MATH 466/566 SPRING 2024

CHELSEA WALTON RICE U.

LAST TIME

- · SIMPLE ALGS.
- · SEMISIMPLE ALGS.
- · SEPARABLE ALGS.

LECTURE #6

TOPICS:

I. CATEGORIES

II. UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS (§2.2.1)

 $(\S 2.1)$

"CATEGORY THEORY IS THE MATHEMATICS OF MATHEMATICS."
- PROF. EUGENIA CHENG

"CATEGORY THEORY IS THE MATHEMATICS OF MATHEMATICS."
- PROF. EUGENIA CHENG

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF THE DATA:

- (a) A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS Ob(e).

 WRITE XEC FOR X=06(e).
- (b) FOR EVERY PAIR OF OBJECTS X, y e v, A COLLECTION OF MORPHISMS HOME(X, y). WRITE g:X→Y FOR ge HOME(X, y).

"CATEGORY THEORY IS THE MATHEMATICS OF MATHEMATICS."
- PROF. EUGENIA CHENG

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF THE DATA:
- (a) A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS Ob(e).
 WRITE XEC FOR X=06(e).
- (b) FOR EVERY PAIR OF OBJECTS X, Y ∈ C, A COLLECTION OF MORPHISMS HOME(X, Y). WRITE g:X→Y FOR g∈ HOME(X,Y).
- (c) FOR EVERY OBJECT X ∈ C, AN IDENTITY MORPHISM idx: X → X.

"CATEGORY THEORY IS THE MATHEMATICS OF MATHEMATICS."
- PROF. EUGENIA CHENG

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF THE DATA:
- (a) A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS Ob(e).
 WRITE XEC FOR X=06(e).
- (b) FOR EVERY PAIR OF OBJECTS X, Y ∈ C, A COLLECTION OF MORPHISMS HOME(X, Y). WRITE g:X→Y FOR g∈ HOME(X,Y).
- (c) FOR EVERY OBJECT X ∈ C, AN IDENTITY MORPHISM idx: X → X.
- (d) FOR EVERY PAIR OF MORPHISMS

 f:W→X AND g: X→Y,

 A COMPOSITE MORPHISM of := gof: W→Y.

"CATEGORY THEORY IS THE MATHEMATICS OF MATHEMATICS."
- PROF. EUGENIA CHENG

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF THE DATA:

- (a) A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS Ob(e).
 WRITE XEC FOR X=06(e).
- (b) FOR EVERY PAIR OF OBJECTS X, Y e e, A COLLECTION OF MORPHISMS HOME(X, Y). WRITE g:X→Y FOR ge HOME(X,Y).
- (c) FOR EVERY OBJECT X ∈ C, AN IDENTITY MORPHISM idx: X → X.
- (d) FOR EVERY PAIR OF MORPHISMS

 f:W→X AND g: X→Y,

 A COMPOSITE MORPHISM of := gof: W→Y.

THIS DATA MUST
SATISFY THE AXIOMS:

ASSOCIATIVITY
(hg)f = h(gf)
(N
Home (Wiz)

UNITALITY
idxf=f \$ gidx=g

Home (W, X) Home (X, Y)

 $\forall f: W \rightarrow X, g: X \rightarrow Y, h: Y \rightarrow E$

USE "COLLECTION" INSTEAD OF "SET"

(... TO AVOID (SSUES WITH

"A SET OF SETS" LATER)

DOESN'T

EXIST

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF THE DATA:

- (a) A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS Ob(e).
- (b) FOR EVERY PAIR OF OBJECTS X, Y & C,
 A COLLECTION OF MORPHISMS HOME(X, Y).
- (c) FOR EVERY OBJECT X ∈ C, AN IDENTITY MORPHISM idx: X → X.
- (d) FOR EVERY PAIR OF MORPHISMS

 f:W→X AND g: X→Y,

 A COMPOSITE MORPHISM of := gof: W→Y.

JATIS DATA MUST SATISFY THE AXIOMS:

ASSOCIATIVITY

(hg)f = h(gf)

(N

Home (W,Z)

UNITALITY $id_{x}f = f \notin gid_{x} = g$ IN
IN
Home (W, X) $\forall f: W \rightarrow X, g: X \rightarrow Y, h: Y \rightarrow Z$

ANCATEGORY & CONSISTS OF THE DATA:

- (a) A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS Ob(e).
- (b) FOR EVERY PAIR OF OBJECTS X, Y & C,

 A COLLECTION OF MORPHISMS HOME(X, Y).

 \$ ALL MORPHISMS HOME() FORM A SET
- (c) FOR EVERY OBJECT X ∈ C, AN IDENTITY MORPHISM idx: X → X.
- (d) FOR EVERY PAIR OF MORPHISMS

 f:W→X AND g: X→Y,

 A COMPOSITE MORPHISM of:=gof: W→Y.

SPECIAL CASES

JATISFY THE AXIOMS:

ASSOCIATIVITY
(hg)f = h(gf)
(N
Hong (W,Z)

UNITACITY $id_X f = f \notin g id_X = g$ IN
Home (W,X) $\forall f: W \rightarrow X, g: X \rightarrow Y, h: Y \rightarrow Z$

ACATEGORY & CONSISTS OF THE DATA:

- (a) A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS Ob(&).
- (b) FOR EVERY PAIR OF OBJECTS X, Y & C,

 A COLLECTION OF MORPHISMS HOME(X, Y).

 4 THIS IS A SET YX, Y & C.
- (c) FOR EVERY OBJECT X ∈ C, AN IDENTITY MORPHISM idx: X → X.
- (d) FOR EVERY PAIR OF MORPHISMS

 f:W→X AND g: X→Y,

 A COMPOSITE MORPHISM of:=gof: W→Y.

SPECIAL CASES

JATIS DATA MUST SATISFY THE AXIOMS:

ASSOCIATIVITY

(hg)f = h(gf)

(N

Home (WiZ)

UNITALITY $id_{x}f = f \notin gid_{x} = g$ IN
Home (W,x) $\forall f: W \rightarrow x, g: X \rightarrow y, h: Y \rightarrow z$

A CATEGORY &

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y e.C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.

SATISFYING

UNITALITY

$$idx f = f$$
, $gidx = g$



A CATEGORY &

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOMG(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.

SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idx f = f, gidx = g





A CATEGORY &

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→Y. At:M→X (9) Dt:M→A

SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g



ABELIAN GROUPS &
GROUP HOMOMS.
NOT "ABELIAN GROUP HOMOMS"

C PROPERTY



- A CATEGORY &
 - CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3: X \rightarrow A \\ A + M \rightarrow X \\ A + M \rightarrow A \end{array}$

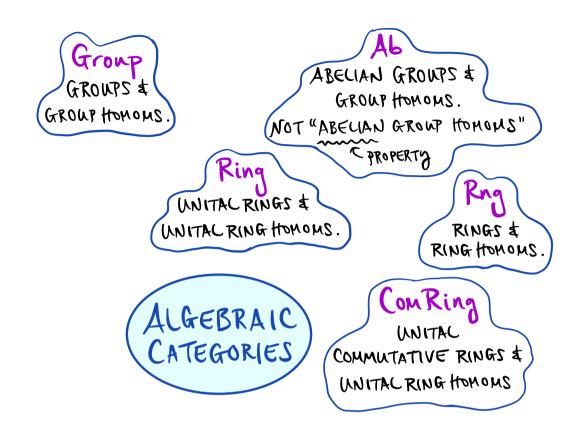
SATISFYING

ASSO CIATIVITY

(hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

 $id_{x}f = f$, $gid_{x} = g$



A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3: X \to A \\ A : M \to X \\ A : M \to A \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY

(hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx = 9

IR FIELD

ALG. CLOSED

CHAR.O

(NOT NEEDED HERE)

GROUPS &
GROUP HOMOMS.

ABELIAN GROUPS &
GROUP HOMONS.

NOT "ABELIAN GROUP HOHOMS"

C PROPERTY

UNITAL RINGS & UNITAL RING HOMOMS.

King

RINGS &
RING HOMOMS

Rng

ALGEBRAIC CATEGORIES COMRING UNITAL COMMUTATIVE RINGS & UNITAL RING HOMOMS

IR-VECTOR SPACES \$
IK-LINEAR MAPS

FINITE DIM'L

IR-VECTOR SPACES \$

IK-LINEAR MAPS

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to A \\ A : M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY
idxf=f, gidx=g

Group ABELIAN GROWPS & IR FIELD GROWPS \$ ALG. CLOSED GROUP HOMOMS. GROUP HOMOMS \$ CHAR.O NOT "ABELIAN GROUP HOMOMS" (NOT NEEDED HERE) C PROPERTY King Rng UNITAL RINGS & UNITAL RING HOMOMS. RINGS & RING HOMOMS ComRing ALGEBRAIC LINITAL CATEGORIES COMMUTATIVE RINGS & UNITAL RING HOMOMS Alg ComAla IK-ALGEBRAS & IK-ALGEBRA COMMUTATIVE IR-VECTOR SPACES \$ HOMOMS. IK-ALGEBRAS \$ IK-LINEAR MAPS IR-ALGEBRA HOMOMS Fd Alg FdVec FINITE DIM'L FINITE DIM'L IR-VECTOR SPACES & IK-ALGEBRAS & IK-LINEAR MAPS IK-ALGEBRA HOMOMS

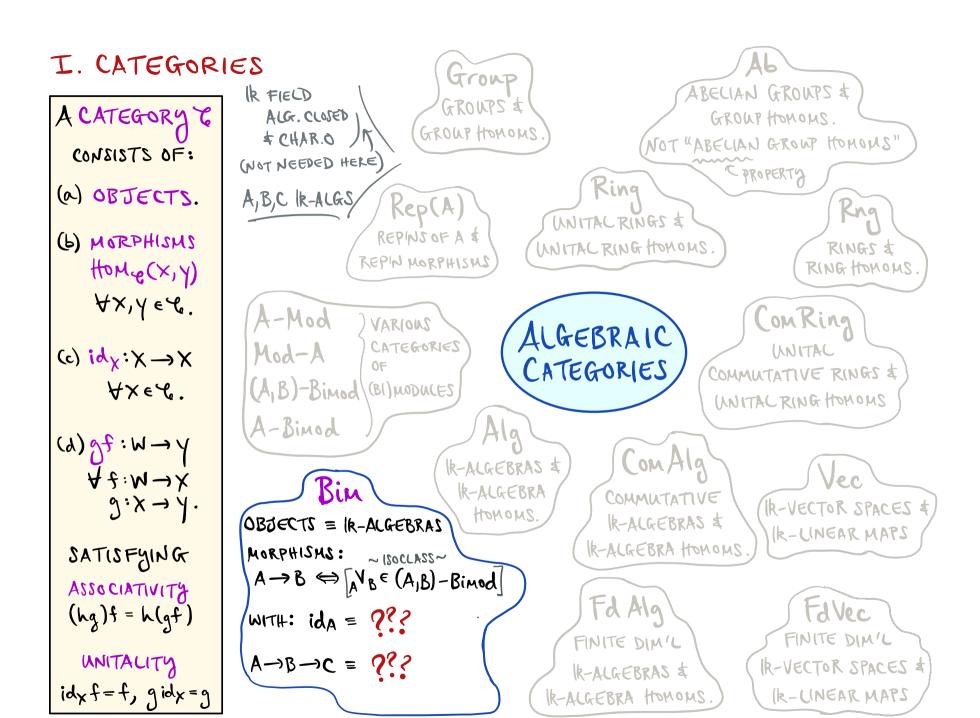
I. CATEGORIES A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

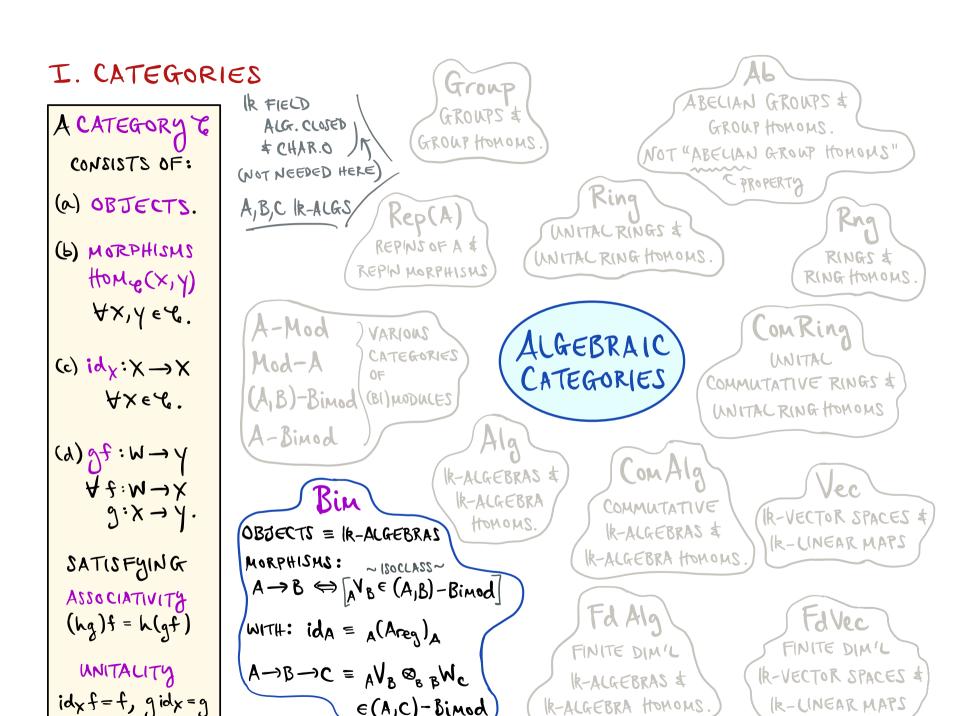
- (A) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y E.C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to A \\ A : M \to X \\ A : M \to A \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY
idxf=f, gidx=g







∈(A,C)-Bimod

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) YX,Y E.C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ XXEC.
- (4) $\mathcal{J}_{+}: M \rightarrow A$ At:M-X $9 \cdot \lambda \rightarrow \gamma$.

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idx f = f, gidx = g

IR FIELD ALG. CLOSED \$ CHAR.O (NOT NEEDED HERE)

A,B,C |k-ALGS/

A-Binod

Group GROWPS & GROUP HOMOMS

Rep(A)

REPINS OF A \$

REPIN MORPHISM

ABELIAN GROUPS & GROUP HOMOMS. NOT "ABELIAN GROWP HOMOMS"

C PROPERTY

King

UNITAL RINGS & UNITAL RING HOMOMS.

Rng RINGS & RING HOMOMS

A-Mod VARIOUS

CATEGORIES Mod-A

(A,B)-Bimod/(BI)moduces

ALGEBRAIC CATEGORIES ComRing UNITAL

COMMUTATIVE RINGS \$ UNITAL RING HOMOMS

Ala

IK-ALGEBRAS & IK-ALGEBRA

HOMOMS.

OBJECTS = IR-ALGEBRAS

MORPHISMS: ~ ISOCLASS~ $A \rightarrow B \iff AV_B \in (A_1B) - Bimod$

WITH: idA = A(Areg)

 $(A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C = AV_R \otimes_R BW_C$ ∈(A,C)-Bimod ComAla

COMMUTATIVE IK-ALGEBRAS & IR-ALGEBRA HOMOMS

IR-VECTOR SPACES \$ IK-LINEAR MAPS

Fd Alg

FINITE DIM'L IK-ALGEBRAS \$ IK-ALGEBRA HOMOMS

FdVec FINITE DIM'L IR-VECTOR SPACES & IK-LINEAR MAPS

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOMG(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→Y. At:M→X (Y) St:M→A

SATISFYING

ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

$$idx f = f$$
, $gidx = g$

... MORE (NON-ALGEBRAIC) EXAMPLES LATER

- LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

$$g: X \longrightarrow Y$$

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOMG(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall x \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→ Y. A t:M→X (γ) Ωt:M→ A

SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

$$idx f = f$$
, $gidx = g$

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CODOMAIN OF g

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y e.C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→ Y. A t:M→ X. (γ) Ωt:M→ A.

SATISFYING

ASSOCIATIVITY
$$(hg)f = h(gf)$$

UNITALITY

$$idx f = f$$
, $gidx = g$

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CO DOMAIN OF g

g is modic (or is a mono)

LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:

 $\forall f_1 f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y e.C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- (d) 3f:W→Y Yf:W→X g:X→Y.

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality idx = f, gidx = g

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CO DOMAIN OF g

g is modic (or is a modo)

LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:

 $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idxf=f, gidx=g

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CO DOMAIN OF g

- g IS MONIC (OR IS A MONO)

 IF IT IS

 LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:
- $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

IF IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, h: Y→Z WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to A \\ A : M \to X \\ (9) P_{4}:M \to A \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY

(hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CO DOMAIN OF g

g IS MONIC (OR IS A MONO)

IF IT IS

LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:

 $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

(F IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, h: Y→Z WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

EXERCISE 2.2

MONO IN Ab = INJECTIVE GROUP HOMOM. EPI IN Ab = SURJECTIVE GROUP HOMOM.

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CODOMAIN OF g

- g is monic (or is a mono)

 IF IT IS

 LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:
- $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

(F IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, K: Y→2 WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h'.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

9 IS AN ISO (F $\exists g' \in Hom_g(Y,X)$ $\Rightarrow g'g = id_X \text{ AND } gg' = id_Y.$ HERE: WRITE $g' = :g' \text{ AND } X \cong Y.$

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3: X \to A \\ A : M \to X \\ & \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CODOMAIN OF g

- g IS MONIC (OR IS A MONO)

 IF IT IS

 LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:
- $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

9 IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

(FIT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, K: Y→2 WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h'.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

g IS AN ISO (F $\exists g' \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(Y,X)$ $\exists g'g = id_X \text{ AND } gg' = id_Y.$ HERE: WRITE $g' = : g^{-1} \text{ AND } X \cong Y.$ FROM EXERCISE 2.2

ISO IN Ab =

BIJECTIVE GROUP HOMOM.

= GROUP ISOM.

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3: X \to A \\ A : M \to X \\ & \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idxf=f, gidx=g

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CO DOMAIN OF g

- g IS MONIC (OR IS A MONO)

 IF IT IS

 LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:
- $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

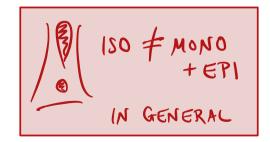
(F IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, h: Y→2 WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h'.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

9 IS AN ISO IF $\exists g' \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(Y,X)$ $\Rightarrow g'g = id_X \text{ AND } g g' = id_Y.$ HERE: WRITE $g' = : g^{-1} \text{ AND } X \cong Y.$



- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3: X \to A \\ A : M \to X \\ A : M \to A \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idxf=f, gidx=g

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CODOMAIN OF g

- g is monic (or is a mono)

 IF IT IS

 LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:
- $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

(F IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, h: Y→Z WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h'.

HERE: Y := (Y19) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

g IS AN ISO (F $\exists g' \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(Y,X)$ a. $g'g = id_X$ AND $gg' = id_Y$. HERE: WRITE $g' = : g^{-1}$ AND $X \cong Y$. EXERCISE 2.2

Z - Q IN Ring

IS MONIC & EPIC

YET IS NOT AN ISO.

- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} \lambda: X \to \lambda \\ A \neq : M \to X \\ (\gamma) P_{+} : M \to \lambda \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx = 9

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CO DOMAIN OF g

g is monic (or is a mono)

IF IT IS

LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:

 $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

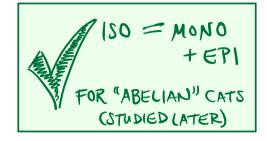
(F IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, K: Y→2 WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h'.

HERE: Y := (Y19) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

9 IS AN ISO (F $\exists g' \in Hom_g(Y,X)$ a. $g'g = id_X$ AND $gg' = id_Y$. HERE: WRITE $g' = : g^{-1}$ AND $X \cong Y$.



- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to A \\ A : M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY $id_{x}f=f$, $gid_{x}=g$

LET'S STUDY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g 9: X -> Y CO DOMAIN OF g

- g is monic (or is a mono)

 IF IT IS

 LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:
- $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

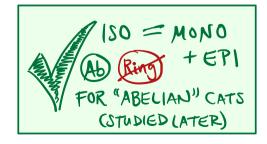
IF IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, h: Y→Z WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h'.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

g IS AN ISO (F $\exists g' \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(Y,X)$ $\Rightarrow g'g = id_X \text{ AND } gg' = id_Y.$ HERE: WRITE $g' = : g^{-1} \text{ AND } X \cong Y.$



- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to A \\ A : M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idxf=f, gidx=g

EXERCISE 2.1 (1) SHOW: 9 180 -> 9 MODIC & EPIC. Youdo!

(2) $g:X\to Y$ is $g=id_X$. SPLIT-MONIC IF $g=id_X$. SPLIT-EPIC IF $g=id_X$.

SHOW: 9 SPLIT-MONIC EPI (OR SPLIT-EPIC MONO) => 9 150.

g IS MONIC (OR IS A MONO)

IF IT IS

LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:

 $\forall f_1 f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A
SUBOBJECT OF X

g IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

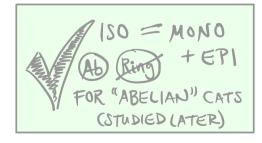
IF IT IS

RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:

Vh, K: Y→Z WITH hg = h'g WE GET h=h.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

g IS AN ISO (F $\exists g' \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(Y,X)$ $\Rightarrow g'g = id_X \text{ AND } gg' = id_Y.$ HERE: WRITE $g' = :g^{-1} \text{ AND } X \cong Y.$



- A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3: X \to A \\ A + : M \to X \\ A \to M \to A \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idxf=f, gidx=g

.... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES

LET'S STADY MORPHISMS IN DETAIL ...

DOMAIN OF g

CODOMAIN OF g

- g IS MONIC (OR IS A MONO)

 IF IT IS

 LEFT-CANCELLATIVE:
- $\forall f, f': W \rightarrow X \text{ with } gf = gf'$ WE GET f = f'.

HERE: X := (X,g) IS A

SUBOBJECT OF X

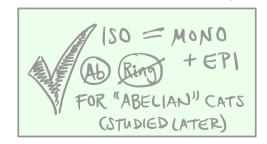
- 9 IS EPIC (OR IS AN EPI)

 IF IT IS

 RIGHT-CANCELLATIVE:
- Vh, K: Y→Z WITH hg = Kg WE GET h=K.

HERE: Y := (Y,g) IS A
QUOTIENT OBJECT OF Y

9 IS AN ISO IF $\exists g' \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(Y,X)$ $\exists g'g = id_X \text{ AND } gg' = id_Y.$ HERE: WRITE $g' = :g^{-1} \text{ AND } X \cong Y.$



A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

idx f = f, gidx = g

.... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES

A SUBCATEGORY & OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) A SUBCOLLECTION OB(B) OF OB(B).
- (b) A SUBCOLLECTION HOM(B) OF HOM(B).

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

.... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES

A SUBCATEGORY & OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) A SUBCOLLECTION OB(B) OF OB(B).
- (b) A SUBCOLLECTION HOM(B) OF HOM(C). Such that
- $X \in \mathcal{B} \implies id_X \in \mathsf{Hom}(\mathcal{B})$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow domain(f), codomain(f) \in Ob(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(\theta)$ with codomain(f) = domain(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(\theta)$.

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{L}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

.... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES

A SUBCATEGORY & OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) A SUBCOLLECTION OB(B) OF OB(B).
- (b) A SUBCOLLECTION HOM(B) OF HOM(C). Such that
- $X \in \mathcal{B} \implies id_X \in \mathsf{Hom}(\mathcal{B})$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow domain(f), codomain(f) \in Ob(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(\theta)$ with codomain(f) = domain(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(\theta)$.

A SUBCATEGORY θ OF C IS FULL IF $\text{Hom}_{\theta}(x,y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(x,y) \ \forall x,y \in \theta.$

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

.... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY D

OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION Ob(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION . HOM(&).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in tom(\delta)$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow$ $dom(f), Codom(f) \in OL(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(B)$ WITH Codon(f) = don(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(B)$.

SUBCAT θ OF \mathcal{C} IS FULL IF $\text{Hom}_{\theta}(X,Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X,Y)$ $\forall X,Y \in \theta.$

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c}
 \lambda : X \to \lambda \\
 \lambda : X \to \lambda
 \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

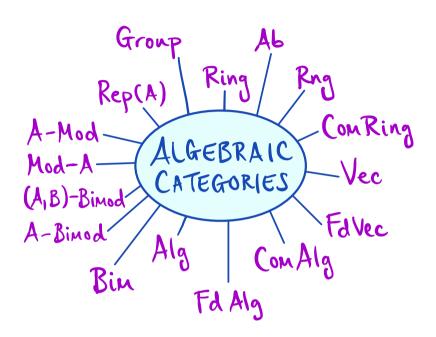
... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY D

OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION Ob(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION

 3. HOM(B) OF HOM(C).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in \text{Hom}(\delta)$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow$ $dom(f), Codom(f) \in OL(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(B)$ WITH Codon(f) = don(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(B)$.



SUBCAT
$$\theta$$
 OF \mathcal{C} IS FULL IF $Hom_{\theta}(X,Y) = Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(X,Y)$
 $\forall X,Y \in \theta.$

CONSISTS OF:

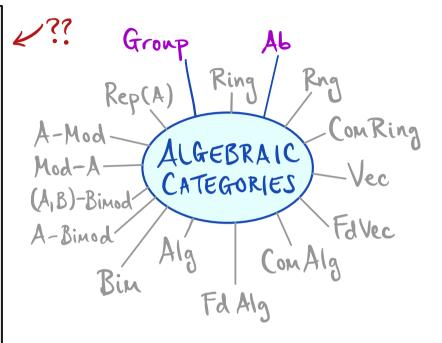
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) YX,Y EG.
- (c) $id_X:X \rightarrow X$ XXEC.

SATISFYING ASSO CIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx f = f, gidx = g LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY O OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION 06(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION 7. HOM(B) OF HOM(E).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in \text{thu}(\theta)$.
- · fe Hom(8) ⇒ dom(f), $Codom(f) \in OL(B)$.
- · f, g & Hom (B) WITH codon(f) = don(g)⇒ gf ∈ Hom(8).



SUBCAT 8 OF & IS FULL IF 2? $tom_{\mathcal{B}}(x, y) = tom_{\mathcal{B}}(x, y)$ ¥X, Y ∈ β.

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c}
 \lambda : X \to \lambda \\
 \lambda : X \to \lambda
 \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

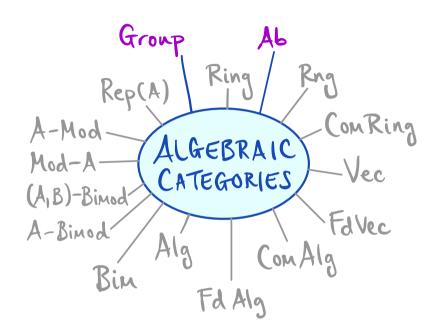
idxf=f, gidx=g

... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY D
OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION Ob(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION

 3. HOM(B) OF HOM(C).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in \text{Hom}(0)$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow$ $dom(f), Codom(f) \in OL(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(B)$ WITH Codon(f) = don(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(B)$.



Ab = SUBCATEGORY OF Group

SUBCAT
$$\theta$$
 OF \mathcal{C} IS FULL IF $\text{Hom}_{\theta}(X,Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X,Y)$
 $\forall X,Y \in \theta.$

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOMG(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to A \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

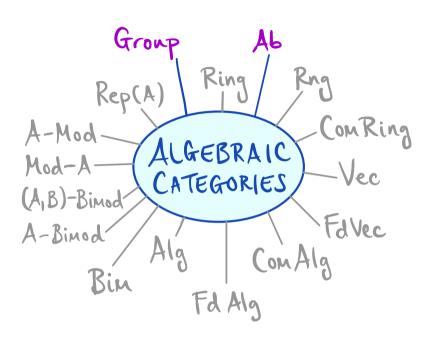
... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY D
OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION Ob(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION

 THOM(B) OF HOM(E).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in \text{thu}(\delta)$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow$ $dom(f), Codom(f) \in OL(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(B)$ WITH Codon(f) = don(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(B)$.

SUBCAT θ OF \mathcal{C} IS FULL IF $\text{Hom}_{\theta}(X,Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X,Y)$ $\forall X,Y \in \theta.$



FULL BECAUSE YG, G'EAL:

FEHDMAL (G, G') IS A GROUP HOMOM.

SO FE HOMADOM (G, G')

VICE VERSA.

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c}
 \lambda : X \to \lambda \\
 \lambda : X \to \lambda
 \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

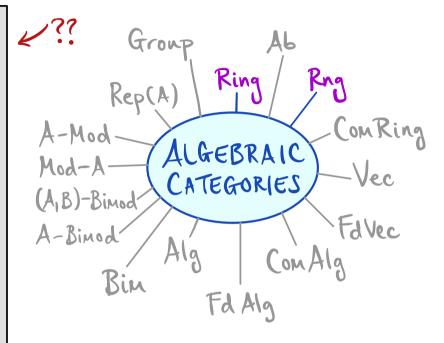
... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY D

OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION Ob(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION

 3. HOM(B) OF HOM(C).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in \text{Hom}(0)$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow$ $dom(f), Codom(f) \in OL(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(B)$ WITH Codon(f) = don(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(B)$.



SUBCAT
$$\theta$$
 OF \mathcal{C} IS FULL IF θ then $\theta(x,y) = \theta$.

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c}
 \lambda : X \to \lambda \\
 \lambda : X \to \lambda
 \end{array}$

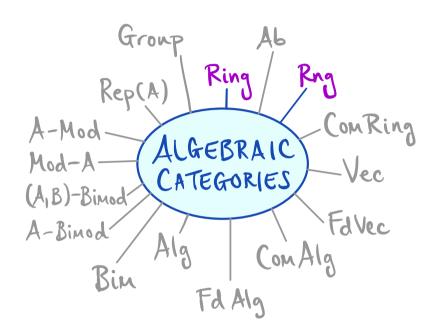
SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY D
OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION Ob(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION
 3. HOM(B) OF HOM(C).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in \text{thom}(0)$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow$ $dom(f), Codom(f) \in OL(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(B)$ WITH Codon(f) = don(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(B)$.



Ring = SUBCATEGORY OF Rng

SUBCAT θ OF \mathcal{C} IS FULL IF $\text{Hom}_{\theta}(X,Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X,Y)$ $\forall X,Y \in \theta.$

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOMG(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to A \\ A : M \to X \\ A : M \to A \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

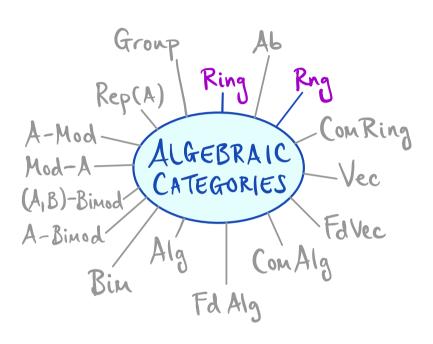
.... LET'S CHECK OUT SUBSTRUCTURES & EXAMPLES

A SUBCATEGORY D
OF & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) SUBCOLLECTION Ob(B) OF OB(C).
- (b) SUBCOLLECTION

 3. HOM(B) OF HOM(C).
- $\chi \in \beta \implies id_{\chi} \in \text{thom}(\delta)$.
- $f \in Hom(B) \Rightarrow$ $dom(f), Codom(f) \in OL(B).$
- $f, g \in Hom(B)$ WITH Codom(f) = dom(g) $\Rightarrow gf \in Hom(B)$.

SUBCAT θ OF \mathcal{C} IS FULL IF $Hom_{\theta}(x,y) = Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(x,y)$ $\forall x,y \in \theta.$



Ring = SUBCATEGORY OF RAG NOT FULL BECAUSE VR, R' & Ring: f & Hom_{Rag}(R,R') is a RING HOMOM. But it DOESN'T NEED TO BE UNITAL : Hom_{Rag}(R,R') & Hom_{Ring}(R,R').

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) YX, Y EG.
- (c) $id_X:X \rightarrow X$ AXEG.

SATISFYING

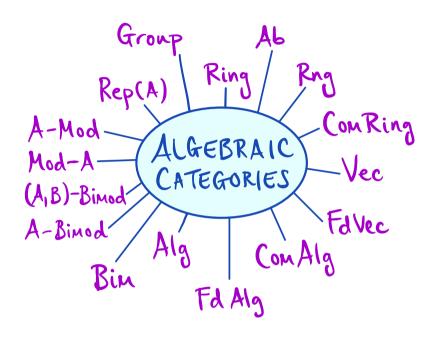
ASSOCIATIVITY

(hg)f = h(qf)

UNITALITY

idx f = f, gidx = g

.... MORE EXAMPLES



A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→Y. At:M→X (4) Dt:M→A

SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

.... MORE EXAMPLES





A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y E.C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→Y. At:M→X (4) Dt:M→A

SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

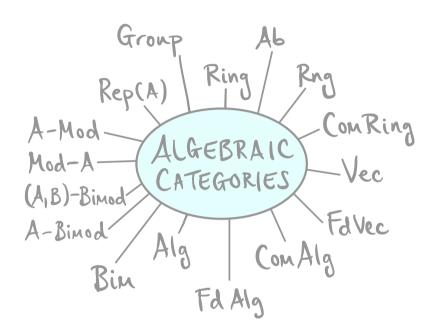
UNITALITY

$$idx f = f$$
, $gidx = g$

.... MORE EXAMPLES

NO OBJECTS
NO MORPHISMS

LOGICAL/ CATEGORICAL CATEGORIES



CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) YX,Y EG.
- (c) $id_X:X \rightarrow X$ AXEG.

SATISFYING

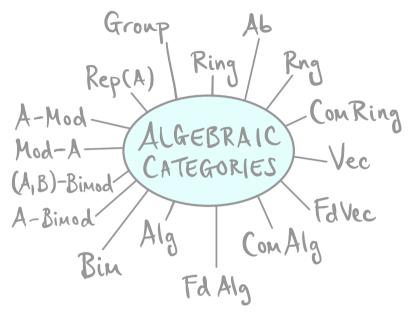
ASSO CIATIVITY

(hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx f = f, gidx = gMORE EXAMPLES

2NO OBJECTS SETS FUNCTIONS NO MORPHISMS

LOGICAL CATEGORICAL LATEGORIES



A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y e.C.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→Y. At:M→X (γ) Dt:M→ A

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx = 9

...MORE EXAMPLES

NO OBJECTS SETS FUNCTIONS

LOGICAL/ CATEGORICAL CATEGORIES/

Cat

SMALL CATEGORIES

"FUNCTORS"

LECTURE 8

Rep(A) Ring Rng

A-Mod

A-Mod

ALGEBRAIC

CATEGORIES

Vec

(A,B)-Bimod

Alg

Com Alg

Fd Alg

Fd Alg

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→Y. At:M→X (4) Dt:M→A

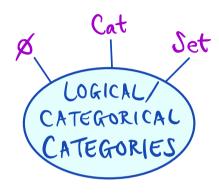
SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

$$id_{x}f = f$$
, $gid_{x} = g$

... MORE EXAMPLES





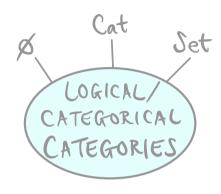
A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

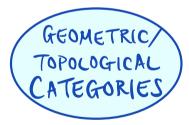
- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOMG(X,Y) ∀X,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→ Y. ∀ f:W→ Y. (γ) Df: W→ A.

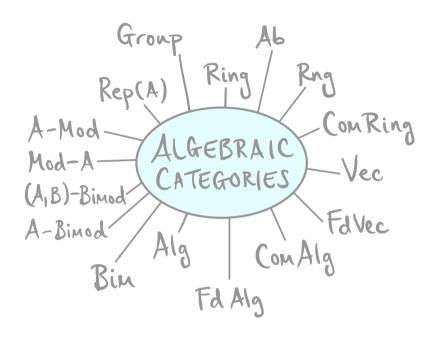
SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY
idxf=f, gidx=g

... MORE EXAMPLES











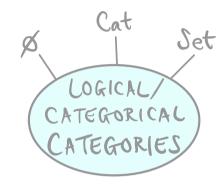
A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOMe(X,Y) YX,Y ∈ C.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c}
 3:X \to X \\
 4 & \text{f:} M \to X
 \end{array}$

SATISFYING
ASSOCIATIVITY
(hg)f = h(gf)
UNITALITY

idx f = f, gidx = g

... MORE EXAMPLES



Aff REGULAR MAPS

GEOMETRIC/ TOPOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

TOP TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
(CONTINUOUS MAPS







CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) YX,Y EG.
- (c) $id_X:X \rightarrow X$ AXEG.

SATISFYING ASSO CIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)UNITALITY

idx f = f, gidx = g

Set LOGICAL CATEGORICAL ATEGORIES

... MORE EXAMPLES

Aff GEOMETRIC) TOPOLOGICAL CATEGORIES TOP

Rep(A) ComRing A-Mod ALGEBRAIC Mod-A CATEGORIES (A,B)-Bimod FdVec A-Bimod Fd Alg

CATEGORIES

COMBINATORIA CATEGORIES

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) YX,YEG.
- (c) $id_X:X \rightarrow X$ XXEC.

SATISFYING ASSO CIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx f = f, gidx = g ... MORE EXAMPLES Cat Set ComRing A-Mod LOGICAL ALGEBRAIC CATEGORICAL Mod-A CATEGORIES ATEGORIES (A,B)-Bimod A-Bimod

Aff GEOMETRIC/ TOPOLOGICAL LATEGORIES lop

Bin Fd Alg COMBINATORIAL CATEGORIES

GRAPHS

FUNCTIONS SENDING VERTICES TO VERTICES FPRESERVING INCIDENCE

FdVec

ANALYTIC

CATEGORIES

Hilb

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y e.e.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c}
 3:X \to X \\
 4 & \text{f:} M \to X
 \end{array}$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

unitality
idxf=f, gidx=g

.... MORE EXAMPLES Group Cat Ring Set Rep(A) ComRing A-Mod LOGICAL ALGEBRAIC CATEGORICAL Mod-A CATEGORIES LATEGORIES (A,B)-Bimod Fallec A-Bimod ComAlg Aff Bin Fd Alg GEOMETRIC) Poset TOPOLOGICAL LATEGORIES Hilb COMBINATORIAL CATEGORIES TOP ANALYTIC Graph CATEGORIES

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) Axidea.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ YXEC.
- (9) 92 : M → A

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx f = f, g idx = g

A CATEGORY & MORE EXAMPLES ??

EXERCISE 2.6 IS THE FOLLOWING A CATEGORY?

80s Music:

- OBJECTS = PERSONS
- If & Hom 80s Music (Person A, Person B)
 - ⇔ Person A & Person B BOTH LIKE
 A CERTAIN TRACK FROM THE 1980s.

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS Home(x,y) YX,Y EG.
- (c) $id_X:X \rightarrow X$ AXEG.
- (4) 2+: M→Y

SATISFYING ASSO CIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY idx f = f, g idx = g

A CATEGORY & MORE EXAMPLES ??

EXERCISE 2.6 IS THE FOLLOWING A CATEGORY?

80s Music:

- OBJECTS = PERSONS
- If & Hom 80s Music (Person A, Person B)
 - A CERTAIN TRACK FROM THE 1980s.

MAKE UP A WEIRD EXAMPLE



A CATEGORY &

CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y E.
- (c) $id_X: X \rightarrow X$ $\forall X \in \mathcal{C}$.
- 3:X→ Y. β:M→X γ:M→ γ

SATISFYING

Associativity (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

SOME OPERATIONS ON CATEGORIES -

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$

SATISFYING

ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

UNITALITY

$$idx f = f$$
, $gidx = g$

SOME OPERATIONS ON CATEGORIES -

GIVEN A CATEGORY &,

ITS OPPOSITE CATEGORY 8°P IS A CATEGORY DEFINED BY

- OP(\mathcal{E}_{ob}) = OP(\mathcal{E})
- · 3f∈ Homeof(x,y) ⇔ 3f∈ Home(y,x)

= REVERSE DIRECTION OF MORPHISMS =

A CATEGORY & CONSISTS OF:

- (a) OBJECTS.
- (b) MORPHISMS HOME(X,Y) YX,Y EC.
- (c) $id_{\chi}: \chi \rightarrow \chi$ $\forall \chi \in \mathcal{C}$.

$$\begin{array}{c} 3:X \to \lambda \\ A \neq :M \to X \end{array}$$

SATISFYING ASSOCIATIVITY (hg)f = h(gf)

idxf=f, gidx=g

SOME OPERATIONS ON CATEGORIES -

GIVEN A CATEGORY &,
ITS OPPOSITE CATEGORY 8°P IS A CATEGORY DEFINED BY

- Jf∈ Homeop(X,Y) ⇒ Jf∈ Home (Y,X)
 = REVERSE DIRECTION OF MORPHISMS =

GIVEN CATEGORIES & AND &',

ITS PRODUCT CATEGORY EXE IS A CATEGORY DEFINED BY

- Ob(&x&') = {(x,x') | x∈&, x'∈&')
- Homexer((x,x'),(y,y'))
 = { (9,9') | ge Home (x,y), g'e Home (x',y')}

= THINK ABOUT COMPOSITION OF MORPHISMS =

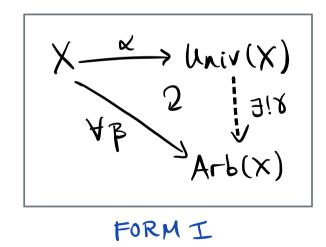
RECALL UNIVERSAL PROPERTY ...

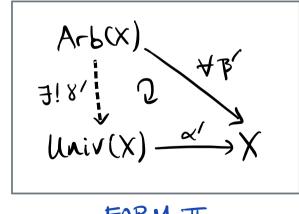
GIVEN A GADGET X,

A UNIVERSAL STRUCTURE ATTACHED TO X VIA & (or &') IS A STRUCTURE Univ(X)

.3. Y ARBITRARY STRUCTURES Arb(x) ATTACHED TO X VIA B (OR B')

3! STRUCTURE MAP & (OR &') MAKING THE DIAGRAM COMMUTE:





FORM I

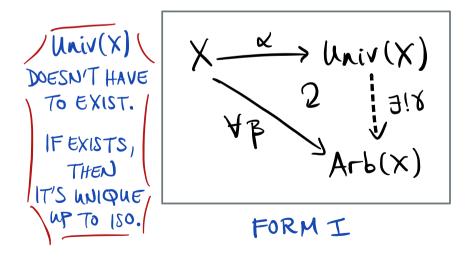
RECALL UNIVERSAL PROPERTY ...

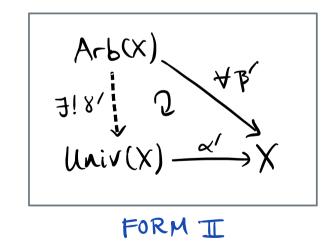
GIVEN A GADGET X,

A UNIVERSAL STRUCTURE ATTACHED TO X VIA & (or &')
IS A STRUCTURE Univ(X)

.7. Y ARBITRARY STRUCTURES Arb(x) ATTACHED TO X VIA B (OR B')

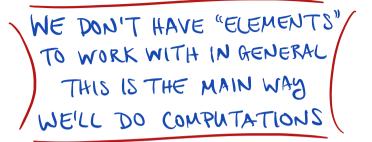
3! STRUCTURE MAP & (OR 8') MAKING THE DIAGRAM COMMUTE:





RECALL UNIVERSAL PROPERTY ...

GIVEN A GADGET X,

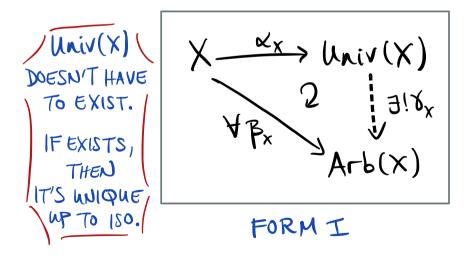


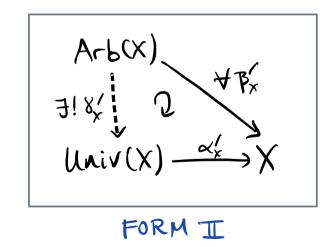
A UNIVERSAL STRUCTURE ATTACHED TO X VIA α_{x} (or α_{x}')

IS A STRUCTURE Univ(X)

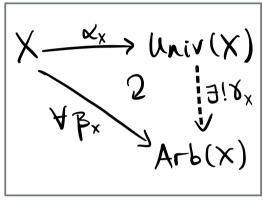
.7. Y ARBITRARY STRUCTURES Arb(x) ATTACHED TO X VIA BX (OR BX)

3! STRUCTURE MAP &x (OR 8x) MAKING THE DIAGRAM COMMUTE:

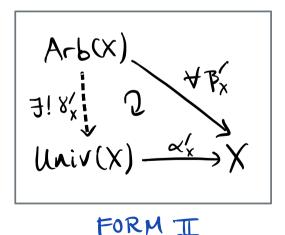




UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T
HAVE TO EXIST.

IF EXISTS, THEN

IT'S WIQUE

UP TO 150.

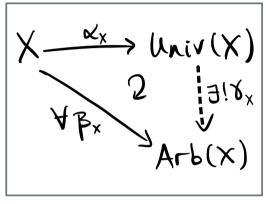
WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

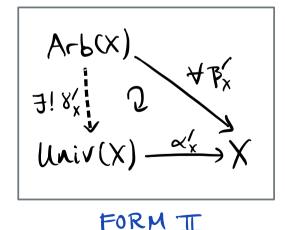
WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

NAMING
Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA & (OR &)

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T
HAVE TO EXIST.

IF EXISTS, THEN

IT'S WIQUE

UP TO 150.

WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

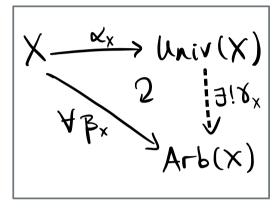
NAMING

Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA & (OR &)

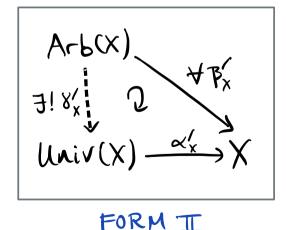
SOMETIMES WE ONLY NAME THIS

WHEN BUILDING UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T
HAVE TO EXIST.

IF EXISTS, THEN

IT'S WIQUE

UP TO 150.

WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

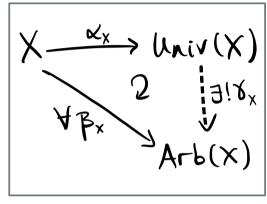
WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

NAMING

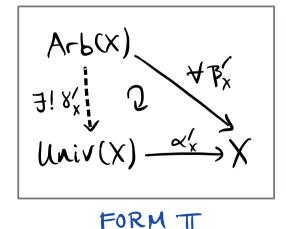
Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA XX(OR XX)

SOMETIMES WE ONLY HAME THIS
WHEN BUILDING UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T HAVE TO EXIST. IF EXISTS, THEN

IF EXISTS, THEN IT'S WHIQUE UP TO 150. WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

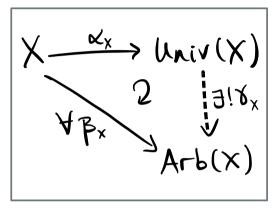
NAMING

Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA XX(OR XX)

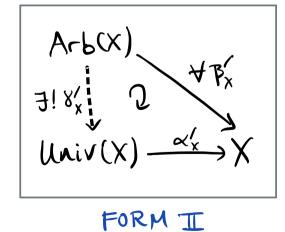
SOMETIMES WE NAME BOTH

WHEN BUILDING UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T HAVE TO EXIST.

IF EXISTS, THEN IT'S UNIQUE UP TO 150. WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

NAMING

Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA &x(or &x)

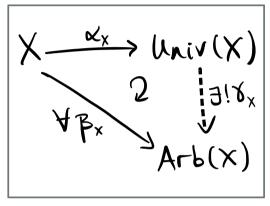
SOMETIMES WE NAME BOTH
WHEN BUILDING UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS

EX.

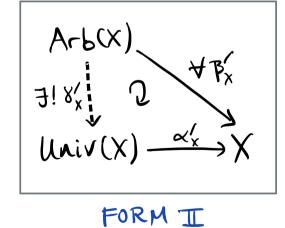
WILL BUILD "KERNEL" = DOBJECT "ker(f)"

OF A MORPHISM $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $ker(f) \xrightarrow{\alpha f} X$

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T HAVE TO EXIST.

IF EXISTS, THEN IT'S WHOME UP TO 150. WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

NAMING

Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA &x(or &x)

SOMETIMES WE NAME BOTH

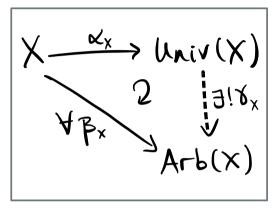
WHEN BUILDING UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS

EX.

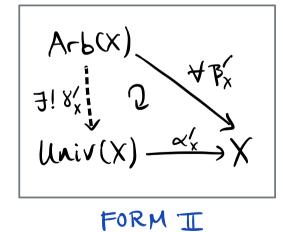
WILL BUILD "KERNEL" = DOBJECT "ker(f)"

OF A MORPHISM $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $ker(f) \xrightarrow{\alpha f} X$

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T
HAVE TO EXIST.

IF EXISTS. THEN

IF EXISTS, THEN IT'S WIQUE UP TO 150. WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

NAMING

Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA XX(OR XX)

SOMETIMES WE NAME BOTH

WHEN BUILDING UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS

EX.

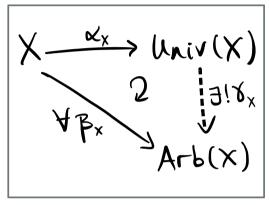
WILL BUILD "KERNEL" = DBJECT "ker(f)"

EQUIPPED WITH

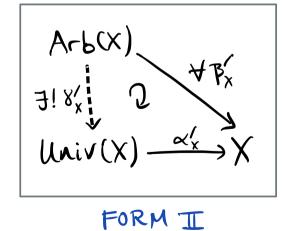
MORPHISM

ker(f) $\xrightarrow{\sim f}$ X

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI



Univ(X) DOESN'T HAVE TO EXIST.

IF EXISTS, THEN IT'S WIQUE UP TO 150. WE DON'T HAVE "ELEMENTS"/
TO WORK WITH IN GENERAL

THIS IS THE MAIN WAY

WE'LL DO COMPUTATIONS

NAMING

Univ(X) IS ATTACHED TO X VIA ~x(or ~x')

SOMETIMES WE NAME BOTH

WHEN BUILDING UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS

EX.

WILL BUILD "KERNEL" = DBJECT "ker(f)"

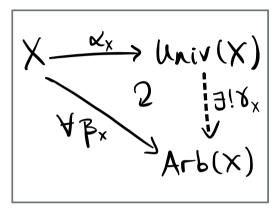
EQUIPPED WITH

OF A MORPHISM f:X-Y

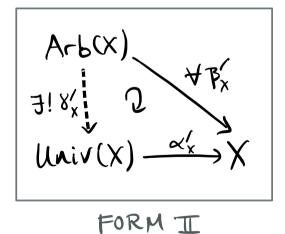
ker(f) $\xrightarrow{\sim f}$ X

II. UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS: INITIAL, TERMINAL, AND ZERO OBJECTS

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

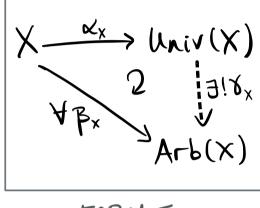


FORMI

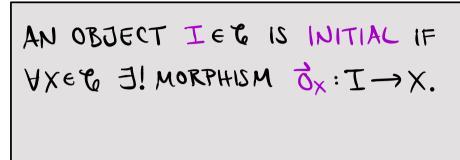


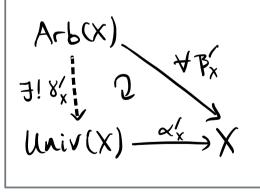
Copyright © 2024 Chelsea Walton

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



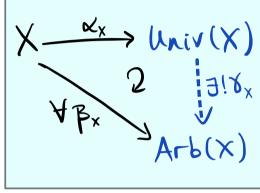
FORMI



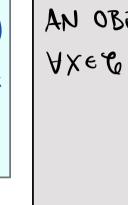


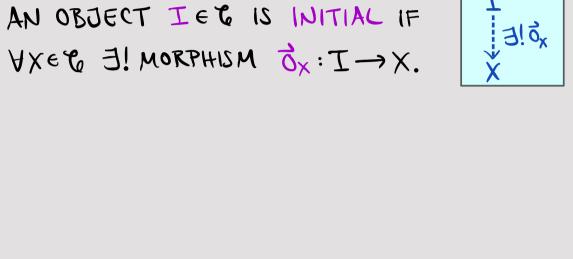
FORM T

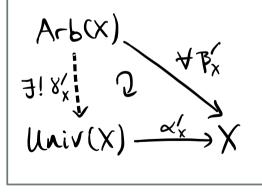
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI = THINK ABOUT THE LINK=



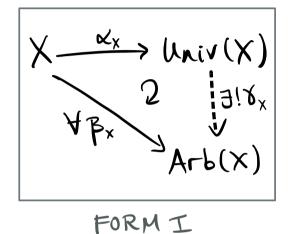




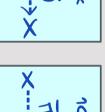
FORM T

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY &:

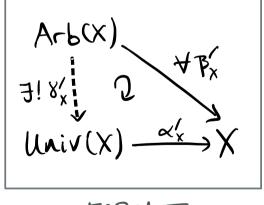






AN OBJECT TEG IS TERMINAL IF VXEC 3! MORPHISM XO: X -> T.

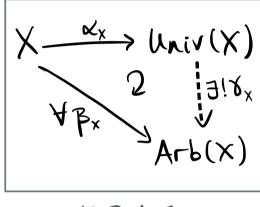




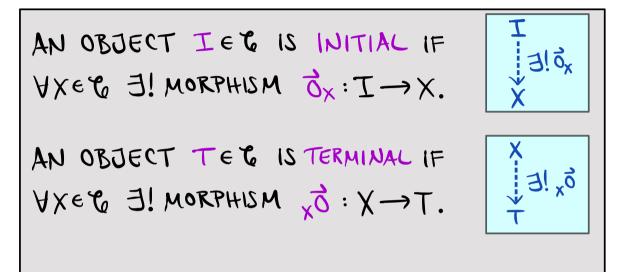
FORM I

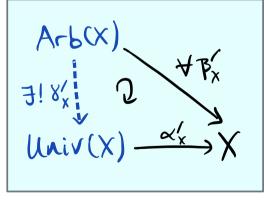
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY &:



FORMI



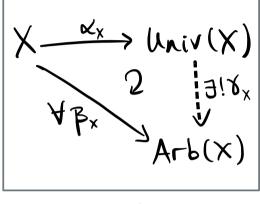


FORM II

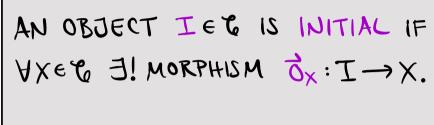
= THINK ABOUT THE LINK=

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY &:

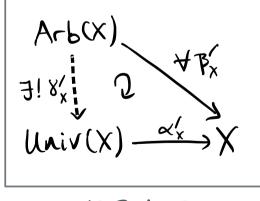


FORMI



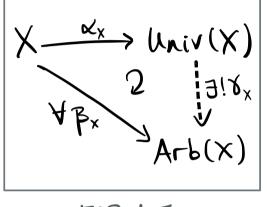




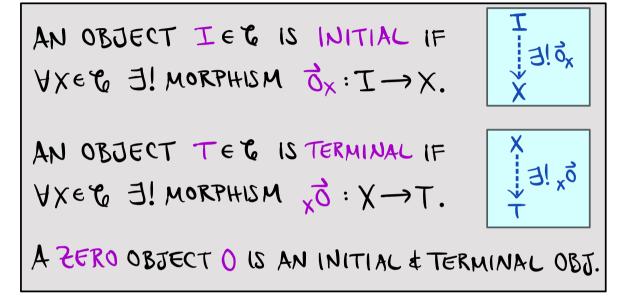


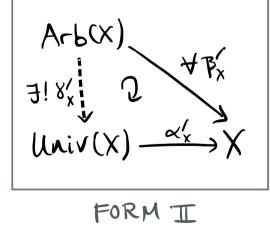
FORM I

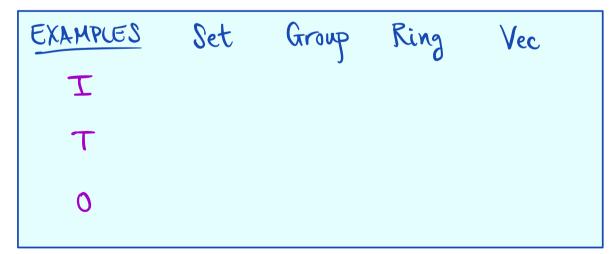
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



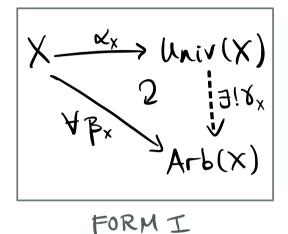
FORMI

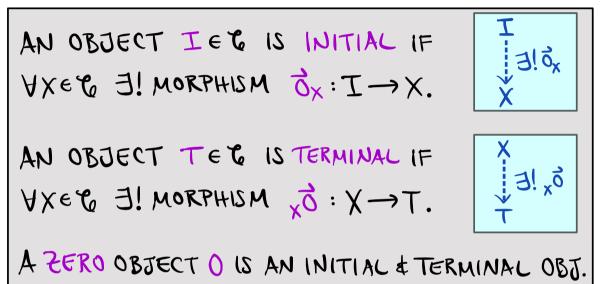


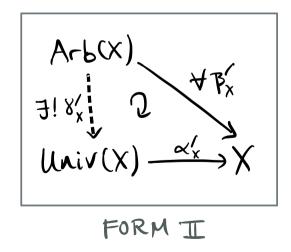


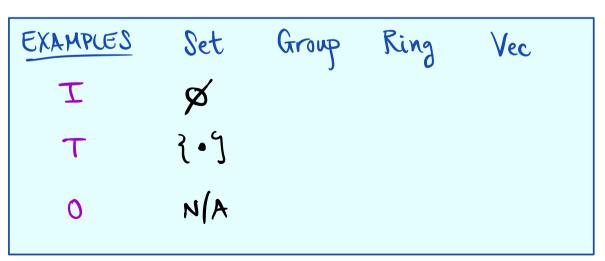


UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



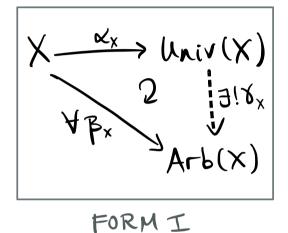






UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY &:

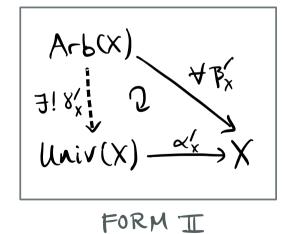


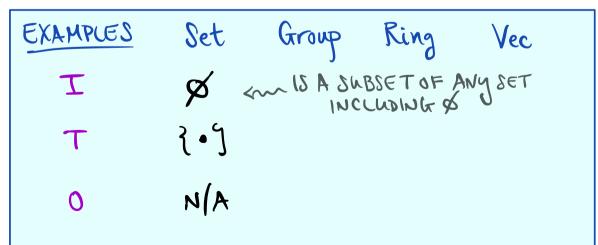




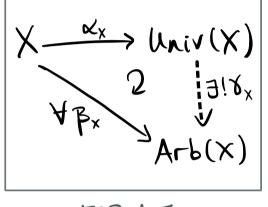
AN OBJECT TEG IS TERMINAL IF VXEG 3! MORPHISM XO: X -> T.



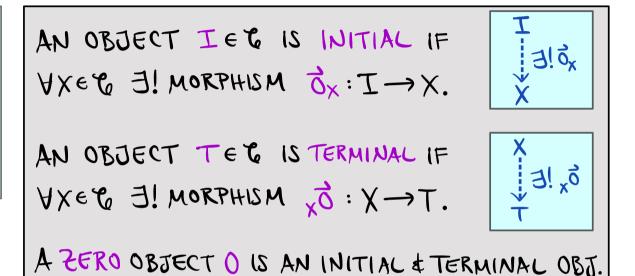


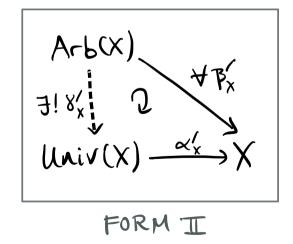


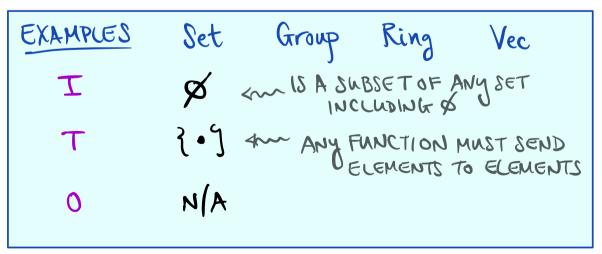
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



FORMI

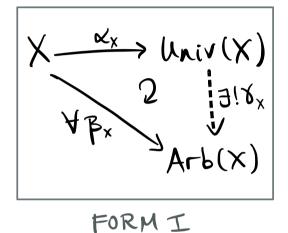




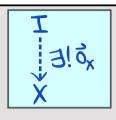


UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY &:

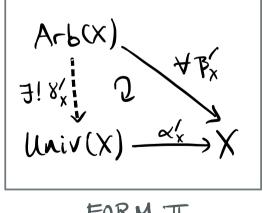






AN OBJECT TEG IS TERMINAL IF YXE% ∃! MORPHISM , of: X -> T.



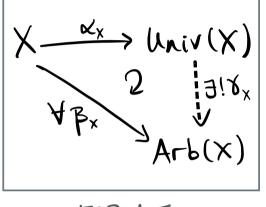


EXAMPLES Set Group Ring Vec Ø jej (e) NA (e)

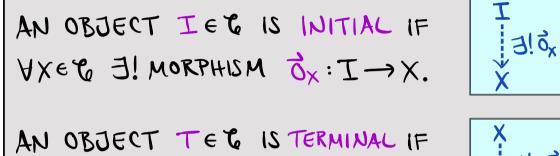
FORM T

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY &:

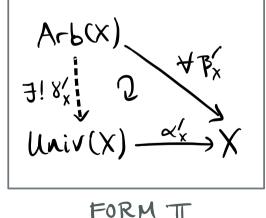


FORMI



YXE% ∃! MORPHISM XO: X -> T.

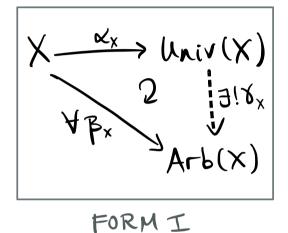






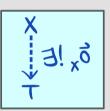
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY &:

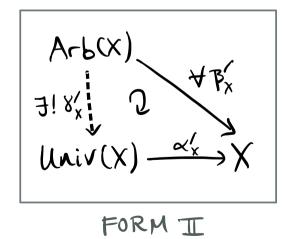






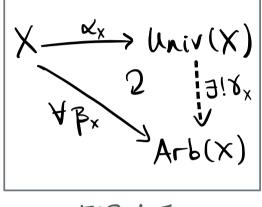


3! gx

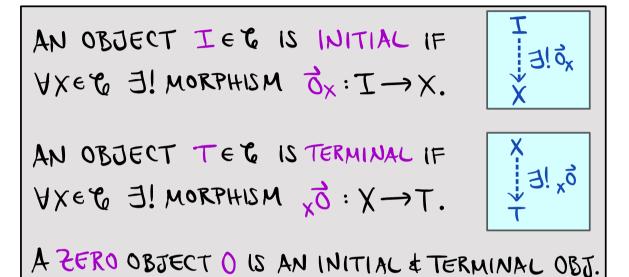


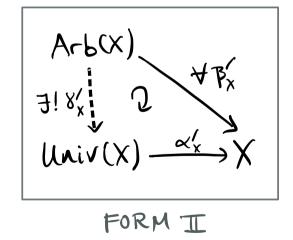


UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



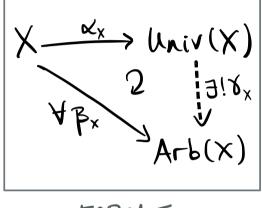
FORMI



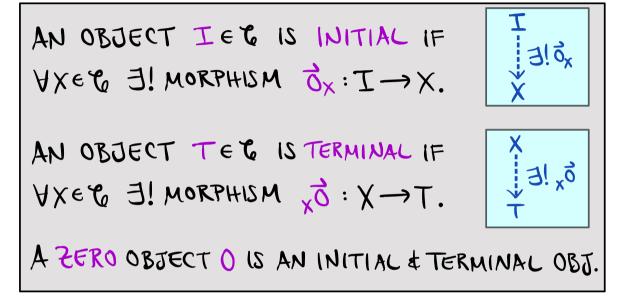


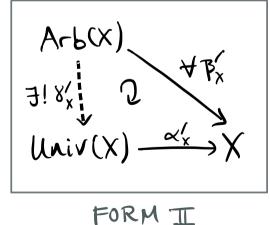
EXAMPLES	Set	Group	Ring	Vec
I	Ø	le J	Em J	!Z→R
Τ	?•9	leg	_	12 - 72R J! R ->> R/R
0	NA	res	NIA	

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY



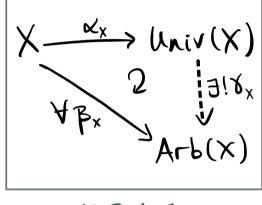
FORMI



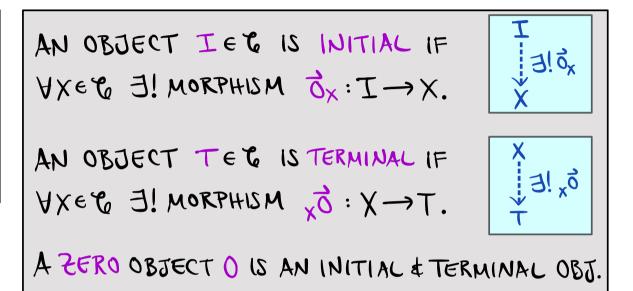


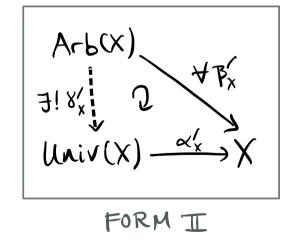
EXAMPLES	Set	Group	Ring	Vec
I	ø	leg	7	Ovs
Τ	?•9	le J	ORING	Ovs
0	NA	leg	NA	Ovs

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY





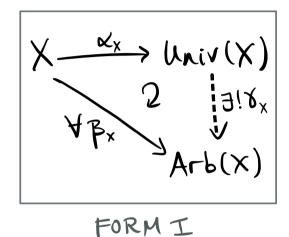


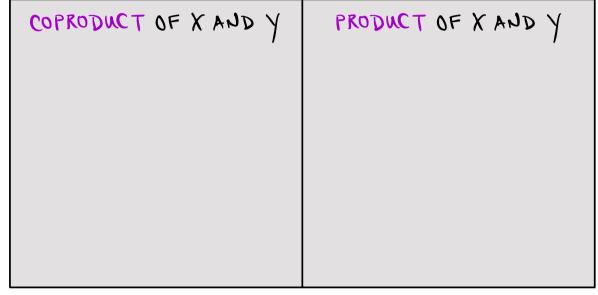


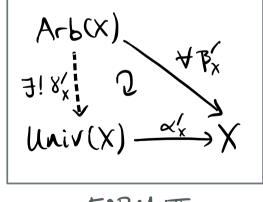
EXAMPLES	Set	Group	Ring	Vec
I	ø	leg	7	$O_{\mathbf{v}z}$
Τ	{•J	leg	ORING	Q^{N2}
0	NA	leJ	NIA	Ovs
0	NA	(e)	NA	0v2

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YEG:



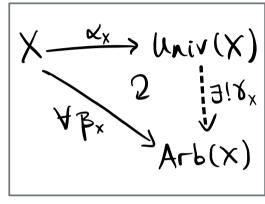




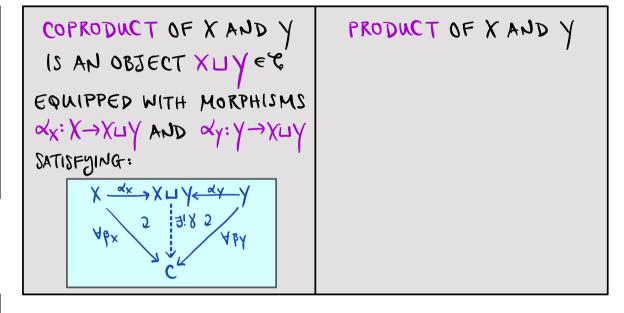
FORM I

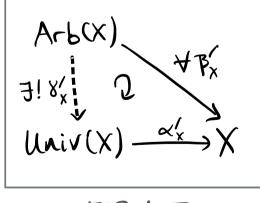
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE &:



FORMI

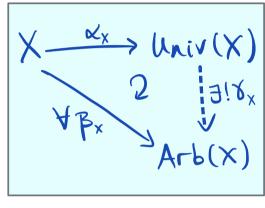




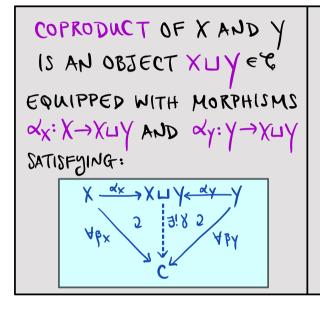
FORM I

UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

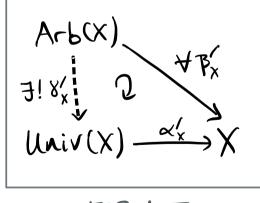
GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE &:



FORMI



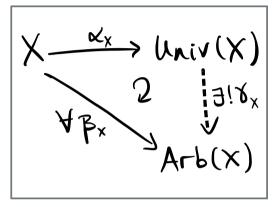
PRODUCT OF X AND Y



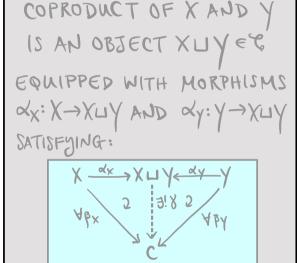
FORM I

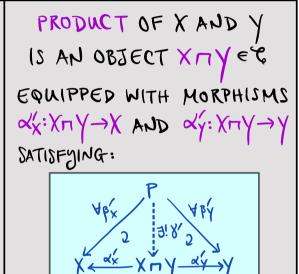
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

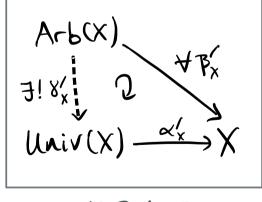
GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE &:



FORMI



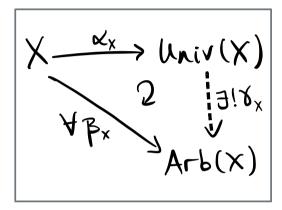




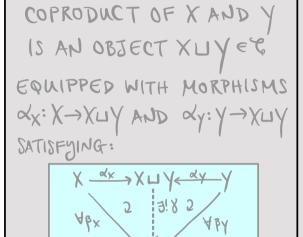
FORM I

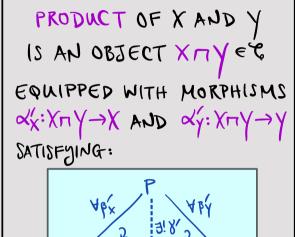
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

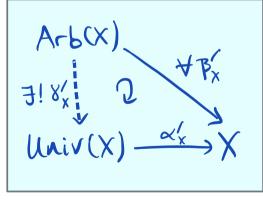
GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YEG:



FORMI



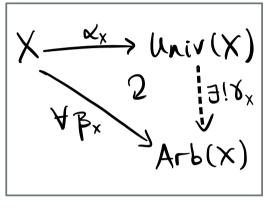




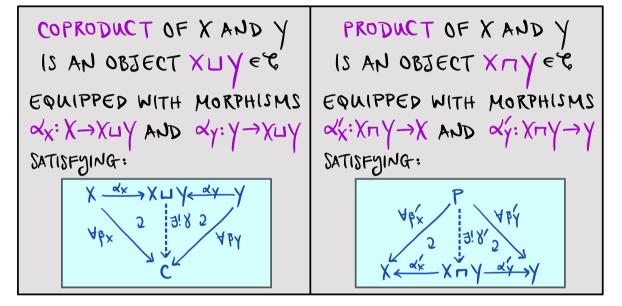
FORM I

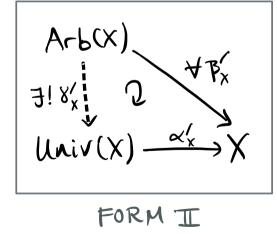
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

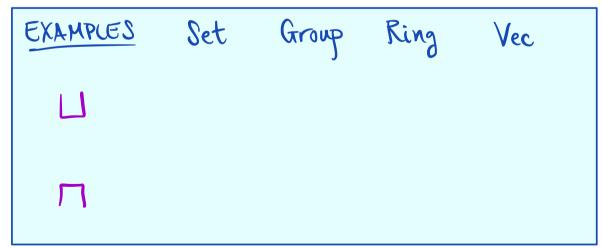
GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE 6:



FORMI



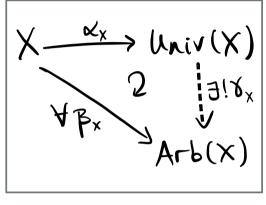




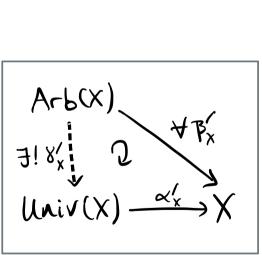
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE &:

Vec



FORMI



FORM T

EXAMPLES Set Group Ring

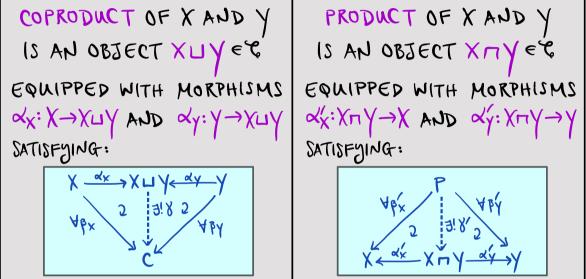
L)

DISJOINT

UNION

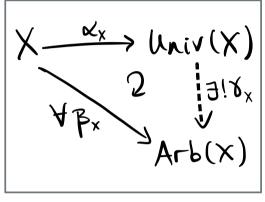
CARTESIAN

PRODUCT

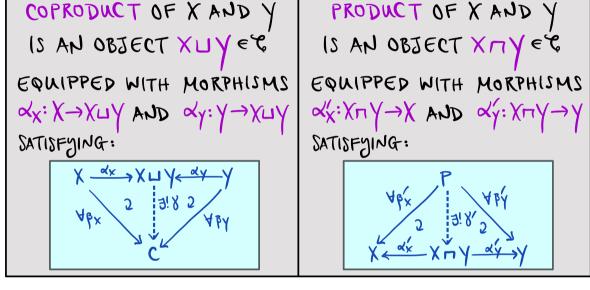


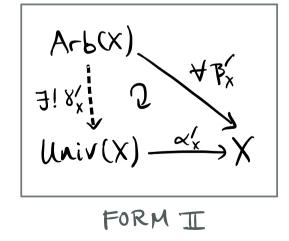
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

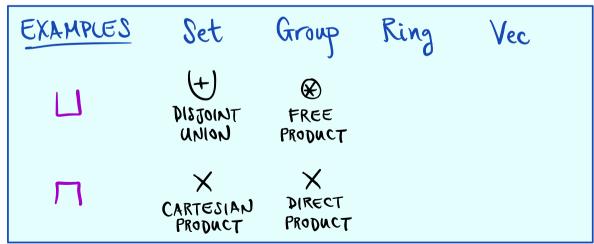
GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE &:



FORMI

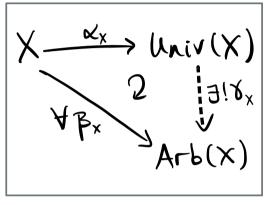




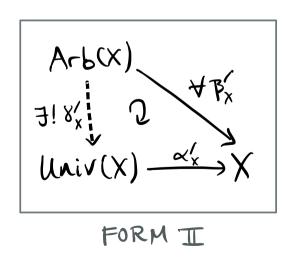


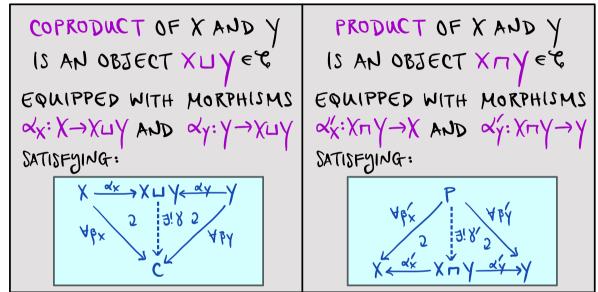
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

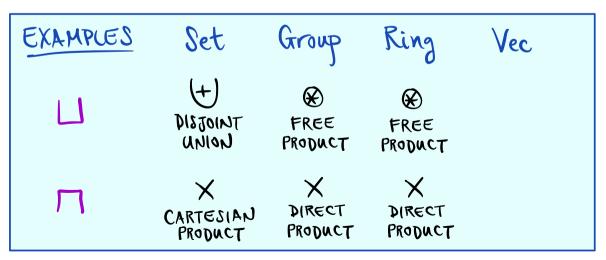
GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE 6:



FORMI





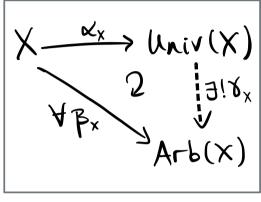


COPRODUCT OF X AND Y

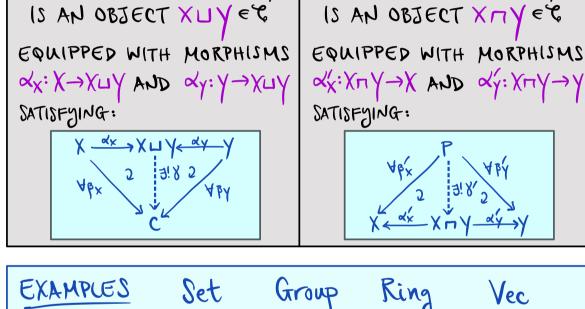
UNIVERSAL PROPERTY

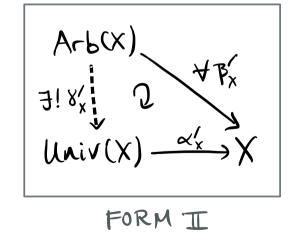
GIVEN A CATEGORY & & OBJECTS X, YE &:

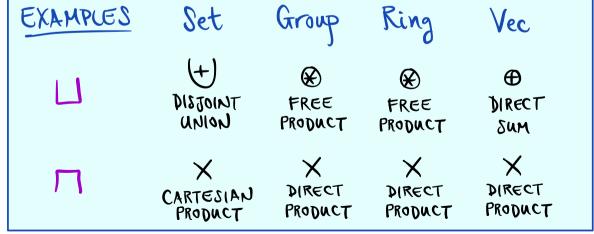
PRODUCT OF X AND Y

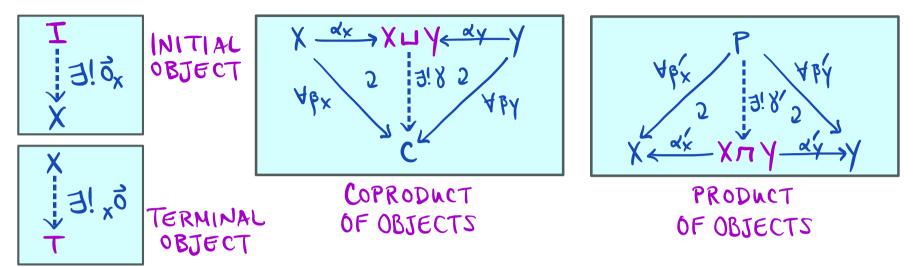


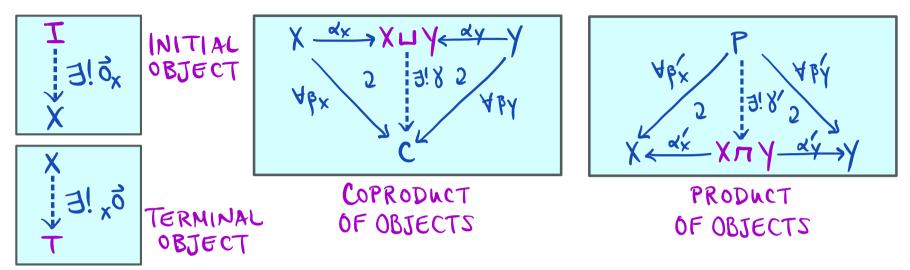
FORMI



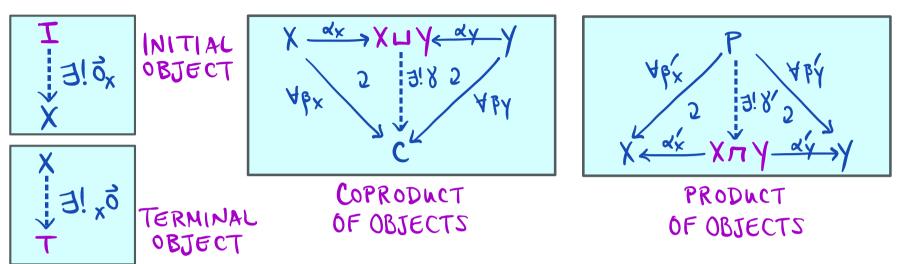








EXAMPLE: X LI I = X FOR AND KE C.



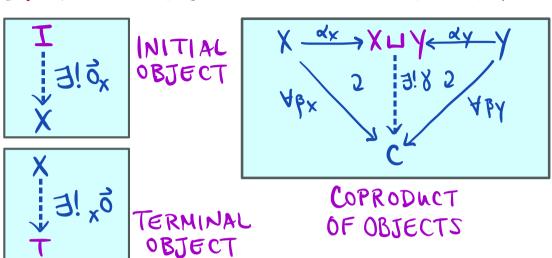
EXAMPLE: X U I = X FOR AND KE 6.

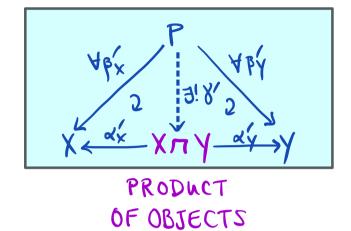
PF/ HAVE
$$X \xrightarrow{\alpha_{X}} X \coprod I \xleftarrow{\alpha_{I}} I$$

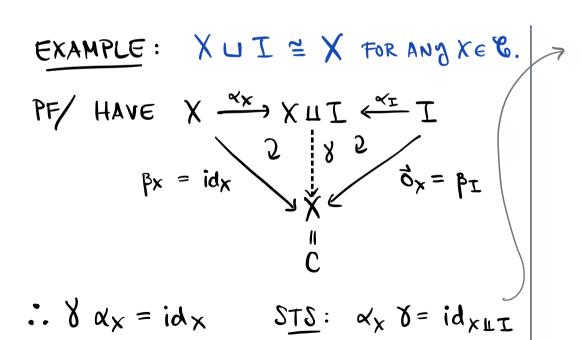
$$\beta_{X} = id_{X} \qquad \qquad \beta_{X} = \beta_{I}$$

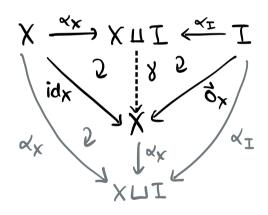
$$C$$

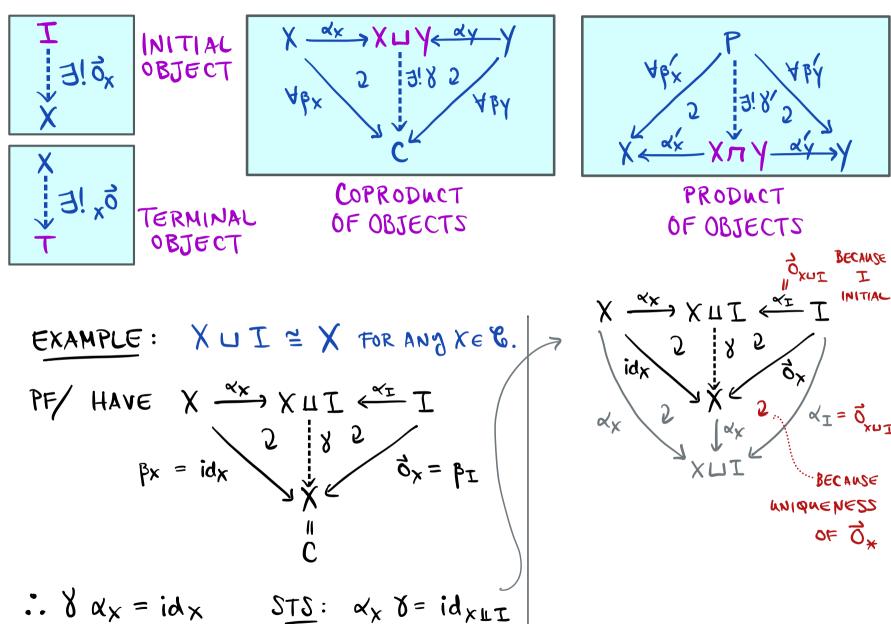
:
$$\forall \alpha_{x} = id_{x}$$
 STS: $\alpha_{x} \forall = id_{x}$

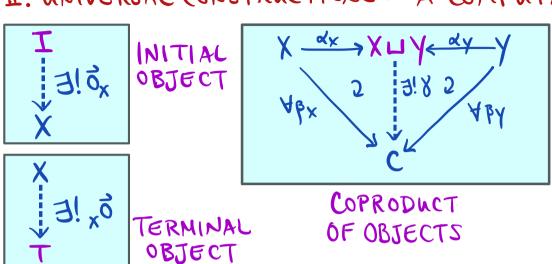


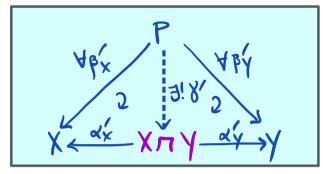




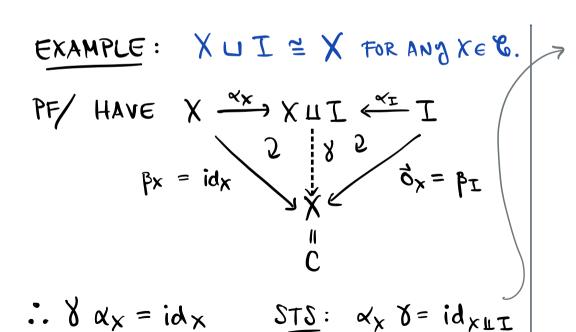


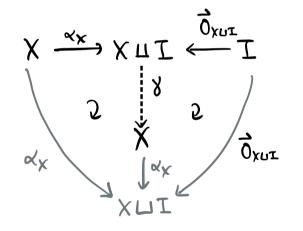


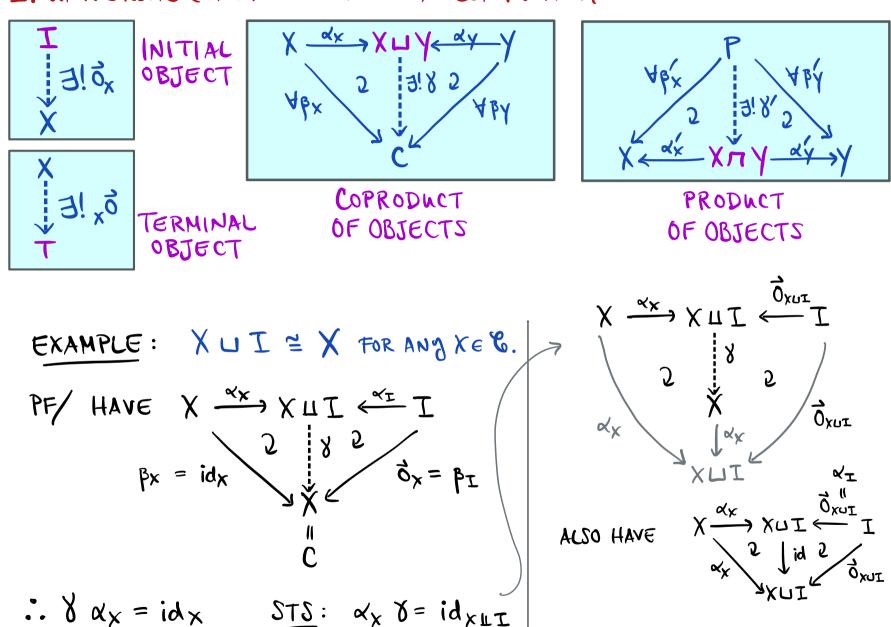


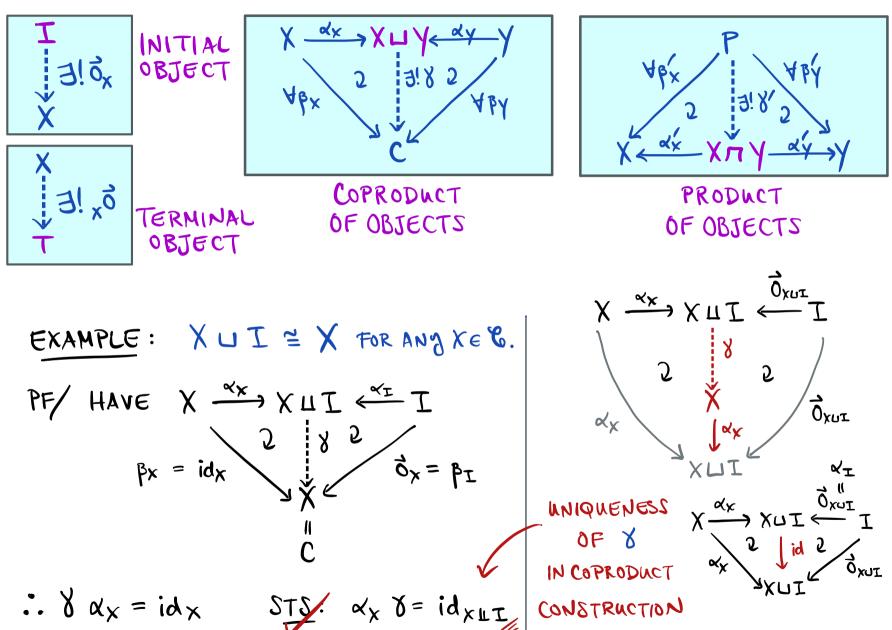


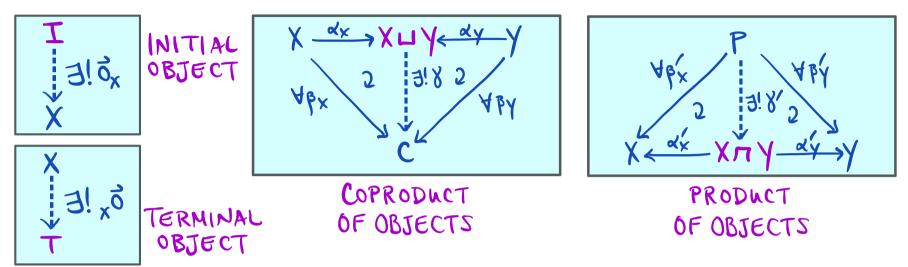
PRODUCT OF OBJECTS



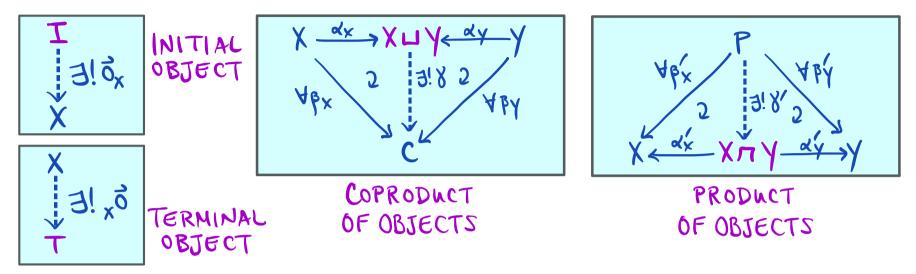








LIKEWISE XUIZX ZIUX AND XNT = X = TMX for Any X & C.



<u>UKEWISE</u> XUI = X = IUX AND XNT = X = TMX for Ang X \in \mathbb{E}.

THINK ABOUT THIS IN THE CONTEXT OF:

EXAMPLES	Set	Group	Ring	Vec	
I	ø	le J	Z	Ovs	
Τ	{•9	leJ	ORING	Ovs	
0	NA	(e)	NIA	Ovs	

EXAMPLES	Set	Group	Ring	Vec
Ц	TMIOESIQ HOINN	€ FREE PRODUCT	₩ FREE PRODUCT	O DIRECT SUM
П	X Cartesian Product	X DIRECT PRODUCT	X DIRECT PRODUCT	X DIRECT PRODUCT

MATH 466/566 SPRING 2024

CHELSEA WALTON RICE U.

LECTURE #6

TOPICS:

Z. CATEGORIES

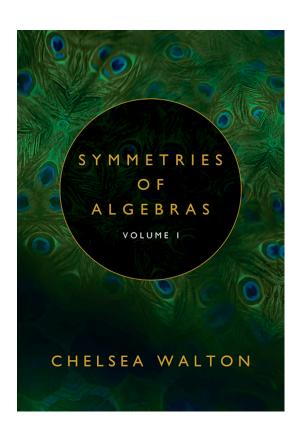
(§2.1)

II. UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTIONS (§2.2.1) JI, TI

NEXT TIME: MORE & ABELIAN CATEGORIES

Enjoy this lecture? You'll enjoy the textbook!

C. Walton's "Symmetries of Algebras, Volume 1" (2024)



Available for purchase at:

619 Wreath (at a discount)

https://www.619wreath.com/

Also on Amazon & Google Play

<u>Lecture #6 keywords</u>: category, coproduct of objects, initial object, morphism, product of objects, object, terminal object, universal construction, zero object