

# Category Theory Anki Study Document

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Def. Category
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Objects: <math>A, B, C, \dots</math></li><li>• Arrows: <math>f, g, h, \dots</math></li><li>• for each <math>f : A \rightarrow B</math> domain: <math>A = \text{dom}(f)</math> codomain: <math>B = \text{cod}(f)</math></li><li>• for <math>f : A \rightarrow B, g : B \rightarrow C</math> with <math>\text{cod}(f) = \text{dom}(g)</math> composite of <math>f</math> and <math>g</math>: <math>g \circ f : A \rightarrow C</math></li><li>• for each object <math>A</math>: identity arrow: <math>1_A : A \rightarrow A</math></li><li>• Associativity: <math>h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f</math></li><li>• Unit: <math>f \circ 1_A = f = 1_B \circ f</math></li></ul>

Def. concrete Categories
Categories in which Objects are Sets, possibly equipped with some structure, and arrows are certain, possibly structure-perserving, functions.

Def. functor
Let $\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}$ be categories, then $F : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ is a functor with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <math>F(f : A \rightarrow B) = F(f) : F(A) \rightarrow F(B)</math></li><li>2. <math>F(g \circ f) = F(g) \circ F(f)</math></li><li>3. <math>F(1_A) = 1_{F(A)}</math></li></ol>

Def. discrete categories
categories with only the identity arrows

Def. monoid
A set $M$ with an associative binary operation $\cdot : M \times M \rightarrow M$ and unit element $u \in M$ .

Def. isomorphism
In any category $\mathbf{C}$ , an arrow $f : A \rightarrow B$ is an isomorphism, if there is an arrow $g : B \rightarrow A$ in $\mathbf{C}$ such that. $g \circ f = 1_A \text{ and } f \circ g = 1_B$ we write $f^{-1} = g$ . $A$ is isomorphic to $B$ ( $A \cong B$ ) if there exists an isomorphism between them.

Def. group
A group $G$ is a monoid with an inverse $g^{-1}$ for every element $g$ .

Def. Free Monoid
A monoid $M$ is <b>freely generated</b> by a subset $A$ of $M$ with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>no junk</b>: every element <math>m \in M</math> can be written as a product of elements of <math>A</math><math display="block">m = a_1 \cdot_M \dots \cdot_M a_n, \quad a_i \in M</math></li><li>2. <b>no noise</b>: No "nontrivial" relations hold in <math>M</math>: if <math>a_1 \dots a_n = a'_1 \dots a'_n</math> then this is required by the axioms for monoids.</li></ol>

Def. Universal Mapping Property $M(A)$
given $i : A \rightarrow  M(A) $ , Monoid $N$ and $f : A \rightarrow  N $ there is a unique monoid homomorphism $\bar{f} : M(A) \rightarrow N$ s.t. $ \bar{f}  \circ i = f$