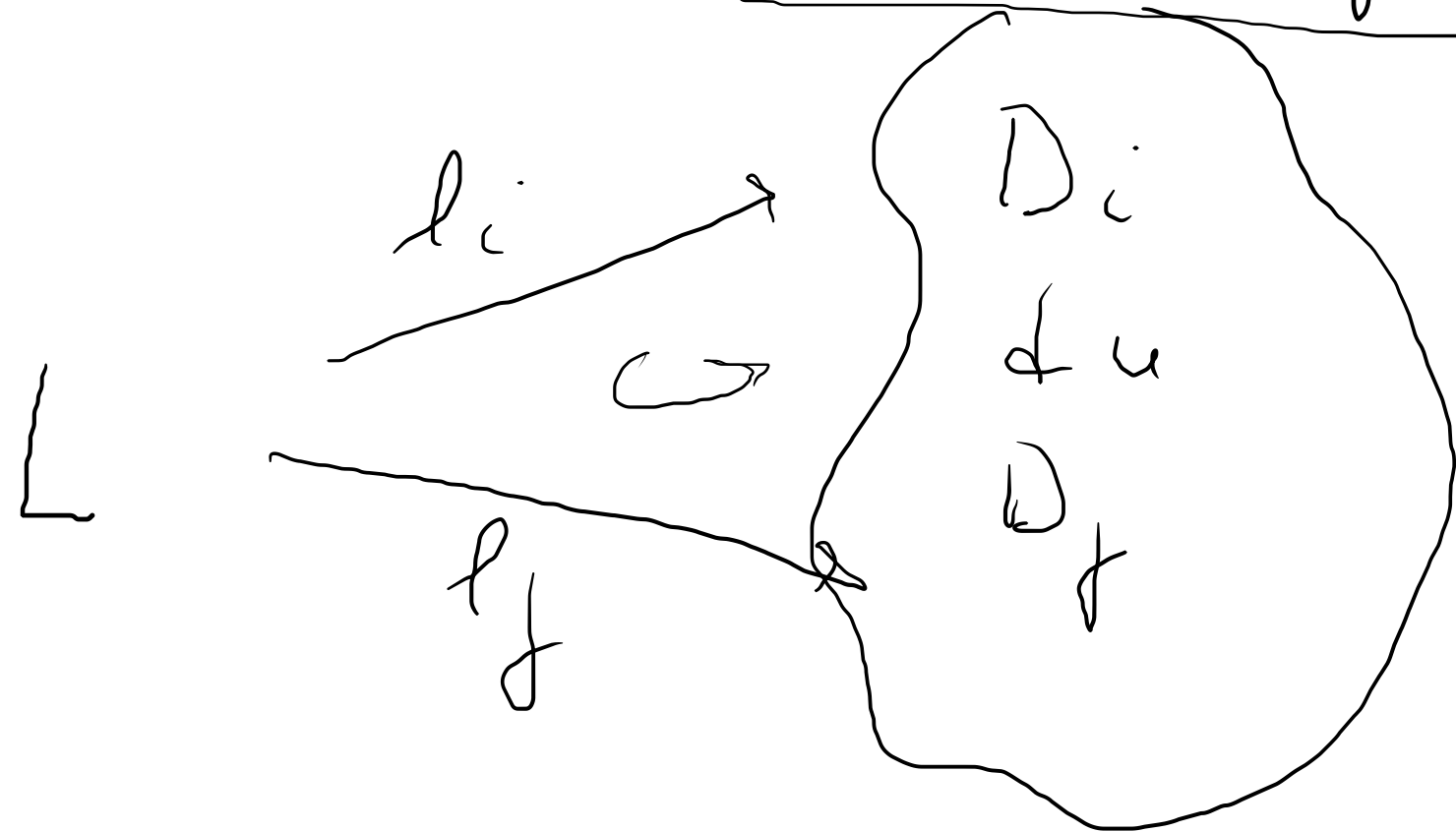


\mathcal{L}

view for a diagram



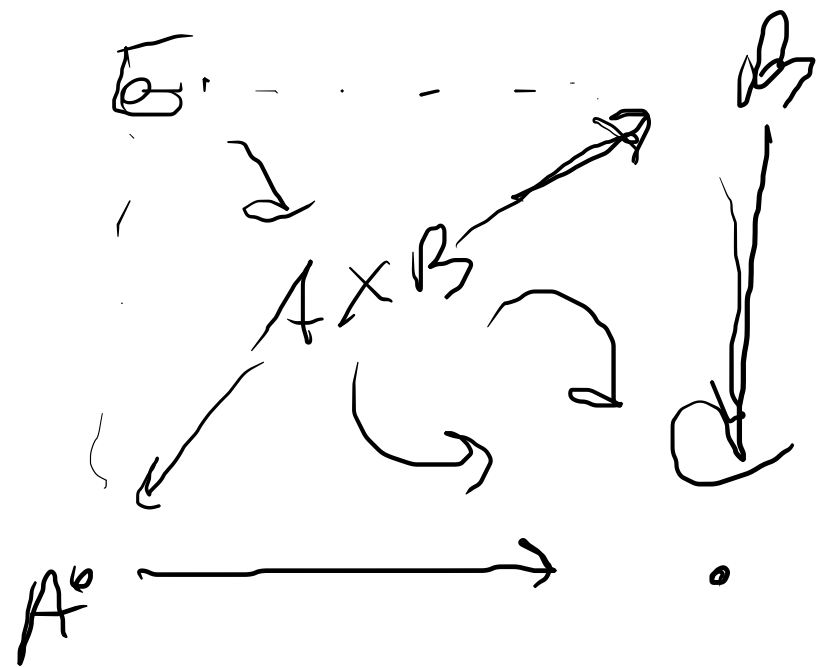
come : $u l_i = l_j$

f_u morph in \mathcal{D}

+ view

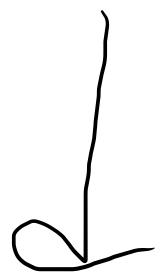
Property

pull-back



Theorem. If \mathcal{E} has all

products and equilibria



\mathcal{E} has all limits

DUAL

\mathcal{E} has coproducts
and coequilibria



\mathcal{E} has all
colimits

in \mathcal{L}

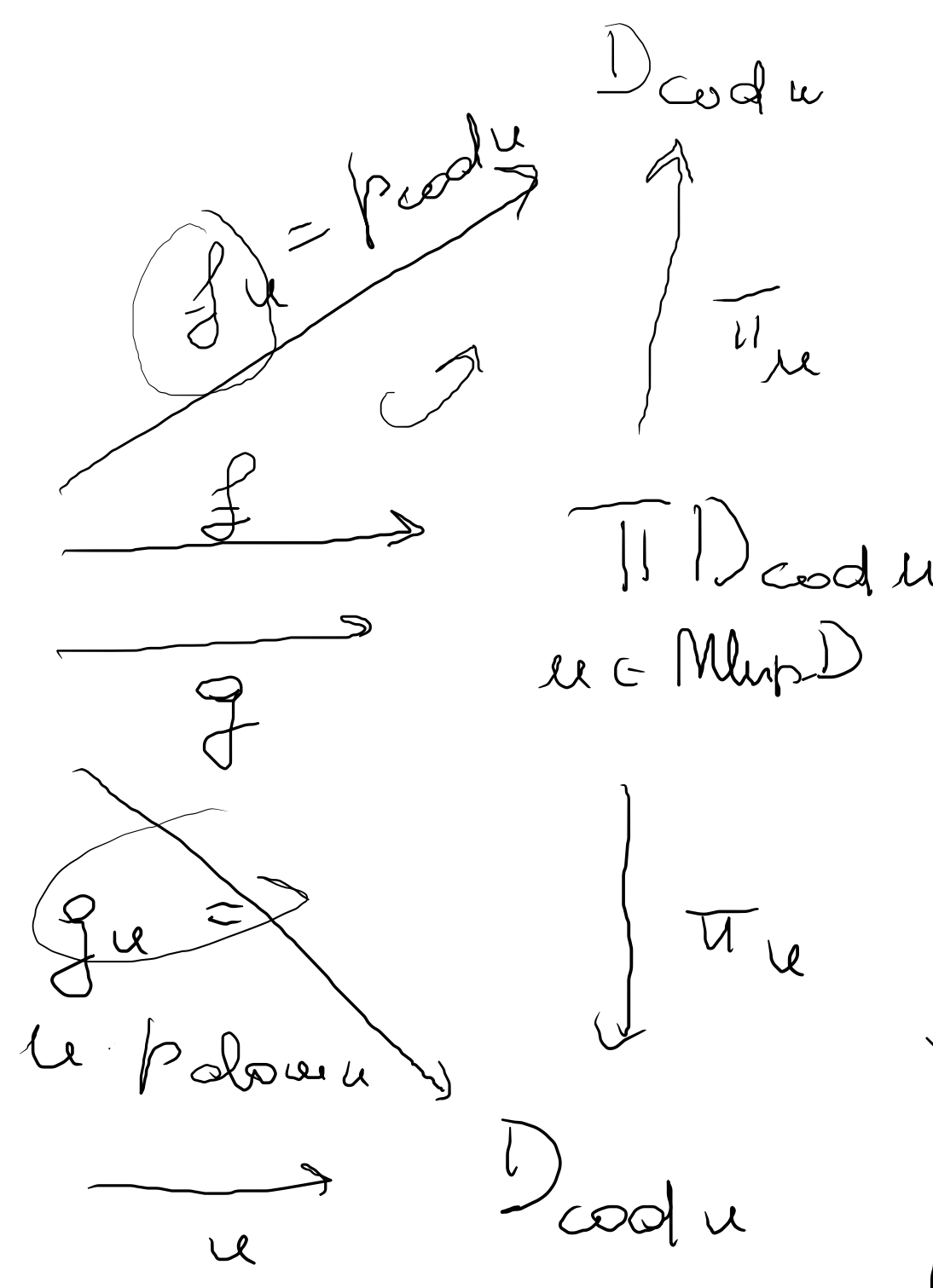
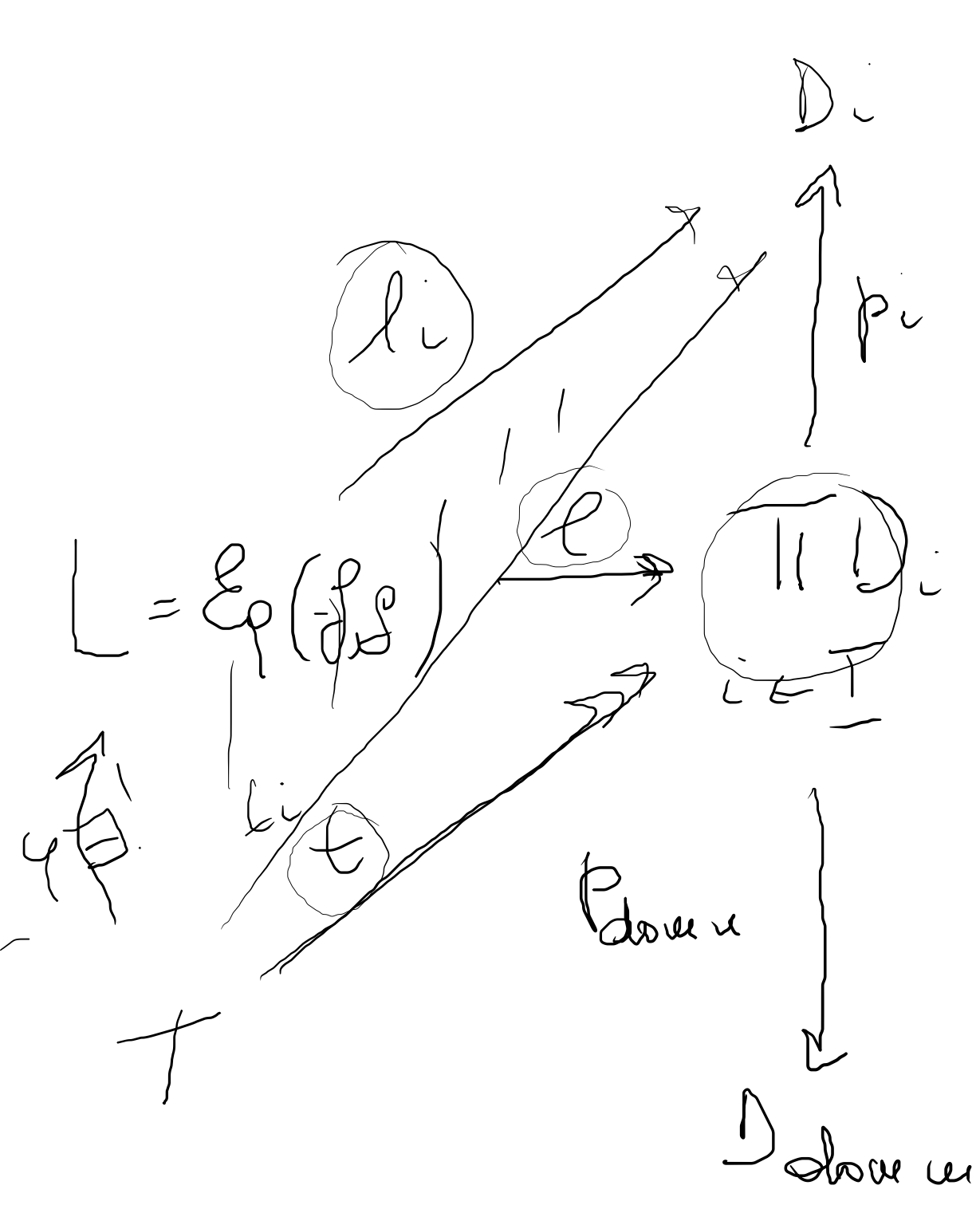
we have a diagram

$\Downarrow (D_i)_{i \in \mathbb{I}}$

Map \Downarrow

$$(L, \ell_i) = \text{Lim}_{\mathcal{L}} \Downarrow$$

???



$$f_u^{del} = p_{cod u}$$

$$g_u^{del} = u p_{down u}$$

$$u: D_{down} \rightarrow D_{cod u}$$

$$u: D_i \rightarrow D_j$$

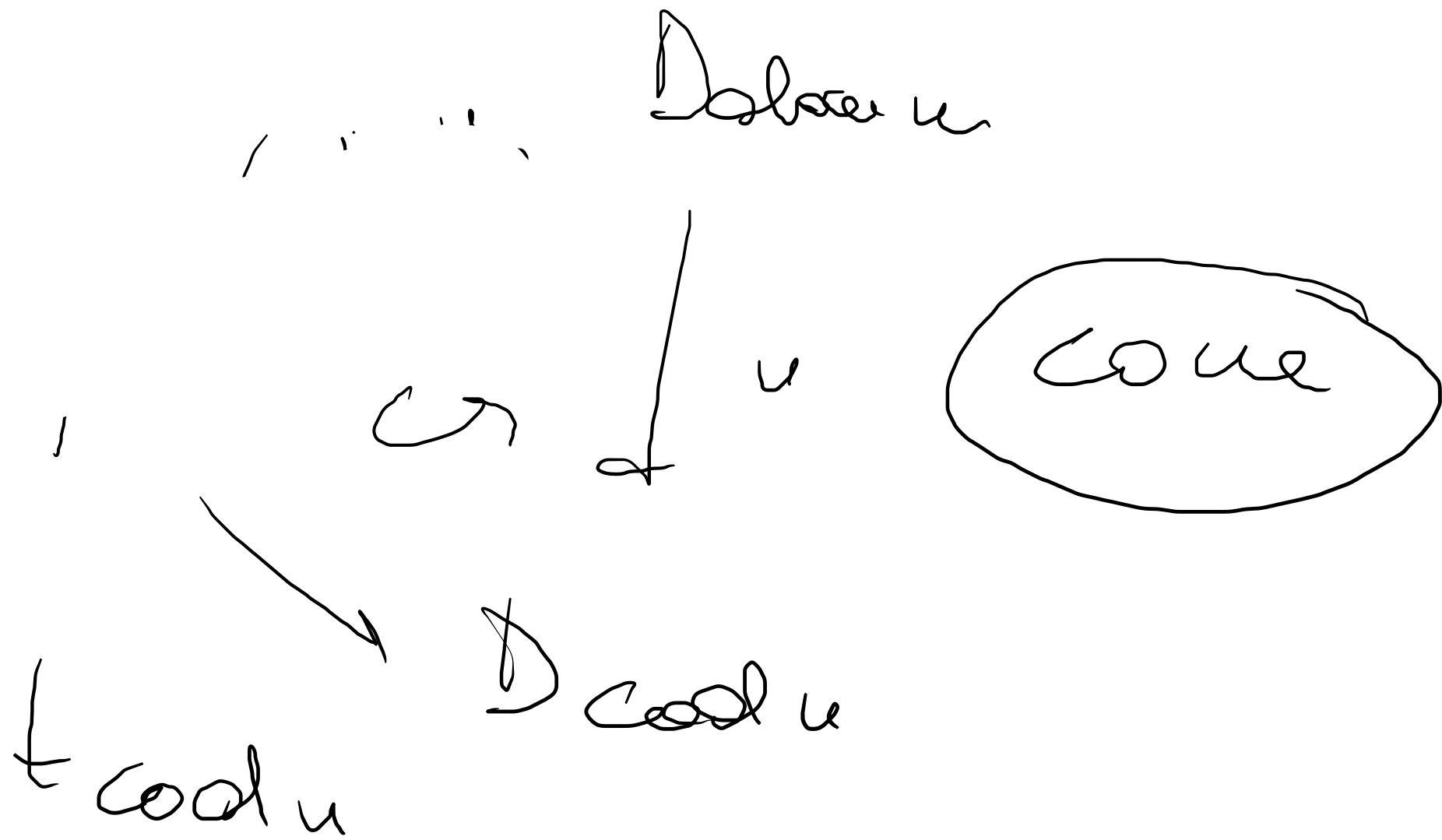
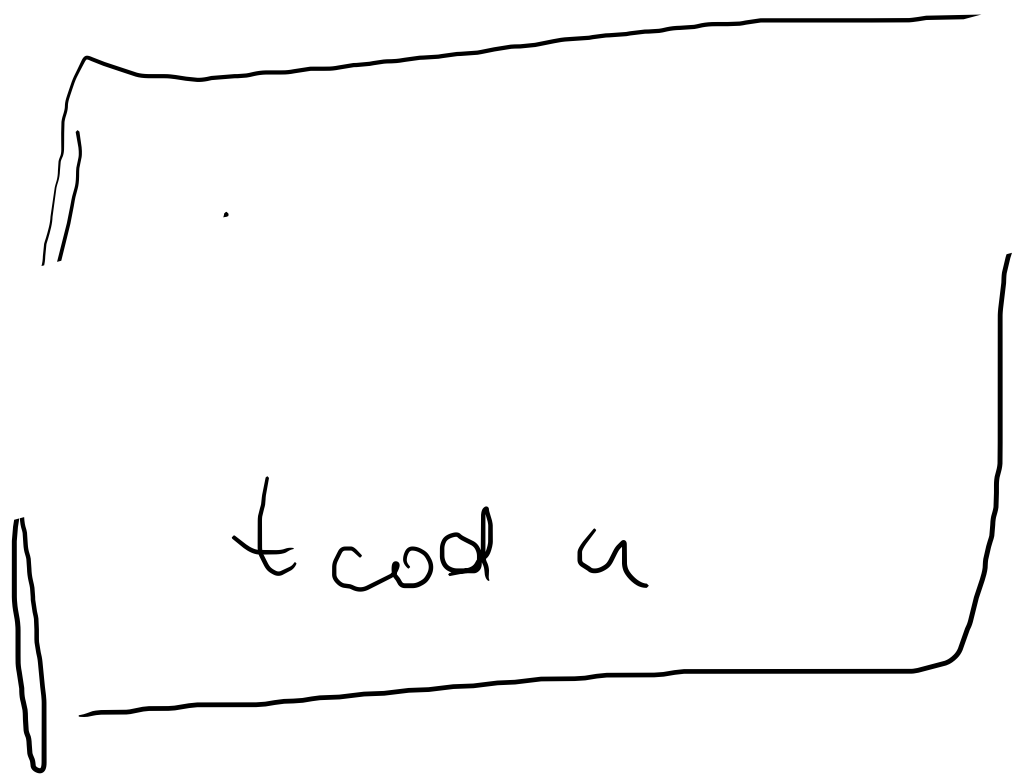
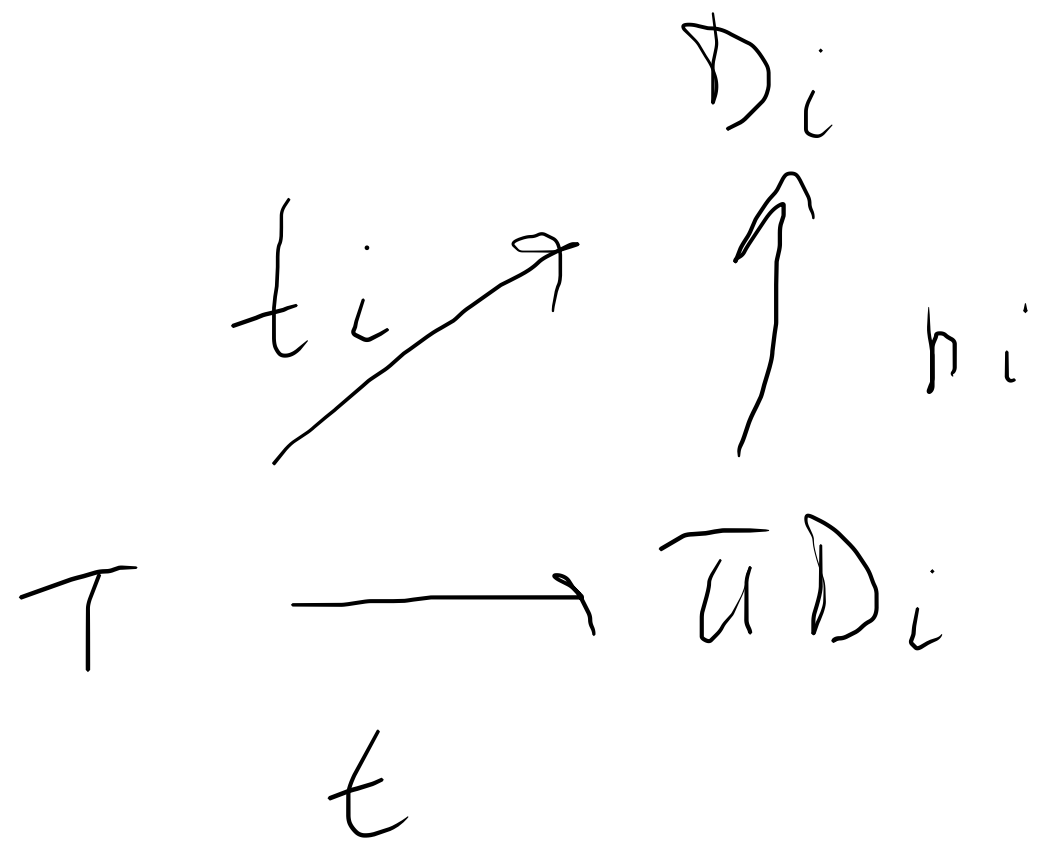
$$l_i = p_i \cdot e$$

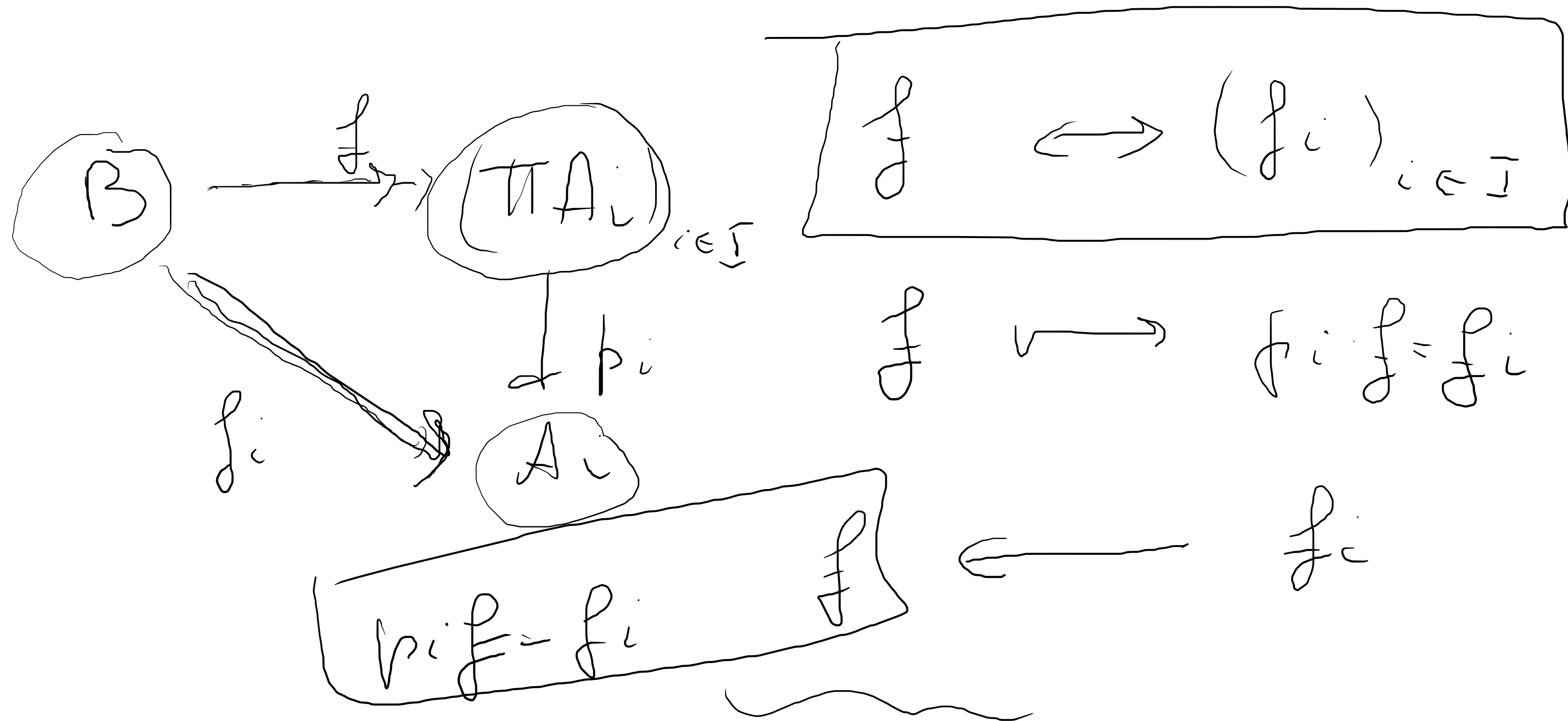
$$(L, l_i) = \text{Lin}_e(D)$$

$$f \circ t = f \circ t \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

the t_i $t_i = p_i \circ t$ form
 \circ come T to \mathbb{D}

$(L, t_c) = \text{Lin}_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{D}$
 we must prove ω is universal
 \forall cone $(t_i) \quad \exists ! \quad \varphi : T \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \dots$





universal
prop. of (L, ε_i)

$\forall (T, \varepsilon_i : T \rightarrow D_i)$ cone \rightarrow

$\varepsilon_i \hookrightarrow \varepsilon : T \rightarrow \prod D_i$

keep ε_i \rightarrow $f\varepsilon = \varepsilon f$

new property of the equalizer (L, ε)

$\rightarrow \exists \varphi : T \rightarrow L \quad \varepsilon = \rho \varphi$

\rightarrow compose with ρ

$\rho \varepsilon = \rho \rho \varphi$

\leftrightarrow

$\varepsilon = \rho \varphi$

new
prop. for
the cone

universal
prop. of (L, ε_i)

$\forall (T, \varepsilon_i : T \rightarrow D_i)$ cone \rightarrow

$\varepsilon_i \hookrightarrow \varepsilon : T \rightarrow \prod D_i$

keep ε_i or $\rightarrow \varepsilon = \varepsilon_i$

new property of the equalizer (L, ε)

$\rightarrow \exists \varphi : T \rightarrow L : \varepsilon = \rho \circ \varphi \rightarrow$ compatible with ρ_i

$$\rho_i \circ \varepsilon = \rho_i \circ \rho \circ \varphi$$

\iff

$$\varepsilon_i = \rho_i \circ \varphi$$

new
prop. for
the cone

* $f \circ t = g \circ t$ for all arbitrary $t : T \rightarrow \Pi D_i$



$$f \circ t = g \circ t$$

$$\forall u \cdot f \circ t \circ \pi_u = g \circ t \circ \pi_u$$

$$\iff f \circ \pi_u \circ t = g \circ \pi_u \circ t \quad \forall u$$

$$\iff p_{\text{cod } u} \circ t = u \cdot p_{\text{ob } u} \circ t$$

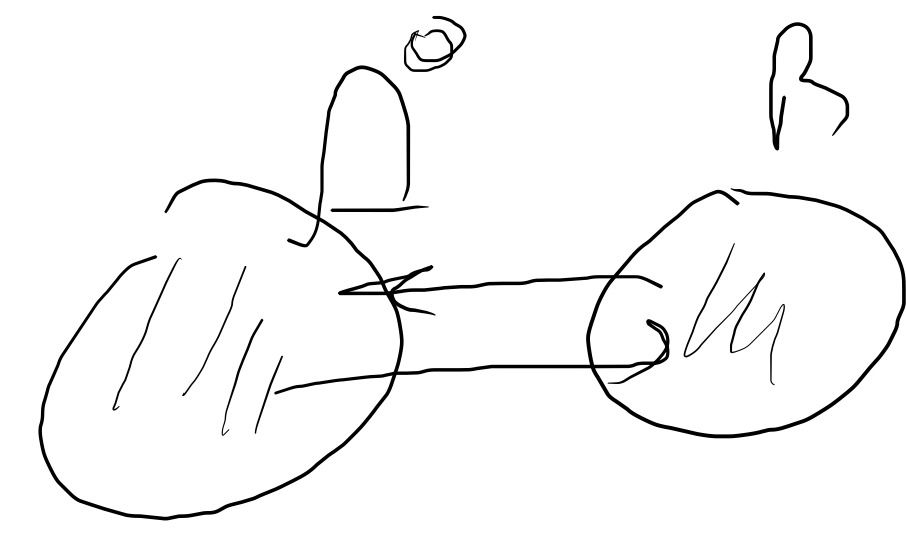
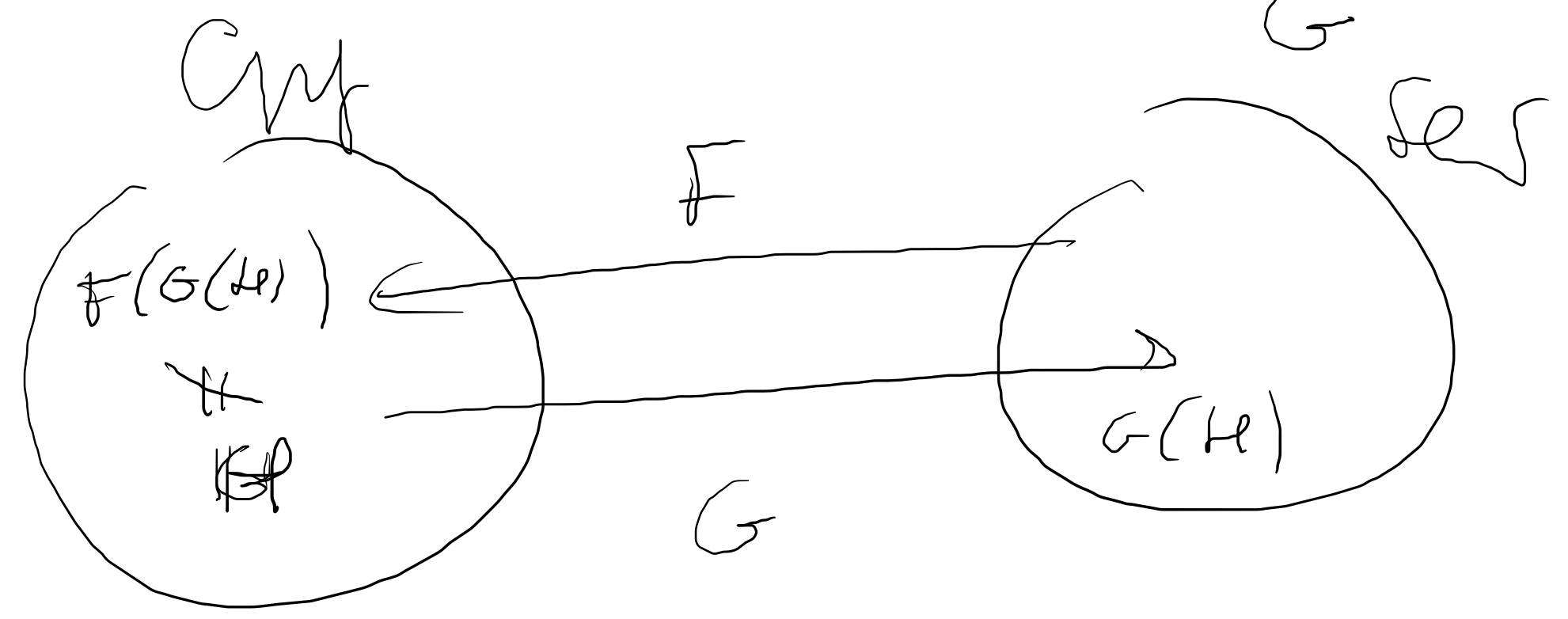
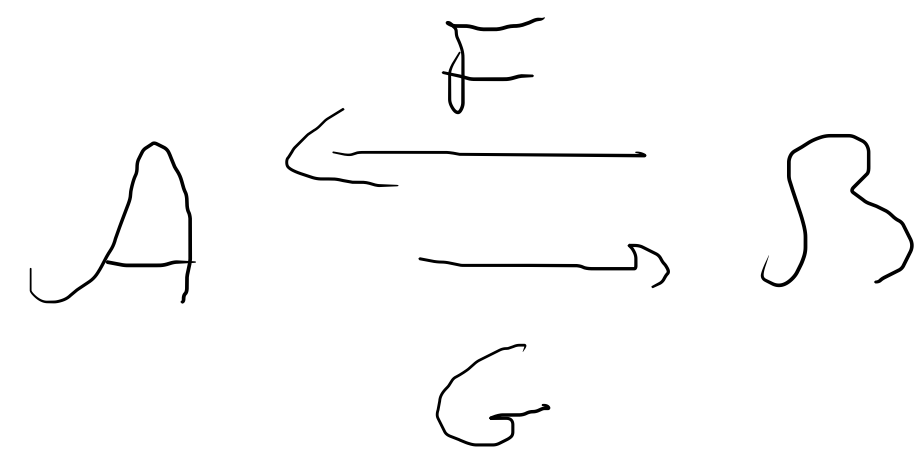
$$\iff \left. \begin{array}{l} t \circ \text{cod } u = u \\ t \circ \text{ob } u \end{array} \right\}$$

def.
 $t_i : T \rightarrow D_i$
 $t_i = p_i \circ t$

K_u

*

Adjoint functors

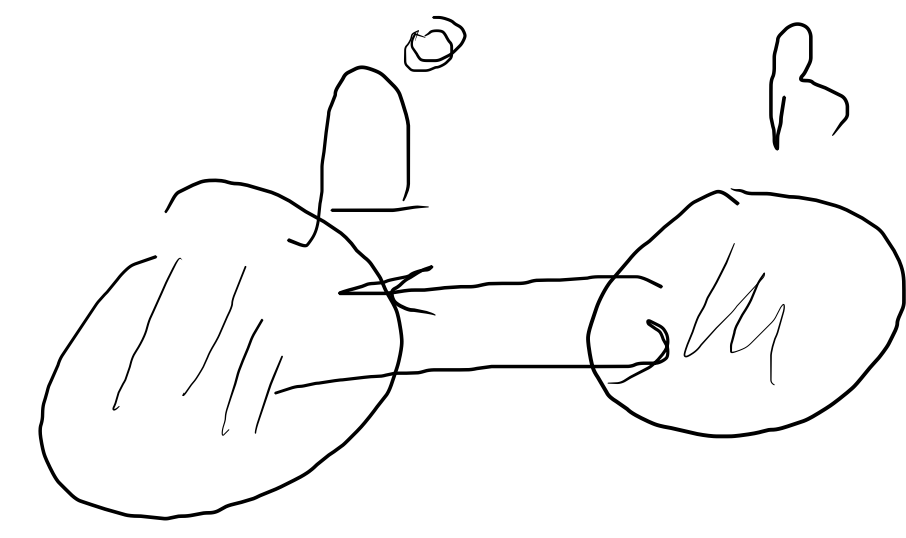
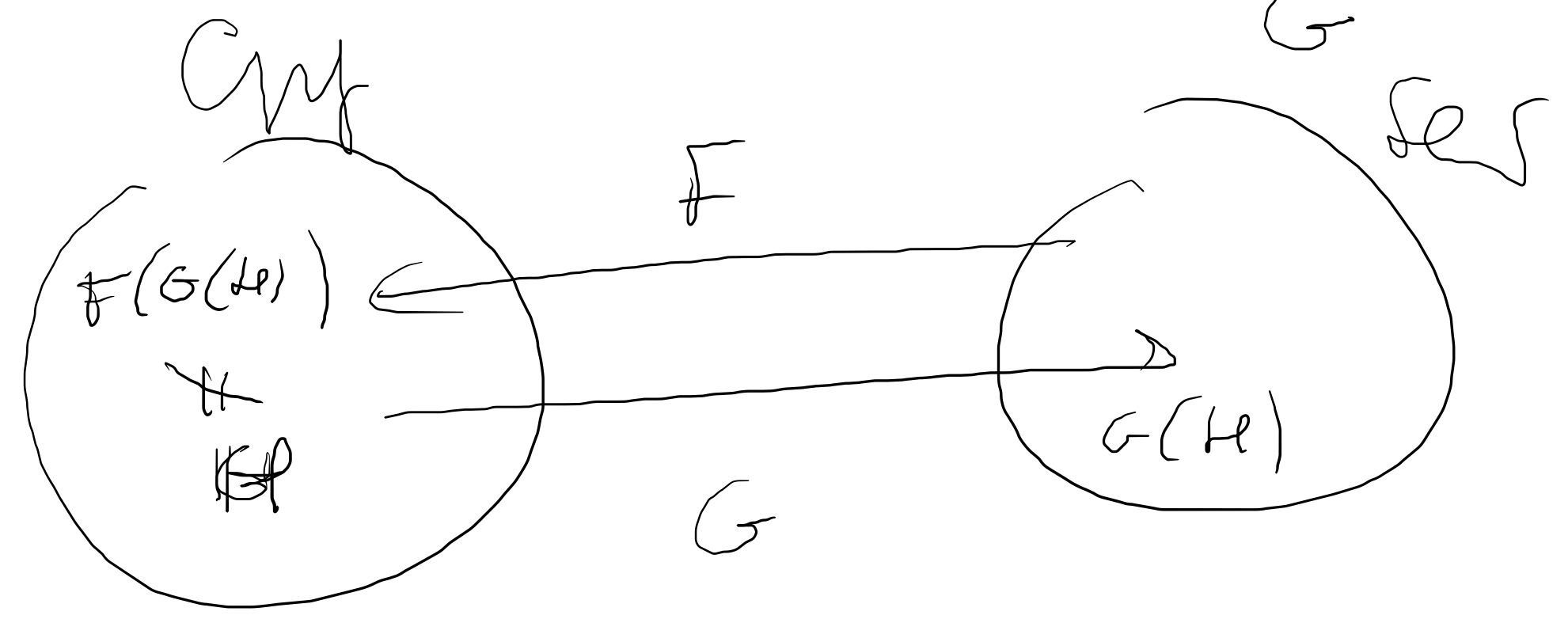
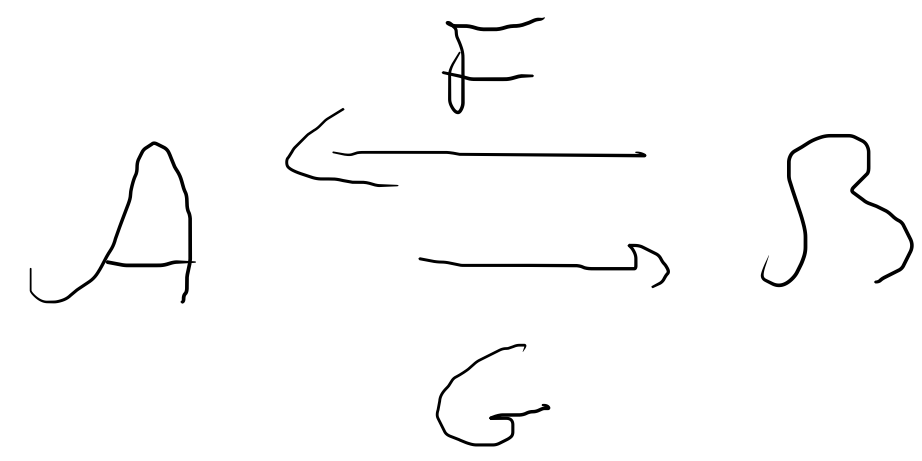


$$A \rightarrow G(A) \rightarrow F(G(A)) \cong A$$

$$B \rightarrow F(B) \rightarrow G(F(B)) \cong B$$

will be
 a category
 isomorphic

Adjoint functors



$$A \rightarrow G(A) \rightarrow F(G(A)) \cong A$$

$$B \rightarrow F(B) \rightarrow G(F(B)) \cong B$$

will be
 a category
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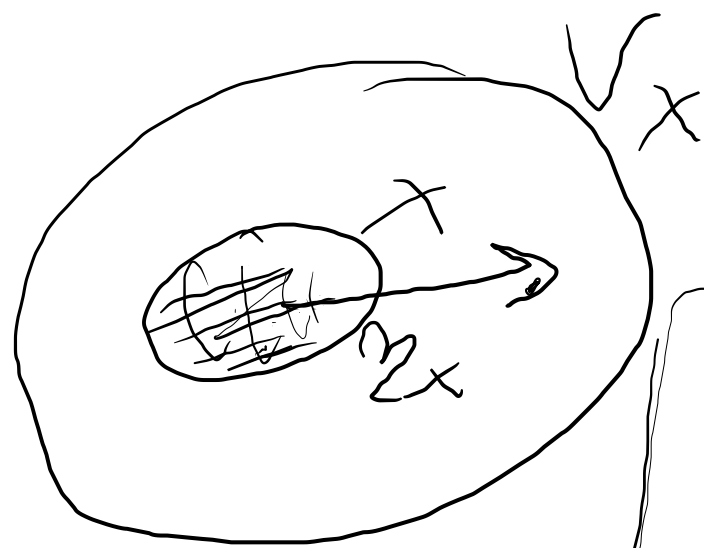
$$\text{Vect}_K \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{F} \\ \xrightarrow{G} \end{array} \text{Set}$$

$$F(x) = V_x$$

vector space with x as a base

$$\forall x \in \text{Set}$$

$$x \xrightarrow{\mathcal{M}_x} F(x) = V_x$$



$$a_i \in K$$

$$x \xrightarrow{\mathcal{M}_x} F(x) = \underline{GF(x)}$$

$$\sum a_i x_i$$

$x_i \in x$

NOT an iso

\mathcal{M}_x will be an **UNIVERSAL**

A Row

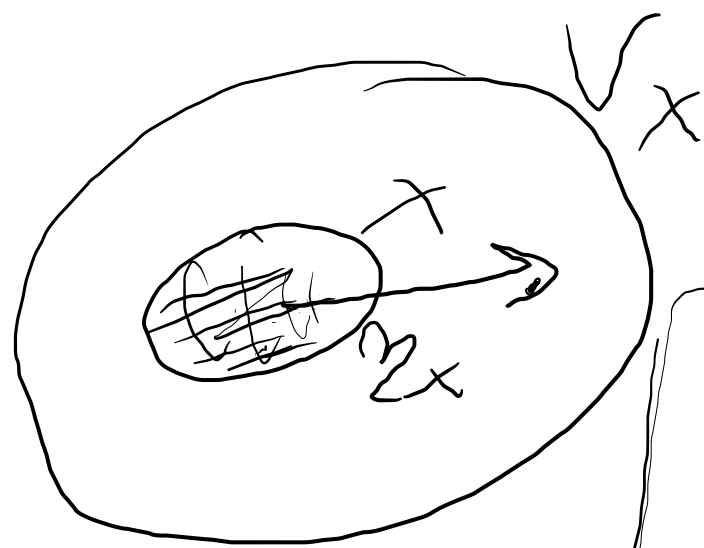
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A Row

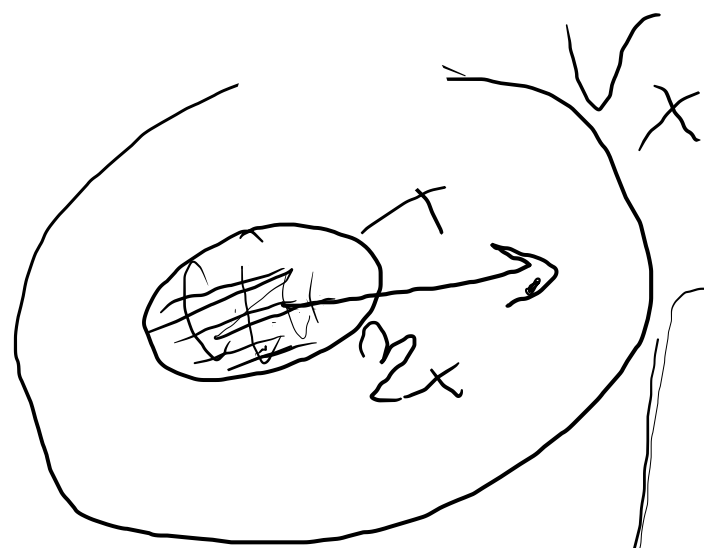
$$\text{Vect}_K \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{F} \\ \xrightarrow{G} \end{array} \text{SES}$$

$$F(x) = V_x$$

vector space with x as a base

$$\forall x \in \text{SES}$$

$$x \xrightarrow{\boxed{M_x}} F(x) = V_x$$



$$a_i \in K$$

$$x \xrightarrow{M_x} F(x) = \underline{GF(x)}$$

$$\sum a_i x_i$$

$x_i \in x$

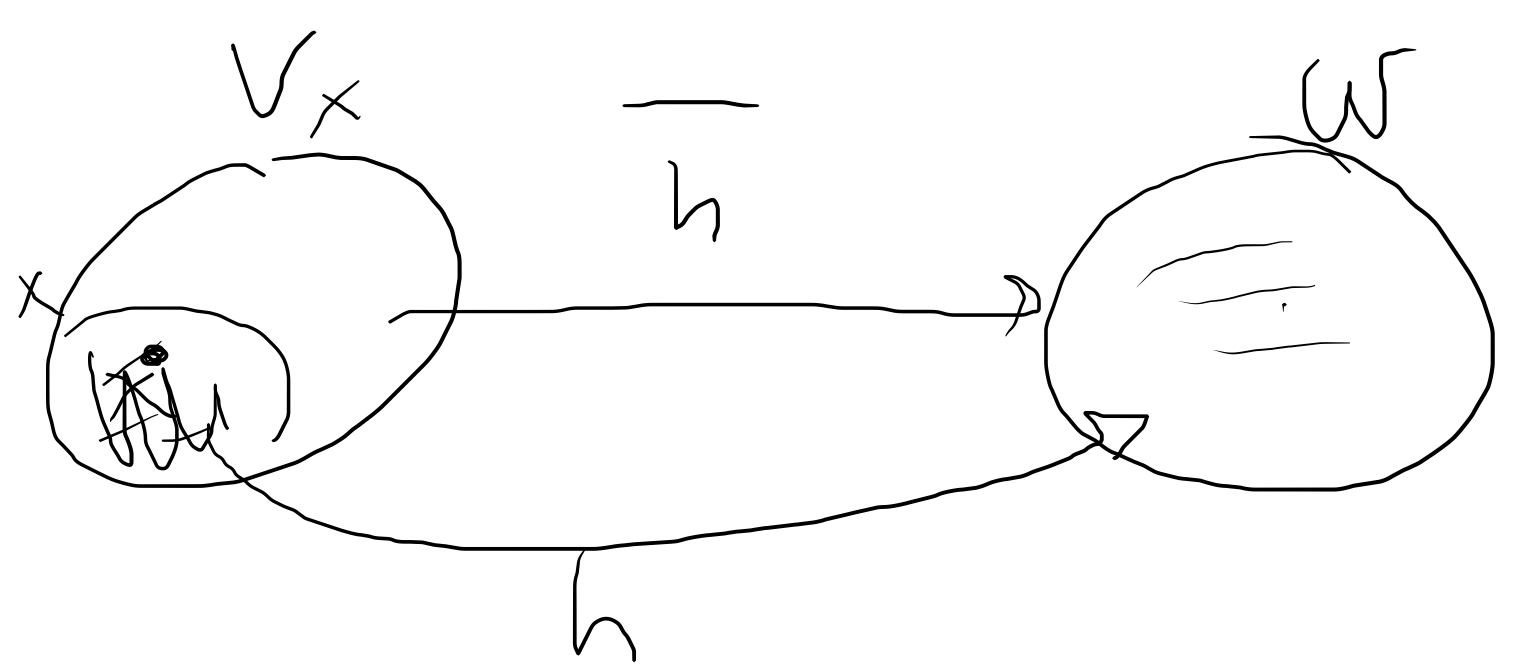
NOT an ISO

M_x will be an UNIVERSAL

A Row

$$\text{Vect} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{F} \\ \xrightarrow{0} \end{array} \text{Set}$$

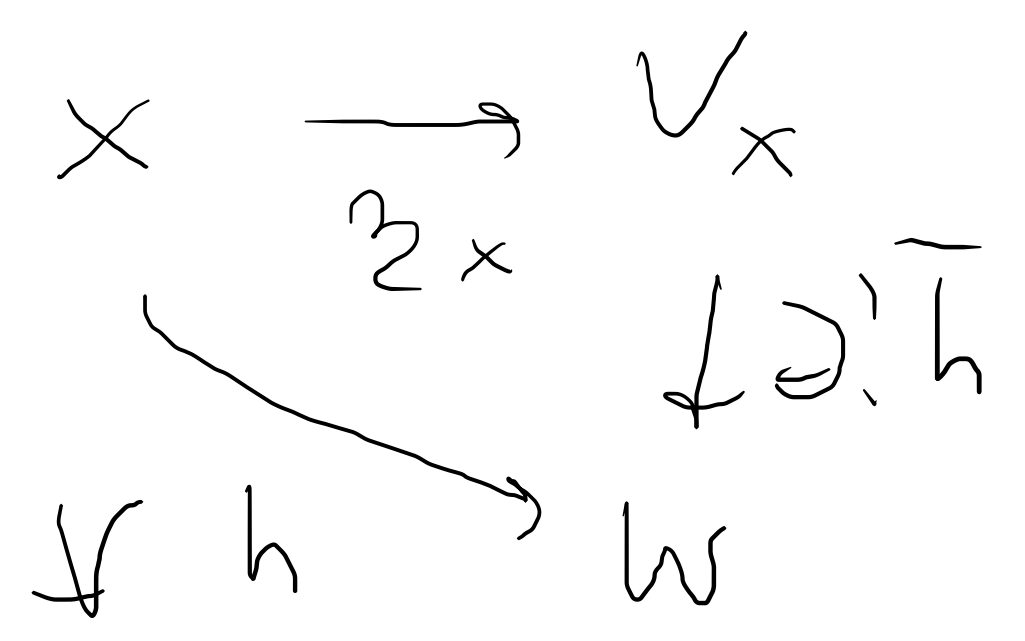
X base $F(x) = \overline{V_x}$ vectn space



$\forall w \in \text{Vect.}$

$\exists h: X \rightarrow W$ in Set

$\exists \overline{h}: V_x \rightarrow W$ in Vect.

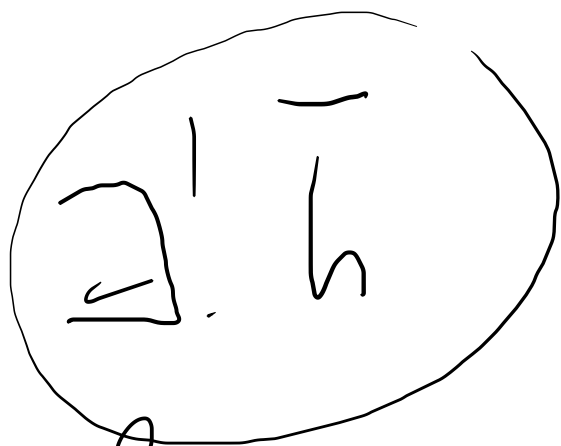


$\overline{h} \circ 2x = h$
 \overline{h} is an extension of h

$$X \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}_X} G \text{ FX}$$

FX

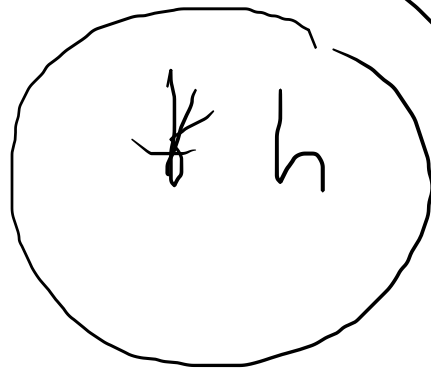
$$G \xrightarrow{\quad} G \bar{h}$$



linear
functi



w



GW

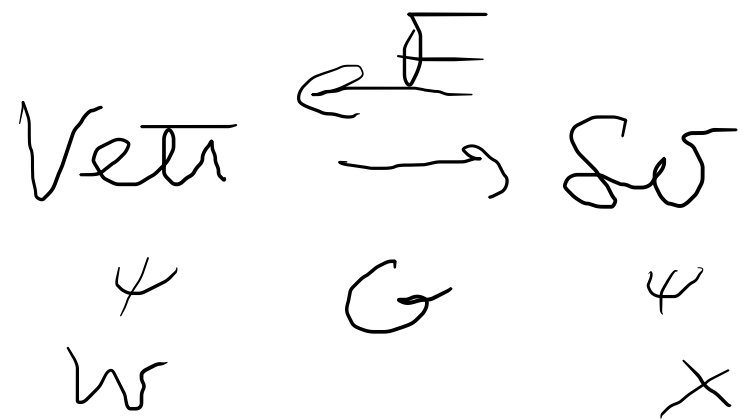
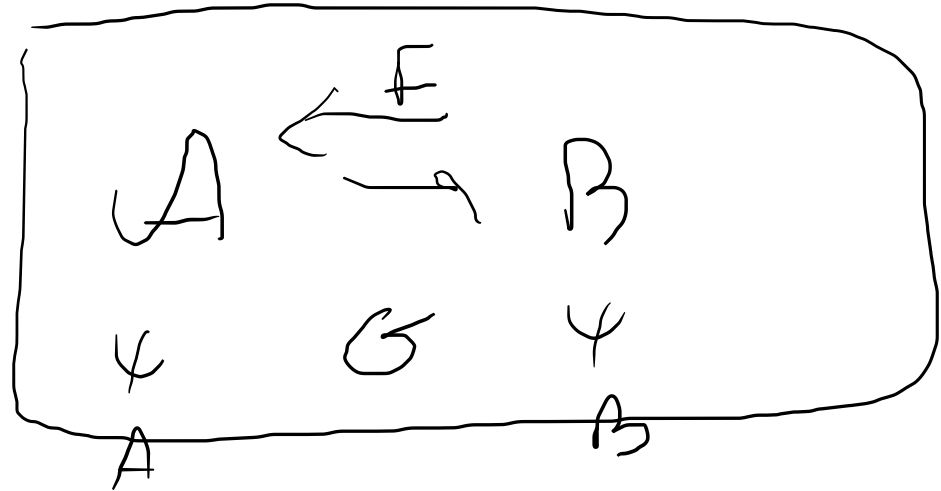


$$h \longrightarrow h$$

conversely

$$h \longrightarrow$$

$$G \bar{h} \cdot \mathcal{L}_X = h$$



$\forall x$
 $\forall w$

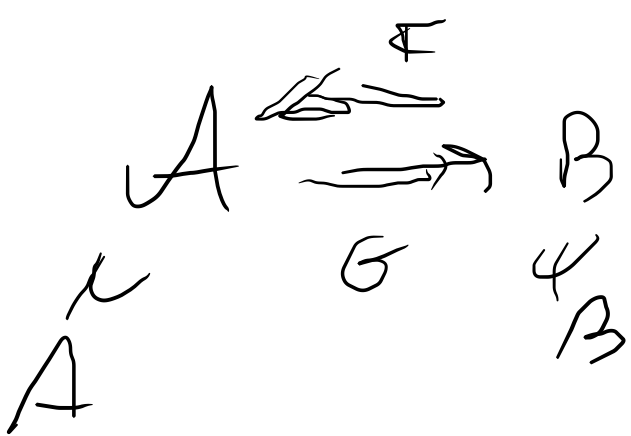
$\forall B \downarrow A$

we have

$$\text{Set}(X, G \cdot W) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Vect}(F \cdot X, W)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{B}(B, GA) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{A}(FB, A) \\
 \psi & & \\
 A, B & &
 \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{A} \text{ def}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{LEFT}}$
 F is only
 to G (RIGHT)
 $F \rightarrow G$
 $\forall A, B$
 $\exists \psi_{AB}$ bijective



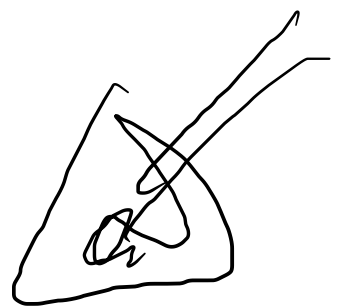
$\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$

G right only.
F left only

\Leftrightarrow

$\forall A \in \mathcal{A}$

$\forall B \in \mathcal{B}$



\Rightarrow bijectiv

$\mathcal{B} (\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A} (\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{A})$

\uparrow

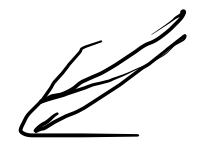
\downarrow

$\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}}$

Set

$\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}}$ is bijectiv

and it is natural wrt \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B}



$$\mathcal{B}(B, GA) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{A,B}} \mathcal{A}(FB, A)$$

$\mathcal{B}(B, Gu) \downarrow$

$$\mathcal{B}(B, GA') \xrightarrow{\varphi_{A',B}} \mathcal{A}(FB, A')$$

$$B \xrightarrow{f} GA \xrightarrow{\varphi} \varphi_{AB}(f) : FB \rightarrow A$$

$$Gu \cdot f \xrightarrow{\varphi_{A,B}(Gu \cdot f)} \varphi_{A,B}(f) : FB \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{u} A'$$

$\varphi_{A,B}(Gu \cdot f) = u \cdot \varphi_{A,B}(f)$

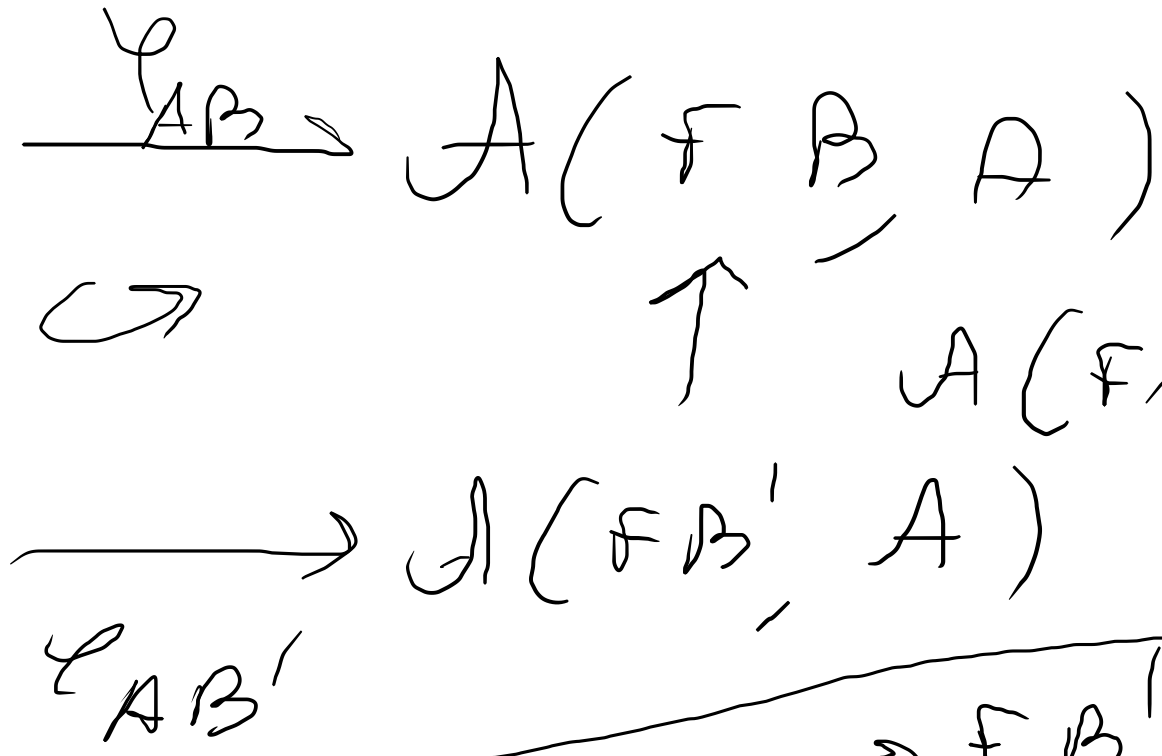
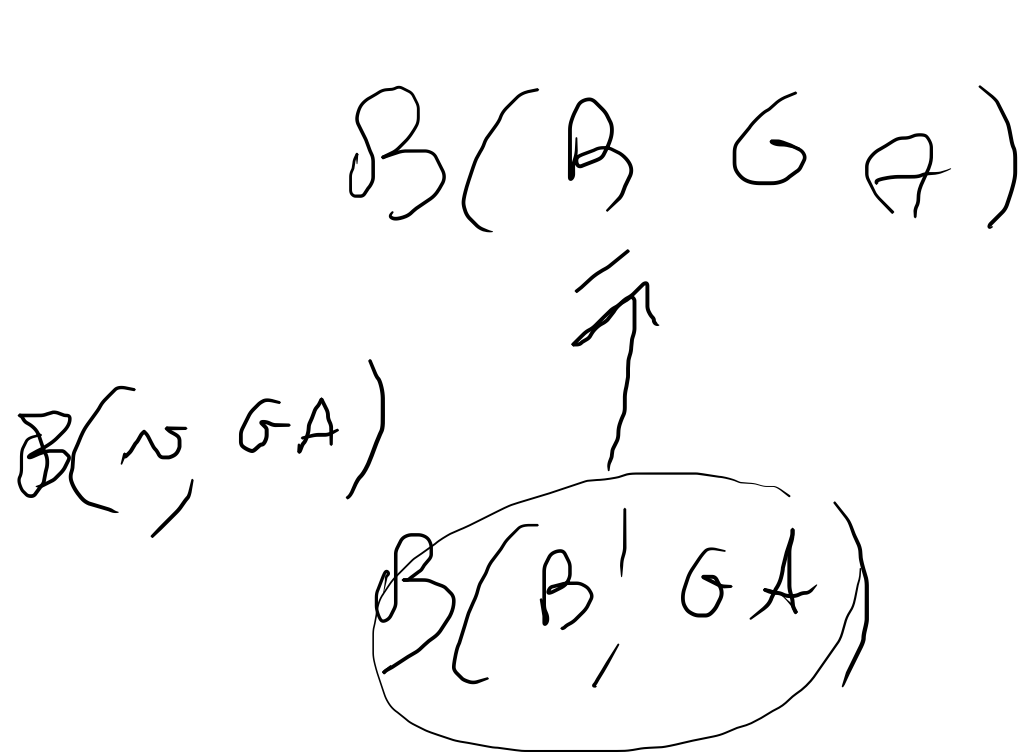
natural in A
 $\forall A \xrightarrow{u} A' \text{ in } \mathcal{A}$

$$\varphi_{A,B}(Gu \cdot f) = u \cdot \varphi_{A,B}(f)$$

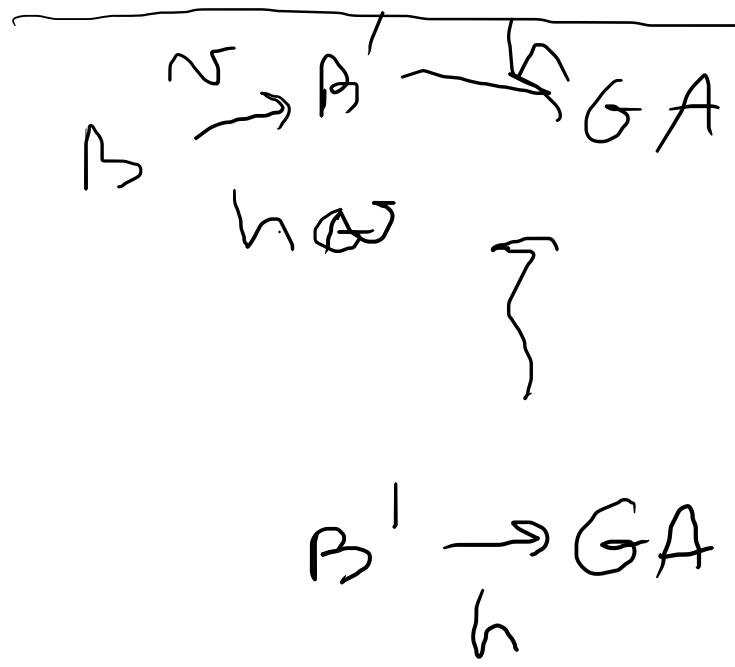
$$\varphi(Gu \cdot f) = u \cdot \varphi(f)$$

natural in B

$F \nu: B \rightarrow B'$

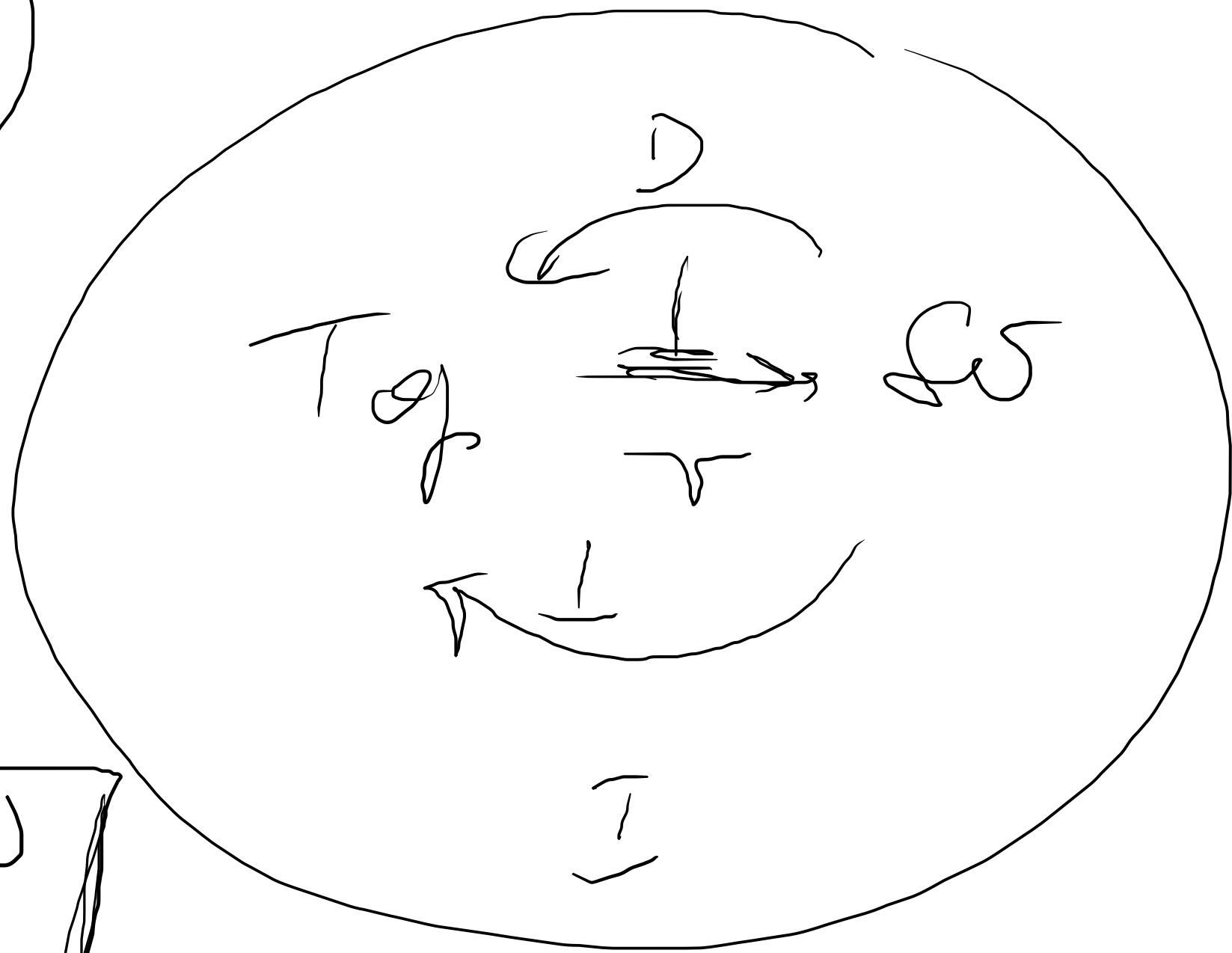
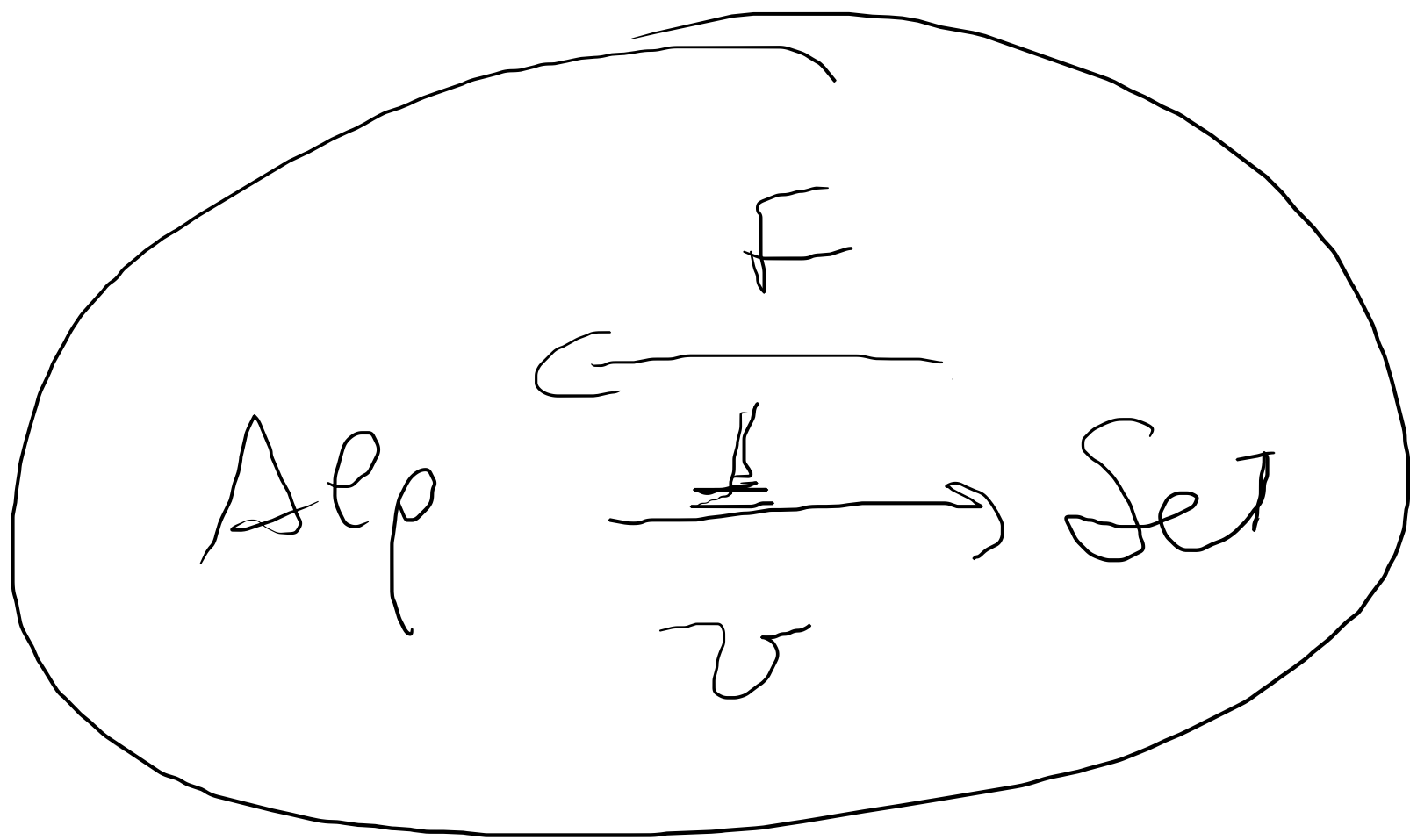


must
comm.



$\varphi(h): FB' \rightarrow A$

$$\varphi(h) \cdot F(\nu) = \varphi(h \cdot \nu)$$



th
=

any right adjoint
preserves limits