

Co-induced actions for topological and filtered groups

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Abstract

In this note, we show that the category \mathcal{SCF} introduced in [Dar18] admits co-induced actions, which means that it is Locally Algebraically Cartesian Closed [Gra12, BG12]. We also show that some co-induction functors exist in the category of topological groups, and that a *convenient* category of topological groups is LACC.

Introduction

The present paper deals with the study of actions in some categories of topological and filtered groups. The author's main motivation is the study of strongly central filtrations on groups (also called N -series). These occur in several contexts. For instance:

- On the Torelli subgroup of the automorphisms of free groups, there are two such filtrations defined in a canonical way ; the *Andreadakis problem*, still very much opened, asks the question of the difference between them.
- On the Torelli subgroup of the mapping class groups of a surface, the *Johnson filtration* is a N -series. The difference between this filtration and the lower central series is linked to invariants of 3-manifolds, such as the *Casson invariant*.
- On the pure braid groups or the pure welded braid groups, such filtrations appear in the study of *Milnor invariants* and *Vassiliev invariants*.

Considering strongly central filtrations as a category has led to a better understanding of phenomena appearing in these various contexts, in particular the role of Johnson morphisms, or semi-direct product decompositions of certain associated Lie algebras. At the heart of this work lies the study of *actions* in this category. Our main result here is a further step in that direction:

Theorem 2.1. *The category of strongly central filtrations admits co-induction functors along any morphism $\alpha : E_* \rightarrow B_*$, that is, a right adjoint to the restriction of B_* -actions along α , for all α .*

Moreover, our methods can be adapted to the case of topological groups, to show:

Theorem 3.1. *In the category of topological groups, there are co-induction functors along any morphism between locally compact groups.*

If we restrict our attention to a *convenient* category of topological spaces, then more is true:

Theorem 3.2. *A convenient category of topological groups admits co-induction functors along all morphisms.*

This last result can also be seen as an enriched version of the existence of co-induction in the category of groups, obtained from Kan extensions.

Strongly central filtrations and actions

Strongly central filtrations

We recall the definition of the category \mathcal{SCF} introduced in [Dar18].

Definition 0.1. A strongly central filtration G_* is a nested sequence of groups $G_1 \supseteq G_2 \supseteq G_3 \cdots$ such that $[G_i, G_j] \subseteq G_{i+j}$ for all $i, j \geq 1$. These filtrations are the objects of a category \mathcal{SCF} , where morphisms from G_* to H_* are those group morphisms from G_1 to H_1 sending each G_i into H_i .

Recall from [Dar18] that this category is complete, cocomplete, and homological, but not semi-abelian. It is also action-representative.

Actions

In a protomodular category \mathcal{C} , an *action* of an object B on an object X is a given isomorphism between X and the kernel of a split epimorphism with a given section $Y \overset{\leftarrow}{\twoheadrightarrow} B$. Objects of \mathcal{C} endowed with a B -action form a category, where morphisms are the obvious ones. This category of B -objects is the same as the category of split epimorphisms onto B with given sections, also called *points* over B , and is denoted by $Pt_B(\mathcal{C})$.

For example, an action in the category of groups is a group action of a group on another, by automorphism (see for instance [BJK05]). The equivalence between B -groups (in the last sense) and B -points is given by:

$$B \circlearrowleft G \longmapsto \left(B \times G \overset{\leftarrow}{\twoheadrightarrow} B \right).$$

The same construction allows us to identify the category of B -points in topological groups with the category of topological groups G endowed with a topological B -action, *i.e.* a group action such that $B \times G \rightarrow G$ is continuous.

Recall from [Dar18, Prop. 1.20] that in \mathcal{SCF} , an action of B_* on G_* is the data of a group action of B_1 on G_1 such that $[B_i, G_j] \subseteq G_{i+j}$ for all $i, j \geq 1$, where the commutator is taken in the semi-direct product $B_1 \ltimes G_1$, that is: $[b, g] = (b \cdot g)g^{-1}$.

Restriction and induction functors

Suppose that our protomodular category \mathcal{C} admits finite limits and colimits. Let $\alpha : E \rightarrow B$ be a morphism in \mathcal{C} . We can restrict a B -action along α by pulling back (in \mathcal{C}) the corresponding epimorphism. This defines a *restriction functor* (also called *base-change functor*):

$$\alpha^* : Pt_B \longrightarrow Pt_E.$$

If we are given a E -action, we can define the induced B -action by pushing out (in \mathcal{C}) the corresponding section. This defines an *induction functor* α_* , which is left adjoint to α^* .

A question then arises naturally: is there a co-induction functor ? That is, when does the restriction functor α^* also have a right adjoint ? When all α have this property, the category is called *Locally Algebraically Cartesian Closed (LACC)*. This is a rather strong condition, implying for instance algebraic coherence [CGV15, Th. 4.5]. This condition has been studied for example in [Gra12, BG12].

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1 Co-induction in the category of groups

Our aim is to show that the category \mathcal{SCF} is LACC, that is, that it admits co-induced actions. We first review the case of groups, that will be the starting point of our construction.

The construction of co-induced group actions follows easily from the following fact: if B is a group, the category $Pt_B(\mathcal{Grps})$ of B -groups identifies with the functor category $\text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{Grps})$, where B is considered as a category with one object. Then the restriction functor α^* along a group morphism $\alpha : E \rightarrow B$ is given by precomposition by α (interpreted as a functor between the corresponding small categories). Since \mathcal{Grps} is complete and co-complete, this functor has both a left and a right adjoint, given by left and right Kan extensions along α .

Let us describe the right adjoint of α^* in this context. If $\varphi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a functor between small categories, recall that the right Kan extension of $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ along φ is given by the end formula:

$$\text{Ran}_\varphi(F) = \int_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \text{hom}(\mathcal{D}(-, \varphi(c)), F(c)),$$

where hom denote the co-tensor over \mathcal{Sets} : if T is a set, and $T \in \mathcal{T}$, then $\text{hom}(X, T) = T^X$ is the product of X copies of T .

In our situation ($\varphi = \alpha$, and $F = Y$ is a B -group), the coend is taken over the one object $*$ of E . Moreover, $\text{hom}(B(*, \alpha(*)), Y(*))$ is the group of applications from B to

Y (whose product is defined pointwise), and the coend is the subgroup of applications u satisfying $u(\alpha(e)b) = e \cdot u(b)$ for all $e \in E$ and $b \in B$, that is, the subgroup of E -equivariant applications $\text{hom}_E(B, Y)$. The action of B on $\text{hom}_E(B, Y)$ is given by $(b \cdot u)(-) = u(- \cdot b)$. Thus, we recover:

Proposition 1.1. [Gra12, Th. 6.11]. *In the category of groups, co-induction along a morphism $\alpha : E \rightarrow B$ is given by $Y \mapsto \text{hom}_E(B, Y)$, where $\text{hom}_E(B, Y)$ is the group of E -equivariant applications from B to Y (with multiplication defined pointwise), on which B acts by $(b \cdot u)(-) = u(- \cdot b)$.*

2 Co-induction in the category \mathcal{SCF}

The construction described above in the category of groups seems to be very specific, as it relies on an identification between the categories of points and functor categories. Such an identification does not hold in the case of strongly central filtrations. However, we will be able to compare the categories of points with functor categories. This will allow us to use Kan extensions for constructing co-induction.

2.1 Categories of points and functor categories

When dealing with a strongly central filtration G_* , we will often omit the subscript 1, for short, denoting the underlying group G_1 by G .

Let B_* be a strongly central filtration. There is an obvious forgetful functor, recalling only that B acts by automorphisms preserving the filtration:

$$\omega : Pt_{B_*}(\mathcal{SCF}) \longrightarrow \text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{SCF}).$$

Since the compatibility conditions it forgets are only conditions on objects, not on morphisms, this functor is fully faithful. Let $\alpha : E_* \rightarrow B_*$ be a morphism in \mathcal{SCF} . The restriction functor α_1^* between the corresponding functor categories fits into a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Pt_{B_*}(\mathcal{SCF}) & \xrightarrow{\omega} & \text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{SCF}) \\ \downarrow \alpha^* & & \downarrow \alpha_1^* \\ Pt_{E_*}(\mathcal{SCF}) & \xrightarrow{\omega} & \text{Fct}(E, \mathcal{SCF}). \end{array}$$

Moreover, since \mathcal{SCF} is complete, α_1^* has a right adjoint, given by the right Kan extension $(\alpha_1)_!$. It follows from the description of limits in \mathcal{SCF} [Dar18, Prop. 1.10] and from the construction of Section 1 that $(\alpha_1)_!(Y_*)$ is $\text{hom}_E(B, Y_*)$, that is, the filtration defined pointwise on $\text{hom}_E(B, Y)$ (which is obviously strongly central).

If we construct a right adjoint t to the forgetful functor ω (for any B_*), then by composing adjunctions, $t \circ (\alpha_1)_!$ will be right adjoint to $\alpha_1^* \circ \omega$, and $t \circ (\alpha_1)_! \circ \omega$ will be right adjoint to α^* , because ω is fully faithful:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}(\alpha^*(X_*), Y_*) &= \text{Hom}(\omega \circ \alpha^*(X_*), \omega(Y_*)) \\ &= \text{Hom}(\alpha_1^* \circ \omega(X_*), \omega(Y_*)) \\ &= \text{Hom}(X_*, t \circ (\alpha_1)_! \circ \omega(Y_*)). \end{aligned}$$

We will construct this functor $t = t^\infty(B_*, -)$ in the next section. This will finish the proof of our first main theorem:

Theorem 2.1. *There are co-induction functors in \mathcal{SCF} . Explicitly, co-induction along $\alpha : E_* \rightarrow B_*$ is given by:*

$$Y_* \longmapsto \alpha_!(Y_*) = t^\infty(B_*, \text{hom}_E(B, Y_*)),$$

which is the largest strongly central filtration smaller than $\text{hom}_E(B, Y_)$ on which B_* acts.*

2.2 Maximal B_* -filtration

Since the forgetful functor $\omega : Pt_{B_*}(\mathcal{SCF}) \rightarrow \text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{SCF})$ is fully faithful, if it admits a right adjoint t , then the counit $\omega t(G_*) \rightarrow G_*$ has to be a monomorphism. Thus, if G_* is a strongly central filtration on which B acts by automorphisms preserving the filtration, we need to construct the maximum sub-object of G_* such that the restricted action of B satisfies the conditions defining a B_* -action. We will do so through a limit process, restricting to smaller and smaller subgroups endowed with smaller and smaller filtrations.

Proposition 2.2. *Let B_* and G_* be strongly central filtrations, and let $B = B_1$ act on $G = G_1$ by group automorphisms preserving the filtration G_* . Then there exists a greatest one among those strongly central filtrations $H_* \subseteq G_*$ such that the action of B on G induces an action of B_* on H_* .*

Corollary 2.3. *The forgetful functor $\omega : Pt_{B_*}(\mathcal{SCF}) \rightarrow \text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{SCF})$ has a left adjoint t , the filtration $t(G_*)$ being the greatest filtration constructed in the above proposition.*

Proof. Suppose that B_* acts on K_* , that the group B acts on G_* (by filtration-preserving automorphisms), and that $f : K_* \rightarrow G_*$ is a B -equivariant morphism. Then B_* acts on $f(K_*) \subseteq G_*$. As a consequence, $f(K_*) \subseteq t(G_*)$, so that f is in fact a morphism from K_* to $t(G_*)$. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Under the hypothesis of the proposition, the filtration defined by:*

$$t_i(B_*, G_*) := \{ g \in G_j \mid \forall j, [B_j, g] \subseteq G_{i+j} \}$$

is strongly central, and stable under the action of B .

Proof. For short, denote $t_*(B_*, G_*)$ by t_* . These are subgroups of G because of the normality of G_{i+j} and the formula $[b, gg'] = [b, g] \cdot ({}^g[b, g'])$. The three subgroups lemma applied in $B \rtimes G$ tells us that $[B_k, [t_i, t_j]]$ is contained in the normal closure of $[[B_k, t_i], t_j]$ and $[[B_k, t_j], t_i]$. These are both inside G_{i+j+k} , which is normal in $B \rtimes G$ because it is normal in G and B -stable. Thus $[B_k, [t_i, t_j]] \subseteq G_{i+j+k}$, which means exactly that $[t_i, t_j] \subseteq t_{i+j}$. Each t_i is also stable under the action of B , since if $b \in B$, using that the B_j and the G_k are B -stable, we have that $[B_j, t_i^b] = [{}^b B_j, t_i]^b \subseteq [B_j, t_i]^b \subseteq G_{i+j}^b \subseteq G_{i+j}$, thus $t_i^b \subseteq t_i$. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.2. Using Lemma 2.4, define a descending series of strongly central filtrations by:

$$\begin{cases} t_*^0(G_*) := G_*, \\ t_*^{l+1}(G_*) := t_*(B_*, t_*^l(G_*)). \end{cases}$$

Then define $t_*^\infty(G_*)$ to be their intersection. We claim that $t_*^\infty(G_*)$ is the requested filtration. Firstly, B_* acts on it ; if $b \in B_j$, then:

$$\forall i, j, l, [B_j, t_i^\infty(G_*)] \subseteq [B_j, t_i^{l+1}(G_*)] \subseteq t_{i+j}^l(G_*),$$

so that by taking the intersection on l ,

$$\forall i, j, [B_j, t_i^\infty(G_*)] \subseteq t_{i+j}^\infty(G_*).$$

Secondly, if B_* acts on $H_* \subseteq G_*$, then by we show that $H_* \subseteq t_*^l(G_*)$ for all l : by definition, $H_* \subseteq G_* = t_*^0(G_*)$, and if $H_* \subseteq t_*^l(G_*)$ for some l , then:

$$\forall i, j, [B_i, H_j] \subseteq H_{i+j} \subseteq t_{i+j}^l(G_*),$$

proving that $H_* \subseteq t_*(B_*, t_*^l(G_*)) = t_*^{l+1}(G_*)$, and our claim. \square

3 Co-induction for topological groups

Our argument for strongly central filtrations can be adapted to the case of topological groups. The first part, about Kan extension, is exactly the same. The comparison between the category of points and functors categories, however, does only work with some restrictions : we need either the acting group to be locally compact, or the category of topological spaces to be a *convenient* one, for example the category of compactly generated weakly Hausdorff spaces. The main idea behind the construction is the same as before: restricting to smaller and smaller subgroups, and refining more and more the topology.

3.1 Categories of points and functor categories

A topological group is the data of a group G and a topology τ on it, with the usual compatibility requirements [Bou71, Chap. 3] ; it can be seen as a group object in the category of topological spaces. We will denote such an object by (G, τ) , or only by G or by τ , whenever the rest of the data is clear from the context. Also, in any topological group G and any point $g \in G$, we will denote by $\mathcal{V}_G(g)$ the set of neighbourhoods of g in G . Note that the only topologies we will consider are the ones compatible with group structures ; expressions such as "the *finest* topology satisfying..." have to be understood with this requirement in mind. Topological groups, together with continuous morphisms, form a category \mathcal{TopGrp} , which is complete, cocomplete, and homological.

If B is a topological group, the obvious forgetful functor ω from $Pt_B(\mathcal{TopGrp})$ to $\text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{TopGrp})$ is fully faithful. If $\alpha : E \rightarrow B$ is a continuous morphism, then restriction along α is defined in the usual way, between the category of points and between the categories of functors. The picture is exactly the same as in the case of strongly central filtrations, and the right Kan extension along α is defined in the same way: $\alpha_!(Y) = \text{hom}_E(B, Y) \subseteq Y^B$, endowed with the topology inherited from the product topology on Y^B . We will show below (Proposition 3.3) that the forgetful functor admits a right adjoint for any locally compact B . Thus we will have proved:

Theorem 3.1. *There are co-induction functors along morphisms between locally compact groups in \mathcal{TopGrp} . Explicitly, co-induction along $\alpha : E \rightarrow B$ is given by:*

$$Y \longmapsto \alpha_!(Y) = t^\infty(B, \text{hom}_E(B, Y)),$$

which is the largest topological group endowed with an monomorphism into $\text{hom}_E(B, Y)$, on which B acts continuously.

Note that it is not the largest topological subgroup, as *largest* here also mean: endowed with the coarsest possible topology.

If we restrict our category of topological spaces (for example to compactly generated weakly Hausdorff spaces), then we will show (Proposition 3.9) that our construction works for all group object B .

Theorem 3.2. *There are co-induction functors in the category of topological groups (that is, it is LACC) when the base category of topological spaces is the category CGWH of compactly generated weakly Hausdorff spaces, or any convenient category of topological spaces, in a sense made precise below.*

3.2 Maximal B -topology

Suppose that B is locally compact (note that we do not imply that it is locally Hausdorff). We now construct the right adjoint to the forgetful functor, in a series of lemmas leading to the proof of:

Proposition 3.3. *For any locally compact topological group B , the forgetful functor from $Pt_B(\mathcal{TopGrp})$ to $\text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{TopGrp})$ has a right adjoint.*

We will make use of the classical :

Proposition 3.4. *Let B be a locally compact topological space. Then $B \times (-)$ has a right adjoint, given by $\mathcal{C}(B, -)$, where $\mathcal{C}(B, Y)$ is the set of continuous maps from B to Y , endowed with the compact-open topology.*

Idea of proof. It is easy to see that a map $B \times X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous iff $X \rightarrow \mathcal{E}ns(B, Y)$ takes values inside $\mathcal{C}(B, Y)$, and is continuous. The "only if" part crucially uses the fact that B is locally compact. \square

Consider G an element of $\text{Fct}(B, \mathcal{TopGrp})$. This means that G is a topological group endowed with an action of the discrete group B via continuous automorphisms. If $H \leq G$ is a subgroup, consider the map:

$$a_H : B \times H \rightarrow G$$

obtained by restriction of the action of B on G . How can we endow H with a new topology such that a_H is continuous? In order to do this, we first need to restrict to a subgroup of G . Indeed, if a_H is continuous (for any topology on H), then for any $g \in H$, the map $a_H(-, g) = (-) \cdot g : B \rightarrow G$ has to be continuous. Thus we are led to the definition:

$$G_1 = \{ g \in G \mid (-) \cdot g \text{ is continuous} \}.$$

Lemma 3.5. *The subset G_1 is a subgroup of G , stable under the action of B .*

Proof. Consider $\bar{a} : g \mapsto (-) \cdot g$, the set map from G to $\mathcal{E}ns(B, G)$ adjoint to the action of B on G . Since G is a topological group, the subset $\mathcal{C}(B, G)$ of continuous maps is a subgroup of $\mathcal{E}ns(B, G)$ (both are endowed with the pointwise law). Moreover, since B is a topological group, it is B -stable under the B -action $b \cdot u = u(- \cdot b)$. Since B acts on G by group automorphism, \bar{a} is a group morphism. Moreover, it is also B -equivariant, as one easily checks. Thus $G_1 = \bar{a}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}(B, G))$ is a B -stable subgroup of G . \square

We want to define the coarsest topology on G_1 making $a : B \times G_1 \rightarrow G$ continuous. Such a topology exists, as it is the coarsest topology making $\bar{a} : G_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(B, G)$ continuous, which is exactly the subspace topology on $G_1 \subseteq \mathcal{C}(B, G)$. We denote it by τ_1 . Remark that τ_1 is finer than the subgroup topology on $G_1 \subseteq G$, because $a(1, -)$ is exactly the inclusion $G_1 \hookrightarrow G$, that has to be continuous when G_1 is endowed with τ_1 .

Lemma 3.6. *The group B acts on $\mathcal{C}(B, G)$, whence also on (G_1, τ_1) , by continuous automorphisms.*

Proof. The action of $b \in B$ on $\mathcal{C}(B, G)$ is given by pre-composition by $(-) \cdot b$, which is continuous. By functoriality of $\mathcal{C}(-, G)$, it is continuous. Moreover, since the group law is defined pointwise on the target, it acts *via* an automorphism:

$$b \cdot (uv) = uv(- \cdot b) = u(- \cdot b)v(- \cdot b) = (b \cdot u)(b \cdot v). \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.7. *Let B act topologically on a topological group X , and $f : X \rightarrow G$ be a continuous B -equivariant map. Then $f(X) \subseteq G_1$ and $f : X \rightarrow (G_1, \tau_1)$ is continuous.*

Proof. The map $(b, x) \mapsto f(b \cdot x)$ is the composite $B \times X \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} G$, so it is continuous. Its adjoint $x \mapsto f(- \cdot x)$ is also continuous and, since it coincides with $x \mapsto (-) \cdot f(x)$, it factorizes as a set map through G_1 , which means that f takes values in G_1 . Moreover, f is a continuous map from X to the subspace G_1 of $\mathcal{C}(B, G)$. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.3. Let (G, τ) be a topological group on which B acts by continuous automorphisms. We iterate the construction $t : G \mapsto (G_1, \tau_1)$ described above. This is possible thanks to Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6. We denote by (G_l, τ_l) the l -th iterate $t^l(G)$, and we define $t^\infty(G)$ as the intersection G_∞ of the G_l , endowed with the reunion τ_∞ of the $\tau_l|_{G_\infty}$. That is, G_∞ is the (topological) projective limit of the G_l .

We first show that the action of B on G_∞ is topological, that is, that $B \times G_\infty \rightarrow G_\infty$ is continuous. This is equivalent to the map $B \times G_\infty \rightarrow G_l$ being continuous for every l . But this last map can be seen as the composite $B \times G_\infty \rightarrow B \times G_{l+1} \rightarrow G_l$, and these maps are continuous by construction, so the action of B on G_∞ is indeed topological.

Now suppose that B acts topologically on X , and $f : X \rightarrow G$ is a continuous B -equivariant map. Then, thanks to Lemma 3.7, $f : X \rightarrow (G_1, \tau_1)$ is again a continuous B -equivariant map, and by iterating the construction, we see that $f : X \rightarrow t^l(G)$ is, for all l . Thus f takes values in G_∞ and is continuous with respect to τ_∞ . Since any continuous B -equivariant map $f : X \rightarrow t^\infty(G)$ comes uniquely from such an f (which is continuous because the injection of G_∞ into G is, since it is $a_{G_\infty}(1, -)$), we have showed that t^∞ is the right adjoint we were looking for. \square

3.3 Restricting to a convenient category of spaces

If B is any topological group acting on another topological group G , there does not seem to be a coarsest topology τ_1 on G_1 making $B \times G_1 \rightarrow G$ continuous, so our construction fails to produce an adjoint to the corresponding forgetful functor. However, we can change that by restricting to a *convenient* category of topological spaces. We need this category \mathcal{T} to satisfy the following four hypotheses:

- \mathcal{T} is a full subcategory of topological spaces containing the one-point space.
- \mathcal{T} admits (small) limits.
- \mathcal{T} is cartesian closed.

- If a subset X of an object $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is given, there should be a topology τ on X such that (X, τ) is in \mathcal{T} , the injection $(X, \tau) \hookrightarrow T$ is continuous, and every $f : Y \rightarrow T$ in \mathcal{T} such that $f(Y) \subseteq X$ defines a continuous map $f : Y \rightarrow (X, \tau)$. Such a topology is called the \mathcal{T} -subspace topology on X .

Fact 3.8. [Str09, Prop. 2.12, Lem. 2.28 and Prop. 2.30]. *These hypotheses are satisfied if $\mathcal{T} = CGWH$ is the category of compactly generated Hausdorff spaces.*

The point, being final in \mathcal{T} , is the unit of the cartesian monoidal structure. Thus the forgetful functor to sets is $\mathcal{T}(*, -)$. In particular, if we denote by $\mathcal{C}(B, -)$ the right adjoint to $B \times (-)$, the underlying set of $\mathcal{C}(B, X)$ is the set of continuous maps from B to X :

$$\mathcal{T}(*, \mathcal{C}(B, X)) = \mathcal{T}(B \times *, X) = \mathcal{T}(B, X).$$

Moreover, the underlying set of a limit is the limit of the underlying diagram to sets. Indeed, if \mathcal{D} is a small category and $F : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is a diagram, then :

$$\mathcal{T}(*, \lim F) = \lim \mathcal{T}(*, F).$$

The reader can check that the constructions of the previous paragraph work well under these hypotheses, replacing the category $TopGrp$ by the category $\mathcal{T}Grp$ of group objects in \mathcal{T} . Precisely, the topology τ_1 has to be the \mathcal{T} -subspace topology on $G_1 \subseteq \mathcal{C}(B, X)$, and G_∞ has to be the limit of the G_l in \mathcal{T} . Thus we can state:

Proposition 3.9. *For any topological group $B \in \mathcal{T}Grp$, the forgetful functor from $Pt_B(\mathcal{T}Grp)$ to $Fct(B, \mathcal{T}Grp)$ has a right adjoint.*

Remark that this proposition, together with the following fact, suggest that $\mathcal{T}Grp$ is a nice category to work with.

Fact 3.10. *The category $\mathcal{T}Grp$ is also action-representative: a representant of actions on G is the set of continuous automorphisms $\text{Aut}(G) \subset \mathcal{C}(G, G)$, endowed with the \mathcal{T} -subspace topology.*

A remark on \mathcal{T} -enriched categories

Theorem 3.2 can be obtained directly, in a fashion similar to the construction of co-induction for groups. To do that, we use the language of \mathcal{T} -enriched categories [Kel05]. The category $\mathcal{T}Grp$ is \mathcal{T} -enriched ; moreover, every \mathcal{T} -group B can be considered as a \mathcal{T} -category with one object, and there is an obvious equivalence:

$$Pt_B(\mathcal{T}Grp) \simeq Fct_{\mathcal{T}}(B, \mathcal{T}Grp).$$

Thus the same construction as in ordinary groups (Section 1) works here, replacing Kan extensions by enriched Kan extensions. This uses the fact that $\mathcal{T}Grp$ is \mathcal{T} -complete (that is, it is complete and co-tensored over \mathcal{T}).

This gives an alternative proof of Theorem 3.2. However, neither Theorem 3.1 nor Theorem 2.1 fits in this machinery. Moreover, Proposition 3.9 is still meaningful in this context: it provides a right adjoint to the forgetful functor from the category $Fct_{\mathcal{T}}(B, \mathcal{T}Grp)$ of enriched functors to the category $Fct(B, \mathcal{T}Grp)$ of non-enriched ones.

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