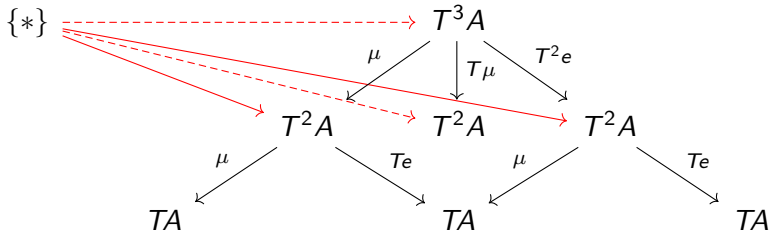


# Compositions

- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



- Partial evaluations are equivalently maps  $\{*\} \rightarrow T^2A$

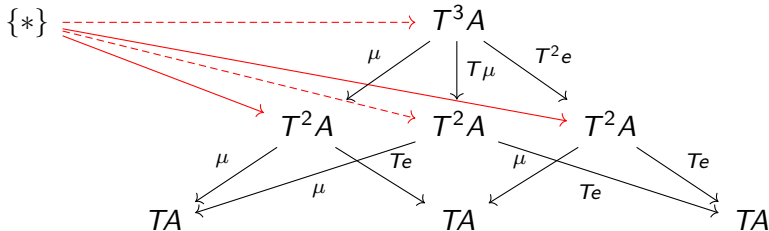


# Compositions

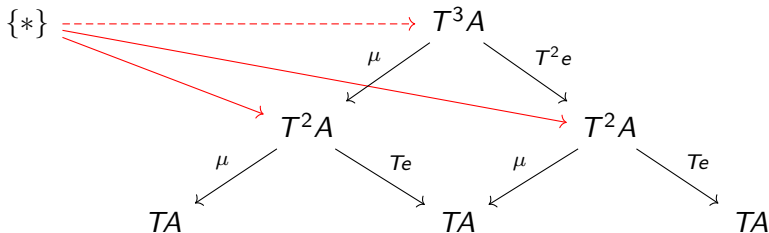
- When do successive partial evaluations have a composition strategy?



- Partial evaluations are equivalently maps  $\{*\} \rightarrow T^2A$

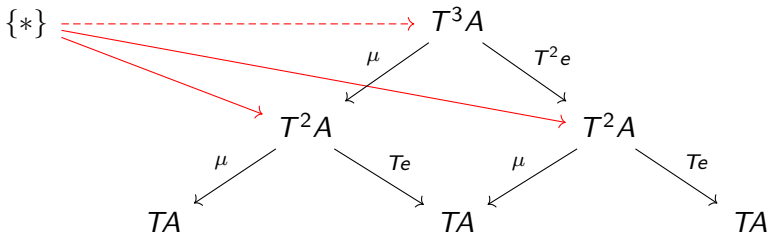


# Compositions



# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely



# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & & \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \searrow \forall \\ \text{---} \searrow \exists \\ \text{---} \searrow \forall \end{array} & & \\ & T^3A \xrightarrow{T^2e} T^2A & \\ & \begin{array}{c} \mu \downarrow \quad \text{wpb} \quad \mu \downarrow \\ T^2A \xrightarrow{Te} TA \end{array} & \end{array}$$

# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & & \\ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\forall} \\ \xrightarrow{\exists} \\ \xrightarrow{\forall} \end{array} & & \\ & \begin{array}{ccc} T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\ \mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \mu \downarrow \\ T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A \end{array} & \end{array}$$

# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & & \\ \text{\scriptsize } \exists \text{ (dashed)} \searrow & \text{\scriptsize } \forall \text{ (solid)} \searrow & \\ & T^3 A \xrightarrow{T^2 e} T^2 A & \\ \text{\scriptsize } \forall \text{ (solid)} \searrow & \mu \downarrow \quad \text{\scriptsize } wpb \quad \mu \downarrow & \\ & T^2 A \xrightarrow{T e} T A & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & & \\ \text{\scriptsize } \exists \text{ (dashed)} \searrow & \text{\scriptsize } \forall \text{ (solid)} \searrow & \\ & X_2 \xrightarrow{d_0} X_1 & \\ \text{\scriptsize } \forall \text{ (solid)} \searrow & d_2 \downarrow \quad \text{\scriptsize } wpb \quad d_1 \downarrow & \\ & X_1 \xrightarrow{d_0} X_0 & \end{array}$$

# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property corresponds to having all inner 2-horn fillers

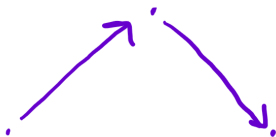
$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\quad \forall \quad} & T^3A \xrightarrow{T^2e} T^2A \\ & \xrightarrow{\exists} & \mu \downarrow \quad \text{wpb} \quad \mu \downarrow \\ & \xrightarrow{\forall} & T^2A \xrightarrow{Te} TA \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\quad \forall \quad} & X_2 \xrightarrow{d_0} X_1 \\ & \xrightarrow{\exists} & d_2 \downarrow \quad \text{wpb} \quad d_1 \downarrow \\ & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X_1 \xrightarrow{d_0} X_0 \end{array}$$



# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property corresponds to having all inner 2-horn fillers



$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & & \\ \text{\scriptsize } \exists \text{ (dashed)} \searrow & & \searrow \text{\scriptsize } \forall \\ & T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\ & \mu \downarrow & \text{\scriptsize } wpb & \mu \downarrow \\ C & \searrow \text{\scriptsize } \forall & & \searrow \text{\scriptsize } \forall \\ & T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & & \\ \text{\scriptsize } \exists \text{ (dashed)} \searrow & & \searrow \text{\scriptsize } \forall \\ & X_2 & \xrightarrow{d_0} & X_1 \\ & d_2 \downarrow & \text{\scriptsize } wpb & d_1 \downarrow \\ C & \searrow \text{\scriptsize } \forall & & \searrow \text{\scriptsize } \forall \\ & X_1 & \xrightarrow{d_0} & X_0 \end{array}$$

# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property corresponds to having all inner 2-horn fillers

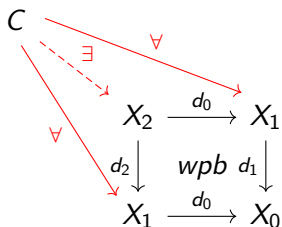
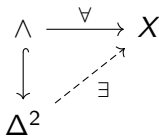


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C & & \\
 \swarrow \exists & \searrow \forall & \\
 T^3A & \xrightarrow{T^2e} & T^2A \\
 \mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^2A & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C & & \\
 \swarrow \exists & \searrow \forall & \\
 X_2 & \xrightarrow{d_0} & X_1 \\
 d_2 \downarrow & \text{wpb} & d_1 \downarrow \\
 X_1 & \xrightarrow{d_0} & X_0
 \end{array}$$

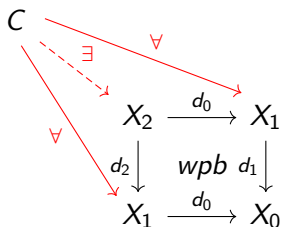
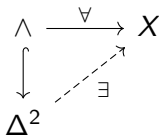
# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property corresponds to having all inner 2-horn fillers



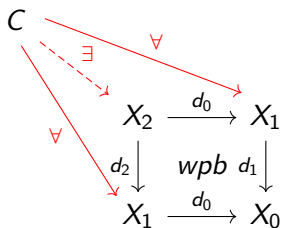
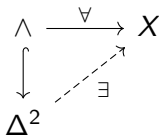
# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property corresponds to having all inner 2-horn fillers
- If the square is a (strong) pullback, the fillers are unique



# Compositions

- If the square is a *weak pullback* (aka *weakly cartesian*), the dashed map always exists but not necessarily uniquely
- In a simplicial set  $X$ , this property corresponds to having all inner 2-horn fillers
- If the square is a (strong) pullback, the fillers are unique
- When is  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$  the nerve of a category? A quasicategory?



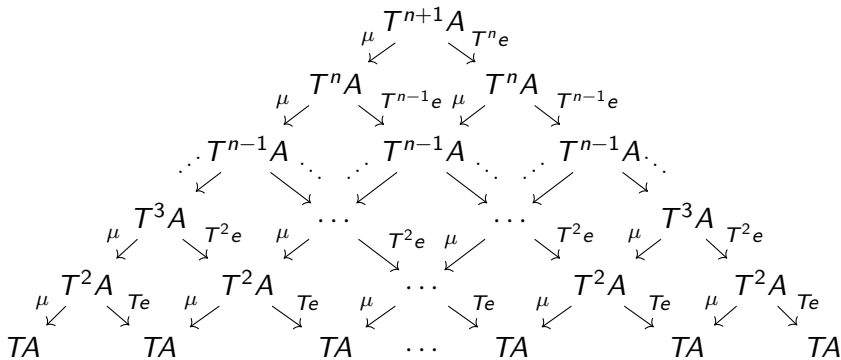
- When do partial evaluations form a category?

# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian

# Compositions

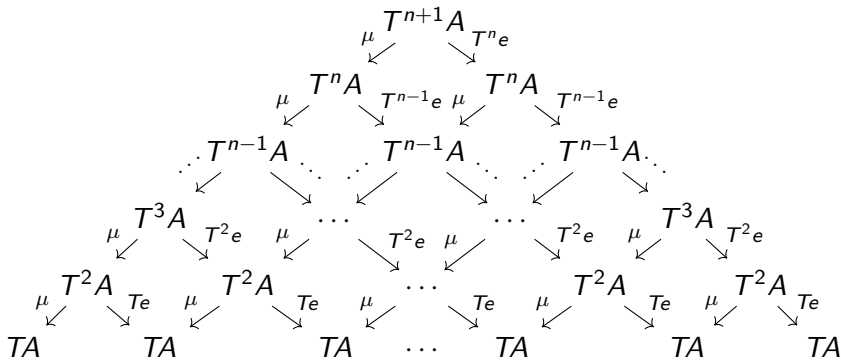
- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian





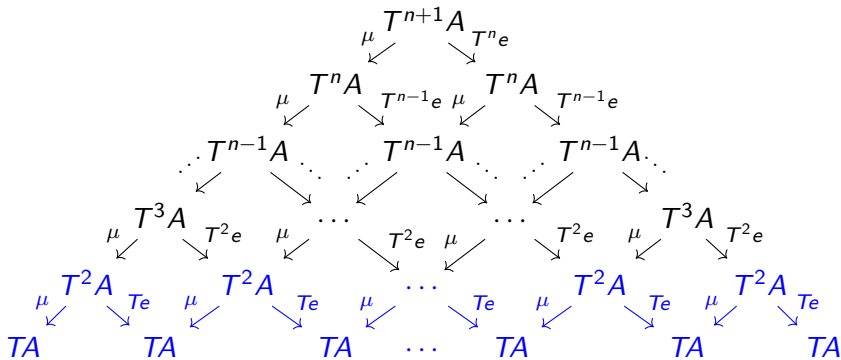
# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$



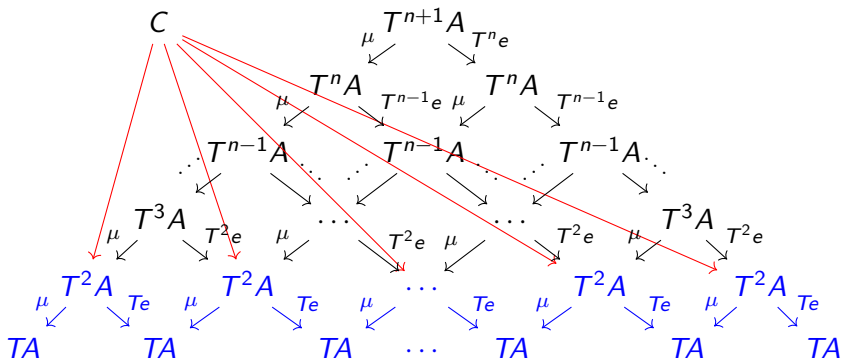
# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$



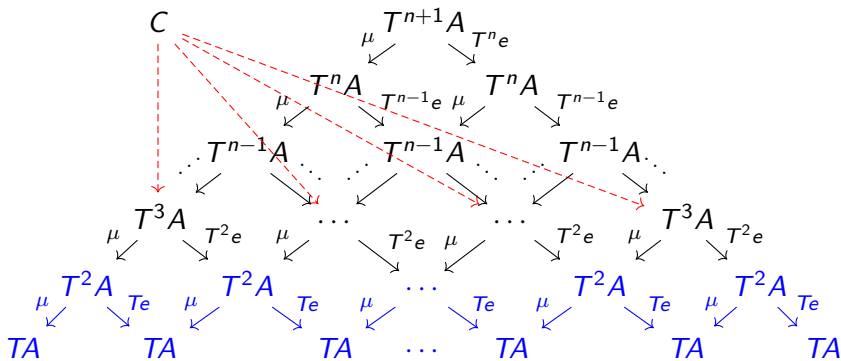
# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$



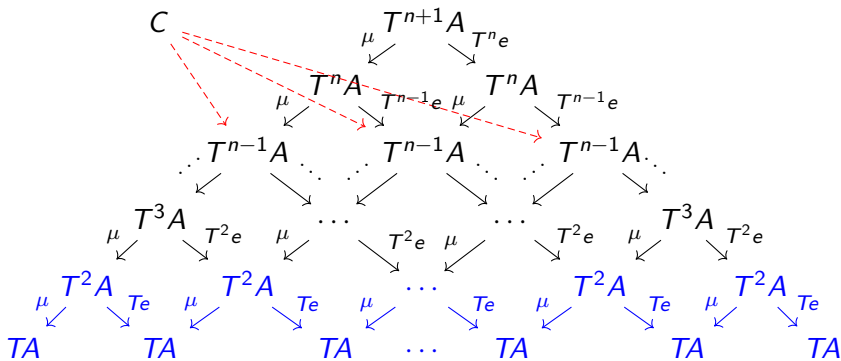
# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$



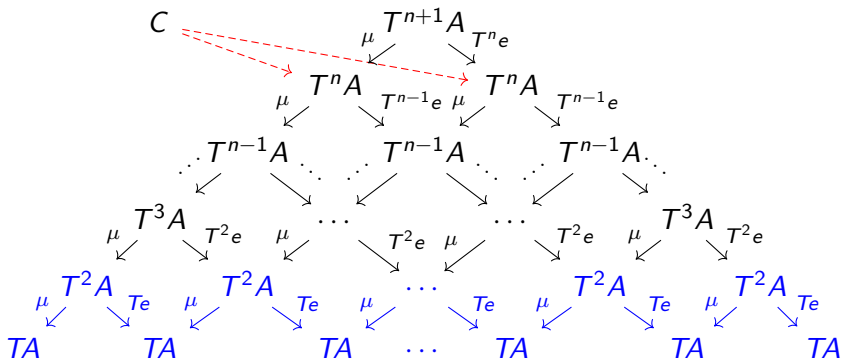
# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$



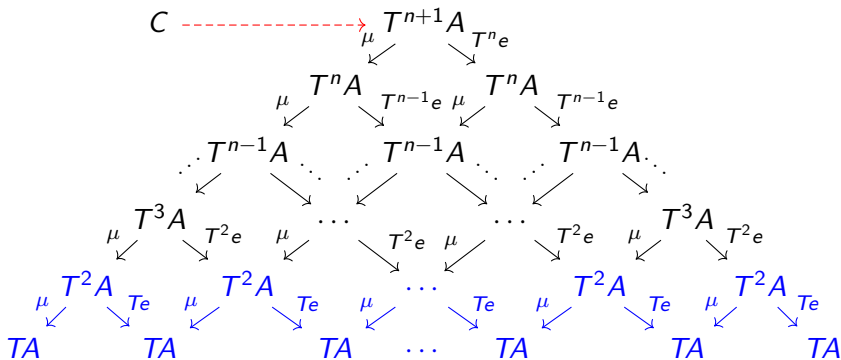
# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$



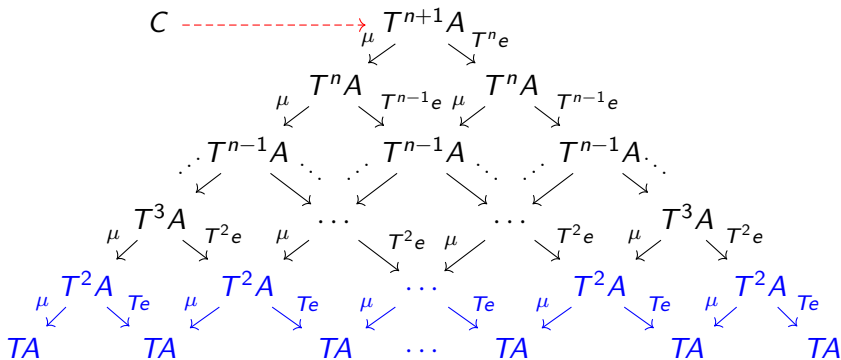
# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$



# Compositions

- When do partial evaluations form a category?
- If the naturality squares of  $\mu$  are cartesian
- For  $X = \text{Bar}_T(A)$ , this means  $X_n \cong X_1 \times_{X_0} \cdots \times_{X_0} X_1$
- This makes  $\text{Bar}_T(A)$  the nerve of a category with formal expressions as objects and partial evaluations as morphisms







- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\ \mu \downarrow & pb & \mu \downarrow \\ T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A \end{array}$$

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$

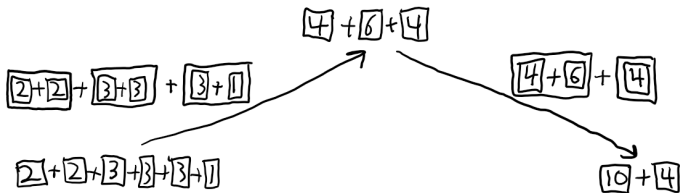
$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^3A & \xrightarrow{T^2e} & T^2A \\ \mu \downarrow & pb & \mu \downarrow \\ T^2A & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \end{array}$$

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^3A & \xrightarrow{T^2e} & T^2A \\ \mu \downarrow & wpb & \mu \downarrow \\ T^2A & \xrightarrow{Te} & TA \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

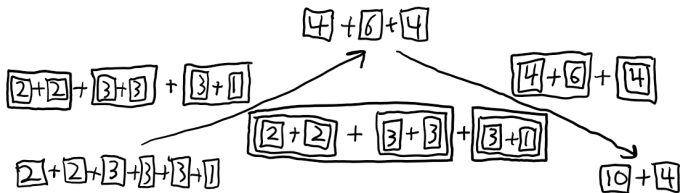
- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\ \mu \downarrow & wpb & \mu \downarrow \\ T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

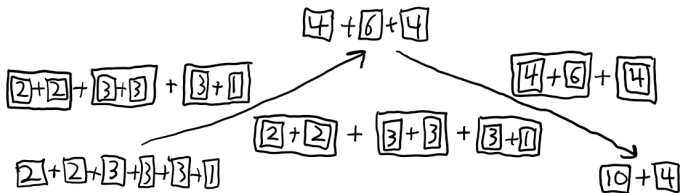
- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\
 \mu \downarrow & wpb & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A
 \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$

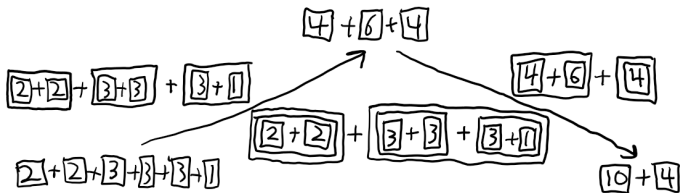


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\
 \mu \downarrow & wpb & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A
 \end{array}$$



# BC Monads

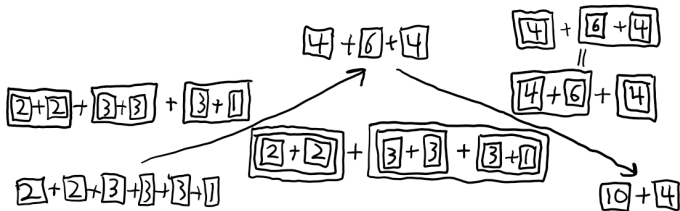
- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\
 \mu \downarrow & wpb & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A
 \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

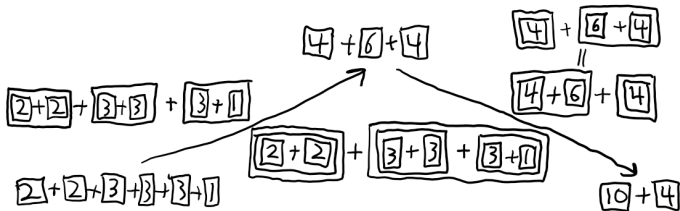
- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^3 A & \xrightarrow{T^2 e} & T^2 A \\
 \mu \downarrow & wpb & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^2 A & \xrightarrow{T e} & T A
 \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

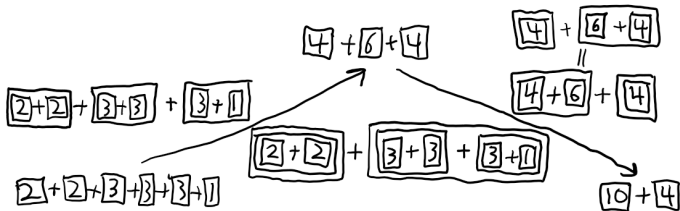
- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+2}\epsilon} & T^{m+2}A \\
 \mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^{m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+1}\epsilon} & T^{m+1}A
 \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$

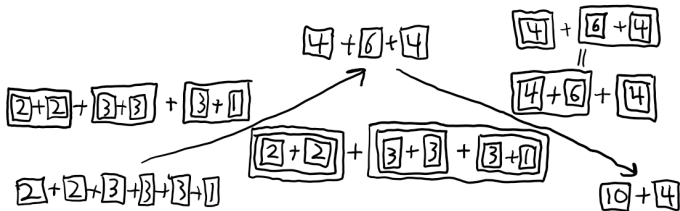


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+2}e} & T^{m+2}A \\
 \mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^{m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+1}e} & T^{m+1}A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{m+4}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+2}\mu} & T^{m+3}A \\
 \mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^{m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+1}\mu} & T^{m+2}A
 \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$
- $T$  also preserves weak pullbacks

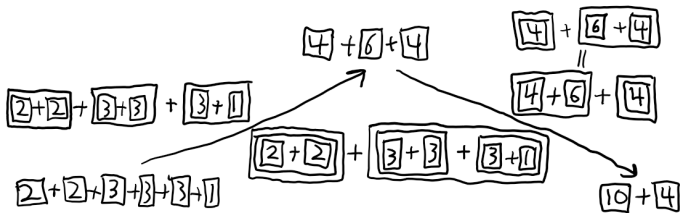


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+2}e} & T^{m+2}A \\
 \mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^{m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+1}e} & T^{m+1}A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{m+4}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+2}\mu} & T^{m+3}A \\
 \mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \mu \downarrow \\
 T^{m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{m+1}\mu} & T^{m+2}A
 \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$
- $T$  also preserves weak pullbacks

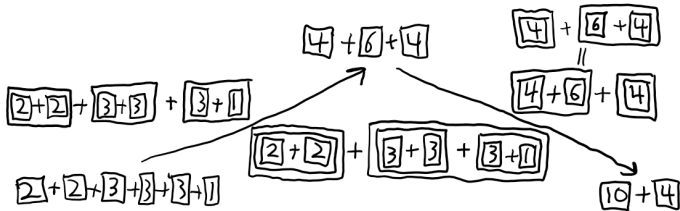


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}e} & T^{l+m+2}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}e} & T^{l+m+1}A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+4}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}\mu} & T^{l+m+3}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}\mu} & T^{l+m+2}A
 \end{array}$$

# BC Monads

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$
- $T$  also preserves weak pullbacks
- Such *BC monads* include distribution, any symmetric operad



$$T^{l+m+3}A \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}e} T^{l+m+2}A$$

$$T^l\mu \downarrow$$

$$T^{l+m+2}A \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}e} T^{l+m+1}A$$

wpb

$$T^l\mu \downarrow$$

$$T^{l+m+4}A \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}\mu} T^{l+m+3}A$$

$$T^l\mu \downarrow$$

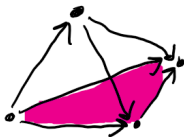
$$T^{l+m+3}A \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}\mu} T^{l+m+2}A$$

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$
- $T$  also preserves weak pullbacks
- Such *BC monads* include distribution, any symmetric operad
- (CFPS)  $Bar_T(\mathbb{N})$  is not a quasicategory

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}e} & T^{l+m+2}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}e} & T^{l+m+1}A
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+4}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}\mu} & T^{l+m+3}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}\mu} & T^{l+m+2}A
 \end{array}$$



- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$
- $T$  also preserves weak pullbacks
- Such *BC monads* include distribution, any symmetric operad
- (CFPS)  $Bar_T(\mathbb{N})$  is not a quasicategory



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}e} & T^{l+m+2}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}e} & T^{l+m+1}A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+4}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}\mu} & T^{l+m+3}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}\mu} & T^{l+m+2}A
 \end{array}$$

- Free monoid monad (or any plain operad) has cartesian  $\mu$
- Free comm. monoid monad  $T$  has only weakly cartesian  $\mu$
- $T$  also preserves weak pullbacks
- Such *BC monads* include distribution, any symmetric operad
- (CFPS)  $Bar_T(\mathbb{N})$  is not a quasicategory



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}e} & T^{l+m+2}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}e} & T^{l+m+1}A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T^{l+m+4}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}\mu} & T^{l+m+3}A \\
 T^l\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & T^l\mu \downarrow \\
 T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}\mu} & T^{l+m+2}A
 \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}e} & T^{l+m+2}A \\ T^l\mu \downarrow & wpb & \downarrow T^l\mu \\ T^{l+m+2}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}e} & T^{l+m+1}A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^{l+m+4}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+2}\mu} & T^{l+m+3}A \\ T^l\mu \downarrow & wpb & \downarrow T^l\mu \\ T^{l+m+3}A & \xrightarrow{T^{l+m+1}\mu} & T^{l+m+2}A \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $\text{Bar}_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^{n+1}A & \xrightarrow{T^ne} & T^nA \\ T^{n-j}\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow T^{n-j}\mu \\ T^nA & \xrightarrow{T^{n-1}e} & T^{n-1}A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^{n+1}A & \xrightarrow{T^{n-i}\mu} & T^nA \\ T^{n-j}\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow T^{n-j}\mu \\ T^nA & \xrightarrow{T^{n-i-1}\mu} & T^{n-1}A \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $\text{Bar}_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^{n+1}A & \xrightarrow{T^n e} & T^n A \\ T^{n-j}\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow T^{n-j}\mu \\ T^n A & \xrightarrow{T^{n-1}e} & T^{n-1}A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^{n+1}A & \xrightarrow{T^{n-i}\mu} & T^n A \\ T^{n-j}\mu \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow T^{n-j}\mu \\ T^n A & \xrightarrow{T^{n-i-1}\mu} & T^{n-1}A \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-1} \\ d_j \downarrow & wpb & \downarrow d_{j-1} \\ X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-2} \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property

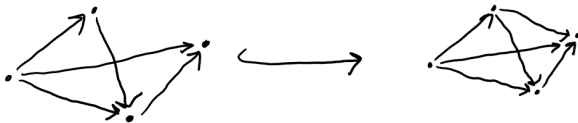


$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-1} \\ d_j \downarrow & wpb & \downarrow d_{j-1} \\ X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-2} \end{array}$$



# Filler Conditions

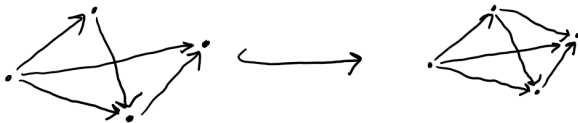
- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property



$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-1} \\ d_j \downarrow & wpb & \downarrow d_{j-1} \\ X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-2} \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property

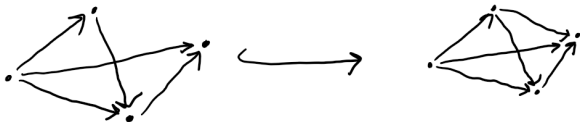


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_n & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-1} \\
 d_j \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow d_{j-1} \\
 X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta^{n-1} \sqcup_{\Delta^{n-2}} \Delta^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \exists & \\
 \Delta^n & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*

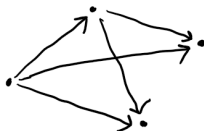


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_n & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-1} \\
 d_j \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow d_{j-1} \\
 X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta^{n-1} \sqcup_{\Delta^{n-2}} \Delta^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \exists & \\
 \Delta^n & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*

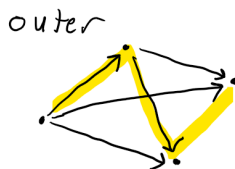
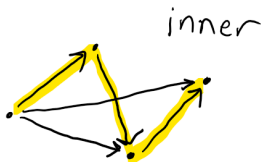


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_n & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-1} \\
 d_j \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow d_{j-1} \\
 X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta^{n-1} \sqcup_{\Delta^{n-2}} \Delta^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \exists & \\
 \Delta^n & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*

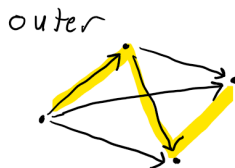
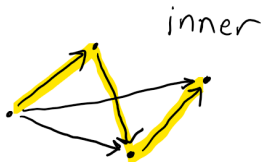


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_n & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-1} \\
 d_j \downarrow & \text{wpb} & \downarrow d_{j-1} \\
 X_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_i} & X_{n-2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta^{n-1} \sqcup_{\Delta^{n-2}} \Delta^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \exists & \\
 \Delta^n & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

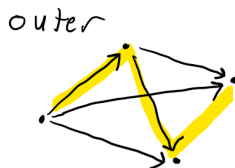
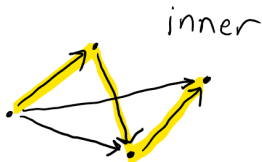
- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*



$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n & \longrightarrow & X_p \\ \downarrow & \text{wpb?} & \downarrow \\ X_q & \longrightarrow & X_r \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*

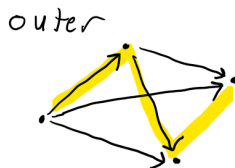
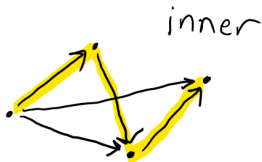


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_n & \longrightarrow & X_p \\
 \downarrow & \text{wpb?} & \downarrow \\
 X_q & \longrightarrow & X_r
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta^p \sqcup_{\Delta^r} \Delta^q & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \exists? & \\
 \Delta^n & & 
 \end{array}$$

# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*
- (CFPS)  $X$  then has fillers for all spans containing the spine



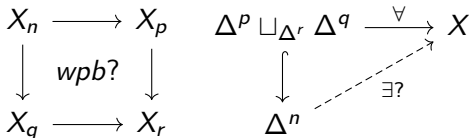
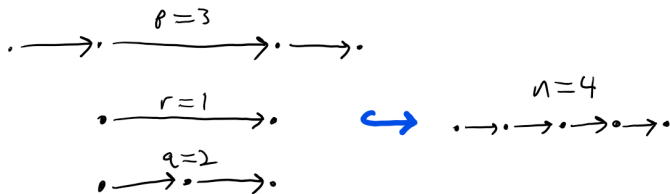
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_n & \longrightarrow & X_p \\
 \downarrow & \text{wpb?} & \downarrow \\
 X_q & \longrightarrow & X_r
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta^p \sqcup_{\Delta^r} \Delta^q & \xrightarrow{\forall} & X \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \exists? & \\
 \Delta^n & & 
 \end{array}$$



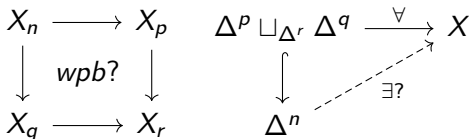
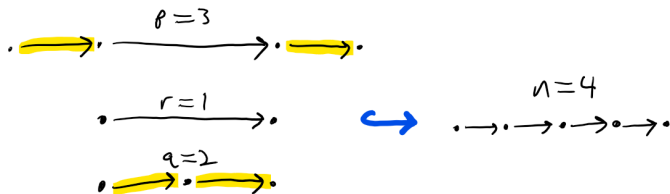
# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*
- (CFPS)  $X$  then has fillers for all spans containing the spine



# Filler Conditions

- What properties does  $Bar_T(A)$  have when  $T$  is BC?
- Let  $n \geq 2, j - i > 1$
- A simplicial set  $X$  with this property is *inner span complete*
- (CFPS)  $X$  then has fillers for all spans containing the spine



# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?

# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :

# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$

# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$



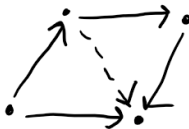
# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*



# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*





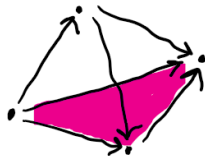
# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*
  - $S$  has  $\partial\Delta^k \hookrightarrow \Delta^k$  fillers for  $2 \leq k \leq n$



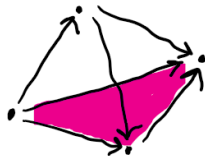
# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*
  - $S$  has  $\partial\Delta^k \hookrightarrow \Delta^k$  fillers for  $2 \leq k \leq n$



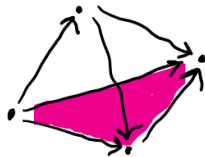
# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*
  - $S$  has  $\partial\Delta^k \hookrightarrow \Delta^k$  fillers for  $2 \leq k \leq n$
- Does not include any horns



# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*
  - $S$  has  $\partial\Delta^k \hookrightarrow \Delta^k$  fillers for  $2 \leq k \leq n$
- Does not include any horns
- Includes spine inclusions



# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*
  - $S$  has  $\partial\Delta^k \hookrightarrow \Delta^k$  fillers for  $2 \leq k \leq n$
- Does not include any horns
- Includes spine inclusions



# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*
  - $S$  has  $\partial\Delta^k \hookrightarrow \Delta^k$  fillers for  $2 \leq k \leq n$
- Does not include any horns
- Includes spine inclusions and 2-Segal inclusions



# Filler Conditions

- What other fillers do inner span complete simplicial sets have?
- (CFPS) All *directed acyclic configurations*  $S \subset \Delta^n$ :
  - $S$  contains the spine of  $\Delta^n$
  - The 1-skeleton of  $S$  is *chordal*
  - $S$  has  $\partial\Delta^k \hookrightarrow \Delta^k$  fillers for  $2 \leq k \leq n$
- Does not include any horns
- Includes spine inclusions and 2-Segal inclusions



# Parting Thoughts...



# Parting Thoughts...

- We can also describe when partial evaluations do or don't have inverses

# Parting Thoughts...

- We can also describe when partial evaluations do or don't have inverses
- Inner span completeness is not a homotopical property

# Parting Thoughts...

- We can also describe when partial evaluations do or don't have inverses
- Inner span completeness is not a homotopical property
- How do properties of  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$  relate to computation?

# Parting Thoughts...

- We can also describe when partial evaluations do or don't have inverses
- Inner span completeness is not a homotopical property
- How do properties of  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$  relate to computation?
- Higher order rewriting?

# Parting Thoughts...

- We can also describe when partial evaluations do or don't have inverses
- Inner span completeness is not a homotopical property
- How do properties of  $Bar_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$  relate to computation?
- Higher order rewriting?

Thank you!

- Carmen Constantin, Tobias Fritz, Paolo Perrone, and Brandon Shapiro. Partial evaluations and the compositional structure of the bar construction. Coming soon.
- Tobias Fritz and Paolo Perrone. Monads, partial evaluations, and rewriting. *Proceedings of MFPS 36, ENTCS*, 2020.
- Maria Manuel Clementino, Dirk Hofmann, and George Janelidze. The monads of classical algebra are seldom weakly Cartesian. *J. Homotopy Relat. Struct.*, 9(1):175–197, 2014.
- Catriel Beeri, Ronald Fagin, David Maier, and Mihalis Yannakakis. On the Desirability of Acyclic Database Schemes. *Journal of the ACM*, 30, 479–, 1983.