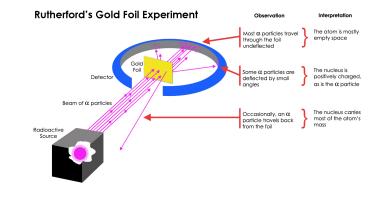
What is...the Yoneda lemma?

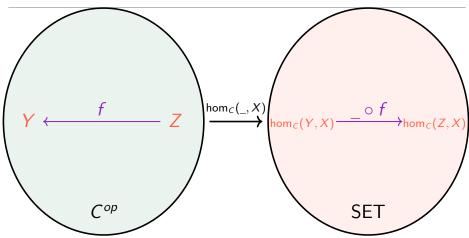
Or: Shoot on sight

Shooting at gold foils



- \blacktriangleright ~1910 Geiger–Marsden (Rutherford's gold foil) made landmark experiments
- ► Idea (reinterpreted) Shoot on X to learn more about X
- ► The same idea works in mathematics and category theory

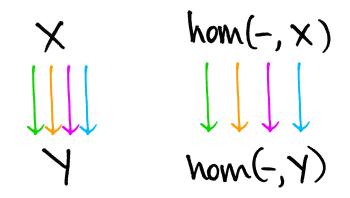
The hom functors



From any C and any $X \in C$ there are always hom functors C^{op} to SET

• They are given by $hom_C(\underline{X})$ on objects

► They are given by precomposition on arrows



The Yoneda perspective is the gold foil experiment of category theory, e.g.:

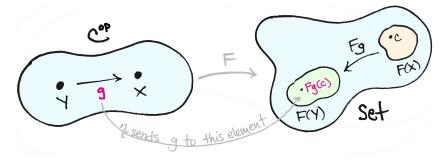
• Everything you want to know about X is encoded in $hom_C(_,X)$

▶ $X \cong Y$ if and only if hom_C(_, X) \cong hom_C(_, Y) as functors

The Yoneda lemma generalizes these observations !

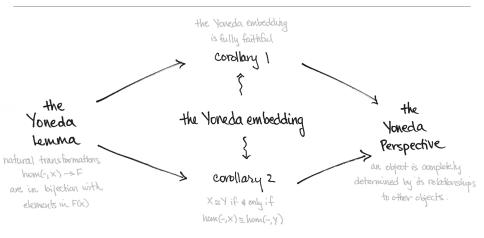
For $F: C^{op} \to SET$ and $X \in C$, nat trafos $\hom_C(X) \Rightarrow F$ are in bijection with F(X)

- ▶ The set of nat trafos $\hom_C(_, X) \to F$ could be massive, but Yoneda says its not!
- The nat trafos that exist are those which can be cooked up from F(X)
- ► How does this work? Well:



 η_Y is the nat trafo that sends $g \colon Y \to X$ to F(g)(c)

Yoneda embedding



- Let [C, SET] denote the category of functors $C \rightarrow SET$
- Theorem There is an embedding $C^{op} \rightarrow [C, SET]$

► This is a(n opposite) gold foil experiment: *C* is determined by [*C*,SET]

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.