

Eckmann-Hilton Arguments in Weak ω -Categories

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The Eckmann-Hilton Argument

Theorem (Eckmann-Hilton)

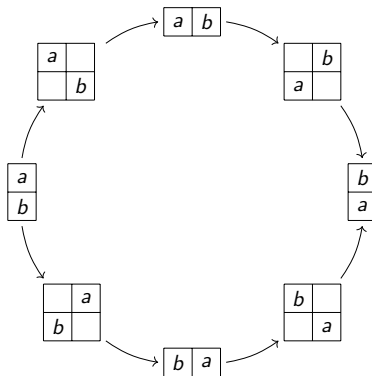
*Let $(M, *, e)$ and $(M, \circ, e)$ be unital magmas on the same set sharing a unit e . Suppose the interchange law is satisfied for all $a, b, c, d \in M$:*

$$(a * b) \circ (c * d) = (a \circ c) * (b \circ d)$$

Then $ = \circ$ and both are commutative, that is $a * b = a \circ b = b * a = b \circ a$ for all $a, b \in M$*

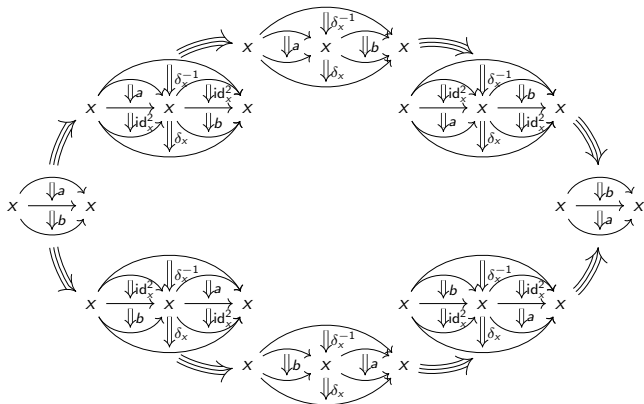
The Eckmann-Hilton Clock

We can represent this graphically, writing $\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix}$ for $a * b$, $\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \end{smallmatrix}$ for $a \circ b$, and $\square$ for e . The interchange law is automatic from this notation.



A weak Eckmann-Hilton

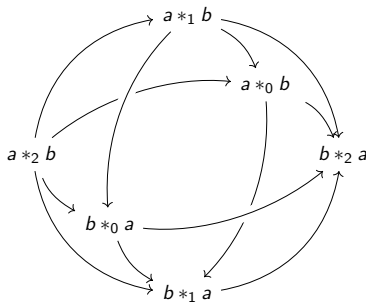
Arguably the most general setting in which Eckmann-Hilton-like arguments hold is higher category theory. Working in the setting of Batanin-Leinster ω -categories, given 2-cells $a, b : \text{id}_x \rightarrow \text{id}_x$, we construct equivalences:



We call the clockwise equivalence $\text{EH}_{1,0}^2(a, b)$. It witnesses commutativity of the 1-composition $(a *_1 b \cong b *_1 a)$ going via the 0-composite $a *_0 b$.

Higher Dimensions?

Higher-dimensional cells satisfy even more Eckmann-Hilton relations. In dimension 3, the above Eckmann-Hilton clock can be expanded to the **Eckmann-Hilton sphere**:



The additional degrees of freedom allow us to relate each of the 0, 1, and 2-composites of any 3-cells $a, b : \text{id}_x^2 \rightarrow \text{id}_x^2$. For instance, moving clockwise round the equator, we have $\text{EH}_{2,0}^3(a, b) : a *_2 b \rightarrow b *_2 a$.

Theorem (BMOSV, 2025)

Let $a, b : \text{id}_x^n \rightarrow \text{id}_x^n$ be $(n + 1)$ -cells in an ω -category, for $n > 0$. Then for any distinct $k, l \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ we can produce equivalences:

$$H_{k,l}^{n+1} : a *_k b \rightarrow \Theta(a *_l b)$$

where $\Theta(-)$ is an operation that “pads” its argument with appropriate unitors. Furthermore, using these we can build equivalences:

$$EH_{k,l}^{n+1} : a *_k b \rightarrow b *_k a$$

witnessing commutativity of k -composition, going via the l -composite.

What's Next?

In semi-strict settings, it is known that these higher-dimensional Eckmann-Hilton proofs satisfy further coherences themselves, for instance the **syllipsis**:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \xrightarrow{\text{EH}_{2,1}^3(a,b)} & \\
 a * _2 b & \Downarrow \cong & b * _2 a \\
 & \xleftarrow{\text{EH}_{2,1}^3(b,a)^{-1}} &
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 b & a & b & a \\
 | & | & | & | \\
 \text{green} & \text{pink} & \text{green} & \text{pink} \\
 \text{curved} & \text{curved} & \text{curved} & \text{curved} \\
 a & b & a & b
 \end{array}
 \cong
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 b & a & b & a \\
 | & | & | & | \\
 \text{green} & \text{pink} & \text{green} & \text{pink} \\
 \text{curved} & \text{curved} & \text{curved} & \text{curved} \\
 a & b & a & b
 \end{array}$$

We have proved the syllipsis (and are in the process of formalising the result) in the fully weak setting, using these intermediate Eckmann-Hilton moves:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & a * _1 b & & \\
 & \nearrow H_{2,1}^3 & \downarrow H_{1,0}^3 & \nwarrow (H_{2,1}^3)^{\text{op}} & \\
 & \Downarrow \cong & & \Downarrow \cong & \\
 a * _2 b & \longrightarrow & a * _0 b & \longrightarrow & b * _2 a \\
 & \nwarrow ((H_{2,1}^3)^{\text{op}})^{-1} & \downarrow (H_{1,0}^3)^{\text{of}} & \nearrow (H_{2,1}^3)^{-1} & \\
 & & b * _1 a & &
 \end{array}$$

References

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