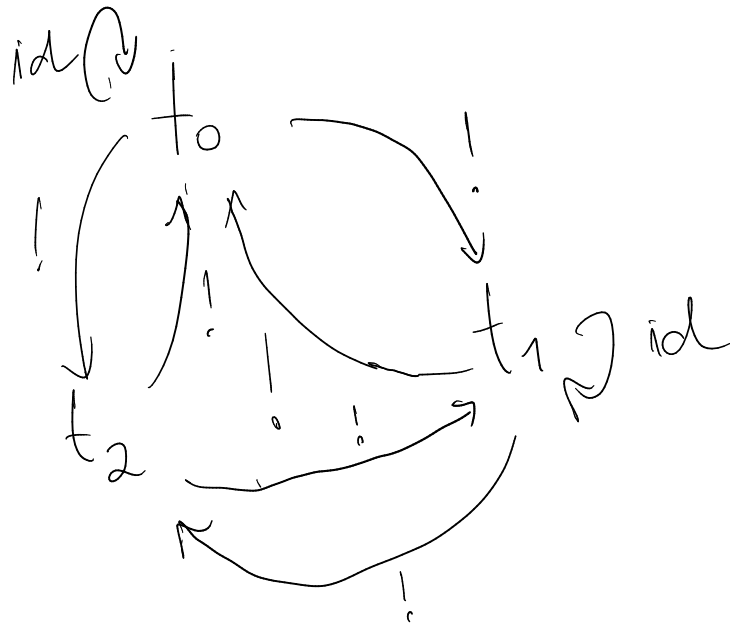


terminal

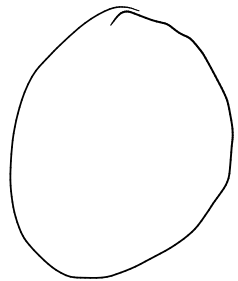
Preprod $\zeta(A, B)$



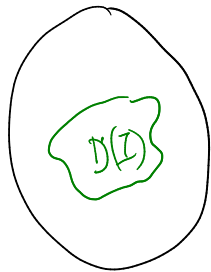
terminais
 são
 únicos a
 menos de
 isomorfismo
único!

Diagrammas | Conus

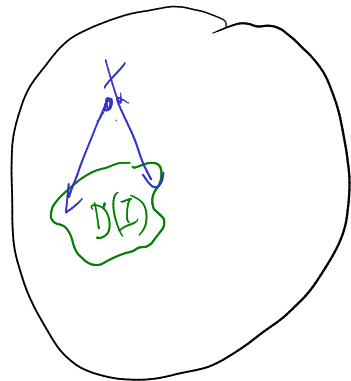
Indice



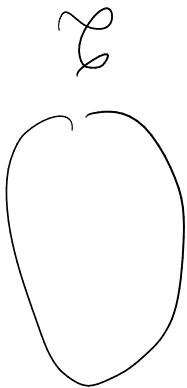
ζ



Conus $\zeta(D)$

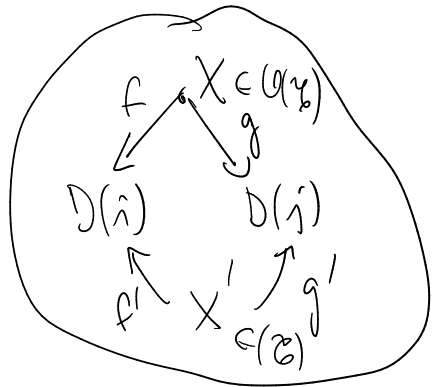


Indice



$\text{Cones}_{\mathbb{Z}}(D)$

$=_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Preprod}_{\mathbb{Z}}(D(i), D(j))$



def: Sejam \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{C} categorias.

Um \mathcal{I} -diagrama em \mathcal{C} é um

functor $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

def: Dado \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{C} e diagrama D ,
a categoria dos Cones para D em \mathcal{C} ,
 $\text{Cones}_{\mathcal{C}}(D)$, foi definida na última
aula.

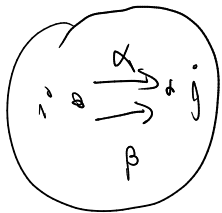
def: Sejam $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J}, D$ como acima.
Um limite para D é um objeto

terminal em $\text{Cone}_{\mathcal{J}}(D)$.

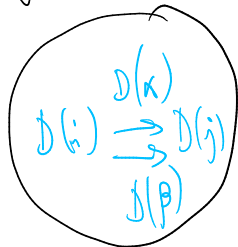
Notação $\lim D$ é o ápice do
tal cone
(é sempre único a menos de único isomorfismo!)

Curiosidades

1) índice

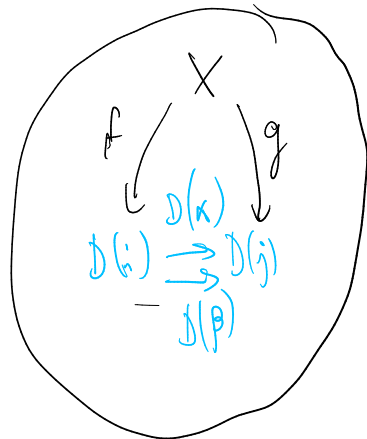


\cong



∴ limites são chamados equalizadores

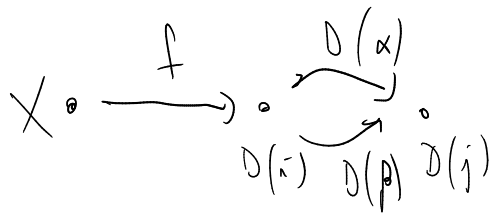
$\text{Convs}_{\cong}(D)$



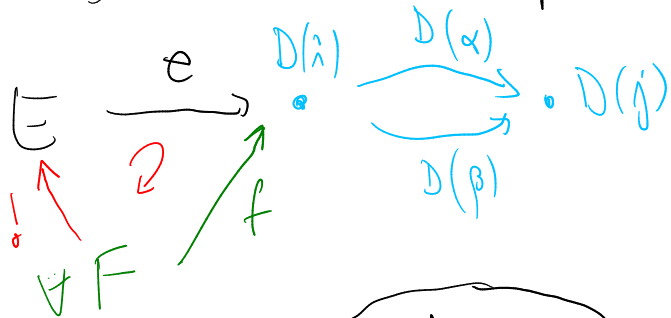
$$\text{tais que } f: D(\alpha) = g$$

$$f: D(\beta) = g$$

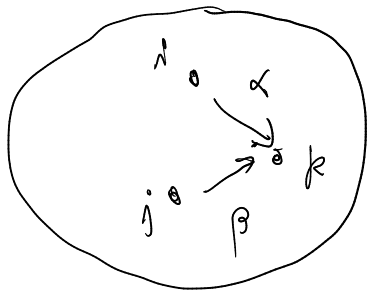
Nesse caso g é
"supérfluo": pode ser
deduzido de $f: D(\alpha),$
 $D(\beta)$



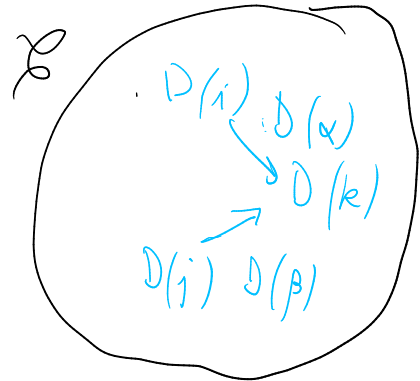
Cone terminal (equalizer ad. a) e'



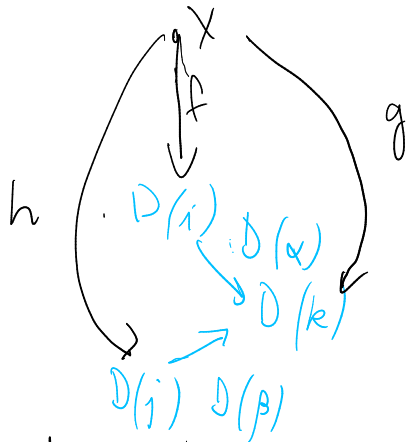
2) indice



D



Cone para D :



tal que

$$f; D(\alpha) = g$$

$$h; D(\beta) = g$$

g é supérfluo! Basta saber $f, D(\alpha)$
e/ou $h, D(\beta)$

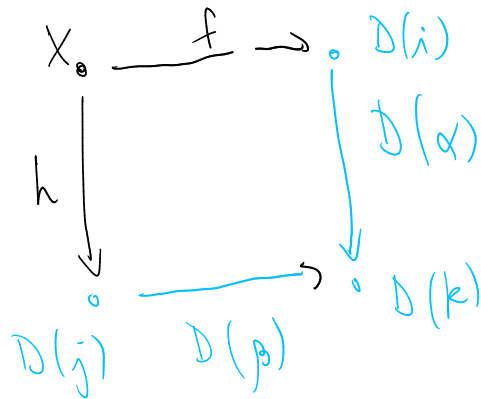
Neste

caso

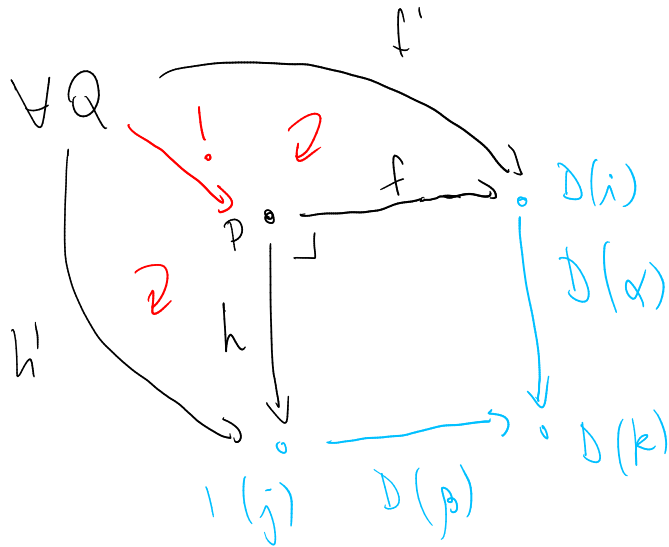
e'

usual

considerar



Um cone terminal e' ...



"pullback"
ou!
"produto
fibrado"

def: Uma categoria é chamada completa se qualquer diagrama para ela tem limite.

“Finitamente pequena” quando tem o limite de qualquer diagrama vindo de um índice finito

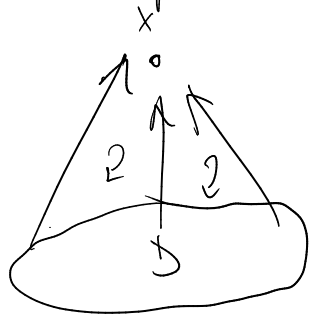
Teorema: (1) Uma categoria é finitamente completa sse possui equalizadores e possui todos os produtos finitos

Sse possui terminal possui pullbacks

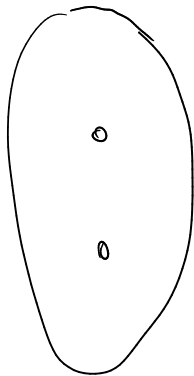
(2) Uma categoria é completa sse possui equalizadores e possui todos os produtos.

Tudo que falamos sobre cones pode ser "dualizado":

- Cocones (ou "cones duais")
- categoria de Cocones (\mathcal{D})
- Colimites: Cocones \cong iniciais



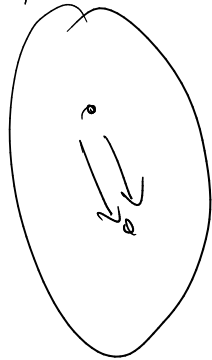
Indice



Colimites:

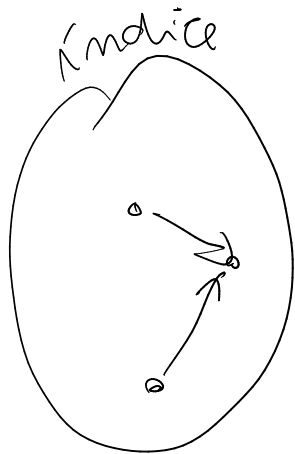
Comoduto!

Indice



Colimite:

Colquati Zador



Colimite

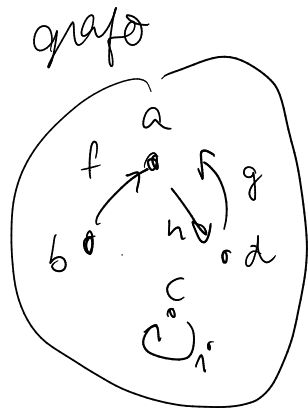
"copull'back"

or

"pushout"



Lembrete da lista 1:
 grafos (gerais)



quem é o
 funtor?

$$G(V) = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

$$G(E) = \{f, g, h\}$$

E es homomorfismo de grafos?

Lembrete: dados

$$G = (G(V), G(E), G(o), G(d))$$

$$H = (H(V), H(E), H(o), H(d))$$

Um homomorfismo $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ é composto de um par de

$$G(o): G(E) \rightarrow G(V)$$

$$f \mapsto b$$

$$g \mapsto d$$

$$h \mapsto a$$

$$r \mapsto c$$

$$G(d): G(E) \rightarrow G(V)$$

$$f \mapsto a$$

$$g \mapsto a$$

$$h \mapsto d$$

$$r \mapsto c$$

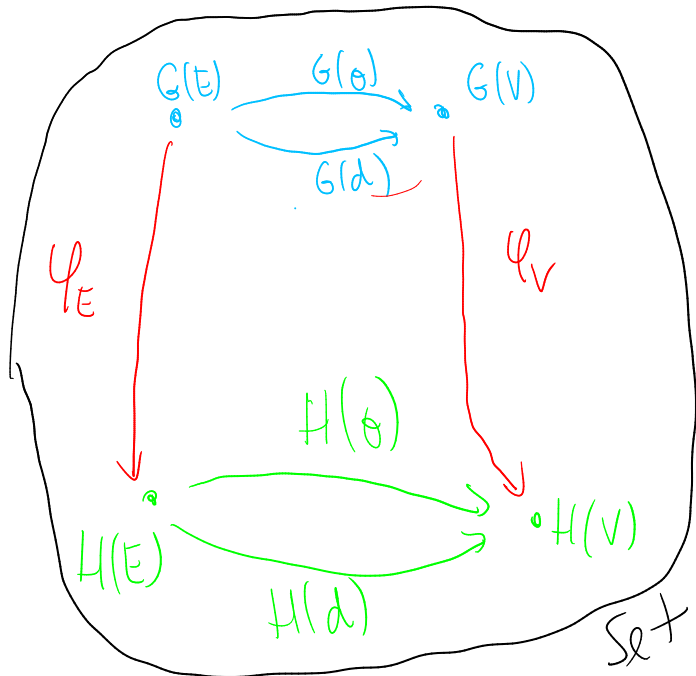
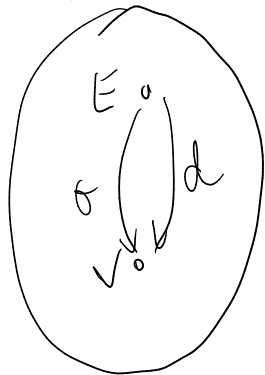
funções $\varphi_V : G(V) \rightarrow H(V)$

$\varphi_E : G(E) \rightarrow H(E)$

Satisfazendo "preservação de estrutura"

$$\left. \begin{aligned} - \forall e \in G(E) : \varphi_V(G(o)(e)) &= H(o)(\varphi_E(e)) \\ - \forall e \in G(E) : \varphi_V(G(d)(e)) &= H(d)(\varphi_E(e)) \end{aligned} \right\} \star$$

"indices"



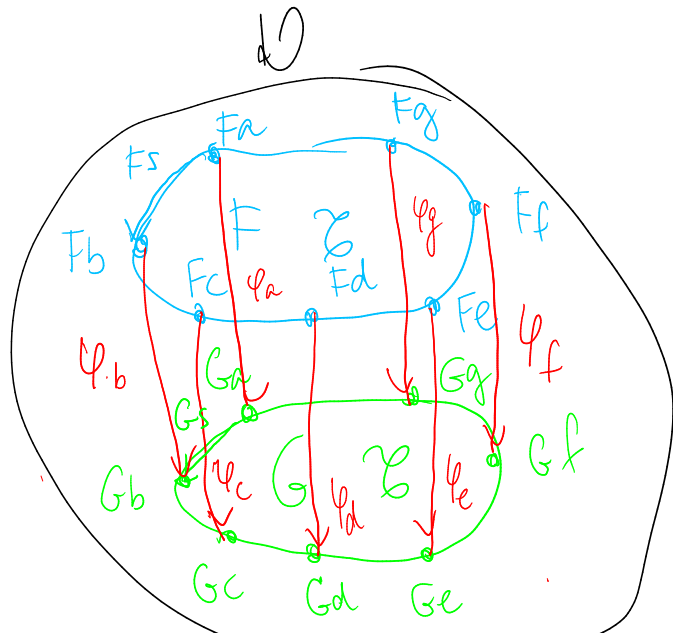
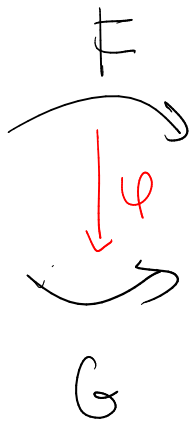
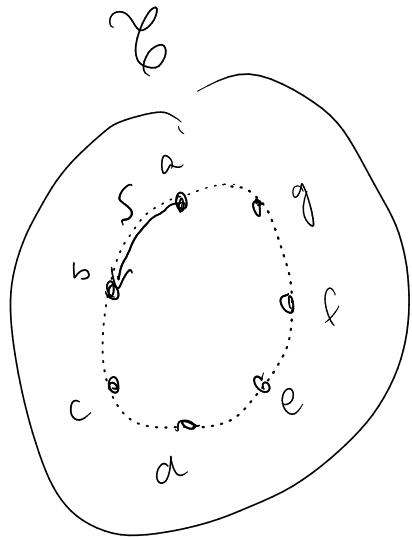
As propriedades (*) podem ser expressas mencionando a figura:

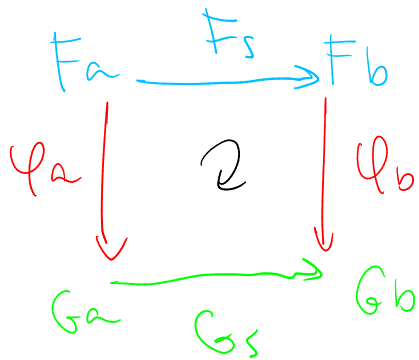
"a face 'vertical' convexa do cilindro cometa"

e
"a face 'vertical' côncava do cilindro cometa"

Investigando

o caso geral





para cada objeto x
da cat. índice,
uma seta em \mathcal{D}
 $\varphi_x : F(x) \rightarrow G(x)$

Dados

tais que

para cada site $S: x \rightarrow y$ de \mathcal{C} , temos

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F_x & \xrightarrow{F_S} & F_y \\
 \downarrow \varphi_x & \cong & \downarrow \varphi_y \\
 G_x & \xrightarrow{G_S} & G_y
 \end{array}$$

transformação natural de $F \circ G$!