

2-representations of finitary 2-categories

(joint work with Vanessa Miemietz)

Volodymyr Mazorchuk
(Uppsala University)

Category Theoretic Methods in Representation Theory
October 16, 2011, Ottawa, Canada

2-categories

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

Definition: A 2-category is a category enriched over the monoidal category **Cat** of small categories.

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

Definition: A 2-category is a category enriched over the monoidal category **Cat** of small categories.

That is: A 2-category consists of:

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

Definition: A 2-category is a category enriched over the monoidal category **Cat** of small categories.

That is: A 2-category consists of:

- ▶ a class (or set) \mathcal{C} of objects;

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

Definition: A 2-category is a category enriched over the monoidal category **Cat** of small categories.

That is: A 2-category consists of:

- ▶ a class (or set) \mathcal{C} of objects;
- ▶ for every $i, j \in \mathcal{C}$ a small category $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ of morphisms from i to j (objects in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **1-morphisms** of \mathcal{C} and morphisms in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **2-morphisms** of \mathcal{C});

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

Definition: A 2-category is a category enriched over the monoidal category **Cat** of small categories.

That is: A 2-category consists of:

- ▶ a class (or set) \mathcal{C} of objects;
- ▶ for every $i, j \in \mathcal{C}$ a small category $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ of morphisms from i to j (objects in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **1-morphisms** of \mathcal{C} and morphisms in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **2-morphisms** of \mathcal{C});
- ▶ functorial composition $\mathcal{C}(j, k) \times \mathcal{C}(i, j) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(i, k)$;

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

Definition: A 2-category is a category enriched over the monoidal category **Cat** of small categories.

That is: A 2-category consists of:

- ▶ a class (or set) \mathcal{C} of objects;
- ▶ for every $i, j \in \mathcal{C}$ a small category $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ of morphisms from i to j (objects in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **1-morphisms** of \mathcal{C} and morphisms in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **2-morphisms** of \mathcal{C});
- ▶ functorial composition $\mathcal{C}(j, k) \times \mathcal{C}(i, j) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(i, k)$;
- ▶ identity 1-morphisms $\mathbb{1}_i$ for every $i \in \mathcal{C}$;

2-categories

Note: All categories in this talk are assumed to be locally small (or small if necessary).

Definition: A 2-category is a category enriched over the monoidal category **Cat** of small categories.

That is: A 2-category consists of:

- ▶ a class (or set) \mathcal{C} of objects;
- ▶ for every $i, j \in \mathcal{C}$ a small category $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ of morphisms from i to j (objects in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **1-morphisms** of \mathcal{C} and morphisms in $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$ are called **2-morphisms** of \mathcal{C});
- ▶ functorial composition $\mathcal{C}(j, k) \times \mathcal{C}(i, j) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(i, k)$;
- ▶ identity 1-morphisms $\mathbb{1}_i$ for every $i \in \mathcal{C}$;
- ▶ natural (strict) axioms;

General examples of 2-categories

General examples of 2-categories

- ▶ The category **Cat** of small categories (1-morphisms are functors and 2-morphisms are natural transformations);

General examples of 2-categories

- ▶ The category **Cat** of small categories (1-morphisms are functors and 2-morphisms are natural transformations);
- ▶ for \mathbb{k} a field, the category $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$ of small fully additive \mathbb{k} -linear categories (1-morphisms are additive \mathbb{k} -linear functors and 2-morphisms are natural transformations);

General examples of 2-categories

- ▶ The category **Cat** of small categories (1-morphisms are functors and 2-morphisms are natural transformations);
- ▶ for \mathbb{k} a field, the category $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$ of small fully additive \mathbb{k} -linear categories (1-morphisms are additive \mathbb{k} -linear functors and 2-morphisms are natural transformations);
- ▶ the full subcategory $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$ of $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$ consisting of small fully additive \mathbb{k} -linear categories with finitely many indecomposable objects up to isomorphism;

General examples of 2-categories

- ▶ The category **Cat** of small categories (1-morphisms are functors and 2-morphisms are natural transformations);
- ▶ for \mathbb{k} a field, the category $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$ of small fully additive \mathbb{k} -linear categories (1-morphisms are additive \mathbb{k} -linear functors and 2-morphisms are natural transformations);
- ▶ the full subcategory $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$ of $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$ consisting of small fully additive \mathbb{k} -linear categories with finitely many indecomposable objects up to isomorphism;
- ▶ the category $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathbb{k}}$ of small categories equivalent to module categories of finite-dimensional associative \mathbb{k} -algebras;

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_n = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(I_n)$ – the coinvariant algebra of S_n

I_n – the set of homogeneous (S_n -) symmetric polynomials of positive degree;

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_n = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(I_n)$ – the coinvariant algebra of S_n

I_n – the set of homogeneous (S_n -) symmetric polynomials of positive degree;

for s – simple reflection \mathbf{C}^s is the subalgebra of s -invariants in \mathbf{C}

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_n = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(I_n)$ – the coinvariant algebra of S_n

I_n – the set of homogeneous (S_n -) symmetric polynomials of positive degree;

for s – simple reflection \mathbf{C}^s is the subalgebra of s -invariants in \mathbf{C}

for every $w \in S_n$ fix a reduced decomposition $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_k$

and set $\hat{B}_w := \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_1}} \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_2}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_k}} \mathbf{C}$

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_n = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(I_n)$ – the coinvariant algebra of S_n

I_n – the set of homogeneous (S_n -) symmetric polynomials of positive degree;

for s – simple reflection \mathbf{C}^s is the subalgebra of s -invariants in \mathbf{C}

for every $w \in S_n$ fix a reduced decomposition $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_k$

and set $\hat{B}_w := \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_1}} \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_2}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_k}} \mathbf{C}$

define by induction on k the **Soergel \mathbf{C} -bimodule** B_w as follows:

$B_e = \mathbf{C}$ and B_w as the unique direct summand of \hat{B}_w not yet defined;

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_n = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(I_n)$ – the coinvariant algebra of S_n

I_n – the set of homogeneous (S_n -) symmetric polynomials of positive degree;

for s – simple reflection \mathbf{C}^s is the subalgebra of s -invariants in \mathbf{C}

for every $w \in S_n$ fix a reduced decomposition $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_k$

and set $\hat{B}_w := \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_1}} \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_2}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_k}} \mathbf{C}$

define by induction on k the **Soergel \mathbf{C} -bimodule** B_w as follows:

$B_e = \mathbf{C}$ and B_w as the unique direct summand of \hat{B}_w not yet defined;

$\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_n$ has one object $*$ identified with \mathbf{C} -mods;

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_n = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(I_n)$ – the coinvariant algebra of S_n

I_n – the set of homogeneous (S_n -) symmetric polynomials of positive degree;

for s – simple reflection \mathbf{C}^s is the subalgebra of s -invariants in \mathbf{C}

for every $w \in S_n$ fix a reduced decomposition $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_k$

and set $\hat{B}_w := \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_1}} \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_2}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_k}} \mathbf{C}$

define by induction on k the **Soergel \mathbf{C} -bimodule** B_w as follows:

$B_e = \mathbf{C}$ and B_w as the unique direct summand of \hat{B}_w not yet defined;

$\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_n$ has one object $*$ identified with \mathbf{C} -mods;

1-morphisms are endofunctors of \mathbf{C} -mods isomorphic to tensor products with Soergel bimodules;

2-category \mathcal{S} of Soergel bimodules

$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_n = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(I_n)$ – the coinvariant algebra of S_n

I_n – the set of homogeneous (S_n -) symmetric polynomials of positive degree;

for s – simple reflection \mathbf{C}^s is the subalgebra of s -invariants in \mathbf{C}

for every $w \in S_n$ fix a reduced decomposition $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_k$

and set $\hat{B}_w := \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_1}} \mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_2}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{C}^{s_k}} \mathbf{C}$

define by induction on k the **Soergel \mathbf{C} -bimodule** B_w as follows:
 $B_e = \mathbf{C}$ and B_w as the unique direct summand of \hat{B}_w not yet defined;

$\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_n$ has one object $*$ identified with \mathbf{C} -mods;

1-morphisms are endofunctors of \mathbf{C} -mods isomorphic to tensor products with Soergel bimodules;

2-morphisms are natural transformations;

2-category \mathcal{C}_A

2-category \mathcal{C}_A

$$A = A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$$

A_i - connected non-simple basic finite dimensional \mathbb{k} -algebra; pairwise non-isomorphic

2-category \mathcal{C}_A

$$A = A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$$

A_i - connected non-simple basic finite dimensional \mathbb{k} -algebra; pairwise non-isomorphic

\mathcal{C} has objects $1, \dots, k$, where i is identified with A_i -mods

2-category \mathcal{C}_A

$$A = A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$$

A_i - connected non-simple basic finite dimensional \mathbb{k} -algebra; pairwise non-isomorphic

\mathcal{C} has objects $1, \dots, k$, where i is identified with A_i -mods

1-morphisms are functors isomorphic to identities (when applicable) or **projective functors** $A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j$, e, f – idempotents

2-category \mathcal{C}_A

$$A = A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$$

A_i - connected non-simple basic finite dimensional \mathbb{k} -algebra; pairwise non-isomorphic

\mathcal{C} has objects $1, \dots, k$, where i is identified with A_i -mods

1-morphisms are functors isomorphic to identities (when applicable) or **projective functors** $A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j$, e, f – idempotents

2-morphisms are natural transformations

2-representations

2-representations

Definition. A 2-representation of a 2-category \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor (i.e. a functor respecting the 2-structure) to some “classical” 2-category.

2-representations

Definition. A 2-representation of a 2-category \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor (i.e. a functor respecting the 2-structure) to some “classical” 2-category.

2-representations of \mathcal{C} (into a fixed category) together with 2-natural transformations and modifications form a 2-category.

2-representations

Definition. A 2-representation of a 2-category \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor (i.e. a functor respecting the 2-structure) to some “classical” 2-category.

2-representations of \mathcal{C} (into a fixed category) together with 2-natural transformations and modifications form a 2-category.

For a \mathbb{k} -linear 2-category \mathcal{C} we have:

2-representations

Definition. A 2-representation of a 2-category \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor (i.e. a functor respecting the 2-structure) to some “classical” 2-category.

2-representations of \mathcal{C} (into a fixed category) together with 2-natural transformations and modifications form a 2-category.

For a \mathbb{k} -linear 2-category \mathcal{C} we have:

- ▶ **additive** representations \mathcal{C} -mod into $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$

2-representations

Definition. A 2-representation of a 2-category \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor (i.e. a functor respecting the 2-structure) to some “classical” 2-category.

2-representations of \mathcal{C} (into a fixed category) together with 2-natural transformations and modifications form a 2-category.

For a \mathbb{k} -linear 2-category \mathcal{C} we have:

- ▶ **additive** representations \mathcal{C} -amod into $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$
- ▶ **finitary** representations \mathcal{C} -afmod into $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$

2-representations

Definition. A 2-representation of a 2-category \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor (i.e. a functor respecting the 2-structure) to some “classical” 2-category.

2-representations of \mathcal{C} (into a fixed category) together with 2-natural transformations and modifications form a 2-category.

For a \mathbb{k} -linear 2-category \mathcal{C} we have:

- ▶ **additive** representations \mathcal{C} -amod into $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$
- ▶ **finitary** representations \mathcal{C} -afmod into $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$
- ▶ **abelian** representations \mathcal{C} -mod into $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathbb{k}}$

2-representations

Definition. A 2-representation of a 2-category \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor (i.e. a functor respecting the 2-structure) to some “classical” 2-category.

2-representations of \mathcal{C} (into a fixed category) together with 2-natural transformations and modifications form a 2-category.

For a \mathbb{k} -linear 2-category \mathcal{C} we have:

- ▶ **additive** representations \mathcal{C} -amod into $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}$
- ▶ **finitary** representations \mathcal{C} -afmod into $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$
- ▶ **abelian** representations \mathcal{C} -mod into $\mathfrak{R}_{\mathbb{k}}$

Example. The 2-category \mathcal{C}_A was defined via its **defining** representation.

Fiat categories

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;
- ▶ each $\mathcal{C}(i, j) \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$;

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;
- ▶ each $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$;
- ▶ composition is biadditive and \mathbb{k} -linear;

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;
- ▶ each $\mathcal{C}(i, j) \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$;
- ▶ composition is biadditive and \mathbb{k} -linear;
- ▶ all \mathbb{k} -spaces of 2-morphisms are finite dimensional;

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;
- ▶ each $\mathcal{C}(i, j) \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$;
- ▶ composition is biadditive and \mathbb{k} -linear;
- ▶ all \mathbb{k} -spaces of 2-morphisms are finite dimensional;
- ▶ all $\mathbb{1}_i$ are indecomposable;

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;
- ▶ each $\mathcal{C}(i, j) \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$;
- ▶ composition is biadditive and \mathbb{k} -linear;
- ▶ all \mathbb{k} -spaces of 2-morphisms are finite dimensional;
- ▶ all $\mathbb{1}_i$ are indecomposable;
- ▶ \mathcal{C} has a weak involution $*$;

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;
- ▶ each $\mathcal{C}(i, j) \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$;
- ▶ composition is biadditive and \mathbb{k} -linear;
- ▶ all \mathbb{k} -spaces of 2-morphisms are finite dimensional;
- ▶ all $\mathbb{1}_i$ are indecomposable;
- ▶ \mathcal{C} has a weak involution $*$;
- ▶ \mathcal{C} has adjunction morphisms $F \circ F^* \rightarrow \mathbb{1}_i$ and $\mathbb{1}_j \rightarrow F^* \circ F$.

Fiat categories

Definition. A 2-category \mathcal{C} is called **fiat** (finitary - involution - adjunction - two category) provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- ▶ \mathcal{C} has finitely many objects;
- ▶ each $\mathcal{C}(i, j) \in \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f$;
- ▶ composition is biadditive and \mathbb{k} -linear;
- ▶ all \mathbb{k} -spaces of 2-morphisms are finite dimensional;
- ▶ all $\mathbb{1}_i$ are indecomposable;
- ▶ \mathcal{C} has a weak involution $*$;
- ▶ \mathcal{C} has adjunction morphisms $F \circ F^* \rightarrow \mathbb{1}_i$ and $\mathbb{1}_j \rightarrow F^* \circ F$.

Examples. \mathcal{S} is fiat; \mathcal{C}_A is fiat if and only if A is self-injective and weakly symmetric (i.e. the top and the socle of each indecomposable projective are isomorphic).

Principal 2-representations

Principal 2-representations

from now on: \mathcal{C} is a fiat category

Principal 2-representations

from now on: \mathcal{C} is a fiat category

Definition. For $i \in \mathcal{C}$ the corresponding **principal** 2-representation \mathbb{P}_i of \mathcal{C} is defined as the 2-functor

$$\mathcal{C}(i, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f.$$

Principal 2-representations

from now on: \mathcal{C} is a fiat category

Definition. For $i \in \mathcal{C}$ the corresponding **principal** 2-representation \mathbb{P}_i of \mathcal{C} is defined as the 2-functor

$$\mathcal{C}(i, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f.$$

Yoneda lemma. For any $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\text{-amod}}(\mathbb{P}_i, \mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{M}(i).$$

Principal 2-representations

from now on: \mathcal{C} is a fiat category

Definition. For $i \in \mathcal{C}$ the corresponding **principal** 2-representation \mathbb{P}_i of \mathcal{C} is defined as the 2-functor

$$\mathcal{C}(i, -) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{k}}^f.$$

Yoneda lemma. For any $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\text{-amod}}(\mathbb{P}_i, \mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{M}(i).$$

Abelianization

Definition. The **abelianization** 2-functor $\bar{\cdot} : \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ is defined as follows:

Abelianization

Definition. The **abelianization** 2-functor $\bar{\cdot} : \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ is defined as follows:

given $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod}$ and $i \in \mathcal{C}$ the category $\overline{\mathbf{M}}(i)$ has objects

Abelianization

Definition. The **abelianization** 2-functor $\bar{\cdot} : \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ is defined as follows:

given $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod}$ and $i \in \mathcal{C}$ the category $\overline{\mathbf{M}}(i)$ has objects

$$X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y, \quad X, Y \in \mathbf{M}(i), \quad \alpha : X \rightarrow Y;$$

Abelianization

Definition. The **abelianization** 2-functor $\bar{\cdot} : \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ is defined as follows:

given $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod}$ and $i \in \mathcal{C}$ the category $\overline{\mathbf{M}}(i)$ has objects

$$X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y, \quad X, Y \in \mathbf{M}(i), \quad \alpha : X \rightarrow Y;$$

and morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Y \\ \beta \downarrow & & \downarrow \gamma \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & Y' \end{array}$$

modulo

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Y \\ \beta \downarrow & \swarrow \xi & \downarrow \alpha' \xi \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & Y' \end{array}$$

Abelianization

Definition. The **abelianization** 2-functor $\bar{\cdot} : \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ is defined as follows:

given $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod}$ and $\mathbf{i} \in \mathcal{C}$ the category $\overline{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{i})$ has objects

$$X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y, \quad X, Y \in \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{i}), \quad \alpha : X \rightarrow Y;$$

and morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Y \\ \beta \downarrow & & \downarrow \gamma \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & Y' \end{array}$$

modulo

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Y \\ \beta \downarrow & \swarrow \xi & \downarrow \alpha' \xi \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & Y' \end{array}$$

the 2-action of \mathcal{C} is defined componentwise

Abelianization

Definition. The **abelianization** 2-functor $\bar{\cdot} : \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\text{-amod}$ is defined as follows:

given $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{C}\text{-afmod}$ and $i \in \mathcal{C}$ the category $\overline{\mathbf{M}}(i)$ has objects

$$X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y, \quad X, Y \in \mathbf{M}(i), \quad \alpha : X \rightarrow Y;$$

and morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Y \\ \beta \downarrow & & \downarrow \gamma \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & Y' \end{array}$$

modulo

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & Y \\ \beta \downarrow & \swarrow \xi & \downarrow \alpha' \xi \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\alpha'} & Y' \end{array}$$

the 2-action of \mathcal{C} is defined componentwise

extends to a 2-functor componentwise

Multisemigroups

Definition. A **multisemigroup** is a pair (S, \diamond) , where S is a set and $\diamond : S \times S \rightarrow 2^S$ is associative in the sense

$$\bigcup_{s \in a \diamond b} s \diamond c = \bigcup_{t \in b \diamond c} a \diamond t, \quad \text{for all } a, b, c \in S$$

Multisemigroups

Definition. A **multisemigroup** is a pair (S, \diamond) , where S is a set and $\diamond : S \times S \rightarrow 2^S$ is associative in the sense

$$\bigcup_{s \in a \diamond b} s \diamond c = \bigcup_{t \in b \diamond c} a \diamond t, \quad \text{for all } a, b, c \in S$$

Example 1. Any semigroup is a multisemigroup.

Multisemigroups

Definition. A **multisemigroup** is a pair (S, \diamond) , where S is a set and $\diamond : S \times S \rightarrow 2^S$ is associative in the sense

$$\bigcup_{s \in a \diamond b} s \diamond c = \bigcup_{t \in b \diamond c} a \diamond t, \quad \text{for all } a, b, c \in S$$

Example 1. Any semigroup is a multisemigroup.

Example 2. (\mathbb{Z}_+, \diamond) , where $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and

$$m \diamond n = \{i : |m - n| \leq i \leq m + n; \quad i \equiv m + n \pmod{2}\}.$$

Multisemigroups

Definition. A **multisemigroup** is a pair (S, \diamond) , where S is a set and $\diamond : S \times S \rightarrow 2^S$ is associative in the sense

$$\bigcup_{s \in a \diamond b} s \diamond c = \bigcup_{t \in b \diamond c} a \diamond t, \quad \text{for all } a, b, c \in S$$

Example 1. Any semigroup is a multisemigroup.

Example 2. (\mathbb{Z}_+, \diamond) , where $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and

$$m \diamond n = \{i : |m - n| \leq i \leq m + n; \quad i \equiv m + n \pmod{2}\}.$$

Green's relations (Kazhdan-Lusztig cells):

- ▶ $a \sim_L b$ iff $S \diamond a = S \diamond b$;

Multisemigroups

Definition. A **multisemigroup** is a pair (S, \diamond) , where S is a set and $\diamond : S \times S \rightarrow 2^S$ is associative in the sense

$$\bigcup_{s \in a \diamond b} s \diamond c = \bigcup_{t \in b \diamond c} a \diamond t, \quad \text{for all } a, b, c \in S$$

Example 1. Any semigroup is a multisemigroup.

Example 2. (\mathbb{Z}_+, \diamond) , where $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and

$$m \diamond n = \{i : |m - n| \leq i \leq m + n; \quad i \equiv m + n \pmod{2}\}.$$

Green's relations (Kazhdan-Lusztig cells):

- ▶ $a \sim_L b$ iff $S \diamond a = S \diamond b$;
- ▶ $a \sim_R b$ iff $a \diamond S = b \diamond S$;

Multisemigroups

Definition. A **multisemigroup** is a pair (S, \diamond) , where S is a set and $\diamond : S \times S \rightarrow 2^S$ is associative in the sense

$$\bigcup_{s \in a \diamond b} s \diamond c = \bigcup_{t \in b \diamond c} a \diamond t, \quad \text{for all } a, b, c \in S$$

Example 1. Any semigroup is a multisemigroup.

Example 2. (\mathbb{Z}_+, \diamond) , where $\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and

$$m \diamond n = \{i : |m - n| \leq i \leq m + n; \quad i \equiv m + n \pmod{2}\}.$$

Green's relations (Kazhdan-Lusztig cells):

- ▶ $a \sim_L b$ iff $S \diamond a = S \diamond b$;
- ▶ $a \sim_R b$ iff $a \diamond S = b \diamond S$;
- ▶ $a \sim_J b$ iff $S \diamond a \diamond S = S \diamond b \diamond S$

Multisemigroup of a fiat category

F, G are composable indecomposable 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} , then

$$F \circ G \cong \sum_{H \text{ indec.}} m_{F,G}^H H.$$

Multisemigroup of a fiat category

F, G are composable indecomposable 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} , then

$$F \circ G \cong \sum_{H \text{ indec.}} m_{F,G}^H H.$$

Definition. The multisemigroup $(S(\mathcal{C}), \diamond)$ of a fiat category \mathcal{C} is defined as follows: $S(\mathcal{C})$ is the set of isomorphism classes of 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} (including 0),

$$[F] \diamond [G] = \begin{cases} \{[H] : m_{F,G}^H \neq 0\}, & F \circ G \text{ defined and } \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Multisemigroup of a fiat category

F, G are composable indecomposable 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} , then

$$F \circ G \cong \sum_{H \text{ indec.}} m_{F,G}^H H.$$

Definition. The multisemigroup $(S(\mathcal{C}), \diamond)$ of a fiat category \mathcal{C} is defined as follows: $S(\mathcal{C})$ is the set of isomorphism classes of 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} (including 0),

$$[F] \diamond [G] = \begin{cases} \{[H] : m_{F,G}^H \neq 0\}, & F \circ G \text{ defined and } \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Sometimes $S(\mathcal{C})' := S(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \{0\}$ is closed with respect to \diamond .

Multisemigroup of a fiat category

F, G are composable indecomposable 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} , then

$$F \circ G \cong \sum_{H \text{ indec.}} m_{F,G}^H H.$$

Definition. The multisemigroup $(S(\mathcal{C}), \diamond)$ of a fiat category \mathcal{C} is defined as follows: $S(\mathcal{C})$ is the set of isomorphism classes of 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} (including 0),

$$[F] \diamond [G] = \begin{cases} \{[H] : m_{F,G}^H \neq 0\}, & F \circ G \text{ defined and } \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Sometimes $S(\mathcal{C})' := S(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \{0\}$ is closed with respect to \diamond .

Example. $\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}$ – the 2-category of the tensor category of finite dimensional \mathfrak{sl}_2 -modules.

Multisemigroup of a fiat category

F, G are composable indecomposable 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} , then

$$F \circ G \cong \sum_{H \text{ indec.}} m_{F,G}^H H.$$

Definition. The multisemigroup $(S(\mathcal{C}), \diamond)$ of a fiat category \mathcal{C} is defined as follows: $S(\mathcal{C})$ is the set of isomorphism classes of 1-morphisms in \mathcal{C} (including 0),

$$[F] \diamond [G] = \begin{cases} \{[H] : m_{F,G}^H \neq 0\}, & F \circ G \text{ defined and } \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Sometimes $S(\mathcal{C})' := S(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \{0\}$ is closed with respect to \diamond .

Example. $\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}$ – the 2-category of the tensor category of finite dimensional \mathfrak{sl}_2 -modules.

$S(\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{sl}_2})' \xrightarrow{1:1} \mathbb{Z}_+$ (via highest weight) and $(S(\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{sl}_2})', \diamond) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_+, \diamond)$

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

$$S(\mathcal{S})' \leftrightarrow S_n$$

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

$$S(\mathcal{S})' \leftrightarrow S_n$$

under this identification left cells of $S(\mathcal{S})'$ correspond to right cells of S_n and vice versa

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

$$S(\mathcal{S})' \leftrightarrow S_n$$

under this identification left cells of $S(\mathcal{S})'$ correspond to right cells of S_n and vice versa

The fiat category \mathcal{C}_A , $A = A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$.

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

$$S(\mathcal{S})' \leftrightarrow S_n$$

under this identification left cells of $S(\mathcal{S})'$ correspond to right cells of S_n and vice versa

The fiat category \mathcal{C}_A , $A = A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$.

two-sided cells: $\{\mathbb{1}_1\}, \{\mathbb{1}_2\}, \dots, \{\mathbb{1}_k\}$, $J := \{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : e, f\text{-primitive}\}$

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

$$S(\mathcal{S})' \leftrightarrow S_n$$

under this identification left cells of $S(\mathcal{S})'$ correspond to right cells of S_n and vice versa

The fiat category \mathcal{C}_A , $A = A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$.

two-sided cells: $\{\mathbb{1}_1\}, \{\mathbb{1}_2\}, \dots, \{\mathbb{1}_k\}$, $J := \{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : e, f\text{-primitive}\}$

left cells of J : $\{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : f \text{ fixed}\}$

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

$$S(\mathcal{S})' \leftrightarrow S_n$$

under this identification left cells of $S(\mathcal{S})'$ correspond to right cells of S_n and vice versa

The fiat category \mathcal{C}_A , $A = A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$.

two-sided cells: $\{\mathbb{1}_1\}, \{\mathbb{1}_2\}, \dots, \{\mathbb{1}_k\}$, $J := \{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : e, f\text{-primitive}\}$

left cells of J : $\{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : f \text{ fixed}\}$

right cells of J : $\{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : e \text{ fixed}\}$

Further examples

Soergel bimodules.

$$S(\mathcal{S})' \leftrightarrow S_n$$

under this identification left cells of $S(\mathcal{S})'$ correspond to right cells of S_n and vice versa

The fiat category \mathcal{C}_A , $A = A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k$.

two-sided cells: $\{\mathbb{1}_1\}, \{\mathbb{1}_2\}, \dots, \{\mathbb{1}_k\}$, $J := \{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : e, f \text{-primitive}\}$

left cells of J : $\{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : f \text{ fixed}\}$

right cells of J : $\{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j : e \text{ fixed}\}$

note: $\underbrace{A_j f \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} e A_i}_{F^*} \otimes_A \underbrace{A_i e \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j}_F \cong \dim(A_i e) A_j f \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} f A_j$ and $\dim(A_i e)$ is

constant on a right cell!!!

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

there is $i \in \mathcal{C}$ such that every $F \in \mathcal{L}$ belongs to some $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

there is $i \in \mathcal{C}$ such that every $F \in \mathcal{L}$ belongs to some $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$

consider $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i$ and for an indecomposable 1-morphism $F \in \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{C}(i, j)$

denote by P_F the projective object $0 \rightarrow F$ of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i(j)$ and by L_F the simple top of P_F

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

there is $i \in \mathcal{C}$ such that every $F \in \mathcal{L}$ belongs to some $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$

consider $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i$ and for an indecomposable 1-morphism $F \in \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{C}(i, j)$

denote by P_F the projective object $0 \rightarrow F$ of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i(j)$ and by L_F the simple top of P_F

Proposition.

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

there is $\mathbf{i} \in \mathcal{C}$ such that every $F \in \mathcal{L}$ belongs to some $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})$

consider $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_{\mathbf{i}}$ and for an indecomposable 1-morphism $F \in \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})$

denote by P_F the projective object $0 \rightarrow F$ of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{j})$ and by L_F the simple top of P_F

Proposition.

1. There is a unique $K \subset P_{1_{\mathbf{i}}}$ such that $FP_{1_{\mathbf{i}}}/K = 0$ for any $F \in \mathcal{L}$ while $FX \neq 0$ for any $X \in \text{top}(K)$.

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

there is $\mathbf{i} \in \mathcal{C}$ such that every $F \in \mathcal{L}$ belongs to some $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})$

consider $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_{\mathbf{i}}$ and for an indecomposable 1-morphism $F \in \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})$

denote by P_F the projective object $0 \rightarrow F$ of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{j})$ and by L_F the simple top of P_F

Proposition.

1. There is a unique $K \subset P_{\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{i}}}$ such that $FP_{\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{i}}}/K = 0$ for any $F \in \mathcal{L}$ while $FX \neq 0$ for any $X \in \text{top}(K)$.
2. K has simple top $L_{G_{\mathcal{L}}}$.

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

there is $i \in \mathcal{C}$ such that every $F \in \mathcal{L}$ belongs to some $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$

consider $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i$ and for an indecomposable 1-morphism $F \in \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{C}(i, j)$

denote by P_F the projective object $0 \rightarrow F$ of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i(j)$ and by L_F the simple top of P_F

Proposition.

1. There is a unique $K \subset P_{1_i}$ such that $FP_{1_i}/K = 0$ for any $F \in \mathcal{L}$ while $FX \neq 0$ for any $X \in \text{top}(K)$.
2. K has simple top $L_{G_{\mathcal{L}}}$.
3. Both $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $G_{\mathcal{L}}^*$ belong to \mathcal{L} .

Duflo involution of a left cell

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C}

there is $i \in \mathcal{C}$ such that every $F \in \mathcal{L}$ belongs to some $\mathcal{C}(i, j)$

consider $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i$ and for an indecomposable 1-morphism $F \in \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{C}(i, j)$

denote by P_F the projective object $0 \rightarrow F$ of $\overline{\mathbb{P}}_i(j)$ and by L_F the simple top of P_F

Proposition.

1. There is a unique $K \subset P_{1_i}$ such that $FP_{1_i}/K = 0$ for any $F \in \mathcal{L}$ while $FX \neq 0$ for any $X \in \text{top}(K)$.
2. K has simple top $L_{G_{\mathcal{L}}}$.
3. Both $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $G_{\mathcal{L}}^*$ belong to \mathcal{L} .

Definition. $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ is the *Duflo involution* in \mathcal{L}

Definition of a cell 2-representation

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C} ; $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ – Duflo involution

Definition of a cell 2-representation

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C} ; $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ – Duflo involution

Theorem. $\mathcal{X} := \text{add}\{F L_{G_{\mathcal{L}}} : F \in \mathcal{L}\}$ is closed under the action of \mathcal{C}

Definition of a cell 2-representation

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C} ; $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ – Duflo involution

Theorem. $\mathcal{X} := \text{add}\{F L_{G_{\mathcal{L}}} : F \in \mathcal{L}\}$ is closed under the action of \mathcal{C}

Definition. The **cell 2-representation** of \mathcal{C} corresponding to \mathcal{L} is the finitary 2-representation obtained by restricting the action of \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{X} .

Definition of a cell 2-representation

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C} ; $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ – Duflo involution

Theorem. $\mathcal{X} := \text{add}\{F L_{G_{\mathcal{L}}} : F \in \mathcal{L}\}$ is closed under the action of \mathcal{C}

Definition. The **cell 2-representation** of \mathcal{C} corresponding to \mathcal{L} is the finitary 2-representation obtained by restricting the action of \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{X} .

Definition. Two 2-representations of \mathcal{C} are called **elementary equivalent** if there is a homomorphism between them which is an equivalence when restricted to every $\mathfrak{i} \in \mathcal{C}$.

Definition of a cell 2-representation

\mathcal{C} – fiat category; \mathcal{L} – left cell of \mathcal{C} ; $G_{\mathcal{L}}$ – Duflo involution

Theorem. $\mathcal{X} := \text{add}\{F L_{G_{\mathcal{L}}} : F \in \mathcal{L}\}$ is closed under the action of \mathcal{C}

Definition. The **cell 2-representation** of \mathcal{C} corresponding to \mathcal{L} is the finitary 2-representation obtained by restricting the action of \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{X} .

Definition. Two 2-representations of \mathcal{C} are called **elementary equivalent** if there is a homomorphism between them which is an equivalence when restricted to every $\mathfrak{i} \in \mathcal{C}$.

Definition. Two 2-representations of \mathcal{C} are called **equivalent** if there is a finite sequence of 2-representations starting with the first one and ending with the second one such that every pair of neighbors in the sequence are elementary equivalent.

Comparison of cell 2-representation

Main theorem.

Comparison of cell 2-representation

Main theorem.

Let \mathcal{J} be a 2-sided cell of \mathcal{C} such that:

Comparison of cell 2-representation

Main theorem.

Let \mathcal{J} be a 2-sided cell of \mathcal{C} such that:

- ▶ different left cells inside \mathcal{J} are not comparable w.r.t. the left order;

Comparison of cell 2-representation

Main theorem.

Let \mathcal{J} be a 2-sided cell of \mathcal{C} such that:

- ▶ different left cells inside \mathcal{J} are not comparable w.r.t. the left order;
- ▶ for any $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{J}$ we have $|\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{R}| = 1$;

Comparison of cell 2-representation

Main theorem.

Let \mathcal{J} be a 2-sided cell of \mathcal{C} such that:

- ▶ different left cells inside \mathcal{J} are not comparable w.r.t. the left order;
- ▶ for any $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{J}$ we have $|\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{R}| = 1$;
- ▶ the function $F \mapsto m_F$, where $F^* \circ F = m_F H$ is constant on right cells of \mathcal{J} .

Comparison of cell 2-representation

Main theorem.

Let \mathcal{J} be a 2-sided cell of \mathcal{C} such that:

- ▶ different left cells inside \mathcal{J} are not comparable w.r.t. the left order;
- ▶ for any $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{J}$ we have $|\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{R}| = 1$;
- ▶ the function $F \mapsto m_F$, where $F^* \circ F = m_F H$ is constant on right cells of \mathcal{J} .

The for any two left cells \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}' of \mathcal{J} the corresponding cell 2-representations are equivalent.

Comparison of cell 2-representation

Main theorem.

Let \mathcal{J} be a 2-sided cell of \mathcal{C} such that:

- ▶ different left cells inside \mathcal{J} are not comparable w.r.t. the left order;
- ▶ for any $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{J}$ we have $|\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{R}| = 1$;
- ▶ the function $F \mapsto m_F$, where $F^* \circ F = m_F H$ is constant on right cells of \mathcal{J} .

The for any two left cells \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}' of \mathcal{J} the corresponding cell 2-representations are equivalent.

Example. Works for both \mathcal{C} (in type A) and \mathcal{C}_A .