On predicate liftings and lax extensions of functors

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Abstract.

Lax extensions of Set-functors to bicategories of (enriched) relations are a well-established tool in various parts of mathematics: they are fundamental in our work on "monoidal topology" [4], but also generic notions of bisimulation for coalgebras rely on lax extensions [5, 6]. Furthermore, by providing the semantical framework to interpret modal operators, predicate liftings are at the heart of the standard approach to coalgebraic modal logic [1].

One of the principal motivation for our work is the paper [6] where, among others, it is shown that

- for a normal (= identity preserving) lax extension L of a functor $F \colon \mathsf{Set} \to \mathsf{Set}$, L-bisimilarity captures precisely behavioural equivalence of F-coalgebras,
- the double-powerset functor does not have a lax extension L so that "L-bisimilarity captures behavioural equivalence", therefore the double-powerset functor does not have a normal lax extension,
- a finitary functor F: Set → Set has a normal lax extension if and only if F has a separating set
 of monotone predicate liftings.

Having these results as starting point, in this talk we will

- give necessary and sufficient conditions, in terms of (weak) preservation of certain pullbacks, for a Set-functor to admit a normal lax extension to Rel, as well as a largest normal lax extension,
- discuss uniqueness of normal lax extensions to Rel,
- provide a point-free perspective on the connection between lax extensions and predicate liftings in the context of quantale-enriched relations. In particular, we introduce a notion of predicate lifting for a lax extension which leads to a simple description of Moss lifting that goes beyond the realm of accessible functors and is independent of functor presentations (which feature centrally in previous approaches), and we show that every quantale-valued lax extension of an arbitrary Set-functor is induced by its class of Moss liftings [2]. We note here that this result explains the importance of the canonical extensions of generalized monotone neighborhood functors in the process of constructing quantale-valued lax extensions (in analogy to the two-valued case [6]); it is a stepping stone to connecting the coalgebraic approaches to behavioural distance via quantale-valued lax extensions and via liftings to categories of quantale-enriched categories, respectively [3].

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References

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