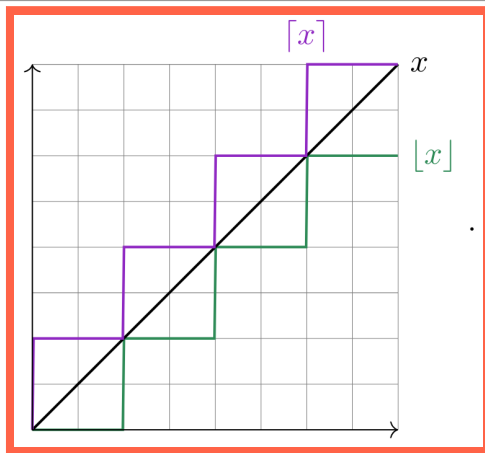


What is...quantum topology - part 11?

Or: Categories 9 from Chapter 1

Life is not invertible



- ▶ The inclusion $\iota: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is not invertible and $\mathbb{Z} \not\cong \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ There is no invertible way to assign an integer to a real number
- ▶ Ceiling and floor serve as approximations of inverses

No objects, please!

$$F: C \rightleftarrows D: G$$

an isomorphism

$$FG = id_D$$

$$GF = id_C$$

↑

equality

an equivalence

$$FG \cong id_D$$

$$GF \cong id_C$$

↑

natural isomorphism

an adjunction

$$FG \xrightarrow{\quad} id_D$$

$$GF \xleftarrow{\quad} id_C$$

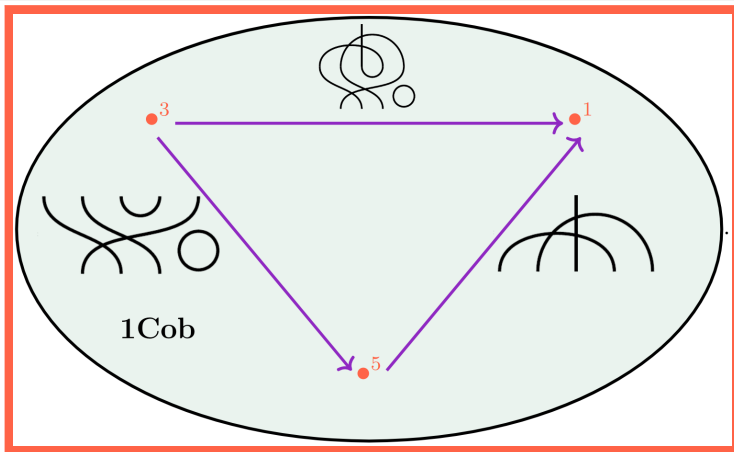
↑

natural transformation

Picture from ... I forgot

- ▶ Equality = is the “wrong” notion in category theory
- ▶ Equivalence $\cong$ is much better but still involves objects
- ▶ Idea Weaken the condition $\cong$ by ignoring objects

The free categories



- ▶ Free functor = pseudo-inverse of a forgetful functor
- ▶ Example 1 Free vector space $\text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$
- ▶ Example 2 **1Cob** is a free pivotal symmetric category (defined later)

For completeness: A formal definition

Two functors $(F, G) = (F: C \rightarrow D, G: D \rightarrow C)$ for an adjoint pair if:

- ▶ There exists a **nat trafo** $\alpha: \text{hom}_D(F_, _) \Rightarrow \text{hom}_C(., G_)$ (part of the data)
- ▶ For all X, Y there are isomorphism3

$$\alpha_{X,Y}: \text{hom}_D(FX, Y) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{hom}_C(X, GY)$$

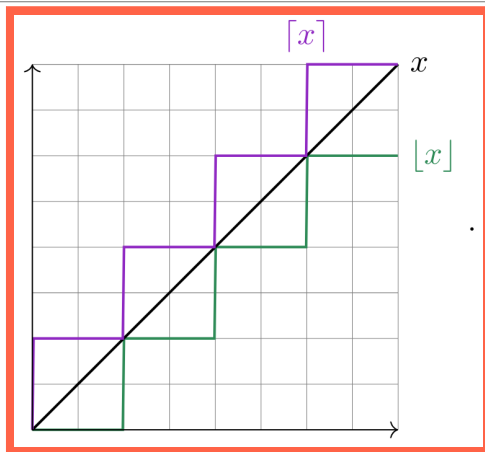
In this case F is the left adjoint of G , and G is the right adjoint of F

- ▶ A functor might not have left/right adjoints
- ▶ If they exist, then they are unique up to unique isomorphism

The slogan is "Adjoint functors arise everywhere".

— Saunders Mac Lane, *Categories for the Working Mathematician*

Back to ceiling and floor



- Take $\mathbb{R}$ with $x \rightarrow y$ if $x \leq y$, $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$, $\iota: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ inclusion
- Adjoint functors $(\lceil _ \rceil, \iota)$ and $(\iota, \lfloor _ \rfloor)$

$$\lceil y \rceil \leq x \Leftrightarrow y \leq x \quad x \leq \lfloor y \rfloor \Leftrightarrow x \leq y \quad x \in \mathbb{Z}, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.