

Exercises (lecture 3)

- ① Write the commutative diagram to show the interchange law holds.

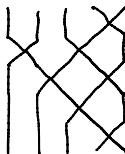
Hint: use bifunctionality of \otimes

- ② Show that the two interpretations of $\begin{array}{c} g \\ \text{---} \\ f \end{array}$ and $\begin{array}{c} g' \\ \text{---} \\ f' \end{array}$ agree.

- ③ Prove the following relation (assuming strict)

$$\begin{array}{c} B \\ f \\ \text{---} \\ A \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} B \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ f \\ \text{---} \\ A \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} B \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ f \\ \text{---} \\ A \end{array}$$

- ④ In the symmetric category Sym, write the following as a diagram corresponding to the disjoint cycle decomposition in S_5



- ⑤ Show that TL_1 is rigid and pivotal.
(Draw the defining morphisms and relations)

- ⑥ Convince yourself that all morphisms in TL_1 are cyclic

- ⑦ Consider the monoidal category generated by a \mathbb{C} -vector space V with basis $\{e_1, e_2\}$, and morphisms

$$n : V \otimes V \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad , \quad u : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V \otimes V$$

$e_1 \otimes e_1 \mapsto 0$	$1 \mapsto e_1 \otimes e_2 - e_2 \otimes e_1$
$e_2 \otimes e_1 \mapsto 0$	
$e_1 \otimes e_2 \mapsto 1$	
$e_2 \otimes e_2 \mapsto 1$	

Show that this is equivalent to TL_2 by checking the zig-zag relation with

$$\cap \leftrightarrow n, \cup \leftrightarrow u$$

action is matrix multiplication

Additionally, assuming V is the standard rep of $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ and \mathbb{C} is trivial representation, show n and u are $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ equivariant

- ⑧ (Hard) Find all the primitive idempotents of TL_2
- These are all the indecomposable representations of $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$

If this is too hard, start by finding idempotents in

$$\text{End}(\bullet), \quad \text{End}(\bullet \otimes \bullet), \quad \text{End}(\bullet \otimes \bullet \otimes \bullet)$$

- ⑨ Recall diagrams for the 2-category Cat .

- Dual objects in monoidal categories correspond to adjoint functors.

For adjoint functors $\mathcal{C} \xrightleftharpoons[\mathcal{G}]{\perp} \mathcal{D}$, what does the

isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(Fx, Y) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, GY)$ look like with diagrams?

- ⑩ Show the Yang-Baxter equation

The diagram consists of two hexagonal configurations of strands labeled x, y, z. The left hexagon has strands entering from the bottom-left and exiting to the top-right. The right hexagon has strands entering from the top-left and exiting to the bottom-right. The strands are labeled with x, y, z at various vertices and intersections.

diagrammatically using naturality and hexagon relations

- ⑪ Check that monoid objects in Cat are actually monoidal categories.

(show the aspects of definition of monoidal cat. follow from that of the monoid object structure)

- ⑫ Check that in TL_2 , $\bullet \otimes \bullet$ is a Frobenius object with

$$\mu = \langle \wedge \rangle, \quad \eta = \cup$$

$$\delta = \vee \backslash, \quad \epsilon = \cap$$

- ⑬ (From last week) Draw the Drinfeld morphism

$$u_x : x \xrightarrow{x \otimes \text{coev}_x} x \otimes x^* \otimes x \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_x \otimes x^{**}} x^* \otimes x \otimes x^{**} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_x \otimes x^{**}} x^{**}$$

and the relation $u_{x \otimes y} \circ c_{y,x} \circ c_{x,y} = u_x \otimes u_y$