A Disingenuous Introduction to Category Theory

M. Randall Holmes

6/15/2020
1215 pm Boise time– up to coequalizers
1:42 pm Boise time, drafted the universal property of exponentials.
3:45 pm further abstract description of exponentiation. Made stratification indices uniformly superscripts.
12 pm 6/16/2020 minor corrections

1 Introduction

This is an introduction to basic concepts of category theory. Nothing more. Of course.

2 Set theoretical preliminaries

We review basics of set theory, the usual foundation for mathematics. Of course, there are those who think the tables should be turned and category theory should be used to found set theory. We will come back to that point.

We assume for the moment standard preliminaries of first order logic with equality, though if we get to foundations of logic in category theory we may want to insert these above.

The basic primitive concept of set theory is membership, a binary relation written $x \in y$.

A special primitive constant $\emptyset$ is provided for convenience.

The axiom of the empty set asserts $(\forall y : y \notin \emptyset)$ (where $y \notin x$ abbreviates $\neg y \in x$).

We define $\mathtt{class}(x)$ (in English, x is a class) as $x = \emptyset \vee (\exists y : y \in x)$.

The axiom of extensionality asserts

$$(\forall xy : \mathtt{class}(x) \wedge \mathtt{class}(y) \wedge (\forall z : z \in x \leftrightarrow z \in y)),$$

classes with the same elements are equal.

Objects which are not classes are called atoms.

We define $\mathtt{element}(x)$ as $(\exists y : x \in y)$.

We provide the axiom of atoms: $(\forall x : \neg\mathtt{class}(x) \to \mathtt{element}(x))$.

We define $\mathtt{atom}(x)$ as $\neg\mathtt{class}(x)$ and $\mathtt{set}(x)$ as $\mathtt{class}(x) \wedge \mathtt{element}(x)$.

The axiom of class comprehension asserts for every formula ϕ and variable A not occurring in ϕ, the universal closure of

$$(\exists A : \mathtt{class}(A) \wedge (\forall x : \mathtt{element}(x) \to (x \in A \leftrightarrow \phi))) :$$

we introduce the notation $\{x : \phi\}$ for the unique value of A that witnesses this.

Before introducing our next axiom scheme, we decorate our variables a bit.

From this point on, we reserve bold face upper case variables for classes (noting that sets are classes but atoms are not) and reserve lower case variables for elements (whether sets or atoms). Upper case variables which are not boldface may be used for sets: some upper case letters will be defined constants which stand for classes which are not sets. Further, we provide additional series of variables x^i adorned with natural number indices, which are restricted to elements. A superscripted upper case variable A^i might be used and will represent sets rather than general elements.

We call an atomic formula "well-typed" if both variables in it are element or set variables and either one of them is unsuperscripted or the formula is of the form $x^i = y^i$ or $x^i \in y^{i+1}$. A formula is stratified iff all variables in it are element or set variables, all bound variables are superscripted, and all atomic formulas in it are well-typed. Note that our theory is not sorted: formulas which are not well-typed or stratified are nonetheless formulas.

The axiom scheme of set comprehension asserts the universal closure of each formula $(\exists A^{i+1} : x^i \in A^{i+1} \leftrightarrow \phi)$, where ϕ is a stratified formula which does not contain any occurrence of A^{i+1}. Note that dropping the superscripts from all variables in an instance of comprehension does give a theorem by

standard logical considerations of renaming of bound variables (as long as this doesn't create identifications between variables), and we do not intend to adorn all our variables with superscripts in practice. Notice that the axiom of class comprehension already gives us $\{x^i : \phi\}$: what the axiom scheme of set comprehension gives us in addition is that this class is a set.[1]

The typing scheme defends us from the Russell paradox, while preserving the universal set and complements of sets. $\{x : x \notin x\}$, the Russell class, certainly exists by class comprehension, and if it were an element, paradox would follow. But $\{x : x = x\}$ and $\{x : x \notin a\}$ are sets by stratified comprehension. In general, a lot of big collections are sets, but their behavior may not be quite what we expect from ordinary small collections.

We define the natural numbers, the general idea being that $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is the set of all sets with n elements, but of course we cannot say that.

Notice that $\emptyset = \{x : x \neq x\}$ is clearly a set by set comprehension.

We define $\{x\}$ as $\{y : y = x\}$ as usual: clearly this is a set. The notation $\iota(x)$ for $\{x\}$ is also useful.

We define 0 as $\{\emptyset\}$. Notice that 0 is the set of all sets with zero elements in the usual sense.

We define $a \cup b$ as $\{x : x \in a \vee x \in b\}$ for any sets a, b. Clearly binary unions of sets are sets. We also provide the usual $a \cap b$ for $\{x : x \in a \wedge x \in b\}$, a^c for $\{x : x \notin a\}$, V for $\emptyset^c$, and $a \setminus b$ for $a \cap b^c$. All of these are sets. All of these operations can be defined on classes as well: we adopt the convention that any definition of a set using an instance of comprehension can have a class substituted for a parameter which does not appear on the left side of $\in$ (or otherwise in the role of an element) in the definition: for example, $\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}$ is $\{x : x \in \mathbf{A} \vee x \in \mathbf{B}\}$

For any set x, we define $\sigma(x)$ as $\{u \cup \{v\} : u \in x \wedge v \notin u\}$. We leave it as an exercise for the gentle reader to verify that $\sigma(x)$ is a set by set comprehension. Notice that if x is the set of all sets with n elements, $\sigma(x)$ will be the set of all sets with $n + 1$ elements.

We define the collection $\mathcal{I}$ of *inductive sets* as

$$\{I : 0 \in I \wedge (\forall x \in I : \sigma(x) \in I)\}.$$

The reader may verify that this is a set.

---

[1]The sense in which we are being disingenuous is of course that this set theory is not the one we are used to. This is MLU, the second order theory of a model of the version of Quine's New Foundations which allows urelements, with the proviso that subcollections of the model which are extensions of sets in the model are identified with those sets.

For any set A we define $\bigcup A$ as $\{x : (\exists a : x \in a \wedge a \in A)\}$ and $\bigcap A = \{x : (\forall a : a \in A \to x \in a)\}$. Note that this is a set. Unions of classes can be defined similarly.

We then define $\mathbb{N}$, the collection of natural numbers, as $\bigcap \mathcal{I}$. We define 1 as $\sigma(0)$, 2 as $\sigma(1)$ and so forth.

We provide an additional axiom governing the natural numbers (the axiom of mathematical induction):

$$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : (\forall \mathbf{I} : 0 \in \mathbf{I} \wedge (\forall x : x \in \mathbf{I} \to \sigma(x) \in \mathbf{I}) \to n \in \mathbf{I})) :$$

every inductive class contains all the natural numbers.

Mathematical induction for conditions that define sets is of course provided by the definition of $\mathbb{N}$: but certain unstratified instances of mathematical induction are important.

We define $\{x, y\}$ as $\{u : u = x \vee u = y\}$. More generally, we define $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1}\}$ as $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \cup \{x_{n+1}\}$.

We could define (x, y) as $\{\{x\}, \{x, y\}\}$ (following Kuratowski). We leave it as a nontrivial exercise for the reader to verify that $(x, y) = (z, w) \to x = z \wedge y = w$.

Hoever, we do not use this definition. We instead introduce a primitive notion of ordered pair. For any terms a, b of our language, (a, b) is a term. In instances of stratified comprehension, the correct typing is $(a^i, b^i)^i$ (if we used the Kuratowski definition the typing would be $(a^i, b^i)^{i+2}$).

The axiom of ordered pairs asserts $(a, b) = (c, d) \leftrightarrow a = c \wedge b = d$. This is not a mere technicality: it is (inessentially) stronger than the axiom of infinity.

If we assumed that there were no atoms, we could introduce the type-level pair by a rather baroque definition.

More generally, the definition of stratified comprehension can be extended to involve term constructions. Each term construction $f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$ must have a required type displacement between the type of each input variable or term and the type of the whole term. Atomic formulas then have the same required type displacements as in the original definition. These term constructions can be introduced as primitives or by definition (as for example using an instance of comprehension).

We define $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$ as $\{(a, b) : a \in \mathbf{A} \wedge b \in \mathbf{B}\}$.

We define a relation as a class of ordered pairs. $x \, \mathbf{R} \, y$ means $(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}$. $\mathtt{dom}[\mathbf{R}] = \{x : (\exists y : x\mathbf{R}y\}$; $\mathbf{R}^{-1} = \{(y, x) : x\mathbf{R}y\}$; $\mathtt{img}[\mathbf{R}] = \mathtt{dom}[\mathbf{R}^{-1}]$. Note

that of course a relation can be a set, and the domain, inverse, and image of a set relation are sets.

We define $\mathbf{R}``\mathbf{A}$ as $\{y : (\exists x \in \mathbf{A} : x\mathbf{R}y)\}$. We say that a relation $\mathbf{F}$ is a *function* iff for every $x$, either $\mathbf{F}``\{x\} = \{y\}$ for some y or $\mathbf{F}``\{x\} = \emptyset$. We define $\mathbf{F}(x)$ as the unique $y$ such that $\mathbf{F}``\{x\} = \{y\}$. We define $\mathtt{F} : \mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{B}$ as holding iff $\mathtt{F}$ is a function, $\mathtt{dom}[\mathbf{F}] = \mathbf{A}$, and $\mathtt{img}[\mathbf{F}] \subseteq \mathcal{B}$. As was the case for domain and image above, we will avoid using notation of the form $f(x)$ for operations which can take classes as inputs. If R is a set relation, we will be willing to write $\mathtt{dom}(R)$, for example, because there is a function (in fact, a set function) which takes each set relation to its domain. We note that we do use binary relation notation (as for example $x \in \mathbf{A}$) for "relations" which can obtain between classes: but do bear in mind that a genuine class relation can only relate elements. Another notational convention which we occasionally use below (taken from the other document I am working on in parallel) is $\mathbf{F}`x$, a notation synonymous with $\mathbf{F}(x)$ in this document except that it signals that $\mathbf{F}$ cannot expected to be a set.

A function $\mathbf{F}$ is called one-to-one or an injection iff $\mathbf{F}^{-1}$ is a function. A set function f is a bijection from A to B iff $f : A \to B$ and $f^{-1} : B \to A$. We define $A \sim B$ as holding precisely if there is a bijection from A to B. This similarity relation is easily seen to be an equivalence relation. We define $|A|$ as $\{B : B \sim A\}$: this is called the cardinality or size of A. We define $|A| \leq |B|$ as holding iff there is an injection $f : A \to B$. It is a well-known theorem that if $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then $|A| = |B|$, that is, $A \sim B$. It is straightforward to prove that the natural numbers as defined above are cardinal numbers.

A *partition* is defined as a pairwise disjoint class of sets. A *choice class* for a partition $\mathbf{P}$ is a class $\mathbf{C}$ such that for each $P \in \mathbf{P}$, $|P \cap \mathbf{C}| = 1$. We assert the Axiom of Choice in the quite strong form that every partition has a choice class.

The assertion that the order relation on cardinals satisfies trichotomy is equivalent to the weaker form of the axiom of choice which asserts that each set partition has a choice set.

3   The definition of a category

A *category* is determined by a class $\mathbf{O}$ of *objects* and a class $\mathbf{M}$ of *morphisms*, with certain additional operations. With each pair (A, B) in $\mathbf{O} \times \mathbf{O}$ we

associate a set $\texttt{Hom}(A, B) \subseteq \mathbf{M}$: these sets make up a partition of $\mathbf{M}$ so each morphism f has a uniquely determined source A and target B such that $f \in \texttt{Hom}(A, B)$. We provide an operation $\circ$ whch is defined for f, g with $g \in \texttt{Hom}(A, B)$, $f \in \texttt{Hom}(B, C)$, and which satisfies $f \circ g \in \texttt{Hom}(A, C)$. The partial operation $\circ$ is associative. For each $A \in \mathbf{O}$ we have $1_A \in \mathbf{M}$ which satisfies $f = f \circ 1_A$ for all suitable f and $1_A \circ f = f$ for all suitable f.

We note that the conventional use of capital letters for objects and lower case letters for morphisms may set up some conflicts with notation for elements and sets. In any case, note that objects and morphisms are always elements. We note some technical conditions. $\mathbf{O}$ and $\mathbf{M}$ might not be sets, but the function $\circ$ must be the restriction to $\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{M}$ of a set function. There are weaker restrictions on the maps $\texttt{Hom}$ and 1, which require a preliminary development. Define $\mathcal{I}$ as the smallest class which contains every $((0, x), x)$ and if it contains $((n, x), y)$ also contains $((n+1, x), \{y\})$. We can profitably write $\mathcal{I}(n, x)$ as $\iota^{n\,\prime}x$. We can then define an n-lateral function: $\mathbf{F}$ is n-lateral iff $\{(\iota^{k+n\,\prime}x, \iota^{k\,\prime}(\mathbf{F}\,\prime x)) : x \in \texttt{dom}[\mathbf{F}]\}$ is a set for every $k \geq n$. Our further condition is that both $\texttt{Hom}$ and 1 are subclasses of lateral functions: if 1 is a subclass of an n-lateral function, $\texttt{Hom}$ is a subclass of an $(n + 1)$-lateral function.[2]

We say that a category is a set category if the partial function $\circ$ on pairs of morphisms is a set (whence it follows that $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{M}$ are sets). It does not follow that $\texttt{Hom}$ is a set, but the function sending $(\{A\}, \{B\})$ to $\texttt{Hom}(A, B)$ is a set. It is worth noting that all the structure of a category is actually coded into $\circ$ (the objects A being accessed via their identity morphisms 1_A).

We expand on the point that $\circ$ can be interpreted as carrying the entire category structure. A composition operation for a category is a function $\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{M} \to \mathbf{M}$ for some $\mathbf{M}$ (thus we extract the class of morphisms). For any f, g, h, if either of $f \circ (g \circ h)$ or $(f \circ g) \circ h$ is defined, the other is defined and they are equal. For any f, there is a unique $1_{\texttt{source}(f)}$ such that $f \circ 1_{\texttt{source}(f)} = f$ and for all x for which $1_{\texttt{source}(f)} \circ x$ is defined, this is equal to x, and for all x for which $x \circ 1_{\texttt{source}(f)}$ is defined, this is x. For any f, there is a unique $1_{\texttt{target}(f)}$ such that $1_{\texttt{target}(f)} \circ f = f$ and for all x for which $1_{\texttt{target}(f)} \circ x$ is defined, this is equal to x, and for all x for which $x \circ 1_{\texttt{target}(f)}$ is defined,

---

[2]In NF(U) we would have to caution that the exponent in $\iota^{n\,\prime}x$ is not a natural number theory of the theory at all: here it is, but God is not mocked. The class of natural numbers for which $\iota^{n\,\prime}x$ is defined is not necessarily the set of all natural numbers, and this makes exactly the same point. Certainly we cannot quantify over such an index in an instance of set comprehension.

this is x. We identify objects in $\mathbf{O}$ with their identity morphisms, and we define $\mathtt{Hom}(A, B)$ as $\{f : 1_{\mathtt{source}(f)} = A \wedge 1_{\mathtt{target}(f)} = B\}$. A little calculation will reveal that this adds no information to the description above except for collapsing reference to objects to reference to their identity functions.

A concrete example of a category is the category of sets and functions: the objects of this category are all the sets, the morphisms in $\mathtt{Hom}(A, B)$ are the pairs (f, B) where $f : A \to B$, the composition of morphisms is the obvious operation induced on such pairs by ordinary composition of functions, and the identity morphisms are suitably labelled identity maps. In our discussions of this specific category, we will generally speak as if the morphisms were literally the functions without the labels.

Many natural examples of categories are presented with the objects the sets with some structure and the morphisms the functions which respect that structure in a suitable sense. For example, there is a category of topological spaces with continuous functions as the morphisms, and a category of groups with homomorphisms of groups as the morphisms. Not all categories are naturally presented in this way, though there is a perhaps silly way to present any category as a system of classes and functions: view $A \in \mathbf{O}$ as the union of all classes $\mathtt{Hom}(C, A)$ and the functor $f \in \mathtt{Hom}(A, B)$ as implemented by the function taking each $g \in \mathtt{Hom}(C, A)$ to $f \circ g \in \mathtt{Hom}(C, B)$. It is not necessarily the case that a small category can be presented as a class with sets as objects and set functions between those sets as morphisms.

A structure preserving map (called a *functor*) from one category to another is determined by a map $\mathbf{F}$ whose domain is the union of the sets $\mathtt{Hom}(A, B)$ in the first category, with a map $\mathbf{F_O}$ induced by $\mathbf{F}(1_A) = 1_{\mathbf{F_O}(A)}$, each $\mathbf{F}\text{``}\mathtt{Hom}(A, B) \subseteq \mathtt{Hom}(\mathbf{F_O}(A), \mathbf{F_O}(B))$, and $\mathbf{F}(f \circ g) = \mathbf{F}(f) \circ \mathbf{F}(g)$ relating the composition operations of the two categories. There is a category of set categories (which is itself a set category) whose objects are the set categories (which can conveniently be coded by their composition operations as functions, identifiying objects with identity morphisms) and whose morphisms are the functors. The category of set categories is a set (as are the category of sets and functions, the category of topological spaces, and the category of groups). We will see examples of categories which are not sets later. We require that any functor be a subclass of a lateral function.

The identification of objects A with their identity arrows 1_A does depend on 1_A being uniquely determined by A and vice versa. If we are given 1_A, we immediately are given A as its source and target. Suppose there were another $I \in \mathtt{Hom}(A, A)$ such that $I \circ x = x$ and $x \circ I = x$ whenever the left

7

side of each equation is defined. $I \circ 1_A$ is defined, and is equal to both I and 1_A by their respective identity map properties, so $I = 1_A$ as desired.

Where a specific category $\mathbf{C}$ is considered, we call its class of objects $\mathbf{O_C}$, its class of morphisms $\mathbf{M_C}$, and label its hom-sets $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B)$ We will normally not label identity maps or the composition function, though we could. We exhibit use of this notation in the definition of subcategory: $\mathbf{C}$ is a subcategory of $\mathbf{D}$ iff $\mathbf{O_C} \subseteq \mathbf{O_C}$, $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(A, B) \subseteq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{D}}(A, B)$, and composition and identity morphism constructions on $\mathbf{C}$ are restrictions of those on $\mathbf{D}$. A full subcategory is one which satisfies equality rather than inclusion of homsets of pairs of objects of $\mathbf{C}$ in the two categories: a full subcategory of a given category is determined by any class of objects of the given category, and includes all morphisms between these objects.

4 Emulating set theoretical constructions in category theory

In this section we discuss emulation of properties of sets (and of functions considered as sets) in categories.

Recall that we noted that every category can be considered as a category of structured classes, with $f : A \to B$ implemented as the class function from the union of all $\text{Hom}(C, A)$, mapping each g in a $\text{Hom}(C, A)$ to $f \circ g$ in $\text{Hom}(C, B)$. It should be noted though that the function $(g \mapsto f \circ g)$ is a set function but is one type higher than f in terms of stratified comprehension: this issue will turn out to be important.

This does suggest that composition might take over the role of function application in a category-theoretic formulation of interesting properties of sets and functions.

For example, a function f is *one-to-one* or a injection iff for any x, y, if $f(x) = f(y)$ then $x = y$. Specify this to for any x, $f(g(x)) = f(h(x))$ then $g(x) = h(x)$. It then follows in the category of sets and functions that if $f \circ g = f \circ h$, then $g = h$ (using extensionality of functions).

From this we can abstract a property of any arrow f in a category $\mathbf{C}$: $f : A \to B$ is *monic* iff for any $g, h : C \to A$, if $f \circ g = f \circ h$ then $g = h$. This is a purely category theoretic property, in which the internal character of the various objects and morphisms plays no role.

A set function from A to B is said to be onto B or surjective if its

image is exactly B. In the category of sets and functions, a function comes decorated with its codomain as an intrinsic feature, so this property is an absolute property of the function. The usual formulaton of this is that for every $y \in B$, there is $x \in A$ such that $f(x) = y$. Suppose we have $g : A \to C$ and $h : A \to C$. If $g(f(x)) = h(f(x))$ for every x, then $g = h$, because the expression $f(x)$ ranges over all values in B. So if $g \circ f = h \circ f$, then $g = h$.

From this we can abstract a property of any arrow f in a category $\mathbf{C}$: $f : A \to B$ is *epic* iff for any $g, h : C \to A$, if $g \circ f = h \circ f$ then $g = h$. This is a purely category theoretic property, in which the internal character of the various objects and morphisms plays no role.

These properties are dual in an interesting sense. If we reverse the direction of all arrows in a category, we get a converse category. Notice that the monic arrows of a category are the epic arrows of the converse category, and vice versa.

It is important to note that the category theorist prefers not to identify a function with its graph alone (as is usual for set theorists and as we have done in our preamble. The morphisms in the category of sets and functions are at the very least decorated with a codomain as an extra item of information.

An idea whose motivation in set theoretical terms is obvious is the notion of the inverse of a morphism: $g = f^{-1}$ iff $f \in \mathtt{Hom}(A, B)$, $g \in \mathtt{Hom}(B, A)$, $f \circ g = 1_B$ and $g \circ f = 1_A$. That there can be only one inverse of a morphism (justifying the notation f^{-1}) we show as follows. Suppose $f \circ g = 1_B$ and $g \circ f = 1_A$. $g = g \circ 1_B = g \circ f \circ f^{-1} = 1_A \circ f^{-1} = f^{-1}$.

A morphism with an inverse is called an isomorphism. It is not in general the case (as it is in the category of sets and functions) that an arrow which is monic and epic is an isomorphism. But it will be true in special sorts of category which provide alternative formulations of set theory, which we will introduce.

Consider any category in which there is at most one element in each $\mathtt{Hom}(A, B)$ (such a category is easily determined by any quasi-order, with singletons $\{A\}$ of domain elements A of the quasi order as objects and $\mathtt{Hom}(A, B)$ neatly definable as the intersection of $\{(A, B)\}$ with the quasi-order. Every arrow in such a category is obviously both monic and epic, but only the identity maps have inverses. The use of singletons of elements of the quasi-order as objects ensures that this is a set category if the quasi-order is a set.

We say that objects A and B in a category are *isomorphic* iff there is an invertible morphism from A to B. This ensures an exact correspondence between arrows from A, B to other objects (in either direction) by composition

with the invertible arrow. In the category of sets and functions, isomorphic objects are sets with the same cardinality. In other categories, objects which are isomorphic have the same structure in the sense appropriate to that category.

We look for a category theoretical characterization of empty sets in the realm of sets and functions. The empty set has the property that there is exactly one function from $\emptyset$ to A for any set A. So we define an *initial object* in a category as an object A such that for any B, $\text{Hom}(A, B)$ has exactly one element. Notice that any two initial objects are isomorphic: if A and B are initial, there is exactly one arrow f from A to B and exactly one arrow g from B to A. Now $f \circ g$ must be the unique arrow 1_B from B to B, and $g \circ f$ must be the unique arrow 1_A from A to A, so f (and g) are invertible. In set theory there is one empty set, but even in our set theory, we could add the atoms as additional empty sets. In other categories there may be many initial objects.

Ain interesting property of singleton sets is that for any singleton $\{x\}$ and set A, there is just one function from A to $\{x\}$ (the constant function). So we define a *terminal object* in a category as an object A such that for any object B, $\text{Hom}(B, A)$ has exactly one element. All terminal objects are isomorphic by a very similar argument to that we gave above for initial objects. In set theory it is natural for there to be many terminal objects. In some categories there is only one. It is interesting to note that the notions of initial and terminal object are dual in a sense mentioned before.

We formalize this notion of duality. For any category $\mathbf{C}$, define $\mathbf{C}^{\text{op}}$ as the category with the same objects and morphisms but with composition $f \circ^{\text{op}} g$ defined as $g \circ f$, and with $\text{Hom}(A, B)$ of the new category defined as $\text{Hom}(B, A)$ of the original category. We can then observe that proving a theorem about a category theoretic concept often immediately proves a theorem about a dual concept: for example, we showed that all initial objects in a category $\mathbf{C}$ are isomorphic, from which it follows that all terminal objects in $\mathbf{C}^{\text{op}}$ are isomorphic, but every category is a converse category so all terminal objects in any category are isomorphic.

We now tackle the more complicated construction of Cartesian products $A \times B$ and import it into a category theoretic setting. An important role is played by the projection operations $\pi_1 : (A \times B) \to A$ and $\pi_2 : (A \times B) \to B$, which satisfy $\pi_1(x, y) = x$ and $\pi_2(x, y) = y$. We want to modify this to use composition instead of application. $\pi_1(f(x), g(x)) = f(x)$ and $\pi_2(f(x), g(x)) = g(x)$. Define $f \otimes g(x)$ as $(f(x), g(x))$. We can then write

this as $\pi_1 \circ (f \otimes g) = f$ and $\pi_2 \circ (f \otimes g) = g$. Morever, if $\pi_1 \circ h = f$ and $\pi_2 \circ h = g$, we have $\pi_1(h(x)) = f(x)$, $\pi_2(h(x)) = g(x)$, and so $h(x) = (f(x), g(x))$. So, we say in a general category theory setting that an object C with arrows $\pi_1 \in \text{Hom}(C, A)$ and $\pi_2 \in \text{Hom}(C, B)$ is a product of A, B if for each $f \in \text{Hom}(D, A)$, $g \in \text{Hom}(D, B)$ (for any object D) there is a unique $f \otimes g \in \text{Hom}(D, C)$ such that $\pi_1 \circ (f \otimes g) = f$ and $\pi_2 \circ (f \otimes g) = g$.

It should be noted that the object C in the product of A, B is unique only up to isomorphism. In the category of sets and functions, any set of the same cardinality as $A \times B$ is a product of A, B with different projection maps. This understood, we can use the notation $A \times B$ for C as long as we understand that this identifies the object only up to isomorphism.

Now we are going to introduce coproducts, proceeding in the opposite direction in our presentation. First we introduce the category theoretic notion as the dual of product, then we see what we have implemented in the set theoretic context.

A coproduct of A, B is an object C with arrows k_1, k_2 in $\text{Hom}(A, C)$ and $\text{Hom}(B, C)$ respectively, such that for any f, g in $\text{Hom}(A, D)$, $\text{Hom}(B, D)$ respectively there is a unique $h \in \text{Hom}(C, D)$ such that $h \circ k_1 = f, h \circ k_2 = g$.

The coproduct implements the *disjoint union* of sets. If A and B are sets, $A \oplus B = (A \times \{0\}) \cup (B \times \{1\})$ with the maps $k_1(a) = (a, 0)$ for $a \in A$ and $k_2(b) = (b, 1)$ for $b \in B$ is a coproduct. We can use the notation $A \oplus B$ for the object in a coproduct of A, B as long as we remember that this is defined only up to isomorphism.

The next concept we implement is the *equalizer* of two functions $f, g : A \to B$. The motivation in the category of sets and functions is that the equalizer of f and g is the inclusion map i from the set $E = \{f(x) = g(x) : x \in A$ into A. We immediately have $f(i(x) = g(i(x))$ for all $x \in E$, so $f \circ i = g \circ i$. Now suppose $f \circ h = g \circ h$ for a map $h : C \to A$. This means that $f(h(x)) = g(h(x))$ for all x, so $h(x)$ is always in E, so there is a unique map k from C into E which we can define informally as $i^{-1} \circ h$, siuch that $i \circ k = h$.

Abstractly, we say that an equalizer of $f, g : A \to B$ is an arrow $i : E \to A$ with the property that $f \circ i = g \circ i$ and for any $h : C \to A$ such that $f \circ h = g \circ h$ we find a unique arrow $k : C \to E$ such that $i \circ k = h$.

We now define the concepts of limit and colimit. A diagram D is a category C is a subcategory of C (finite in the applications we have in mind). A cone for a diagram in C consists of an object V of C together with an arrow v_d from V to each $d \in D$ with the property that for each arrow $a : d \to e$ in

C we have $a \circ v_d = v_{d'}$. A limit for the diagram D is a D-cone with vertex V and arrows v_d such that for every D-cone with vertex V' and arrows v'_d there is exactly one arrow f from V' to V such that for each $d \in D$, $v_d \circ f = v'_d$.

A product is the limit of a subcategory simply consisting of two objects and no arrows. An equalizer is the limit of a subcategory consisting of two objects and two arrows with the given pair of objects as source and target. A limit of the empty diagram is a terminal object.

A colimit for a diagram in a category C is a limit in the category C^{op} (which has the same objects, the same arrows, and $f \circ_{C^{\text{op}}} g = g \circ_C f$).

A coproduct is the colimit of a subcategory consisting of two objects and no arrows. An initial object is a colimit of the empty subcategory.

Note that limits and colimits are unique up to isomorphism (there may be distinct limits/colimits of the same diagram, but there is an invertible arrow between them).

Now for coequalizers. A coequalizer is a colimit for a diagram consisting of two objects A, B and two arrows $f, g : A \to B$.

In the category of sets, the existence of coequalizers has to do with the project of identifying objects in equivalence classes under an equivalence relation R. We remind ourselves that a relation R is an equivalence relation iff it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. With any $x \in \text{dom}(R)$ we can associate $[x]_R$ (often written $[x]$ if the equivalence relation is understood from context), defined as $\{y : y \, R \, x\}$, the equivalence class of x under R. We can show that $[x]_R = [y]_R$ iff $x \, R \, y$, so it might seem that we can simply represent each object in the domain of R by its equivalence class and effect the collapse. Unfortunately, $[x^i]_R^{i+1}$ is the superscripting rule for this symbol: the equivalence classes are not ideal as surrogates for the elements of the domain of R when we collapse them together, because they are at the wrong relative type. A natural solution is to choose a representative x^* from each equivalence class $[x]_R$, which will work but amounts to assuming the axiom of choice. The axiom of choice is consistent with our set theory, but inconsistent with the version in which all elements are sets (NF). A weaker statement which allows us to have coequalizers is the axiom CE which asserts that every collection of pairwise disjoint sets is the same size as a set of singletons: we postulate an injective map f such that $f([x]_R)$ is a singleton $\{x^*\}$ for each x, with no presumption that x^* has any intrinsic relation to $[x]_R$.

We now describe the coequalizer construction in the category of sets and functions and verify that it works.

Let f and g be maps from A to B. We want to identify $f(x)$ and $g(x)$

for $x \in A$. Let R be the intersection of all equivalence relations on B which include $\{(f(x), g(x)) : x \in A\}$ as a subset. Let f be a map sending equivalence classes $[b]_R$ to singletons $\{b^*\}$ (existing by CE). The coequalizer is then the map $e_R = (b \mapsto b^*)$.

In abstract terms, the coequalizer is a cone over the subcategory with objects A, B and arrows f, g in the converse category. This consists in full generality of arrows $v_a : A \to V$ and $v_b : B \to V$ such that $v_b \circ f = v_a$ and $v_b \circ g = v_a$: we can elide all mention of v_a and simply present the cone as an arrow v_b from B to V such that $v_b \circ f = v_b \circ g$.

This is a colimit, so for any $h : B \to V'$ such that $h \circ f = h \circ g$ (determining another cone) we have exactly one $k : V \to V'$ such that $h = k \circ v_b$.

In the concrete situation with sets and functions, we identify V as $\{b^* : b \in B\}$, the set of representatives of equivalence classes under the relation R defined as indicated above, define v_b as the map $(b \mapsto b^*)$ from B to V. For any $h : B \to D$ such that $h \circ f = h \circ g$, we can determine the value of h at any element of B if we know $[h]_R$: if $f(x) = y$ and $g(x) = z$ we have $h(f(x)) = h(g(x))$ so $h(y) = h(z)$: the equivalence class on B of belonging to the same preimage under h includes R. So we have a unique map k from V to D such that $k \circ v_b = h$.

A *pullback* is the limit of a diagram with objects A, B, C and morphisms $f : A \to C$ and $g : B \to C$,

In the category of sets and functions, the vertex of the pullback is the set $D = \{(x, y) \in A \times B : f(x) = g(y)\}$, with the maps D_A and D_B being the appropriate restrictions of the projection maps.

It is a theorem that if a category has a terminal object and all pullbacks, that it has limits of all finite diagrams.

Now for exponentials. We are designing a category theory implementation of the construction $B^A = \{f : (f : A \to N)\}$ of function spaces. We might want to introduce a map $\mathtt{ev}$ from $B^A \times A$ to B satisfying $\mathtt{ev}(f, a) = f(a)$. We can't, because this violates typing rules. We *can* have a map $\mathtt{ev}$ from $B^A \times \iota``A$ to $\iota``B$ satisfying $\mathtt{ev}(f, \{a\}) = \{b\}$.

The universal property of $\mathtt{ev}$ which we will exploit for our category theoretic definition is based on the currying construction: naively one might suppose that there is an implementation of functions $f(c, a) = b$ of two variables as $\hat{f}(c)(a) = f(c, a)$, $\hat{f}$ being uniquely determined by f. This first needs to be corrected for type: we must have $\hat{f}(\{c\})(a) = f(c, a)$ for reasons of type. This then transforms to $\mathtt{ev}(\hat{f}(\{c\}, \{a\}) = \{f(c, a)\}$.

To assist our phrasing we introduce a type raising functor T. T sends each

set A qua object of our category to $\iota``A$, and each function f qua morphism to f^ι (the map sending $\{a\}$ to $\{f(a)\}$). This is clearly not a set map but it does meet the definition of a functor.

The property of ev phrased in categorical terms is that for each arrow $f : C \times A \to B$ there is a unique arrow $\hat{f} : T_O``C \to B^A$ such that $\mathsf{ev} \circ (\hat{f} \otimes 1_{T_O``A})(\{c\}, \{a\}) = \{f(c, a)\}$. We have not yet digested $\{f(c, a)\}$ into categorical terms.

We express $\{f(c, a)\}$ as $f^\iota(\{(c, a)\})$ and in turn as $(f^\iota \circ \pi)(\{c\}, \{a\})$ where $\pi = ((\{c\}, \{a\}) \mapsto \{(c, a)\})$.

$\mathsf{ev} \circ (\hat{f} \otimes 1_{T_O``A})(\{c\}, \{a\}) = (f^\iota \circ \pi)(\{c\}, \{a\})$ doesn't look very categorical. But applying π^{-1} throughout does the trick.

$(\pi^{-1} \circ \mathsf{ev}) \circ (\hat{f} \otimes 1_{T_O``A})(\{c\}, \{a\}) = (\pi^{-1} \circ f^\iota \circ \pi)(\{c\}, \{a\})$ is more categorical, because there is a functor $T' = \pi^{-1} \circ f^\iota \circ \pi = \pi^{-1} \circ T``f \circ \pi$ and we can say that there is an arrow $\mathsf{ev}'[= \pi^{-1} \circ \mathsf{ev}]$ such that for each $f : C \times A \to B$ we have $\mathsf{ev}' \circ (\hat{f} \otimes 1_{T'_O A}) = T''``f$ for a unique $\hat{f} : T_O``C \to B^A$.

To make this fully abstract (or at least to commit ourselves to definitely specified concreteness) we need to give some characterization of the functors T and T' which appear in the statement of this universal property.

Note that B^A gets a superscript one greater than that on A or B, and T, T', T_O, T'_O all raise superscript by one.

We state as abstract requirements for a T functor on a category C that T is the restriction to some class of a set function T^* such that $\{(\{x\}, T^*``x) : x = x\}$ is a set (a 1-lateral function), that T is a functor from C to C, that T is injective, and that the elementwise image under T of a homset is a homset.

We define an exponential construction for a T functor T, a fixed notion of product, and a uniform choice of $\pi_{A,B}$ invertible from $T``A \times T``B$ to $T``(A \times B)$, as providing for each $A, B$ an object $B^A$ and a map $\mathsf{ev}$ such that for each $f : C \times A \to B$ we have $\mathsf{ev} \circ (\hat{f} \otimes 1_{T'_O A}) = T''``f = \pi_{C,A}^{-1} \circ T \circ \pi_{C,A}$ for a unique $\hat{f} : T_O``C \to B^A$. The map $(\iota(A, B) \mapsto B^A)$ should be the restriction of a set function to the class of objects of our category.