

Category Theory – Exercise Sheet 12

December 17, 2013

The deadline is 6pm on Thursday the 9th of January. You can either email your answers to **r.furber** at **cs.ru.nl** (do not forget the attachment) or put them in Robert Furber's postbox on the north side of the second floor of the Huygensgebouw. It is inside a white cabinet with its back to the stairs, opposite the photocopier. Please fasten the sheets of paper together firmly with a staple or paperclip. Folding over the corner is not good enough.

For each question, the number of marks available is indicated in round brackets. The total number is 50.

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Let F be a functor with two right adjoints: $F \dashv G$ with natural transformations η, ϵ and $F \dashv G'$ with natural transformations η', ϵ' .

- Use these units and counits to explicitly construct maps $G'X \rightarrow GX \rightarrow G'X$ and $G'X \rightarrow GX$. (4pt)
- Show that these maps are natural transformations. (4pt)
- Show that these maps are each other's inverses. Conclude that $G \cong G'$. (4pt)

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Let \mathbf{C} be a category with finite products. An internal monoid in \mathbf{C} consists of an object $M \in \mathbf{C}$ along with two maps $m : M \times M \rightarrow M$ and $u : 1 \rightarrow M$, called the multiplication and unit respectively, such that the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 1 \times M & \xrightarrow{u \times \text{id}} & M \times M & \xleftarrow{\text{id} \times u} & M \times 1 \\
 & \searrow \simeq & \downarrow m & & \swarrow \simeq \\
 & & M & &
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 M \times M \times M & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times m} & M \times M \\
 m \times \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow m \\
 M \times M & \xrightarrow{m} & M
 \end{array}$$

Prove in detail that $M \times (-) : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is a monad (8pt)

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Show that the Eilenberg-Moore category of the powerset monad \mathcal{P} on **Sets** is equivalent to the category of complete lattices, by following the steps below.

- (a) (i) Given a complete lattice L , consider the map $\bigvee : \mathcal{P}L \rightarrow L$ (6pt)
and show that this is an Eilenberg-Moore algebra of the powerset monad.
- (ii) Given a join-preserving map $f : L \rightarrow K$ between complete lattices, prove that f is a map of Eilenberg-Moore algebras of the powerset monad, that is, the following diagram commutes: (5pt)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}L & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}f} & \mathcal{P}K \\ \bigvee \downarrow & & \downarrow \bigvee \\ L & \xrightarrow{f} & K \end{array}$$

- (b) Let $\alpha : \mathcal{P}X \rightarrow X$ be an Eilenberg-Moore algebra
- (i) We now define a relation on X by $x \leq y \iff \alpha(\{x, y\}) = y$. (8pt)
Check that this is a partial order. Hint: for the transitivity of the relation \leq , use the multiplication law of the powerset monad.
- (ii) Show that the set X is a complete lattice, with $\alpha = \bigvee$. (6pt)
- (iii) Show that the Eilenberg-Moore algebra maps of the powerset monad preserve these joins. (5pt)

You now have two functors $\mathbf{CL}_{\bigvee} \rightarrow \mathcal{EM}(\mathcal{P})$ and $\mathcal{EM}(\mathcal{P}) \rightarrow \mathbf{CL}_{\bigvee}$. It is easy to check that they are each other's inverses.