

Categories and Quantum Informatics

Week 3: Scalars

Chris Heunen



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH
informatics

Scalars

Monoidal structure of **Hilb** encodes structure of complex numbers.

- ▶ As a set: **Hilb**(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}), endomorphisms of tensor unit.
- ▶ Multiplication: of complex numbers is given by composition.
- ▶ Commutativity: $ab = ba$ for all elements of **Hilb**(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}).

A **scalar** in a monoidal category is a morphism $I \rightarrow I$.

Can replicate a lot of linear algebra in any monoidal category.

Scalars commute

Lemma: In a monoidal category, scalars commute.

Proof. Consider the following diagram, for any two scalars $I \xrightarrow{a,b} I$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 I & \xrightarrow{a} & I & & I \\
 \downarrow \lambda_I^{-1} & \searrow b & \downarrow \lambda_I^{-1} & & \searrow b \\
 I & & I & \xrightarrow{a} & I \\
 \uparrow \rho_I^{-1} & & \uparrow \rho_I^{-1} & & \uparrow \rho_I \\
 I \otimes I & \xrightarrow{a \otimes \text{id}_I} & I \otimes I & & I \otimes I \\
 \downarrow \text{id}_I \otimes b & & \downarrow \text{id}_I \otimes b & & \downarrow \text{id}_I \otimes b \\
 I \otimes I & \xrightarrow{a \otimes \text{id}_I} & I \otimes I & & I \otimes I \\
 \uparrow \lambda_I & & \uparrow \lambda_I & & \uparrow \lambda_I \\
 I & & I & & I
 \end{array}$$

Side cells: naturality of λ_I and ρ_I . Bottom cell: interchange law.

Vertical arrows: coherence. □

Graphical calculus

We draw a scalar $I \xrightarrow{a} I$ as a circle:

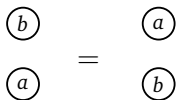


Graphical calculus

We draw a scalar $I \xrightarrow{a} I$ as a circle:



Commutativity of scalars becomes:



Diagrams are isotopic, so it follows from correctness of the graphical calculus that scalars are commutative.

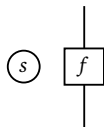
Scalar multiplication

Can multiply linear map $H \xrightarrow{f} J$ with number $c \in \mathbb{C}$, to get $H \xrightarrow{c \cdot f} J$.
Works in any monoidal category.

The **left scalar multiplication** of morphism $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ with scalar $I \xrightarrow{a} I$ is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{a \bullet f} & B \\ \lambda_A^{-1} \downarrow & & \uparrow \lambda_B \\ I \otimes A & \xrightarrow{a \otimes f} & I \otimes B \end{array}$$

Graphically:



Scalar multiplication

Many familiar properties. For $I \xrightarrow{a,b} I$ and $A \xrightarrow{f} B, B \xrightarrow{g} C$:

- ▶ $\text{id}_I \bullet f = f$
- ▶ $a \bullet b = a \circ b$
- ▶ $a \bullet (b \bullet f) = (a \bullet b) \bullet f$
- ▶ $(b \bullet g) \circ (a \bullet f) = (b \circ a) \bullet (g \circ f)$

Proof. Use graphical calculus. □

Scalar multiplication

Many familiar properties. For $I \xrightarrow{a,b} I$ and $A \xrightarrow{f} B, B \xrightarrow{g} C$:

- ▶ $\text{id}_I \bullet f = f$
- ▶ $a \bullet b = a \circ b$
- ▶ $a \bullet (b \bullet f) = (a \bullet b) \bullet f$
- ▶ $(b \bullet g) \circ (a \bullet f) = (b \circ a) \bullet (g \circ f)$

Proof. Use graphical calculus. □

- ▶ In **Hilb**: if $a \in \mathbb{C}$ is a scalar and $H \xrightarrow{f} K$ a morphism, then $H \xrightarrow{a \bullet f} K$ is the morphism $v \mapsto af(v)$.
- ▶ In **Set**, scalar multiplication is trivial: if $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ is a function, then $\text{id}_1 \bullet f = f$ is again the same function.
- ▶ In **Rel**: for any relation $A \xrightarrow{R} B$, $\text{true} \bullet R = R$, and $\text{false} \bullet R = \emptyset$.

Daggers

In the definition of **FHilb**, something was a bit strange:
we didn't use the inner products at all.

Inner products give adjoint linear maps:

$$(g \circ f)^\dagger = f^\dagger \circ g^\dagger \qquad \text{id}_H^\dagger = \text{id}_H \qquad (f^\dagger)^\dagger = f$$

Taking adjoints: contravariant involutive functor, identity on objects.

Daggers

In the definition of **FHilb**, something was a bit strange: we didn't use the inner products at all.

Inner products give adjoint linear maps:

$$(g \circ f)^\dagger = f^\dagger \circ g^\dagger \qquad \text{id}_H^\dagger = \text{id}_H \qquad (f^\dagger)^\dagger = f$$

Taking adjoints: contravariant involutive functor, identity on objects.

Conversely, can *recover* inner products from this functor:

$$(\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{w} H \xrightarrow{v^\dagger} \mathbb{C}) \equiv v^\dagger(w(1)) = \langle 1 | v^\dagger(w(1)) \rangle = \langle v | w \rangle$$

So \dagger and $\langle - | - \rangle$ encode *equivalent* information.

Dagger categories

A **dagger** on a category \mathbf{C} is an involutive contravariant functor $\dagger: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ that is the identity on objects. A **dagger category** is a category equipped with a dagger.

Examples:

- ▶ **Hilb** is a dagger category using adjoint linear maps.
- ▶ $\mathbf{Mat}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a dagger category using the conjugate transpose.
- ▶ **Rel** can be given a dagger functor by relational converse: for $S \xrightarrow{R} T$, define $T \xrightarrow{R^\dagger} S$ by setting $t R^\dagger s$ if and only if $s R t$.

Dagger categories

A **dagger** on a category \mathbf{C} is an involutive contravariant functor $\dagger: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ that is the identity on objects. A **dagger category** is a category equipped with a dagger.

Examples:

- ▶ **Hilb** is a dagger category using adjoint linear maps.
- ▶ $\mathbf{Mat}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a dagger category using the conjugate transpose.
- ▶ **Rel** can be given a dagger functor by relational converse: for $S \xrightarrow{R} T$, define $T \xrightarrow{R^\dagger} S$ by setting $t R^\dagger s$ if and only if $s R t$.
- ▶ **Set** cannot be made into a dagger category: $\mathbf{Set}(A, B)$ has size $|B|^{|A|}$, while $\mathbf{Set}(B, A)$ has size $|A|^{|B|}$.
- ▶ **Vect** cannot be given a dagger functor: $\mathbf{Vect}(\mathbb{C}, V)$ has a smaller cardinality than $\mathbf{Vect}(V, \mathbb{C})$ when V is infinite-dimensional.

Dagger categories

A **dagger** on a category \mathbf{C} is an involutive contravariant functor $\dagger: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ that is the identity on objects. A **dagger category** is a category equipped with a dagger.

Examples:

- ▶ **Hilb** is a dagger category using adjoint linear maps.
- ▶ $\mathbf{Mat}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a dagger category using the conjugate transpose.
- ▶ **Rel** can be given a dagger functor by relational converse: for $S \xrightarrow{R} T$, define $T \xrightarrow{R^\dagger} S$ by setting $t R^\dagger s$ if and only if $s R t$.
- ▶ **Set** cannot be made into a dagger category: $\mathbf{Set}(A, B)$ has size $|B|^{|A|}$, while $\mathbf{Set}(B, A)$ has size $|A|^{|B|}$.
- ▶ **Vect** cannot be given a dagger functor: $\mathbf{Vect}(\mathbb{C}, V)$ has a smaller cardinality than $\mathbf{Vect}(V, \mathbb{C})$ when V is infinite-dimensional.
- ▶ **FVect** can be given dagger (e.g. by assigning an inner product to objects and constructing adjoints.) But not *canonically* so.

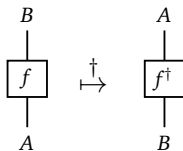
Terminology

A morphism $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ in a dagger category is:

- ▶ the **adjoint** of $B \xrightarrow{g} A$ when $g = f^\dagger$
- ▶ **self-adjoint** when $f = f^\dagger$
- ▶ a **projection** when $f = f^\dagger$ and $f \circ f = f$
- ▶ **unitary** when both $f^\dagger \circ f = \text{id}_A$ and $f \circ f^\dagger = \text{id}_B$
- ▶ an **isometry** when $f^\dagger \circ f = \text{id}_A$
- ▶ a **partial isometry** when $f^\dagger \circ f$ is a projection
- ▶ **positive** when $f = g^\dagger \circ g$ for some morphism $H \xrightarrow{g} K$

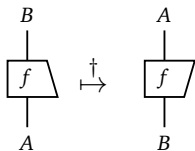
Graphical calculus

Depict taking daggers by reflection in horizontal axis.



Graphical calculus

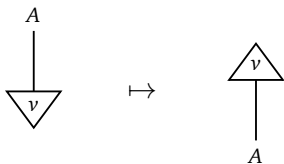
Depict taking daggers by reflection in horizontal axis.



To differentiate, draw morphisms in a way that breaks symmetry.
We also drop the label \dagger from the morphism box.

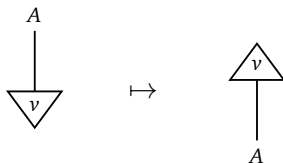
States, effects, scalars

Dagger gives a correspondence between states and effects:



States, effects, scalars

Dagger gives a correspondence between states and effects:



Inner product between two states:

$$\langle v|w \rangle = \begin{array}{c} \triangle v \\ \updownarrow \\ \triangle w \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \diamond v \\ \hline w \end{array}$$

Generalised form of Dirac's bra-ket notation.

Way of the dagger

A **monoidal dagger category** is a dagger category that is also monoidal, such that:

- ▶ $(f \otimes g)^\dagger = f^\dagger \otimes g^\dagger$ for all morphisms f and g ;
- ▶ the natural isomorphisms α , λ and ρ are unitary at every stage.

A **braided monoidal dagger category** is a monoidal dagger category equipped with a unitary braiding.

A **symmetric monoidal dagger category** is a braided monoidal dagger category for which the braiding is a symmetry.

Summary

- ▶ Scalars: morphisms $I \rightarrow I$
- ▶ Scalars commute
- ▶ Scalar multiplication
- ▶ Daggers: generalise inner product
- ▶ Way of the dagger: monoidal dagger categories