

Tensor Product

The important equation

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_RA_S \otimes_S {}_SB_T, {}_RX) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_SB_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_RA_S, {}_RX)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories (e.g. $\mathcal{C} = {}_R\mathrm{Mod}$)

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories (e.g. $\mathcal{C} = {}_R\mathrm{Mod}$) and the functors are representable

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories (e.g. $\mathcal{C} = {}_R\mathrm{Mod}$) and the functors are representable (e.g. $F(X) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(A, X)$).

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories (e.g. $\mathcal{C} = {}_R\mathrm{Mod}$) and the functors are representable (e.g. $F(X) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(A, X)$).

Questions.

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories (e.g. $\mathcal{C} = {}_R\mathrm{Mod}$) and the functors are representable (e.g. $F(X) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(A, X)$).

Questions. When is the composition of representable functors representable?

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories (e.g. $\mathcal{C} = {}_R\mathrm{Mod}$) and the functors are representable (e.g. $F(X) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(A, X)$).

Questions. When is the composition of representable functors representable? When so, how do you determine the representing object?

The important equation

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \quad (1)$$

or, putting in all the subscripts,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S \otimes_S {}_S B_T, {}_R X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{S\text{-Mod}}({}_S B_T, \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Mod}}({}_R A_S, {}_R X)) \quad (2)$$

We are considering the situation

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{F} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{G} \mathcal{E}$$

where the categories are module categories (e.g. $\mathcal{C} = {}_R\mathrm{Mod}$) and the functors are representable (e.g. $F(X) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(A, X)$).

Questions. When is the composition of representable functors representable? When so, how do you determine the representing object? (Solve equation for T : $\mathrm{Hom}(T, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X))$.)

The answers to these and related questions are all in

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**,

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**,

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**, represented by $A = \mathcal{U}A$,

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**, represented by $A = \mathcal{U}A$, then this functor can be **lifted** to an **algebra-valued functor**

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**, represented by $A = {}_{\mathcal{U}}A$, then this functor can be **lifted** to an **algebra-valued functor** $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ exactly when A has a \mathcal{V} -**coalgebra structure**,

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**, represented by $A = \mathcal{U}A$, then this functor can be **lifted** to an **algebra-valued functor** $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ exactly when A has a **\mathcal{V} -coalgebra structure**, $A = \mathcal{U}A_{\mathcal{V}}$.

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**, represented by $A = \mathcal{U}A$, then this functor can be **lifted** to an **algebra-valued functor** $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ exactly when A has a \mathcal{V} -**coalgebra structure**, $A = \mathcal{U}A_{\mathcal{V}}$. (Thm 5 of notes.)
- 3 Freyd gives a **presentation** for $A \otimes B$ in terms of the algebra structures on A and B , and the coalgebra structure on A .

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**, represented by $A = \mathcal{U}A$, then this functor can be **lifted** to an **algebra-valued functor** $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ exactly when A has a \mathcal{V} -**coalgebra structure**, $A = \mathcal{U}A_{\mathcal{V}}$. (Thm 5 of notes.)
- 3 Freyd gives a **presentation** for $A \otimes B$ in terms of the algebra structures on A and B , and the coalgebra structure on A .

The answers to these and related questions are all in

P. Freyd,

Algebra valued functors in general and tensor products in particular,
Colloq. Math. **14** (1966), 89-106.

Here we only summarize the main findings:

- 1 The composition of representable functors between **complete** categories is representable.
- 2 If $\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ is a representable **set-valued functor**, represented by $A = \mathcal{U}A$, then this functor can be **lifted** to an **algebra-valued functor** $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(A, X) : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ exactly when A has a \mathcal{V} -**coalgebra structure**, $A = \mathcal{U}A_{\mathcal{V}}$. (Thm 5 of notes.)
- 3 Freyd gives a **presentation** for $A \otimes B$ in terms of the algebra structures on A and B , and the coalgebra structure on A . (Thm 7 of notes.)

Simplest example

Simplest example

$$\text{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} :$$

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A$$

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Compose two such:

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Compose two such:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} :$$

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Compose two such:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \mapsto (X^A)^B$$

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Compose two such:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \mapsto (X^A)^B \cong X^{A \times B}$$

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Compose two such:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \mapsto (X^A)^B \cong X^{A \times B}$$

$$((X^A)^B \rightarrow X^{A \times B} : f \mapsto \widehat{f} : \widehat{f}(x, y) = (f(y))(x) \text{ is a bijection.})$$

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Compose two such:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \mapsto (X^A)^B \cong X^{A \times B}$$

$((X^A)^B \rightarrow X^{A \times B} : f \mapsto \widehat{f} : \widehat{f}(x, y) = (f(y))(x) \text{ is a bijection.})$

So $\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(A \times B, X)$.

Simplest example

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A, X) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \cong X^{|A|}$$

Compose two such:

$$\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set} : X \mapsto X^A \mapsto (X^A)^B \cong X^{A \times B}$$

$((X^A)^B \rightarrow X^{A \times B} : f \mapsto \widehat{f} : \widehat{f}(x, y) = (f(y))(x) \text{ is a bijection.})$

So $\mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X)) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(A \times B, X)$.

So we say $A \otimes B \cong A \times B$ in **Set**.

The connection with adjunctions

The connection with adjunctions

The isomorphism in

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X))$$

The connection with adjunctions

The isomorphism in

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X))$$

is “natural”,

The connection with adjunctions

The isomorphism in

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X))$$

is “natural”, hence expresses that the functor $A \otimes _$ is the left adjoint of the hom functor $\mathrm{Hom}(A, _)$.

The connection with adjunctions

The isomorphism in

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X))$$

is “**natural**”, hence expresses that the functor $A \otimes _$ is the left adjoint of the hom functor $\mathrm{Hom}(A, _)$. Since left adjoints are known to preserve **colimits**

The connection with adjunctions

The isomorphism in

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X))$$

is “**natural**”, hence expresses that the functor $A \otimes _$ is the left adjoint of the hom functor $\mathrm{Hom}(A, _)$. Since left adjoints are known to preserve **colimits** it follows that $Z \mapsto A \otimes Z$ will preserve colimits.

The connection with adjunctions

The isomorphism in

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A \otimes B, X) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(B, \mathrm{Hom}(A, X))$$

is “natural”, hence expresses that the functor $A \otimes _$ is the left adjoint of the hom functor $\mathrm{Hom}(A, _)$. Since left adjoints are known to preserve **colimits** it follows that $Z \mapsto A \otimes Z$ will preserve colimits. In particular, $A \otimes (M \oplus N) \cong (A \otimes M) \oplus (A \otimes N)$ for modules.