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1 Preface

2 Introduction to quivers and category theory

3 The category FinSets

There are algorithms whose sole purpose is to convert data structures, so they are not of much interest to the mathematical theory, and then there are algorithms that implement our category theoretical calculations, so they are important to our theory.

The algorithms ConvertToMapOfFinSets, ConcreteCategoryForCAP and RightQuiverFromConcreteCategory are more of the data structure conversion type, while RelationsOfEndomorphisms, Algebroid, EmbeddingOfSubRepresenta and WeakDirectSumDecomposition are also important to our theory.

3.1 MapOfFinSets

4 The categories Functor-Categories and Cat-Reps

5 Conclusion

References

A Implementation in Cap

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Algorithm 1: ConvertToMapOfFinSets Input: a list objects of objects in FinSets and a morphism gen given as a list of images in the convention of catreps Output: the corresponding map of finite sets from source S to target T 1 let T be the first object O ∈ objects such that gen ∩ O ≠ ∅; 2 if gen ∩ O = ∅ ∀O ∈ objects then 3 | Error "unable to find target set" 4 end 5 let fl be the flattening of objects as a list; 6 let S be the sublist of fl according to positions i such that gen[i] is bound; 7 set S to be the first object O ∈ objects such that O = S; 8 if S ≠ O ∀O ∈ objects then 9 | Error "unable to find source set" 10 end

Function 1: ConvertToMapOfFinSets

```
function( objects, gen )
  local 0, T, f1, S, G, i;

T := First( objects, 0 -> Length( Intersection( gen, AsList( 0 ) ) ) > 0 );

if T = fail then
        Error( "unable to find target set\n" );

fi;

f1 := Flat( List( objects, 0 -> AsList( 0 ) ));
S := f1{PositionsProperty( f1 , i -> IsBound( gen[i] ))};

S := First( objects, 0 -> AsList( 0 ) = S );

if S = fail then
        Error( "unable to find source set\n" );

fi;

G := [];
G := List( S, i -> [ i, gen[i] ] ); # gen[i] is sure to be bound
    return MapOfFinSets( S, G, T );

end );
```

Back to Algorithm 1.

11 let G be the list of pairs $[i, gen[i]], i \in S$;

12 return MapOfFinSets(S, G, T);

Function 2: ConcreteCategoryForCAP

```
function( L )
   local C, c, objects;
   DeactivateCachingOfCategory( FinSets );
   CapCategorySwitchLogicOff( FinSets );
   DisableSanityChecks(FinSets);
   C := Subcategory( FinSets, "A finite concrete category" : overhead := false, FinalizeCategory |= false );
   DeactivateCachingOfCategory( C );
   CapCategorySwitchLogicOff( C );
   DisableSanityChecks( C );
   SetFilterObj( C, IsFiniteConcreteCategory );
   AddIsAutomorphism(C,
     function( alpha )
       return IsAutomorphism( UnderlyingCell( alpha ) );
   end );
   AddInverse(C,
     function( alpha )
       return Inverse( UnderlyingCell( alpha ) ) / CapCategory( alpha );
   end );
   c := ConcreteCategory( L );
   C!.ConcreteCategoryRecord := c;
   objects := List( c.objects, FinSet );
   SetSetOfObjects( C, List( objects, o -> o / C ) );
   SetSetOfGeneratingMorphisms( C, List( c.generators, g -> ConvertToMapOfFinSets( objects, g ) / C ) );
   Finalize( C );
   return C;
end);
```

Function 3: RightQuiverFromConcreteCategory

```
function( C )
  local objects, gmorphisms, arrows, i, mor, q;

objects := SetOfObjects( C );
  gmorphisms := SetOfGeneratingMorphisms( C );
  arrows := [];
```

Function 4: RelationsOfEndomorphisms

```
local objects, gmorphisms, q, kq, relation_of_endomorphism,
     arrows, endos, vertices, i, mor, mpowers, m, npowers, n, foundEqual, relsEndo;
objects := SetOfObjects( C );
gmorphisms := SetOfGeneratingMorphisms( C );
q := RightQuiverFromConcreteCategory( C );
kq := PathAlgebra( k, q );
relation_of_endomorphism := function(kq, a, m, n)
   local rel, one;
   rel := [];
   if m = 0 then
       one := Source( a );
       rel := PathAsAlgebraElement( kq, a )^n
              - PathAsAlgebraElement( kq, one );
   else
       rel := PathAsAlgebraElement( kq, a )^(m+n)
              - PathAsAlgebraElement( kq, a )^m;
   return rel;
end;
arrows := Arrows( q );
endos := Filtered( arrows, a -> Source( a ) = Target( a ) );
vertices := Collected( List( endos, Source ) );
if ForAny( vertices, 1 \rightarrow 1[2] > 1 ) then
   Error( "we assume at most 1 generating endomorphism per vertex\n" );
fi;
relsEndo := [];
```

```
for i in [ 1 .. Length( gmorphisms ) ] do
       mor := gmorphisms[i];
       if not IsEndomorphism( mor ) then
           continue;
       fi;
       mpowers := [];
       m := 0;
       # sigma lemma
       foundEqual := false;
       while not mor'm in mpowers do
           n := 1;
           npowers := [];
           while not mor^(m+n) in npowers and
            not foundEqual do
              if IsCongruentForMorphisms( mor^(m+n), mor^m ) then
                  Add( relsEndo,
                      relation_of_endomorphism( kq, arrows[i], m, n ) );
                  foundEqual := true;
              fi;
              Add( npowers, mor^(m+n) );
              n := n+1;
           od;
           Add( mpowers, mor^m );
           m := m+1;
       od;
   od;
   return relsEndo;
end );
```

Function 5: Algebroid

```
function( k, C )
 local objects, gmorphisms, q, kq, relEndo, A, F, vertices, rel,
       func, st, s, t, homST, list, p, pos;
 objects := SetOfObjects( C );
 gmorphisms := SetOfGeneratingMorphisms( C );
 q := RightQuiverFromConcreteCategory( C );
 kq := PathAlgebra( k, q );
 relEndo := RelationsOfEndomorphisms( k, C );
 A := Algebroid( kq, relEndo );
 kq := UnderlyingQuiverAlgebra( A );
 F := CapFunctor( A, objects, gmorphisms, C );
 vertices := List( SetOfObjects(A), UnderlyingVertex );
 rel := [];
 func :=
   function( p, 1 )
     return ForAny( 1, p1->
```

```
IsCongruentForMorphisms(
                            ApplyToQuiverAlgebraElement( F, p ),
                            ApplyToQuiverAlgebraElement( F, p1 ) )
                    );
   end:
   for st in Cartesian(vertices, vertices) do
       s := st[1];
       t := st[2];
       if s = t then
          continue;
       fi;
       homST := BasisPathsBetweenVertices( kq, s, t );
       homST := List( homST, p -> PathAsAlgebraElement( kq, p ) );
       list := [];
       for p in homST do
          pos := PositionProperty( list, 1->func(p,1) );
          if IsInt(pos) then
              Add( list[pos], p );
          else
              Add( list, [p] );
          fi;
       od;
       list := List( list, 1-> List( 1, p -> p!.representative ) );
       Append( rel, list );
   od;
   rel := Filtered( rel, 1 -> Length(1)>1 );
   rel := List( rel, 1 -> List( 1{[ 2 .. Length(1) ]}, p -> 1[1]-p ) );
   rel := Flat( rel );
   rel := Concatenation( relEndo, rel );
   kq := PathAlgebra( kq ) / rel;
   kq := PathAlgebra( kq ) / GroebnerBasis( IdealOfQuotient( kq ) );
   kq := Algebroid( kq );
   SetUnderlyingCategory( kq, C );
   SetIsLinearClosureOfACategory( kq, true );
   return kq;
end );
```

Function 6: EmbeddingOfSubRepresentation

```
function( eta, F )
  local kq, objects, morphisms, subrep, embedding;
```

Function 7: WeakDirectSumDecomposition