

Category Theory Session 3: Questions

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1. (Textbook question 1) Show that a pullback of arrows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \times_X B & \xrightarrow{p^2} & B \\ p^1 \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array}$$

in a category \mathcal{C} is the same thing as their product in the slice category \mathcal{C}/X

2. Let \mathcal{C} be a category with pullbacks.

- (a) Show that an arrow $m : M \rightarrow X$ in \mathcal{C} is monic if and only if the diagram below is a pullback.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{1_M} & M \\ 1_M \downarrow & & \downarrow m \\ M & \xrightarrow{m} & X \end{array}$$

Thus, as an object in \mathcal{C}/X , m is monic if and only if $m \times m \cong m$.

- (b) Show that the pullback along an arrow $f : Y \rightarrow X$ of a pullback square over X ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \times_X B & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

is again a pullback square over Y . (Hint: draw a cube and use the two-pullbacks lemma.) Conclude that the pullback functor f^* preserves products.

- (c) Conclude from the foregoing that in a pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M' & \longrightarrow & M \\ m' \downarrow & & \downarrow m \\ A' & \xrightarrow{f} & A \end{array}$$

if m is monic, then so is m' .

3. Does the inclusion functor from the category of non-empty sets to the category of sets preserve limits? How about colimits? Think about the direction of arrows with respect to limits and colimits (in cones and co-cones), and what properties the empty set has in terms of morphisms.

4. (a) The product in the category of vector spaces (with linear maps) is the direct sum $V \oplus W$. What is the coproduct?
- (b) Now, consider finite vector spaces over a field \mathbb{F} as $\bigoplus_{k=1}^n \mathbb{F}$. Remember that for products and coproducts, that morphisms to and from (co-)products are the component maps. What, then, are the component maps of a morphism $\bigoplus_{k=1}^n \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k=1}^m F$? Use this to conclude that linear maps of finite vector spaces can be represented as matrices.