Notto - Categories for the Working Mathematician

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August 2020

This is notes for problems on *Categories for the Working Mathematician* by S. Mac Lane.

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1.1

$$\langle \wedge \_ \wedge \rangle$$

1.2

$$\langle Q \perp Q \rangle$$

1.3

1.3.1

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1.6

Let U be a set that satisfies following conditions:

(i) $x \in u \in U \Rightarrow x \in U$

(ii) $(u \in U \land v \in U) \Rightarrow (\{u, v\}, \langle u, v \rangle, u \times v \in U)$

(iii) (1) $x \in U \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}x \in U$

(2) $x \in U \Rightarrow \bigcup x \in U$

(iv) $\omega \in U$, where $\omega = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ is a set of all finite ordinal numbers.

(v) If there exists a surjection $f : a \to b$ and $a \in U$ and $b \subset U$, then $b \in U$.

1.6.1

Let $I \in U$, $f : I \to b$ and $f_i \in U$ for all $i \in I$. Proof $\prod_i f_i \in U$.

For all $q \in \prod_i f_i$, we can construct a bijection $r : I \to q$. $\forall w \in q, \exists j \in I, w \in f_j \in U$, hence $q \subset U$. As $I \in U$ and $q \subset U$, we can say $q \in U$. Therefore $\prod_i f_i \subset U$.

Let $|f_k| \geq |f_i|$ for all i. Then, we can construct a surjection $g : f_k^I \to \prod_i f_i$. Also, we can construct a surjection $h : X \to f_k^I$, with X is either $\mathcal{P}f_k$ or $\mathcal{P}I$. As $X \in U$, $g \circ h : X \to \prod_i f_i$ and $\prod_i f_i \subset U$, we can say $\prod_i f_i \in U$.

1.6.2

(a) Let $I \in U$, $f : I \to b$ and $f_i \in U$ for all $i \in I$. Proof $\bigcup_i f_i \in U$.
(b) Proof that (a) implies following if (i), (ii), (iii)(1), (iv) and (v) holds true:

> **(iii)(2)** $x \in U \Rightarrow \bigcup x \in U$.
> **(v) If $f : a \to b$ is surjective and $a \in U$ and $b \subset U$, then $b \in U$.**

(a) We can construct a bijection $g : I \to \{f_i \mid i \in I\}$, $g(i) = f_i$. As $I \in U$ and $f_i \in U$ for all i, $\{f_i \mid i \in I\} \in U$. Therefore $\bigcup_i f_i = \bigcup\{f_i \mid i \in I\} \in U$.

(b) Because $x \in U$, we have $y \in U$ for all $y \in x$. Therefore we can apply $f : x \to x, f(i) = i$ to (a) to get $\bigcup x \in U$.

Because $a \in U$ and $b \subset U$, we can apply f to (a) to get $\bigcup_i f_i \in U$. f is surjective, therefore $b = \bigcup_i f_i$. Hence $b \in U$.

1.7

$$\langle Q \smile Q \rangle$$

1.8

$$\begin{tikzcd} & * \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr, "h"] & & & * \arrow[dl, "i"'] \arrow[dr] & \\ * & & * & * & & * \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\phi \longrightarrow \theta$$

2

2.1

$$\begin{tikzcd} & * \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr, "h"] & & & * \arrow[dl, "i"'] \arrow[dr] & \\ * & & * & * & & * \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} \phi \arrow[r, bend right] & \theta \end{tikzcd}$$

2.2

$$\begin{tikzcd} & * \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr, "h"] & \\ * & & * \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} & * \arrow[dl, "i"'] \arrow[dr] & \\ * & & * \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} \phi \arrow[loop above] \end{tikzcd}$$

2.3

2.3.1

Show product of categories includes product of monoids, product of groups and product of sets.

In this section, $\times_S$ is a product operation for sets, $\times_C$ is for categories, $\times_G$ is for groups and $\times_M$ is for monoids.

Monoids. Let M, N be a monoid with object m, n respectively. The only object in $M \times_C N$ is $\langle m, n \rangle$. ... (TODO)

Groups. Let G, H be a group with object a, b respectively. $G \times_C H$ ... (TODO)

Sets. Let A, B be discrete categories. The set of all objects in $A \times_C B$ is $X = A \times_S B$. The set of all arrows in $A \times_C B$ is $\{\langle f, g \rangle \mid a \in A,\ b \in B,\ f \in \hom_A(a, a) \wedge g \in \hom_B(b, b)\} = \{\langle \mathrm{id}_A(c_0), \mathrm{id}_B(c_1) \rangle \mid c \in X\}$. Therefore $A \times_C B$ is a discrete category of $X = A \times_S B$.

2.3.2

Proof that product of two preorders is preorder.

Let P, Q be preorders. $\forall a \forall b\ |\hom(a, b)| \leq 1$ for both P and Q. Therefore, for all $p_1 \in P,\ p_2 \in P,\ q_1 \in Q,\ q_2 \in Q,\ |\hom_{P \times Q}(\langle p_1, q_1 \rangle, \langle p_2, q_2 \rangle)| = |\hom_P(p_1, p_2) \times \hom_Q(q_1, q_2)| \leq 1$. Hence $P \times Q$ is preorder.

2.3.3

Let $\{C_i \mid i \in I\}$ be a family of categories indexed by a set I. Show product $C = \prod_i C_i$, its projections $P_i : C \to C_i$ and universal property of these projections.

Let $\mathrm{id}_X(a) : a \to a$ be identity in category X.

Let the set of all object in C be the product set $\prod_i C_i$ and $\hom_C(a, b) = \prod_i \hom_{C_i}(a_i, b_i)$. Let $\mathrm{id}_C(c)_i = \mathrm{id}_{C_i}(c_i)$ for all $c \in C$. Now, we proof C has a universal property:

1. For every i there is a functor $P_i : C \to C_i$.

2. For every category B such that a functor $G_i : B \to C_i$ presents for every C_i, there is a functor $F : B \to C$, which makes the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{tikzcd} B \arrow[d, dashed, "F"] \arrow[dr, "G_i"] & \\ C \arrow[r, "P_i"] & C_i \end{tikzcd}$$

First, we proof $P_i : C \to C_i$ exists. Let the object function be $P_i(x) = x_i$. Let the arrow function be $P_i(f) = f_i$. For all object $c \in C$, $P_i(\mathrm{id}_C(c)) = \mathrm{id}_C(c)_i = \mathrm{id}_{C_i}(c_i) = \mathrm{id}_{C_i}(P_i(c))$. For all arrow f, g in C, $P_i(g \circ f) = (g \circ f)_i = g_i \circ f_i = P_i(g) \circ P_i(f)$. Therefore P_i is a functor.

Second, we proof $F : B \to C$ exists. Let the object function be $F(x)_i = G_i(x)$. Let the arrow function be $F(f)_i = G_i(f)$. For all object $b \in B$, $F(\mathrm{id}_B(b))_i = G_i(\mathrm{id}_B(b)) = \mathrm{id}_{C_i}(G_i(b)) = \mathrm{id}_{C_i}(F(b)_i)$. Thus $F(\mathrm{id}_B(b)) = \mathrm{id}_C(F(b))$. For all arrow f, g in B, $F(f \circ g)_i = G_i(f \circ g) = G_i(f) \circ G_i(g)$. Thus $F(f \circ g) = F(f) \circ F(g)$. Therefore F is a functor.

2.3.4

Show opposite of $\mathbf{Matr}_K$.

In $\mathbf{Matr}_K$, the object set is all positive integers $\{1, 2, 3, ...\} = \omega \setminus \{0\}$. $\hom_{\mathbf{Matr}_K}(n, m)$ is all rectangular matrix on K with shape $m \times n$. Therefore $\mathbf{Matr}_K^{\mathrm{op}}$ has the same objects $\omega \setminus \{0\}$ and $\hom_{\mathbf{Matr}_K^{\mathrm{op}}}(n, m)$ is all rectangular matrix on K with shape $n \times m$.

2.3.5

Show that the ring of real continuous functions on a topological space is the object function of a contravariant functor from Top to Rng.

Let $R_T \subseteq (T \to \mathbb{R})$ be a ring whose elements are continuous functions from a topological space T to real number. We construct R_T as follows:

1. Additive identity: $0_{R_T} = x \mapsto 0$.
2. Multiplicative identity: $1_{R_T} = x \mapsto 1$.
3. Addition: $f + g = x \mapsto f(x) + g(x)$.
4. Multiplication: $f \times g = x \mapsto f(x) \times g(x)$.

Let X and Y be any topological spaces. If we have a continuous function $f : Y \to X$, we can construct a ring homomorphism $H(f) = h : R_X \to R_Y$. We define $h(r) = r \circ f$. Then $h(0_{R_X}) = (x \mapsto 0) \circ f = 0_{R_Y}$, $h(1_{R_X}) = (x \mapsto$

$1) \circ f = 1_{R_Y}$, $(h(s+t))(x) = (s+t)(f(x)) = s(f(x)) + t(f(x))$, $(h(s \times t))(x) = (s \times t)(f(x)) = s(f(x)) \times t(f(x))$. Therefore $H(f)$ is a ring homomorphism.

Now we construct a functor $F : \mathbf{Top}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathbf{Rng}$. Let the object function be $F(A) = R_A$ and the arrow function be $F(g) = H(g^{\mathrm{op}})$, except for any $T \in \mathbf{Top}^{\mathrm{op}}$, $F(\mathrm{id}(T)) = \mathrm{id}(R_T)$. For all arrow a, b in $\mathbf{Top}^{\mathrm{op}}$ such that $a \neq \mathrm{id} \wedge b \neq \mathrm{id}$, $F(b \circ a) = H((b \circ a)^{\mathrm{op}}) = H(a^{\mathrm{op}} \circ b^{\mathrm{op}}) = H(b^{\mathrm{op}}) \circ H(a^{\mathrm{op}}) = F(b) \circ F(a)$. For all arrow a in $\mathbf{Top}^{\mathrm{op}}$, $F(\mathrm{id} \circ a) = F(a \circ \mathrm{id}) = F(\mathrm{id}) \circ F(a) = F(a) \circ F(\mathrm{id}) = F(a)$. Therefore F is a functor and $\overline{F}$ is a contravariant functor from **Top** to **Rng**.

2.4

2.4.1

Show that for any ring R, R-Mod is a full subcategory of $\mathbf{Ab}^R$.

2.4.2

For a finite discrete category X, describe B^X.

2.4.3

Let N be a discrete category of natural numbers. Describe $\mathbf{Ab}^{\mathbf{N}}$.

2.4.4

Let P and Q be preorders. Describe Q^P and show it is a preorder.

2.4.5

Let Fin be a category of all finite sets and G be a finite group. Describe $\mathbf{Fin}^G$.

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