

12/5/1104

المادة 14لكن f_1, f_2 فنسبمركبةدوال $G: f_2 \rightarrow f_1$ ، $F: f_1 \rightarrow f_2$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \Phi \\ \mathcal{S}_\Phi \end{array} : \mathcal{I}_{f_1} \rightarrow G, F \right|$$

لا يمكن كل مورفزم ذلك

يؤم - مورفزم ذلك

$$\mathcal{S}_\Phi : \text{Hom}_{f_2}(F) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{f_1}(G)$$

بأنه F, G دوال عكس، فإنه تحويل العوال :المركبة

$$\text{Hom}_{f_1}(G)(A, B) = f_1(A, G(B))$$

$$\text{Hom}_{f_2}(F)(A, B) = f_2(F(A), B)$$

$$\forall (A, B) \in \mathcal{I}_1 \times \mathcal{I}_2$$

وذلك

$$\mathcal{S}_\Phi : \text{Hom}_{f_2}(F) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{f_1}(G)$$

لنفرض

$$\forall (A, B) \in \mathcal{I}_1 \times \mathcal{I}_2$$

بالاستقرالاتي :

$$\mathcal{S}_\Phi(A, B) = \text{Hom}_{f_2}(F)(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{f_1}(G)(A, B)$$

$$= f_2(F(A), B) \rightarrow f_1(A, G(B))$$

$$u : F(A) \rightarrow B \in f_2(F(A), B)$$

الآن كان

$$\mathcal{S}_\Phi(A, B)(u) = G(u) \cdot \Phi(A) \in f_1(A, G(B))$$

لنضع

$$\mathcal{I}_1 \times \mathcal{I}_2$$

عندئذ : $(M, \nu) \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{I}_1 \times \mathcal{I}_2)$ يمكن

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \hat{A} \quad \hat{B} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \hat{A} \quad \hat{B} \end{array}$$

$$(M, \nu) : (A, B) \rightarrow (A, B)$$

$$\text{Hom}_{f_2}(F)(A, B) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}_\Phi(A, B)} \text{Hom}_{f_1}(G)(A, B)$$

$$\text{Hom}_{f_2}(F)(M, \nu)$$

$$\text{Hom}_{f_1}(G)(M, \nu)$$

$$\text{Hom}_{f_2}(F)(A, B) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}_\Phi(A, B)} \text{Hom}_{f_1}(G)(A, B)$$

نريد برهان أن هذا المخطط يتبدل

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \boxed{f_2(F(A), B)} & \xrightarrow{S_{\Phi}(A, B)} & f_1(A, G(B)) \\
 \text{Hom}_{f_1}(F(M), \nu) \downarrow & & \text{Hom}_{f_1}(M, G(\nu)) \downarrow \\
 f_2(F(A), B) & \xrightarrow{S_{\Phi}(A, B)} & f_1(A, G(B))
 \end{array}$$

البرهان على أن

$$\text{Hom}_{f_1}(M, G(\nu)) \cdot S_{\Phi}(A, B) = S_{\Phi}(A, B) \cdot \text{Hom}_{f_2}(F(M), \nu)$$

$$\lambda : F(A) \rightarrow B \in f_2(F(A), B) \quad \text{حيث}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hom}_{f_1}(M, G(\nu)) \cdot S_{\Phi}(A, B) (\lambda) &= \text{Hom}_{f_1}(M, G(\nu)) (G(\lambda) \cdot \Phi(A)) \\
 &= G(\nu) \cdot (G(\lambda) \cdot \Phi(A)) \cdot M
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hom}_{f_2}(G(S_1, S_2)) (\lambda) &= G(\nu \cdot \lambda) \cdot \Phi(A) \cdot M \\
 &= G(\nu \cdot \lambda) \cdot \Phi(A) \cdot M
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\Phi}(A, B) \cdot \text{Hom}_{f_2}(F(M), \nu) (\lambda) &= S_{\Phi}(A, B) (\nu \cdot \lambda \cdot F(M)) \\
 &= G(\nu \cdot \lambda \cdot F(M)) \cdot \Phi(A) \\
 &= G(\nu \cdot \lambda) \cdot G(F(M)) \cdot \Phi(A)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M \xrightarrow{A} A & \xrightarrow{\Phi(A)} & G \cdot F(A) \\
 f_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow G \cdot F(M) \\
 M \xrightarrow{A} A & \xrightarrow{\Phi(A)} & G \cdot F(A)
 \end{array}$$

عاشق
 بيان المخطط الآتي يتبدل
 أي أن: $G \cdot F(M) \cdot \Phi(A) = \Phi(A) \cdot M$

$$\text{Hom}_{f_1}(M, G(\nu)) \cdot S_{\Phi}(A, B) (\lambda) = G(\nu \cdot \lambda) \cdot G \cdot F(M) \cdot \Phi(A) = S_{\Phi}(A, B) \cdot \text{Hom}_{f_2}(F(M), \nu) (\lambda)$$

وهذا المخطط يتبدل