

Topology

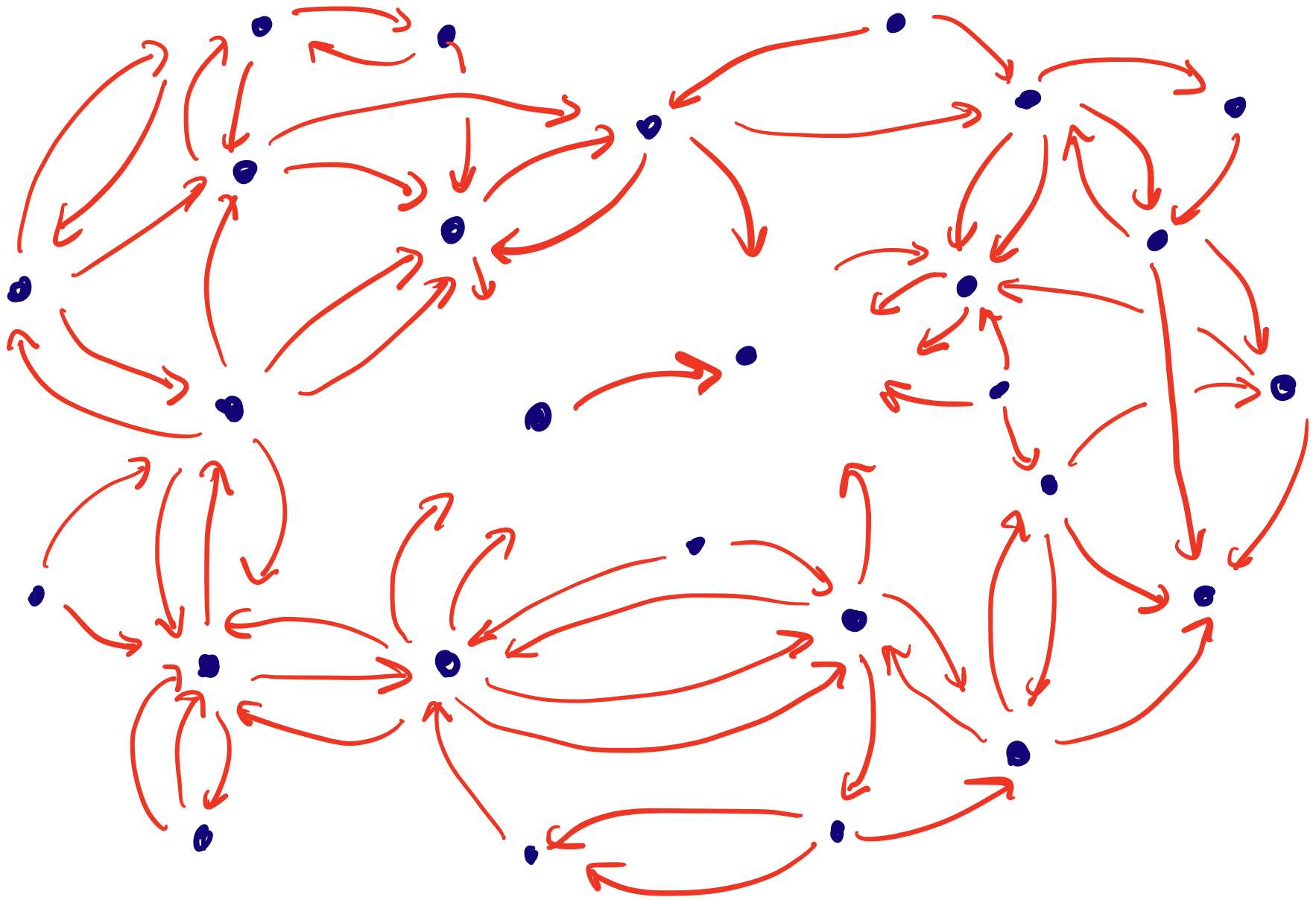
A categorical approach

Bradley, Bryson, Terilla

What is
Topology?

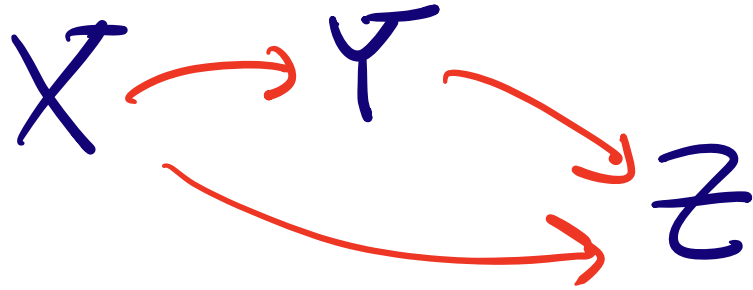
Objects X, Y, Z, \dots

Morphisms $X \rightarrow Y$

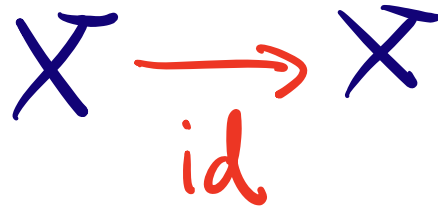


Morphisms

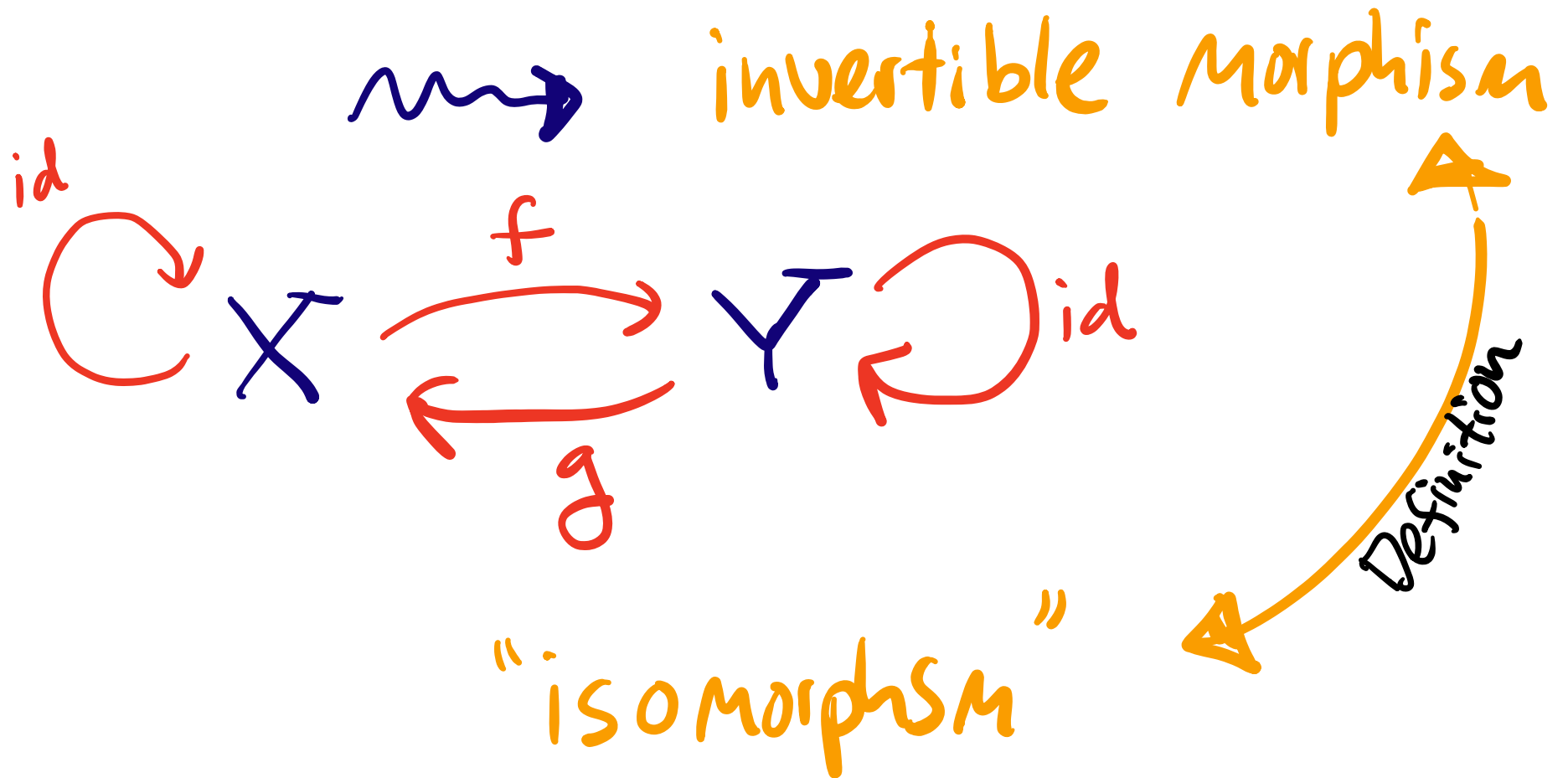
Composable:



identities:



Composition, identities



in Topology

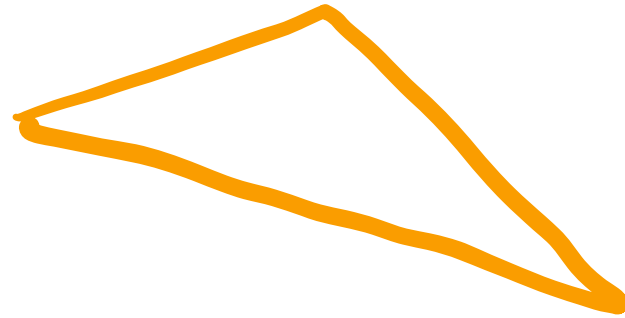
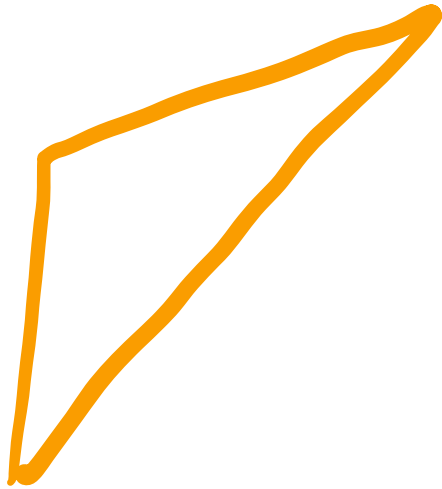
objects: topological spaces

Morphisms: continuous functions

isomorphisms: "homeomorphisms"

When are two objects
considered the same?

In plane geometry, these
two triangles are the same:



Def: X and Y are isomorphic
if and only if there exists
an isomorphism.

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

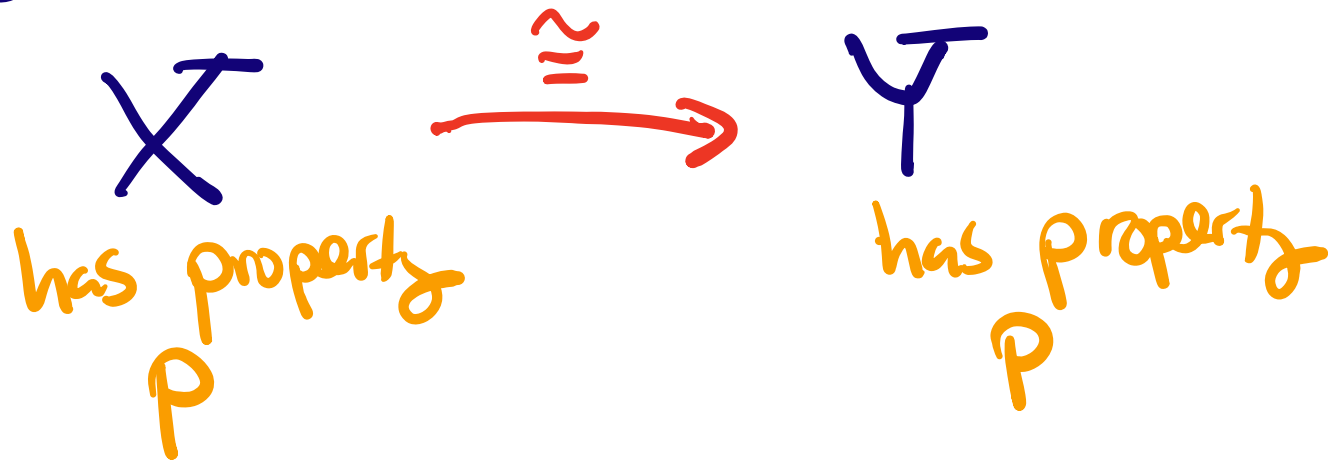
Notation:

$$X \cong Y$$

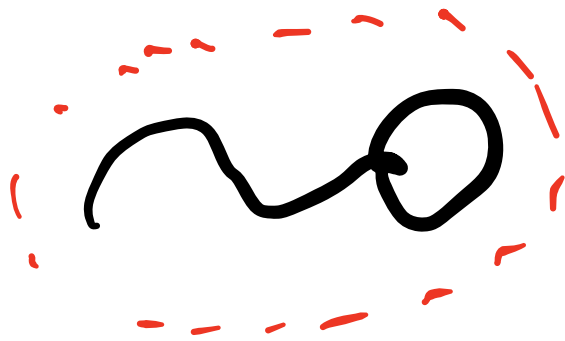
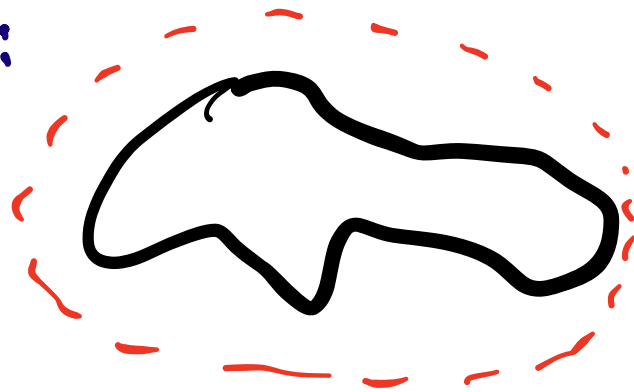
$$X \xrightarrow{\cong} Y$$

In Topology we are
concerned with properties
that are preserved by
homeomorphisms.

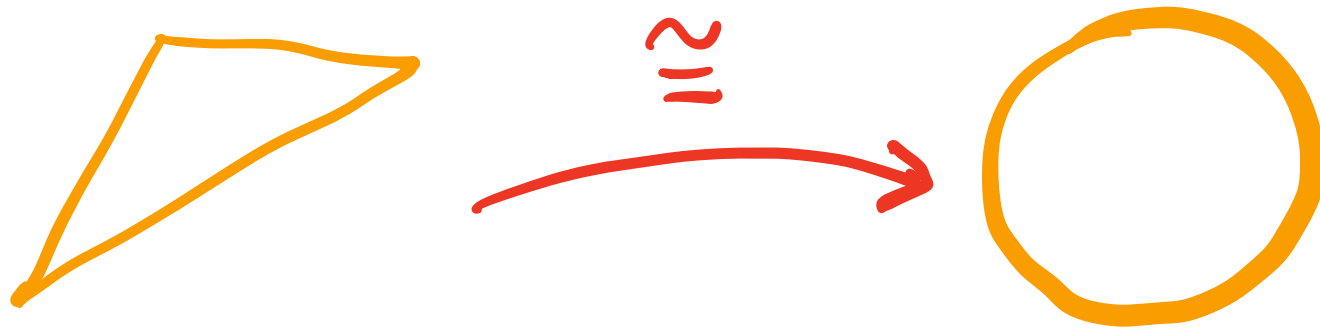
Definition: A topological property is a property that is preserved by homeomorphisms.



Being **connected** is a topological property:



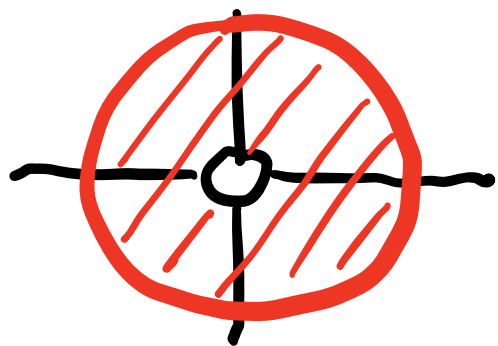
Being a **triangle** is **not** a topological property



Being orange is not a topological property.



Being bounded or unbounded is **not** a topological property.



$$\{z \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < |z| \leq 1\}$$

\cong

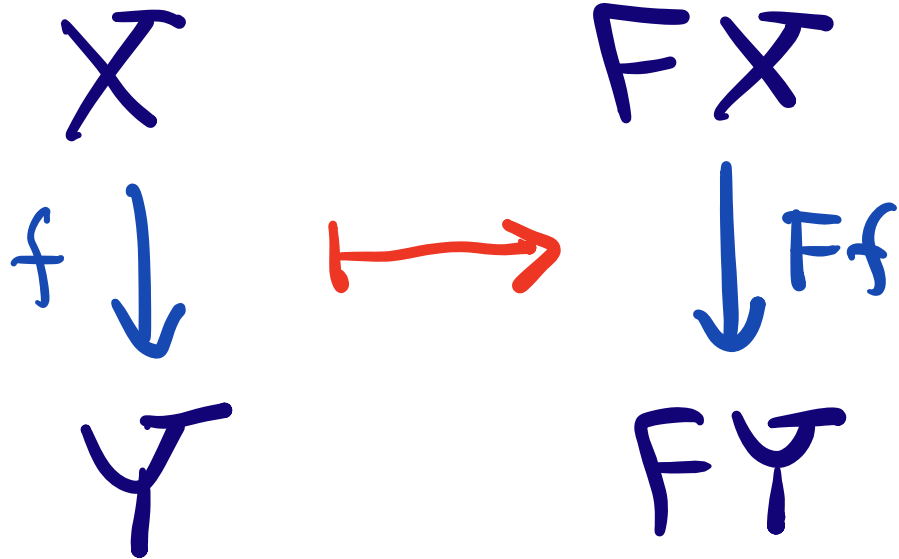
$$\{z \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |z| \geq 1\}$$

$z \longleftrightarrow 1/z$

How can we study topological properties?

Functors !

A functor $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$



Functors respect composition
and identities and

therefore map

isomorphisms to isomorphisms

Therefore: Every functor

$F: \text{Top} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ defines

a topological property!

Algebraic Topology is concerned
with functors

the category \mathbf{Top} \longrightarrow algebraic category

homotopy groups, homology + cohomology, K-theory, ...

