

11/12/15

TC

Df $f: X \rightarrow Y$ s' dice

EPI ESTREMALE SE



$\forall u \in f(U)$
 u mono

$\Rightarrow u$ iso

in set epi ext = sur. b. 10

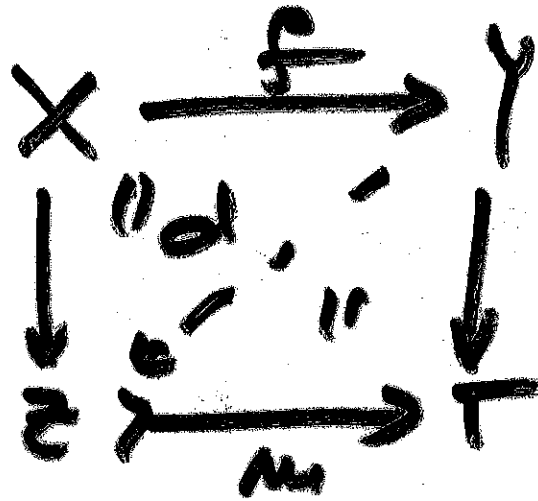
EX f iso \Rightarrow epi ext 2

f ext 2 epi + mono

$\Rightarrow f$ iso

DF $f: X \rightarrow Y$ s' dice \mathbb{L}

STRONG EPI (EPI FORTE)
 $\exists \downarrow$



diag
 commut
 in mono

$\exists! d$

che rende comm il

Triangle

$\forall \mathbb{C}$ STRONG \Rightarrow EXTRA
 infatti \downarrow strong
 in mono

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
 \downarrow & & \uparrow m
 \end{array}$$

$\exists! m d = 1$
 strong in
 mono
 $\forall d m = 1$
 $\Rightarrow m$ iso

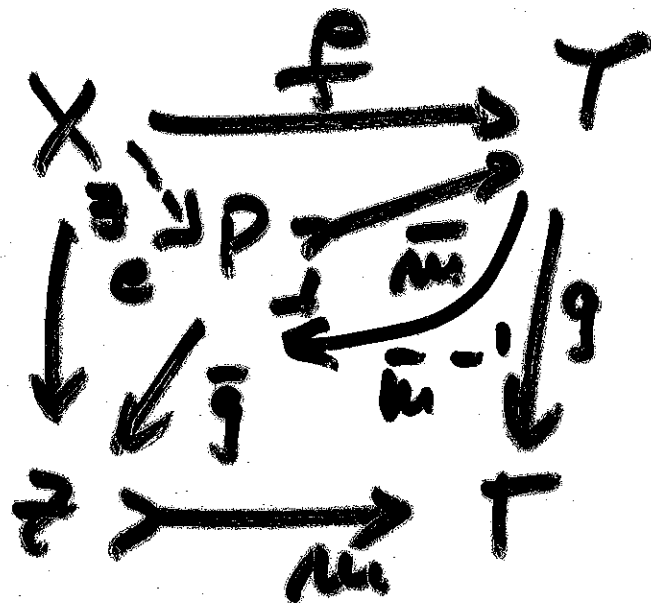
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
 \downarrow d & \dashv & \downarrow \\
 Z & \xrightarrow{m} & T
 \end{array}$$

$\mathbb{R} \text{ ex (con div f.u.) } \mathbb{R}$

EXTR EPI \iff STRONG EPI

DM

\Leftarrow SEMPRE
 \Rightarrow f exte. op.



\bar{u} e
 mono
 (pushback
 de mono)

$\exists! e$

$\bar{u} e = f \implies \bar{u}$ iso
 $\exists \bar{u}^{-1} e \quad \bar{g} \bar{u}^{-1} \text{ do}$
 la diagonala richeste
 (mice x ne mono)

$$\Delta_2 d = \langle h, k \rangle$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \Pi_0 \Delta_2 \end{matrix} d = \Pi_0 \langle h, k \rangle = h$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \Pi_1 \Delta_2 \end{matrix} d = \Pi_1 \langle h, k \rangle = k$$

$$\Rightarrow h = k \Rightarrow f \circ \pi_0 = f \circ \pi_1$$

EX regular epi \Rightarrow strong epi

SPLIT EPI

\Downarrow (EX)
REGULAR EPI

\Downarrow
STRONG EPI

\Downarrow
EXTR EPI

\Leftarrow core pullbacks

DUAL NOTIONS \Downarrow e lex
EPI

\uparrow new name

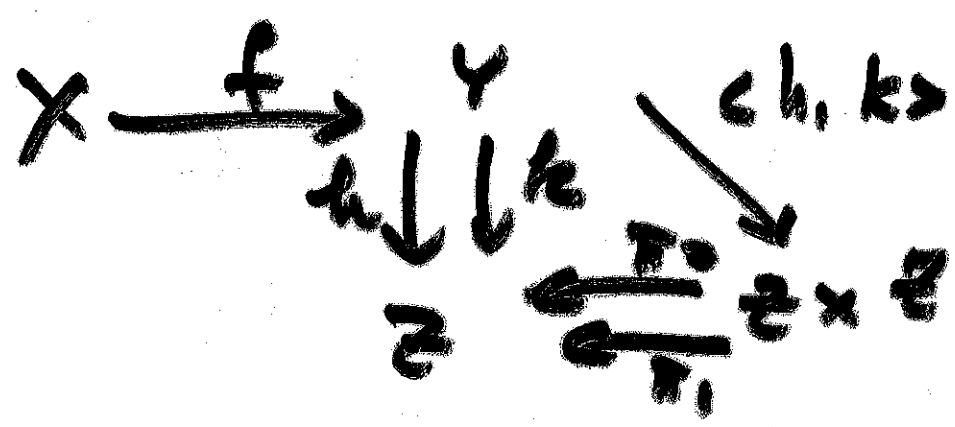
\mathbb{C} lex

ext of: (\in STRONG) \Rightarrow

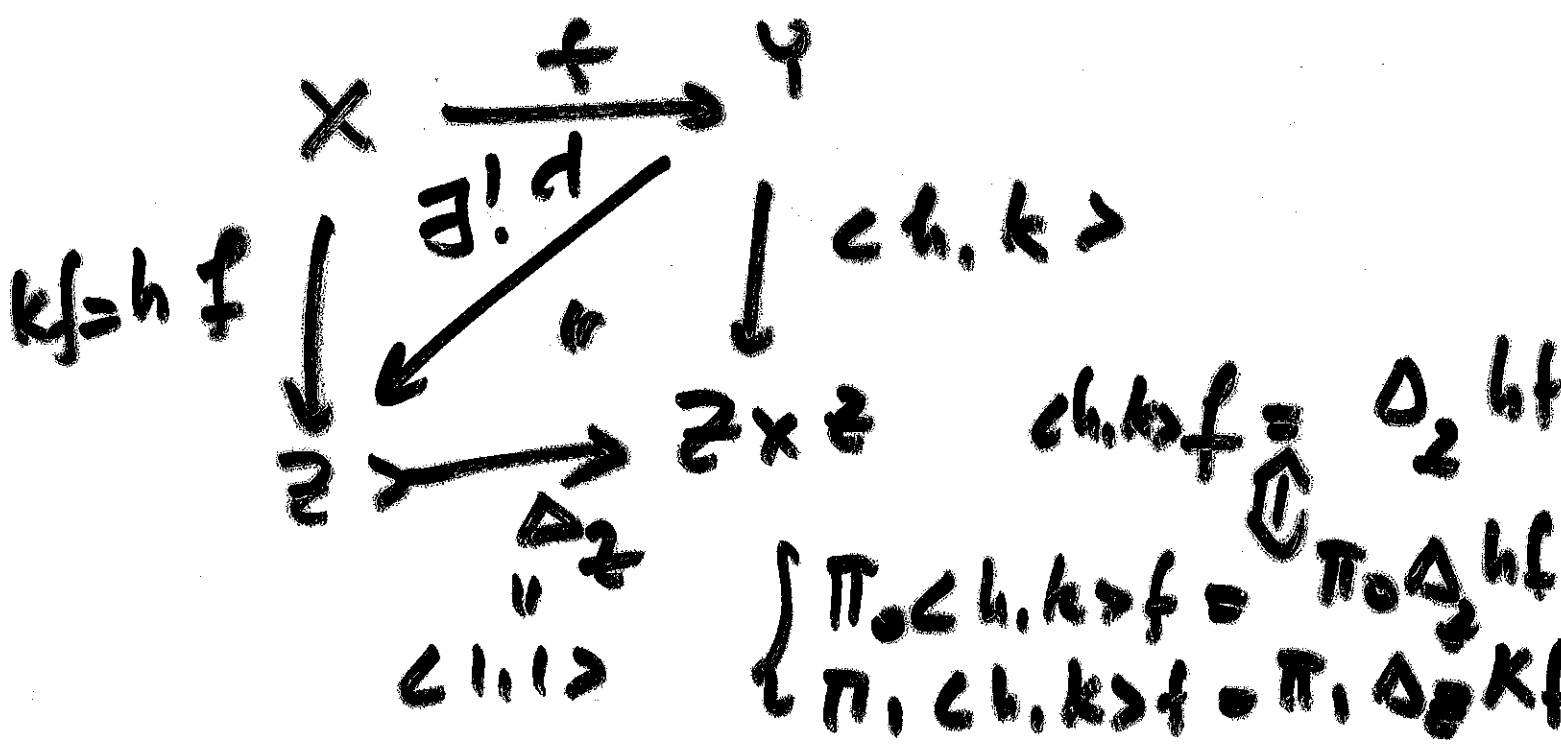
EPI

DM

f ext of: (\in STRONG)



$h \circ f = k \circ f$



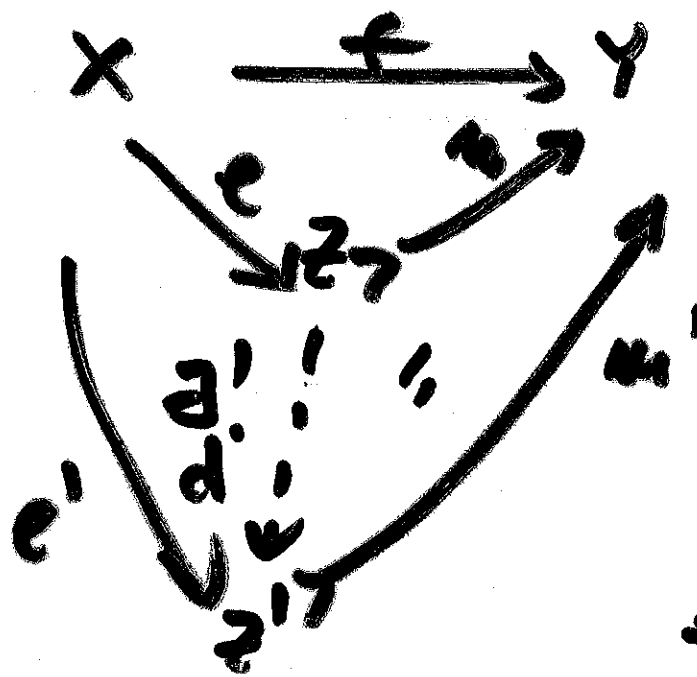
σ lex (EX)

- $\xrightarrow{f} \xrightarrow{g} \Rightarrow$
 - 1) $f \circ g$ ext₂ ep
 $\Rightarrow gf$ " "
 - 2) gf ext₂ ep
 $\Rightarrow g$ " "

Def σ lex

σ ha una fattorizzazione
(epi ext₂, mono) e ogni
 f può essere fattorizzata
 $f = me$ e epi ext₂
in mono

Ogni tale fattorizzazione
è unica $\sigma - \text{di } 1.5a$



$\exists! d$

$e \bar{e}$ stroy

$d e = e' \text{ ext}$

$\Rightarrow d \text{ ext}$

$u' d = u \text{ mono}$

$\Rightarrow d \text{ iso} \Rightarrow d \text{ mono}$

quindi ~~la~~ fatt. z, z'

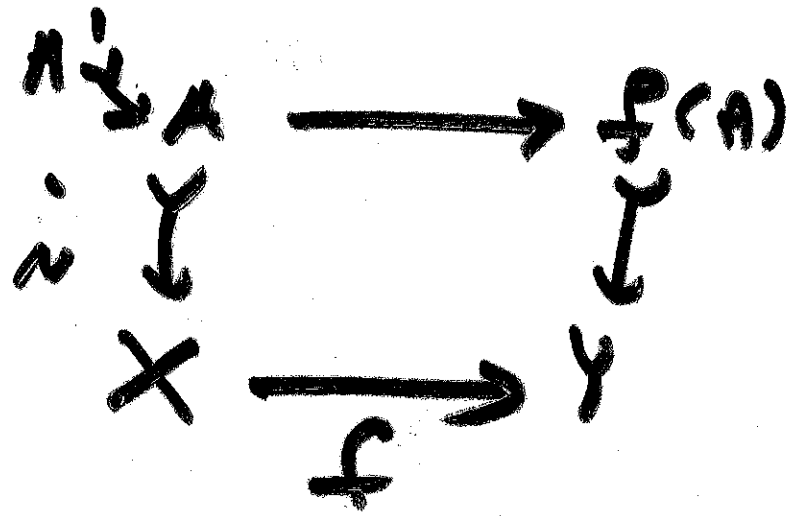
quindi si dicono lo stesso

sottoggetti di Y

Dato f , posso avere

di $f(x)$ come qual sott

immagine di x su f



$A \in \text{Sub}(X) : \text{fatto } f'$
 $f(A) \in \text{Sub}(Y)$

$f: \text{Sub}(X) \longrightarrow \text{Sub}(Y)$
 $A \longmapsto f(A) = \exists_f(A)$

\exists_f è monotono

\forall_f è un funtore invarianza
obiettiva

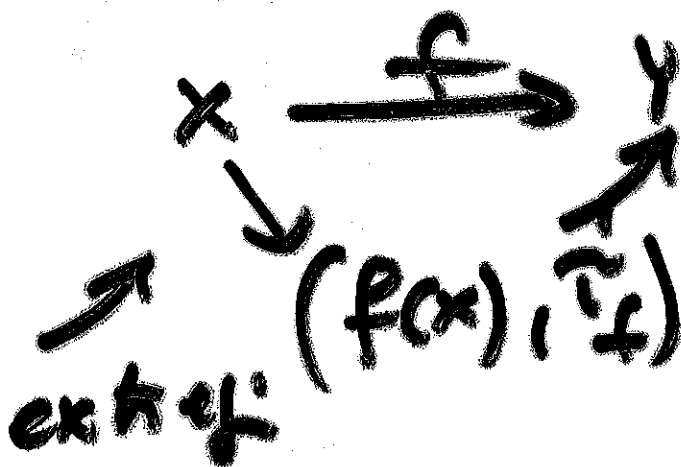
$f^{-1}: \text{Sub}(Y) \longrightarrow \text{Sub}(X)$
 f^{-1} è un funtore invarianza
inversa

A commutative diagram with nodes $f^{-1}(B)$, X , B , and Y . Arrows are: $f^{-1}(B) \xrightarrow{i} X$, $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$, $f^{-1}(B) \xrightarrow{j} B$, and $B \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} Y$.

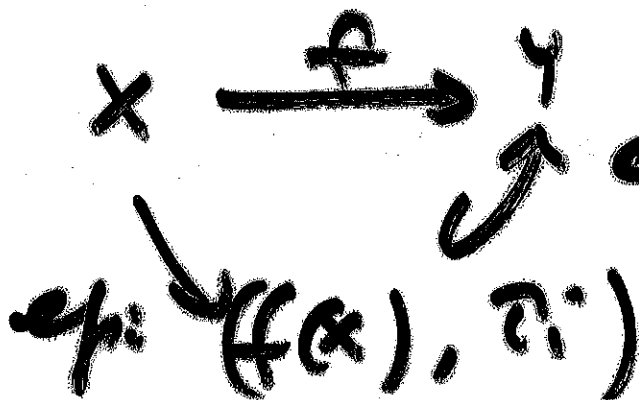
$$\exists f^{-1} = (\forall f) \quad (\exists x) \quad \text{Q}$$

$$\frac{\exists f \quad A \subseteq B}{A \subseteq f^{-1}(B)} \quad \Downarrow$$

EV Top



can't
 use
 can top
 present



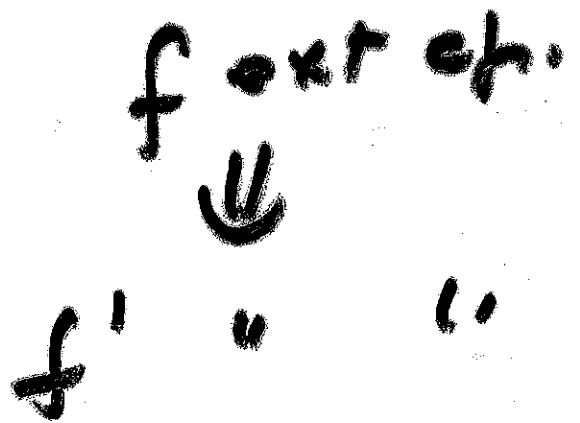
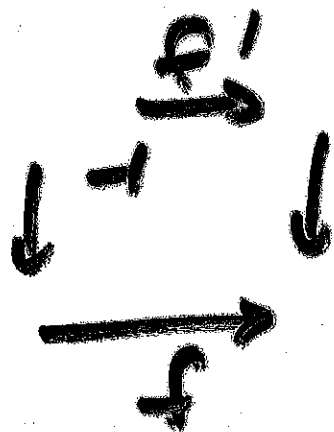
ext, mono
 can
 top
 satisfi.

Df (I) \mathbb{C} \bar{e} una cat
 rep eane \rightarrow

① \mathbb{C} LEX

② \mathbb{C} ha (ep: ext \rightarrow , mon)
 fatt a morfism

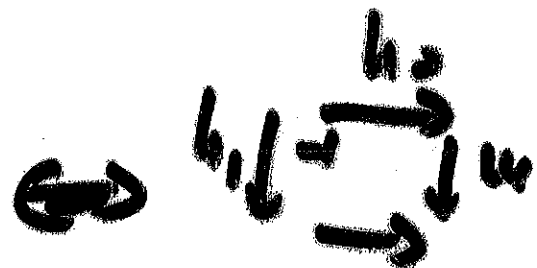
③ ext \rightarrow ep' sono stabili x
 pull back



\mathbb{C} rep eane \Rightarrow rep eane ep.
 \equiv ext \rightarrow ep'

LEMMA (EX)

• u \bar{e} mono
 $f_0 \circ h_1$

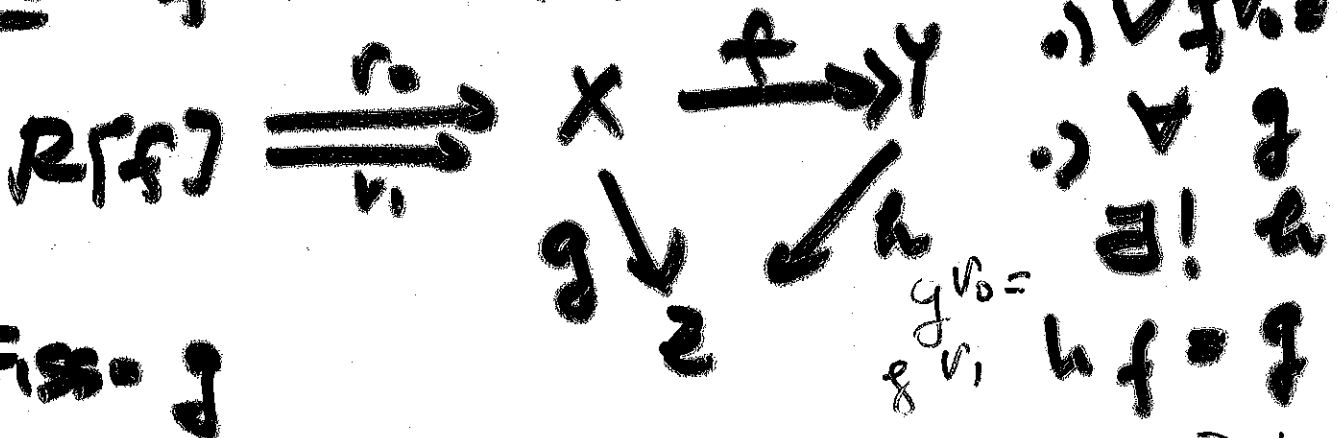


$\bullet \bullet$ $\begin{array}{ccc} \xrightarrow{\quad} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \end{array}$ e 1 a 2
 sono pull back
 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 (ie vortempolo
 estremo) \bar{e} pull back

Dim Se $f: X \rightarrow Y$ exte of:

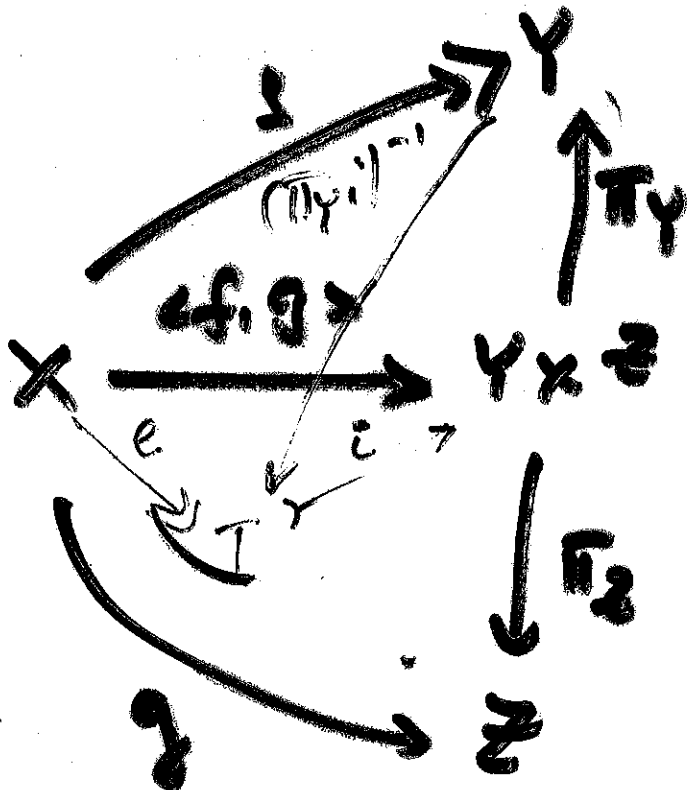
Kernel for d^*f $R[f] \xrightarrow{v_0, v_1} X$

TS $f = \text{Coq}(v_0, v_1)$, $c: \text{Coq}$



Fis = g

Se d^*u π_i \bar{e}
 iso, (π_i) : pot



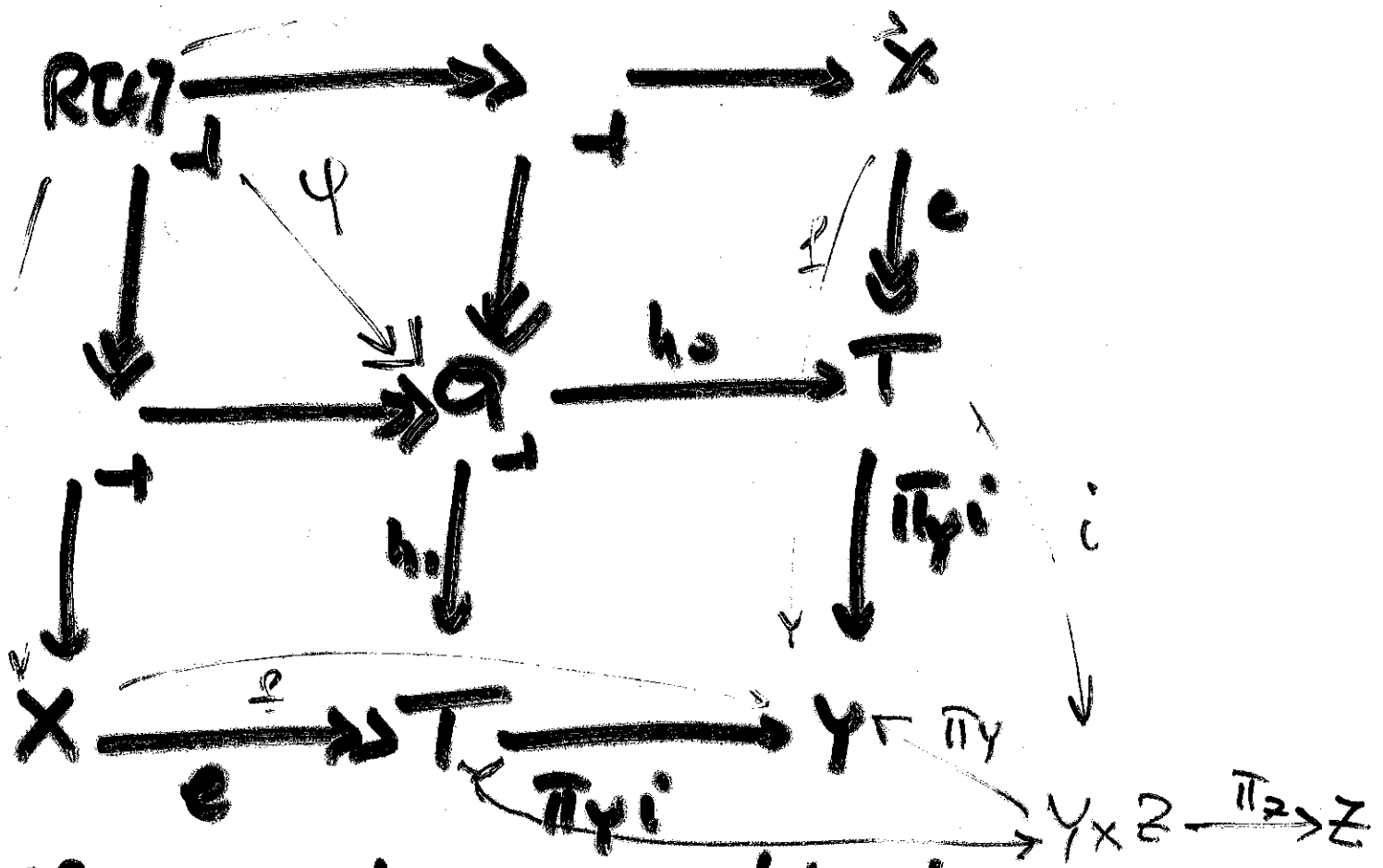
$e = (\pi_X | \pi_Y) \circ (f | f)$
 $\pi_X \circ e = \pi_X \circ (f | f)$
 $\pi_Y \circ e = \pi_Y \circ (f | f)$
 $\pi_X \circ e = g \circ \pi_X$
 $\pi_Y \circ e = g \circ \pi_Y$

h
 (seca fache
 f e et)

NOTA π_{Yi} e φ este functie

$(\pi_{Yi}) \circ \varphi$ este

alors e functie martore eue
 φ mono, $\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}$: nel pt hache



φ este $\Rightarrow \varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}$

$\exists h_0 \varphi = h_0 \varphi \Rightarrow h_0 \circ \varphi$
 \Downarrow
 i mono

$i \circ h_0 \varphi = i \circ h_0 \varphi$
 \Downarrow

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 i h_0 \gamma = \pi_1 i h_1 \gamma \\ \pi_2 i h_0 \gamma = \pi_2 i h_1 \gamma \end{cases}$$

✓ per cost.

$$\pi_2 i e r_0$$

↳
↳
↳

$$\pi_2 i e r_1$$

↳
↳

$$\underbrace{\pi_2 i e r_0}_{g r_0} = \underbrace{\pi_2 i e r_1}_{g r_1}$$

⇒ $h_0 = h_1$
+ ef. extr

⇒ $\pi_1 i e r_0$
 $e r_0$

TEO (EQUIVALENZA delle
REGOLARITA' BASATA
sui eq: reg)

④ \bar{e} regolazione \rightarrow

① \bar{e} ex

②' kernel pour l'anneau
Coopere e r r r r!

③' eq: reg sans stabilite \times
pushback.

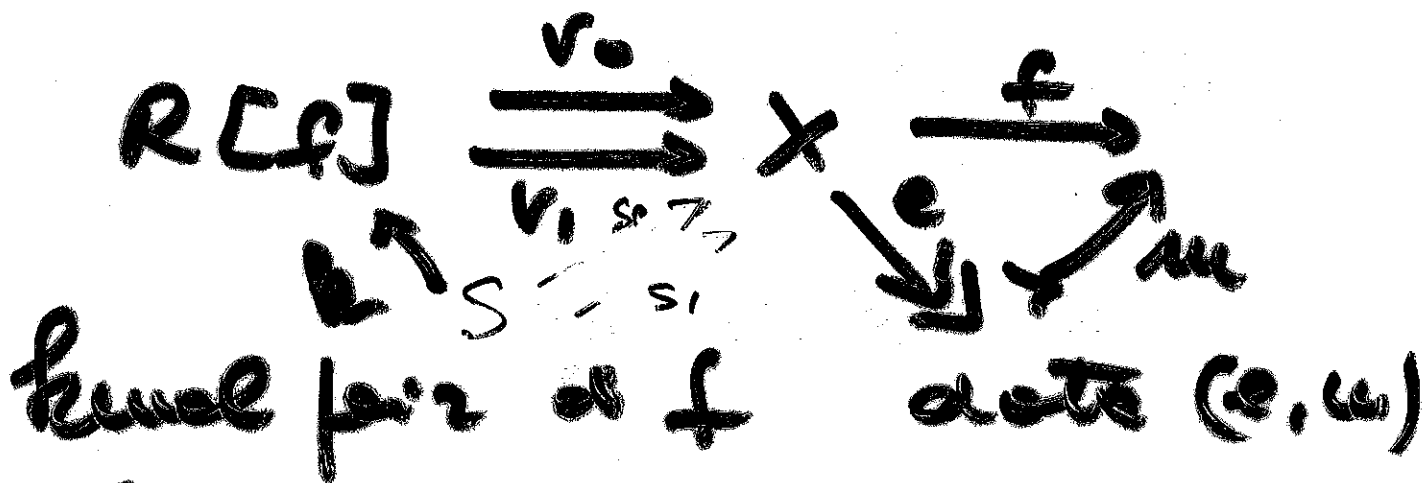
Idem

① + ② + ③ (Def of eq)

① + ②' + ③' \leftarrow points de
regulation
ep: \bar{e}
extra eq:

Dati: ann. d'ann
Solo ②'

Caso che Data



kernel pair of f data (e, u)

fatt di $f \Rightarrow$

B e = $\text{Coq}(v_0, v_1)$

• $(R[f], v_0, v_1)$ è il kernel

pair anche di e :

$e v_0 = e v_1$? Sì

$\underbrace{h \circ v_0}_{f} = \underbrace{h \circ v_1}_{f} \quad \text{e } u \text{ uguale}$

se $S \xrightarrow{s_0} X \xrightarrow{s_1} M$ t.r. $e s_0 = e s_1$

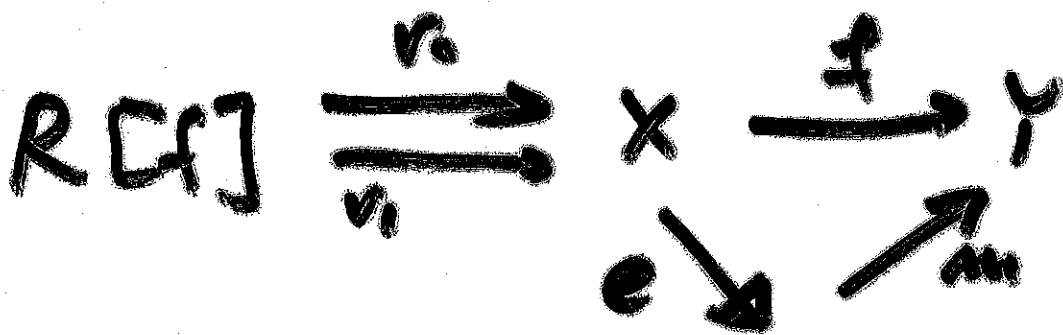
$\Rightarrow \underbrace{h \circ s_0}_{f} = \underbrace{h \circ s_1}_{f} \Rightarrow \exists! h$
 $v_0 h = v_1 h$

e est: $\text{cop} \Rightarrow e \in \mathcal{C}$
 cop del suo kernel per
 due $\bar{e} = (R \cup \{r\}, (v_0, v_1))$

VLCB ① + ② + ③ \Rightarrow

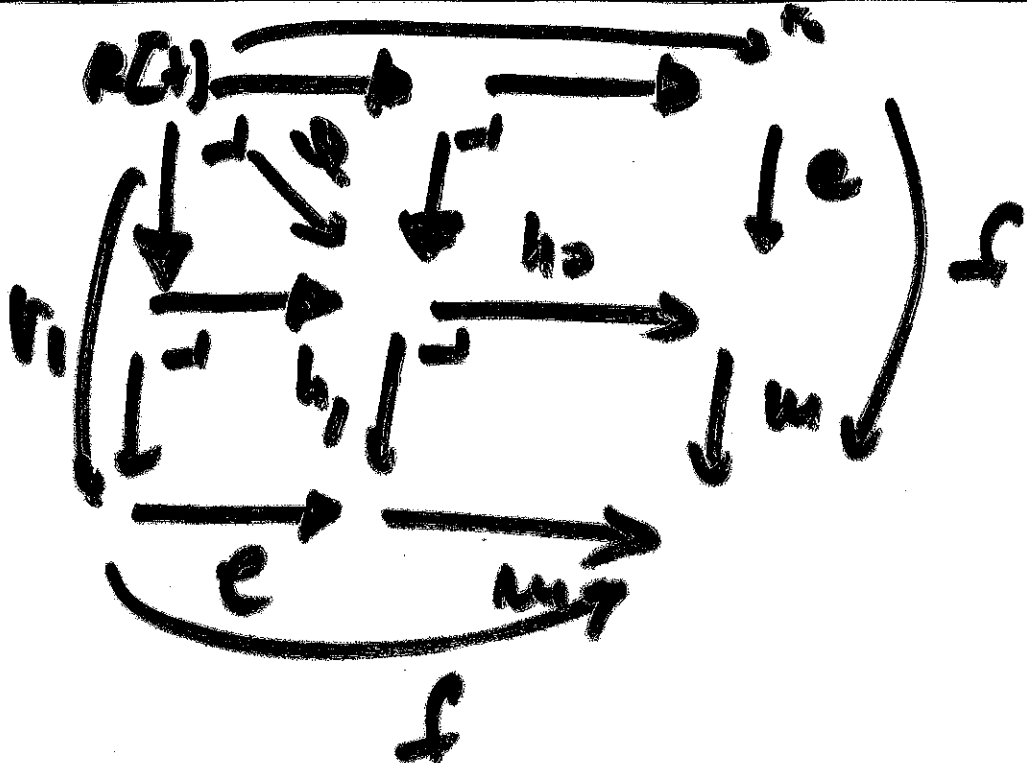
① + ② + ③ \mathcal{C} è cop

Vale ②, cioè è data $f: X \rightarrow Y$
 trov. la sua fatt. così:



$e = \text{cop}(v_0, v_1)$ $\exists m$
 due altri cop per e e v

$\exists m$ e nuovo, cioè cop .



$f \circ e = e \circ r_1$ (comp of $e \circ r_1$
 $r_2 \circ e = e \circ r_1$)

$$h_0 \circ f = f \circ r_2 = f \circ r_1 = h_1 \circ f$$

③

EX

ext $e \circ r_1$ sono stabi: e .
 basta dire che
 ext $e \circ r_1$ e $r_2 \circ e \circ r_1$

□