

# Vector spaces as algebras over a monad

Question: Can we construct  $\text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}$  (the category of real vector spaces) as the category of  $T$ -algebras for some monad  $T: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ ?

Answer: yes!

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Recall that an adjunction  $F: \mathcal{C} \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}: G$  gives us a monad  $GF$  on  $\mathcal{C}$ .

For  $\text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}$  and  $\text{Set}$ , we have the adjunction

$$\text{Free}: \text{Set} \rightleftarrows \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}: \text{Forget}$$

where  $\text{Forget}$  is the forgetful functor that simply takes the underlying set, and  $\text{Free}$  sends any set  $X$  to the free vector space on  $X$  (i.e. the vector space given by the basis  $\{x\}_{x \in X}$ ). This gives us a monad

$$T = \text{Forget} \circ \text{Free}: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

(with  $\eta: \text{id}_{\text{Set}} \Rightarrow T$  and  $\mu: T^2 \Rightarrow T$  induced by the unit and counit (respectively) of the adjunction)

What is an algebra for this monad?

By definition, an algebra  $X \in \text{Alg}_T(\text{Set})$  is a set  $X$  along with a function

$$\alpha: TX = \text{Forget}(\text{Free}(X)) \rightarrow X.$$

Our claim is that this is exactly the data of a vector space structure on  $X$ . How so?

Well, given  $x, y \in X$ , we know that  $x+y \in \text{Free}(X)$ , and thus  $x+y \in \text{Forget}(\text{Free}(X))$ . So we define

$$x+y := \alpha(x+y),$$

and, similarly,

$$\lambda x := \alpha(\lambda x).$$

(these are written misleadingly, since the  $x$  on the left is an element of  $X$ , but the one on the right is an element of  $\text{Forget}(\text{Free}(X))$ !)

The fact that the vector space axioms are satisfied follows from the fact that  $\alpha$  satisfies the algebra axioms, e.g.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TX & \xrightarrow{T\alpha} & TX \\ \mu_x \downarrow & \subseteq & \downarrow \alpha \\ TX & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & X \end{array}$$

tells us (amongst other things) that

$$(x+y)+z = x+(y+z).$$

(to understand this, you need to make sure that you understand  $\mu$  and  $\eta$ !)