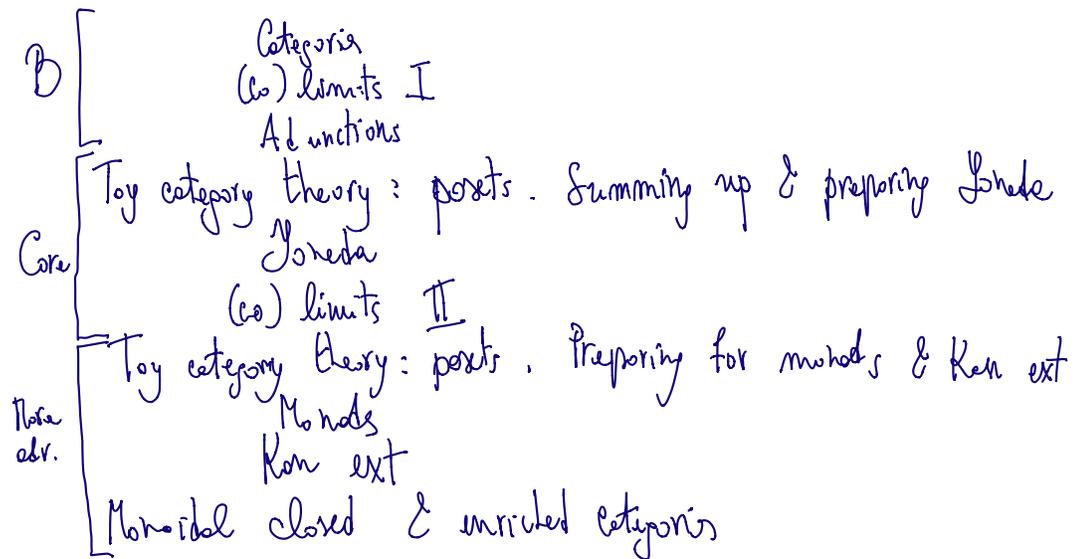


## Course structure



## Last time

Categories  
functors  
Nat transformations

truly new ideas

- A monoid is a category
- A poset is a category
- opposite category - opposite poset
- there is a category of small categories
- Functor category, where maps are nats

Important:  
ex

Quiv  $\cong$  Set

$\rightarrow$   
 $\rightarrow$

## Lecture 2: Colimits, Epis, monos.

this is a lesson about standard constructions in CT.

### Limits

We start by 3 families of examples: products, equalizer & pullbacks  
then we give the general definition

#### Products

Def of product.

might not exist

the product is the data of the object and the maps!

Ex1 product of sets

Ex2 product of spaces. (smallest topology making projections continuous).

Ex3 vector spaces.

Ex4 In a poset.

Def of  $\Gamma$ -ary product.

Ex5  $\wedge$  in a poset.

Ex6 empty product.

#### Equalizers

Def of equalizer

Ex1 in set, equalizers & equations, products and infinitary equations.

$$X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f_1} \\ \xrightarrow{f_2} \end{array} Y$$

Ex2 in top

Ex3 kernel of a homo

$$\text{ker } f \rightarrow A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{0} \end{array} B$$

Ex4  $\text{Eq}(s, t) \cong \text{Ker}(s-t)$  in Vect.

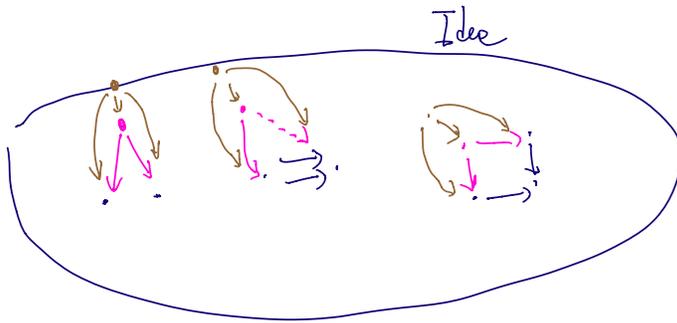
## Pullbacks

Def of pullback.

Ex 1 in set, the special example of a fiber.

Ex 2 In a poset we can't distinguish between product and pullback.

## Limit



[1] Encode the notion of diagram, (small) categories as shapes.

Def (diagram of shape  $I$ ).

Def (cone of a diagram).

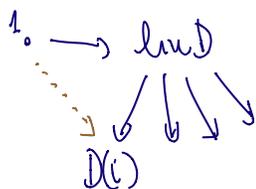
Def (limit cone).

Notation:  $\lim D$ ,  $\varprojlim D$

One missing:  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)^{op}$  category & more limits.

Example Description of limits in  $\text{Set}$ .

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



$\cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cones on } D \text{ with vertex } 1 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\cong \left\{ (x_i)_{i \in I} \mid \begin{array}{l} x_i \in D(i) \quad \forall i \in I \\ \text{and } D(u)(x_i) = x_j \\ \forall u: i \rightarrow j. \end{array} \right\}$$

Remark In a sense this also shows how to build limits -  
(in  $\text{Grp}$ ,  $\text{Top}$ ,  $\text{Set}$ ,  $\text{Vect}$ ...)-  
Not in a poset!

Def Category w/ limits (complete).

## The complete $\Leftrightarrow$ products & equalizers

Proof

$\Rightarrow \checkmark$   
 $\Leftarrow$  idea All best in set  
 the formula we gave is  
 clearly

$$\text{lim } D \subset \prod_{i \in I} D(i)$$

and going back to our  
 observation about equalizers:  
 it is clearly an equalizer  
 for a family of equations.

$$\text{lim } D = \text{eq} \left( \prod_{i \in I} D(i) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \xrightarrow{t} \end{array} \prod_{u \in D(i,j)} D(j) \right)$$

where

$$s: \prod_{i \in I} D(i) \longrightarrow \prod_{u \in D(i,j)} D(j)$$


---


$$s_u: D(i) \longrightarrow D(j) \quad \forall u: i \rightarrow j$$

$D(u)$

and

$$t: \prod_{i \in I} D(i) \longrightarrow \prod_{u \in D(i,j)} D(j)$$


---


$$t_u: \prod_{i \in I} D(i) \xrightarrow{D(u)} D(j) \quad \forall u: i \rightarrow j$$

## Monos

Def Mono.  $\implies a \xrightarrow{f} b$

Ex Mono in set & injective functions.

Ex this can easily be generalized to "points".

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & \xrightarrow{1} & a \\ \downarrow 1 & \dashv & \downarrow f \\ a & \xrightarrow{f} & b \\ & \downarrow & \\ & & b \end{array}$$

## Colimits

Def Colimit. Opposite category.

Rem A notational disaster

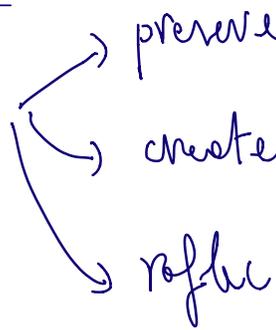
$\lim$		$\text{c-lim}$
$\xleftarrow{\lim}$		$\xrightarrow{\lim}$
limit along inverse system		$\xleftarrow{\lim}$
colim inv. $\{j\}$		$\xrightarrow{\lim}$
inverse limit = $\text{d-lim}$		direct limit = $\text{c-lim}$

Ex : Coproducts  
Coequalizers  
Pushout

Epts Def

Example:  $\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  is an epi  
in Ring!

Preservation of limits

A functor can  preserve  
create limits  
reflect

Example Forgetful functors preserve limits.

# CATEGORY THEORY

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## EXERCISES

**Leinster** (☑, ☐). 5.1.39

**Exercise 1** (☑, ☐). The identity functor of a category  $\mathbb{1}_C : C \rightarrow C$  is a diagram. If it exists, can you describe its limits? And what about its colimit?

**Leinster** (☐). 5.1.33

**Leinster** (☑). 5.1.34

**Leinster** (☐). 5.1.35

**Leinster** (☑). 5.1.42

**Exercise 2** (☑). Show that a conservative functor preserving equalizers is also faithful.

**Leinster** (☐). 5.2.21

**Leinster** (☐). 5.2.23

**Leinster** (☑, ☐). 5.2.24

**Leinster** (☑, ☐). 5.2.25

**Leinster** (☑, ☐). 5.2.26

**Leinster** (☑). 5.3.8

**Leinster** (☑, ☐). 5.3.9

**Leinster** (☑, ☐). 5.3.13

**Riehl** (☐). 3.1.i

**Riehl** (☐). 3.1.ii

**Riehl** (☐). 3.1.iii

**Riehl** (☐). 3.5.i

- the exercises in the red group are mandatory.
  - pick at least one exercise from each of the yellow groups.
  - pick at least two exercises from each of the blue groups.
  - nothing is mandatory in the brown box.
  - The riddle of the week. It's just there to let you think about it. It is not a mandatory exercise, nor it counts for your evaluation. Yet, it has a lot to teach.
  - ☞ useful to deepen your understanding. Take your time to solve it. (May not be challenging at all.)
  - 📖 measures the difficulty of the exercise. Note that a technically easy exercise is still very important for the foundations of your knowledge.
  - ⚠ It's just too hard.
- The label **Leinster** refers to the book **Basic Category Theory**, by *Leinster*.  
The label **Riehl** refers to the book **Category Theory in context**, by *Riehl*.