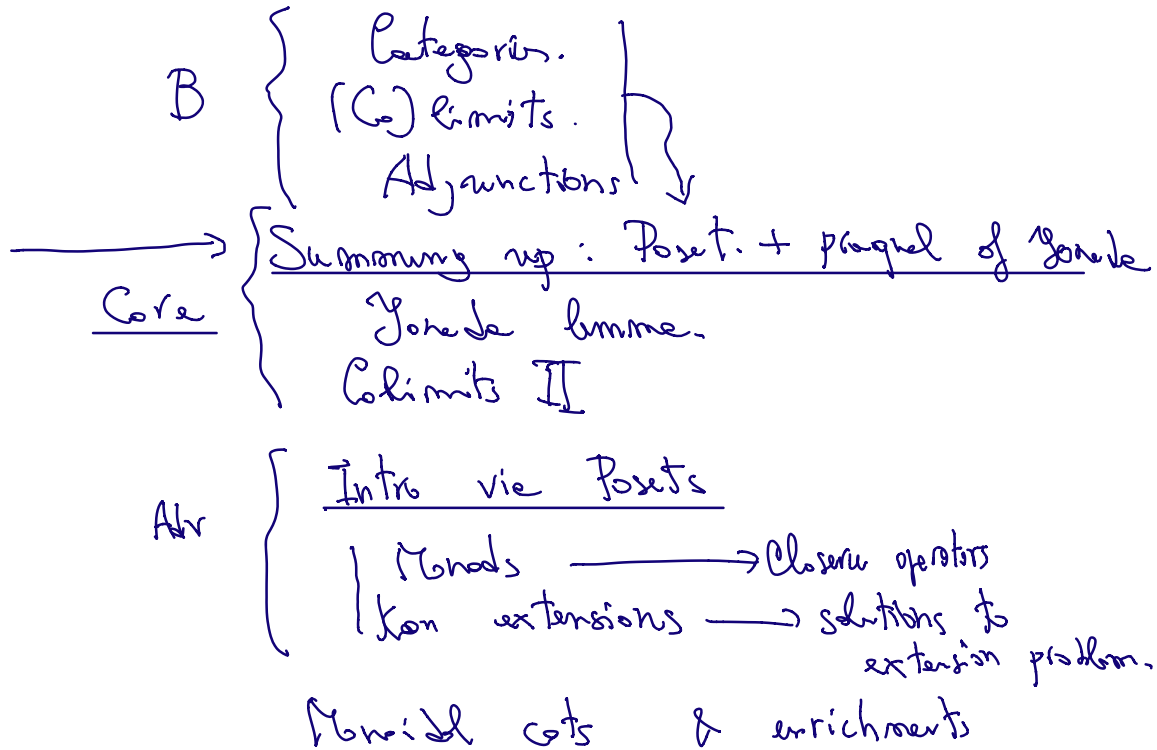


(Co)limits, monads & epis.

Structure of the course.

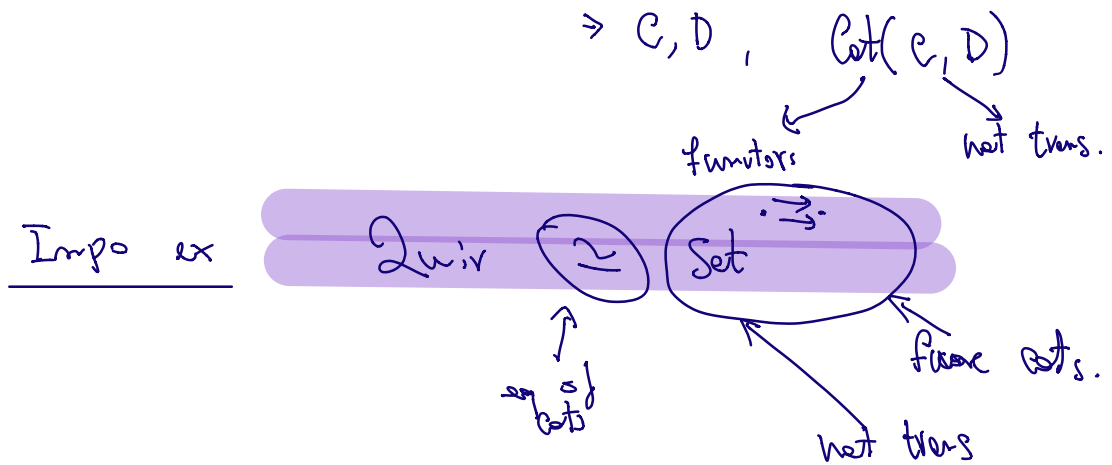


Least time?

Categories  
functor  
→ net transformation

new ideas

- a monoid is a category.
- a poset is a category.
- there is a category  $\text{Cat}$  of small categories.
- opposite of a category  $C^{\text{op}}$   $C^0$   
 $\mathbb{P} \not\cong \mathbb{P}^{\text{op}}$



(Co) limits, epis & mono.

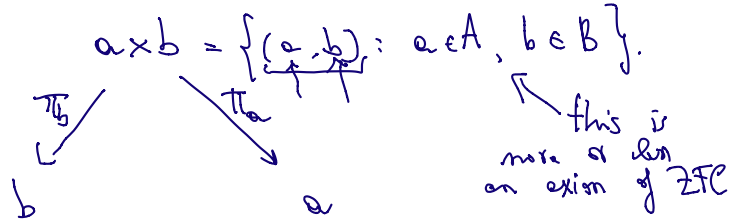
Products,  
Equalizers,  
Pull backs.  $\implies$  limit

Product

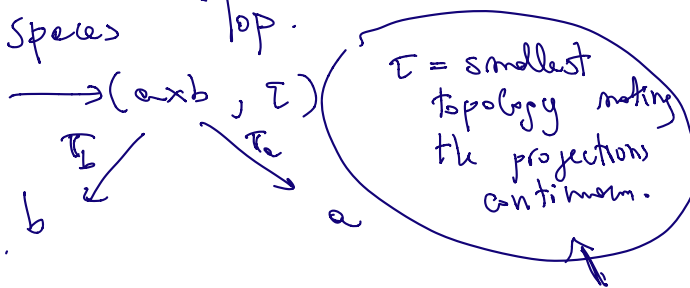


Rem the product of  $a, b$  is  $(a \times b, \pi_b, \pi_a)$ .

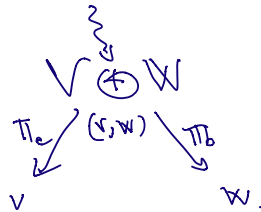
Ex In Set,  $a, b$



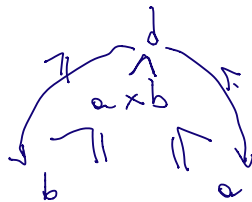
Ex In spaces Top.



Ex Vect  $V, W$

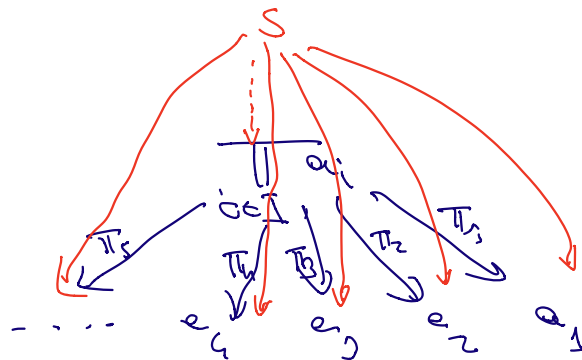


Ex  $(P, \leq)$

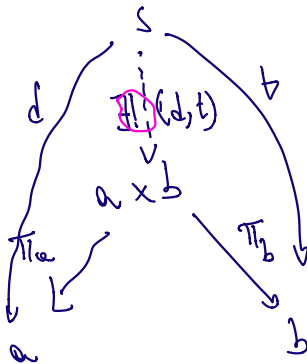


$$a \times b =: \inf \{a, b\} \text{ when it exists}$$

Def



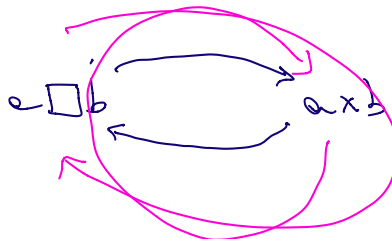
Injectivity check:  $e \times b$



$$(d, t)(s) = (d(s), t(s)).$$

$$\pi_e(d, t)(s) = d(s)$$

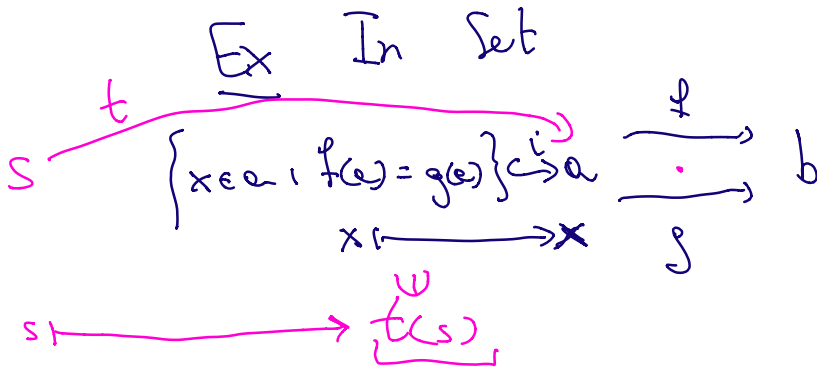
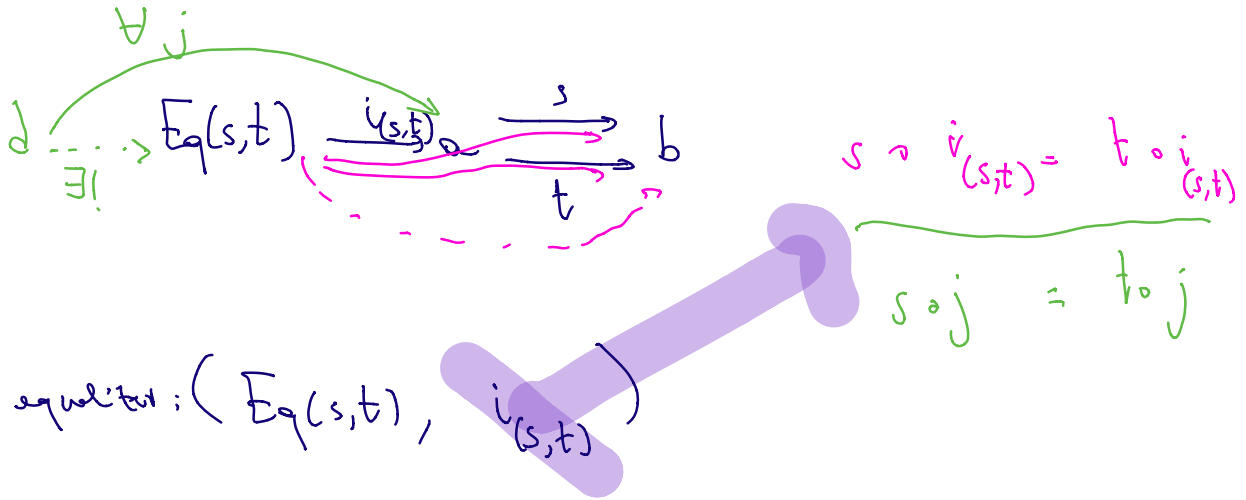
Rem If a product exist it is unique up to iso.



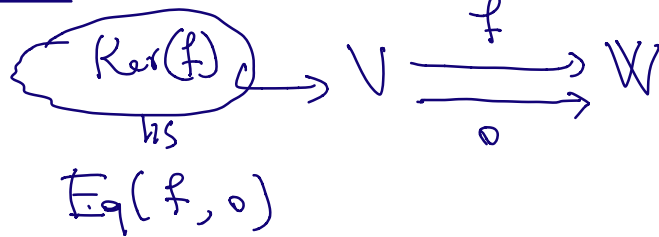
Defn / Ex

• Set, empty product?

Equalizers.



Ex



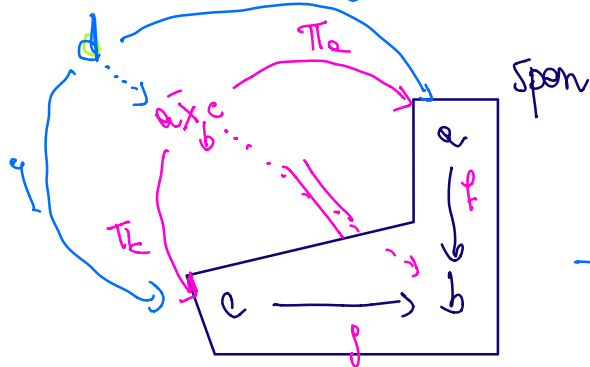
In Vect

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Eq}(f, g) & V & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} W \\
 \Downarrow & & \\
 \text{Ker}(f-g) & & f-g=0 \Leftrightarrow f=g.
 \end{array}$$

Ex Eq in Top.

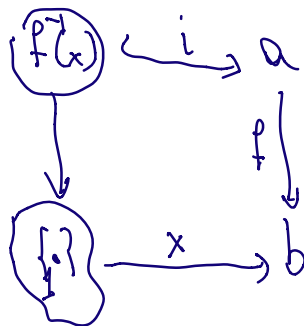
$$\{x \in X : f(x) = g(x)\} \hookrightarrow X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} Y$$

Pull backs.



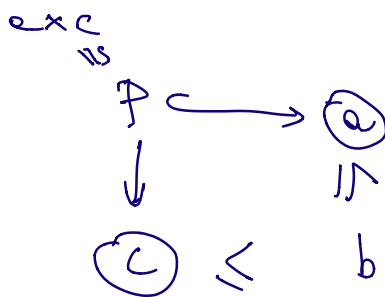
$$\underline{f \circ \pi_c = f \circ \pi_e}$$

Ex in Set

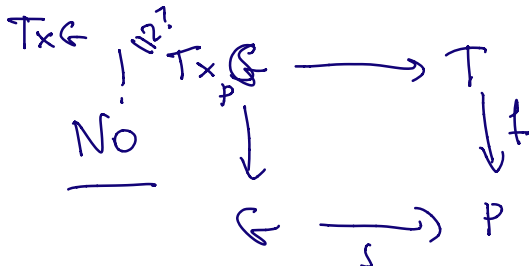


Pull back or generalized fibers

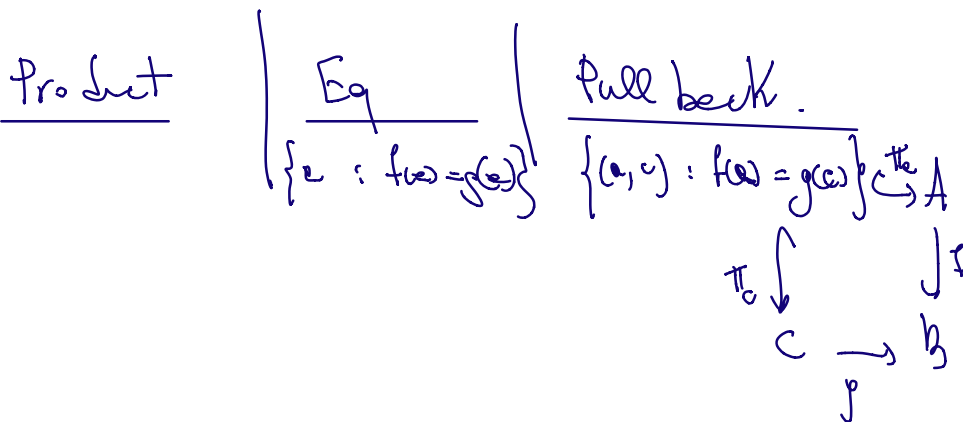
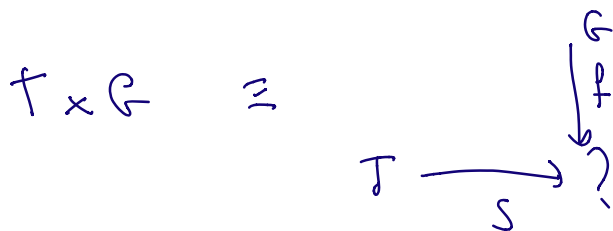
Obs In a poset



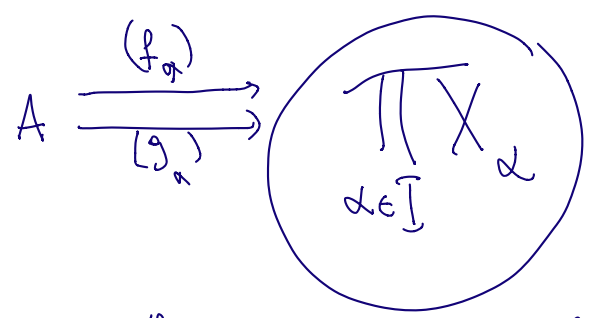
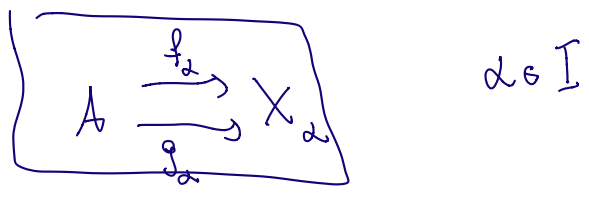
In Set



For which  $f, s$



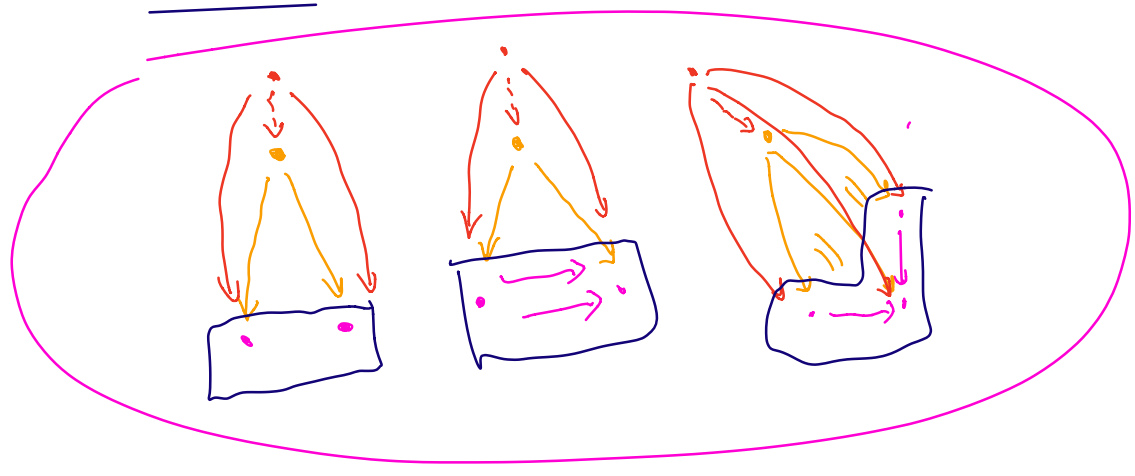
Rem In the category of set.



$$(f_\alpha) \quad a \mapsto (f_\alpha(a), f_\alpha(a) \dots \dots f_\alpha(a))$$

$$g_\alpha((f_\alpha), (g_\alpha))$$

Limits



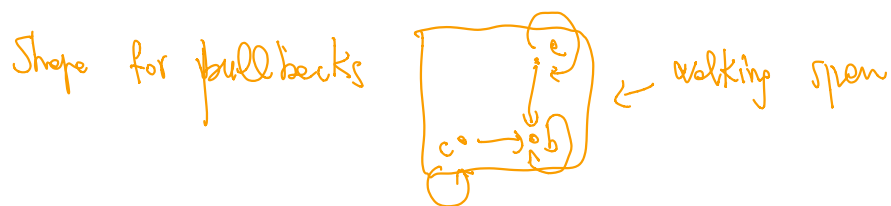


Def Let  $I$  be a small category. Then a **diagram of shape  $I$  in  $C$**  is a functor  $I \rightarrow C$ .



What is a functor  $\square \rightarrow C$ ?

$$\{\text{functors } \square \rightarrow C\} \cong \{\text{couples of objects in } C\}.$$

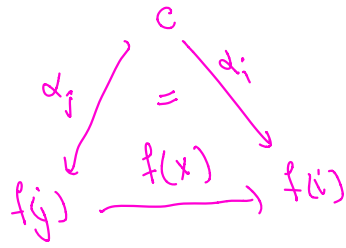


$$\{\text{functors } \square \rightarrow C\} \cong \text{spans in } C.$$



Def Given a diagram  $f: I \rightarrow C$ , a **cone for  $f$**  is the data of

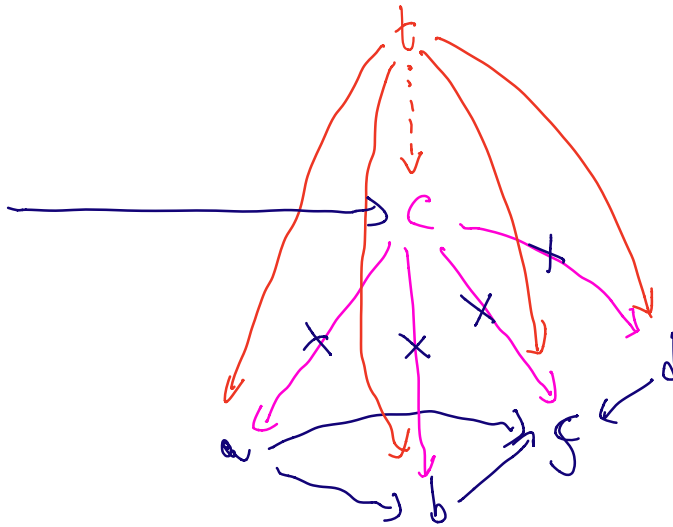
$$\underline{(c, d_i: c \rightarrow f(i)) \text{ such that}}$$



$x: j \rightarrow i \in I.$

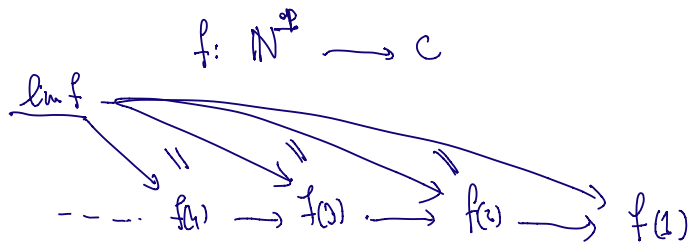
Def a limit for a diagram  $f: I \rightarrow C$  is an cone with the following universal property.

If other cone, there exists a unique factorization



Not  $(\lim D)$ ,  ~~$\lim D$~~ .

Examp "inverse limits"  $(\mathbb{N} \Leftarrow)^{op}$



Profinite group theory.

$$\mathbb{Q}_p \xleftarrow{p\text{-adics}} \mathbb{Z}/p^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p$$

Does the category of sets have all limits of small shape.

$$I \xrightarrow{f} \text{Set} \quad (\text{product})$$

I is discrete ✓  
 equalizers ✓

$$\lim f \cong \text{Set}(1, \lim f).$$

$$1 \rightarrow \lim f \xrightarrow{\text{up}} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cones over } f \text{ with vertex } 1 \\ \cong \left\{ (x_i)_{i \in I} : x_i \in f(i) \forall i \in I \right\} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} f(u) \rightarrow f(j) \rightarrow f(i) \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ x_i \end{array} \right\} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} f(u)(x_i) = x_j \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

$\subset \prod_{i \in I} f(i)$   
 it is a very huge equalizer  
 in the product

Def A category is (small) complete if it has limits of (small) diagrams.

Thm A category is complete iff it has all products & equalizers. (small)

Proof  $\Rightarrow$   $\checkmark$   $f: I \rightarrow C$   
 $\Leftarrow \lim f \subset \prod_{i \in I} D(i)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \prod_{i \in I} D(i) & \xrightarrow{s} & \prod_{j \in J} f(j) \\
 & \xrightarrow{t} & \\
 & & w \in I(i, j)
 \end{array}$$

$$(s): \prod_{i \in I} f(i) \longrightarrow \prod_{w \in I(i, j)} f(j)$$

WP product

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} S \\ w \end{array} \prod_{i \in I} f(i) & \xrightarrow{f(w)} & f(j)
 \end{array}$$

$$t_u: \prod f(i) \xrightarrow{\prod_j} f(j)$$

$$f(\omega(G)) = \prod_j(G)$$

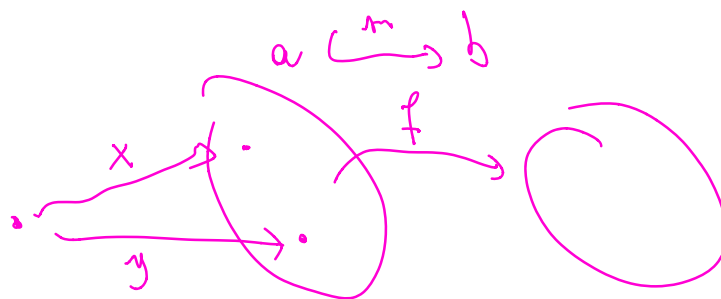
One can check that this construction works.

Mono

$$c \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} a \xrightarrow{m} b$$

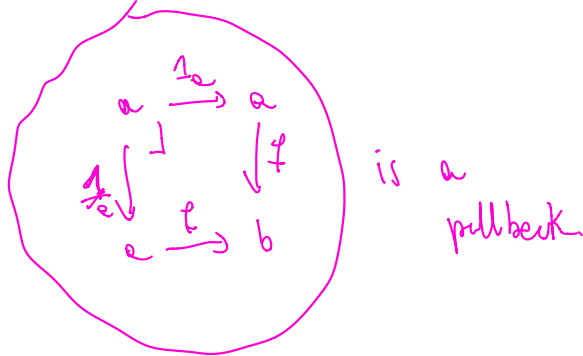
$m$  is mono if  $\forall s, t: \underline{ms = mt} \Rightarrow \underline{s = t}$ .  
one has that  $s = t$ .

What is a mono in Set?



$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$$

→ Prop  $f$  is a mono iff  $f: a \rightarrow b$

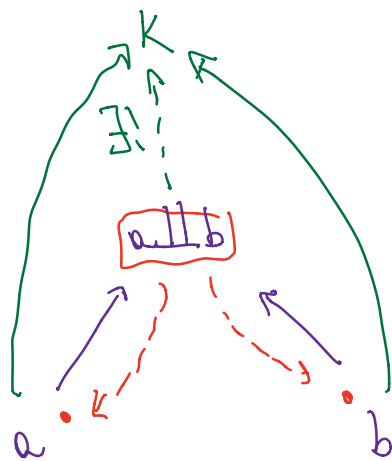


### Colimits

Def  $I \xrightarrow{f} C$  the colimit of  $f$  (chart) is the limit of

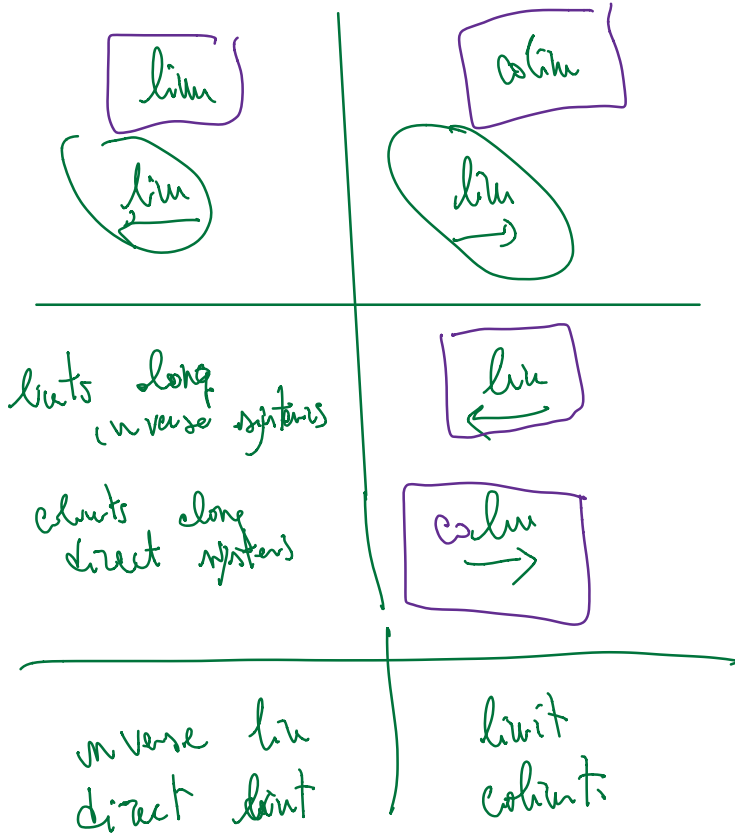
$$f^{op}: I^{op} \rightarrow C^{op}$$

What is a coproduct so?



In Set coproducts are disjoint union.

# Notational disaster



## Epimorphisms

Dual concept of mono

$$: a \xrightarrow{p} b \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{t} \\ \xrightarrow{s} \end{matrix} c$$

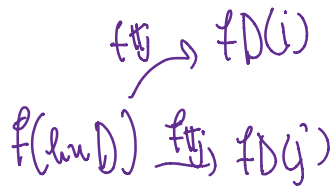
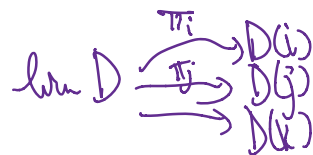
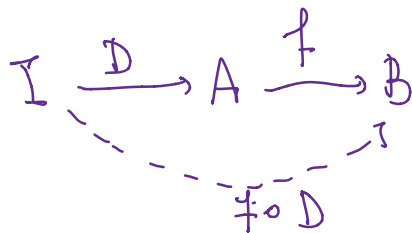
$$\cancel{t/p} = \cancel{s/p}$$

Epis in set are surj function

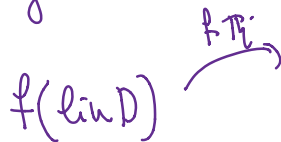
$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{i} \mathbb{Q}$  in Ring is an epimorphism!

Challenge Characterize epi in Top.

Preservation of limits

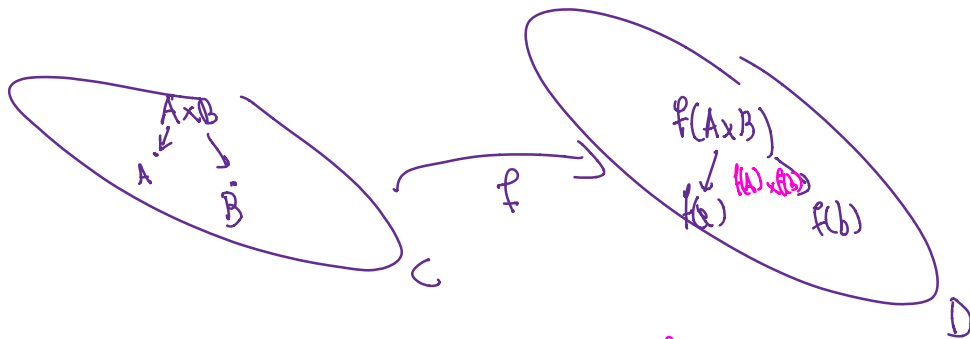


Obs I get a cone for  $f \circ D$ .



Def  $f$  preserve limit if  $(f(\text{lim } D), f(\pi_j))$  is a limiting cone for  $f \circ D$ .





$$f(A \times B) \cong f(A) \times f(B) .$$

Example  $(\pi_U): \text{Top} \rightarrow \text{Set}$  (forgetful functor)

$U$  preserve products /  
 $U$  " " " equalizers'

Cor if preserve all limits!

Thm: forp. functors preserve limits,

$U: \begin{cases} \text{Grp} \rightarrow \text{Set} \\ \text{R-Mod} \rightarrow \text{Set} \end{cases}$