What is...quantum topology - part 8?

Or: Categories 6 from Chapter 1

Only composition and identities



- Recall In categories we have objects and morphisms
- Recall Morphisms can be composed and there are identities
- That's about it

Preserving structure categorical



I stole this picture from somewhere, but I forgot from where...

- ► A functor *F* should be the correct map between categories
- F should associate objects to objects $X \mapsto F(X)$

▶ F should associate arrows to arrows $f \mapsto F(f)$ such that F(gf) = F(g)F(f)

Example: forgetting is easy



• Forgetful functor A functor from a rich category to a lean category

- **Example** Forget: $\Bbbk Vec \rightarrow Set$
- ▶ This functor forgets that X is a \Bbbk -vector space and the f is \Bbbk -linear

A functor *F* from *C* to *D* is a mapping that:

- ▶ associates each object X in C to an object F(X) in D
- ▶ associates each arrow $f: X \to Y$ in C to an arrow $F(f): F(X) \to F(Y)$ in D such that:
- (a) $F(id_X) = id_{F(X)}$ "Unit goes to unit"

(b) F(gf) = F(g)F(f) Composition is preserved

As usual:

- ▶ There is an identity functor $id_C: C \to C$
- ► Compositions of functors are functors
- ▶ Thus, Fun(C, C) is a monoid
- Actually, Fun(C, D) is a category but this will have to wait for a while

Cat of cats



- ► Categories themselves form a category Cat where arrows are functors
- ▶ Well, almost There are set-theoretical issues with Cat, but let us ignore that
- Slogan Everything forms a category, including categories

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.