

Two Gromov Theorems

- G/H^2 is a complete metric on the totality of isometry classes of compact metric spaces.
- G finitely generated group of polynomial growth
 $\Rightarrow G$ has nilpotent subgroup of finite index

$$B_r(e_G) = \{x \in G \mid \underbrace{\|x\|}_{\text{length of shortest word representing } x} \leq r\}, \quad r > 0$$

$$\exists C, d : |B_r(e_G)| \leq C r^d$$

(Being of polynomial growth does not depend on the choice of the finite generating system.)

2. Quantale-enriched Categories

$U = (U, \otimes, k)$ comm. unital quantale, $\perp \leq k$

$$u \otimes \bigvee_i v_i = \bigvee_i u \otimes v_i$$

Examples: $\mathcal{2} = (\{\perp \leq \top\}, \wedge, \top)$, $\mathbb{T}_+ = ([0, \infty], \geq, +, 0)$

'73 Lawvere: logic metric

U-Rel $X \xrightarrow{r} Y : r: X \times Y \rightarrow U$

\uparrow graph

$$(s \cdot r)(x, z) = \bigvee_{y \in Y} r(x, y) \otimes s(y, z)$$

Set

\uparrow forget: topological

U-Cat $(X, a) \quad 1_x \leq a, a \cdot a \leq a$

$f \downarrow$

$$k \leq a(x, x), a(x, y) \otimes a(y, z) \leq a(x, z)$$

(Y, b)

$$f \cdot a \leq b \cdot f$$

$$a(x, y) \leq b(f(x), f(y))$$

$$\mathcal{2}\text{-Cat} = \text{Ord}, \quad \mathbb{T}_+\text{-Cat} = \text{Met}$$

• \mathcal{U} is a \mathcal{U} -category: $z \leq \underline{x \rightarrow y} \Leftrightarrow z \otimes x \leq y$

• $\mathcal{U}\text{-Cat}$ is monoidal closed:

$$(X \otimes Y, a \otimes b), \quad a \otimes b((x, y), (x', y')) = a(x, x') \otimes b(y, y')$$

$$X \rightarrow Y = (\mathcal{U}\text{-Cat}(X, Y), c), \quad c(f, g) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} b(f(x), g(x))$$

• $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow 2$
 $(\mathcal{U} \mapsto \mathcal{T}) \text{ iff } \mathcal{U} \geq k \quad \text{hence } \mathcal{U}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Ord}}$

$$\underline{x \leq y} \Leftrightarrow k \leq a(x, y)$$

• $\underline{\mathcal{U}\text{-Rel}}(X, Y) = \mathcal{U}^{X \times Y}$: $\underline{\mathcal{U}\text{-Rel}}$ is $\mathcal{U}\text{-Cat}$ enriched

• $\underline{\mathcal{U}\text{-Mod}}(X, Y) = (X^{\text{op}} \otimes Y \rightarrow \mathcal{U})$: $\underline{\mathcal{U}\text{-Mod}}$ is $\mathcal{U}\text{-Cat}$ enriched

• $\mathcal{U}\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{U}\text{-Mod}}$, $\mathcal{U}\text{-Cat}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{U}\text{-Mod}}$

$$(X \xrightarrow{f} Y) \mapsto f_* : X \rightarrow Y$$

$$f \mapsto f^* : Y \rightarrow X$$

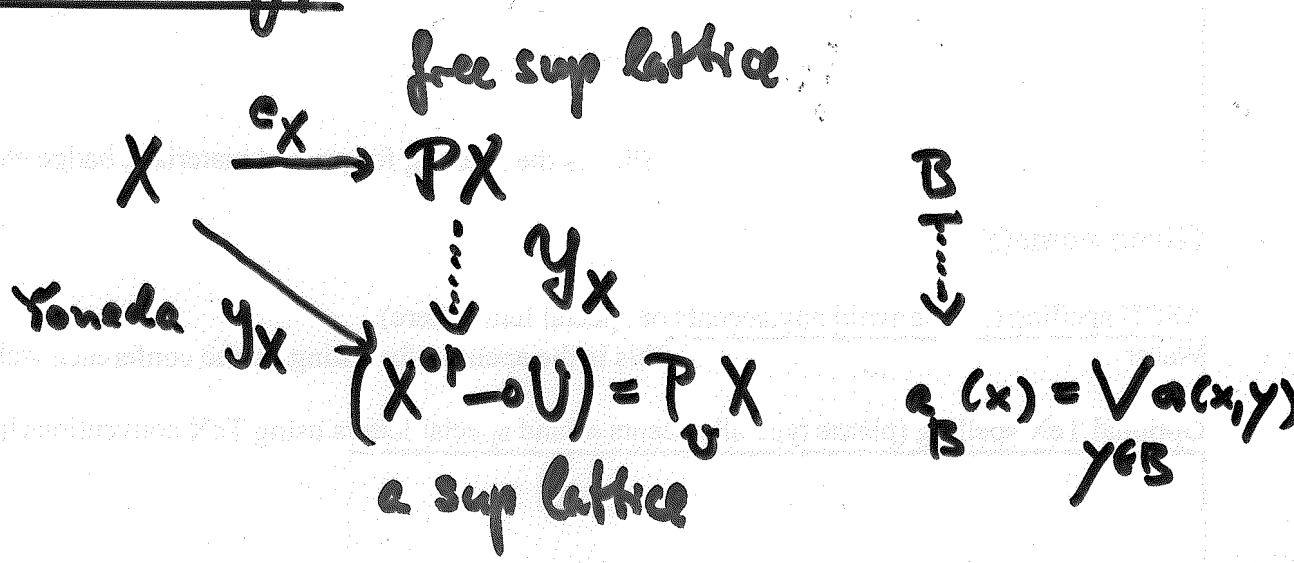
$$f_* = b \cdot f$$

$$f^* = f \cdot b$$

• $\mathcal{U}\text{-Cat}$ is ordered : $f \leq g \Leftrightarrow f^* \leq g^* \Leftrightarrow \forall x : f(x) \leq g(x)$

in particular: $x \leq y \Leftrightarrow x^* \leq y^*$: same as above

3. Hausdorff



$U\text{-Cat} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ topological: PX inherits $U\text{-Cat}$ -structure from $P_U X$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(A, B) &:= \bigwedge_{x \in X} a_A(x) \rightarrow a_B(x) = \bigwedge_{x \in A} a_B(x) \\
 &= \bigwedge_{x \in A} \bigvee_{y \in B} a(x, y) =: \underline{Ha}(A, B)
 \end{aligned}$$

This could be done for every $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ in lieu of $a: X \rightarrow X$. Get

