

CT

13 / 10 / 15

RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONE ECCEZIONALE UNIVERSALE

$F: \mathcal{A}^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ rappresentazione

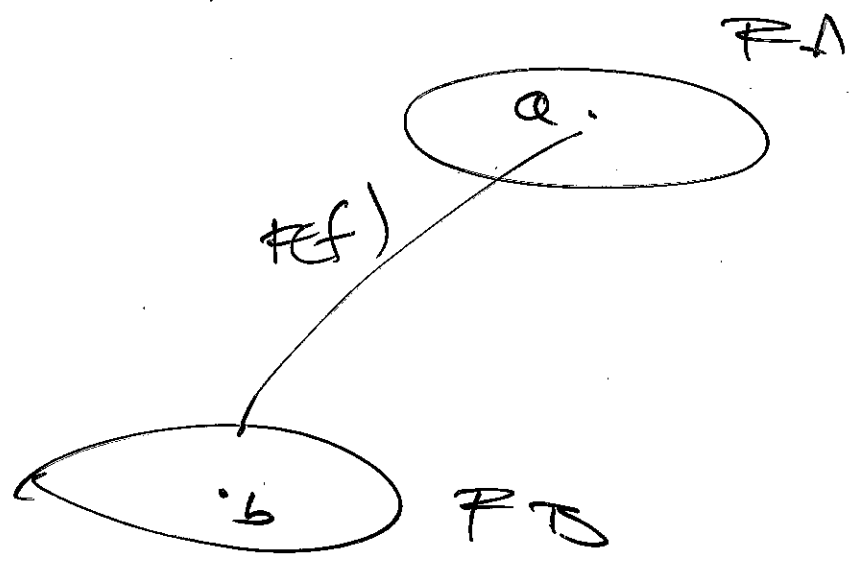
$\exists A \in \text{ob } \mathcal{A}$ e $\alpha: H_A \xrightarrow{\cdot} F$
iso naturale

per essere descritti come una coppia (A, a) $A \in \text{ob } \mathcal{A}$ $a \in F(A)$

t.c. $\forall B \in \text{ob } (\mathcal{A}) \quad \forall b \in F(B)$

$\exists! f: B \rightarrow A \quad F(f): F(A) \rightarrow F(B)$

$$F(f)(a) = b$$

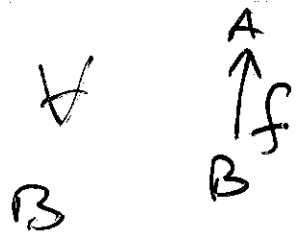


Il fatto è particolare

da $\alpha: H_A \xrightarrow{\cdot} F$

$\exists! a \in F(A) \quad \alpha = \alpha^a$

per l'unicità



$$\alpha_B^a(f) = F(f)(a)$$

(2)

$\alpha_B = \alpha_B^a : \text{Hom}(B, A) \rightarrow FB$ bivariate

$$\forall b \in FB \quad \exists! f \quad \alpha_B^a(f) = b$$

$$F(f)(a)$$

$$\text{tu } (\mathcal{H}_A, F) \xleftrightarrow{(1.1)} FA$$

$$\alpha^a \quad a$$

$$a = a \alpha^a$$

Resta da dire ($\exists x$) che

$$\alpha^a : \mathcal{H}_A \rightarrow F \quad \text{è is naturale}$$

Proposizione duale $F: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

Rappresentazione

VERSIONE CONTRAVARIANTE

(4)

$$Y: \mathcal{I}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S} \text{et} = [\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{S} \text{et}]$$

$$A \longmapsto H^A$$

fede e fedele

UNICITÀ a - d'isso di
 rappresentazioni di funtori $F: \mathcal{I}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \text{et}$
 rappresentabile

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_A \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \\
 H_{A'} & &
 \end{array}$$

$$F \cong Y(A) \cong Y(A')$$

ma Y riflette \cong (fede e fedele)

$$\Rightarrow A \cong A' \text{ e } \mathcal{I}!$$

VERSIONE DUALE (vale anche
 per funtori covarianti rapp.)

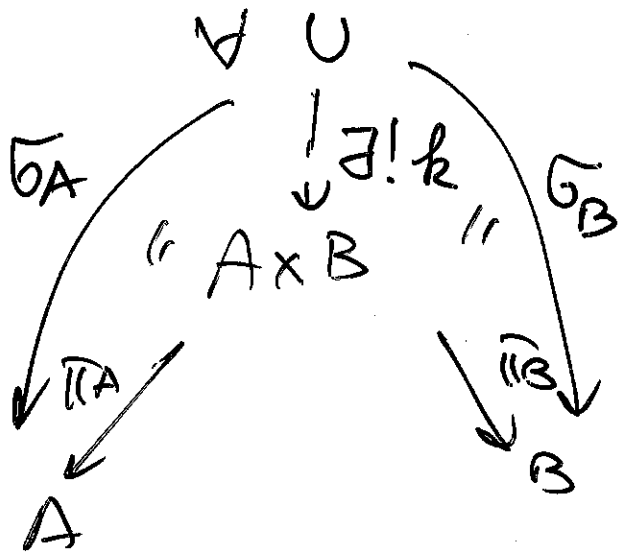
• $T=1$

$\forall X \exists! X \rightarrow 1$

• Prodotto binario di $A, B \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{A})$ e

$(A \times B, \pi_A, \pi_B)$ core

$A \times B \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{A})$



t.c.

$\pi_A \circ k = \sigma_A$

$\pi_B \circ k = \sigma_B$

$k = \langle \sigma_A, \sigma_B \rangle$

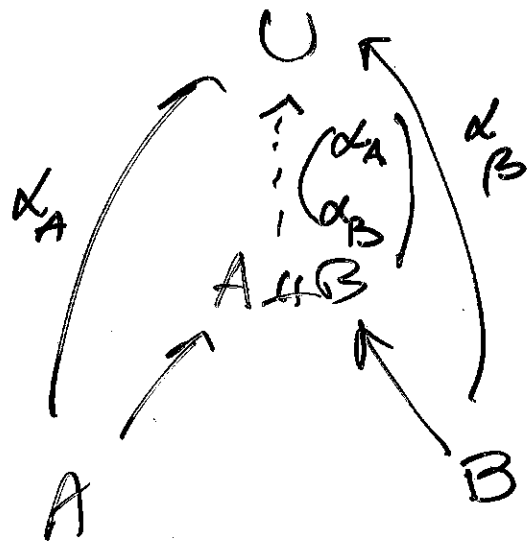
$f, g: X \rightarrow A \times B$

$f = g \iff \begin{cases} \pi_A \circ f = \pi_A \circ g \\ \pi_B \circ f = \pi_B \circ g \end{cases}$

$I=0$ (5)

Coprodotto binario: $(A \amalg B, \iota_A, \iota_B)$

$A + B$



$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_A \\ \alpha_B \end{pmatrix} = [\alpha_A, \alpha_B]$

prodotto $A \times B$ è dato a mezzo di ISO!

EX Products

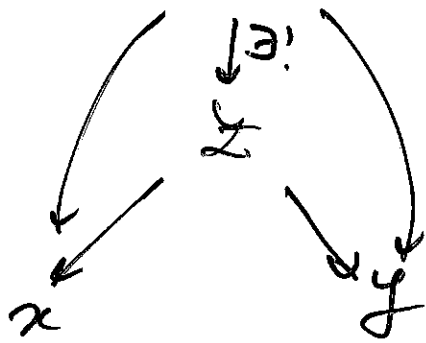
Set Products cartesian

Top Products topologico
(top set products cartesian)

Grp Products direct
(set products cartesian)

Ab . . .

(X, \leq) , $x, y \in X$

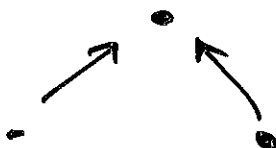


• $z \leq x, z \leq y$

• $\forall v \leq x, v \leq y$

$\Rightarrow v \leq z$

$\Leftrightarrow z = x \vee y$



Prodotto see see insieme I (2)

$$(X_i)_{i \in I} \quad F: \underline{I} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

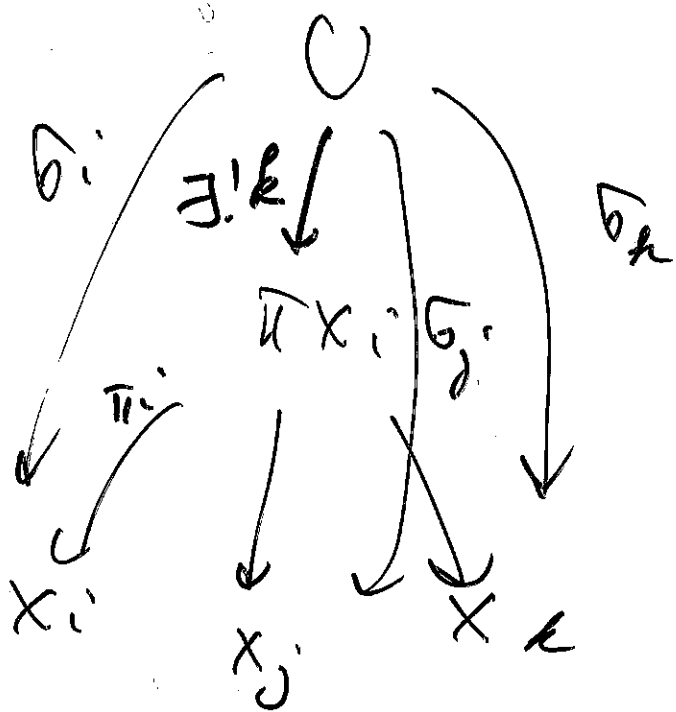
$$X_i \in \text{Ob}(\mathbb{C})$$

\nearrow cat
descritta
ass a I

$$\forall i \in I$$

Altri prodotti $(X'_i)_{i \in I}$

data $(\pi X_i, \pi_i)_{i \in I}$ $\bar{\pi}_i: \pi X_i \rightarrow X'_i$



$$\exists ! k$$

$$\bar{\pi}_i \circ k = \sigma'_i \quad \forall i \in I$$

$$I = \emptyset$$

$$I = \{*\} \quad \underline{\text{ex}}$$

prodotto vuoto : oggetto terminale \mathbb{C}

EX 1) $(F_i)_{i \in I}$ $F_i \in \text{Set}$

2) $(X_i)_{i \in I}$ $X_i \in (X, \leq)$ $\forall F_i ?$ $\forall F_i ?$

Equivalenze

$$A \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{matrix} B \text{ i.c.}$$

equivalenze di
 f, g è detto
 da (K, \equiv)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{k} & A \text{ i.c.} \\ \uparrow n & \nearrow h & \downarrow f \\ H & & B \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow g \\ \downarrow g \end{array}$$

- $f \circ k = g \circ k$

- $f \circ h = g \circ h \Rightarrow \exists n$

$$k \circ n = h$$

Set p ssa \equiv \equiv

$$K = \{x \in A \mid$$

$$f(x) = f(x')\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \xrightarrow{e} A$$

è Grp?

è Top?

è (X, \leq) ?

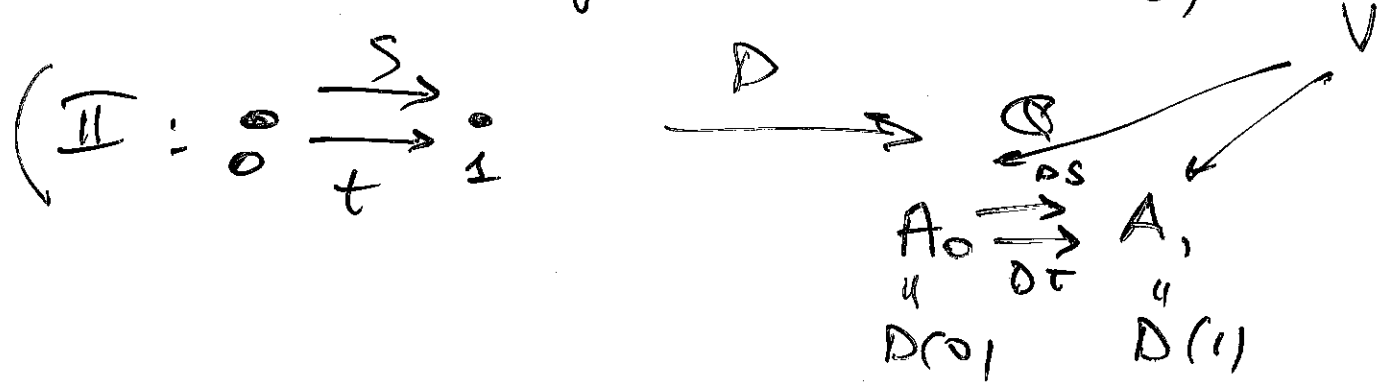
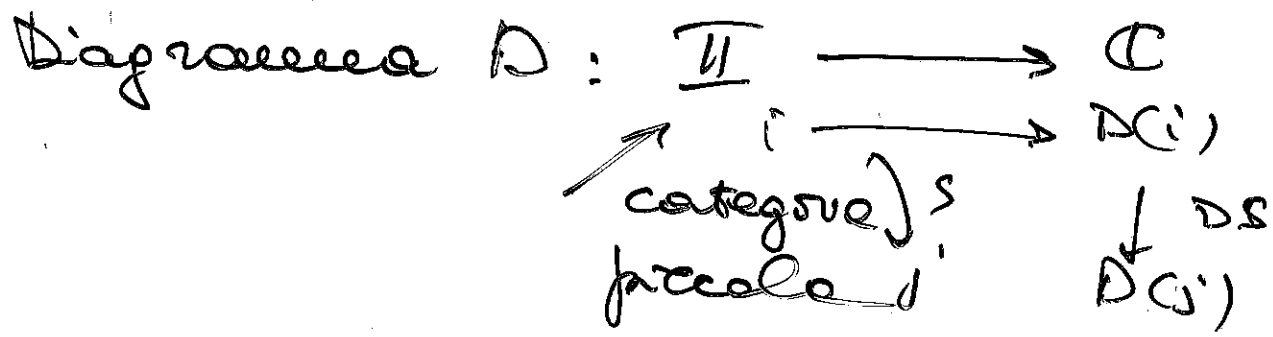
Coespazio \equiv

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \\ & & \downarrow g \\ & & \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

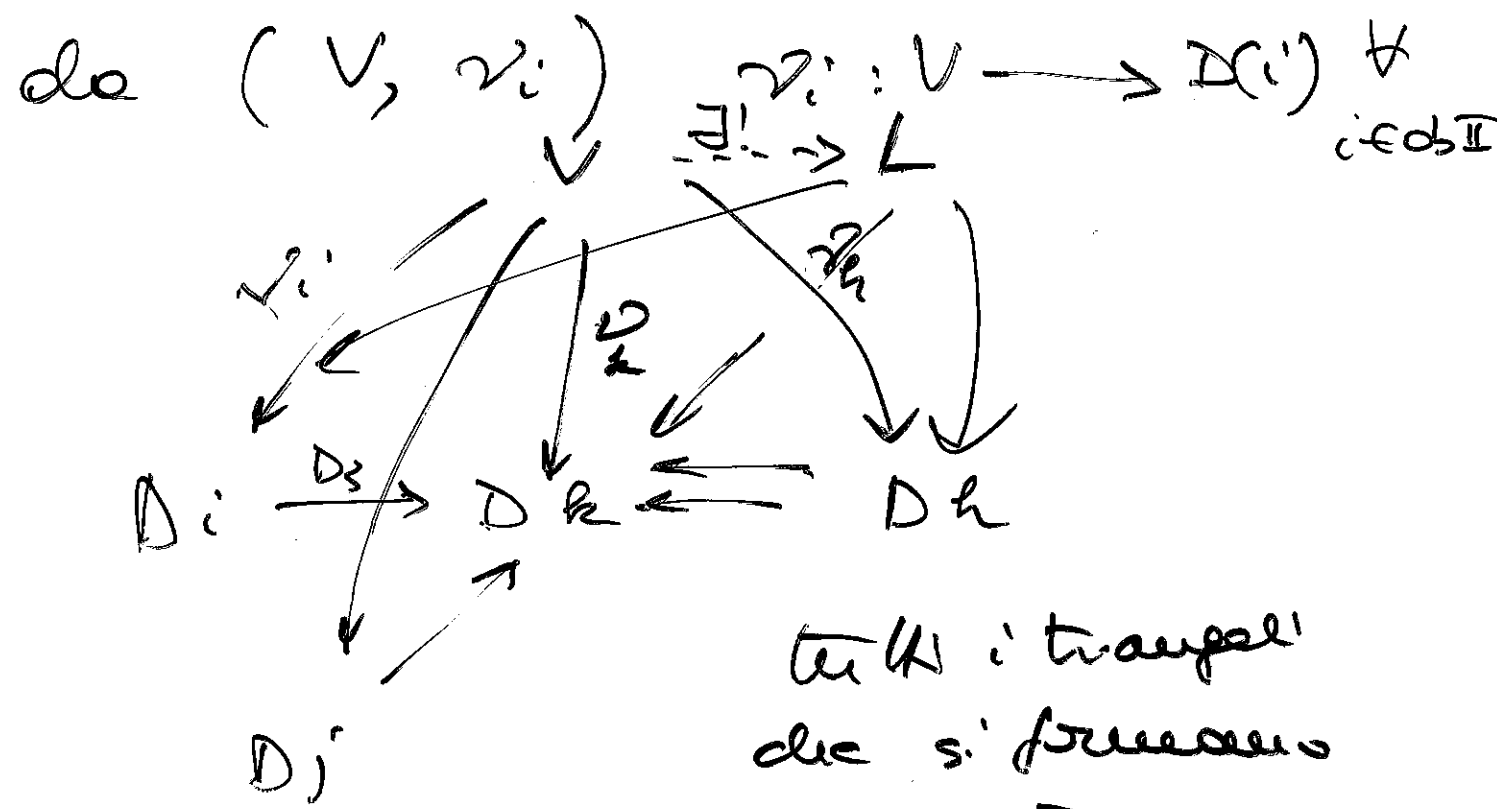
Set $A \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{matrix} B$

nel coespa B
 è modo che \forall
 $x \in A \quad f(x) \sim g(x)$

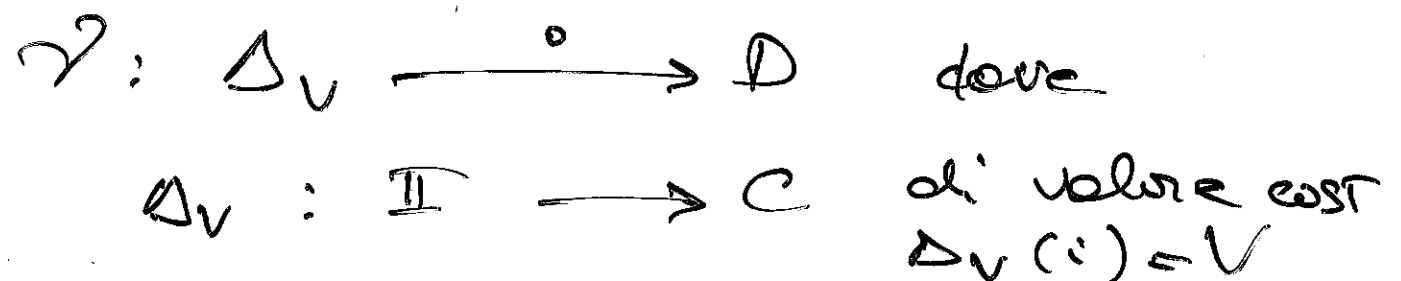
B/\sim Dimo che
 è top al
 coespa \equiv

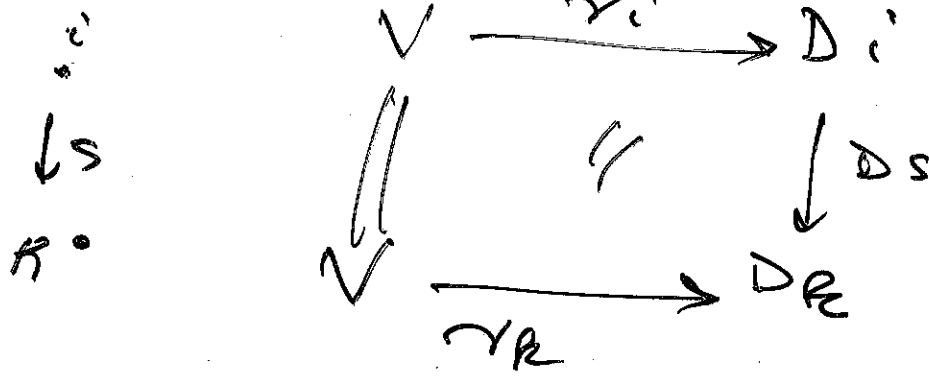


Un caso sopra D è dato



Precedentemente un caso su D è





(10)

Alle Elemente von D sind von Null verschieden
 (Terminale)

Cocoma see $D: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$

(11)

see $(M, \mu_i: D_i \rightarrow M)$ case
tutte i tr. sopra' che s' formano
coerentemente

$\mu: D \rightarrow \Delta_M: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$
costante di
valore π

col'unita see D e see cocoma
iniziate (tra i cocoma see D)

Especializatori sono see \mathbb{I} e al
quale d'apprauee?