### Solutions to CS511 Homework 13

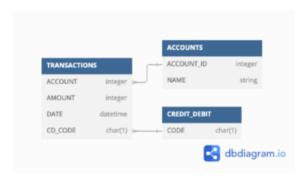
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### Exercise 1. Some questions related to database methods

Exercise: Part (a) The SQL standard provides an operation EXISTS, which can be used as an existential quantifier. For example, SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE EXISTS < subquery > So to express a database, we certainly need at least first-order logic. Argue as to whether or not second -order logic or higher is needed for any SQL operations you are familiar with. Is first-order logic sufficient for all SQL operations?

# Part (a). Solution

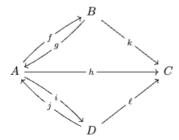
**Exercise:** Part (b) Considering the following schema: Draw a diagram representing this schema, using the diagram language from the lecture on December 3. Use filled circles for table vertices and empty circles for type vertices



Part (b). Solution

# Exercise 2.

In 1763, Leonhard Euler created a very famous graph representing the islands of the Pregel River and the seven bridges across it. (To understand the very simple question he wanted to solve which motivated one of the first problems answered by graph theory, you may read the Wikipedia article on "The Seven Bridges of K"onigsberg.") Here is the graph K which he drew, with some arrows added:



Let  $\kappa$  be the free category on K.

# Part (a):

List the 15 morphisms of K along with their domains and codomains.

### Part (a). Solution:

# Part (b):

A diagram is called a "commutative" diagram if all paths with the same start and end point are equal; that is, if all "parallel" paths through the diagram produce the same result. Let  $\kappa$ ' be the commutative free category on K; list the morphisms of  $\kappa$ '. Using the answers of part (a) should make this a trivial exercise.

### Part (b). Solution:

# Part (c):

Consider the following category V: U - p  $\to$  V  $\leftarrow$  q - W Define a functor F : V  $\to$   $\kappa.$ 

# Part (c). Solution:

# Part (d):

Imagine a category that looks like this:



Argue why there cannot be a functor from this category to  $\kappa$ .

# Part (d). Solution:

# PROBLEM 1. Adjunction Between Functors

#### Exercise:

The preceding example about currying illustrates of what is called an **adjunction** between functors, here the functor  $-\times B$  and the functor  $(-)^B$ . We only said how each of these two functors works on objects: For an arbitrary set X, the first functor returns the set  $X \times B$  while the second returns the set  $X^B$ .

There are three parts in this problem – these may look scary to you, but the answer to each part takes at most 2 (or perhaps 3) lines:

- 1. Given a morphism  $f: X \to Y$ , what morphism should  $\times B: X \times B \to Y \times B$  return?
- 2. Given a morphism  $f: X \to Y$ , what morphism should  $(-)^B: X^B \to Y^B$  return?
- 3. Consider the function  $+: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ , which maps (a, b) to a + b. Currying + we get a function  $p: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ . What is p(3)?

#### Part 1:

Given a morphism  $f: X \to Y$ , what morphism should  $- \times B: X \times B \to Y \times B$  return?

#### Part (1). Solution:

# Part 2:

Given a morphism  $f: X \to Y$ , what morphism should  $(-)^B: X^B \to Y^B$  return?

# Part (2). Solution:

### Part 3:

Consider the function  $+: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ , which maps (a,b) to a+b. Currying + we get a function  $p: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ . What is p(3)?

# Part (3). Solution:

# ON LEAN-4

Solutions in one file at: https://github.com/nich-ikech/CS511-hw-macbeth/blob/main/cs511HwSolutions/hw13/hw13\_nicholas\_ikechukwu.lean

# Exercise 3. From Macbeth's book: Exercise 10.1.5.4

# Solutions

# Exercise 4. From Macbeth's book: Exercise 10.1.5.5

# Solutions

# PROBLEM 2. From Macbeth's book: Exercise 10.1.5.6

# Solutions