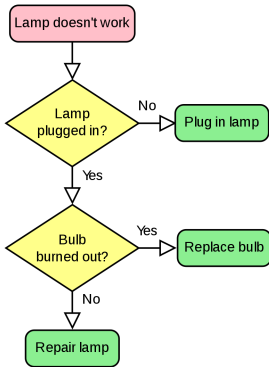


What is...category theory?

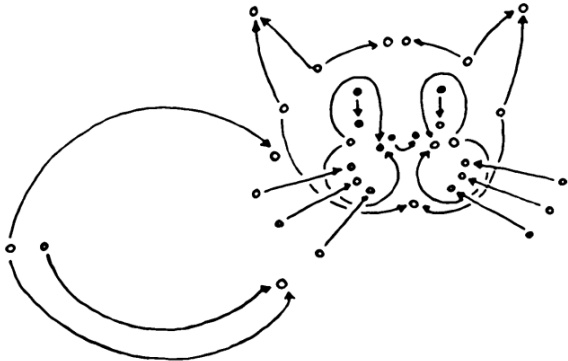
Or: Organizing ideas

Flowcharts=categories!?

Flowcharts (FC)

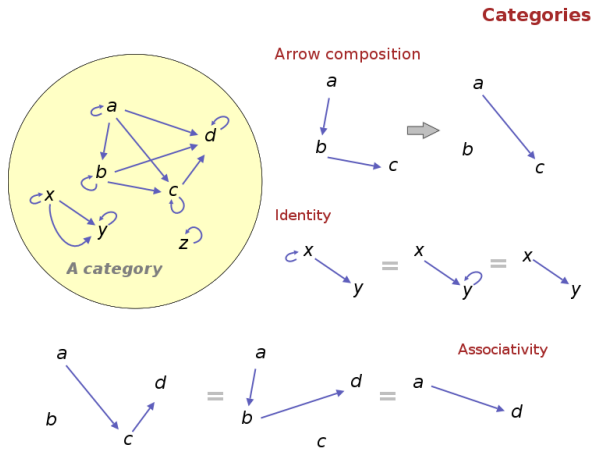


Categories (C)



-
- ▶ **Flowcharts** A symbolism that allows one to organize complicated facts
 - ▶ **Category theory** A symbolism that allows one to organize complicated facts

Category theory could also be called Arrow theory



- ▶ In FC and C Arrows \leftrightarrow Relations between things
- ▶ SET Vertices=sets, arrows=maps=relations between sets
- ▶ Misnomer Categories are usually named after the vertices not their arrows

The keywords – what (a classical course in) category theory studies

- ▶ Categories a.k.a. categories
 - ▷ Diagram chase
 - ▷ Universal properties and limits
 - ▷ The Yoneda Lemma
 - ▷ ...
- ▶ Functors a.k.a. arrows between categories
 - ▷ Equivalence
 - ▷ Adjoint functors
 - ▷ Monads
 - ▷ ...
- ▶ Natural transformations a.k.a. arrows between arrows between categories
 - ▷ 2-categories
 - ▷ Kan extensions
 - ▷ Graphical calculus
 - ▷ ...

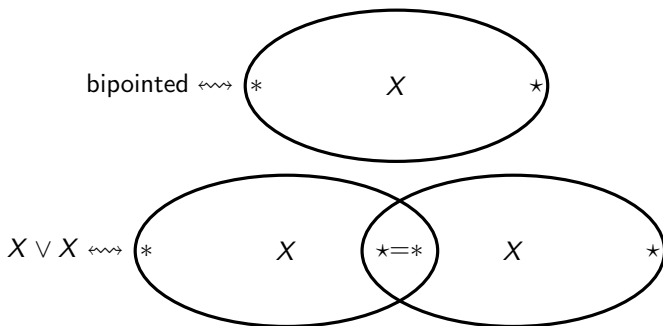
Direction one – universal properties of everyday objects

Question: What makes $[0, 1]$ special?

Idea: Find an **universal property**

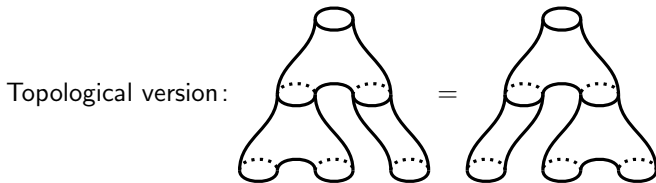
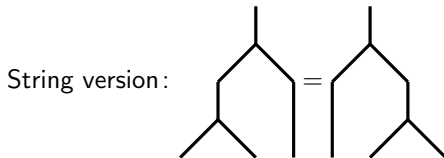
Slogan: Universal property = why we always end up with the same concept

- ▶ $[0, 1]$ = the terminal bipointed space equipped with a map of bipointed spaces $X \rightarrow X \vee X$ (“times 2”)
- ▶ **Informally** $[0, 1]$ gives path and path composition, and is universal as such



Direction two – graphical language of categories

Associativity: $(ab)c = a(bc)$



- ▶ Diagrammatic notation is useful Relations become visually clear
- ▶ Diagrammatic notation is general Generalizations of classical results
- ▶ Diagrammatic notation is beautiful Very biased ;-)

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.