

Tensor products of finitely presented functors

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1 Motivation

1.1 Sheaf cohomology in string model building

- Common task: Relate physical quantities to geometry
 - Example: Zero mode counting \leftrightarrow sheaf cohomologies
 - Also, deduce other geometric quantities from sheaf cohomology
 - Example: Intersection number $D_1 \cdot D_2$ of divisors D_1, D_2 of surface S
- $$D_1 \cdot D_2 = \deg(\mathcal{O}_S(D_1)|_{D_2}) = h^0(\mathcal{O}_S(D_1)|_{D_2}) - h^1(\mathcal{O}_S(D_1)|_{D_2}) + g(D_2) - 1$$

1.2 Architecture of computer implementation [1]

Coherent toric sheaves \leftrightarrow Objects in Freyd categories
 Cohomology algorithms \leftrightarrow Induced by monoidal structures

3 Promonoidal structures

3.1 A promonoidal structure on \mathbf{A} consists (among others) of

- a functor $T: \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$ (*protensor product*),
 - an additive functor $\underline{\text{Hom}}(a, -): \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$ for every $a \in \text{Obj}(\mathbf{A})$
- subject to **restricted** pentagonal identity, hexagonal identities, ...

3.2 Towards extensions to monoidal structures

Given a bilinear functor $F: \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$, there exists a bilinear and right exact functor $\widehat{F}: \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}) \times \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$. For two objects $A_1 \equiv (a_1 \xleftarrow{\rho_1} r_1), A_2 \equiv (a_2 \xleftarrow{\rho_2} r_2)$ of $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$ it holds

$$\widehat{F}(A_1, A_2) := \text{cok} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} & \begin{array}{c} F(\text{id}_{a_1}, \rho_2) \\ F(\rho_1, \text{id}_{a_2}) \end{array} & \\ F(a_1, a_2) \xleftarrow{\quad} & & F(a_1, r_2) \oplus F(r_1, a_2) \end{array} \right]$$

5 Examples: Promonoidal \Rightarrow monoidal

5.1 Application of section 3.2 to protensor product T

$$\widehat{T}(A_1, A_2) = \text{cok} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} g_T(a_1, r_2) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & r_T(a_1, r_2) \\ \oplus g_T(r_1, a_2) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \oplus r_T(r_1, a_2) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{c} \rho_T(a_1, \rho_2) \\ \rho_T(\rho_1, a_2) \end{array} \right) & \\ & \left(\begin{array}{c} \delta_T(\text{id}_{a_1}, \rho_2) \\ \delta_T(\rho_1, \text{id}_{a_2}) \end{array} \right) \circlearrowleft & \left(\begin{array}{c} \omega_T(\text{id}_{a_1}, \rho_2) \\ \omega_T(\rho_1, \text{id}_{a_2}) \end{array} \right) \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ g_T(a_1, a_2) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & r_T(a_1, a_2) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{c} \rho_T(a_1, a_2) \end{array} \right) & \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \left(\begin{array}{c} \rho_T(a_1, a_2) \\ \delta_T(\text{id}_{a_1}, \rho_2) \\ \delta_T(\rho_1, \text{id}_{a_2}) \end{array} \right) & r_T(a_1, a_2) \\ g_T(a_1, a_2) \xleftarrow{\quad} & & \oplus g_T(a_1, r_2) \\ & & \oplus g_T(r_1, a_2) \end{array} \right)$$

5.2 internal homs in $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$ from internal homs in \mathbf{A}

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & & & & \\ \downarrow & & & & \\ 0 \longleftarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(A, B) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \text{pullback}(\beta, \delta) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \widetilde{\pi}_1 \text{ pullback}(\pi_1, \alpha) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow \\ 0 \longleftarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(a, B) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \underline{\text{Hom}}(a, b) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \underline{\text{Hom}}(a, r_b) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta \equiv \underline{\text{Hom}}(\rho_a, \text{id}_b) & & \downarrow \\ 0 \longleftarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(r_a, B) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \underline{\text{Hom}}(r_a, b) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \underline{\text{Hom}}(r_a, r_b) \\ & & \downarrow \delta \equiv \underline{\text{Hom}}(\text{id}_{r_a}, \rho_b) & & \downarrow \end{array}$$

2 Freyd categories

2.1 Freyd categories – generalities [2]

- Any additive category \mathbf{A} admits a Freyd category $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A})$ with
- $$\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}) \text{ has cokernels}$$
- Unified framework for f.p. (graded) modules and f.p. functors
 - Completely constructive – see **CAP**-package [3]

2.2 Freyd categories – elementary constructions

- Objects: Be $a \xleftarrow{\rho_a} r_a \in \text{Mor}(\mathbf{A})$, then $A \equiv (a \xleftarrow{\rho_a} r_a) \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}))$
- Morphisms: Equiv. classes of commutative diagrams in \mathbf{A}
- Example: See *Defining data of protensor product T*

4 Defining data of protensor product T

- For $a_1, a_2 \in \text{Obj}(\mathbf{A})$, denote $T(a_1, a_2) \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}))$ by

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \\ g_T(a_1, a_2) \xleftarrow{\quad} & \xleftarrow{\quad} & r_T(a_1, a_2) \end{array} \right)$$

- For $a_1 \xleftarrow{\alpha_1} b_1, a_2 \xleftarrow{\alpha_2} b_2$, denote $T(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{A}))$ by

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{source}(T(\alpha, \beta)) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & g_T(b_1, b_2) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & r_T(b_1, b_2) \\ & & \downarrow \delta_T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) & & \downarrow \omega_T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \\ & & \text{range}(T(\alpha, \beta)) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & g_T(a_1, a_2) \xleftarrow{\quad} r_T(a_1, a_2) \end{array}$$

6 Outlook: Zero modes in F-theory

- Elliptic fibration $\pi: \widehat{Y}_4 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_3$ and G_4 -flux $G_4 \in H^{2,2}(\widehat{Y}_4, \mathbb{Z})$
 - $D_{\mathbf{R}} \equiv \pi_*(G_4 \cdot S_{\mathbf{R}}) \in \text{Pic}(\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}})$ with $\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}$ the matter curve of rep. \mathbf{R}
- $\Rightarrow h^i(\Sigma_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{R}}(D_{\mathbf{R}}))$ count zero modes in rep. \mathbf{R} [4]

- Latest toric algorithms use $H^0(X_{\Sigma}, \widetilde{M}) \cong \underline{\text{Hom}}(I, M)_0$ (with ideal $I \leq S(X_{\Sigma})$ of Cox ring of X_{Σ}) and monoidal derivations [1]
- Applications to F-theory setups in [5] currently on their way

Example: 4-family Pati-Salam model with

$$\begin{array}{ll} h^i(\mathcal{L}_{1,2,2}) = (4, 4), & h^i(\mathcal{L}_{4,1,2}) = (1, 5), \\ h^i(\mathcal{L}_{6,1,1}) = (4, 4), & h^i(\mathcal{L}_{4,2,1}) = (5, 1). \end{array}$$

References

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