## Categorical theory and logic Exercise Sheet 3

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Suggestion: In questions 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 it may be helpful to assume C =**Set**, to get your bearings.

- 1. Show that the category **Poset** of posets and monotone functions is a cartesian closed category.
- 2. Let X be a set. The discrete poset on X has the following partial order:  $x \leq y$  iff x = y.
  - (a) Show that the construction of discrete posets extends to a functor  $D : \mathbf{Set} \to \mathbf{Poset}$ .
  - (b) Show that this functor has a right adjoint,  $U : \mathbf{Poset} \to \mathbf{Set}$ .
- 3. Recall that  $\hat{\Sigma}$  is the category whose objects are functions and whose morphisms are commuting squares. Consider the following functor  $F_0: \mathbf{Set} \to \hat{\Sigma}$ : it takes a set X to the empty function  $(\emptyset \to X)$ , and a function  $f: X \to Y$  to the square



- (a) Show that this functor has a right adjoint, a functor  $F_1: \hat{\Sigma} \to \mathbf{Set}$ .
- (b) Show that  $F_1: \hat{\Sigma} \to \mathbf{Set}$  has a right adjoint,  $F_2: \mathbf{Set} \to \hat{\Sigma}$ .
- (c) Does  $F_3$  have a right adjoint,  $F_4$ ? If so does  $F_4$  have a right adjoint,  $F_5$ ? If so does  $F_5$  have a right adjoint? etc
- 4. Consider a cartesian closed category, C. Let S be an object of C. Define the category  $C_S$  as follows: the objects are the objects of C; a morphism  $(X \to Y)$  in  $C_S$  is given by a morphism  $((X \times S) \to (Y \times S))$  in C. [Here is some intuition: the morphisms of  $C_S$  are "stateful computations", that take an argument and an initial state, and return a result and a final state.]
  - (a) Finish describing the category  $C_S$ .
  - (b) Describe a functor  $\mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}_S$  which is identity on objects.
  - (c) Show that the functor has a right adjoint.

5. Consider a functor  $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$  that has a right adjoint,  $G : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}$ .

If G is full and faithful, then it is called a 'reflection'. Which of the functors  $F_0, F_1...$  in Question 3 are reflections?

Show that G is full and faithful if and only if the counit  $\{\varepsilon_X : F(GX) \to X\}_{X \in ob(\mathcal{D})}$  is an isomorphism. [It's good to know about this last part, but don't worry about proving it if you find it tricky. It's better to move on to the next page.]

- 6. What is a monomorphism in the category of posets and monotone functions?
- 7. Show that the category of posets and monotone functions has pullbacks.
- 8. Suppose that a category C has a terminal object. Describe an isomorphism of categories  $C \to C/1$ .
- 9. Consider morphisms  $f : X \to Y$ ,  $g : Y \to Z$  in a category. Which of the following statements are true? Either prove it, or find a counter-example in the category of sets.
  - (a) If f and g are monomorphisms, so is gf.
  - (b) If f and gf are monomorphisms, so is g.
  - (c) If g and gf are monomorphisms, so is f.
- 10. Consider a morphism  $f: X \to Y$  in a category. Show that the following square is a pullback if and only if f is a monomorphism.



11. Consider the following commuting squares in a category.

$$\begin{array}{c} A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \\ h \downarrow & \downarrow j & \downarrow k \\ D \xrightarrow{m} E \xrightarrow{m} F \end{array}$$

Which of the following statements are true? Either prove it, or find a counter-example in the category of sets.

- (a) If both inner squares are pullbacks, so is the outer square.
- (b) If the right-hand square and the outer rectangle are pullbacks, so is the left-hand square.
- (c) If the left-hand square and the outer rectangle are pullbacks, so is the right-hand square.
- 12. Consider a category  $\mathcal{C}$  with products. For every object A there is always a morphism,  $\delta_A = (\mathrm{id}_A, \mathrm{id}_A) : A \to A \times A$ . [It is "the meaning of equality".]
  - (a) Show that  $\delta_A$  is always a monomorphism.
  - (b) Post-composing with  $\delta_A$  yields a functor  $\Sigma_{\delta_A} : \mathcal{C}/A \to \mathcal{C}/(A \times A)$ . Show that  $\mathcal{C}/A$  has finite products if and only if  $\Sigma_{\delta_A}$  has a right adjoint.