

COMMUTATIVE DIAGRAMS

Definition 1. A *diagram* in a category \mathcal{C} comprises a graph \mathcal{J} (the *shape*) and a graph homomorphism $D: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ from \mathcal{J} to the underlying graph of \mathcal{C} .

Definition 2. A diagram (\mathcal{J}, D) in \mathcal{C} is *commutative* if, for every pair of paths in \mathcal{J} (i.e. sequence of edges)

$$x_0 \xrightarrow{f_1} x_1 \xrightarrow{f_2} x_2 \xrightarrow{f_3} \cdots \xrightarrow{f_{k-1}} x_{k-1} \xrightarrow{f_k} x_k$$

and

$$y_0 \xrightarrow{g_1} y_1 \xrightarrow{g_2} y_2 \xrightarrow{g_3} \cdots \xrightarrow{g_{\ell-1}} y_{\ell-1} \xrightarrow{g_\ell} y_\ell$$

where $x_0 = y_0$ and $x_k = y_\ell$ (i.e. the paths start at the same node, and end at the same node), we have

$$D(f_k) \circ D(f_{k-1}) \circ \cdots \circ D(f_3) \circ D(f_2) \circ D(f_1) = D(g_\ell) \circ D(g_{\ell-1}) \circ \cdots \circ D(g_3) \circ D(g_2) \circ D(g_1)$$

in \mathcal{C} . (Above, the two paths must have length at least 1 (i.e. $1 \leq k$ and $1 \leq \ell$), but the two paths do not have to have the same length, e.g. k may not be equal to ℓ .)

Example 3. Let \mathcal{J} be the following graph.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ & \searrow h & \downarrow g \\ & & C \end{array}$$

A diagram with shape \mathcal{J} in a category \mathcal{C} picks out three (not necessarily different) objects $D(A), D(B), D(C) \in \mathcal{C}_0$, and morphisms $D(f): D(A) \rightarrow D(B)$, $D(g): D(B) \rightarrow D(C)$, $D(h): D(A) \rightarrow D(C)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D(A) & \xrightarrow{D(f)} & D(B) \\ & \searrow D(h) & \downarrow D(g) \\ & & D(C) \end{array}$$

Such a diagram commutes if and only if we have

$$D(g) \circ D(f) = D(h)$$

in \mathcal{C} . For instance, the following diagram commutes in the category of sets and total functions (where $D(A) = \mathbb{N}, D(B) = \mathbb{N}, D(C) = \mathbb{N}$ and $f = (-) + 1, g = (-) + 1, h = (-) + 2$).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{N} & \xrightarrow{(-)+1} & \mathbb{N} \\ & \searrow (-)+2 & \downarrow (-)+1 \\ & & \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$