# Category Theory

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# Contents

# Introduction

There is an introduction to Category Theory.

# Chapter 1

# Base definitions

## 1.1 Definitions

### 1.1.1 Object

**Definition 1.1** (Class)**.** A class is a collection of sets (or sometimes other mathematical objects) that can be unambiguously defined by a property that all its members share.

**Definition 1.2** (Object)**.** In category theory object is considered as something that does not have internal structure (aka point) but has a property that makes different objects belong to the same Class

**Remark 1.3** (Class of Objects)**.** The Class of Objects will be marked as $\mathrm{ob}(C)$

### 1.1.2 Morphism

Morphism is a kind of relation between 2 Objects.

**Definition 1.4** (Morphism)**.** A relation between two Objects $a$ and $b$

$$f_{ab} : a \to b$$

is called *morphism*. Morphism assumes a direction i.e. one Object $(a)$ is called *source* and another one $(b)$ *target*.

Morphisms have several properties. [1]

[1] The properties don't have any proof and postulated as axioms

**Property 1.5** (Composition)**.** *If we have 3 Objects $a, b$ and $c$ and 2 Morphisms*

$$f_{ab} : a \to b$$

*and*

$$f_{bc} : b \to c$$

*then there exists Morphism*

$$f_{ac} : a \to c$$

*such that*

$$f_{ac} = f_{bc} \circ f_{ab}$$

**Remark 1.6** (Composition)**.** The equation

$$f_{ac} = f_{bc} \circ f_{ab}$$

means that we apply $f_{ab}$ first and then we apply $f_{bc}$ to the result of the application i.e. if our objects are sets and $x \in a$ then

$$f_{ac}(x) = f_{bc}(f_{ab}(x)),$$

where $f_{ab}(x) \in b$.

**Property 1.7** (Associativity)**.** *The Morphisms Composition (Property 1.5)s should follow associativity property:*

$$f_{ce} \circ (f_{bc} \circ f_{ab}) = (f_{ce} \circ f_{bc}) \circ f_{ab} = f_{ce} \circ f_{bc} \circ f_{ab}.$$

**Definition 1.8** (Identity morphism)**.** For every Object $a$ we define a special Morphism $\mathbf{1}a : a \to a$ with the following properties: $\forall f_{ab} : a \to b$

$$\mathbf{1}a \circ f_{ab} = f_{ab}$$

and $\forall f_{ba} : b \to a$

$$f_{ba} \circ \mathbf{1}a = f_{ba}.$$

This morphism is called *identity morphism*.

**Definition 1.9** (Commutative diagram)**.** A commutative diagram is a diagram of Objects (also known as vertices) and Morphisms (also known as arrows or edges) such that all directed paths in the diagram with the same start and endpoints lead to the same result by composition

The following diagram commutes if $f_{ab} = f_{cb} \circ f_{ac}$.

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
a \arrow[rr, "f_{ab}"] \arrow[dr, "f_{ac}"'] & & b \\
& c \arrow[ur, "f_{cb}"'] &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

**Remark 1.10** (Class of Morphisms)**.** The Class of Morphisms will be marked as hom$(C)$

**Definition 1.11** (Monomorphism)**.** If $\forall g_1, g_2$ the equation

$$f \circ g_1 = f \circ g_2$$

leads to

$$g_1 = g_2$$

then $f$ is called *monomorphism*.

**Definition 1.12** (Epimorphism)**.** If $\forall g_1, g_2$ the equation

$$g_1 \circ f = g_2 \circ f$$

leads to

$$g_1 = g_2$$

then $f$ is called *epimorphism*.

### 1.1.3 Category

**Definition 1.13** (Category)**.** A category $\mathbf{C}$ consists of

- Class of Objects ob$(C)$
- Class of Morphisms hom$(C)$ defined for ob$(C)$, i.e. each morphism $f_{ab}$ from hom$(C)$ has both source $a$ and target $b$ from ob$(C)$

For any Object $a$ there should be unique Identity morphism $\mathbf{1}a$. Any morphism should satisfy Composition (Property 1.5) and Associativity (Property 1.7) properties. See fig. 1.1

## 1.2 Examples

There are several examples of categories that will also be used later

Figure 1.1: Category example

$$\begin{tikzcd}
a \arrow[loop left, "1_a"] \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[dr, "f \circ g"'] & b \arrow[loop above, "1_b"] \arrow[d, "g"] \\
& c \arrow[loop right, "1_c"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

### 1.2.1 Set category

**Definition 1.14** (Set)**.** Set is a collection of distinct object. The objects are called the elements of the set.

**Definition 1.15** (Function)**.** If $A$ and $B$ are 2 Sets then a subset of $A \times B$ is called function $f$ between the 2 sets, i.e. $f \subset A \times B$.

**Example 1.16** (Set category)**.** *In the set category we consider a Set of Sets where Objects are the Sets and Morphisms are Functions between the sets.*

**Remark 1.17** (Set vs Category)**.** There is an interesting relation between sets and categories. In both we consider objects(sets) and relations between them(morphisms/functions).

In the set theory we can get info about functions by looking inside the objects(sets) aka use "microscope" [1]

Contrary in the category theory we initially don't have info about object internal structure but can get it using the relation between the objects i.e. using Morphisms. In other words we can use "telescope" [1] there.

**Definition 1.18** (Domain)**.** TBD

**Definition 1.19** (Codomain)**.** TBD

**Definition 1.20** (Surjection)**.** The function $f : X \to Y$ is surjective (or onto) if $\forall y \in Y$, $\exists x \in X$ such that $f(x) = y$ (see figs. 1.2 and 1.3).

**Remark 1.21** (Surjection vs Epimorphism)**.** Surjection and Epimorphism are related each other. TBD

**Definition 1.22** (Injection)**.** The function $f : X \to Y$ is injective (or one-to-one function) if $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X$, such that $x_1 \neq x_2$ then $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ (see figs. 1.3 and 1.4).

**Remark 1.23** (Injection vs Monomorphism)**.** Injection and Monomorphism are related each other. Consider a non-injective function $f : X \to Y$ (see fig. 1.5). One can conclude that it is not monomorphism because $\exists g_1, g_2$ such that $g_1 \neq g_2$ and $f(g_1(a_1)) = y_3 = f(g_2(b_1))$.

As result we can say that an Injection is a Monomorphism in **Set** category.

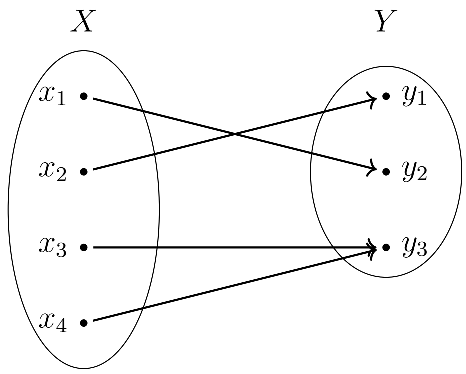


Figure 1.2: A surjective (non-injective) function from domain $X$ to codomain $Y$

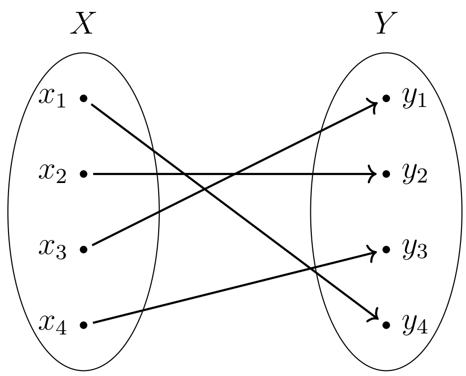


Figure 1.3: An injective and surjective function (bijection)

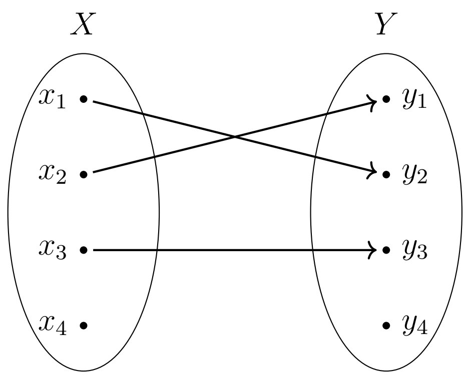


Figure 1.4: A injective (non-surjective) function from domain $X$ to codomain $Y$

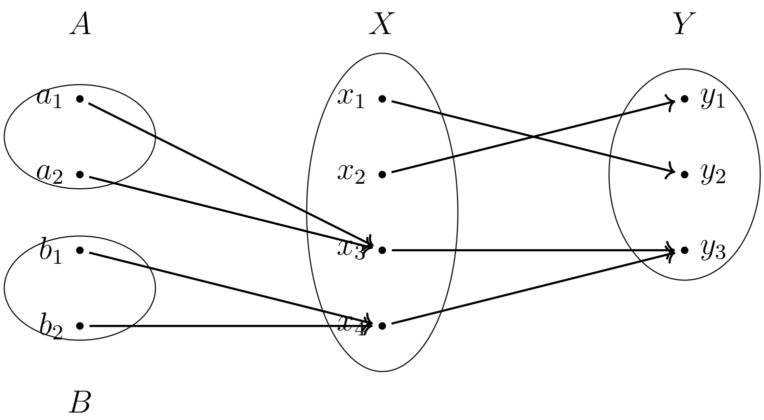


Figure 1.5: A non-injective function $f$ from domain $X$ to codomain $Y$. $\exists g_1 : A \to X, g_2 : B \to X$ such that $g_1 \neq g_2$ but $f \circ g_1 = f \circ g_2$. I.e. the function $f$ is not monomorphism.

### 1.2.2 Hask category

**Example 1.24** (Hask category)**.** *Types in Haskell are considered as Objects Functions are considered as Morphisms*

*For instance consider the function even that converts Int type into Bool.*

```
even :: Int -> Bool
```

TBD

# Chapter 2

# Objects and morphisms

## 2.1 Equality

### 2.1.1 Equality of objects

via unique isomorphism

### 2.1.2 Equality of morphisms

TBD

## 2.2 Initial and terminal objects

TBD

## 2.3 Product and sum

TBD

## 2.4 Examples

### 2.4.1 Set category

TBD

### 2.4.2 Hask category

TBD

# Chapter 3

# Functors

TBD

# Chapter 4

# Monads

TBD

# Index

# Bibliography

[1] Milewski, B. Category Theory for Programmers / B. Milewski. — Bartosz Milewski, 2018. — https://github.com/hmemcpy/milewski-ctfp-pdf/releases/download/v0.7.0/category-theory-for-programmers.pdf.