

- PULLBACKS, PUSHOUTS AND (CO)HOMOLOGIES OF COMPLEX

• ABELIAN CATEGORY

$\leadsto \mathcal{A}$ HAS FINITE PRODUCTS & COPRODUCTS
& KERNELS & COKERNELS
EQUIV. EQUALIZERS AND COEQUALIZERS

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \rightrightarrows Y \\ \exists! \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ L & & \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ HAS ALL
FINITE LIMITS
AND COLIMITS

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ HAS ALL PULLBACKS & PUSHOUTS

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & P & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow j & & \downarrow g \\ Z & \xrightarrow{f} & & & Y \end{array}$$

$$0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -j \end{pmatrix}} X \oplus Z \xrightarrow{(f, g)} Y \rightarrow 0$$

$(f, g) \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -j \end{pmatrix} = f \circ i - g \circ j$

REM: IF R IS A RING
AND $\mathcal{A} = \text{Mod } R$,
AND WE HAVE $\begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow \\ Z \rightarrow Y \end{array}$

$\leadsto$ THE PULL BACK IS

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \{(x, r) \mid g(x) = f(r)\} = P & \xrightarrow{i} & X \\ \downarrow j & \cong & \downarrow g \\ X \oplus Z & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

$$j(x, r) := r, \quad i(x, r) := x$$

- PUSHOUTS IN $\mathcal{M}od \mathcal{R}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{g} & X \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ Z & \xrightarrow{j} & P \end{array} = \frac{X \oplus Z}{\{(-g(y), f(y)) \in X \oplus Z \mid y \in Y\}}$$

$$i : x \mapsto (x, 0) + \{ \dots \}$$

$$j : z \mapsto (0, z) + \{ \dots \}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} y \in Y & \mapsto & g(y) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ f(y) & \mapsto & \begin{array}{l} (g(y), 0) + \{ \dots \} \\ (0, f(y)) + \{ \dots \} \end{array} \end{array}$$

PROPERTIES OF PULLBACKS AND PUSHOUTS

- SUPPOSE $\mathcal{A}$ IS ABELIAN AND WE HAVE

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & X \\ & & \downarrow g \\ Z & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

$\leadsto$ WE HAVE:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \text{Ker } f & \xrightarrow{\ell} & P & \xrightarrow{i} & X & \xrightarrow{g \circ c} & \text{Coker } f \\ \parallel & & & & \downarrow j & & \downarrow g & & \parallel \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \text{Ker } f & \xrightarrow{k} & Z & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{c} & \text{Coker } f \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ker } f & \xrightarrow{\ell} & P \\ \downarrow k & \searrow i & \downarrow \\ & & X \\ & \searrow j & \downarrow g \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

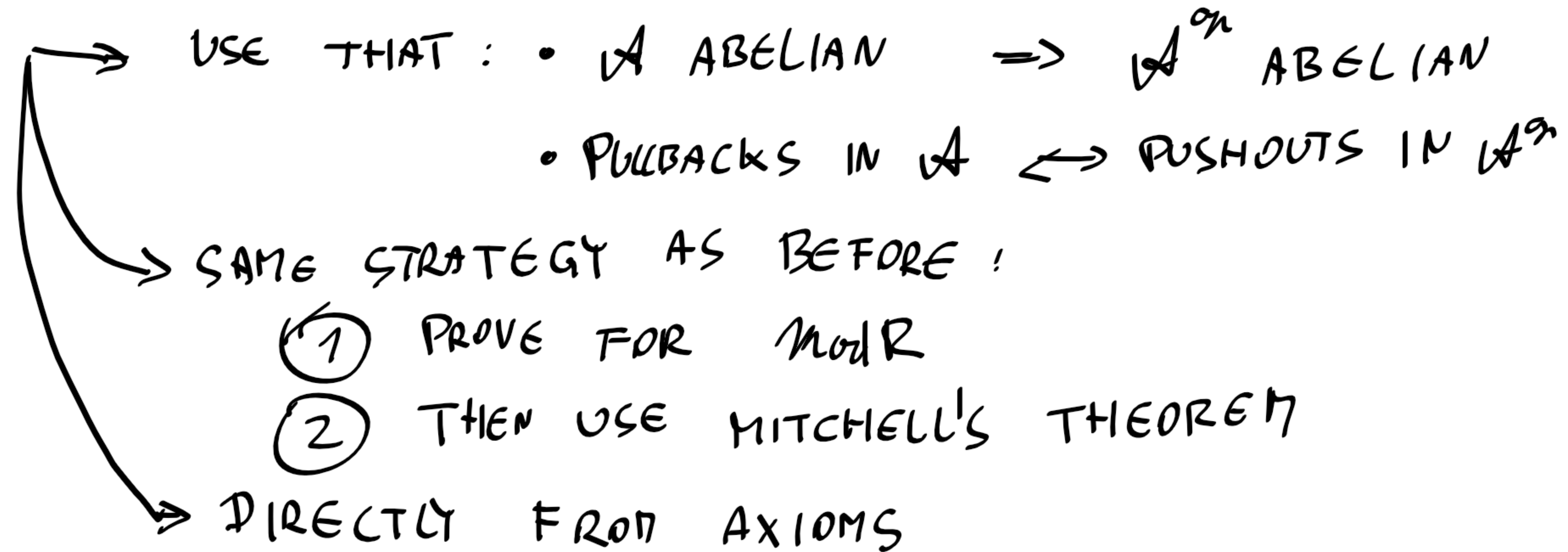
$\leadsto$ FACT: UPPER (HIGHLIGHTED) ROW IS EXACT

(I.E. $0 \rightarrow \text{Ker } f \xrightarrow{\ell} P \rightarrow \text{Im } i \rightarrow 0$ & $0 \rightarrow \text{Im } i \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{g \circ c} \text{Coker } f$)
ARE EXACT

$\leadsto$ A POSSIBLE PROOF: (1) PROVE FOR $\mathcal{A} = \text{Mod } R$ USING EXPLICIT CONSTRUCTION OF THE PULLBACK
(2) USE MITCHELL'S THEOREM FOR A GENERAL $\mathcal{A}$

- FACT: A DUAL PROPERTY HOLD FOR PUSHOUTS.

- POSSIBLE PROOFS



- CONSEQUENCES :

- PULLBACK ALONG A MONOMORPHISM IS A MONOMORPHISM

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ Z & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

- PULLBACK ALONG AN EPIMORPHISM IS AN EPI., EVEN BETTER

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & K & \rightarrow & P & \xrightarrow{i} & X \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow i & \lrcorner & \downarrow g \\ 0 & \rightarrow & K & \rightarrow & Z & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

AND  IS ALSO
A PUSHOUT
($0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow X \oplus Z \xrightarrow{(g, f)} Y \rightarrow 0$)
IS EXACT

- DUALLY FOR PUSHOUTS

- REFERENCES : TEXTBOOKS ABOUT ABELIAN CATEGORIES

- CONSEQUENCES FOR YONEDA Ext IN $\mathcal{A}$:

- SAY WE HAVE A S.E.S $\varepsilon: 0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{i} Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \rightarrow 0$
AND $M \in \mathcal{A}$

$\leadsto$ LONG EXACT SEQUENCE:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(M, X) \xrightarrow{i_*} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(M, Y) \xrightarrow{j_*} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(M, Z) \xrightarrow{\partial_\varepsilon} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(M, X) \xrightarrow{i_*} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(M, Y) \xrightarrow{j_*} \dots$$

$(f: M \rightarrow X) \mapsto i \circ f$
 $(g: M \rightarrow Y) \mapsto j \circ g$

• LOOK AT $\partial_\varepsilon: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(M, Z) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(M, X)$

$$(R: M \rightarrow Z) \mapsto [\tilde{\varepsilon}: 0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0] \text{ WHERE}$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}: 0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varepsilon: 0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{i} Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \rightarrow 0$$

(PROOFS: MACLANE, HOMOLOGY, § XII.5 (Ext w/o PROJECTIVES))

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\eta, x) \xrightarrow{i_x} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\eta, y) \xrightarrow{j_y} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\eta, z) \xrightarrow{\partial_z} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\eta, x) \xrightarrow{i_x} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\eta, y) \xrightarrow{j_y} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\eta, z)$$

$$\bullet i_x: \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\eta, x) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\eta, y)$$

$$\epsilon: 0 \rightarrow x \xrightarrow{i} y \xrightarrow{j} z \rightarrow 0$$

$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^2(\eta, x)$

$$[\eta: 0 \rightarrow x \rightarrow e \rightarrow \eta \rightarrow 0]_{\sim} \mapsto [\mu: 0 \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow \eta \rightarrow 0] \quad \text{WHERE } \begin{array}{ccccc} \eta: 0 & \rightarrow & x & \rightarrow & e \rightarrow \eta \rightarrow 0 \\ & & i \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \mu: 0 & \rightarrow & y & \rightarrow & f \rightarrow \eta \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$\bullet \partial_z: \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^1(\eta, z) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^2(\eta, x)$$

$$[\eta: 0 \rightarrow z \xrightarrow{i} e \xrightarrow{r} \eta \rightarrow 0] \mapsto [0 \rightarrow x \xrightarrow{i} y \xrightarrow{j \circ r} e \xrightarrow{r} \eta \rightarrow 0]_{\sim}$$

- COMPLEXES :

• $\mathcal{A}$ ABELIAN CATEGORY

• A (COCHAIN) COMPLEX IN $\mathcal{A}$ IS A DIAGRAM OF THE FORM

$$X^\bullet: \dots \longrightarrow X^{-1} \xrightarrow{d_X^{-1}} X^0 \xrightarrow{d_X^0} X^1 \xrightarrow{d_X^1} X^2 \longrightarrow \dots$$

SUCH THAT $d^i d^{i-1} = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$

• A MORPHISM OF CHAIN COMPLEXES :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X^\bullet: & \dots & \longrightarrow & X^{-1} & \xrightarrow{d_X^{-1}} & X^0 & \xrightarrow{d_X^0} & X^1 & \xrightarrow{d_X^1} & X^2 & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ \downarrow f = (f^i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} & & & \downarrow f^{-1} & \textcolor{red}{=} & \downarrow f^0 & \textcolor{red}{=} & \downarrow f^1 & \textcolor{red}{=} & \downarrow f^2 & & \\ Y^\bullet: & \dots & \longrightarrow & Y^{-1} & \xrightarrow{d_Y^{-1}} & Y^0 & \xrightarrow{d_Y^0} & Y^1 & \xrightarrow{d_Y^1} & Y^2 & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

$\leadsto$ HAVE ABELIAN CATEGORY OF COCHAIN COMPLEXES IN $\mathcal{A}$,

DENOTE IT BY $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$.

- COHOMOLOGY: $X^\bullet \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}) \quad \leadsto \quad H^n(X^\bullet) = \frac{\ker d_X^n}{\operatorname{Im} d_X^{n-1}} \quad |$
 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

- ACTUALLY, WE OBTAIN A FUNCTOR $H^n: \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{d_X^{n-1}} & X^n & \xrightarrow{d_X^n} & X^{n+1} \\ & \searrow & \uparrow & \nwarrow & \\ 0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \operatorname{Im} d_X^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \ker d_X^n \rightarrow H^n(X^\bullet) \\ & & & & \downarrow 0 \end{array}$$

- KEY FACT:

LET $\mathcal{A}$ BE AN ABELIAN CATEGORY AND

$$\begin{array}{c}
 X^\bullet \\
 \downarrow i^\bullet \\
 Y^\bullet \\
 \downarrow j^\bullet \\
 Z^\bullet
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 \cdots & \rightarrow & X^{-1} & \rightarrow & X^0 \rightarrow X^1 \rightarrow \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow i^{-1} & \parallel & \downarrow i^0 \parallel \downarrow i^1 \\
 \cdots & \rightarrow & Y^{-1} & \rightarrow & Y^0 \rightarrow Y^1 \rightarrow \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow j^{-1} & \parallel & \downarrow j^0 \parallel \downarrow j^1 \\
 \cdots & \rightarrow & Z^{-1} & \rightarrow & Z^0 \rightarrow Z^1 \rightarrow \cdots
 \end{array}$$

SNAKE LEMMA SITUATION

IS A S.E.S. IN $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$.

THEN WE HAVE A LONG EXACT SEQUENCE OF COHOMOLOGIES IN $\mathcal{A}$

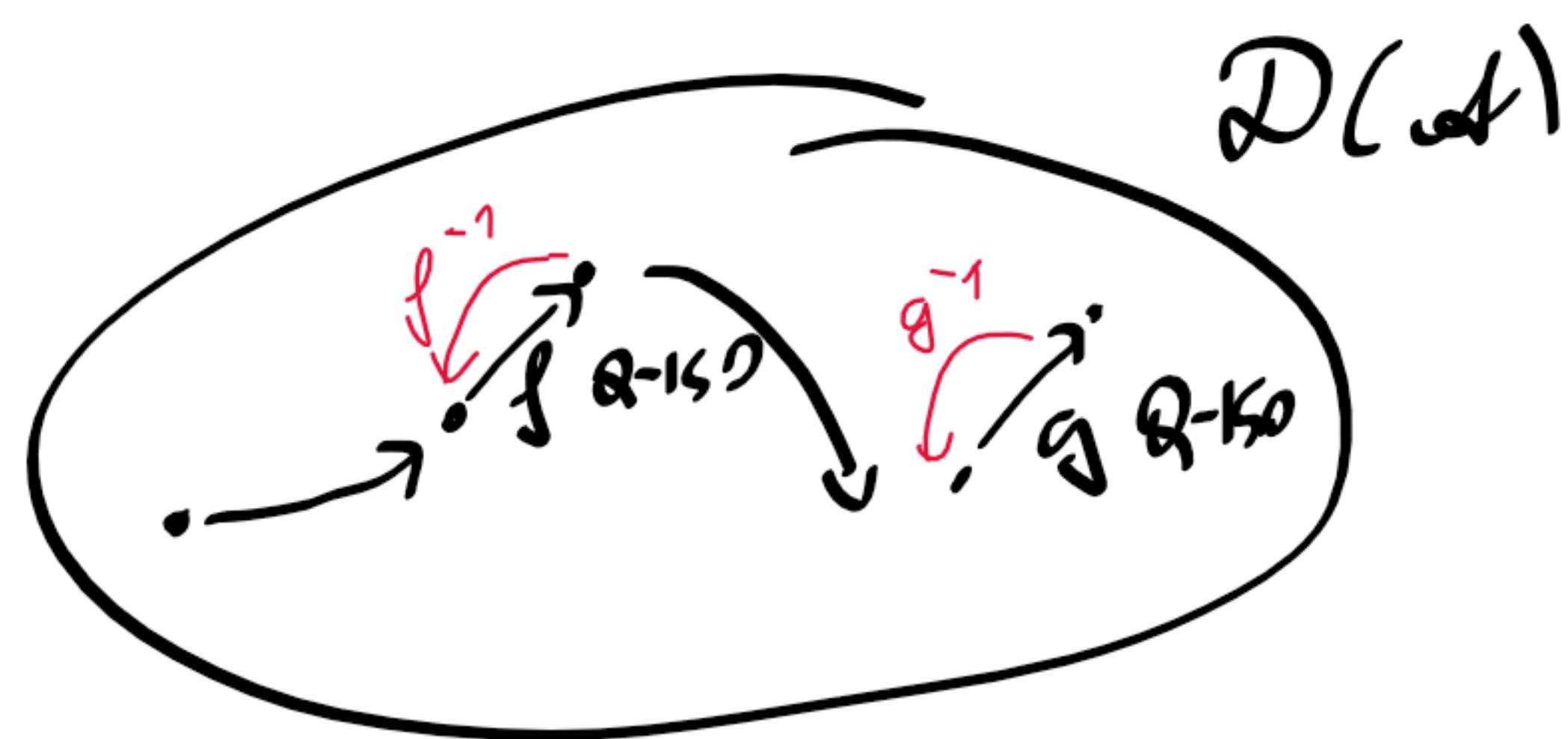
$$\cdots \rightarrow H^{-1}(Y) \xrightarrow{H^{-1}(j)} H^{-1}(Z) \xrightarrow{\partial^{-1}} H^0(X) \xrightarrow{H^0(i)} H^0(Y) \xrightarrow{H^0(j)} H^0(Z) \xrightarrow{\partial^0} H^1(X) \xrightarrow{H^1(i)} H^1(Y) \rightarrow \cdots$$

- DEF: A MAP $f: X \rightarrow Y$ IN $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$ IS CALLED A QUASI-ISOMORPHISM IF $H^n(f): H^n(X) \rightarrow H^n(Y)$ IS ISO IN $\mathcal{A} \ \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

- DENOTE $\mathcal{W} = \{ f: X \rightarrow Y \mid f \text{ IS QUASI-ISO} \}$

- THEN THE DERIVED CATEGORY $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ IS CONSTRUCTED AS

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{Q} \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})[\mathcal{W}^{-1}]$$



$\leadsto \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ HAS MORPHISMS AS

$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \sim c g^{-1} b f^{-1} a$$