

Homological Algebra

Original lectures notes by Baptiste Rognerud, but now typeset in L^AT_EX

1 Introduction to category theory

References:

- Emily Riehl, Category Theory in Context (chapter I)
- Saunders Mac Lane, Categories for the Working Mathematician
- Ibrahim Assem, Introduction au langage catégorique (chapters I, II)

➤ Near 1945 Eilenberg and Mac Lane gave the good formalism for a “natural isomorphism” (the general theory of natural transformations). For instance, if V is a finite-dimensional vector space, $V \simeq V^*$ and $V \simeq V^{**}$, but the first isomorphism is not natural (“a choice needs to be made”), while the second is. But why?

It turns out solving this question gave a formalism, category theory, that unified already existing mathematical concepts, gave new links between different notions and also gave new questions!

⚠ Category theory is not a theory that trivializes mathematics.

It is used today by (almost) everyone: algebraic geometry, algebra, representation theory, topology, combinatorics, ...

1.1 Categories and functors

Definition 1.1. A *category* \mathcal{C} is the data of

- A collection of *morphisms* $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$
- A collection of *objects* $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$

such that

1. Every morphism $f \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$ has a specified domain $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and codomain $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$. We write $f : X \rightarrow Y$.
2. For every object $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ there exists a morphism $1_X : X \rightarrow X$ (the *identity* of X), also written id_X
3. For any three objects $X, Y, Z \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ there exists a morphism $g \circ f : X \rightarrow Z$ (we often omit \circ and just write gf)

satisfying

(Identity) $\forall f : X \rightarrow Y, 1_Y f = f = f 1_X$

(Associativity) $\forall f : W \rightarrow X, g : X \rightarrow Y, h : Y \rightarrow Z, h(gf) = (hg)f$

Remark.

1. We use the term “collection” because we don’t want to worry about set-theoretical issues
2. If $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$ is a set, we say that \mathcal{C} is *small*
3. We denote by $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ (or $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$) the collection of $f : X \rightarrow Y \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$

Examples 1.2 (Concrete categories).

1. The category **Set**, where objects are sets and morphisms are just maps.
2. **Top**, where objects are topological spaces and morphisms are continuous maps.
3. Groups together with group homomorphisms form a category called **Grp**. The same can be said about rings, fields...
4. k -vector spaces, or more generally left/right R -modules, together with linear maps, form a category denoted **RMod** or **ModR** (for left or right R -modules).

In these previous examples, objects are sets with additional structure, and morphisms between two objects are in particular maps between the two underlying sets. Such categories are called *concrete categories* (a rigorous definition will be given later). However, a category need not be concrete.

Examples 1.3 (Abstract categories).

1. Let k be a field. There exists a category **Mat** $_k$ where objects are the natural numbers \mathbb{N} and morphisms are $\text{Hom}(m, n) = \text{Mat}_{n,m}(k)$, where composition is given by matrix multiplication.
2. If G is a group, there exists a category BG which has only one object \bullet , and morphisms $\text{Hom}(\bullet, \bullet) = G$, where composition is multiplication in G .
3. If (P, \leq) is a *poset* (a partially ordered set, that is a set P together with a reflexive, transitive relation \leq), then one can construct a category \hat{P} by setting $\text{Ob}(\hat{P}) = P$ and $|\text{Hom}(x, y)| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \leq y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$, where composition is defined in the only possible way.
4. The homotopy category of topological spaces: objects are topological spaces, and $\text{Hom}(X, Y)$ is $\text{Hom}_{\text{Top}}(X, Y) / \sim$ where \sim is homotopy of continuous maps.

Exercise. Check the categories defined above really are categories. In (2), what are the minimal hypotheses needed on G for BG to be a category? In (3), what are the minimal hypotheses needed on \leq for \hat{P} to be a category?

Examples 1.4 (Categories constructed from categories).

1. If \mathcal{C} is a category, one can construct its *opposite category* \mathcal{C}^{op} , defined by $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}) = \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X)$, with composition described by the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & & X \\
\downarrow f & & \uparrow f^{\text{op}} \\
Y & \rightsquigarrow & Y \\
\downarrow g & & \uparrow g^{\text{op}} \\
Z & & Z
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c}
gf \\
\downarrow \\
gf \\
\downarrow \\
gf
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c}
f^{\text{op}}g^{\text{op}} \\
\downarrow \\
f^{\text{op}}g^{\text{op}} \\
\downarrow \\
f^{\text{op}}g^{\text{op}}
\end{array}$$

- Let \mathcal{C} be a category. A *subcategory* \mathcal{D} of \mathcal{C} is another category such that $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$ and the composition in \mathcal{D} is induced by the one in \mathcal{C} . For instance, **Ab**, the category of abelian groups and group homomorphisms, is a subcategory of **Grp**.
- Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be categories. The *product category* of \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} is the category $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}$ defined by $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}) = \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}) \times \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$ and $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}) = \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C}) \times \text{Mor}(\mathcal{D})$, composition and identities being defined componentwise.

Exercise. Describe $(BG)^{\text{op}}$ for G a group and \hat{P}^{op} for (P, \leq) a poset.

⚠ Set^{op} is not Set. TODO

Remark. In a category \mathcal{C} the objects can be anything, so saying $x \in X$ for $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ doesn't make sense. Hence, categorical notions are defined using arrows and not elements.

Definition 1.5. Let \mathcal{C} be a category.

- $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an *isomorphism* if there exists $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $gf = \text{id}_X$ and $fg = \text{id}_Y$.
- $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a *monomorphism* if for all $g, h : W \rightarrow X$ such that $fg = fh$, $g = h$ (f is left-cancellable).
- $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an *epimorphism* if for all $g, h : Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $gf = hf$, $g = h$ (f is right-cancellable).

⚠ Being both a mono and an epi doesn't imply being an iso. TODO

Definition 1.6. Let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be two categories. A (*covariant*) *functor* $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is the data of

- An object $F(X) \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$ for all $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$
- A morphism $F(f) \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), F(Y))$ for all $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$

such that $F(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{F(X)}$ for all $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $F(gf) = F(g)F(f)$ whenever $f, g \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$ are composable.

Definition 1.7. A *contravariant* functor from \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{D} is a functor from \mathcal{C}^{op} to \mathcal{D} (so composition is reversed, i.e. $F(gf) = F(f)F(g)$).

Examples 1.8.

- $U : \mathbf{Grp} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}, U(G) = G, U(f) = f$ the functor that to a group assigns it its underlying set and to a homomorphism the underlying map. It is called the *forgetful functor* from groups to sets, because it forgets the group structure.

2. $U : \mathbf{Ass} \rightarrow \mathbf{Lie}$ the forgetful functor from the category of associative algebras to the category of Lie algebras. It forgets the “associative structure” but remembers the underlying abelian group.

$$(A, +, \cdot) \mapsto (A, +, [-, -])$$
3. $F : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}, X \mapsto \mathbb{Z}[X], f \mapsto \mathbb{Z}[f]$, which to a set assigns the free abelian group with basis X (the group of finite linear combinations of elements of X). A map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ can then be uniquely extended to a linear map $\mathbb{Z}[f] : \mathbb{Z}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[Y]$ that agrees with f on the bases of $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ and $\mathbb{Z}[Y]$.
4. Suppose \mathcal{C} is locally small (i.e. for any X, Y , $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ is a set). For all $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ is a functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$. Similarly, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, X)$ is a contravariant functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$. $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, -)$ is a functor $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$.
5. Functors $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$ can be composed in the obvious sense.

TODO: DRAW DIAGRAMS

Definition 1.9. Let $\mathcal{C} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \xrightarrow{G} \end{matrix} \mathcal{D}$ be two functors. A *natural transformation* η from F to G is the data of morphisms $\eta_X : F(X) \rightarrow G(X) \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{D})$ for all $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ such that for all $f : X \rightarrow Y \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(X) & \xrightarrow{\eta_X} & G(X) \\ \downarrow F(f) & & \downarrow G(f) \\ F(Y) & \xrightarrow{\eta_Y} & G(Y) \end{array}$$

commutes, that is $G(f)\eta_X = \eta_Y F(f)$. We write $\eta : F \Rightarrow G$ or draw $\mathcal{C} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \Downarrow \eta \\ \xrightarrow{G} \end{matrix} \mathcal{D}$

Example 1.10. Let V be a k -vector space. $\text{id}_{\mathbf{Vect}_k}$ and $D^2 = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Vect}_k}(\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Vect}_k}(-, k), k)$ are two endofunctors of \mathbf{Vect}_k . $\text{ev}_- : V \rightarrow V^{**}$ defines a natural transformation

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} v & \mapsto & \text{Hom}(V, k) & \rightarrow & k \\ & & \phi & \mapsto & \phi(v) \end{array}$$

between them:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} & V^{**} \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow D^2(f) \\ W & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} & W^{**} \end{array}$$

For $a \in V$, $D^2(f) \circ \text{ev}_a : W^* \rightarrow k \in W^{**}$ and in the other direction $(\text{ev} \circ f)(a) = \text{ev}_{f(a)}$.
 $\phi \mapsto \phi(f(a))$

However, there is no natural transformation from $\text{id}_{\mathbf{Vect}_k}$ to D . For one, the first is covariant and the second is contravariant. To get a natural transformation from a covariant to a contravariant

functor, we can modify the definition of naturality to be that $\begin{matrix} V \rightarrow V^* \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ W \rightarrow W^* \end{matrix}$ commutes, but even such

natural transformations do not exist from $\text{id}_{\mathbf{Vect}_k}$ to D .

Definition 1.11. A natural transformation $\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \Downarrow \eta \\ \xrightarrow{G} \end{array} \mathcal{D}$ is a *natural isomorphism* if η_X is an isomorphism for all $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$.

Remark. One can compose natural transformations in two ways, “vertical composition”:

$$\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \Downarrow \alpha \\ \xrightarrow{G} \\ \Downarrow \beta \\ \xrightarrow{H} \end{array} \mathcal{D} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \Downarrow \beta \circ \alpha \\ \xrightarrow{H} \end{array} \mathcal{D} \quad \text{where } (\beta \circ \alpha)_X = \beta_X \circ \alpha_X$$

or “horizontal composition”:

$$\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F_1} \\ \Downarrow \alpha_1 \\ \xrightarrow{G_1} \end{array} \mathcal{D} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F_2} \\ \Downarrow \alpha_2 \\ \xrightarrow{G_2} \end{array} \mathcal{E} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F_2 \circ F_1} \\ \Downarrow \alpha_2 * \alpha_1 \\ \xrightarrow{G_2 \circ G_1} \end{array} \mathcal{E} \quad \text{where } (\alpha_2 * \alpha_1)_X = G_2((\alpha_1)_X) \circ (\alpha_2)_{F_1(X)}$$

Horizontal composition can also be defined in another equivalent way using commutativity of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_2 F_1(X) & \xrightarrow{(\alpha_2)_{F_1(X)}} & G_2 F_1(X) \\ F_2((\alpha_1)_X) \downarrow & & \downarrow G_2((\alpha_1)_X) \\ F_2 G_1(X) & \xrightarrow{(\alpha_2)_{G_1(X)}} & G_2 G_1(X) \end{array}$$

The diagram commutes by naturality of α_2 , so $(\alpha_2 * \alpha_1) = (\alpha_2)_{G_1(X)} \circ F_2((\alpha_1)_X)$.

Definition 1.12. Let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be two categories. Then the *functor category from \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{D}* written $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ or $\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is the category whose objects are functors from \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{D} and morphisms are natural transformations.

Remark. Categories, together with functors and natural transformations between them is the prototypical example of a 2-category.

1.2 Equivalences of categories

Definition 1.13. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be two categories. An *equivalence of categories* from \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{D} is the data of

1. $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and $G : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ two functors
2. Natural isomorphisms $\eta : 1_{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow GF$ and $\varepsilon : FG \Rightarrow 1_{\mathcal{D}}$ where $1_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $1_{\mathcal{D}}$ are the identity functors of \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} .

Remark.

1. G is called a *quasi-inverse* of F .
2. Most of the time we say that F is an equivalence if there exists G such that (F, G) is an equivalence.

3. If F, G are contravariant, we speak of *duality* between \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} .
4. If two categories are equivalent, every property that can be expressed “in terms of arrows” is preserved.

Definition 1.14. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor. Then, we say

1. F is *faithful* if $\forall X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}), F : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), F(Y))$ is injective.

$$f \mapsto F(f)$$
2. F is *full* if the previous map is surjective.
3. F is *essentially surjective* if for all $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$ there is $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ such that $F(X) \simeq Y$ in \mathcal{D} .

Theorem 1.15. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor. Then F is an equivalence of categories if and only if it is fully faithful and essentially surjective.

Proof. **▲** There is a little set-theoretic issue: an equivalence of categories is always fully faithful and essentially surjective, but the converse requires the axiom of choice for the class $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$.

Suppose $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is an equivalence of categories, and let $G : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a quasi-inverse of F , together with natural isomorphisms $\eta : 1_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow GF$ and $\varepsilon : 1_{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow FG$. If Y is an object of \mathcal{D} , then $Y \simeq FG(Y)$, so F is essentially surjective. Let X, Y be objects of \mathcal{C} . To show F is fully faithful we will construct an inverse to $F : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), F(Y))$. For any $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), F(Y))$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\eta_X} & GF(X) \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow GF(f) \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\eta_Y} & GF(Y) \end{array}$$

which prompts us to define $\phi : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), F(Y)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$. We now check it is

$$g \mapsto \eta_Y^{-1} \circ G(g) \circ \eta_X$$

the map we’re looking for. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$, since the above diagram commutes and η_Y is invertible, we get that $\phi(F(f)) = f$, so $\phi \circ F = \text{id}_{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)}$, which means F is faithful. We have two commutative diagrams, by definition of ϕ and by naturality of η :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\eta_X} & GF(X) \\ \phi(g) \downarrow & & \downarrow G(g) \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\eta_Y} & GF(Y) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\eta_X} & GF(X) \\ \phi(g) \downarrow & & \downarrow GF(\phi(g)) \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\eta_Y} & GF(Y) \end{array}$$

therefore, $G(g) \circ \eta_X = GF(\phi(g)) \circ \eta_X$. Since η_X is invertible, $G(g) = GF(\phi(g))$. The previous point shows that G is faithful, so $g = F(\phi(g))$, hence F is full.

Now suppose F is fully faithful and essentially surjective. Our goal is to construct G . For any $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$, since F is essentially surjective, there exists $X_Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and an isomorphism $\varepsilon_Y : Y \rightarrow F(X_Y)$. Therefore, for any $Y, Z \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$ and $f : Y \rightarrow Z$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{f} & Z \\ \varepsilon_Y \downarrow & & \downarrow \varepsilon_Z \\ F(X_Y) & \xrightarrow[\varepsilon_Z \circ f \circ \varepsilon_Y^{-1}]{} & F(X_Z) \end{array}$$

Which leads us to define $G(Y) = X_Y$ and $G(f)$ to be the unique morphism $m_f : X_Y \rightarrow X_Z$ such that $F(m_f) = \varepsilon_Z \circ f \circ \varepsilon_Y^{-1}$ (this works because F is fully faithful). We have $G(\text{id}_Y) = \text{id}_{X_Y}$ since $\varepsilon_Y \circ \text{id}_Y \circ \varepsilon_Y^{-1} = \text{id}_Y$ and $F(\text{id}_{X_Y}) = \text{id}_Y$. The next diagram shows $G(g \circ f) = G(g) \circ G(f)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & g \circ f & & \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 W & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\
 \downarrow \varepsilon_W & & \downarrow \varepsilon_Y & & \downarrow \varepsilon_Z \\
 F(X_W) & \xrightarrow{F(m_f)} & F(X_Y) & \xrightarrow{F(m_g)} & F(X_Z) \\
 & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowright & \\
 & F(m_g \circ m_f) = F(m_g) \circ F(m_f) & & &
 \end{array}$$

By this construction, ε is a natural isomorphism $\text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \Rightarrow FG$ (look at the above diagrams). Now, pick $Y, Z \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $f : Y \rightarrow Z$. We have $GF(Y) = X_{F(Y)}$ and $\varepsilon_Y : F(Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} F(X_{F(Y)})$. Since F is fully faithful, there exists a unique $\eta_Y : Y \rightarrow X_{F(Y)} = GF(Y)$ such that $F(\eta_Y) = \varepsilon_Y$. Here, $\eta_Y = G(\varepsilon_Y)$, which means that η_Y is an isomorphism since functors preserve isomorphisms. We obtain the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Y & \xrightarrow{\eta_Y} & GF(Y) \\
 \downarrow f & & \downarrow GF(f) \\
 Z & \xrightarrow{\eta_Z} & GF(Z)
 \end{array}$$

The diagram commutes because $GF(f)$ is the unique morphism such that

$$F(GF(f)) = \varepsilon_Z \circ F(f) \circ \varepsilon_Y^{-1} = F(\eta_Z \circ f \circ \eta_Y^{-1})$$

and F is faithful. η is then a natural isomorphism $\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow GF$. □

Example 1.16. $\mathbf{Vect}_k \simeq \mathbf{Mat}_k$ through the functor $n \mapsto k^n$ and $(A : n \rightarrow m) \mapsto (f_A : k^n \rightarrow k^m)$.

2 Universal properties

References:

- Riehl (Chapters II, III, IV)
- Mac Lane (Chapters III, IV, V)
- Assem (Chapters III, IV, V)

► Let S be a set together with an equivalence relation \sim . Let S/\sim be the quotient set, and $\pi : S \rightarrow S/\sim$ be the projection. For any $f : S \rightarrow X$ compatible with \sim , there exists a unique map $\bar{f} : S/\sim \rightarrow X$ such that $f = \bar{f} \circ \pi$. This is represented by the following commutative diagram :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ \pi \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! \bar{f} & \\ S/\sim & & \end{array}$$

We say that $S \xrightarrow{\pi} S/\sim$ is a solution to the universal problem posed by the compatible maps. Such a solution is unique up to unique isomorphism: if $S \xrightarrow{p} S'$ is another solution, then we get the three commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{p} & S' \\ \pi \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! a & \\ S/\sim & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{\pi} & S/\sim \\ p \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! b & \\ S' & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{p} & S' \\ p \downarrow & \nearrow \text{id}_{S'} & \uparrow a \\ S' & \xrightarrow{b} & S/\sim \end{array}$$

then $abp = a\pi = p$. The identity of S' also makes this diagram commute so by uniqueness $ab = \text{id}_{S'}$ and similarly $ba = \text{id}_{S/\sim}$.

2.1 Initial and final objects

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{C} be a category. An object $c \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ is *initial* (*final*) if for all $d \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ there exists a unique morphism $c \rightarrow d$ (a unique morphism $d \rightarrow c$).

Proposition 2.2. *If an initial/final object exists, then it is unique up to unique isomorphism.*

Proof. Let c, c' be two initial objects. Then there exists a unique morphism $f : c \rightarrow c'$ and a unique morphism $g : c' \rightarrow c$. There also exists a unique morphism $c \rightarrow c$, that is id_c . Therefore, $gf = \text{id}_c$. In the same way, $fg = \text{id}_{c'}$. Therefore, c and c' are isomorphic and the isomorphism is unique. \square

Examples 2.3.

1. \emptyset is initial in **Set** and any singleton is final.
2. $\{0\}$ is both initial and final in **Vect**_k (or **RMod**).
3. The category of fields does not have initial/final objects (reason on field characteristics).

We want to say a universal object is an initial or final object. A category has at most 2, so this may seem a little restrictive, but this is solved by thinking of a good category.

Definition 2.4. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a functor. Let $\int F$ be the category defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Ob}(\int F) &= \{(c, x) \mid c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C}) \text{ and } x \in F(c)\} \\ \mathrm{Hom}((c, x), (c', x')) &= \{f \in \mathrm{Hom}(c, c') \mid F(f)(x) = x'\}\end{aligned}$$

where composition is composition in \mathcal{C} , and $\mathrm{id}_{(c, x)} = \mathrm{id}_c$ for all x . If F is contravariant, let $\int F$ have the same objects and morphisms $\mathrm{Hom}((c, x), (c', x')) = \{f \in \mathrm{Hom}(c, c') \mid F(f)(x') = x\}$.

Proposition 2.5. *There is a forgetful functor $\pi : \int F \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ defined by $\pi(c, x) = c$ and $\pi(f : (c, x) \rightarrow (c', x')) = f : c \rightarrow c'$.*

Example 2.6. Let S be a set, and \sim an equivalence relation on S . Let $F : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be defined by $F(X) = \{f : S \rightarrow X \mid x \sim y \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)\}$ and $F(\alpha : X \rightarrow Y) = \alpha \circ -$.

$\int F$ has for objects $(X, S \xrightarrow{f} X)$ where f is compatible with \sim , and for morphisms α that makes

this diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{f'} & X' \\ f \downarrow & \nearrow \alpha & \\ X & & \end{array}$$

$(S/\sim, S \xrightarrow{\pi} S/\sim)$ is an initial object of $\int F$.

Definition 2.7. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a functor. A *universal element* for F is an initial object of $\int F$, that is a pair (c, x) with $c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $x \in F(c)$ such that

$$\forall (d, y), d \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C}), y \in F(d), \exists! \alpha : c \rightarrow d, y = F(\alpha)(x)$$

Definition 2.8. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor and $d \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$. A *universal arrow from d to F* is a pair (c, f) where $c \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, F(c))$, such that

$$\forall (c', f'), c' \in \mathrm{Ob}(\mathcal{C}), f' : d \rightarrow F(c'), \exists! \alpha \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, c'), F(\alpha) \circ f = f'$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & d & \\ f \swarrow & & \searrow \forall f' \\ F(c) & \xrightarrow{F(\alpha)} & F(c') \end{array}$$

$$c \xrightarrow{\exists! \alpha} c'$$

Exercise. Define a category $d \downarrow F$ such that a universal arrow is an initial object of $d \downarrow F$.

Example 2.9. Let $U : \mathbf{Vect}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be the forgetful functor. Let $X \in \mathbf{Set}$. A universal arrow from X to U is the “best” k -vector space V_X with a map $X \rightarrow V_X$. Set $V_X = k[X]$ the k -vector space with basis X , and $i : X \rightarrow V_X$ that maps $x \in X$ to the corresponding basis element. Then, for any vector space V and map $f : X \rightarrow U(V)$, f can be extended by linearity into a linear map $\tilde{f} : k[X] \rightarrow V$, which makes this diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & X & \\ i \swarrow & & \searrow f \\ k[X] & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & U(V) \end{array}$$

If α is another map that makes the diagram commute then α and \tilde{f} coincide on a basis of $k[X]$ and therefore are equal.

Proposition 2.10. *Universal elements and arrows are two equivalent notions.*

Proof. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a functor and (c, x) a universal element for F . Consider $f_x : \{*\} \rightarrow F(c)$. Then, (c, f_x) is a universal arrow $* \rightarrow F$, because $F(\alpha)(x) = y$ iff $F(\alpha) \circ f_x = f_y$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \{*\} & \\ f_x \swarrow & & \searrow f_y \\ F(c) & \xrightarrow{F(\alpha)} & F(c') \end{array}$$

Conversely, if $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is a functor and (c, f) is a universal arrow $d \rightarrow F$, then consider the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, F(-)) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ (we need to assume \mathcal{D} is locally small so the functor is set-valued). Then, $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, F(c))$ is a universal element for this functor. \square

2.2 Representable functors

Definition 2.11. Let \mathcal{C} be a (locally small) category, and $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ a functor.

1. We say that F is *representable* if there is some $c \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ such that F and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, -)$ are naturally isomorphic (if F is contravariant, use $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, c)$ instead).
2. A *representation* of F is the data of $c \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and a natural isomorphism $\eta : \text{Hom}(c, -) \Rightarrow F$.

Example 2.12. The forgetful functor $U : \mathbf{Grp} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is representable since $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(\mathbb{Z}, -) \simeq U$. The natural isomorphism is given by $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Grp}}(\mathbb{Z}, G) \mapsto \alpha(1) \in G$.

The following theorem explains how to find the natural isomorphism $\alpha : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, -) \Rightarrow F$ in general.

Theorem 2.13 (Yoneda lemma). *Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be a functor with \mathcal{C} locally small, and $c \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$. Then,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Nat}(\text{Hom}(c, -), F) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & F(c) \\ \alpha & \mapsto & \alpha_c(\text{id}_c) \end{array}$$

and this isomorphism is natural in c and in F .

Proof. Let $\alpha \in \text{Nat}(\text{Hom}(c, -), F)$. Let $d \in \mathcal{C}$ and $f : c \rightarrow d$. By naturality, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(c, c) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_c} & F(c) \\ \downarrow f \circ - & & \downarrow F(f) \\ \text{Hom}(c, d) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_d} & F(d) \end{array}$$

This means that $F(f) \circ \alpha_c = \alpha_d \circ (f \circ -)$. Evaluating at id_c , we get $F(f) \circ \alpha_c(\text{id}_c) = \alpha_d(f)$. This shows that the natural transformation α is entirely determined by the value of $\alpha_c(\text{id}_c)$, which shows the map defined above is injective. Conversely, if $e \in F(c)$, then we define $\alpha^e : \text{Hom}(c, -) \Rightarrow F$ by $\alpha_d^e : g \mapsto F(g)(e)$. We check it is a natural transformation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Hom}(c, c) & \xrightarrow{g \mapsto F(g)(e)} & F(c) \\
\downarrow f \circ - & & \downarrow F(f) \\
\mathrm{Hom}(c, d) & \xrightarrow{h \mapsto F(h)(e)} & F(d)
\end{array}$$

and this diagram commutes since for $g : c \rightarrow c$ we have

$$F(f)(F(g)(e)) = F(f \circ g)(e) = F((f \circ -)(g))(e)$$

This shows the map in the theorem is surjective, therefore an isomorphism, and its inverse is given by $e \in F(c) \mapsto \alpha^e$. We now check naturality. We first need to understand what it means to say the isomorphism is natural in c . Let $f : c \rightarrow d$. $\mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Hom}(c, -), F)$ is functorial in c , as it is the composition of two contravariant hom-functors. More concretely:

$$c \xrightarrow{f} d \rightsquigarrow \mathrm{Hom}(d, -) \xrightarrow{- \circ f} \mathrm{Hom}(c, -) \rightsquigarrow \mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Hom}(c, -), F) \xrightarrow{- \circ (- \circ f)} \mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Hom}(d, -), F)$$

(Nat is the hom-functor of the functor category $\mathcal{C}^{\mathbf{Set}}$). One thing to note is that the morphism $f : c \rightarrow d$ induces a natural transformation $\mathrm{Hom}(d, -) \xrightarrow{- \circ f} \mathrm{Hom}(c, -)$, and this makes the whole thing work. This is in general a property of functors defined on a product category, see the remark below. Now, saying the isomorphism, which we'll write $\Phi_{d,F}$, is natural means that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Hom}(c, -), F) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{c,F}} & F(c) \\
\downarrow - \circ (- \circ f) & & \downarrow F(f) \\
\mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Hom}(d, -), F) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{d,F}} & F(d)
\end{array}$$

commutes. And indeed, if $\alpha : \mathrm{Hom}(c, -) \Rightarrow F$ is a natural transformation,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{d,F}(\alpha \circ (- \circ f)) &= (\alpha \circ (- \circ f))_d(\mathrm{id}_d) = [\alpha_d \circ (- \circ f)](\mathrm{id}_d) = \alpha_d(f) \\
F(f)(\Phi_{c,F}(\alpha)) &= F(f)(\alpha_c(\mathrm{id}_c)) = \alpha_d(f \circ \mathrm{id}_c) = \alpha_d(f)
\end{aligned}$$

The second to last equality comes from the naturality of α .

We now turn to naturality in F . Let G be another functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\beta : F \Rightarrow G$ be a natural transformation. We check that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Hom}(c, -), F) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{c,F}} & F(c) \\
\downarrow \beta \circ - & & \downarrow \beta_c \\
\mathrm{Nat}(\mathrm{Hom}(c, -), G) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{c,G}} & G(c)
\end{array}$$

commutes. For $\alpha : \mathrm{Hom}(c, -) \Rightarrow F$, we have

$$\beta_c(\Phi_{c,F}(\alpha)) = \beta_c(\alpha_c(\mathrm{id}_c)) = (\beta \circ \alpha)_c(\mathrm{id}_c) = \Phi_{c,G}(\beta \circ \alpha)$$

which completes the proof of naturality. □

Remark.

1. If $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, then (c, x) is a universal element for F if and only if the natural transformation $\alpha_x : \text{Hom}(c, -) \Rightarrow F$ induced by x is an isomorphism. Indeed, α_x is an isomorphism iff $\forall c' \in \mathcal{C}$, $(\alpha_x)_{c'} : \text{Hom}(c, c') \rightarrow F(c')$ is bijective iff

$$f \mapsto F(f)(x)$$

$$\forall c' \in \mathcal{C}, \forall y \in F(c'), \exists ! f : c \rightarrow c', F(f)(x) = y$$

2. For universal arrows, use $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(d, F(-))$ as before.
3. Let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{E} be categories, and $F : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be a functor. Let $c, d \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, $x, y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$ and morphisms $f : c \rightarrow d$, $g : x \rightarrow y$. The morphism f induces a natural transformation $F(f, \text{id}_-) : F(c, -) \Rightarrow F(d, -)$, see the commutative square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(c, x) & \xrightarrow{F(f, \text{id}_x)} & F(d, x) \\ \downarrow F(\text{id}_c, g) & & \downarrow F(\text{id}_d, g) \\ F(c, y) & \xrightarrow{F(f, \text{id}_y)} & F(d, y) \end{array}$$

2.3 Examples of objects defined by universal properties

2.3.1 Products, coproducts

Let \mathcal{C} be a small category and $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$. We define a category $\mathcal{C}_{X,Y}$ whose objects are tuples (Z, f, g) where $Z \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $f : Z \rightarrow X$, $g : Z \rightarrow Y$ and morphisms are maps $\alpha : Z \rightarrow Z'$ in \mathcal{C} such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & Z & & \\ & f \swarrow & \downarrow \alpha & \searrow g & \\ X & & & & Y \\ & f' \swarrow & \downarrow & \searrow g' & \\ & & Z' & & \end{array}$$

Definition 2.14. A *product* of X and Y is a final object in $\mathcal{C}_{X,Y}$. Concretely, it is an object $X \times Y$ together with two maps $\pi_X : X \times Y \rightarrow X$ and $\pi_Y : X \times Y \rightarrow Y$ such that for any $(Z, f, g) \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}_{X,Y})$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & Z & & \\ & \swarrow \forall f & \downarrow \exists ! \alpha & \searrow \forall g & \\ X & \xleftarrow{\pi_X} & X \times Y & \xrightarrow{\pi_Y} & Y \end{array}$$

Since it is defined as being a final object, if it exists, a product is unique up to unique isomorphism.

Examples 2.15. In **Set**, the product of X and Y is the cartesian product. In **Grp**, it is the product group. In **Top**, it is the cartesian product equipped with the product topology. In these examples, the maps in the definition are the canonical projections.

The notion dual to the one of a product is called a coproduct.

Definition 2.16. A *coproduct* of X and Y is a product in \mathcal{C}^{op} . Concretely, it satisfies the universal property expressed by this commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{i_X} & X \sqcup Y & \xleftarrow{i_Y} & Y \\ & \searrow \forall f & \downarrow \exists! \alpha & \swarrow \forall g & \\ & & Z & & \end{array}$$

Examples 2.17. In **Set**, the coproduct of X and Y is the disjoint union together with canonical inclusion. In **Top**, the coproduct of X and Y is their disjoint union equipped with the disjoint union topology. However, in **Grp**, the underlying set of the coproduct of two groups is not the disjoint union.

2.3.2 Equalizers and coequalizers

Definition 2.18. Let \mathcal{C} be a category and $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$. Consider the contravariant functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ defined by $F(c) = \{\alpha : c \rightarrow X \mid f\alpha = g\alpha\}$ and $F(\beta) = - \circ \beta$. An *equalizer* in \mathcal{C} is a representation of the contravariant functor F .

By the Yoneda lemma, a natural transformation $\text{Hom}(-, c) \Rightarrow F$ is the same as an element of $F(c)$, so a representation of F is a pair (c, e) with $c \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $e \in F(c)$ such that the natural transformation given by the Yoneda lemma is an isomorphism. Concretely, we want $\eta_e : \text{Hom}(d, c) \rightarrow F(d)$ to be an isomorphism for all $d \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$. This translates into

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ & & \\ d & & \\ \swarrow \exists! \alpha & \downarrow \forall h & \\ c & \xrightarrow{e} & X \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow[f]{g} Y$

the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & d & \\ \swarrow \exists! \alpha & \downarrow \forall h & \\ c & \xrightarrow{e} & X \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow[f]{g} Y$

Example 2.19. In **Set**, $E = \{x \in X \mid f(x) = g(x)\} \hookrightarrow X$ is an equalizer.

The dual notion is that of a coequalizer.

Definition 2.20. A *coequalizer* of $X \xrightarrow[f]{g} Y$ is an object $Z \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ together with a morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $\pi f = \pi g$ and that universal to this property:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow[f]{g} & Y \\ & \searrow \forall h & \downarrow \pi \\ & & Z \end{array}$$

$\swarrow \exists! \alpha$

Example 2.21. In **Set**, consider the equivalence relation \sim on Y generated by $f(x) \sim g(x)$ (the smallest equivalence relation on Y with this property). Then $y \xrightarrow{\pi} Y/\sim$ is a coequalizer.

2.4 Adjoint functors

This notion was introduced by Kan in 1958.

Definition 2.22. An *adjunction* (G, D) is a pair of functors $G : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and $D : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ together with an isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(c), d) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, D(d))$ which is natural in both c and d . We write $G \dashv D$ and say G is left adjoint to D and D is right adjoint to G .

If $G \dashv D$ we have $\forall c, d \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}) \times \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$,

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(c), d) \xrightarrow[\alpha_{c,d}]{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, D(d))$$

and in particular when $d = G(c)$ we get $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(c), G(c)) \xrightarrow[\alpha_{c,G(c)}]{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, DG(c))$.

Let $\eta_c : c \rightarrow DG(c)$ be the image of $\text{id}_{G(c)}$. This gives a collection of morphisms $- \rightarrow DG(-)$.

Proposition 2.23. *These morphisms make up a natural transformation $\text{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow DG$.*

Proof. Let $f : c \rightarrow d$. We want to show that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} c & \xrightarrow{\eta_c = \alpha_{c,G(c)}(\text{id}_{G(c)})} & DG(c) \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow DG(f) \\ d & \xrightarrow{\eta_d = \alpha_{d,G(d)}(\text{id}_{G(d)})} & DG(d) \end{array}$$

commutes. By naturality of the isomorphism α given by the adjunction, we get the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(G(c), G(c)) & \xrightarrow[\alpha_{c,G(c)}]{\sim} & \text{Hom}(c, DG(c)) \\ G(f) \circ - \downarrow & & DG(f) \circ - \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}(G(c), G(d)) & \xrightarrow[\alpha_{c,G(d)}]{\sim} & \text{Hom}(c, DG(d)) \\ - \circ G(f) \uparrow & & - \circ f \uparrow \\ \text{Hom}(G(d), G(d)) & \xrightarrow[\alpha_{d,G(d)}]{\sim} & \text{Hom}(d, DG(d)) \end{array}$$

which gives us these equations:

$$\begin{aligned} DG(f) \circ \eta_c &= DG(f) \circ \alpha_{c,G(c)}(\text{id}_{G(c)}) = \alpha_{c,G(d)}(G(f) \circ \text{id}_{G(c)}) = \alpha_{c,G(d)}(G(f)) \\ \eta_d \circ f &= \alpha_{d,G(d)}(\text{id}_{G(d)}) \circ f = \alpha_{c,G(d)}(\text{id}_{G(c)} \circ G(f)) = \alpha_{c,G(d)}(G(f)) \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. \square

We also get a natural transformation $\varepsilon : GD \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ when $c = D(d)$ by setting $\varepsilon_d = \alpha_{D(d),d}^{-1}(\text{id}_{D(d)})$.

Definition 2.24. The natural transformation $\eta : \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow DG$ is called the *unit* of the adjunction. The natural transformation $\varepsilon : GD \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is called its *counit*.

Proposition 2.25. *Let $\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{G} \\ \xleftarrow{D} \end{array} \mathcal{D}$ be two functors. Then, $G \dashv D$ if and only if there are natural transformations $\eta : \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow DG$ and $\varepsilon : GD \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ such that the following diagrams commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
G & \xrightarrow{G\eta} & GDG \\
& \searrow \text{id}_G & \downarrow \varepsilon G \\
& & G
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
D & \xrightarrow{\eta D} & DGD \\
& \searrow \text{id}_D & \downarrow D\varepsilon \\
& & D
\end{array}$$

where $G\eta$ is the natural transformation given by the morphisms $G(\eta_c)$ and εG is the one give by morphisms $\varepsilon_{G(c)}$ (and similarly for ηD and $D\varepsilon$).

Proof. Suppose $G \dashv D$. Let $\eta : \text{id}_C \Rightarrow DG$ and $\varepsilon : GD \Rightarrow \text{id}_D$ be the unit and counit of the adjunction. Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$. We have

$$(\varepsilon G)_c \circ (G\eta)_c = \varepsilon_{G(c)} \circ G(\eta_c) = \alpha_{DG(c), G(c)}^{-1}(\text{id}_{DG(c)}) \circ G(\alpha_{c, G(c)}(\text{id}_{G(c)}))$$

and the naturality of α gives the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Hom}(G(c), G(c)) & \xleftarrow[\alpha_{c, G(c)}^{-1}]{\sim} & \text{Hom}(c, DG(c)) \\
\uparrow - \circ G(\alpha_{c, G(c)}(\text{id}_{G(c)})) & & \uparrow - \circ \alpha_{c, G(c)}(\text{id}_{G(c)}) \\
\text{Hom}(GDG(c), G(c)) & \xleftarrow[\alpha_{DG(c), G(c)}^{-1}]{\sim} & \text{Hom}(DG(c), DG(c))
\end{array}$$

which shows that $(\varepsilon G)_c \circ (G\eta)_c = \text{id}_{G(c)}$, hence $\varepsilon G \circ G\eta = \text{id}_G$. The commutativity of the other triangle is treated in a similar way.

Now assume that there are natural transformations η and ε that make both triangles commute. We define two maps

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{c,d} : \text{Hom}(G(c), d) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}(c, D(d)) \\
f &\mapsto D(f) \circ \eta_c \\
\beta_{c,d} : \text{Hom}(c, D(d)) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}(G(c), d) \\
g &\mapsto \varepsilon_d \circ G(g)
\end{aligned}$$

and we show these are natural isomorphisms that give us the adjunction. First we check naturality of α . Let $f : c \rightarrow c' \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$ and $g : d \rightarrow d' \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{D})$. We need to check that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(c), d) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{c,d}} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, D(d)) \\
\uparrow - \circ G(f) & & \uparrow - \circ f \\
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(c'), d) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{c',d}} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c', D(d))
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(c), d) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{c,d}} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, D(d)) \\
\downarrow g \circ - & & \downarrow D(g) \circ - \\
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(G(c), d') & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{c,d'}} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, D(d'))
\end{array}$$

commute. We only check the left diagram and leave the right to the reader (sorry). We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{c,d} \circ (- \circ G(f)) &= (D(-) \circ \eta_c) \circ (- \circ G(f)) = D(- \circ G(f)) \circ \eta_c = D(-) \circ DG(f) \circ \eta_c \\
(- \circ f) \circ \alpha_{c',d} &= (- \circ f) \circ (D(-) \circ \eta_{c'}) = D(-) \circ \eta_{c'} \circ f = D(-) \circ DG(f) \circ \eta_c
\end{aligned}$$

One shows β is natural in c and d in a similar way. We leave it to the reader (sorry again). Now we need to check that α and β are inverses of each other, and that's where the triangle diagrams come into play.

$$\alpha_{c,d} \circ \beta_{c,d} = D(\varepsilon_d \circ G(-)) \circ \eta_c = D(\varepsilon_d) \circ DG(-) \circ \eta_c = D(\varepsilon_d) \circ \eta_{D(d)} \circ - = -$$

We used the definitions of α and β , the functoriality of D , the naturality of η and the second triangle diagram. We leave to the reader (sorry) to check that $\beta_{c,d} \circ \alpha_{c,d}$ is also the identity. \square

Examples 2.26.

1. The forgetful functor $\mathbf{Ab} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is right adjoint to the free abelian group functor $\mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$.
2. The forgetful functor $\mathbf{Ab} \rightarrow \mathbf{Grp}$ is right adjoint to the abelianization functor $\mathbf{Grp} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ that sends a group G to its abelianization $G^{ab} = G/[G, G]$ and a morphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ to the induced morphism $f^{ab} : G^{ab} \rightarrow H^{ab}$.
3. The forgetful functor $\mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is right adjoint to the functor $\mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ that takes a set and equips it with the coarse topology. The forgetful functor $\mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is also left adjoint to the functor $\mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ that equips a set with the discrete topology.
4. Let G be a group, H one of its subgroups and k be a field. We have a functor from the category $\mathbf{Rep}_k(G)$ of representations of G on k -vector spaces to the category $\mathbf{Rep}_k(H)$ of representations of H on k -vector spaces. It is the restriction functor Res_H^G . Its left adjoint is Ind_H^G , the induced representation functor.

Theorem 2.27. *Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor. The following are equivalent:*

1. F admits a left adjoint
2. For all $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F(-))$ is representable
3. For all $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$, there exists a universal arrow $X \rightarrow F$

Corollary 2.28. *If they exist, adjoints are unique up to isomorphism.*

Proof. $2 \iff 3$ was the subject of a previous remark right after the Yoneda lemma. We prove $1 \iff 2$. Suppose F admits a left adjoint G . Let $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$. Then for all $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ we have a bijection $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F(Y)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(G(X), Y)$ which is natural in Y , so $G(X)$ represents $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F(-))$. For the converse, suppose all functors $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F(-))$ are representable. We define $G(X)$ to be an object of \mathcal{C} that represents $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(X, F(-))$. Now choose $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$ and $f : X \rightarrow Y$. We need to define $G(f)$. We wish to have a commuting square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(G(X), -) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}(X, F(-)) \\ \exists! \gamma \uparrow & & \uparrow - \circ f \\ \text{Hom}(G(Y), -) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}(Y, F(-)) \end{array}$$

We need to recover a map $G(X) \rightarrow G(Y)$ such that composing with it gives us γ . This works by the Yoneda lemma, which tells us that the natural transformation γ comes from an element $\text{Hom}(G(X), G(Y))$. Call it $G(f)$. It remains to check this does define a functor. Using this diagram with $X = Y$ and $f = \text{id}_X$ shows that $G(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{G(X)}$. Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ in \mathcal{C} . Then we draw

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \xrightarrow{- \circ G(g \circ f)} & & \\ \text{Hom}(G(Z), -) & \xrightarrow{- \circ G(g)} & \text{Hom}(G(Y), -) & \xrightarrow{- \circ G(f)} & \text{Hom}(G(X), -) \\ \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr \\ \text{Hom}(Z, F(-)) & \xrightarrow{- \circ g} & \text{Hom}(Y, F(-)) & \xrightarrow{- \circ f} & \text{Hom}(X, F(-)) \\ & & \xleftarrow{- \circ (g \circ f)} & & \end{array}$$

and this diagram shows that $G(g \circ f) = G(g) \circ G(f)$ (because the map γ above is unique). \square

This theorem shows there is a deep link between universal properties and adjoint functors.

2.5 Limits and colimits

(This subsection may be skipped on a first reading.)

Let us recall the definition of a functor category.

Definition 2.29. Let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be two categories. Then $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$, also written $\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{C}}$, is the category whose objects are functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and morphisms are natural transformations between such functors, with composition given by vertical composition. It is called the *functor category category from \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{D}* . When \mathcal{J} is a small category we also say that $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ is the category of *diagrams of shape \mathcal{J} in \mathcal{C}* .

Examples 2.30.

1. Let $\mathbf{2}$ be the category $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$ which has two objects 1 and 2 and three morphisms (two of them being identities).

Then $\mathbf{2} \times \mathbf{2}$ is the category $\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \longrightarrow & \bullet \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ \bullet & \longrightarrow & \bullet \end{array}$ which has 4 objects and 9 morphisms (4 of them being identities). Then, a functor from $\mathbf{2} \times \mathbf{2}$ to \mathcal{C} is a commutative diagram of this shape in \mathcal{C} .

2. If \mathcal{J} is a small category, there is a functor $\Delta : \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})$ where $\Delta(c)$ is the constant functor at c , that is the functor that sends all objects to c and all morphisms to id_c , and $\Delta(f) = f$, which works since a natural transformation $\Delta(c) \Rightarrow \Delta(d)$ is just the data of one morphism $c \rightarrow d$.

Definition 2.31. A *cone above a diagram $F : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ with summit $c \in \mathcal{C}$* is a natural transformation $\lambda : \Delta(c) \Rightarrow F$. Dually, a *cone under F with summit c* , also called a *cocone*, is a natural transformation $\lambda : F \Rightarrow \Delta(c)$.

Let us unwrap this definition. A cone is a collection of maps $\lambda_j : c \rightarrow F(j)$ for all $j \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})$, such that for any morphism $f : i \rightarrow j \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})$, this diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & c & \\ \lambda_i \swarrow & & \searrow \lambda_j \\ F(i) & \xrightarrow{F(f)} & F(j) \end{array}$$

Definition 2.32. Let $F : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a diagram. A *limit* (or *projective limit* or *inverse limit*) of F is a universal cone above F , in the sense that it is a final object in the category of cones above F . Dually, a *colimit* (or *inductive limit* or *direct limit*) is a universal cocone, that is an initial object in the category of cones under F .

Concretely, a limit of $F : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a pair $(\lim F, \phi)$ with $\lim F \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\phi : \Delta(\lim F) \Rightarrow F$ is such that for any cone $\lambda : \Delta(c) \Rightarrow F$, there exists a unique morphism $f : X \rightarrow \lim F \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$, such that the diagram on the left commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Delta(c) & \xrightarrow{\Delta(f)} & \Delta(\lim F) \\
\searrow \lambda & & \swarrow \phi \\
& F &
\end{array}
\quad \text{which is equivalent to} \quad
\forall j \in \mathcal{J}, \quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
c & \xrightarrow{f} & \lim F \\
\searrow \lambda_j & & \swarrow \phi_j \\
& F(j) &
\end{array}$$

In compact form, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, \lim F) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})}(\Delta(-), F)$.

Exercise. Do the same for colimits.

Remark.

1. If a limit exists it is unique up to isomorphism (unique isomorphism that commutes with the legs of the cone)
2. If all limits exist, then \lim becomes a functor $\lim : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ in the following way. Recall that theorem 2.27 says a functor D admits a left adjoint iff for all objects X in its codomain, $\text{Hom}(X, D(-))$ is representable. The compact form of the definition of a limit says that the functor $\text{Hom}(\Delta(-), F)$ is representable for all F (since we assume all limits exist). A dual version of the theorem gives that Δ admits a right adjoint, which is \lim since $\text{Hom}(c, \lim F) \simeq \text{Hom}(\Delta(c), F)$. If $\eta : F \Rightarrow G$ is a natural transformation, then $\lim(\eta)$ can be constructed in the following way: $\lim F \Rightarrow F \xRightarrow{\eta} G$ is a cone above G , and $\lim(\eta) : \lim F \rightarrow \lim G$ comes from the universality of $\lim G$.

Corollary 2.33.

1. If \mathcal{C} has all \mathcal{J} -limits, then $\lim : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a right adjoint to Δ .
2. If \mathcal{C} has all \mathcal{J} -colimits, then $\text{colim} : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a left adjoint to Δ .

Example 2.34.

1. If \mathcal{J} is discrete, that is has no morphisms other than identities, then a functor $F : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is the same as a collection $(X_i)_{i \in \mathcal{J}}$ of objects of \mathcal{C} . Then, a limit of F is an object $\lim F \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ with morphisms $f_i : \lim F \rightarrow X_i$ such that for all objects $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ with morphisms $p_i : X \rightarrow X_i$, we have a unique map $\alpha : X \rightarrow \lim F$ that makes this diagram commute for all $i, j \in \mathcal{J}$:

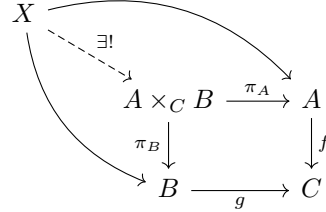
$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & X & & \\
& \swarrow p_i & \downarrow \alpha & \searrow p_j & \\
X_i & \xleftarrow{f_i} & \lim F & \xrightarrow{f_j} & X_j
\end{array}$$

We write $\lim F = \prod_{j \in \mathcal{J}} F(j)$ and call it the *product of the $F(j)$ s*. Morphisms f_i are written π_i and called *canonical projections*.

Dually, the colimit of F is called a coproduct and written $\bigsqcup_{j \in \mathcal{J}} F(j)$.

2. If $\mathcal{J} = \bullet \rightrightarrows \bullet$, then a functor $F : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is the data of two parallel morphisms in \mathcal{C} . A limit is an equalizer and a colimit is a coequalizer.

3. If $\mathcal{J} = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \downarrow \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \end{array}$ then $F : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is the data of $A, B, C \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ with two morphisms $f : A \rightarrow C$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$. The limit $\lim F$ is called a *pullback* of f and g , with universal property depicted here:



4. If $\mathcal{J} = \omega^{\text{op}}$, that is $\mathcal{J} = \cdots \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$, then $\lim F$ is often called the “inverse limit” of F . Concretely, F is the data of $\cdots \rightarrow F(2) \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} F(1) \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} F(0)$, and a cone above F looks like

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & c & & \\ & \swarrow \lambda_2 & \downarrow \lambda_1 & \searrow \lambda_0 & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & F(2) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} & F(1) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} & F(0) \end{array} \quad \text{we have } (\alpha_i \circ \cdots \circ \alpha_n) \circ \lambda_n = \lambda_i.$$

The typical example of an inverse limit is the one given by $F(n) = \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ in **Ring** with morphisms $\mathbb{Z}/p^{n+1}\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ being reduction mod p^n . The inverse limit $\varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ is the ring of p -adic integers. Concretely, $a \in \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}$ iff $a = (a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $a_i \equiv a_j \pmod{p^i} \forall i \leq j$.

5. The dual notion, given by $\mathcal{J} = 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \cdots$, is obtained by taking the colimit. It is called a *direct limit*. The typical example here is the Prüfer p -group $\varinjlim \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)$.

Definition 2.35. Let \mathcal{C} be a category. We say \mathcal{C} is (co)complete if it has all small (co)limits i.e. if for all diagrams $F : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ with \mathcal{J} small, F has a (co)limit.

Theorem 2.36. A category \mathcal{C} is (co)complete if and only if it has all small (co)products and (co)equalizers.

Proof. Let \mathcal{J} be a small category and $D : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a diagram. We have the products $\prod_{k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})} D(k)$ and $\prod_{g \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})} D(\text{cod}(g))$ where $\text{cod}(g)$ is the codomain of g . We have two morphisms

$$\prod_{k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})} D(k) \xrightleftharpoons[t]{s} \prod_{g \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})} D(\text{cod}(g))$$

given by $s = \prod_{f:i \rightarrow j} D(f)\pi_i$ and $t = \prod_{f:i \rightarrow j} \pi_j$, or with diagrams, for any $f : i \rightarrow j \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod_{k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})} D(k) & \xrightarrow{\exists! s} & \prod_{g \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})} D(\text{cod}(g)) \\ \downarrow \pi_i & & \downarrow \pi_f \\ D(i) & \xrightarrow{D(f)} & D(j) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \prod_{k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})} D(k) & \xrightarrow{\exists! t} & \prod_{g \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})} D(\text{cod}(g)) \\ \swarrow \pi_j & & \nwarrow \pi_f \\ & D(j) & \end{array}$$

We call $\lim D$ an equalizer of s and t . A cone above D is given by compositions

$$\lim D \xrightarrow{\alpha} \prod_{k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})} D(k) \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D(i)$$

Indeed, for any morphism $f : i \rightarrow j \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})$, $D(f)\pi_i\alpha = \pi_f s\alpha = \pi_f t\alpha = \pi_j\alpha$. Now let $\Delta(c) \Rightarrow_{\lambda} D$ be another cone above D . For any $k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})$, we have $\lambda_k : c \rightarrow D(k)$, which gives a unique morphism $\lambda_* : c \rightarrow \prod_{k \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})} D(k)$ such that $\pi_i\lambda_* = \lambda_i$. Then, for any $f : i \rightarrow j \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_f s\lambda_* &= D(f)\pi_i\lambda_* = D(f)\lambda_i = \lambda_j \\ \pi_f t\lambda_* &= \pi_j\lambda_* = \lambda_j \end{aligned}$$

and applying the universal property of the product shows that $s\lambda_* = t\lambda_*$. By the universal property of equalizers this gives the existence of a unique morphism $c \rightarrow \lim D$ and completes the proof. \square

Definition 2.37. $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ preserves (co)limits if for every diagram $D : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and any (co)limit cone (c, ϕ) of D , the image $(F(c), F\phi)$ is a (co)limit cone over $FD : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.

Remark. Preserving limits is like having $F(\lim D) \simeq \lim FD$, but stronger:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \lim D & & F(\lim D) \xrightarrow{\exists! \alpha} \lim FD \\ \downarrow \phi_i & \rightsquigarrow & \downarrow FD(\phi_i) \swarrow \lambda_i \\ D(i) & & FD(i) \end{array}$$

and α is an isomorphism since $(F(\lim D), F\phi)$ is a limit cone.

Proposition 2.38. Let \mathcal{C} be a locally small category and $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$. Then

1. $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$ preserves all limits that exist in \mathcal{C}
2. The contravariant functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, X)$ transforms colimits in \mathcal{C} into limits in **Set**.

Proof. Let \mathcal{J} be a small category and $D : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be a diagram. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ be the hom-functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$. Let (L, λ) be a limit cone for D . Then, $(F(L), F(\lambda))$ is a cone in **Set** over FD , since for any $\alpha : i \rightarrow j \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})$ we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & F(L) & \\ F(\lambda) \swarrow & & \searrow F(\lambda_i) \\ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, D(i)) & \xrightarrow{D(\alpha) \circ -} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, D(j)) \end{array}$$

It remains to show that $(F(L), F(\lambda))$ is a limit cone for FD . Let $S \xRightarrow{f} FD$ be another cone. We have $f(i) : S \rightarrow \text{Hom}(X, D(i))$ (we work in **Set** so morphisms are actual maps here). Fixing $s \mapsto f_i(s)$ S , we get commutative diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& X & \\
f_i(s) \swarrow & & \searrow f_j(s) \\
D(i) & \xrightarrow{D(\alpha) \circ -} & D(j)
\end{array}$$

so $(X, f_i(s))$ is a cone over D hence there exists a unique morphism $u_s : X \rightarrow L$ such that $\lambda_i \circ u_s = f_i(s)$ for all $i \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})$. Now set $u : S \rightarrow \text{Hom}(X, L)$ and we have $(F\lambda \circ u)(s) = (F\lambda)(u_s) = f$
 $s \mapsto u_s$

so $u : S \rightarrow F(L)$ is a morphism of cones. We need to check it is unique. If v is another one then $\lambda_i \circ v(s) = f_i(s)$ so $v(s) = u_s$ by uniqueness of u_s , which shows $v = u$.

Another proof is given here:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, \lim D) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})}(\Delta X, D) \\
&\simeq \text{Hom}_{\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathbf{Set})}(\Delta 1, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, D(-))) \\
&\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Set}}(1, \lim \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, D(-))) \\
&\simeq \lim \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, D(-))
\end{aligned}$$

(1 is a singleton.) The first and third isomorphisms are by definition of a limit. The last isomorphism comes from the fact that for any set A , maps $1 \rightarrow A$ correspond to elements of A . The second isomorphism works since a natural transformation $\Delta X \Rightarrow D$ is the same as a collection of morphisms $f_i : X \rightarrow D(i)$ indexed by $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})$. \square

Theorem 2.39. *Right adjoints preserve limits. Left adjoints preserve colimits.*

Proof. We only need to prove the statement about right adjoints and then use opposite categories

for left adjoints. Let $\mathcal{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F} \\ \xleftarrow{G} \end{array} \mathcal{D}$ be two functors with $F \dashv G$ and $D : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a diagram,

with $\eta : \Delta(\lim D) \Rightarrow D$ its limit cone. Our goal is to show that $(G \lim D, G\eta)$ is a limit cone for $G \circ D$. The fact that it is a cone above $G \circ D$ is clear. Now let $\mu : \Delta(c) \Rightarrow GD$ be another cone. For any $j \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{J})$, we have $\mu_j \in \text{Hom}(c, GD(j))$. By adjunction, it corresponds to a morphism $\mu_j^* \in \text{Hom}(F(c), D(j))$. We claim these morphisms make up a natural transformation $\mu^* : \Delta(F(c)) \Rightarrow D$. Indeed, for any morphism $f : i \rightarrow j \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})$, we have by naturality of the adjunction a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Hom}(F(c), D(i)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}(c, GD(i)) \\
\downarrow D(f) \circ - & & \downarrow GD(f) \circ - \\
\text{Hom}(F(c), D(j)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}(c, GD(j))
\end{array}$$

so $D(f) \circ \mu_i^* = (GD(f) \circ \mu_i)^* = \mu_j^*$. By universality of $\lim D$, there exists a unique morphism $\tau : F(c) \rightarrow \lim D$ that makes the appropriate diagram commute. Using the adjunction, we get a morphism $\tau^* : c \rightarrow G(\lim D)$, which is the morphism we are looking for. The commutativity of the appropriate diagram comes from naturality of the adjunction. Uniqueness comes from the uniqueness of τ .

In compact form:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(c, \lim GD) &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{C})}(\Delta c, GD) \\
&\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{D})}(F\Delta c, D) \\
&\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{D})}(\Delta Fc, D) \\
&\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Fc, \lim D) \\
&\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(C, G \lim D)
\end{aligned}$$

□

3 Tensor products

All rings considered here are assumed to be associative and to have a multiplicative unit 1. Let A be a ring.

Definition 3.1.

- A *right A -module* is an abelian group $(M, +)$ with a map $M \times A \rightarrow M$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1) & (m+n) \cdot a = m \cdot a + n \cdot a \\ (2) & m \cdot (a+b) = m \cdot a + m \cdot b \\ (3) & m \cdot (ab) = (m \cdot a)b \\ (4) & m \cdot 1_A = m \end{array}$$

by symmetry one gets the notion of a *left A -module* (which is the equivalent of a vector space, but with a ring in place of the field).

- If A, B are two rings, an *A - B -bimodule* is an abelian group M with a left A -module and a right B -module structure such that for $(a, b) \in A \times B$ and $m \in M$, $a \cdot (m \cdot b) = (a \cdot m) \cdot b$.
- Let M be a right A -module, N be a left A -module and G be an abelian group. A *bilinear* (or *balanced*) map $f : M \times N \rightarrow G$ is a map f such that

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \quad f(m_1 + m_2, n) = f(m_1, n) + f(m_2, n) \\ (2) \quad f(m, n_1 + n_2) = f(m, n_1) + f(m, n_2) \\ (3) \quad f(ma, n) = f(m, an) \end{array}$$

The following theorem shows that there exists an abelian group $M \otimes_A N$ that is “universal” with respect to bilinear maps.

Theorem 3.2. *Let M be a right A -module and N be a left A -module. There exists an abelian group $M \otimes_A N$ together with a bilinear map $t : M \times N \rightarrow M \otimes_A N$ such that for any abelian group G and bilinear map $b : M \times N \rightarrow G$, there exists a unique group homomorphism \tilde{b} that makes this diagram commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M \times N & \xrightarrow{\forall b} & G \\ t \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! \tilde{b} & \\ M \otimes_A N & & \end{array}$$

Proof. Let $L = \mathbb{Z}[M \times N]$ be the free abelian group on $M \times N$. It has a basis, namely $\{(m, n) \mid m \in M, n \in N\}$. Now consider the subgroup

$$I = \langle (m_1 + m_2, n) - (m_1, n) - (m_2, n), (m, n_1 + n_2) - (m, n_1) - (m, n_2), (ma, n) - (m, an) \rangle$$

It is chosen so the relations we want hold in L/I , for instance $(ma, n) = (m, an)$ in the quotient group. Set $M \otimes_A N = L/I$ and $t : M \times N \rightarrow L/I$. By construction $M \otimes_A N$ is an abelian

group and t is bilinear. We need to check the universal property. Pick a bilinear map $b : M \times N \rightarrow G$. We have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M \times N & \xrightarrow{b} & G \\
\downarrow i & \nearrow \exists! \bar{b} & \uparrow \\
\mathbb{Z}[M \times N] & & \\
\downarrow \pi & \nearrow \exists! \bar{b} & \\
M \otimes_A N & &
\end{array}$$

where $i : (m, n) \mapsto (m, n)$ is the inclusion map and $\pi : L \rightarrow L/I$ is the canonical projection. The map \bar{b} exists by universal property of the free abelian group. Moreover it passes to the quotient ($I \subset \ker(\bar{b})$), so we get the map \bar{b} . We now check uniqueness. Let $f : M \otimes_A N \rightarrow G$ be another linear map that makes the diagram commute. Then, $f \circ \pi$ makes the top triangle commute, so by the universal property of the free abelian group, $f \circ \pi = \bar{b}$. Applying the universal property of the quotient allows us to conclude $f = \bar{b}$. \square

Remark.

1. The abelian group $M \otimes_A N$ is a unique up to unique isomorphism.
2. The class $[(m, n)] \in M \otimes_A N$ is written $m \otimes n$. It is called a “*pure tensor*”. Pure tensors generate the tensor product:

$$x \in M \otimes_A N \iff \exists (m_i, n_i) \in M^n \times N^n, x = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \otimes n_i$$

► The tensor product is a functor. Precisely, it is a bifunctor $-\otimes_A - : \mathbf{Mod} A \times A\mathbf{Mod} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$. If M, M' are two right A -modules, N, N' are two left A -modules and $f : M \rightarrow M', g : N \rightarrow N'$ are linear maps, then writing $(f \otimes g)(m \otimes n) = f(m) \otimes g(n)$ gives a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M \otimes_A N & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_M \otimes g} & M \otimes_A N' \\
f \otimes \text{id}_N \downarrow & \dashrightarrow f \otimes g & \downarrow f \otimes \text{id}_{N'} \\
M' \otimes_A N & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{M'} \otimes g} & M' \otimes_A N'
\end{array}$$

One needs to be careful as $M \otimes_A N$ can be defined using a quotient or a universal property. Obtaining the arrow $f \otimes g$ is easier with the universal property:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M \times N & \xrightarrow{(f, g)} & M' \times N' \\
\downarrow t & & \downarrow t' \\
M \otimes_A N & \dashrightarrow f \otimes g & M' \otimes_A N'
\end{array}$$

Since $t' \circ (f, g)$ is bilinear, we obtain the unique map $f \otimes g$ using the universal property of $M \otimes_A N$. Hence we obtain the lemma:

Lemma 3.3. $-\otimes_A -$ is a bifunctor.

Corollary 3.4. 1. If M is a B - A -bimodule, then $M \otimes_A N$ is a left B -module

2. If N is an A - C -bimodule, then $M \otimes_A N$ is a right C -module

3. If M is a B - A -bimodule and N is a A - C -bimodule then $M \otimes_A N$ is a B - C -bimodule.

Proof. We do the proof of 1. We set $b \bullet (m \otimes n) = (bm) \otimes n$ and now we need to check that it is well defined. A good way is to fix $b \in B$ and let $\ell_b : M \rightarrow M$ and notice that $\ell_b \in \text{End}_A(M)$.

$$m \mapsto b \cdot m$$

By functoriality, we get a map $\ell_b \otimes \text{id}_N : M \otimes_A N \rightarrow M \otimes_A N$ so our action is well defined

$$m \otimes n \mapsto (bm) \otimes n$$

and this is a B -module structure on the tensor product. The proof of 2. is similar. The proof of 3. comes from the fact that $\ell_b \otimes \text{id}_N$ and $\text{id}_M \otimes r_c$ commutes. \square

Examples 3.5.

1. $A \otimes_A N \simeq N$ as left A -modules. Isomorphisms are given by $a \otimes n \mapsto a \cdot n$ and $n \mapsto 1 \otimes n$. The well-definition of these maps comes from the universal property.

2. If R is commutative then an R -module M is an R - R -bimodule

$$\begin{aligned} R \times M \times R &\rightarrow (x, m, y) \\ M &\mapsto mxy = myx \end{aligned}$$

so $M \otimes_R N$ is always an R -module.

! Over a field, $\dim(V \otimes W) = \dim(V) \dim(W)$ but this is false in general for a ring.

Exercise. Show that $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} = \{0\}$ when $\gcd(m, n) = 1$.

Theorem 3.6 (Tensor-hom adjunction). *Let A, B be two rings and M be an A - B -bimodule. We have a functor $- \otimes_A M : \mathbf{Mod} A \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod} B$ and a functor $\text{Hom}_B(M, -) : \mathbf{Mod} B \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod} A$. Then $- \otimes_A M$ is left adjoint to $\text{Hom}_B(M, -)$.*

The A -module structure on $\text{Hom}_B(M, Y)$ for Y a B -module is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_B(M, Y) \times A &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(M, Y) \\ (f, a) &\mapsto f \cdot a : M \rightarrow Y \\ m &\mapsto f(am) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. **TODO** \square

4 Additive categories

4.1 Preadditive and additive categories

Definition 4.1. A *zero object* in a category \mathcal{C} is an object that is both final and initial.

Example 4.2. $\{0\}$ is a zero object in $\mathbf{Mod} A$ for A a ring.

Definition 4.3. Let k be a commutative ring. A *k -category* is a category \mathcal{C} such that all hom-sets are k -modules and composition is bilinear. When $k = \mathbb{Z}$ we say that \mathcal{C} is *preadditive*.

Remark. One says that \mathcal{C} is “enriched” over $\mathbf{Mod} k$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let \mathcal{C} be a k -category. For $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, the product $X \times Y$ exists iff the coproduct $X \sqcup Y$ exists. If so, they are isomorphic.*

Proof. Suppose $X \times Y$ exists. Define $i_X = (\text{id}_X, 0) : X \rightarrow X \times Y$ and $i_Y = (0, \text{id}_Y) : Y \rightarrow X \times Y$. We claim these maps together with the product are the coproduct of X and Y . Let $Z \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $f : X \rightarrow Z$, $g : Y \rightarrow Z$. Then, define $f \sqcup g : X \times Y \rightarrow Z$ by $f \sqcup g = f\pi_X + g\pi_Y$. This makes this diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{i_X} & X \times Y & \xleftarrow{i_Y} & Y \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow f \sqcup g & \swarrow g & \\ & & Z & & \end{array}$$

Now let $h : X \times Y \rightarrow Z$ be another arrow that makes the diagram commute. Then

$$h \circ (i_X\pi_X + i_Y\pi_Y) = hi_X\pi_X + hi_Y\pi_Y = f\pi_X + g\pi_Y = f \sqcup g$$

And uniqueness follows since $\text{id}_{X \times Y} = i_X\pi_X + i_Y\pi_Y$. This comes from the universal property of the product and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & X \times Y & & \\ \pi_X \swarrow & & \downarrow i_X\pi_X + i_Y\pi_Y & & \searrow \pi_Y \\ X & \xleftarrow{\pi_X} & X \times Y & \xrightarrow{\pi_Y} & Y \end{array}$$

□

Definition 4.5. Let \mathcal{C} be a k -category. A *biproduct* of X and Y is an object $X \oplus Y \in \mathcal{C}$ with morphisms $X \xrightleftharpoons[\pi_X]{i_X} X \oplus Y \xrightleftharpoons[i_Y]{\pi_Y} Y$ such that

1. $i_X\pi_X + i_Y\pi_Y = \text{id}_{X \oplus Y}$
2. $\pi_X i_Y = 0$, $\pi_Y i_X = 0$, $\pi_X i_X = \text{id}_X$, $\pi_Y i_Y = \text{id}_Y$

Definition 4.6. Let k be a commutative ring. A k -*additive* (or k -*linear*) category is a k -category with finite products and finite coproducts.

Remark.

1. When $k = \mathbb{Z}$, we simply say the category is *additive*.
2. As seen above, finite products are finite coproducts and vice versa. Both are finite biproducts.
3. For \mathcal{C} a k -category, the following are equivalent:
 - (a) \mathcal{C} is k -additive
 - (b) \mathcal{C} has a zero object and every pair of objects has a product
 - (c) \mathcal{C} has a zero object and every pair of objects has a coproduct
 - (d) \mathcal{C} has a zero object and every pair of objects has a biproduct

Moreover (b) \iff (c) \iff (d), and for (a) we are just missing the empty product (or coproduct), which is the zero object.

4. If A is additive there is a canonical interpretation of the group structure on $\text{Hom}(-, -)$ using $- \oplus -$. See exercise sheets.

Examples 4.7.

0. The category **Ab** of abelian groups is additive.
1. If A is a ring (or k -algebra) then **Mod** A , **AMod** and finitely generated versions are k -additive.
2. If \mathcal{C} is additive, then \mathcal{C}^{op} is additive.
3. If \mathcal{C} is additive and I is a category then $\text{Fun}(I, \mathcal{C})$ is additive.
4. If A is a ring, then the category BA with one object \bullet and $\text{Hom}(\bullet, \bullet) = A$ is preadditive but not additive.

Definition 4.8. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor between two k -linear categories. The functor F is said to be k -linear (or *additive* when $k = \mathbb{Z}$) if for any $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$, $\text{Hom}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(FX, FY)$
 $f \mapsto F(f)$

is a k -linear map.

Proposition 4.9. A functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ is additive if and only if $F(0) \simeq 0$ and $F(X \oplus Y) \simeq F(X) \oplus F(Y)$.

Proof. Suppose F is additive. id_0 is the zero morphism of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(0, 0)$. Therefore $F(\text{id}_0) = \text{id}_{F(0)}$ is the zero morphism of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(0), F(0))$. For any $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D})$ and $f : F(0) \rightarrow Y$, $f = f \text{id}_{F(0)} = 0$. This shows $F(0)$ is initial. A similar reasoning shows it is final. Therefore $F(0)$ is isomorphic to the zero object of \mathcal{D} . Now let $X \xrightleftharpoons[\pi_X]{i_X} X \oplus Y \xrightleftharpoons[i_Y]{\pi_Y} Y$ be a biproduct in \mathcal{C} . Then we have a diagram

$$F(X) \xrightleftharpoons[F(\pi_X)]{F(i_X)} F(X \oplus Y) \xrightleftharpoons[F(i_Y)]{F(\pi_Y)} F(Y)$$

And the relations we require for this diagram to be a biproduct are satisfied since F is additive and $X \oplus Y$ is a biproduct.

Now assume $F(0) \simeq 0$ and $F(X \oplus Y) \simeq F(X) \oplus F(Y)$ for all $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$. Let $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$.

TODO □

Example 4.10. Let A, B be two rings and M be an A - B -bimodule. Then, $- \otimes_A M_B : \mathbf{Mod} A \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod} B$ is additive. This can be quickly proven using the proposition above: the functor is a left adjoint so it preserves coproducts!

4.2 Chain complexes in an additive category

In this subsection, all categories are assumed to be additive.

Definition 4.11. A *chain complex* in \mathcal{C} is a collection $C_{\bullet} = \{C_n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of objects of \mathcal{C} together with morphisms $\partial_n : C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1}$ of \mathcal{C} such that $\partial_{n-1} \circ \partial_n = 0$. The morphisms ∂_n are called the *differentials* of the complex.

Dually, a *cochain complex* in \mathcal{C} is a collection $C^{\bullet} = \{C^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of objects of \mathcal{C} together with morphisms $\delta_n : C^n \rightarrow C^{n+1}$ of \mathcal{C} such that $\delta^{n+1} \circ \delta^n = 0$.

Remark. If C_\bullet is a chain complex, then $(C')^\bullet = C_{-n}$ together with $\delta^n = \partial_{-n}$ is a cochain complex, so both notions are mathematically the same. However in practice chain and cochain complexes represent different objects so it is good to distinguish the two.

Definition 4.12. Let C_\bullet and D_\bullet be two chain complexes in \mathcal{C} . A *morphism of chain complexes* $f_\bullet : C_\bullet \rightarrow D_\bullet$ is a collection of morphisms $f_n : C_n \rightarrow D_n$ such that all diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & C_n & \xrightarrow{\partial_n^C} & C_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ & & & & \downarrow f_n & & \downarrow f_{n-1} & \\ & & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D_n & \xrightarrow{\partial_n^D} & D_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} \end{array}$$

commute (“ $\partial f = f \partial$ ”).

Definition 4.13. If \mathcal{C} is an additive category, then the category $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{C})$ is the category whose objects are chain complexes in \mathcal{C} and morphisms are morphisms of chain complexes. We also write $\text{Ch}_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$.

Remark. One can check that $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{C})$ is an additive category.

Example 4.14. Let $\Delta_n = \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \text{ and } x_i \geq 0\} = \text{Conv}(e_0, \dots, e_n)$ be the standard n -simplex. Δ_n appears $n+1$ times as a face of the standard $n+1$ -simplex, and

$$\begin{aligned} d^i : \quad \Delta_n &\rightarrow \Delta_{n+1} \\ (x_0, \dots, x_n) &\mapsto (x_0, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \end{aligned}$$

is the i -th face map. Δ_n is a topological space, so when X is a topological space we can consider

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(\Delta_n, X) = \{f : \Delta_n \rightarrow X \mid f \text{ continuous}\}$$

and we get

$$\begin{aligned} d_i : \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(\Delta_{n+1}, X) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(\Delta_n, X) \\ \sigma &\mapsto (\Delta_{n+1} \xrightarrow{d^i} \Delta_n \xrightarrow{\sigma} X) \end{aligned}$$

for $0 \leq i \leq n+1$.

Singular Chain Complex **TODO**

Definition 4.15. Singular simplices **TODO**

Example 4.16. Singular chain complex. **TODO**

Proposition 4.17. $C^{\text{sing}} : \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \text{Ch}_\bullet(\mathbf{Ab})$ is a functor.

Proof. **TODO** □

Simplicial methods

Definition 4.18.

- We define the *simplicial category* (or *simplex category*) Δ whose objects are $[n] = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\text{Hom}([n], [m]) = \{f : [n] \rightarrow [m] \mid f \text{ increasing}\}$. This category is equivalent to the category of non-empty, finite, totally ordered sets with increasing maps as morphisms.

- A *simplicial set* is a contravariant functor $\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$. More generally, if \mathcal{C} is a category, a *simplicial object* in \mathcal{C} is a contravariant functor from Δ to \mathcal{C} .
- Simplicial objects in a category \mathcal{C} are objects of the category $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$. We write $s\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}^{\Delta^{\text{op}}}$ (so $s\mathbf{Set}$ is the category of simplicial sets).
- If $X : \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a simplicial object, we define $X_n = X([n])$ the n -*simplices* of X .
- In Δ , we have $d^i : [n-1] \rightarrow [n]$ the injective map that “misses i ”, defined by

$$d^i(k) = \begin{cases} k & \text{if } k < i \\ k+1 & \text{if } k \geq i \end{cases}$$

Proposition 4.19. *We have $d^i \circ d^j = d^{j+1} \circ d^i$ when $i \leq j$.*

Proof. You can do it. I believe in you. (TODO) □

If $X : \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ is a simplicial abelian group, then we can define (X_{\bullet}, d) with $X_n = X([n])$ and

$$\begin{aligned} d_n : X_n &\rightarrow X_{n-1} \\ x &\mapsto \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i X(d^i)(x) \end{aligned}.$$

Proposition 4.20. *If $X \in s\mathbf{Ab}$, then (X_{\bullet}, d) is a chain complex of abelian groups. Moreover, $X \mapsto X_{\bullet}$ is a functor $s\mathbf{Ab} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ch}_{\bullet}(\mathbf{Ab})$.*

Proof. TODO □

Let $s^i : [n+1] \rightarrow [n]$ be the map that “hits i twice”.

$$k \mapsto \begin{cases} k & \text{if } k \leq i \\ k-1 & \text{if } k > i \end{cases}$$

Theorem 4.21. *Every morphism in Δ is a composition of maps of the form d^i and s^i . These maps are subject to the so-called simplicial relations*

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{cases} d^j \circ d^i = d^i \circ d^{j-1} & i < j & (1) \\ s^i \circ s^j = s^j \circ s^{i-1} & i > j & (2) \end{cases} \\ &\begin{cases} d^i \circ s^j = \begin{cases} s^{j-1} \circ d^i & i < j \\ \text{id} & i \in \{j, j+1\} \\ s^j \circ d^{i-1} & i > j+1 \end{cases} & (3) \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

TODO better typography
and this is a presentation of Δ by generators and relations

This theorem says that to define a functor F from Δ to \mathcal{C} it is enough to define $F(d^i), F(s^i)$ and show that $(*)$ holds.

Proof. “Voir annexe.” TODO □

The maps d^i ’s generate Δ_{inj} so to construct $F : \Delta_{\text{inj}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and use proposition 4.20 we only need to define $F(d^i)$ and check (1).

Theorem 4.22. If $F : \Delta_{\text{inj}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ is a (semisimplicial abelian group) functor then $(F([n]), d_\bullet)$ with $d_n : F([n]) \rightarrow F[n-1]$ is a chain complex of abelian groups. This also works if $x \mapsto \sum_i (-1)^i F(d^i)(x)$ \mathbf{Ab} is replaced by any additive category \mathcal{C} .

Examples 4.23.

1. Writing

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Top} &\longrightarrow s\mathbf{Set} \longrightarrow s\mathbf{Ab} \\ X &\longmapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(\Delta(-), X) \longmapsto \mathbb{Z}[\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Top}}(\Delta(-), X)] \end{aligned}$$

allows us to use the theorem to recover what we said about the singular chain complex before.

2. Let G be a finite group, and F_n be the free abelian group on $G^{n+1} = \{(g_0, \dots, g_n) \mid g_i \in G\}$. F_n is a $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module for $g \bullet (g_0, \dots, g_n) = (gg_0, \dots, gg_n)$, so $F_n \in \mathbb{Z}[G]\mathbf{Mod}$. We define maps

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i : F_n &\rightarrow F_{n-1} \\ (g_0, \dots, g_n) &\mapsto (g_0, \dots, g_{i-1}, g_{i+1}, \dots, g_n) \end{aligned}$$

(the map removes g_i). For $i < j$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i \circ \partial_j(g_0, \dots, g_n) &= \partial_i(-, \mathcal{J}, -) = (-, \mathcal{J}, -, \mathcal{J}, -) \\ \partial_{j-1} \circ \partial_i(g_0, \dots, g_n) &= \partial_{j-1}(-, \mathcal{J}, -) = (-, \mathcal{J}, -, \mathcal{J}, -) \end{aligned}$$

so setting $F([n]) = F_n$ and $F(d^i) = \partial_i$ defines a functor $F : \Delta_{\text{inj}}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[G]\mathbf{Mod}$. Applying theorem 4.22 we have $(F_n, \partial_\bullet) \in \text{Ch}(\mathbb{Z}[G]\mathbf{Mod})$ called the *bar resolution* of G .

3. Koszul complex, Hochschild complex...

Definition 4.24. Let \mathcal{C} be an additive category, $C_\bullet, D_\bullet \in \text{Ch}_\bullet(\mathcal{C})$ and $f, g \in \text{Hom}(C_\bullet, D_\bullet)$. A *homotopy* H from f to g is the data of maps $h_i : C_i \rightarrow D_{i+1}$ in \mathcal{C} such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}^C} & C_n & \xrightarrow{d_n^C} & C_{n-1} \\ \downarrow f_{n+1}-g_{n+1} & \swarrow h_n & \downarrow f_n-g_n & \swarrow h_{n-1} & \downarrow f_{n-1}-g_{n-1} \\ D_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}^D} & D_n & \xrightarrow{d_n^D} & D_{n-1} \end{array}$$

which means $f_n - g_n = h_{n-1}d_n^C + d_{n+1}^D h_n$ (" $f - g = hd + dh$ "). We write $f \sim g$ if f and g are homotopic. f and g are *homotopy equivalences* if $fg \sim \text{id}_D$ and $gf \sim \text{id}_C$.

The motivation for this definition comes from topology. Let $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ be continuous maps between topological spaces. We say f and g are homotopic if there exists a continuous map $H : X \times I \rightarrow Y$ (here I is the unit interval $[0, 1]$) such that $H(-, 0) = f$ and $H(-, 1) = g$. The map H is called a homotopy from f to g .

Theorem 4.25. Let X, Y be two topological spaces and $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ be two homotopic continuous maps. Then the induced maps $C^{\text{sing}}(f), C^{\text{sing}}(g) : C^{\text{sing}}(X) \rightarrow C^{\text{sing}}(Y)$ are homotopic as morphisms of chain complexes.

Proof. **TODO** □

Lemma 4.26. Let $X, Y, Z \in \text{Ch}(\mathcal{C})$ and $f : X_{\bullet} \rightarrow Y_{\bullet}, g : Y_{\bullet} \rightarrow Z_{\bullet}$ be morphisms of chain complexes. Then $f \sim 0$ implies $g \circ f \sim 0$.

Proof. Let h_{\bullet} be a homotopy between f and 0. Then $g_{\bullet} \circ h_{\bullet}$ is a homotopy between $g \circ f$ and 0. □

Definition 4.27. Let \mathcal{C} be a category. The *homotopy category* $K(\mathcal{C})$ of chain complexes in \mathcal{C} is the category defined by $\text{Ob}(K(\mathcal{C})) = \text{Ob}(\text{Ch}(\mathcal{C}))$ and $\text{Hom}_{K(\mathcal{C})}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Ch}(\mathcal{C})}(X, Y) / \sim$.

Lemma 4.26 above shows that composition in $K(\mathcal{C})$ is well-defined: if $f \sim g$, then $f - g \sim 0$ so $h(f - g) \sim 0$, so $hf \sim hg$. In the same vein, if $f - g \sim 0$, $(f - g)h \sim 0$, so $fh \sim fg$. This shows composition in $K(\mathcal{C})$ is well-defined.

Remark.

1. $K(\mathcal{C})$ is an additive category.
2. **▲** In general, $K(\mathcal{C})$ is a complicated object: it is a triangulated category.

5 Abelian categories

Definition 5.1. Let \mathcal{C} be an additive category. A *kernel* of $f \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$ is an equalizer of $(f, 0)$. Dually, a *cokernel* of f is a coequalizer of $(f, 0)$.

Concretely, we have universal arrows for any α such that $f\alpha = 0$ (or $\alpha f = 0$ for a cokernel)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & Z & \\
 & \swarrow \alpha & \downarrow \alpha \\
 \ker f & \xrightarrow{\iota} X & \xrightarrow{f} Y
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{f} Y & \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{coker } f \\
 & \downarrow \alpha & \swarrow \\
 & Z &
 \end{array}$$

If we assume that every morphism in \mathcal{C} has a kernel and a cokernel, then

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \ker f & \xrightarrow{\iota} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \text{coker } f \\
 & & \downarrow p & & \uparrow & & \\
 & & \text{coker}(\ker f) & & \ker(\text{coker } f) & &
 \end{array}$$

where $\text{coker}(\ker f)$ is notation for $\text{coker}(\iota)$ and $\ker(\text{coker } f)$ is notation for $\ker(\pi)$.

Since $f \circ \iota = 0$, we have a unique map $\tilde{f} : \text{coker}(\ker f) \rightarrow Y$ by the universal property of the cokernel.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\ker f & \xrightarrow{\iota} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \xrightarrow{\pi} \operatorname{coker} f \\
& & \downarrow p & \nearrow \tilde{f} & \\
& & \operatorname{coker}(\ker f) & &
\end{array}$$

And we have $\pi \circ \tilde{f} \circ p = \pi \circ f = 0$.

Lemma 5.2. *Kernels are monomorphisms and cokernels are epimorphisms.*

Proof. Draw a diagram

$$\begin{array}{c}
W \\
\begin{array}{c} b \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ a \end{array} \\
\ker f \xrightarrow{\iota} X \xrightarrow{f} Y
\end{array}$$

such that $\iota a = \iota b$. Then $f\iota(a-b) = 0$, so there is a unique map $c : W \rightarrow \ker f$ such that we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{c}
W \\
\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \downarrow c \end{array} \\
\ker f \xrightarrow{\iota} X \xrightarrow{f} Y
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c} \\ \searrow \iota(a-b) \\ \\ \end{array}$$

However $a - b$ and 0 already make the diagram commute, so $a - b = 0$, so $a = b$.

The proof that a cokernel is an epimorphism is similar. \square

Hence, $\pi \circ \tilde{f} \circ p = \pi \circ f = 0 = 0 \circ p$ means that $\pi \circ \tilde{f} = 0$ since p is an epimorphism. This means that \tilde{f} factorizes through $\ker(\operatorname{coker} f)$. Setting $\operatorname{coim} f = \operatorname{coker}(\ker f)$ and $\operatorname{im} f = \ker(\operatorname{coker} f)$, we obtain the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\ker f & \xrightarrow{\iota} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \operatorname{coker} f \\
& & \downarrow & & \uparrow & & \\
& & \operatorname{coim} f & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & \operatorname{im} f & &
\end{array}$$

Example 5.3. In $\mathcal{C} = A\mathbf{Mod}$, we have the canonical factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\ker f & \xrightarrow{\iota} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{\pi} & Y/\operatorname{im} f \\
& & \downarrow & & \uparrow & & \\
& & X/\ker f & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & \operatorname{im} f & &
\end{array}$$

and \bar{f} is an isomorphism by the first isomorphism theorem.

Definition 5.4. Let \mathcal{C} be an additive category. Then \mathcal{C} is *abelian* if

1. Every morphism has a kernel and a cokernel in \mathcal{C} .
2. $\forall f : X \rightarrow Y$, the canonical morphism $\bar{f} : \operatorname{coim} f \rightarrow \operatorname{im} f$ is an isomorphism.

Examples 5.5.

1. If A is a ring, $\mathbf{Mod} A$ is abelian. If A is noetherian, then the full subcategory $\mathbf{mod} A$ of finitely generated modules is abelian.
2. If \mathcal{C} is abelian, then so is \mathcal{C}^{op} .
3. There are examples of categories that satisfy 1 but not 2. For instance, Hausdorff topological abelian groups, where kernels are given by the usual kernel and cokernels are the quotients by the closure of the image. We have

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{R} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \uparrow & & \\ & & \mathbb{Q} & \xrightarrow{\neq} & \mathbb{R} & & \end{array}$$

Proposition 5.6. *Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and \mathcal{J} a small category. Then*

1. $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{A})$ is an abelian category.
2. $\text{Ch}_{\bullet}(\mathcal{A})$ is an abelian category.

Sketch of proof. Let $F, G \in \text{Fun}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{A})$ and $\eta : F \Rightarrow G$. We want to construct $\ker \eta$. For any morphism $f : i \rightarrow j \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{J})$, we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \ker(\eta_i) & \xrightarrow{\iota_i} & F(i) & \xrightarrow{\eta_i} & G(i) \\ \downarrow \alpha_f & & \downarrow F(f) & & \downarrow G(f) \\ \ker(\eta_j) & \xrightarrow{\iota_j} & F(j) & \xrightarrow{\eta_j} & G(j) \end{array}$$

We have $0 = G(f)\eta_i\iota = \eta_j F(f)\iota$ so $F(f)\iota$ factorizes through $\ker(\eta_j)$, which gives the morphism α_f . One can check $\ker(\eta)$, defined by $\ker(\eta)(i) = \ker(\eta_i)$ and $\ker(\eta)(f) = \alpha_f$ is a functor (this is proved using uniqueness of α_f). One can check that $\iota : \ker(\eta) \Rightarrow F$ is a kernel of η by drawing the adequate diagrams. Constructing cokernels is done similarly. The canonical factorization is an isomorphism since its evaluation at every object is an isomorphism because \mathcal{A} is abelian. $\text{Ch}_{\bullet}(\mathcal{A})$ is a subcategory of $\text{Fun}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{A})$ so kernels and cokernels exist in $\text{Fun}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{A})$. There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \ker f_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}} & \ker f_i & \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} & \ker f_{i-1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{d_{i+1}} & C_i & \xrightarrow{d_i} & C_{i-1} \\ \downarrow f_{i+1} & & \downarrow f_i & & \downarrow f_{i-1} \\ D_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{d_{i+1}} & D_i & \xrightarrow{d_i} & D_{i-1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{coker } f_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{i+1}} & \text{coker } f_i & \xrightarrow{\beta_i} & \text{coker } f_{i-1} \end{array}$$

And the universal property of $\ker(f_{i-1})$ means that $\alpha_i \alpha_{i-1}$ is the unique morphism induced by $d_{i+1} d_i = 0$, so $\alpha_i \alpha_{i-1} = 0$ and kernels, cokernels of chain complexes are again chain complexes. \square

Remark.

1. There is another equivalent definition of abelian categories: a category is abelian iff it is preabelian (additive, and all kernels/cokernels exist) and every monomorphism is a kernel of some morphism and every epimorphism is a cokernel of some morphism.
2. Abelian categories have finite limits and colimits.
3. If $f \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{A})$ with \mathcal{A} abelian, then f is a monomorphism if and only if $\ker f = 0$ and f is an epimorphism if and only if $\text{coker } f = 0$. Moreover, a monomorphism that is also an epimorphism is an isomorphism.

Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ be two composable morphisms in an abelian category such that $gf = 0$. The left diagram below shows that $0 = gf = g\alpha\bar{f}\pi = 0$, however $\bar{f}\pi$ is an epi so $g\alpha = 0$. Therefore, α factorizes into a map $\text{im } f \rightarrow \ker g$ as shown in the right diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ \downarrow \pi & & \uparrow \alpha & & \\ \text{coim } f & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & \text{im } f & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \ker g & \xrightarrow{\iota} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ \nwarrow \exists! \alpha & & \uparrow \alpha & & \\ & & \text{im } f & & \end{array}$$

Definition 5.7. Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ such that $gf = 0$.

- We say it is *exact* if the canonical map $\text{im } f \rightarrow \ker g$ is an isomorphism.
- A chain complex (C_\bullet, d_\bullet) is *exact* if the canonical maps $\text{Im}(d_i) \simeq \ker(d_i)$ are isomorphisms for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- A *short exact sequence* if an exact complex of the form $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \rightarrow 0$.

Example 5.8. In $\mathbf{Mod} A$, $gf = 0$ means that $\text{im } f \subset \ker g$, so exactness is equivalent to $\text{im } f = \ker g$.

Remark. $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ is exact if and only if $f = \ker g$.

The sequence $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \rightarrow 0$ is exact if and only if f is a monomorphism, g is an epimorphism and $\text{im } f \xrightarrow{\sim} \ker g$ is an isomorphism, which is equivalent to $g = \text{coker } f$ and $f = \ker g$.

Remark. There is a difficult theorem of Freyd and Mitchell that says any abelian category can be seen as a full subcategory of $\mathbf{Mod} A$ for some ring A in such a way that the abelian structure is induced by the usual one in $\mathbf{Mod} A$.

Definition 5.9. Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \rightarrow 0$, $0 \rightarrow D \xrightarrow{h} E \xrightarrow{k} F \rightarrow 0$ be two short exact sequences. A *morphism of short exact sequences* between them is the data of three morphisms $\alpha : A \rightarrow D$, $\beta : B \rightarrow E$ and $\gamma : C \rightarrow F$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & D & \xrightarrow{h} & E & \xrightarrow{k} & F \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Lemma 5.10 (Short five lemma). *Using the same notations as in the definition above:*

- If α and γ are monomorphisms, so is β .
- If α and γ are epimorphisms, so is β .
- If α and γ are isomorphisms, so is β .

We give two proofs of this result.

Proof by diagram chase. Assume we work in a category of modules $\mathbf{Mod} A$. Assume α, γ are monos. Let $x \in \ker \beta$. Then $\gamma g(x) = k\beta(x) = 0$ and γ is a mono so $g(x) = 0$. By exactness at B , there exists $y \in A$ such that $f(y) = x$. Then $0 = \beta f(y) = h\alpha(y)$. By exactness at D , h is a mono, so $\alpha(y) = 0$. Since α is a mono, $y = 0$, so $x = 0$, which means β is a mono.

Now assume α, γ are epis. Let $x \in E$. Since γ, g are epis, there exists $y \in B$ such that $\gamma(g(y)) = k(x)$. Then $k(\beta(y) - x) = 0$. By exactness at E and since α is epi, there exists $z \in A$ such that $h(\alpha(z)) = \beta(y) - x$. Therefore $\beta f(z) = \beta(y) - x$, so $\beta(y - f(z)) = x$ and β is epi. \square

Categorical proof in any abelian category. Assume α, γ are monos. Let us add $\ker \beta$ to the diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & \ker \beta & & & & \\
 & & \downarrow i & & & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & D & \xrightarrow{h} & E & \xrightarrow{k} & F \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

(Note: A dashed arrow $\exists j$ points from $\ker \beta$ to A .)

We have $\beta i = 0$, so $\gamma g i = k\beta i = 0$. Since γ is a mono, $g i = 0$. Exactness tells us $f = \ker g$, so we obtain the map $j : \ker \beta \rightarrow A$ with the universal property of $\ker g$. Since the diagram commutes, $0 = \beta i = \beta f j = h\alpha j$. Since h and α are both monos, $j = 0$, so $i = 0$, so β is a mono.

Now assume α, γ are epis and consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & D & \xrightarrow{h} & E & \xrightarrow{k} & F \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & \downarrow \pi & & \nwarrow \exists \eta \\
 & & & & \text{coker } \beta & &
 \end{array}$$

We have $\pi\beta = 0$, so $\pi\beta f = \pi h\alpha = 0$. Since α is an epi, $\pi h = 0$. Exactness tells us $k = \text{coker } h$, which gives us η . Then, $\eta k\beta = 0$, so $\eta\gamma g = 0$. Since γ, g are epis, $\eta = 0$, so $\pi = 0$, so β is an epi. \square

Theorem 5.11 (Splitting lemma). *Let $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence in an abelian category \mathcal{A} . The following are equivalent:*

- (1) $\exists r : B \rightarrow A, rf = \text{id}_A$
- (2) $\exists s : C \rightarrow B, gs = \text{id}_C$
- (3) $\exists h : B \xrightarrow{\sim} A \oplus C$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \parallel & & \downarrow h & & \parallel & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{i_A} & A \oplus C & \xrightarrow{\pi_C} & C & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

is an isomorphism of short exact sequences.

When these conditions are satisfied, we say the short exact sequence splits.

Proof. Assume we have (3). Then we have the projection $\pi_A : A \oplus C \rightarrow A$. Letting $r = \pi_A h$, we have $rf = \pi_A hf = \pi_A i_A = \text{id}_A$. Similarly, setting $s = h^{-1}i_C$ gives $gs = \pi_C h h^{-1}i_C = \text{id}_C$.

Now assume (1). We have $r : B \rightarrow A$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$. This gives a morphism $r \oplus g : B \rightarrow A \oplus C$ defined by $r \oplus g = i_A r + i_C g$. Then, $(r \oplus g)f = i_A$ since $gf = 0$ and $\pi_C(r \oplus g) = g$ by properties of the biproduct. This means that $r \oplus g$ makes the diagram above commute. The short five lemma then tells us $r \oplus g$ is an isomorphism.

Assume (2). Then $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $s : C \rightarrow B$ induce a morphism $f \oplus s : A \oplus C \rightarrow B$ defined by $f \oplus s = f\pi_A + s\pi_C$. This morphism satisfies

$$(f \oplus s)i_A = f \quad \text{and} \quad g(f \oplus s) = \pi_C$$

so again we get an isomorphism of short exact sequences by the short five lemma. \square

Definition 5.12. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be two abelian categories. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor.

1. We say F is *left exact* if F preserves finite limits.
2. We say F is *right exact* if F preserves finite colimits.
3. We say F is *exact* if it preserves finite limits and finite colimits.

Lemma 5.13. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be an additive functor between abelian categories. The following are equivalent;

- (1) The functor F is left exact.
- (2) The functor F preserves kernels i.e. $F(\ker f) \simeq \ker(F(f))$.
- (3) If $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ is an exact sequence in \mathcal{C} , the sequence $0 \rightarrow F(X) \xrightarrow{F(f)} F(Y) \xrightarrow{F(g)} F(Z)$ is also exact.
- (4) If $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z \rightarrow 0$ is a short exact sequence in \mathcal{C} , the sequence $0 \rightarrow F(X) \xrightarrow{F(f)} F(Y) \xrightarrow{F(g)} F(Z)$ is also exact.

Proof.

- (1) \Rightarrow (2) This is clear since a kernel is a limit (an equalizer).
- (2) \Rightarrow (3) Assume we have (2). Then $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ is an exact sequence in \mathcal{C} if and only if $f = \ker g$, so $F(f)$ is a kernel of $F(g)$, so $0 \rightarrow F(X) \xrightarrow{F(f)} F(Y) \xrightarrow{F(g)} F(Z)$ is exact.
- (3) \Rightarrow (4) This is clear.

- (2) \Rightarrow (1) The functor F is additive so it preserves products. The equalizer of $X \begin{smallmatrix} f \\ \rightrightarrows \\ g \end{smallmatrix} Y$ is the kernel of $f - g$, so F preserving kernels means it also preserves equalizers. Since any finite limit can be built out of products and equalizers, F is left-exact.
- (4) \Rightarrow (3) Let $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ be an exact sequence. Consider $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow \text{coker}(f) \rightarrow 0$. Applying F shows that $F(f)$ is a monomorphism, so F preserves monos. Moreover we have the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} \text{Im } g \rightarrow 0$ so $0 \rightarrow F(X) \xrightarrow{F(f)} F(Y) \xrightarrow{F(\bar{g})} F(\text{Im } g)$ is also exact. **TODO:** FINISH This **TODO:** UNDERSTAND ABOVE REMARK

□