## INTRODUCTION TO CATEGORICAL LOGIC

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rules

- Hand your exercises by the **22nd of March** via email. In order to make my life easier, make sure to include the word **CL23 in the subject**.
- Pick at least one exercise from each of the yellow groups.
- You must charge at least **2** full batteries! *Example*. The vector of exercises [3,7,8,13,16] would pass this sheet.

## **EXERCISES**

categories

**Exercise 1** ( $\blacksquare$ ). How many idempotent monads T : Set  $\rightarrow$  Set can you find on the category of sets? Describe them all.

**Exercise 2** ( $\blacksquare$ ). Let T: **Set**  $\to$  **Set** be a cocontinous monad. Prove or provide a counterexample for the following statement: there exists a monoid M such that  $T \cong M \times (-)$  as monads.

**Exercise 3** ( ). A *graph* (E, V, s, t) is the data of two sets E, V and two functions  $s, t : E \Rightarrow V$ . Morphisms of graphs are defined as expected, and so is the category Gra of graphs. Can you find a full subcategory C containing two objects such that every cocontinuous functor  $Gra \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  is uniquely determined by its value on C?

**Exercise 4** ( $\blacksquare$ ). Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a cocomplete category and  $a \in \mathcal{A}$  be a dense object, i.e. the family consisting of the single object a forms a dense generating set. Show that  $\mathcal{A}$  admits a faithful right adjoint  $\mathcal{A} \to \mathbf{Set}$  and exhibit a category  $\mathcal{A}$  for which it is not an equivalence of categories.

**Exercise 5** ( $\blacksquare$ ). Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a cocomplete category with a dense generating set. Show that  $\mathcal{A}$  is complete.

**Exercise 6** ( $\blacksquare$ ). In the diagram below all the categories are  $\lambda$ -accessible and so are the functors f, g. Assume also that C is cocomplete. Justify that  $lan_g f$  exists and is accessible too.



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universal algebra

Exercise 7 ( , P). Consider the categories Grp, Ab of groups and abelian group respectively.

- Describe the Lawvere theories axiomatizing them.
- Show that the inclusion  $i: Ab \hookrightarrow Grp$  is a morphism of varieties.
- Describe the morphism of Lawvere theories that induce *i*.

Exercise 8 ( , D). Consider the categories Grp, Ab of groups and abelian group respectively.

- Describe the **Set** monads axiomatixing them.
- Show that the inclusion  $i: Ab \hookrightarrow Grp$  is a morphism of varieties.
- Describe the morphism of monads that induce i.

Exercise 9 ( ). Recall that the category SLat of suplattices is monadic over **Set**. Following the standard construction that given a monad produces a (possibly large) algebraic theory, can you describe an equational presentation of the category of suplattices?

**Exercise 10** ( $\blacksquare$ ). Let T : **Set**  $\rightarrow$  **Set** be a finitary monad with some model with two distinct elements, show that its unit is injective.

**Exercise 11** ( $\blacksquare$ ). For every finitary monad  $T: \mathbf{Set} \to \mathbf{Set}$  construct a finitary polynomial monad  $P_T: \mathbf{Set} \to \mathbf{Set}$  and a morphism of monads  $P_T \to T$  which is pointwise surjective.

sketches

Exercise 12 ( ). Using the technology of the course show that every abelian group embeds in a divisible one.

**Exercise 13** ( Provide a sketch axiomatizing the category of fields. Could it be a limit sketch?

**Exercise 14** ( $\blacksquare$ ),  $\blacksquare$ ). Given limit sketches  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  define a symmetric tensor product  $S_1 \otimes S_2$  in such a way that,

$$\mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{S}_1 \otimes \mathcal{S}_2, \mathbf{Set}) \simeq \mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathsf{Mod}(\mathcal{S}_2, \mathbf{Set})).$$

Exercise 15 ( ). Show that the category of Banach spaces and non expansive maps is locally presentable. What about the category of Hilbert spaces?

Exercise 16 ( ). Show that the category of topological spaces and the category of suplattices are not locally presentable.

**Exercise 17** ( $\blacksquare$ ). Show that if  $\mathcal{A}$  is locally finitely presentable, so are  $\mathcal{A}^{\rightarrow}$  and  $\mathcal{A}_{/a}$ .

**The riddle** (Givant,  $\triangle$ ). A finitary monad  $T : \mathbf{Set} \to \mathbf{Set}$  is *stable* if every algebra is free. (Assuming choice) show that there exactly four families of finitary stable monads  $T : \mathbf{Set} \to \mathbf{Set}$ . Comment. If you solve it with category theoretic methods, you can publish it.