

MPhil ACS 2010-11  
 Category Theory for Computer Science  
 Mid-Term Test

**1. On Galois connections**

A Galois connection

$$f \dashv g : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$$

between preorders  $\mathbf{P} = (P, \leq_{\mathbf{P}})$  and  $\mathbf{Q} = (Q, \leq_{\mathbf{Q}})$  is a pair of functions  $f : \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$  and  $g : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$  such that

$$\forall x \in P, y \in Q. f(x) \leq_{\mathbf{Q}} y \iff x \leq_{\mathbf{P}} g(y) . \quad (1)$$

- (a) For a Galois connection  $f \dashv g : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ , show that both  $f$  and  $g$  are monotone.
- (b) For a set  $X$ , let  $\mathbf{P}(X) = (\mathcal{P}(X), \subseteq)$  be the poset of subsets of  $X$  ordered by inclusion. Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function and write  $f^{-1}[-]$  for the inverse-image function  $\mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ .

- (1) Define a function  $\exists_f : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$  and prove that

$$\exists_f \dashv f^{-1}[-] : \mathbf{P}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(X)$$

is a Galois connection.

- (2) Define a function  $\forall_f : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$  and prove that

$$f^{-1}[-] \dashv \forall_f : \mathbf{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(Y)$$

is a Galois connection.

**2. On distributive categories**

Let  $\mathcal{S}$  be a cartesian category, and fix an object  $S \in \mathcal{S}$ .

An  $S$ -action  $(A, \alpha)$  consists of an object  $A \in \mathcal{S}$  and a morphism  $\alpha : S \times A \rightarrow A$  in  $\mathcal{S}$ .

Define  $S$ -act to be the category with

objects given by  $S$ -actions,

morphisms  $h : (A, \alpha) \rightarrow (B, \beta)$  given by maps  $h : A \rightarrow B$  in  $\mathcal{S}$  such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S \times A & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_S \times h} & S \times B \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta \\ A & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array} ,$$

identities and composition given as in  $\mathcal{S}$ .

Show that:

- (a)  $S$ -act is cartesian.
- (b)  $S$ -act is a distributive category whenever so is  $\mathcal{S}$ .

### 3. On sections and regular, strong, and extremal monomorphisms

- A monomorphism  $m : X \rightarrow Y$  is *regular* if there exist  $f, g : Y \rightarrow Z$  such that

$$X \xrightarrow{m} Y \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} Z$$

is an equaliser.

- A monomorphism  $m : X \rightarrow Y$  is *strong*, if for every commutative square as on the left below where  $e : U \rightarrow V$  is an epimorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{e} & V \\ u \downarrow & & \downarrow v \\ X & \xrightarrow{m} & Y \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{e} & V \\ u \downarrow & \swarrow d & \downarrow v \\ X & \xrightarrow{m} & Y \end{array}$$

there exists a unique  $d : V \rightarrow X$  as on the right above such that both triangles commute.

- A monomorphism  $m : X \rightarrow Y$  is *extremal* if for every commutative triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & V \\ & \nearrow e & \downarrow v \\ X & \xrightarrow{m} & Y \end{array}$$

where  $e : X \rightarrow V$  is an epimorphism,  $e$  is an isomorphism.

- (a) Prove that the following implications between properties of monomorphisms hold in any category:

$$\text{section} \implies \text{regular} \implies \text{strong} \implies \text{extremal} .$$

[None of the above implications is in general an equivalence, but that is another story.]

#### 4. On retractions, sections, pushouts, and coequalisers

Let  $r : A \rightarrow B$  be a retraction with section  $s : B \rightarrow A$ , so that  $r \circ s = \text{id}_B$ .

(a) Show that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{g} & C \\ r \downarrow & & \downarrow q \\ B & \xrightarrow{p} & P \end{array} \text{ is a pushout}$$

if and only if

$$p = q \circ g \circ s \quad \text{and} \quad A \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{g} \\ \xrightarrow{g \circ s \circ r} \end{array} C \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{q} \\ \xrightarrow{q} \end{array} P \text{ is a coequaliser .}$$