## Section 1

## Exercise 1.1.i

(i) Let  $f: x \to y$  be a morphism and  $g, g': y \to x$  be inverses. Then  $fg = \mathrm{id}_y$  and  $gf = \mathrm{id}_x$  (resp g'). Hence gf = g'f so

$$gfg = g'fg$$
$$g = g'$$

Therefore any morphism has at most one inverse. ///

(ii) Suppose there are morphisms  $g, h: y \Rightarrow x$  such that  $fg = \mathrm{id}_y$  and  $hf = \mathrm{id}_x$ . Then

$$hfg = h$$
$$q = h$$

Hence  $fg = id_y$  and  $gf = id_x$  so f is an isomorphism. ///

**Exercise 1.1.ii** Consider a category C and the subset of isomorphisms it contains. The subset contains the identity morphisms for each object because the identity is an isomorphism. The subset inherits associativity from C. Now pick two isomorphisms  $f: x \to y$  and  $g: y \to z$  and consider gf. We have  $(f^{-1}g^{-1})gf = f^{-1}g^{-1}gf = f^{-1}f = \mathrm{id}_x$  and  $gf(f^{-1}g^{-1}) = \mathrm{id}_y$  so gf is also an isomorphism. Hence C contains a maximal groupoid. ///

## Exercise 1.1.iii

(i) Observe that for any object  $f: c \to x$  in c/C, the morphism  $\mathrm{id}_x: x \to x$  is the identity morphism for f. Now pick two morphisms in c/C,  $h: x \to y$  and  $k: y \to z$  and consider kh.

Because hf = g and kg = b we have khf = b so kh is a morphism in c/C which is enough to show it is a category. ///

(ii) A similar argument as above shows that C/c is a category. ///

## Section 2

**Exercise 1.2.iii** Let  $f: x \hookrightarrow y$  and  $g: y \hookrightarrow z$  be monomorphisms and  $h, k: w \to x$  be morphisms such that gfh = gfk. Because g is monic, it follows that fh = fk. Similarly, because f is monic we have h = k. Hence gf is monic.

Now suppose f and g are simply morphisms and that gf is monic. BWOC suppose that f is not monic. Then there exist morphisms h, k such that fh = fk but  $h \neq k$ . Hence

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we have gfh = gfk this is a contradiction because gf being monic implies that h = k. Hence f is monic.

Now observe that the monomorphisms in a category form a subcategory. Every object has an identity morphism because the identity is monic. Associativity is inherited from the larger category and composition is preserved because the composition of two monomorphisms is also a monomorphisms as shown above.

By duality the epimorphisms also form a subcategory. ///

Exercise 1.2.iv Q: What are the monomorphisms in **Field**. Haven't been able to crack this one yet.

**Exercise 1.2.v** In **Ring**, consider the inclusion map  $i : \mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ . Now pick two morphisms,  $f, g : R \rightrightarrows \mathbb{Z}$  such that if = ig where R is some ring. Now BWOC suppose that  $f \neq g$ . Then there exists an  $r \in R$  such that  $f(r) \neq g(r)$ . Hence  $i(f(r)) \neq i(g(r))$  so  $if \neq ig$  which is a contradiction. Hence the above implies that f = g so i is monic.

Now pick morphisms  $h, k : \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow R$  such that hi = ki. This means that for all integers z, h(z) = k(z). Each rational q may be written canonically as  $nd^{-1}$  for  $n, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Hence  $h(q) = h(nd^{-1}) = h(n)h(d^{-1})$ . Further, because every element in  $\mathbb{Q}$  is a unit,  $h(n)h(d^{-1}) = h(n)h(d)^{-1}$ . Because h and k agree on the integers, we have  $h(n)h(d)^{-1} = k(n)k(d)^{-1}$ . Hence h = k and i is an epimorphism.

 $\mathbb{Q}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}$  are not isomorphic in **Ring** because  $\mathbb{Q}$  is a field while  $\mathbb{Z}$  is not. Hence in **Ring**, monic and epic does not imply isomorphism. ///

**Exercise 1.2.vii** For a given subset of objects  $A \subseteq P$ , consider  $M_A = \{x \in \text{obj}P | \forall a \in A, \exists f \in P(a,x)\}$ , i.e. the set of all elements in P targeted by a morphism from every element in A. If it exists (when could it not exist?), the supremum of A is the least element in  $M_A$  w.r.t.  $\leq$ .

By duality...