## TD8 – Limits, presheaf categories

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## 1 Limits

Suppose given a functor  $S: \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}$  and c and object of  $\mathcal{C}$ . An *universal arrow* from c to S is given by a pair (r, u) where r is an object of  $\mathcal{D}$  and  $u: c \to Sr$  is a morphism in  $\mathcal{C}$  such that for every other such pair (d, f) (where d is an object of  $\mathcal{C}$  and  $f: c \to Sd$  is a morphism of  $\mathcal{C}$ ), there exists a unique morphism  $f': r \to d$  of  $\mathcal{D}$  such that  $Sf' \circ u = f$ .

1. Suppose that  $U : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}$  is a functor admitting a left adjoint  $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ . Show that for every object X of  $\mathcal{D}$ ,  $(FX, \eta_X)$  is a universal arrow from X to U.

Suppose given two categories  $\mathcal{J}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$ . The *diagonal functor*  $\Delta : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{J}}$  is such that

- for every object  $C \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $\Delta(C)$  sends every object of  $\mathcal{J}$  to C and every morphism of  $\mathcal{J}$  to  $\mathrm{id}_C$ ,
- for every morphism  $f: C \to D \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $\Delta(f)$  is the natural transformation whose components are f.

The *limit* of a functor  $F : \mathcal{J} \to \mathcal{C}$  is a co-universal arrow from  $\Delta$  to F.

- 2. What is the limit of a functor F in the case where  $\mathcal{J}$  is the terminal category.
- 3. Express the notions of product and fibred product in terms of limits.
- 4. Explain the dual notion of colimit.
- 5. Show that a category has pushouts when it has coproducts and coequalizers.

## 2 Presheaf categories as free cocompletions

We recall that the category of presheaves  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$  over a category  $\mathcal{C}$  is the category of functors  $\mathcal{C}^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathbf{Set}$  and natural transformations between them.

- 1. Recall that graphs and simplicial sets are presheaf categories.
- 2. The Yoneda embedding  $y : \mathcal{C} \to \hat{\mathcal{C}}$  is defined on objects  $A \in \mathcal{C}$  by  $yA = \mathcal{C}(-, A)$ . Make completely explicit the definition of this functor.
- 3. [Yoneda lemma] Show that for every  $A \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $P \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}, \hat{\mathcal{C}}(yA, P) \cong P(A)$ .
- 4. Deduce that the Yoneda embedding is full and faithful.
- 5. What is the Yoneda embedding of the objects in the case of graphs and simplicial sets?
- 6. Explain why every presheaf category is complete and cocomplete.
- 7. Describe a functor  $I: \Delta \to \mathbf{Top}$  sending *n* to the canonical *n*-simplex.

8. Use this functor in order to build a *nerve* functor  $N_I$ : **Top**  $\rightarrow \hat{\Delta}$  associating to every topological space a simplicial set.

To any presheaf  $P \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}$ , we can associate a *category of elements* whose objects are pairs (A, a) with  $A \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $a \in P(A)$ , and morphisms  $f : (A, a) \to (B, b)$  are morphisms  $f : A \to B$  of  $\mathcal{C}$  such that P(f)(b) = a. We write  $\pi_P : \operatorname{El}(P) \to \mathcal{C}$  for the first projection functor. We define the *geometric realization* functor by

$$R_I(P) = \operatorname{colim}(\operatorname{El}(P) \xrightarrow{\pi_P} \Delta \xrightarrow{I} \operatorname{Top})$$

- 8. Compute the geometric realization of a simple simplicial set  $(y_3 \text{ for instance})$ .
- 9. Show that  $R_I$  is left adjoint to  $N_I$ .
- 10. Notice that the above proofs could be generalized to any functor  $I : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$  and deduce that any presheaf  $P \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}$  is canonically a colimit of representables:

$$P \quad = \quad \operatorname{colim}(\operatorname{El}(P) \xrightarrow{\pi_P} \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{y} \hat{\mathcal{C}})$$

We admit the following result: given a adjunction, the right adjoint is full and faithful if and only if the counit is an isomorphism.

11. Show that  $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$  is the free cocompletion of  $\mathcal{C}$ : given a functor  $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ , there exists a unique cocontinuous functor  $G : \hat{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathcal{D}$  such that  $G \circ y = F$ .