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KASSANDRA DECKER

The purpose of this book is to give background for those who would like to delve into some higher category theory. It is not a primer on higher category theory itself. It begins with a paper by John Baez and Michael Shulman which explores informally, by analogy and direct connection, how cohomology and other tools of algebraic topology are seen through the eyes of n-category theory. The idea is to give some of the motivations behind this subject. There are then two survey articles, by Julie Bergner and Simona Paoli, about (infinity,1) categories and about the algebraic modelling of homotopy n-types. These are areas that are particularly well understood, and where a fully integrated theory exists. The main focus of the book is on the richness to be found in the theory of bicategories, which gives the essential starting point towards the understanding of higher categorical structures. An article by Stephen Lack gives a thorough, but informal, guide to this theory. A paper by Larry Breen on the theory of gerbes shows how such categorical structures appear in differential geometry. This book is dedicated to Max Kelly, the founder of the Australian school of category theory, and an historical paper by Ross Street describes its development.

Category Theory now permeates most of Mathematics, large parts of theoretical Computer Science and parts of theoretical Physics. Its unifying power brings together different branches, and leads to a better understanding of their roots.This book is addressed to students and researchers of these fields and can be used as a text for a first course in Category Theory. It covers the basic tools, like universal properties, limits, adjoint functors and monads. These are presented in a concrete way, starting from examples and exercises taken from elementary Algebra, Lattice Theory and Topology, then developing the theory together with new exercises and applications.A reader should have some elementary knowledge of these three subjects, or at least two of them, in order to be able to follow the main examples, appreciate the unifying power of the categorical approach, and discover the subterranean links brought to light and formalised by this perspective.Applications of Category Theory form a vast and differentiated domain. This book wants to present the basic applications in Algebra and Topology, with a choice of more advanced ones, based on the interests of the author. References are given for applications in many other fields.In this second edition, the book has been entirely reviewed, adding many applications and exercises. All non-obvious exercises have now a solution (or a reference, in the case of an advanced topic); solutions are now collected in the last chapter.

This book develops the theory of infinite-dimensional categories by studying the universe, or ∞-cosmos, in which they live.

Category theory is a general mathematical theory of structures and of structures of structures. It occupied a central position in contemporary mathematics as well as computer science. This book describes the history of category theory whereby illuminating its symbiotic relationship to algebraic topology, homological algebra, algebraic geometry and mathematical logic and elaboratively develops the connections with the epistemological significance.

Category theory reveals commonalities between structures of all sorts. This book shows its potential in science, engineering, and beyond.

An introduction to category theory as a rigorous, flexible, and coherent modeling language that can be used across the sciences. Category theory was invented in the 1940s to unify and synthesize different areas in mathematics, and it has proven remarkably successful in enabling powerful communication between disparate fields and subfields within mathematics. This book shows that category theory can be useful outside of mathematics as a rigorous, flexible, and coherent modeling language throughout the sciences. Information is inherently dynamic; the same ideas can be organized and reorganized in countless ways, and the ability to translate between such organizational structures is becoming increasingly important in the sciences. Category theory offers a unifying framework for information modeling that can facilitate the translation of knowledge between disciplines. Written in an engaging and straightforward style, and assuming little background in mathematics, the book is rigorous but accessible to non-mathematicians. Using databases as an entry to category theory, it begins with sets and functions, then introduces the reader to notions that are fundamental in mathematics: monoids, groups, orders, and graphs—categories in disguise. After explaining the “big three” concepts of category theory—categories, functors, and natural transformations—the book covers other topics, including limits, colimits, functor categories, sheaves, monads, and operads. The book explains category theory by examples and exercises rather than focusing on theorems and proofs. It includes more than 300 exercises, with solutions. Category Theory for the Sciences is intended to create a bridge between the vast array of mathematical concepts used by mathematicians and the models and frameworks of such scientific disciplines as computation, neuroscience, and physics.

This textbook provides an introduction to elementary category theory, with the aim of making what can be a confusing and sometimes overwhelming subject more accessible. In writing about this challenging subject, the author has brought to bear all of the experience he has gained in authoring over 30 books in university-level mathematics. The goal of this book is to present the five major ideas of category theory: categories, functors, natural transformations, universality, and adjoints in as friendly and relaxed a manner as possible while at the same time not sacrificing rigor. These topics are developed in a straightforward, step-by-step manner and are accompanied by numerous examples and exercises, most of which are drawn from abstract algebra. The first chapter of the book introduces the definitions of category and functor and discusses diagrams,duality, initial and terminal objects, special types of morphisms, and some special types of categories,particularly comma categories and hom-set categories. Chapter 2 is devoted to functors and naturaltransformations, concluding with Yoneda's lemma. Chapter 3 presents the concept of universality and Chapter 4 continues this discussion by exploring cones, limits, and the most common categorical constructions – products, equalizers, pullbacks and exponentials (along with their dual constructions). The chapter concludes with a theorem on the existence of limits. Finally, Chapter 5 covers adjoints and adjunctions. Graduate and advanced undergraduates students in mathematics, computer science, physics, or related fields who need to know or use category theory in their work will find An Introduction to Category Theory to be a concise and accessible resource. It will be particularly useful for those looking for a more elementary treatment of the topic before tackling more advanced texts.

This textbook is an introduction to the theory of infinity-categories, a tool used in many aspects of modern pure mathematics. It treats the basics of the theory and supplies all the necessary details while leading the reader along a streamlined path from the basic definitions to more advanced results such as the very important adjoint functor theorems. The book is based on lectures given by the author on the topic. While the material itself is well-known to experts, the presentation of the material is, in parts, novel and accessible to non-experts. Exercises complement this textbook that can be used both in a classroom setting at the graduate level and as an introductory text for the interested reader.

Category Theory has developed rapidly. This book aims to present those ideas and methods which can now be effectively used by Mathe maticians working in a variety of other fields of Mathematical research. This occurs at several levels. On the first level, categories provide a convenient conceptual language, based on the notions of category, functor, natural transformation, contravariance, and functor category. These notions are presented, with appropriate examples, in Chapters I and II. Next comes the fundamental idea of an adjoint pair of functors. This appears in many substantially equivalent forms: That of universal construction, that of direct and inverse limit, and that of pairs offunctors with a natural isomorphism between corresponding sets of arrows. All these forms, with their interrelations, are examined in Chapters III to V. The slogan is "Adjoint functors arise everywhere". Alternatively, the fundamental notion of category theory is that of a monoid -a set with a binary operation of multiplication which is associative and which has a unit; a category itself can be regarded as a sort of general ized monoid. Chapters VI and VII explore this notion and its generaliza tions. Its close connection to pairs of adjoint functors illuminates the ideas of universal algebra and culminates in Beck's theorem characterizing categories of algebras; on the other hand, categories with a monoidal structure (given by a tensor product) lead inter alia to the study of more convenient categories of topological spaces.

Basic Category Theory for Computer Scientists provides a straightforward presentation of the basic constructions and terminology of category theory, including limits, functors, natural transformations, adjoints, and cartesian closed categories. Category theory is a branch of pure mathematics that is becoming an increasingly important tool in theoretical computer science, especially in programming language semantics, domain theory, and concurrency, where it is already a standard language of discourse. Assuming a minimum of mathematical preparation, Basic Category Theory for Computer Scientists provides a straightforward presentation of the basic constructions and terminology of category theory, including limits, functors, natural transformations, adjoints, and cartesian closed categories. Four case studies illustrate applications of category theory to programming language design, semantics, and the solution of recursive domain equations. A brief literature survey offers suggestions for further study in more advanced texts. Contents Tutorial • Applications • Further Reading

First of a 3-volume work giving a detailed account of what should be known by all working in, or using category theory. Volume 1 covers basic concepts.

Selected papers reflecting current research in categories and computer science.

With one exception, these papers are original and fully refereed research articles on various applications of Category Theory to Algebraic Topology, Logic and Computer Science. The exception is an outstanding and lengthy survey paper by Joyal/Street (80 pp) on a growing subject: it gives an account of classical Tannaka duality in such a way as to be accessible to the general mathematical reader, and to provide a key for entry to more recent developments and quantum groups. No expertise in either representation theory or category theory is assumed. Topics such as the Fourier cotransform, Tannaka duality for homogeneous spaces, braided tensor categories, Yang-Baxter operators, Knot invariants and quantum groups are introduced and studies. From the Contents: P.J. Freyd: Algebraically complete categories.- J.M.E. Hyland: First steps in synthetic domain theory.- G. Janelidze, W. Tholen: How algebraic is the change-of-base functor?.- A. Joyal, R. Street: An introduction to Tannaka duality and quantum groups.- A. Joyal, M. Tierney: Strong stacks andclassifying spaces.- A. Kock: Algebras for the partial map classifier monad.- F.W. Lawvere: Intrinsic co-Heyting boundaries and the Leibniz rule in certain toposes.- S.H. Schanuel: Negative sets have Euler characteristic and dimension.-

Bridge the gap between category theory and its applications in homotopy theory with this guide for graduate students and researchers.

A short introduction ideal for students learning category theory for the first time.

This book has a fundamental relationship to the International Seminar on Fuzzy Set Theory held each September in Linz, Austria. First, this volume is an extended account of the eleventh Seminar of 1989. Second, and more importantly, it is the culmination of the tradition of the preceding ten Seminars. The purpose of the Linz Seminar, since its inception, was and is to foster the development of the mathematical aspects of fuzzy sets. In the earlier years, this was accomplished by bringing together for a week small grou ps of mathematicians in various fields in an intimate, focused environment which promoted much informal, critical discussion in addition to formal presentations. Beginning with the tenth Seminar, the intimate setting was retained, but each Seminar narrowed in theme; and participation was broadened to include both younger scholars within, and established mathematicians outside, the mathematical mainstream of fuzzy sets theory. Most of the material of this book was developed over the years in close association with the Seminar or influenced by what transpired at Linz. For much of the content, it played a crucial role in either stimulating this material or in providing feedback and the necessary screening of ideas. Thus we may fairly say that the book, and the eleventh Seminar to which it is directly related, are in many respects a culmination of the previous Seminars.

Category theory is a mathematical subject whose importance in several areas of computer science, most notably the semantics of programming languages and the design of programmes using abstract data types, is widely acknowledged. This book introduces category theory at a level appropriate for computer scientists and provides practical examples in the context of programming language design.

Introduction to concepts of category theory — categories, functors, natural transformations, the Yoneda lemma, limits and colimits, adjunctions, monads — revisits a broad range of mathematical examples from the categorical perspective. 2016 edition.

Categorical algebra and its applications contain several fundamental papers on general category theory, by the top specialists in the field, and many interesting papers on the applications of category theory in functional analysis, algebraic topology, algebraic geometry, general topology, ring theory,

cohomology, differential geometry, group theory, mathematical logic and computer sciences. The volume contains 28 carefully selected and refereed papers, out of 96 talks delivered, and illustrates the usefulness of category theory today as a powerful tool of investigation in many other areas.
A wide coverage of topics in category theory and computer science is developed in this text, including introductory treatments of cartesian closed categories, sketches and elementary categorical model theory, and triples. Over 300 exercises are included.
In the last 60 years, the use of the notion of category has led to a remarkable unification and simplification of mathematics. Conceptual Mathematics introduces this tool for the learning, development, and use of mathematics, to beginning students and also to practising mathematical scientists. This book provides a skeleton key that makes explicit some concepts and procedures that are common to all branches of pure and applied mathematics. The treatment does not presuppose knowledge of specific fields, but rather develops, from basic definitions, such elementary categories as discrete dynamical systems and directed graphs; the fundamental ideas are then illuminated by examples in these categories. This second edition provides links with more advanced topics of possible study. In the new appendices and annotated bibliography the reader will find concise introductions to adjoint functors and geometrical structures, as well as sketches of relevant historical developments.

Category theory is unmatched in its ability to organize and layer abstractions and to find commonalities between structures of all sorts. No longer the exclusive preserve of pure mathematicians, it is now proving itself to be a powerful tool in science, informatics, and industry. By facilitating communication between communities and building rigorous bridges between disparate worlds, applied category theory has the potential to be a major organizing force. This book offers a self-contained tour of applied category theory. Each chapter follows a single thread motivated by a real-world application and discussed with category-theoretic tools. We see data migration as an adjoint functor, electrical circuits in terms of monoidal categories and operads, and collaborative design via enriched profunctors. All the relevant category theory, from simple to sophisticated, is introduced in an accessible way with many examples and exercises, making this an ideal guide even for those without experience of university-level mathematics.
This is the Scala edition of Category Theory for Programmers by Bartosz Milewski. This book contains code snippets in both Haskell and Scala.
Publisher Description

Galois connections provide the order- or structure-preserving passage between two worlds of our imagination - and thus are inherent in hu man thinking wherever logical or mathematical reasoning about cer tain hierarchical structures is involved. Order-theoretically, a Galois connection is given simply by two opposite order-inverting (or order preserving) maps whose composition yields two closure operations (or one closure and one kernel operation in the order-preserving case). Thus, the "hierarchies" in the two opposite worlds are reversed or transported when passing to the other world, and going forth and back becomes a stationary process when iterated. The advantage of such an "adjoint situation" is that information about objects and relationships in one of the two worlds may be used to gain new information about the other world, and vice versa. In classical Galois theory, for instance, properties of permutation groups are used to study field extensions. Or, in algebraic geometry, a good knowledge of polynomial rings gives insight into the structure of curves, surfaces and other algebraic vari eties, and conversely. Moreover, restriction to the "Galois-closed" or "Galois-open" objects (the fixed points of the composite maps) leads to a precise "duality between two maximal subworlds".
This text and reference book on Category Theory, a branch of abstract algebra, is aimed not only at students of Mathematics, but also researchers and students of Computer Science, Logic, Linguistics, Cognitive Science, Philosophy, and any of the other fields that now make use of it. Containing clear definitions of the essential concepts, illuminated with numerous accessible examples, and providing full proofs of all important propositions and theorems, this book aims to make the basic ideas, theorems, and methods of Category Theory understandable to this broad readership. Although it assumes few mathematical pre-requisites, the standard of mathematical rigour is not compromised. The material covered includes the standard core of categories; functors; natural transformations; equivalence; limits and colimits; functor categories; representables; Yoneda's lemma; adjoints; monads.
Mathematicians interested in understanding the directions of current research in set theory will not want to overlook this book, which contains the proceedings of the AMS Summer Research Conference on Axiomatic Set Theory, held in Boulder, Colorado, June 19-25, 1983. This was the first large meeting devoted exclusively to set theory since the legendary 1967 UCLA meeting, and a large majority of the most active research mathematicians in the field participated. All areas of set theory, including constructibility, forcing, combinatorics and descriptive set theory, were represented; many of the papers in the proceedings explore connections between areas. Readers should have a background of graduate-level set theory. There is a paper by S. Shelah applying proper forcing to obtain consistency results on combinatorial cardinal 'invariants' below the continuum, and papers by R. David and S. Freidman on properties of $0^\ No. $.Papers by A. Blass, H.D. Donder, T. Jech and W. Mitchell involve inner models with measurable cardinals and various combinatorial properties. T. Carlson largely solves the pin-up problem, and D. Velleman presents a novel construction of a Souslin tree from a morass. S. Todorcevic obtains the strong failure of the \qedprinciple from the Proper Forcing Axiom and A. Miller discusses properties of a new species of perfect-set forcing. H. Becker and A. Kechris attack the third Victoria Delfino problem while W. Zwicker looks at combinatorics on $P_\kappa(\lambda)$ and J. Henle studies infinite-exponent partition relations. A. Blass shows that if every vector space has a basis then AC holds. I. Anellis treats the history of set theory, and W. Fleissner presents set-theoretical axioms of use in general topology.

Demonstrates how category theory can be used for formal software development. The mathematical toolbox for the Software Engineering in the new age of complex interactive systems.
In this book, first published in 2003, categorical algebra is used to build a foundation for the study of geometry, analysis, and algebra.