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leminal Opjects
\rightarrow let C be a category, then a terminal object T \in C is s-t. \forall X \in C \ni ! morphism f: X \rightarrow T.
y x ∈ C ∃! morphism.

→ e·g: For C = Set, T is any one element set.

C = Top, T is a one-point space.

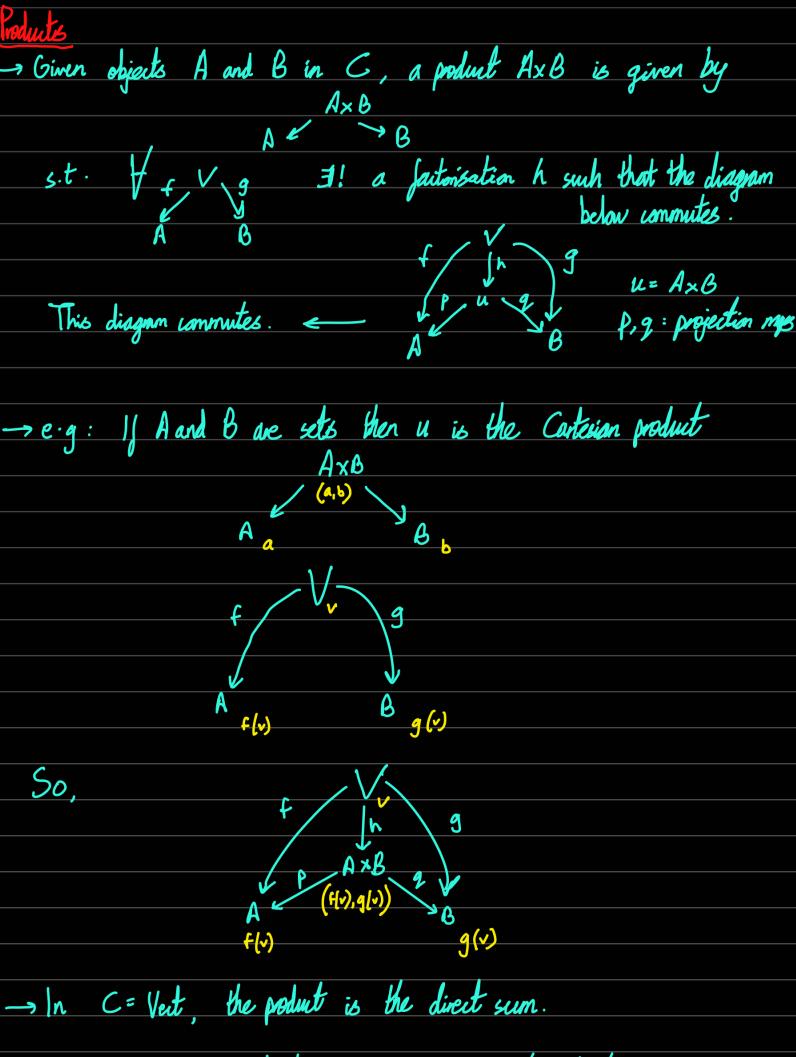
C = Poset, T is the maximal element in the partially ordered set.
-"Uniqueress" = unique upto an isomorphism, not always equal elements
(as is the case here)
-> Proof of uniqueness: Let T and T' be terminal objects.
                           \Rightarrow f: T \rightarrow T' is a unique morphism and g: T' \rightarrow T is a unique morphism
           T \xrightarrow{f} T' \xrightarrow{g} T
\Rightarrow gf = 1_{T}, fg = 1_{T},
\Rightarrow T \text{ and } T' \text{ are isomorphic.}
Initial Objects (dual to terminal)

\Rightarrow Let C be a category, then an initial object I \in C is s.t.

\forall X \in C, \exists ! morphism f : I \rightarrow X

\Rightarrow An initial object in C is a terminal object in C^{op}.
The empty category is initial.

The category with one object, one mapphism is terminal.
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-> non e.g: tensor products are not categorical products

