

# Introduction to Categories and Categorical Logic

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## CHAPTER 1

# Introduction to Categories and Categorical Logic

### 1. Introduction

We say that a function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is:

*injective*    if  $\forall x, x' \in X. f(x) = f(x') \implies x = x'$ ,  
*surjective*    if  $\forall y \in Y. \exists x \in X. f(x) = y$ ,

*monic*        if  $\forall g, h. f \circ g = f \circ h \implies g = h$     ( $f$  is left cancellative),  
*epic*         if  $\forall g, h. g \circ f = h \circ f \implies g = h$     ( $f$  is right cancellative).

PROPOSITION 1. *Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ . Then,*

- (1)  *$f$  is injective  $\iff f$  is monic.*
- (2)  *$f$  is surjective  $\iff f$  is epic.*

PROOF. We first show (1).

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Suppose  $f$  is monic. Fix a one-element set  $\mathbf{1} = \{\bullet\}$ . Then, note that elements  $x \in X$  are in 1-1 correspondence with functions  $\bar{x} : \mathbf{1} \rightarrow X$ , defined by  $\bar{x}(\bullet) := x$ . Then, for all  $x, x' \in X$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x) = f(x') \\ \implies & f(\bar{x}(\bullet)) = f(\bar{x}'(\bullet)) \\ \implies & (f \circ \bar{x})(\bullet) = (f \circ \bar{x}')(\bullet) \\ \implies & f \circ \bar{x} = f \circ \bar{x}' \\ \implies & \bar{x} = \bar{x}' \quad (\text{since } f \text{ is monic}) \\ \implies & \bar{x}(\bullet) = \bar{x}'(\bullet) \\ \implies & x = x' \end{aligned}$$

This shows that  $f$  is injective.

( $\Rightarrow$ ) Suppose  $f$  is injective. Let  $f \circ g = f \circ h$  for all  $g, h : A \rightarrow X$ . Then, for all  $a \in A$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & (f \circ g)(a) = (f \circ h)(a) \\ \implies & f(g(a)) = f(h(a)) \\ \implies & g(a) = h(a) \quad (\text{since } f \text{ is injective}) \\ \implies & g = h \end{aligned}$$

This establishes that  $f$  is monic. And, we are done. □

### Exercise 2

Show that  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is surjective iff it is epic.

PROOF. ( $\implies$ ) Suppose  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is epic. And, assume, for the sake of contradiction,  $f$  is *not* surjective. Then, there exists some  $y_0 \in Y$ , such that, for all  $x \in X$ ,  $f(x) \neq y_0$ . Define mappings  $g, h : Y \rightarrow Y \cup \{Y\}$  by:

$$g(y) := y$$

$$h(y) := \begin{cases} y & \text{if } y \neq y_0 \\ Y & \text{if } y = y_0 \end{cases}$$

Note that  $g \neq h$ .

Then, for all  $x \in X$ ,  $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = h(f(x)) = (h \circ f)(x)$ . This implies  $g \circ f = h \circ f$ , which implies  $g = h$ , since  $f$  is epic. The last conclusion contradicts the fact that  $g \neq h$ . Thus, we conclude  $f$  is surjective.

( $\impliedby$ ) Suppose  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is surjective. Then, for any  $y \in Y$ , there exists an  $x \in X$ , such that  $f(x) = y$ . Now, assume, for all  $g, h : Y \rightarrow Z$ ,  $g \circ f = h \circ f$ . Then, for all  $y \in Y$ ,  $g(y) = g(f(x)) = (g \circ f)(x) = (h \circ f)(x) = h(f(x)) = h(y)$ , which implies  $g = h$ , showing that  $f$  is epic.

And, this completes our proof.  $\square$

### Exercise 5

Suppose  $G$  and  $H$  are groups (and hence monoids), and that  $h : G \rightarrow H$  is a monoid homomorphism. Prove that  $h$  is a group homomorphism.

PROOF. We need only show that  $h$  preserves inverses. To that end, suppose  $g^{-1}$  is the inverse of  $g \in G$ . Then,  $h(g)h(g^{-1}) = h(gg^{-1}) = h(1_G) = 1_H = h(1_G) = h(g^{-1}g) = h(g^{-1})h(g)$ . This establishes  $h$  preserves inverses, and we are done.  $\square$

### Exercise 6

Check that **Mon**, **Vect<sub>k</sub>**, **Pos**, and **Top** are indeed categories.

PROOF. (**Mon**) The objects are monoids  $(M, \cdot, 1_M)$ , and morphisms are monoid homomorphisms. Given monoid homomorphisms,  $f : (M, \cdot, 1_M) \rightarrow (N, \cdot, 1_N)$  and  $g : (N, \cdot, 1_N) \rightarrow (P, \cdot, 1_P)$ , the function  $g \circ f : (M, \cdot, 1_M) \rightarrow (P, \cdot, 1_P)$  is also a monoid homomorphism, because for all  $m, m' \in M$ , we have  $(g \circ f)(mm') = g(f(mm')) = g(f(m)f(m')) = (g(f(m)))(g(f(m')))) = ((g \circ f)(m))((g \circ f)(m'))$ . Also, for each monoid, the identity morphism is the identity function. It is also easy to check that for all monoid homomorphisms  $f, g$  and  $h$  with the appropriate domains and codomains,  $h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$ . This establishes that **Mon** is indeed a category.

(**Vect<sub>k</sub>**) The objects are vector spaces over a field  $k$ , and morphisms are linear maps between vector spaces. Suppose  $f : U \rightarrow V$  and  $g : V \rightarrow W$  are linear maps. Then, for all  $x, y \in U$ , we have  $(g \circ f)(x + y) = g(f(x + y)) = g(f(x) + f(y)) = g(f(x)) + g(f(y)) = (g \circ f)(x) + (g \circ f)(y)$ . Also, for all  $\alpha \in k$ , we have  $(g \circ f)(\alpha x) = g(f(\alpha x)) = g(\alpha f(x)) = \alpha g(f(x)) = \alpha (g \circ f)(x)$ . This establishes  $g \circ f : U \rightarrow W$  is a linear map as well. The identity map  $1_U$  for any vector space  $U$  is the identity morphism. The associativity of linear maps and the identity axiom follow from the property of functions. This shows that **Vect<sub>k</sub>** is also a category.

(**Pos**) The objects are partially ordered sets, and morphisms are monotone functions between these sets. Suppose  $h : P \rightarrow Q$  and  $g : Q \rightarrow R$  are monotone

functions. Then, for all  $x, y \in P$ ,  $x \leq y \implies h(x) \leq h(y) \implies g(h(x)) \leq g(h(y)) \implies (g \circ h)(x) \leq (g \circ h)(y)$ , which shows  $g \circ h : P \rightarrow R$  is a monotone function. The identity map is the identity morphism, and the associativity and identity axioms are satisfied by the property of functions. This establishes **Pos** is a category.

(**Top**) The objects are topological spaces, and morphisms are continuous maps between these spaces. Given continuous maps  $f : (X, T_X) \rightarrow (Y, T_Y)$  and  $g : (Y, T_Y) \rightarrow (Z, T_Z)$ , we can show that  $g \circ f : (X, T_X) \rightarrow (Z, T_Z)$  is also a continuous map. First, note that for any  $T \subset Z$ ,  $x \in (g \circ f)^{-1}(T)$  iff  $(g \circ f)(x) \in T$  iff  $g(f(x)) \in T$  iff  $f(x) \in g^{-1}(T)$  iff  $x \in f^{-1}(g^{-1}(T))$ . Thus,

$$\text{for all } T \subset Z, (g \circ f)^{-1}(T) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(T)).$$

Therefore, for any open set  $T \in T_Z$ , we have  $g^{-1}(T) \in T_Y$ , which implies  $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(T)) \in T_X$ , which implies  $(g \circ f)^{-1}(T) \in T_X$  (by using the result above.) Hence,  $g \circ f : (X, T_X) \rightarrow (Z, T_Z)$  is a continuous map. The associativity and identity axioms follow from the associativity and identity laws for functions. This establishes **Top** is a category.  $\square$

### Exercise 7

Check carefully that monoids correspond exactly to one-object categories. Make sure you understand the difference between such a category and **Mon**. (For example: how many objects does **Mon** have?)

PROOF. (Monoid as a one-object category) Given a monoid  $(M, \cdot, 1)$ , we can construct its corresponding category as follows. We write **BM** for the corresponding category with a single object  $\bullet$ , where  $\mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{BM}}(\bullet, \bullet) := M$ . We note then that the composition map in **BM** is reflected in the binary operation  $\cdot : M \times M \rightarrow M$ , where  $\mathbf{id}_{\bullet} := 1$ . Then, the associative and identity laws for the category **BM** follow directly from the associative and identity laws, respectively, satisfied by the monoid  $(M, \cdot, 1)$ . This shows any monoid can be seen or interpreted as a one-object category.  $\square$