

Math 411: Honors Algebra I

Problem Set 2

due: September 20, 2017

Emily Riehl

Exercise 1. Describe as explicitly as you can all of the terms in the canonical decomposition of the function $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $x \mapsto e^{2\pi ix}$.

Exercise 2. Let \mathcal{C} be a category. Define a category \mathcal{C}^{op} , called the *opposite category* of \mathcal{C} as follows:

- the objects of \mathcal{C}^{op} are the same as the objects of \mathcal{C}
- For each morphism $f: x \rightarrow y$ in \mathcal{C} there is a corresponding morphism $f^{\text{op}}: y \rightarrow x$ in \mathcal{C}^{op} .

Complete this definition by solving the following:

- Define identity morphisms and the composition of morphisms in \mathcal{C}^{op} .
- Prove that composition is associative and unital.

Exercise 3. Let c be an object in the category \mathcal{C} . How does $(c/\mathcal{C})^{\text{op}}$ relate to $(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}})/c$?

Exercise 4. A morphism $i: A \rightarrow B$ in a category \mathcal{C} admits a *left inverse* or a *retraction* if there exists a morphism $r: B \rightarrow A$ so that $r \circ i = 1_A$. In this case, i is called a *split monomorphism*.

- Prove that split monomorphisms are in fact monomorphisms.
- State the dual definition of a *split epimorphism* in any category.
- Prove that any morphism that is both a split monomorphism and an epimorphism is an isomorphism. Conclude by duality that any morphisms that is both a split epimorphism and a monomorphism is an isomorphism.

Exercise 5. Consider a commutative triangle of morphisms in any category \mathcal{C}

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{h} & C \\ & \searrow f & \nearrow g \\ & & B \end{array}$$

- Prove that if f and g are monomorphisms so is their composite h .
- Prove that if h is a monomorphism then so is f .
- Find an example to show that it is possible for h to be a monomorphism while g is not.

Exercise 6. Prove that the collection of isomorphisms in any category \mathcal{C} define a *subcategory* of \mathcal{C} , with the same objects and with composition and identities defined by restricting these operations from \mathcal{C} . This category is called the *maximal subgroupoid* or sometimes the *groupoid core* of \mathcal{C} .

DEPT. OF MATHEMATICS, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV., 3400 N CHARLES ST, BALTIMORE, MD 21218
E-mail address: eriehl@math.jhu.edu