

MATH 151A HOMEWORK 4

Hatcher §1.2: 1

- (1) Suppose that two objects in a category $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ are either both initial or both final. Show that there exists a unique isomorphism $X \rightarrow Y$.

In light of (1), one may say that initial and final objects are “unique up to unique isomorphism”. (In particular, it is essentially unambiguous to refer to *the* initial object or *the* final object of a category.)

- (2) Fix groups G and H .
- (a) Describe the category $\text{Fun}(\mathfrak{B}G, \mathfrak{B}H)$ in group-theoretic terms.
 - (b) Describe the category $\text{Fun}(\mathfrak{B}G, \mathfrak{B}H)$ more explicitly under the assumption that H is abelian.
- (3) Fix a group G .
- (a) Describe the category $\text{Fun}(\mathfrak{B}G, \mathbf{Set})$ in group-theoretic terms.
 - (b) Given a functor $\mathfrak{B}G \xrightarrow{F} \mathbf{Set}$, describe its limit and its colimit.
- (4) Given positive integers $m, n \geq 1$, compute the pushout of the span $\mathbb{Z}/m \leftarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n$ in \mathbf{Grp} (in which both morphisms are the defining quotient homomorphisms).

Let \mathbb{N} denote the poset of natural numbers (equipped with its usual ordering), considered as a category. Let $\mathbf{Fin} \subset \mathbf{Set}$ denote the full subcategory of finite sets.

- (5) Give an example (with proof) of a functor $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Fin}$ that does not admit a colimit.
- (6) Find necessary and sufficient conditions on a functor $\mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{N}$ for the following condition to hold.
- (*) Choose any category \mathcal{C} and any functor $\mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{C}$. If either $\text{colim}(F)$ or $\text{colim}(F\varphi)$ exists, then both exist and moreover there exists an isomorphism

$$\text{colim}(F) \cong \text{colim}(F\varphi) .$$

A simpler version of (6) is obtained by replacing condition (*) with the following.

- (**) For any functor $\mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{F} \mathbf{Set}$, there exists an isomorphism $\text{colim}(F) \cong \text{colim}(F\varphi)$.

For partial credit, you may solve (6) after replacing (*) by (**). Alternatively, you may take this simpler version as a hint: it turns out that conditions (*) and (**) are equivalent.