

Filtered Frobenius algebras in monoidal categories

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(joint work with Chelsea Walton)

- Filtered vector spaces

$$F_A(0) \subset F_A(1) \subset \cdots \subset F_A(i) \subset \cdots \subset F_A(n) = A$$

- Associated graded vector space $\text{gr}(A)$ with

$$\text{gr}(A)_i = F_A(i)/F_A(i-1)$$

Example

$\text{Cl}(V, B)$ with associated graded $\Lambda(V)$

$\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}, [,])$ with associated graded $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{g})$

- What properties of the associated graded algebra lift to its filtered deformations?
- Integral domain, Noetherian, prime, etc.

Definition (Frobenius algebra)

It is a tuple $(A, m, u, \varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{k})$ such that $(A, m, u) \in \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ and $\ker(\varepsilon)$ does not contain any non-trivial left ideal.

Example

Take a f.d. vector space V with basis $(e_i)_{i=1}^n$, then $\Lambda(V)$ is Frobenius with $\varepsilon(a) = \text{coefficient of } e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n \text{ in } a$.

Connection to TQFTs

$\text{CommFrobAlg}(\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}) \leftrightarrow 2d\text{-TQFT}(\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}})$

Theorem (Bongale 1967)

Let A be a finite-dimensional, connected, filtered \mathbb{k} -algebra. If the associated graded algebra of A is Frobenius, then so is A .

Definition (Monoidal category)

It is a tuple $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbb{1}, \alpha, l, r)$ where \mathcal{C} is a category, $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a bifunctor, $\mathbb{1} \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$ ('unit' object) and α, l, r are natural isomorphisms satisfying coherence (pentagon and triangle) axioms.

Example

$(\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}, \otimes_{\mathbb{k}}, \mathbb{k}), (\text{Set}, \times, \{a\})$

Why study Frobenius algebras in monoidal categories?

- Conformal Field Theory (work of Fuchs, Runkel, Schweigert, etc.)
- Computer Science (work of Abramsky, Coecke, Vicary, etc.)
- Classification of subfactors (work of Müger, Jones, Snyder etc.)
- TQFTs

GOAL: Generalize Bongale's result to abelian monoidal categories.

Outline

- 1 Associated graded constructions
- 2 Frobenius algebras
- 3 Main Result
- 4 Further directions

Filtered and Graded categories

Previous works that have prompted this framework include Ardizzoni-Menini 2012, Galatius-Kupers-Randal-Williams 2018, Haugseng-Miller 2016.

- \mathbb{N}_0 : set of natural numbers including 0.
- $\underline{\mathbb{N}}_0$: category with objects \mathbb{N}_0 and with only identity morphisms id_i for all $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$.
- $\underline{\mathbb{N}}_0$: category with objects \mathbb{N}_0 and with morphisms $i \rightarrow j$ only for $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0$ with $i \leq j$.
- From here on \mathcal{C} will always be an **abelian** category.

Definition ($(\mathbb{N}_0\text{-})\text{Fil}(\mathcal{C})$)

- A *filtration* on $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ is a functor $F_X \in \text{Fun}(\underline{\mathbb{N}}_0, \mathcal{C})$ such that $\text{colim}_i(F_X(i)) \cong X$.
- A *filtered object* is a pair (X, F_X) such that $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and F_X is a filtration on X .
- A *filtered morphism* $(f, F_f) : (X, F_X)$ and (Y, F_Y) is a tuple (f, F_f) such that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism in \mathcal{C} and
$$F_f = \{F_f(i) : F_X(i) \rightarrow F_Y(i)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0}$$
is a natural transformation such that $\text{colim}_i(F_f(i)) = f$.
- Filtered objects in \mathcal{C} and their morphisms form a category, denoted by $\text{Fil}(\mathcal{C})$.

In a similar manner, we can define the category $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{C})$ of graded objects by replacing $\underline{\mathbb{N}}_0$ by \mathbb{N}_0 in the definition of $\text{Fil}(\mathcal{C})$.

Monoidal structure

Let \mathcal{C} be a monoidal category with \otimes biexact.

\otimes structure on $\text{Fil}(\mathcal{C})$

For $(X, F_X), (Y, F_Y) \in \text{Ob}(\text{Fil}(\mathcal{C}))$, define

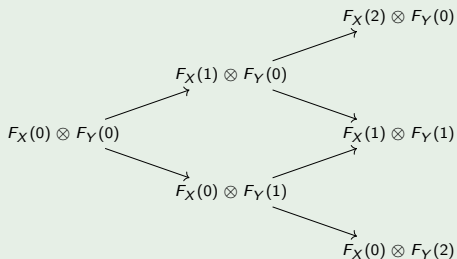
$$(X, F_X) \otimes (Y, F_Y) = (X \otimes Y, F_{X \otimes Y}),$$

where $F_{X \otimes Y}(k) := \text{colim}_{i+j \leq k} F_X(i) \otimes F_Y(j)$.

The unit object is $(\mathbb{1}, F_{\mathbb{1}})$ with the associated filtration $F_{\mathbb{1}} : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ given by $F_{\mathbb{1}}(i) = \mathbb{1}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Example

$F_{X \otimes Y}(2)$ is the colimit of the following diagram in \mathcal{C} .



In a similar manner, we define a monoidal structure on the category $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{C})$.

Definition (gr)

- For $(X, F_X) \in \text{Fil}(\mathcal{C})$, let $\overline{F_X(i)} = \text{coker}(F_X(i) \rightarrow F_X(i-1))$. Define

$$\text{gr}(X, F_X) = \coprod_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \overline{F_X(i)}.$$

- Given $f : (X, F_X) \rightarrow (Y, F_Y)$ in $\text{Fil}(\mathcal{C})$, define

$$\text{gr}(f) : \text{gr}(X, F_X) \rightarrow \text{gr}(Y, F_Y)$$

with components coming from the universal property of cokernels:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 F_X(i-1) & \xrightarrow{\iota_{i-1}^X} & F_X(i) & \xrightarrow{\pi_i^X} & \overline{F_X(i)} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 F_f(i-1) \downarrow & & F_f(i) \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{gr}(f)_i & & \\
 F_Y(i-1) & \xrightarrow{\iota_{i-1}^Y} & F_Y(i) & \xrightarrow{\pi_i^Y} & \overline{F_Y(i)} & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

Theorem 1 (Walton-Y. 2021)

Let \mathcal{C} be an abelian monoidal category with \otimes biexact, then

$$\text{gr} : \text{Fil}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Gr}(\mathcal{C})$$

is a monoidal functor.

Thus, we can define associated graded algebras (modules, ideals) in a monoidal category.

Characterizations of Frobenius algebras in (\mathcal{C}, \otimes)

Theorem (folklore)

Let \mathcal{C} be a monoidal category and (A, m, u) be an algebra in \mathcal{C} . Then the following are equivalent definitions of a *Frobenius algebra*:

- There exist morphisms $\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$ and $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ in \mathcal{C} such that (A, Δ, ε) is a coalgebra in \mathcal{C} and

$$(id_A \otimes m)(\Delta \otimes id_A) = \Delta m = (m \otimes id_A)(id_A \otimes \Delta).$$

- There exist morphisms $p : A \otimes A \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ and $q : \mathbb{1} \rightarrow A \otimes A$ in \mathcal{C} such that

$$p(m \otimes id_A) = p(id_A \otimes m),$$

$$(p \otimes id_A)(id_A \otimes q) = id_A = (id_A \otimes p)(q \otimes id_A).$$

Another characterization

Theorem (Fuchs-Stigter 2008)

Consider an algebra (A, m, u) in a rigid monoidal category \mathcal{C} . The following are equivalent:

- A is a Frobenius algebra.
- There exists an isomorphism $\Phi_l : A \rightarrow {}^*A$ of left A -modules in \mathcal{C} , with left A -action maps $\lambda_A = m$ and

$$\lambda_{{}^*A} = (\text{id}_{{}^*A} \otimes \text{ev}'_A)(\text{id}_{{}^*A} \otimes m \otimes \text{id}_{{}^*A})(\text{coev}'_A \otimes \text{id}_{A \otimes {}^*A}).$$

- There exists an isomorphism $\Phi_r : A \rightarrow A^*$ of right A -modules in \mathcal{C} , with right A -action maps $\rho_A = m$ and

$$\rho_{A^*} = (\text{ev}_A \otimes \text{id}_{A^*})(\text{id}_{A^*} \otimes m \otimes \text{id}_{A^*})(\text{id}_{A^* \otimes A} \otimes \text{coev}_A).$$

A new equivalent characterization

Definition

Consider an algebra (A, m, u) in monoidal category \mathcal{C} . A **weak left ideal** is a tuple $(I, \phi_I : I \rightarrow A, \lambda_I : A \otimes I \rightarrow I)$ satisfying:

$$\lambda_I (m \otimes \text{id}_I) = \lambda (\text{id}_A \otimes \lambda) \quad , \quad \lambda_I(u \otimes \text{id}_I) = \text{id}_I,$$

$$\phi_I \lambda_I = m (\text{id}_A \otimes \phi_I).$$

Theorem 2 (Walton-Y. 2021)

Let \mathcal{C} be an abelian, rigid, monoidal category. An algebra (A, m, u) in \mathcal{C} is **Frobenius** if and only if there exists a morphism $\nu : A \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ in \mathcal{C} so that, if a left or a right weak ideal (I, ϕ_I) of A factors through $\ker(\nu)$, then ϕ_I is a zero morphism in \mathcal{C} .

Theorem 3 (Walton-Y. 2021)

Let \mathcal{C} be an abelian rigid monoidal category, and let A be a connected filtered algebra in \mathcal{C} with finite monic filtration. If the associated graded algebra $\text{gr}(A)$ is a Frobenius algebra in \mathcal{C} , then so is A .

Proof sketch: Since A has finite filtration $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ such $F_A(n) = F_A(n+k)$ for all $k > 0$. Then $A = \overline{F_A(n)}$.

- A connected $\Rightarrow \text{gr}(A)$ connected $\Rightarrow \text{gr}(A)_n = \overline{F_A(n)} = \mathbb{1}$.
- Consider $\nu : A \rightarrow \overline{F_A(n)} = \mathbb{1}$. By [Theorem 2](#), it suffices to show that no ideal of A factors through $\ker(\nu) = F_A(n-1)$.
- Suppose not, get an I . By [Theorem 1](#), $\text{gr}(I)$ is a weak left ideal of $\text{gr}(A)$ that factors through the kernel of a Frobenius form on it.
- Obtain contradiction by [Theorem 2](#).

Theorem (Bongale 1967)

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Theorem 3 (Walton-Y. 2021)

Let \mathcal{C} be an abelian, rigid monoidal category, and let A be a connected filtered algebra in \mathcal{C} with finite monic filtration. If the associated graded algebra $\text{gr}(A)$ is a Frobenius algebra in \mathcal{C} , then so is A .

Further directions

- 1 Can Theorem 3 be obtained via the means of a Frobenius monoidal functor $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fil}(\mathcal{C})$?
- 2 Can we get rid of the connectedness assumption?
- 3 Let H be a filtered bialgebra in a braided tensor category \mathcal{C} such that its associated graded algebra is a Hopf algebras. When is then H a Hopf algebra?

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