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Isbell conjugacy

$$X: A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow X': A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$a \mapsto \text{Hom}(A(-, a), X)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow X'', X''', \dots$$

$$X: A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow X^{\vee}: A \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

— Isbell conjugate of X

$$a \mapsto \text{Hom}(X, A(-, a))$$

$$\rightsquigarrow X^{\vee\vee}: A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$a \mapsto \text{Hom}(X^{\vee}, A(a, -))$$

$$\rightsquigarrow X, X^{\vee}, X^{\vee\vee}, X^{\vee\vee\vee}, \dots$$

A small

Have functors $[A^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}] \overset{\vee}{\rightleftarrows} [A, \text{Set}]^{\text{op}} \dots$ (*)
forming an adjunction

$$[A^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}](X, Y^{\vee}) \cong [A, \text{Set}](Y, X^{\vee})$$

$$(X: A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}, Y: A \rightarrow \text{Set}).$$

$$\text{In ptz, have } \eta_X: X \rightarrow X^{\vee\vee}, \eta_Y: Y \rightarrow Y^{\vee\vee}.$$

A Set-valued functor X is reflexive if $\eta_X: X \rightarrow X^{\vee\vee}$ is an iso.

The invariant part of the adjunction (*) consists of (reflexive ftrs $A^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$)
 \cong (reflexive ftrs $A \rightarrow \text{Set}$)^{op} =: $R(A)$,
the reflexive completion of A .

E.g. $A(-, a)^{\vee} = A(a, -)$ & $A(a, -)^{\vee} = A(-, a)$, so $R(A) \supseteq A$.

- $R(\emptyset) = 1$

- $R(1) = 1$

- $R(\text{discrete caty } A) \cong (A \text{ with } 0 \text{ \& } 1 \text{ adjointed})$



- Group G , monoidal.
Then $R(G) = (G \text{ with init \& terminal objs adjoined})$
except when $G = C_2$.
 $R(C_2) \subseteq [C_2^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{A}]$
 consists of:
 - empty C_2 -set
 - one-pt C_2 -set
 - representable C_2 -set
 - the free C_2 -set on 2 generators
(background fact: $C_2 + C_2 \cong C_2 \times C_2$)
- There is a 7-element monoid M s.t. $R(M)$ is large.

Enriched examples:

- Over Ab : for field k as 1-obj Ab -caty,
 $R(k) = (\text{reflexive } k\text{-modules}) = \text{FinDim } \mathcal{V}S_k$.
- Over $\mathcal{I} = \downarrow$: for poset A , $R(A) = \text{DeDekind-MacNeille completion of } A$. E.g. $R(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$.
 In general,
 $R(A) = \{ \text{downwards closed } S \subseteq A : \downarrow \uparrow S = S \}$
 where
 $\uparrow S = \{ \text{upper bounds of } S \}$ etc.
- Over $[0, \infty]$: refl completion is related to tight span of metr² spaces. (Willerton)

Thm Let \mathcal{I} be a small cat. TFAE:

- \mathcal{I} -limits exist in $\mathcal{R}(A)$ \forall small cats A
- \mathcal{I} is empty or \mathcal{I} -lims are absolute
- \mathcal{I} -limits exist in every Cauchy complete caty with a terminal object.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_2 & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_2 \times C_2 \\ & \xleftarrow{\text{pr}_1} & \\ R(C_2) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & R(C_2 \times C_2) \end{array}$$

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Ishikawa, "Adequate subcats", 1960.

A functor $F: A \rightarrow B$ is dense if

$$N_F: B \rightarrow [A^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}]$$

$$b \mapsto B(F-, b)$$

is f&f. A functor $F: A \rightarrow B$ is adequate if f&f & dense & codense.

Rough theorem: Let A be a category. Then the Yoneda embedding $A \xrightarrow{J_A} \mathcal{R}(A)$ is adequate, and $\mathcal{R}(A)$ is the largest caty in which A embeds adequately.



Ignoring smallness, the thm says:

Let A be a caty & $F: A \rightarrow B$ an adeq ptr.

Then there is an adequate ptr $N(F): B \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(A)$

s.t.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{N(F)} & \mathcal{R}(A) \\ \uparrow F & & \uparrow J_A \\ A & & \end{array}$$

commutes; moreover, $N(F)$ is unique as such.

Cor $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{R}(A)) = \mathcal{R}(A)$.

A functor $X: \mathbb{A}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is small if it is a small colim of representables. any ext!

If X small, X^{\vee} is well-defined (maybe not small).

X refl $\Leftrightarrow X$ small, X^{\vee} small, & $\eta_X: X \xrightarrow{\sim} X^{\vee\vee}$.

$\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{A}) = (\text{refl ftrs})$.

Shd use small-adeq ftrs, i.e. adeq F s.t. $\mathcal{B}(F-, b)$ & $\mathcal{B}(b, F-)$ are small $\forall b$.

$[\mathbb{A}^{\text{op}} \times \mathbb{A}, \text{Set}]$

$$\eta_X: X \rightarrow X^{\vee\vee}$$

$$\eta_{X,a}: Xa \rightarrow X^{\vee\vee}a = \text{Hom}(X^{\vee}, \mathbb{A}(a, -))$$

$$x \mapsto \text{ev}_{x,a}$$

where

$$\text{ev}_{x,a}: X^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}(a, -)$$

has b -component

$$X^{\vee}b = \text{Hom}(X, \mathbb{A}(-, b)) \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}(a, b)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\xi \qquad \qquad \qquad \xi_a(x).$$

$\widehat{\mathbb{A}} = [\mathbb{A}^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}]$
 $\check{\mathbb{A}} = [\mathbb{A}, \text{Set}]^{\text{op}}$
 \widehat{X}, \check{Y}