## Part III Category Theory

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**Definition** (Category). A category C consists of

- a. a collection ob C of objects  $A, B, C, \ldots$
- b. a collection mor C of morphisms  $f, g, h, \ldots$
- c. two operations dom, cod from morphisms to objects. We write  $f:A\to B$  or  $A\xrightarrow{f} B$  to mean 'f is a morphism and dom f=A and cod f=B'
- d. an operation assigning to each object A a morphism  $1_A:A\to A$
- e. a partial binary operation  $(f,g) \mapsto gf$ , s.t. gf is defined  $\iff$  dom g =cod f, and then gf: dom  $f \to$  cod g

**Definition** (Functor). Let C and D be categories. A functor  $C \to D$  consists of

- a. a mapping  $A \to FA$  from ob C to ob D
- b. a mapping  $f \to Ff$  from  $\operatorname{mor} \mathcal{C}$  to  $\operatorname{mor} \mathcal{D}$

satisfying dom Ff = Fdom f, cod Ff = Fcod f for all f,  $F(1_A) = 1_{FA}$  for all A, and F(gf) = (Fg)(Ff) whenever gf is defined.

**Definition.** By a contravariant functor  $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$  we mean a functor  $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}^{op}$  (or equivalently  $\mathcal{C}^{op} \to \mathcal{D}$ ). A functor  $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$  is sometimes said to be **covariant**.

**Definition** (Natural transformation). Let C and D be two categories and F,G:  $C \Rightarrow D$  two functors. A **natural transformation**  $\alpha : F \to G$  assigns to each  $A \in \text{ob } C$  a morphism  $\alpha_A : FA \to GA$  in D, such that

$$FA \xrightarrow{Ff} FB$$

$$\downarrow^{\alpha_A} \qquad \downarrow^{\alpha_B}$$

$$GA \xrightarrow{Gf} GB$$

commutes.