

Lecture Notes in Category Theory

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Chapter 1

Category

1.1 Definition

Definition 1 We call category any tuple $(\text{Ob}, \text{Arr}, \text{dom}, \text{cod}, \text{id}, \circ)$ where:

- (1) Ob is a collection with equality
- (2) Arr is a collection with equality
- (3) $\text{dom} : \text{Arr} \rightarrow \text{Ob}$ is a map
- (4) $\text{cod} : \text{Arr} \rightarrow \text{Ob}$ is a map
- (5) $\text{id} : \text{Ob} \rightarrow \text{Arr}$ is a map
- (6) $\circ : \text{Arr} \times \text{Arr} \rightarrow \text{Arr}$ is a partial map

with the following properties, given $f, g, h \in \text{Arr}$ and $a \in \text{Ob}$:

- (1) $g \circ f$ is defined $\Leftrightarrow \text{cod}(f) = \text{dom}(g)$
- (2) $\text{cod}(f) = \text{dom}(g) \Rightarrow \text{dom}(g \circ f) = \text{dom}(f)$
- (3) $\text{cod}(f) = \text{dom}(g) \Rightarrow \text{cod}(g \circ f) = \text{cod}(g)$
- (4) $\text{dom}(\text{id}(a)) = a = \text{cod}(\text{id}(a))$
- (5) $\text{dom}(f) = a \Rightarrow f \circ \text{id}(a) = f$
- (6) $\text{cod}(f) = a \Rightarrow \text{id}(a) \circ f = f$
- (7) $\text{cod}(f) = \text{dom}(g) \wedge \text{cod}(g) = \text{dom}(h) \Rightarrow (h \circ g) \circ f = h \circ (g \circ f)$

Chapter 2

Functor

Chapter 3

Natural Transformation

Chapter 4

Adjunction

4.1 Definition

Definition 2 We call adjunction an ordered pair (F, G) where F is a functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and G is a functor $G : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ while \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are two locally-small categories for which there exists a natural isomorphism:

$$\alpha : \mathcal{D} \circ (F \times I_{\mathcal{D}}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{C} \circ (I_{\mathcal{C}^{op}} \times G)$$

in the functor category $[\mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{D}, \mathbf{Set}]$, where F also denotes $F : \mathcal{C}^{op} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{op}$.