

Operads today have only positive arities — <sup>no</sup> constants

$Fin$ : the category of non-empty finite sets.

$Ord$ : Linearly ordered finite sets w/ order pres. bijections.

Symmetric Collections:

$$\text{Functors } Fin^{op} \rightarrow Vect$$

Non-symmetric collections:

$$\text{Functors } Ord^{op} \rightarrow Vect$$

Perhaps I should rephrase meta-groups in a similar language

In either case such a functor is determined by its value  $P(n) := P(\{1, \dots, n\})$

Monoidal structures

Symmetric:

$$(P \circ Q)(I) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} P(k) \otimes_{S_k} \bigoplus_{F: I \twoheadrightarrow k} Q(F^{-1}(1)) \otimes \dots \otimes Q(F^{-1}(k))$$

Non-symmetric:

$$(P \circ Q)(I) =$$

$$\bigoplus_{k \geq 1} P(k) \otimes \bigoplus_{\substack{F: I \twoheadrightarrow k \\ \text{non-decreasing}}} (\text{same})$$

An operad is a monoid in one of these categories.

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discussion skipped

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$$\text{Lie} = \text{Free}(\dot{Y}^2 = -Y^1) / \text{Jacobi}$$

Much skipped. on the def of "shuffle operads", which allow for a partial non-symmetric description of symmetric operads.

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In the Lie case recover Lyndon words.

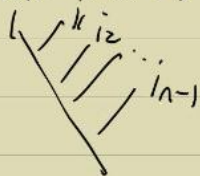
Subject More Dotsenko notes.

$$\text{Free}_{\text{sh}}(Y^2) / (\dot{Y}^2_3)$$

— close to Lyndon.

$$\text{Free}_{\text{sh}}(Y^2) / (\dot{Y}^2_3)$$

— get "shuffled trees" of the form



Example 2 Associative algebras as symmetric operads .....