

Augmented quasigroups and Heyting algebras

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for each object A of \mathbf{V} .

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First yanking condition

$$x' \xrightarrow{r_A^{-1}} x' \otimes \mathbf{1} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{1}_A \otimes \text{coev}} x' \otimes \sum_{x \in X} \delta_x \otimes x \xrightarrow{\text{ev} \otimes \mathbf{1}_A} \sum_{x \in X} x' \delta_x \otimes x = \mathbf{1} \otimes x' \xrightarrow{l_A} x'$$

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 A \otimes A & \xrightarrow{\text{coev}_A \otimes \mu} & A^* \otimes A \otimes A^* & \xrightarrow{1_{A^*} \otimes \Delta \otimes 1_{A^*}} & A^* \otimes A \otimes A \otimes A^* \\
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 \end{array}$$

commutes.

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Magmas and hypermagmas treated uniformly, regardless of type!

Hypermagmas

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In $(\mathbf{Rel}, \otimes, \top)$, take augmentation $\varepsilon = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in A\}$, comultiplication $\Delta = \{(x, x \otimes x) \mid x \in A\}$, i.e., diagonal relation, and multiplication relation $\{(x \otimes y, z) \mid x, y, z \in A, z \in x \diamond y\}$.

Hypermagma: $x \diamond y$ is nonempty for all x, y in A .

Theorem: Set A with function $A \times A \rightarrow 2^A; (x, y) \mapsto x \diamond y$ forms a hypermagma if and only if $(A, \mu, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ is an augmented magma in the category $(\mathbf{Rel}, \otimes, \top)$.

Magmas and hypermagmas treated uniformly, regardless of type!

In the magma case, $(A, \mu, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ lies in $(\mathbf{Set}, \otimes, \top)$.

Currying and braiding in compact closed categories

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For an object A of \mathbf{V} , define

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Augmented quasigroup: Augmented magma $(A, \mu, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ for which $(A, \rho, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ and $(A, \lambda, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ are augmented magmas.

(Quasi-)Group algebras as augmented quasigroups

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Works equally well for a finite quasigroup $(G, \cdot, /, \setminus)$.

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$(A, \diamond, \triangleleft, \triangleright)$ with hypermagma structures (A, \diamond) , (A, \triangleleft) , and (A, \triangleright) is a **Marty quasigroup** iff $\forall x, y, z \in A, z \in x \diamond y \Leftrightarrow x \in z \triangleleft y \Leftrightarrow y \in x \triangleright z$.

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with $x \diamond y = \uparrow(x \wedge y), \quad z \prec y = \downarrow(y \rightarrow z), \quad x \succ z = \downarrow(x \rightarrow z)$.

Thank you for your attention!