

# complex

**I wear a chain complex now. Chain  
complexes are cool**

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# Chapter 1

## Complexes categories

### 1.1 Constructing chain and cochain categories

#### 1.1.1 IsChainOrCochainComplexCategory (for IsCapCategory)

▷ IsChainOrCochainComplexCategory(*arg*) (filter)  
**Returns:** true or false  
bla bla

#### 1.1.2 IsChainComplexCategory (for IsChainOrCochainComplexCategory)

▷ IsChainComplexCategory(*arg*) (filter)  
**Returns:** true or false  
bla bla

#### 1.1.3 IsCochainComplexCategory (for IsChainOrCochainComplexCategory)

▷ IsCochainComplexCategory(*arg*) (filter)  
**Returns:** true or false  
bla bla

#### 1.1.4 ChainComplexCategory (for IsCapCategory)

▷ ChainComplexCategory(*A*) (attribute)  
**Returns:** a CAP category  
Creates the chain complex category  $Ch(A)$  an Abelian category *A*.

#### 1.1.5 CochainComplexCategory (for IsCapCategory)

▷ CochainComplexCategory(*A*) (attribute)  
**Returns:** a CAP category  
Creates the cochain complex category  $Coch(A)$  an Abelian category *A*.

### 1.1.6 UnderlyingCategory (for IsChainOrCochainComplexCategory)

▷ UnderlyingCategory( $B$ )

(attribute)

**Returns:** a CAP category

The input is a chain or cochain complex category  $B=C(A)$  constructed by one of the previous commands. The output is  $A$ .

Let  $\mathbb{Q}$  be the field of rationals and let  $\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  be the category of  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector spaces. The cochain complex category of  $\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  can be constructed as follows

Example

```
gap> LoadPackage( "LinearAlgebraForCap" );;
gap> LoadPackage( "complex" );;
gap> Q := HomalgFieldOfRationals( );;
gap> matrix_category := MatrixCategory( Q );
Category of matrices over Q
gap> cochain_cat := CochainComplexCategory( matrix_category );
Cochain complexes category over category of matrices over Q
```

## Chapter 2

# Complexes

### 2.1 Categories and filters

#### 2.1.1 IsChainOrCochainComplex (for IsCapCategoryObject)

▷ IsChainOrCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsChainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedBelowChainOrCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedAboveChainOrCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedChainOrCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedBelowChainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedAboveChainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedChainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedBelowCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedAboveCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedCochainComplex( $C$ )	(filter)
<b>Returns:</b> true or false	
bla bla	

## 2.2 Creating chain and cochain complexes

### 2.2.1 ChainComplex (for IsCapCategory, IsZList)

▷ ChainComplex( $A$ ,  $diffs$ ) (operation)

▷ CochainComplex( $A$ ,  $diffs$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain complex

The input is category  $A$  and an infinite list  $diffs$ . The output is the chain (resp. cochain) complex  $M_\bullet \in \text{Ch}(A)$  ( $M^\bullet \in \text{CoCh}(A)$ ) where  $d_i^M = \text{diffs}[i]$  ( $d_M^i = \text{diffs}[i]$ ).

### 2.2.2 ChainComplex (for IsDenseList, IsInt)

▷ ChainComplex( $diffs$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

▷ CochainComplex( $diffs$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a (co)chain complex

The input is a finite dense list  $diffs$  and an integer  $n$ . The output is the chain (resp. cochain) complex  $M_\bullet \in \text{Ch}(A)$  ( $M^\bullet \in \text{CoCh}(A)$ ) where  $d_n^M := \text{diffs}[1]$  ( $d_M^n := \text{diffs}[1]$ ),  $d_{n+1}^M = \text{diffs}[2]$  ( $d_M^{n+1} := \text{diffs}[2]$ ), etc.

### 2.2.3 ChainComplex (for IsDenseList)

▷ ChainComplex( $diffs$ ) (operation)

▷ CochainComplex( $diffs$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a (co)chain complex

The same as the previous operations but with  $n = 0$ .

### 2.2.4 StalkChainComplex (for IsCapCategoryObject, IsInt)

▷ StalkChainComplex( $diffs$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

▷ StalkCochainComplex( $diffs$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a (co)chain complex

The input is an object  $M \in A$ . The output is chain (resp. cochain) complex  $M_\bullet \in \text{Ch}(A)$  ( $M^\bullet \in \text{CoCh}(A)$ ) where  $M_n = M$  ( $M^n = M$ ) and  $M_i = 0$  ( $M^i = 0$ ) whenever  $i \neq n$ .

### 2.2.5 ChainComplexWithInductiveSides (for IsCapCategoryMorphism, IsFunction, IsFunction)

▷ ChainComplexWithInductiveSides( $d$ ,  $G$ ,  $F$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain complex

The input is a morphism  $d \in A$  and two functions  $F, G$ . The output is chain complex  $M_\bullet \in \text{Ch}(A)$  where  $d_0^M = d$  and  $d_i^M = G^i(d)$  for all  $i \leq -1$  and  $d_i^M = F^i(d)$  for all  $i \geq 1$ .

### 2.2.6 CochainComplexWithInductiveSides (for IsCapCategoryMorphism, IsFunction, IsFunction)

▷ CochainComplexWithInductiveSides( $d$ ,  $G$ ,  $F$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a cochain complex

The input is a morphism  $d \in A$  and two functions  $F, G$ . The output is cochain complex  $M^\bullet \in \text{CoCh}(A)$  where  $d_M^0 = d$  and  $d_M^i = G^i(d)$  for all  $i \leq -1$  and  $d_M^i = F^i(d)$  for all  $i \geq 1$ .

### 2.2.7 ChainComplexWithInductiveNegativeSide (for IsCapCategoryMorphism, Is-Function)

▷ ChainComplexWithInductiveNegativeSide( $d$ ,  $G$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain complex

The input is a morphism  $d \in A$  and a functions  $G$ . The output is chain complex  $M_\bullet \in \text{Ch}(A)$  where  $d_0^M = d$  and  $d_i^M = G^i(d)$  for all  $i \leq -1$  and  $d_i^M = 0$  for all  $i \geq 1$ .

### 2.2.8 ChainComplexWithInductivePositiveSide (for IsCapCategoryMorphism, Is-Function)

▷ ChainComplexWithInductivePositiveSide( $d$ ,  $F$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain complex

The input is a morphism  $d \in A$  and a functions  $F$ . The output is chain complex  $M_\bullet \in \text{Ch}(A)$  where  $d_0^M = d$  and  $d_i^M = F^i(d)$  for all  $i \geq 1$  and  $d_i^M = 0$  for all  $i \leq -1$ .

### 2.2.9 CochainComplexWithInductiveNegativeSide (for IsCapCategoryMorphism, Is-Function)

▷ CochainComplexWithInductiveNegativeSide( $d$ ,  $G$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a cochain complex

The input is a morphism  $d \in A$  and a functions  $G$ . The output is cochain complex  $M^\bullet \in \text{CoCh}(A)$  where  $d_M^0 = d$  and  $d_M^i = G^i(d)$  for all  $i \leq -1$  and  $d_M^i = 0$  for all  $i \geq 1$ .

### 2.2.10 CochainComplexWithInductivePositiveSide (for IsCapCategoryMorphism, Is-Function)

▷ CochainComplexWithInductivePositiveSide( $d$ ,  $F$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a cochain complex

The input is a morphism  $d \in A$  and a functions  $F$ . The output is cochain complex  $M^\bullet \in \text{CoCh}(A)$  where  $d_M^0 = d$  and  $d_M^i = F^i(d)$  for all  $i \geq 1$  and  $d_M^i = 0$  for all  $i \leq -1$ .

## 2.3 Attributes

### 2.3.1 Differentials (for IsChainOrCochainComplex)

▷ Differentials( $C$ ) (attribute)

**Returns:** an infinite list

The command returns the differentials of the chain or cochain complex as an infinite list.

### 2.3.2 Objects (for IsChainOrCochainComplex)

▷ Objects( $C$ ) (attribute)

**Returns:** an infinite list

The command returns the objects of the chain or cochain complex as an infinite list.

### 2.3.3 CatOfComplex (for IsChainOrCochainComplex)

▷ CatOfComplex( $C$ ) (attribute)

**Returns:** a Cap category

The command returns the category in which all objects and differentials of  $C$  live.

### 2.3.4 QuasiIsomorphismFromProjectiveResolution (for IsBoundedAboveCochainComplex)

▷ QuasiIsomorphismFromProjectiveResolution( $C$ ) (attribute)

▷ QuasiIsomorphismFromProjectiveResolution( $C$ ) (attribute)

**Returns:** a (co)chain epimorphism

The input is an above bounded cochain complex  $C^\bullet$ . The output is a quasi-isomorphism  $q : P^\bullet \rightarrow C^\bullet$  such that  $P^\bullet$  is upper bounded and all its objects are projective in the underlying abelian category. In the second command the input is a below bounded chain complex  $C_\bullet$ . The output is a quasi-isomorphism  $q : P_\bullet \rightarrow C_\bullet$  such that  $P_\bullet$  is lower bounded and all its objects are projective in the underlying abelian category.

### 2.3.5 QuasiIsomorphismInInjectiveResolution (for IsBoundedBelowCochainComplex)

▷ QuasiIsomorphismInInjectiveResolution( $C$ ) (attribute)

▷ QuasiIsomorphismInInjectiveResolution( $C$ ) (attribute)

**Returns:** a (co)chain monomorphism

The input is a below bounded cochain complex  $C^\bullet$ . The output is a quasi-isomorphism  $q : C^\bullet \rightarrow I^\bullet$  such that  $I^\bullet$  is below bounded and all its objects are injectives in the underlying abelian category. In the second command the input is an above bounded chain complex  $C_\bullet$ . The output is a quasi-isomorphism  $q : C_\bullet \rightarrow I_\bullet$  such that  $I_\bullet$  is lower bounded and all its objects are injectives in the underlying abelian category.

## 2.4 Operations

### 2.4.1 \[\] (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ \[\]( $C, i$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** an object

The command returns the object of the chain or cochain complex in index  $i$ .

### 2.4.2 \^ (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ \^( $C, i$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a morphism

The command returns the differential of the chain or cochain complex in index  $i$ .

### 2.4.3 CertainCycle (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ CertainCycle( $C, n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a morphism



The input is a chain or cochain complex  $C$  and an integer  $n$ . The output is the kernel embedding of the differential in index  $n$ .

#### 2.4.4 CertainBoundary (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ `CertainBoundary( $C$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

**Returns:** a morphism

The input is a chain (resp. cochain) complex  $C$  and an integer  $n$ . The output is the image embeddin of  $i + 1$ 'th ( resp.  $i - 1$ 'th) differential of  $C$ .

#### 2.4.5 DefectOfExactness (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ `DefectOfExactness( $C$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

**Returns:** a object

The input is a chain (resp. cochain) complex  $C$  and an integer  $n$ . The outout is the homology (resp. cohomology) object of  $C$  in index  $n$ .

#### 2.4.6 IsExactInIndex (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ `IsExactInIndex( $C$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

**Returns:** true or false

The input is a chain or cochain complex  $C$  and an integer  $n$ . The outout is *true* if  $C$  is exact in  $i$ . Otherwise the output is *false*.

#### 2.4.7 SetUpperBound (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ `SetUpperBound( $C$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

**Returns:** Side effect

The command sets an upper bound  $n$  to the chain (resp. cochain) complex  $C$ . This means  $C_{i \geq n} = 0$  ( $C^{\geq n} = 0$ ). This upper bound will be called *active* upper bound of  $C$ . If  $C$  already has an active upper bound  $m$ , then  $m$  will be replaced by  $n$  only if  $n$  is better upper bound than  $m$ , i.e.,  $n \leq m$ . If  $C$  has an active lower bound  $l$  and  $n \leq l$  then the upper bound will set to equal  $l$  and as a consequence  $C$  will be set to zero.

#### 2.4.8 SetLowerBound (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ `SetLowerBound( $C$ ,  $n$ )` (operation)

**Returns:** Side effect

The command sets an lower bound  $n$  to the chain (resp. cochain) complex  $C$ . This means  $C_{i \leq n} = 0$  ( $C^{\leq n} = 0$ ). This lower bound will be called *active* lower bound of  $C$ . If  $C$  already has an active lower bound  $m$ , then  $m$  will be replaced by  $n$  only if  $n$  is better lower bound than  $m$ , i.e.,  $n \geq m$ . If  $C$  has an active upper bound  $u$  and  $n \geq u$  then the lower bound will set to equal  $u$  and as a consequence  $C$  will be set to zero.

#### 2.4.9 HasActiveUpperBound (for IsChainOrCochainComplex)

▷ `HasActiveUpperBound( $C$ )` (operation)

**Returns:** true or false

The input is chain or cochain complex. The output is *true* if an upper bound has been set to  $C$  and *false* otherwise.

#### 2.4.10 HasActiveLowerBound (for IsChainOrCochainComplex)

▷ HasActiveLowerBound( $C$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** true or false

The input is chain or cochain complex. The output is *true* if a lower bound has been set to  $C$  and *false* otherwise.

#### 2.4.11 ActiveUpperBound (for IsChainOrCochainComplex)

▷ ActiveUpperBound( $C$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** an integer

The input is chain or cochain complex. The output is its active upper bound if such has been set to  $C$ . Otherwise we get error.

#### 2.4.12 ActiveLowerBound (for IsChainOrCochainComplex)

▷ ActiveLowerBound( $C$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** an integer

The input is chain or cochain complex. The output is its active lower bound if such has been set to  $C$ . Otherwise we get error.

#### 2.4.13 Display (for IsChainOrCochainComplex, IsInt, IsInt)

▷ Display( $C, m, n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** nothing

The input is chain or cochain complex  $C$  and two integers  $m$  and  $n$ . The command displays all components of  $C$  between the indices  $m, n$ .

## 2.5 Truncations

### 2.5.1 GoodTruncationBelow (for IsChainComplex, IsInt)

▷ GoodTruncationBelow( $C, n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** chain complex

Let  $C_\bullet$  be chain complex. A good truncation of  $C_\bullet$  below  $n$  is the chain complex  $\tau_{\geq n}C_\bullet$  whose differentials are defined by

$$d_i^{\tau_{\geq n}C_\bullet} = \begin{cases} 0 : 0 \leftarrow 0 & \text{if } i < n, \\ 0 : 0 \leftarrow Z_n & \text{if } i = n, \\ \text{KernelLift}(d_n^C, d_{n+1}^C) : Z_n \leftarrow C_{n+1} & \text{if } i = n + 1, \\ d_i^C : C_{i-1} \leftarrow C_i & \text{if } i > n + 1. \end{cases}$$

where  $Z_n$  is the cycle in index  $n$ . It can be shown that  $H_i(\tau_{\geq n}C_\bullet) = 0$  for  $i < n$  and  $H_i(\tau_{\geq n}C_\bullet) = H_i(C_\bullet)$  for  $i \geq n$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
C_\bullet & & \cdots & \longleftarrow & C_{n-1} & \longleftarrow & C_n & \longleftarrow & C_{n+1} & \longleftarrow & C_{n+2} & \longleftarrow & \cdots \\
\tau_{\geq n} C_\bullet & & \cdots & \longleftarrow & 0 & \longleftarrow & Z_n & \xleftarrow{\quad} & C_{n+1} & & & & 
\end{array}$$

### 2.5.2 GoodTruncationAbove (for IsChainComplex, IsInt)

▷ GoodTruncationAbove( $C, n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** chain complex

Let  $C_\bullet$  be chain complex. A good truncation of  $C_\bullet$  above  $n$  is the quotient chain complex  $\tau_{<n} C_\bullet = C_\bullet / \tau_{\geq n} C_\bullet$ . It can be shown that  $H_i(\tau_{<n} C_\bullet) = 0$  for  $i \geq n$  and  $H_i(\tau_{<n} C_\bullet) = H_i(C_\bullet)$  for  $i < n$ .

### 2.5.3 GoodTruncationAbove (for IsCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ GoodTruncationAbove( $C, n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:**

Let  $C^\bullet$  be cochain complex. A good truncation of  $C^\bullet$  above  $n$  is the cochain complex  $\tau^{\leq n} C^\bullet$  whose differentials are defined by

$$d_{\tau^{\leq n} C^\bullet}^i = \begin{cases} 0 : 0 \rightarrow 0 & \text{if } i > n, \\ 0 : Z^n \rightarrow 0 & \text{if } i = n, \\ \text{KernelLift}(d_C^n, d_C^{n-1}) : C^{n-1} \rightarrow Z^n & \text{if } i = n-1, \\ d_C^i : C^i \rightarrow C^{i+1} & \text{if } i < n-1. \end{cases}$$

where  $Z_n$  is the cycle in index  $n$ . It can be shown that  $H^i(\tau^{\leq n} C^\bullet) = 0$  for  $i > n$  and  $H^i(\tau^{\leq n} C^\bullet) = H^i(C^\bullet)$  for  $i \leq n$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\cdots & \longrightarrow & C^{n-2} & \longrightarrow & C^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & C^n & \longrightarrow & C^{n+1} & \longrightarrow & \cdots & C^\bullet \\
& & & & & & \uparrow & & & & & \\
& & & & & & Z^n & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \tau^{\leq n} C^\bullet
\end{array}$$

### 2.5.4 GoodTruncationBelow (for IsCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ GoodTruncationBelow( $C, n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** cochain complex

Let  $C^\bullet$  be cochain complex. A good truncation of  $C^\bullet$  above  $n$  is the quotient cochain complex  $\tau^{>n} C^\bullet = C^\bullet / \tau^{\leq n} C^\bullet$ . It can be shown that  $H^i(\tau^{>n} C^\bullet) = 0$  for  $i \leq n$  and  $H^i(\tau^{>n} C^\bullet) = H^i(C^\bullet)$  for  $i > n$ .

### 2.5.5 BrutalTruncationBelow (for IsChainComplex, IsInt)

▷ BrutalTruncationBelow( $C, n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** chain complex

Let  $C_\bullet$  be chain complex. A brutal truncation of  $C_\bullet$  below  $n$  is the chain complex  $\sigma_{\geq n} C_\bullet$  where  $(\sigma_{\geq n} C_\bullet)_i = C_i$  when  $i \geq n$  and  $(\sigma_{\geq n} C_\bullet)_i = 0$  otherwise.

### 2.5.6 BrutalTruncationAbove (for IsChainComplex, IsInt)

▷ BrutalTruncationAbove( $C$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** chain complex

Let  $C_\bullet$  be chain complex. A brutal truncation of  $C_\bullet$  above  $n$  is the chain quotient chain complex  $\sigma_{<n}C_\bullet := C_\bullet / \sigma_{\geq n}C_\bullet$ . Hence  $(\sigma_{<n}C_\bullet)_i = C_i$  when  $i < n$  and  $(\sigma_{<n}C_\bullet)_i = 0$  otherwise.

### 2.5.7 BrutalTruncationAbove (for IsCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ BrutalTruncationAbove( $C$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** chain complex

Let  $C^\bullet$  be cochain complex. A brutal truncation of  $C_\bullet$  above  $n$  is the cochain complex  $\sigma^{\leq n}C^\bullet$  where  $(\sigma^{\leq n}C^\bullet)_i = C_i$  when  $i \leq n$  and  $(\sigma^{\leq n}C^\bullet)_i = 0$  otherwise.

### 2.5.8 BrutalTruncationBelow (for IsCochainComplex, IsInt)

▷ BrutalTruncationBelow( $C$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** chain complex

Let  $C^\bullet$  be cochain complex. A brutal truncation of  $C^\bullet$  below  $n$  is the quotient cochain complex  $\sigma^{>n}C^\bullet := C^\bullet / \sigma^{\leq n}C^\bullet$ . Hence  $(\sigma^{>n}C^\bullet)_i = C_i$  when  $i > n$  and  $(\sigma^{>n}C^\bullet)_i = 0$  otherwise.

## 2.6 Examples

Below we define the complex

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \dots & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & & 5 & & 6 & & 7 & & \dots \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

Example

```
gap> A := VectorSpaceObject( 1, Q );
<A vector space object over Q of dimension 1>
gap> B := VectorSpaceObject( 2, Q );
<A vector space object over Q of dimension 2>
gap> f := VectorSpaceMorphism( A, HomalgMatrix( [ [ 1, 3 ] ], 1, 2, Q ), B );
<A morphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> g := VectorSpaceMorphism( B, HomalgMatrix( [ [ 0 ], [ 0 ] ], 2, 1, Q ), A );
<A morphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> C := CochainComplex( [ f, g, 2*f ], 3 );
<A bounded object in cochain complexes category over category of matrices over Q
with active lower bound 2 and active upper bound 7.>
gap> ActiveUpperBound( C );
7
gap> ActiveLowerBound( C );
2
gap> C[ 1 ];
<A vector space object over Q of dimension 0>
```

```

gap> C[ 3 ];
<A vector space object over Q of dimension 1>
gap> C^3;
<A morphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> C^3 = f;
true
gap> Display( CertainCycle( C, 4 ) );
[ [ 1, 0 ],
  [ 0, 1 ] ]

A split monomorphism in Category of matrices over Q
gap> diffs := Differentials( C );
<An infinite list>
gap> diffs[ 1 ];
<A zero, isomorphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> diffs[ 10000 ];
<A zero, isomorphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> objs := Objects( C );
<An infinite list>
gap> DefectOfExactness( C, 4 );
<A vector space object over Q of dimension 1>
gap> DefectOfExactness( C, 3 );
<A vector space object over Q of dimension 0>
gap> IsExactInIndex( C, 4 );
false
gap> IsExactInIndex( C, 3 );
true
gap> C;
<A not cyclic, bounded object in cochain complexes category over category of
matrices over Q with active lower bound 2 and active upper bound 7.>
gap> P := CochainComplex( matrix_category, diffs );
<An object in Cochain complexes category over category of matrices over Q>
gap> SetUpperBound( P, 15 );
gap> P;
<A bounded from above object in cochain complexes category over category of
matrices over Q with active upper bound 15.>
gap> SetUpperBound( P, 20 );
gap> P;
<A bounded from above object in cochain complexes category over category of
matrices over Q with active upper bound 15.>
gap> ActiveUpperBound( P );
15
gap> SetUpperBound( P, 7 );
gap> P;
<A bounded from above object in cochain complexes category over category of
matrices over Q with active upper bound 7.>
gap> ActiveUpperBound( P );
7

```

## Chapter 3

# Complexes morphisms

### 3.1 Categories and filters

#### 3.1.1 IsChainOrCochainMorphism (for IsCapCategoryMorphism)

▷ IsChainOrCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedBelowChainOrCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedAboveChainOrCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedChainOrCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsChainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedBelowChainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedAboveChainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedChainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedBelowCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedAboveCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
▷ IsBoundedCochainMorphism( $\phi$ )	(filter)
<b>Returns:</b> true or false	
bla bla	

## 3.2 Creating chain and cochain morphisms

### 3.2.1 ChainMorphism (for IsChainComplex, IsChainComplex, IsZList)

▷ ChainMorphism( $C, D, l$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain morphism

The input is two chain complexes  $C, D$  and an infinite list  $l$ . The output is the chain morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$  defined by  $\phi_i := l[i]$ .

### 3.2.2 ChainMorphism (for IsChainComplex, IsChainComplex, IsDenseList, IsInt)

▷ ChainMorphism( $C, D, l, k$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain morphism

The input is two chain complexes  $C, D$ , dense list  $l$  and an integer  $k$ . The output is the chain morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$  such that  $\phi_k = l[1]$ ,  $\phi_{k+1} = l[2]$ , etc.

### 3.2.3 ChainMorphism (for IsDenseList, IsInt, IsDenseList, IsInt, IsDenseList, IsInt)

▷ ChainMorphism( $c, m, d, n, l, k$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain morphism

The output is the chain morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ , where  $C_m = c[1]$ ,  $C_{m+1} = c[2]$ , etc.  $D_n = d[1]$ ,  $D_{n+1} = d[2]$ , etc. and  $\phi_k = l[1]$ ,  $\phi_{k+1} = l[2]$ , etc.

### 3.2.4 CochainMorphism (for IsCochainComplex, IsCochainComplex, IsZList)

▷ CochainMorphism( $C, D, l$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a cochain morphism

The input is two cochain complexes  $C, D$  and an infinite list  $l$ . The output is the cochain morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$  defined by  $\phi_i := l[i]$ .

### 3.2.5 CochainMorphism (for IsCochainComplex, IsCochainComplex, IsDenseList, IsInt)

▷ CochainMorphism( $C, D, l, k$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a chain morphism

The input is two cochain complexes  $C, D$ , dense list  $l$  and an integer  $k$ . The output is the cochain morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$  such that  $\phi^k = l[1]$ ,  $\phi^{k+1} = l[2]$ , etc.

### 3.2.6 CochainMorphism (for IsDenseList, IsInt, IsDenseList, IsInt, IsDenseList, IsInt)

▷ CochainMorphism( $c, m, d, n, l, k$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a cochain morphism

The output is the cochain morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ , where  $C^m = c[1]$ ,  $C^{m+1} = c[2]$ , etc.  $D^n = d[1]$ ,  $D^{n+1} = d[2]$ , etc. and  $\phi^k = l[1]$ ,  $\phi^{k+1} = l[2]$ , etc.

### 3.3 Attributes

#### 3.3.1 Morphisms (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

- ▷ `Morphisms(phi)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** infinite list  
 The output is morphisms of the chain or cochain morphism as an infinite list.

#### 3.3.2 MappingCone (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

- ▷ `MappingCone(phi)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** complex  
 The input a chain (resp. cochain) morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ . The output is its mapping cone chain (resp. cochain) complex  $\text{Cone}(\phi)$ .

#### 3.3.3 NaturalInjectionInMappingCone (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

- ▷ `NaturalInjectionInMappingCone(phi)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** chain (resp. cochain) morphism  
 The input a chain (resp. cochain) morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ . The output is the natural injection  $i : D \rightarrow \text{Cone}(\phi)$ .

#### 3.3.4 NaturalProjectionFromMappingCone (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

- ▷ `NaturalProjectionFromMappingCone(phi)` (attribute)  
**Returns:** chain (resp. cochain) morphism  
 The input a chain ( resp. cochain) morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ . The output is the natural projection  $\pi : \text{Cone}(\phi) \rightarrow C[u]$  where  $u = -1$  if  $\phi$  is chain morphism and  $u = 1$  if  $\phi$  is cochain morphism.

### 3.4 Properties

#### 3.4.1 IsQuasiIsomorphism\_ (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

- ▷ `IsQuasiIsomorphism_(phi)` (property)  
**Returns:** true or false  
 The input a chain ( resp. cochain) morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ . The output is *true* if  $\phi$  is quasi-isomorphism and *false* otherwise. If  $\phi$  is not bounded an error is raised.

### 3.5 Operations

#### 3.5.1 SetUpperBound (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism, IsInt)

- ▷ `SetUpperBound(phi, n)` (operation)  
**Returns:** a side effect  
 The command sets an upper bound to the morphism  $\phi$ . An upper bound of  $\phi$  is an integer  $u$  with  $\phi_{i \geq u} = 0$ . The integer  $u$  will be called *active* upper bound of  $\phi$ . If  $\phi$  already has an active upper bound, say  $u'$ , then  $u'$  will be replaced by  $u$  only if  $u \leq u'$ .



### 3.5.2 SetLowerBound (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism, IsInt)

▷ SetLowerBound( $\phi$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a side effect

The command sets an lower bound to the morphism  $\phi$ . A lower bound of  $\phi$  is an integer  $l$  with  $\phi_{i \leq l} = 0$ . The integer  $l$  will be called *active* lower bound of  $\phi$ . If  $\phi$  already has an active lower bound, say  $l'$ , then  $l'$  will be replaced by  $l$  only if  $l \geq l'$ .

### 3.5.3 HasActiveUpperBound (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

▷ HasActiveUpperBound( $\phi$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** true or false

The input is chain or cochain morphism  $\phi$ . The output is *true* if an upper bound has been set to  $\phi$  and *false* otherwise.

### 3.5.4 HasActiveLowerBound (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

▷ HasActiveLowerBound( $\phi$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** true or false

The input is chain or cochain morphism  $\phi$ . The output is *true* if a lower bound has been set to  $\phi$  and *false* otherwise.

### 3.5.5 ActiveUpperBound (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

▷ ActiveUpperBound( $\phi$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** an integer

The input is chain or cochain morphism. The output is its active upper bound if such has been set to  $\phi$ . Otherwise we get error.

### 3.5.6 ActiveLowerBound (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism)

▷ ActiveLowerBound( $\phi$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** an integer

The input is chain or cochain morphism. The output is its active lower bound if such has been set to  $\phi$ . Otherwise we get error.

### 3.5.7 \[\] (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism, IsInt)

▷ \[\]( $\phi$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** an integer

The input is chain (resp. cochain) morphism and an integer  $n$ . The output is the component of  $\phi$  in index  $n$ , i.e.,  $\phi_n$  (resp.  $\phi''$ ).

### 3.5.8 Display (for IsChainOrCochainMorphism, IsInt, IsInt)

▷ Display( $\phi$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ) (operation)

**Returns:**

The command displays the components of the morphism between  $m$  and  $n$ .

### 3.6 Examples

Let us define a morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 \dots & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & & 5 & & 6 & & 7 & & \dots \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
 \dots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\
 & & & & & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 10 \end{pmatrix} & & & & & & \\
 \dots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 5 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Example

```

gap> h := VectorSpaceMorphism( A, HomalgMatrix( [ [ 5 ] ], 1, 1, Q ), A );
<A morphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> phi4 := g;
<A morphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> phi5 := 2*h;
<A morphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> D := CochainComplex( [ h ], 4 );
<A bounded object in cochain complexes category over category of matrices
over Q with active lower bound 3 and active upper bound 6.>
gap> phi := CochainMorphism( C, D, [ phi4, phi5 ], 4 );
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices
over Q with active lower bound 3 and active upper bound 6.>
gap> Display( phi[ 5 ] );
[ [ 10 ] ]

```

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q

```

gap> ActiveLowerBound( phi );
3
gap> IsZeroForMorphisms( phi );
false
gap> IsExact( D );
true
gap> IsExact( C );
false

```

Now lets define the previous morphism using the command `CochainMorphism(c, m, d, n, l, k)`.

Example

```

gap> psi := CochainMorphism( [ f, g, 2*f ], 3, [ h ], 4, [ phi4, phi5 ], 4 );
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices
over Q with active lower bound 3 and active upper bound 6.>

```

In some cases the morphism can change its lower bound when we apply the function `IsZeroForMorphisms`.

Example

```
gap> IsZeroForMorphisms( psi );
false
gap> psi;
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices
over Q with active lower bound 4 and active upper bound 6.>
```

In the following we compute the mapping cone of  $\psi$  and its natural injection and projection.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 & & & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & & 5 & & 6 & & \dots \\
 C: & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \longrightarrow & \dots \\
 \psi \downarrow & & & & & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 10 \end{pmatrix} & & & & \\
 D: & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 5 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\
 i \downarrow & & & & & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & & & & \\
 Cone(\psi): & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -6 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 3} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\
 p \downarrow & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,0 \\ 0,1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & & & \\
 C[1]: & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}} & \mathbb{Q}^{1 \times 2} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \dots
 \end{array}$$

Example

```
gap> cone := MappingCone( psi );
<A bounded object in cochain complexes category over category of matrices over
Q with active lower bound 1 and active upper bound 6.>
gap> cone^4;
<A morphism in Category of matrices over Q>
gap> Display( cone^4 );
[ [ -2, -6, -10 ],
  [ 0, 0, 5 ] ]

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q
gap> i := NaturalInjectionInMappingCone( psi );
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices over
Q with active lower bound 3 and active upper bound 6.>
gap> p := NaturalProjectionFromMappingCone( psi );
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices over
Q with active lower bound 1 and active upper bound 6.>
```

## Chapter 4

# Functors

### 4.1 Basic functors for complex categories.

#### 4.1.1 HomologyFunctor (for IsChainComplexCategory, IsCapCategory, IsInt)

- ▷ `HomologyFunctor(Ch(A), A, n)` (operation)
- ▷ `CohomologyFunctor(Coch(A), A, n)` (operation)

**Returns:** a functor

The first argument in the input must be the chain (resp. cochain) complex category of an abelian category  $A$ , the second argument is  $A$  and the third argument is an integer  $n$ . The output is the  $n$ 'th homology (resp. cohomology) functor :  $\text{Ch}(A) \rightarrow A$ .

#### 4.1.2 ShiftFunctor (for IsChainOrCochainComplexCategory, IsInt)

- ▷ `ShiftFunctor(Comp(A), n)` (operation)

**Returns:** a functor

The inputs are complex category  $\text{Comp}(A)$  and an integer. The output is a the endofunctor  $T[n]$  that sends any complex  $C$  to  $C[n]$  and any complex morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$  to  $\phi[n] : C[n] \rightarrow D[n]$ . The shift chain complex  $C[n]$  of a chain complex  $C$  is defined by  $C[n]_i = C_{n+i}$ ,  $d_i^{C[n]} = (-1)^n d_{n+i}^C$  and the same for chain complex morphisms, i.e.,  $\phi[n]_i = \phi_{n+i}$ . The same holds for cochain complexes and morphisms.

#### 4.1.3 UnsignedShiftFunctor (for IsChainOrCochainComplexCategory, IsInt)

- ▷ `UnsignedShiftFunctor(Comp(A), n)` (operation)

**Returns:** a functor

The inputs are complex category  $\text{Comp}(A)$  and an integer. The output is a the endofunctor  $T[n]$  that sends any complex  $C$  to  $C[n]$  and any complex morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$  to  $\phi[n] : C[n] \rightarrow D[n]$ . The shift chain complex  $C[n]$  of a chain complex  $C$  is defined by  $C[n]_i = C_{n+i}$ ,  $d_i^{C[n]} = d_{n+i}^C$  and the same for chain complex morphisms, i.e.,  $\phi[n]_i = \phi_{n+i}$ . The same holds for cochain complexes and morphisms.

#### 4.1.4 ChainToCochainComplexFunctor (for IsCapCategory)

- ▷ `ChainToCochainComplexFunctor(A)` (operation)

**Returns:** a functor

The input is a category  $A$ . The output is the functor  $F : \text{Ch}(A) \rightarrow \text{Coch}(A)$  defined by  $C_\bullet \mapsto C^\bullet$  for any for any chain complex  $C_\bullet \in \text{Ch}(A)$  and by  $\phi_\bullet \mapsto \phi^\bullet$  for any map  $\phi$  where  $C^i = C_{-i}$  and  $\phi^i = \phi_{-i}$ .

#### 4.1.5 CochainToChainComplexFunctor (for IsCapCategory)

▷ CochainToChainComplexFunctor( $A$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a functor

The input is a category  $A$ . The output is the functor  $F : \text{Coch}(A) \rightarrow \text{Ch}(A)$  defined by  $C^\bullet \mapsto C_\bullet$  for any cochain complex  $C^\bullet \in \text{Coch}(A)$  and by  $\phi^\bullet \mapsto \phi_\bullet$  for any map  $\phi$  where  $C_i = C^{-i}$  and  $\phi_i = \phi^{-i}$ .

#### 4.1.6 ExtendFunctorToChainComplexCategoryFunctor (for IsCapFunctor)

▷ ExtendFunctorToChainComplexCategoryFunctor( $F$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a functor

The input is a functor  $F : A \rightarrow B$ . The output is its extension functor  $F : \text{Ch}(A) \rightarrow \text{Ch}(B)$ .

#### 4.1.7 ExtendFunctorToCochainComplexCategoryFunctor (for IsCapFunctor)

▷ ExtendFunctorToCochainComplexCategoryFunctor( $F$ ) (operation)

**Returns:** a functor

The input is a functor  $F : A \rightarrow B$ . The output is its extension functor  $F : \text{Coch}(A) \rightarrow \text{Coch}(B)$ .

## 4.2 Examples

The theory tells us that the composition  $i\psi$  is null-homotopic. That implies that the morphisms induced on cohomologies are all zero.

Example

```
gap> i_o_psi := PreCompose( psi, i );
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices
over Q with active lower bound 4 and active upper bound 6.>
gap> H5 := CohomologyFunctor( cochain_cat, matrix_category, 5 );
5-th cohomology functor in category of matrices over Q
gap> IsZeroForMorphisms( ApplyFunctor( H5, i_o_psi ) );
true
```

Next we define a functor  $\mathbf{F} : \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  that maps every  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space  $A$  to  $A \oplus A$  and every morphism  $f : A \rightarrow B$  to  $f \oplus f$ . Then we extend it to the functor  $\mathbf{Coch}_{\mathbf{F}} : \text{Coch}(\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \rightarrow \text{Coch}(\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}})$  that maps each cochain complex  $C$  to the cochain complex we get after applying the functor  $\mathbf{F}$  on every object and differential in  $C$  and maps any morphism  $\phi : C \rightarrow D$  to the morphism we get after applying the functor  $\mathbf{F}$  on every object, differential or morphism in  $C, D$  and  $\phi$ .

Example

```
gap> F := CapFunctor( "double functor", matrix_category, matrix_category );
double functor
gap> u := function( obj ) return DirectSum( [ obj, obj ] ); end;;
gap> AddObjectFunction( F, u );
gap> v := function( s, mor, r ) return DirectSumFunctorial( [ mor, mor ] ); end;;
gap> AddMorphismFunction( F, v );
gap> Display( f );
[[ 1, 3 ]]
```

```

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q
gap> Display( ApplyFunctor( F, f ) );
[ [ 1, 3, 0, 0 ],
  [ 0, 0, 1, 3 ] ]

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q
gap> Coch_F := ExtendFunctorToCochainComplexCategoryFunctor( F );
Extended version of double functor from cochain complexes category over category
of matrices over Q to cochain complexes category over category of matrices over Q
gap> psi;
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices
over Q with active lower bound 4 and active upper bound 6.>
gap> Coch_F_psi := ApplyFunctor( Coch_F, psi );
<A bounded morphism in cochain complexes category over category of matrices
over Q with active lower bound 4 and active upper bound 6.>
gap> Display( psi[ 5 ] );
[ [ 10 ] ]

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q
gap> Display( Coch_F_psi[ 5 ] );
[ [ 10, 0 ],
  [ 0, 10 ] ]

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q

```

Next we will compute the shift  $C[3]$ . As we know the standard shift functor may change the sign of the differentials since  $d_{C[n]}^i = (-1)^n d_C^{i+n}$ . Hence if we don't want the signs to be changed we may use the unsigned shift functor.

#### Example

```

gap> T := ShiftFunctor( cochain_cat, 3 );
Shift (3 times to the left) functor in cochain complexes category over category
of matrices over Q
gap> C;
<A not cyclic, bounded object in cochain complexes category over category of
matrices over Q with active lower bound 2 and active upper bound 7.>
gap> C_3 := ApplyFunctor( T, C );
<A not cyclic, bounded object in cochain complexes category over category of
matrices over Q with active lower bound -1 and active upper bound 4.>
gap> Display( C^3 );
[ [ 1, 3 ] ]

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q
gap> Display( C_3^0 );
[ [ -1, -3 ] ]

A morphism in Category of matrices over Q
gap> S := UnsignedShiftFunctor( cochain_cat, 3 );
Unsigned shift (3 times to the left) functor in cochain complexes category over
category of matrices over Q
gap> C_3_unsigned := ApplyFunctor( S, C );
<A bounded object in cochain complexes category over category of matrices over
Q with active lower bound -1 and active upper bound 4.>

```

```
gap> Display( C_3_unsigned^0 );  
[ [ 1, 3 ] ]
```

A morphism in Category of matrices over  $\mathbb{Q}$

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