

Convex categories and contextuality

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Based on [arXiv:2211.00571](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.00571) joint with Cihan Okay.

A *real convex set* consists of a set X together with a ternary operation $\langle -, -, - \rangle: [0, 1] \times X \times X \rightarrow X$ satisfying some axioms resembling the behavior of convex linear combinations in Euclidean space(like $\langle \alpha, x, x \rangle = x$).

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Alternative way to define a real convex set as an algebra over the distribution monad.

The distribution monad

For a set X , we define $D_R(X)$ the set of distributions on X to be

$$D_R(X) := \{p : X \rightarrow R : |\text{supp}(p)| < \infty \text{ and } \sum_{x \in X} p(x) = 1\}$$

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This give us a monad $D_R : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ with the following structure maps:

- $\delta_X : X \rightarrow D_R(X)$ sends $x \in X$ to the distribution δ^x .
- $\mu_X : D_R^2(X) \rightarrow D_R(X)$ sends a distribution Q to the distribution

$$D_R(Q)(x) = \sum_{p \in D_R(X)} Q(p)p(x).$$

R-convex set

Given a monad T on a category \mathbf{C} . A T -algebra consists of an object X of \mathbf{C} together with a morphism $\pi : T(X) \rightarrow X$ of \mathbf{C} such that the following diagrams commute

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}_X} & X \\ \delta_X \downarrow & \nearrow \pi & \\ T(X) & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^2(X) & \xrightarrow{T(\pi)} & T(X) \\ \mu_X \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ T(X) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X \end{array}$$

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Proposition: The category of real convex sets \mathbf{Conv} is isomorphic to the category of $D_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}}$ -algebras.

Definition: [[Duality for convexity, Bart Jacobs]] A D_R -algebra in the category of sets is called an *R-convex set*. We will denote the category of R -convex sets by \mathbf{Conv}_R .

Convex categories

Let \mathbf{C} be a (locally small) category. We define the category $D_R(\mathbf{C})$ to be

- $\text{Obj}(D_R(\mathbf{C})) = \text{Obj}(\mathbf{C})$
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$$(q * p)(f) = \sum_{g_2 \circ g_1 = f} q(g_2)p(g_1)$$

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Example: The kleisli category \mathbf{Set}_{D_R} is an R -convex category, but not enriched by R -convex sets.

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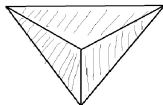
$$p_1 + p_2 = s_1 + s_2 \quad , \quad p_1 + p_3 = q_1 + q_2 \quad , \quad q_1 + q_3 = s_1 + s_3$$

But not always the tables are coming from a global probability table:

abc	(0,0,0)	(0,0,1)	(1,1,1)				
	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_5	r_6	r_7	r_8

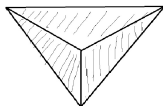
Simplicial approach to contextuality

The tables of probabilities above can be expressed as a simplicial map $X \rightarrow D_R(N\mathbb{Z}_2)$, where X is the following space:



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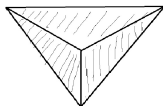
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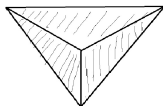
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In addition, we have the following map

$$\Theta_{X, N\mathbb{Z}_2} : D_R(s\mathbf{Set}(X, N\mathbb{Z}_2)) \rightarrow s\mathbf{Set}(X, D_R(N\mathbb{Z}_2))$$

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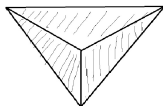
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Definition: $p \in s\mathbf{Set}(X, D_R(Y))$ is *noncontextual/classic* if it lies in the image of $\Theta_{X, Y}$.

Convex categories and contextuality

Fact: Let \mathbf{C}^T be the category of T -algebras. There is an adjunction $T : \mathbf{C} \dashv \mathbf{C}^T : U$.

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Proposition

The transpose of the functor $F_{D_R} : s\mathbf{Set} \rightarrow s\mathbf{Set}_{D_R}$ with respect to the adjunction $D_R : \mathbf{Cat} \dashv \mathbf{ConvCat}_R : U$ is the functor $\Theta : D_R(s\mathbf{Set}) \rightarrow s\mathbf{Set}_{D_R}$ which is defined as identity on the objects and as the map $\Theta_{X,Y}$ on morphisms.

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Given a convex monoid (M, π^M) . Let M^* be the group of invertible elements in M .

Definition: An element $m \in M$ is called *weakly invertible* if it lies in the image of the composition

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Example: If Y is a simplicial group, then $s\mathbf{Set}(X, D_R(Y))$ is an R -convex monoid.

Theorem

Let R be a zero-sum-free, integral semiring R . Given a simplicial set X and a simplicial group Y , a distribution $p \in \mathbf{sSet}(X, D_R(Y))$ is non-contextual if and only if p is weakly invertible.

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Thank you for listening