

Yesterday = YL

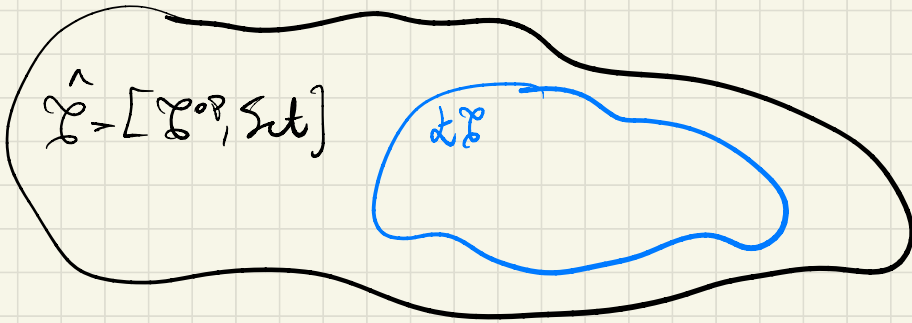
Today = instances of YL in categories  
we know / care about

YL  $\approx$  Understand some functors well

actually YL = description of a subcategory of  $[\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}]$

subcategory of representable  
 $\approx \text{hom}(-, x): \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

subset of repr is equivalent to  $\mathcal{C}$



$\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}]$  is fully faithful  
 $x \mapsto \text{hom}(-, x)$

$\{ \mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}x \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\gamma \} \cong \{ x \rightarrow \gamma \}$

If you want  $X \cong Y$ , you can instead:

i) take arbitrary  $A \in \mathcal{C}$

ii) Prove  $\text{hom}(A, X) \cong \text{hom}(A, Y)$  naturally bijective

ii) looks more complicated

but it's an iso of Sets

which may be easier to obtain

than iso of obj in  $\mathcal{C}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg } \text{Hom}(A, X) &\cong \text{hom}(A, E) \cong \\ &\vdots \\ &\text{hom}(A, E_n) \cong \\ &\text{hom}(A, Y) \quad \smile \end{aligned}$$

Today, more examples

i)  $\text{Mat}(\mathbb{R})$   $\triangleright$  obj are  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   
 $\triangleright n \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} m \iff n \times m$  matrices  
 with entries in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- What are repr functors?
- What are nts  $f_{m,n} \Rightarrow d_m \cong m \rightarrow n$
- $\{A: \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}\} \cong \mathbb{F}A$  det by  $\text{id}_A$ .

representables @  $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$h_k: \text{Mat}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$n \mapsto \text{Mat}(n, k) = \left\{ \downarrow_k \begin{matrix} n \\ m \end{matrix} \right\}$

$h_k(n \xrightarrow{A} m) = \text{Mat}(m, k) \longrightarrow \text{Mat}(n, k)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{m} \\ \mathbb{B} \end{array} \Big|_k & \longmapsto & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{m} \\ \mathbb{B} \end{array} \Big|_k \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{n} \\ m A \end{array} = \mathbb{B} \cdot A \\ m \xrightarrow{\mathbb{B}} k & & n \xrightarrow{A} m \xrightarrow{\mathbb{B}} k \quad k \times n \end{array}$$



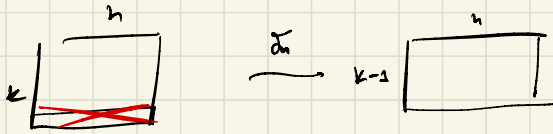
nt

$$\alpha: h_k \xrightarrow{\delta_n} h_{k-1} \text{ has components:}$$

$$\delta_n = \text{Mat}(n, k) \xrightarrow{\delta_n} \text{Mat}(n, j)$$

$\leftarrow \begin{array}{|c} \hline n \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{|c} \hline n \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow$

a)  $h_k \xrightarrow{\delta} h_{k-1}$  by "delete last row"



$$\mathbb{B} \quad h_k(n) \xrightarrow{\delta_n} h_{k-1}(n) \quad \boxed{\delta_n \mathbb{B}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} h_k(n) & \xrightarrow{\delta_n} & h_{k-1}(n) \\ \downarrow h_k(A) & & \downarrow \\ h_k(m) & \xrightarrow{\delta_m} & h_{k-1}(m) \end{array}$$

$\boxed{\delta_n \mathbb{B}} \cdot A$  chop then mult

$\mathbb{B} \cdot A$

$$\boxed{\delta_m (\mathbb{B} \cdot A)}$$

mult then chop

\*proof by "frust Fosca"

b)  $g: h_k \rightarrow h_{k-1}$

$$\delta_n = \text{Mat}(n, k) \rightarrow \text{Mat}(n, k+1)$$

not natural trans

$h_k \Rightarrow h_{k-1}$

How do we tell apart the natural from the unnatural? YL

YL says  $h_k \rightarrow h_j$  natural ones  
 arise by mult by some matrix (fixed)

YL says  $\alpha: h_k \Rightarrow h_j$  then

$$A \in \text{Mat}(n, k): \quad \alpha_n(A) = A \cdot \alpha_k(I_k)$$

can be computed

$$\alpha_k: \text{Mat}(k, k) \rightarrow \text{Mat}(k, j)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \alpha_k(I_k)$$

eg  $\delta =$  "delete last row"

$$\delta_n(A) = A \cdot \delta_k(I_k) = A \cdot I_{k-1}$$

must be compute  $\cong I_{k-1}$

eg  $\pi =$  swap 2  $\leftrightarrow$  4 row

$$\pi_n(A) = A \cdot \pi_k(I_k)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

What  $\alpha$ ?

$$\alpha(AB) = A \cdot \alpha B \quad *$$

can only be  $\alpha(A) = A \cdot H_\alpha$

$H_\alpha$  fixed, depends on  $\alpha$ .

then  $\alpha(AB) = (AB)H_\alpha \underset{\text{assoc!}}{=} A(BH_\alpha) = A(\neg B)$

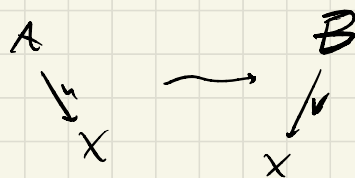
YL! These are the only  $\alpha$  satisfying  $*$ .

$[(C/X)^{op}, \text{Set}]$

Given 
$$u \begin{array}{c} A \\ \downarrow \\ X \end{array} \rightarrow \left[ \mathcal{E}/X(-, (u, A)) \right]_{(v, B)} = \left. \begin{array}{c} B \rightarrow A \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow u \\ X \end{array} \right\}$$

YL: The only way to build

$\alpha: \mathcal{L}(A, u) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(B, v)$  is from  $\alpha$



So,  $\alpha_{C, w}: \mathcal{E}/X((C, w), (A, u)) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}/X((C, w), (B, v))$

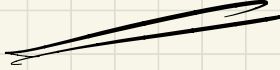
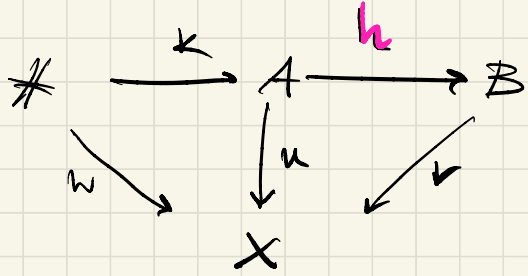
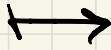
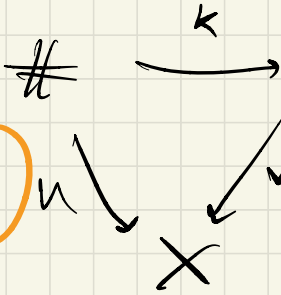
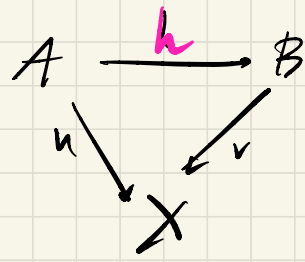
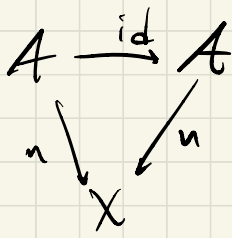


where to send this?

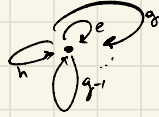


YL: Has to be comp by fixed el. which el?

look at  $id_x \in \mathcal{E}/X((A, u), (A, u))$  and take its image



iii)  $G$  group then  $\mathcal{B}G^{op} \xrightarrow{r} \text{Set}$



to specify an  $r = r(\cdot) = A$

$$\forall g \in G \quad r(g) : A \xrightarrow{\cong} A$$

$g \text{ iso in } \mathcal{B}G \rightarrow r(g) \text{ iso in Set}$

satisfying functoriality:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} (r_g \circ r_h)(x) = r_{hg}(x) \\ r_{id_G}(x) = x \end{array} \right\}$

some data as  
group hom

$$(G, \cdot) \longrightarrow (\text{Bij } A, \circ)$$

So, functor  $\mathcal{B}G^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set} \equiv G\text{-Action on } A$

$$\hat{\mathcal{B}G} \cong G\text{-Sets}$$

↓  
[ $\mathcal{B}G^{op}, \text{Set}$ ]

THE

"Representable functors are nice  $G$ -actions"  
∃ only one.

$$\mathcal{B}G(-, \cdot) : \mathcal{B}G^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$\cdot \longmapsto \text{Hom}(\cdot, \cdot) \cong G$

$G$  is acting on itself

$$G \longrightarrow \text{Bij}(G) \quad \in \text{Grp Hom}$$

$$g \longmapsto (x \mapsto x \cdot g) = m_g$$

hom functor = comp. of morphisms "to G"  
 = mult of elements "G"

$m_g$  is bijective with inverse  $y \mapsto y \cdot g^{-1}$ .

YL:  $\mu: G \longrightarrow \text{Bij } G$  is bijective

$$g \longmapsto m_g$$

$\mu$  inj

assume  $\mu g = \mu h \Rightarrow m_g = m_h$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \quad m_g(x) = m_h(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \cdot g = h \cdot x$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=e}$$

$$e g = e h$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$g = h \quad \checkmark$$

Cayley Thm  $G \cong \left( \underset{\text{(set)}}{\text{Bij } G \rightarrow G}, \circ \right)$