

THE LOGIC OF CLOSED CATEGORIES

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0 Introduction In this paper,* we continue our study, initiated in [4, 5, 10] and reformulated in [11], of the connection between syntactic and semantic criteria for the “equivalence” and “normality” of formal proofs in intuitionist Gentzen systems. As in [11], we interpret proofs as morphisms in free closed categories. But by no longer requiring that these categories are “cartesian”, we obtain a coarser equivalence relation than that in [11], still admitting a “reducibility relation” with the Church-Rosser property. As a by-product of this analysis, we are able to obtain necessary and sufficient conditions for the commutativity of diagrams in free closed categories.

1 Closed categories The theory of “closed categories” serves as a generalization for categories such as sets, R -modules over a commutative ring R , compactly generated Hausdorff spaces, small categories, etc., in which any two objects have a “tensor product” and in which the “hom-sets” themselves are again sets, R -modules, compactly generated Hausdorff spaces, small categories, etc. Formally, a *closed category* is a list $\langle \mathfrak{K}, \wedge, \rhd, I, \alpha, \lambda, \sigma, \Omega \rangle$ consisting of the following data:

- (i) a category \mathfrak{K} ;
- (ii) a bifunctor $\wedge: \mathfrak{K} \times \mathfrak{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}$ (called “tensor product”);
- (iii) a bifunctor $\rhd: \mathfrak{K}^{\text{op}} \times \mathfrak{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}$ (called “internal hom”);
- (iv) a distinguished object I (called the “unit” of the tensor product);
- (v) coherent natural isomorphisms α, λ , and σ with components

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(A, B, C): A \wedge (B \wedge C) &\rightarrow (A \wedge B) \wedge C, \\ \lambda(A): I \wedge A &\rightarrow A,\end{aligned}$$

and

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