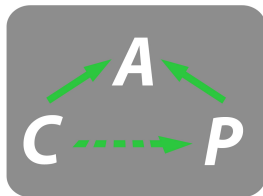


Constructing morphisms by diagram chases

Sebastian Posur

University of Siegen

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- 1 Classical diagram chases

Outline

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- 2 Constructive diagram chases

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- 2 Constructive diagram chases
- 3 Constructive spectral sequences

Section 1

Classical diagram chases

What are diagram chases?

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- 1 properties
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of morphisms

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Diagram chases are a tool in homological algebra used for proving

- 1 properties
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of morphisms situated in (commutative) diagrams of prescribed shape.

Example: deducing a property

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Consider the following commutative diagram of abelian groups:

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Consider the following commutative diagram of abelian groups:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A' & \longrightarrow & B' & \longrightarrow & C' & \longrightarrow & D' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & D \end{array}$$

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If

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 \end{array}$$

The diagram shows a commutative diagram of abelian groups. The top row consists of groups A', B', C', D' connected by horizontal arrows pointing right. The bottom row consists of groups A, B, C, D connected by horizontal arrows pointing right. Vertical arrows connect the top row to the bottom row: a green arrow from A' to A , and blue arrows from B' to B , C' to C , and D' to D .

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If

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 - 2 the blue maps are injective,
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- then the red map is injective.

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Consider the following commutative diagram of abelian groups:

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Consider the following commutative diagram of abelian groups:

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 \text{ker} & \hookrightarrow & A' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B' \\
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Claim: There exists a morphism making the left square commutative.

Example: existence of a morphism

Consider the following commutative diagram of abelian groups:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 x \in \ker & \hookrightarrow & A' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B' \\
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Because we were working with abelian groups, we were able to use **elements** of their underlying sets. What if we don't have elements?

Abelian categories

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finite dimensional vector spaces $\longleftrightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$

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Some operations in abelian categories

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Kernel

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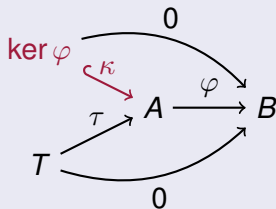
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$$\ker \varphi \xrightarrow{\kappa} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B$$

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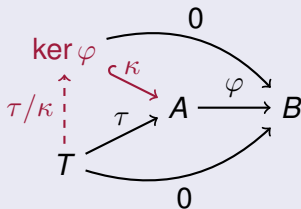
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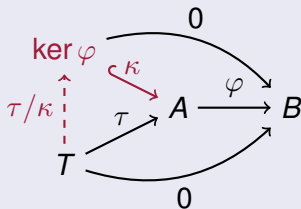
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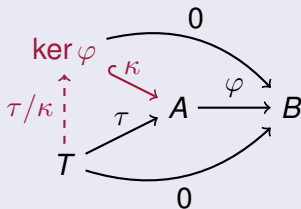


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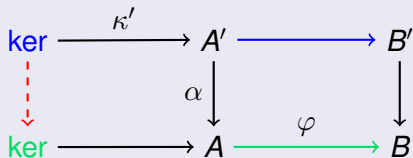
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- $\text{KernelEmbedding}(\varphi) = \kappa$
- $\text{KernelLift}(\varphi, \tau) = \tau/\kappa$

Example: existence of a morphism



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$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{ker} & \xrightarrow{\kappa'} & A' & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B' \\
 \text{ker} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & B
 \end{array}$$

The diagram shows a commutative square with a dashed arrow from the top-left to the bottom-left. The top row consists of a black arrow from ker to A' labeled κ' , a blue arrow from A' to B' , and a black arrow from B' down to B . The bottom row consists of a black arrow from ker to A , a green arrow from A to B labeled φ , and a black arrow from A' down to A labeled α . A red dashed arrow points from the ker in the top row down to the ker in the bottom row.



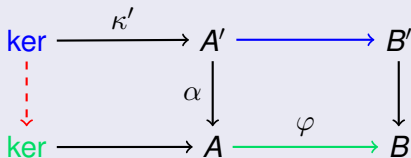
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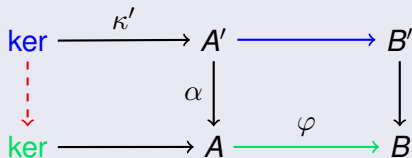
$$\text{ker} \xrightarrow{\quad} =$$

Example: existence of a morphism



$$\text{ker} \xrightarrow{\text{dashed red}} \text{ker} = \alpha \circ \kappa'$$

Example: existence of a morphism



$$\text{\scriptsize \color{red} \downarrow} = \text{KernelLift}(\varphi, \alpha \circ \kappa')$$

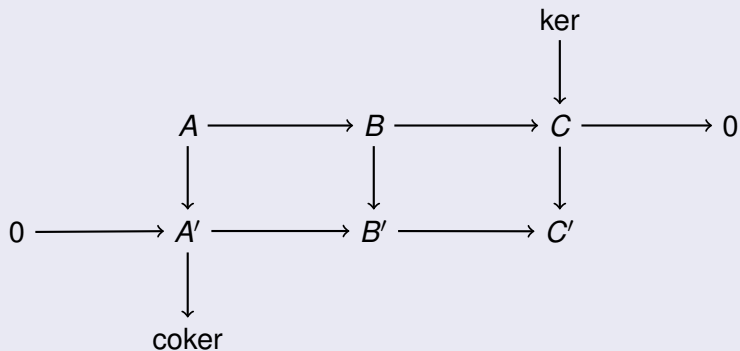
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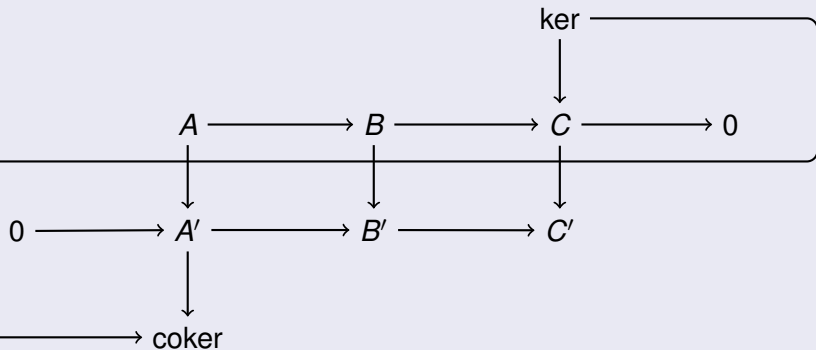
$$\text{---} \downarrow = \text{KernelLift}(\varphi, \alpha \circ \kappa')$$

What do we do when the diagrams become larger?

A larger diagram



A larger diagram



An arbitrarily large diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots \rightarrow & C^{p,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+1,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+2,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+3,q+1} & \rightarrow & \dots \\
 & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
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 & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
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Classical solutions: embedding theorems

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The group valued embedding theorem (Mitchell)

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Any small abelian category \mathbf{A} admits an exact covariant embedding

$$F : \mathbf{A} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$$

into the category of abelian groups.

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Application: properties of morphisms

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(A, B) \subseteq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ab}}(FA, FB)$$

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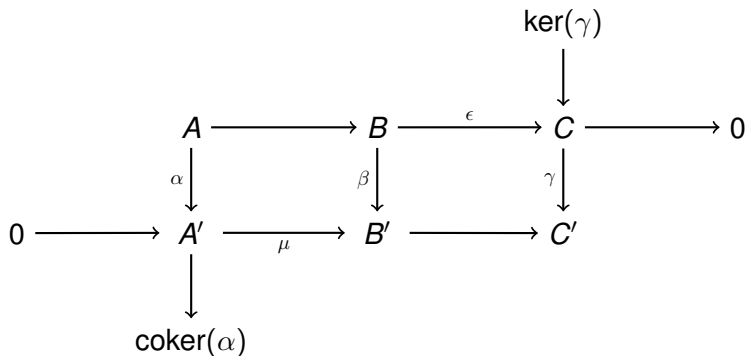
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Problem: This isomorphism between Hom-sets is **not constructive**.

Section 2

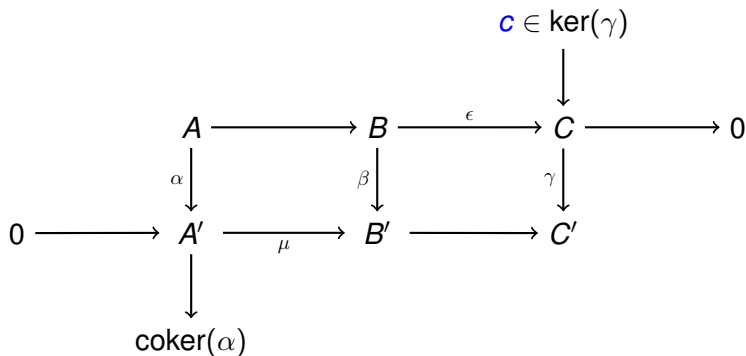
Constructive diagram chases

Connecting homomorphism in the snake lemma



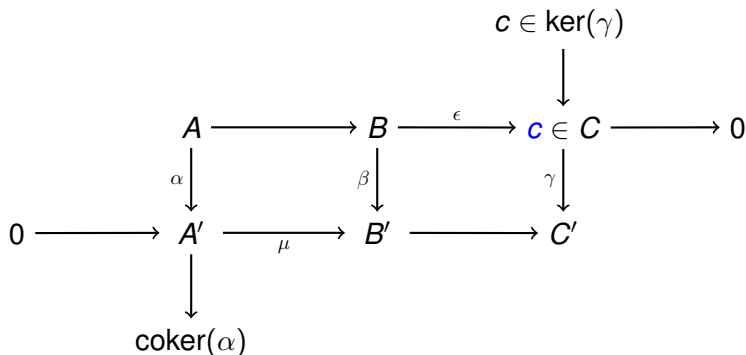
Wanted: $\ker(\gamma) \xrightarrow{\partial} \text{coker}(\alpha)$.

Connecting homomorphism in the snake lemma



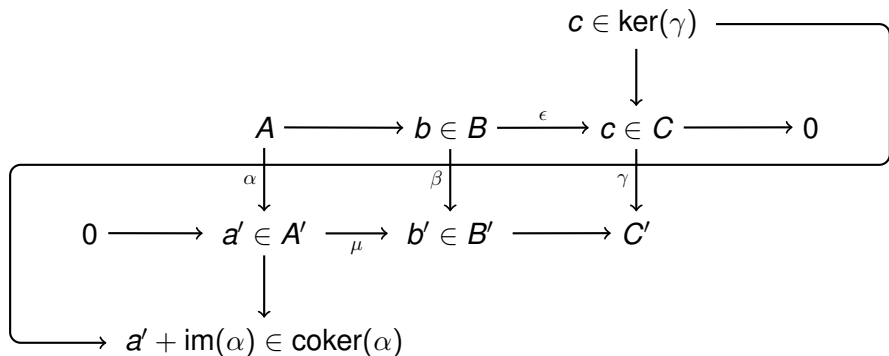
Start: $c \in \ker(\gamma)$.

Connecting homomorphism in the snake lemma



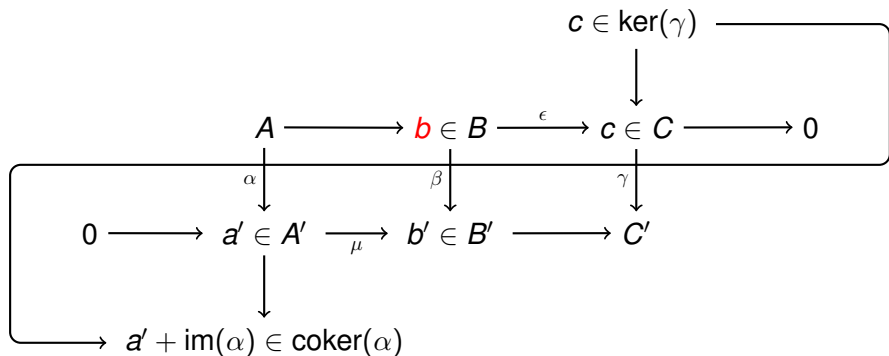
This lies in C .

Connecting homomorphism in the snake lemma



Result: $c \xrightarrow{\partial} a' + \text{im}(\alpha)$.

Connecting homomorphism in the snake lemma



Idea: use **relations** instead of maps. $c \mapsto \epsilon^{-1}(\{c\})$

Relations

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Definition

A subgroup $f \subseteq A \oplus B$ is called a **relation from A to B** .

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is a relation from C to B , called **pseudo-inverse of ϵ** .

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If f and g correspond to maps, this describes their usual composition.

Snake lemma revisited

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & & \ker(\gamma) & \\
 & & & & & \downarrow \iota & \\
 & & & & & C & \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & A & \longrightarrow & B & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & C \\
 & & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & A' & \xrightarrow{\mu} & B' & \longrightarrow & C' \\
 & & \downarrow \pi & & & & \\
 & & \text{coker}(\alpha) & & & &
 \end{array}$$

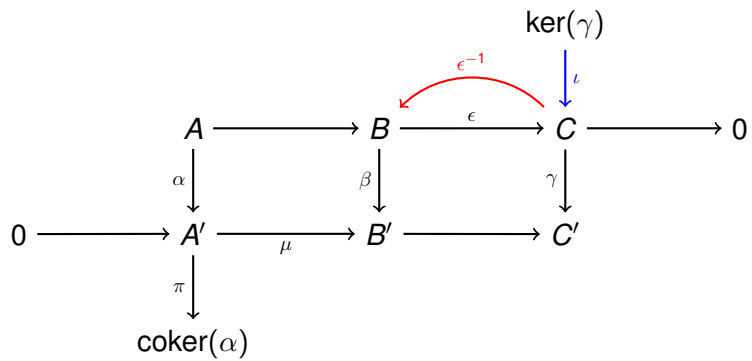
Wanted: $\ker(\gamma) \xrightarrow{\partial} \text{coker}(\alpha)$.

Snake lemma revisited

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & & \ker(\gamma) & \\
 & & & & & \downarrow \iota & \\
 & & A & \longrightarrow & B & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & C \longrightarrow 0 \\
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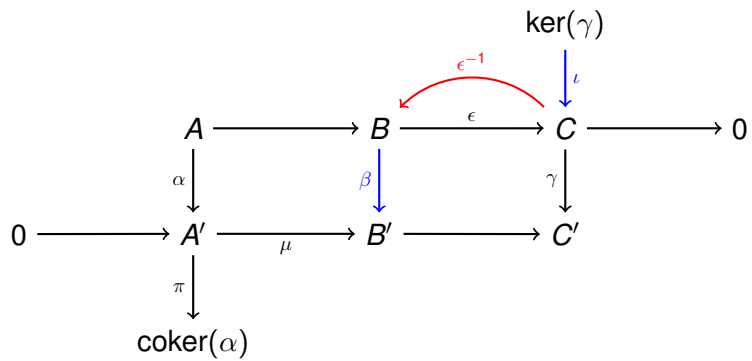
 ι

Snake lemma revisited



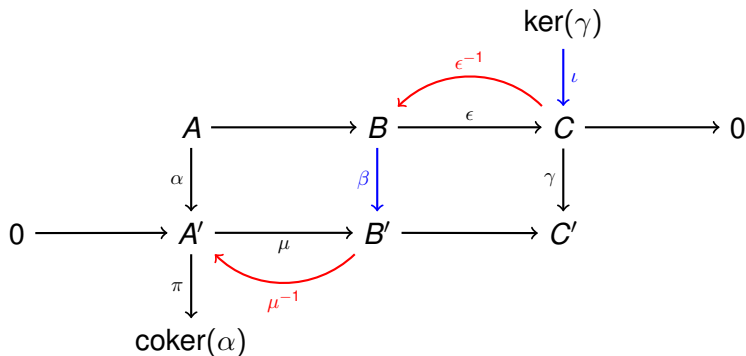
$$\epsilon^{-1} \circ l$$

Snake lemma revisited



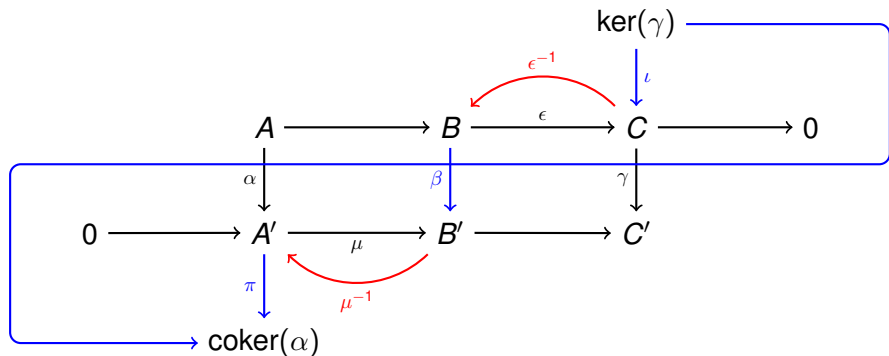
$$\beta \circ \epsilon^{-1} \circ \iota$$

Snake lemma revisited



$$\mu^{-1} \circ \beta \circ \epsilon^{-1} \circ \iota$$

Snake lemma revisited



∂ is a composition of relations!

From relations to generalized morphisms

- **Wanted:** a categorical framework for relations.

From relations to generalized morphisms

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- **Solution:** generalized morphisms.

From relations to generalized morphisms

Let A, B be objects in an abelian category \mathbf{A} .

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Relation

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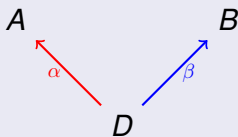
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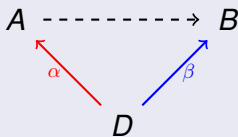
Relation



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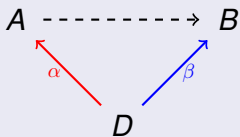
Relation \rightsquigarrow generalized morphism



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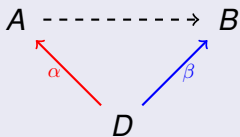
Relation \rightsquigarrow generalized morphism (data structure: span)



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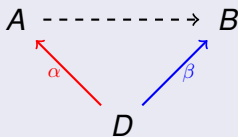


Equality

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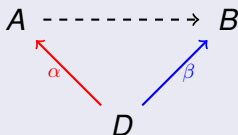
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Two spans (α, β) and (α', β') are **equal as generalized morphisms** if

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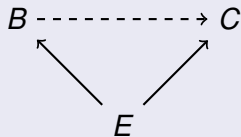
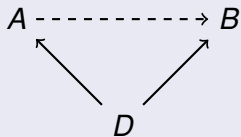
Equality

Two spans (α, β) and (α', β') are **equal as generalized morphisms** if

$$\text{im}((\alpha, \beta) : D \rightarrow A \oplus B) = \text{im}((\alpha', \beta') : D' \rightarrow A \oplus B).$$

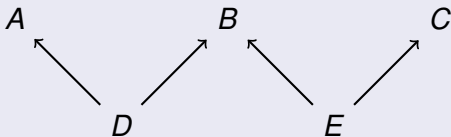
Composition of generalized morphisms

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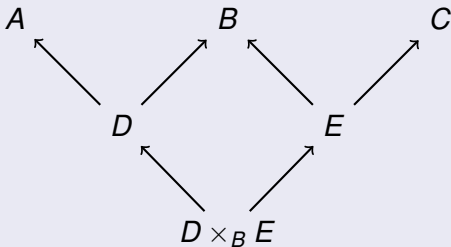
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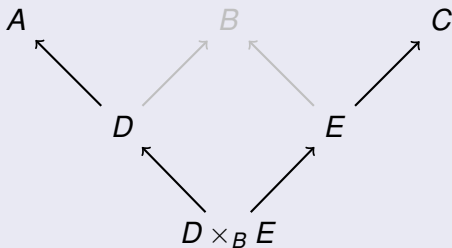
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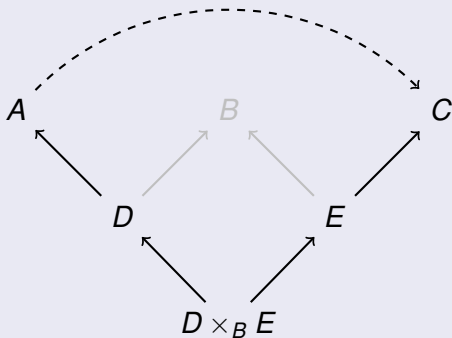
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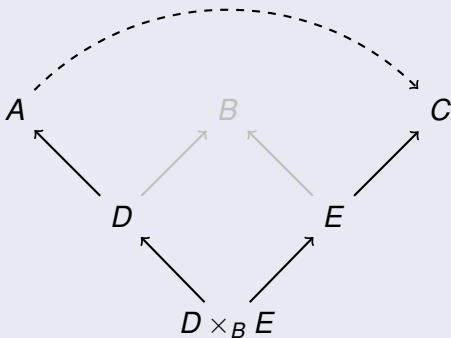
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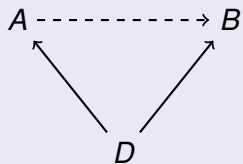
Composition



\rightsquigarrow Category of generalized morphisms $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$

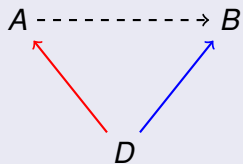
Pseudo-inverses

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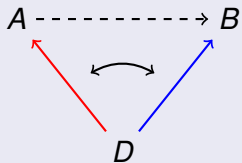
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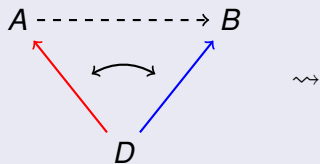
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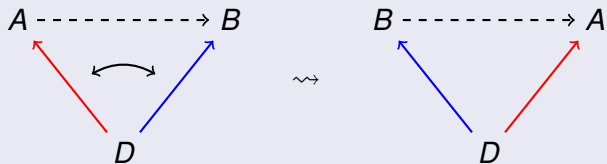
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A embeds into **G(A)**:

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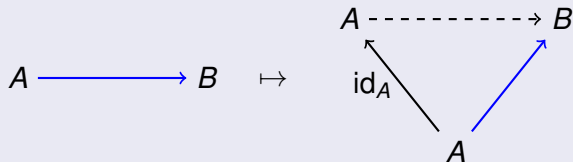
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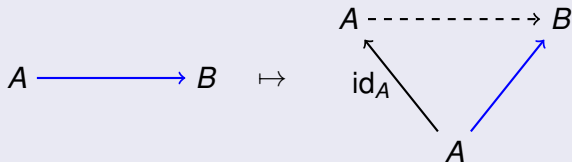
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Generalized morphisms equal to such a span are called **honest**.

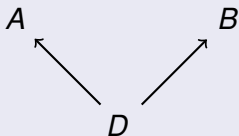
Computing representatives

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Given an honest generalized morphism in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$, compute the corresponding morphism in \mathbf{A} .

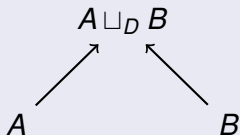
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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
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 \swarrow & & \searrow \\
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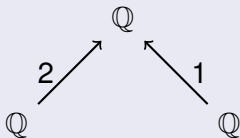
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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Q} & & \mathbb{Q} \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right) \swarrow & & \nearrow \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ -2 \end{array} \right) \\ & \mathbb{Q}^2 & \end{array}$$

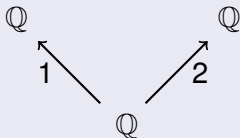
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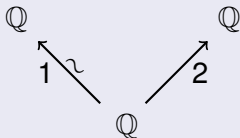
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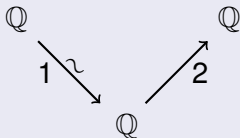
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$$\mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{2} \mathbb{Q}$$

Constructive diagram chases

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Strategy for constructive diagram chases

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Strategy for constructive diagram chases

- 1 Compute in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ using pseudo-inverses and compositions.

Constructive diagram chases

Strategy for constructive diagram chases

- 1 Compute in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ using pseudo-inverses and compositions.
- 2 Compute the honest representative of the resulting generalized morphism.

Section 3

Constructive spectral sequences

Spectral sequences of bicomplexes

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Spectral sequences of bicomplexes

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- The total cochain complex admits canonical filtrations.
- We can compute the associated spectral sequences.

Spectral sequences of bicomplexes

Constructing a generalized morphism $C^{p,q+1} \dashrightarrow C^{p+3,q-1}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & \rightarrow & C^{p,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+1,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+2,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+3,q+1} & \rightarrow & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & \rightarrow & C^{p,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+1,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+2,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+3,q} & \rightarrow & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & \rightarrow & C^{p,q-1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+1,q-1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+2,q-1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+3,q-1} & \rightarrow & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots
 \end{array}$$

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 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & \rightarrow & C^{p,q+1} & \xrightarrow{\text{red}} & C^{p+1,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+2,q+1} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+3,q+1} & \rightarrow & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & \rightarrow & C^{p,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+1,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+2,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+3,q} & \rightarrow & \dots \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
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 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \dots & \rightarrow & C^{p,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+1,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+2,q} & \longrightarrow & C^{p+3,q} & \rightarrow & \dots \\
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 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots
 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the $C^{p+1,q}$ node to the $C^{p+1,q+1}$ node.

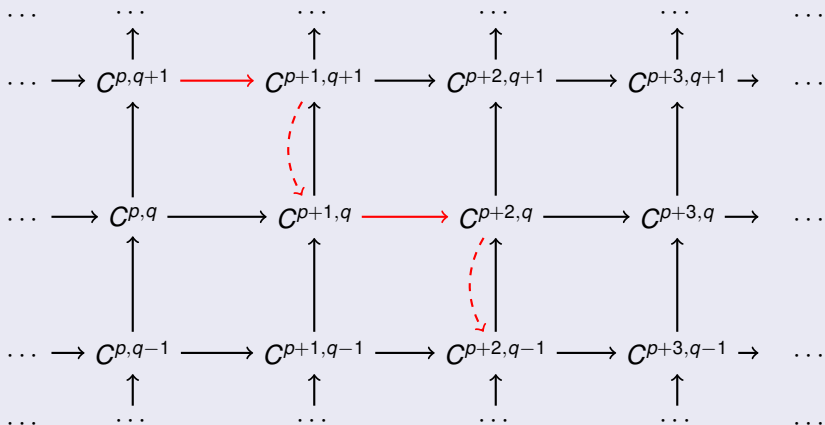
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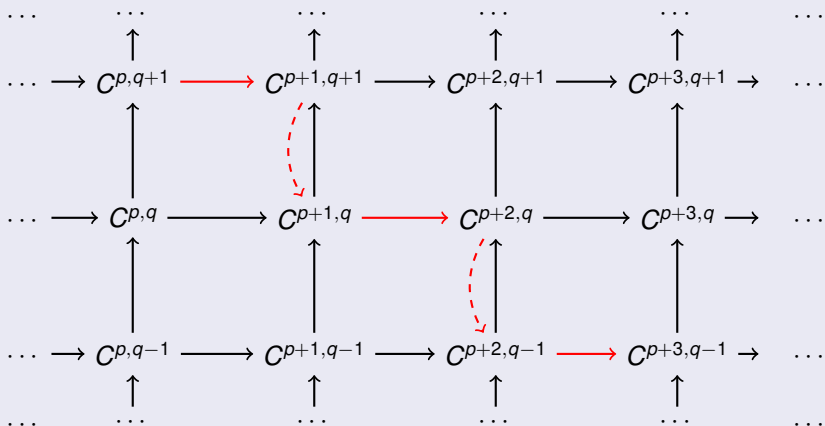
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 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
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 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots
 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the vertical arrow between $C^{p+1,q}$ and $C^{p+1,q+1}$ to the red arrow between $C^{p+1,q}$ and $C^{p+2,q}$.

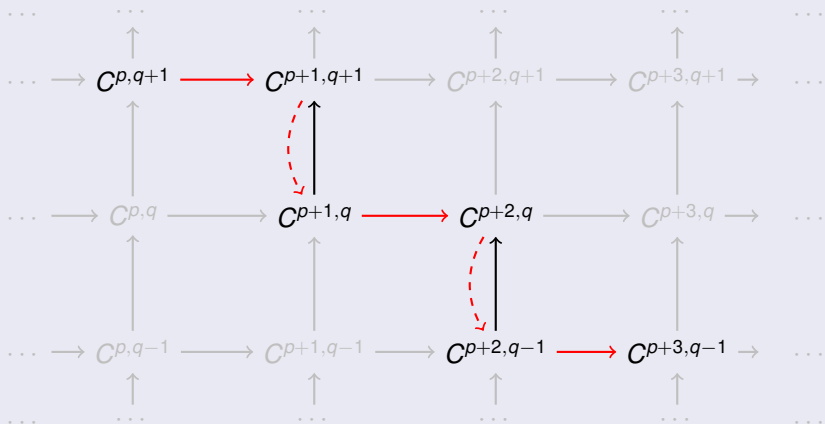
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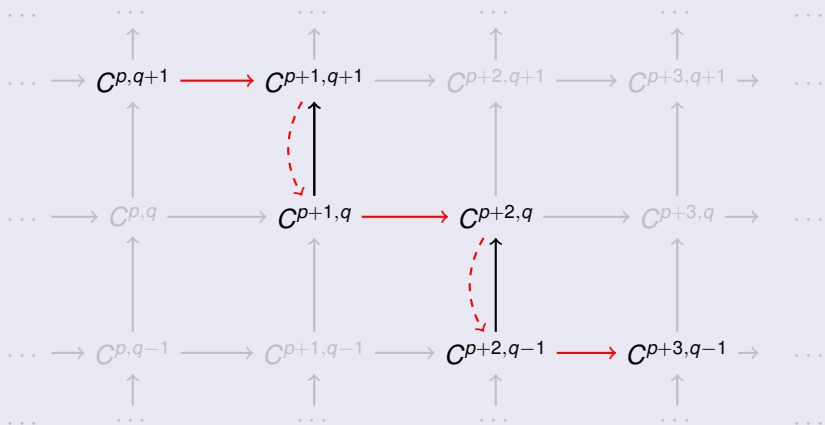
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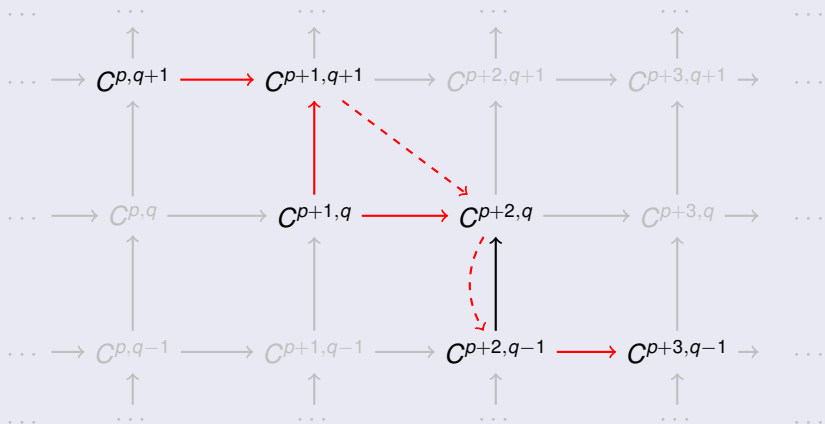
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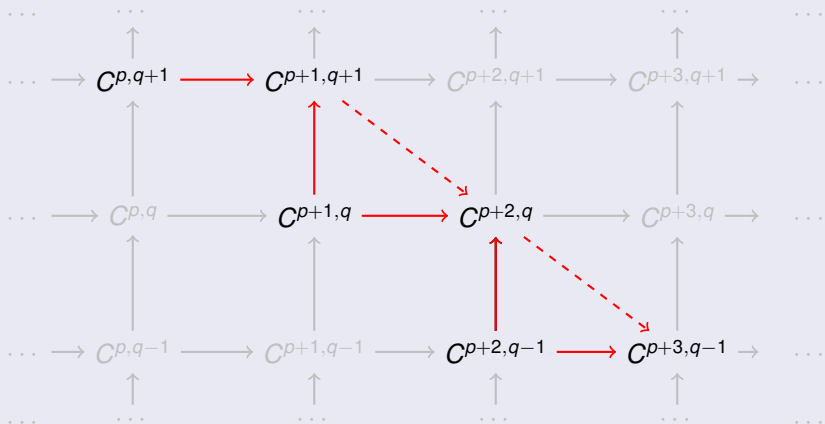
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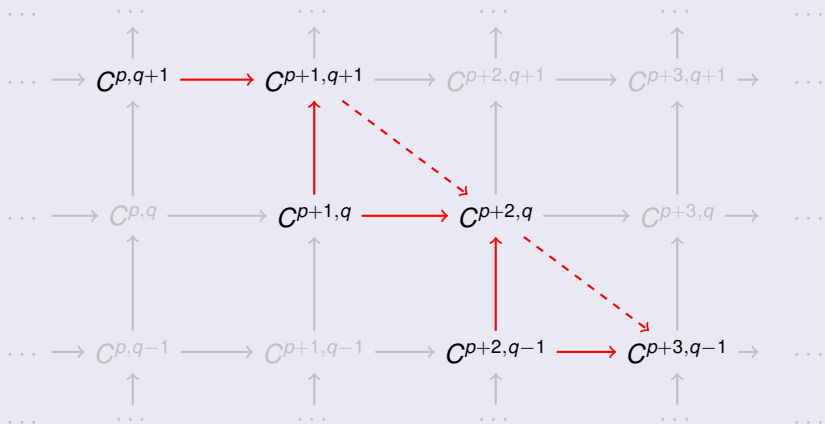
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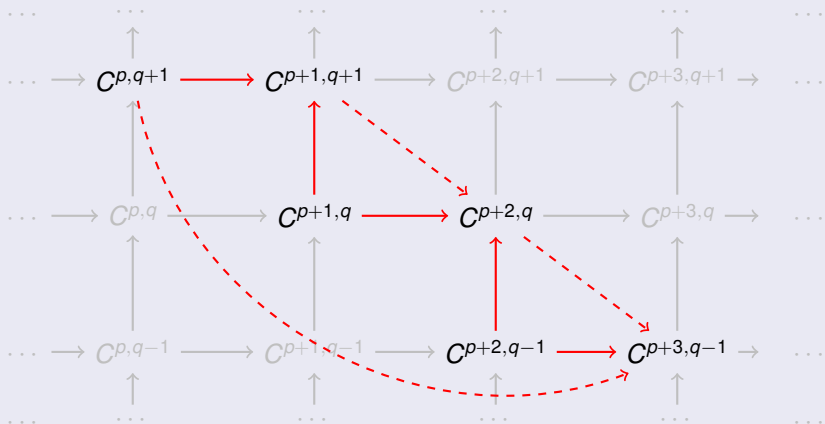
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Spectral sequences for bicomplexes

A closed formula for the differentials:

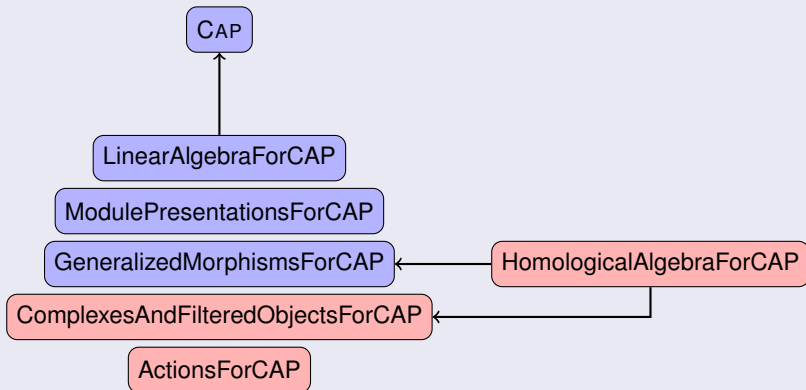
$$E_3^{p,q+1} \hookrightarrow C^{p,q+1} \xrightarrow{d} C^{p+3,q+1} \twoheadrightarrow E_3^{p+3,q+1}$$

Spectral sequences for bicomplexes

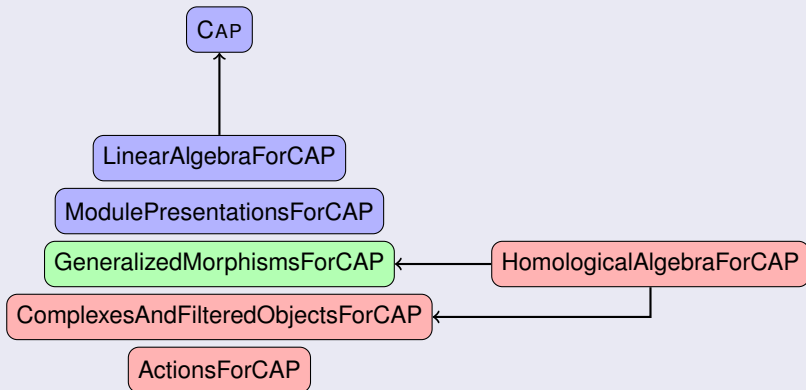
A closed formula for the differentials:

$$d_3^{p,q+1} : E_3^{p,q+1} \hookrightarrow C^{p,q+1} \dashrightarrow C^{p+3,q+1} \dashrightarrow E_3^{p+3,q+1}$$

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