

Exercise sheet 4.

	Exercise	1	2	3	4	Σ
Name						
	Points					

Deadline: **Wednesday, 18.05.2022, 16:00.**

Please use this page as a cover sheet and enter your name in the appropriate fields. Please staple your solutions to this cover sheet.

Exercise 1. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be bicategories and let $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a morphism. Show that F maps invertible 2-arrows to invertible 2-arrows. Thus F preserves the isomorphism relation on arrows.

Exercise 2. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be bicategories and let $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a homomorphism. Show that F descends to a functor between the 1-categories associated to \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} (see Exercise 2, Sheet 3). Deduce that F maps an equivalence $f: x \rightarrow y$ in \mathcal{C} to an equivalence in \mathcal{D} . Thus $F^0(x)$ and $F^0(y)$ are equivalent in \mathcal{D} if x and y are equivalent in \mathcal{C} .

Exercise 3. Let X and Y be topological spaces. Consider the fundamental bigroupoids $\Pi_2(X)$ and $\Pi_2(Y)$. We are going to define a homomorphism $\Pi_2(f): \Pi_2(X) \rightarrow \Pi_2(Y)$ for a continuous map $f: X \rightarrow Y$. On objects, it acts by $\Pi_2(f)(x) := f(x) \in \Pi_2(Y)^0$ for any $x \in \Pi_2(X)^0 = X$. For an arrow $\varphi: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ and a 2-arrow $\gamma: [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow X$ we define $\Pi_2(f)(\varphi) = f \circ \varphi$ and $\Pi_2(f)(\gamma) = f \circ \gamma$. Extend this data to a morphism of bicategories and check the axioms. Show that it is even a homomorphism.

Exercise 4. Let R be a ring. We will construct a graded ring from the action of a discrete group on R .

Let $f: R \rightarrow Q$ be a ring homomorphism from R to some other ring Q . Define a Q, R -bimodule Q_f such that it is the same as Q as an abelian group, the action of Q is given by the left multiplication, and the action of $r \in R$ is given by the right multiplication by $f(r)$.

- (i) Suppose that $g: Q \rightarrow S$ is another ring homomorphism. Prove that the map $\mu_{g,f}: S_g \otimes_Q Q_f \rightarrow S_{g \circ f}$ defined by $\mu_{g,f}(s \otimes q) = s \cdot g(q)$ for $s \in S_g$, $q \in Q_f$ is an isomorphism of S, R -bimodules.
- (ii) Let G be a discrete group acting by automorphisms on R . That is, we have a map $g \mapsto \gamma_g \in \text{Aut}(R)$ such that $\gamma_g \circ \gamma_h = \gamma_{gh}$. Let $e \in G$ be the unit element. Define $G \ltimes R = \bigoplus_{g \in G} R_{\gamma_g}$ as a graded R -bimodule with multiplication of homogeneous elements given by

$$r \cdot s = \mu_{\gamma_g, \gamma_h}(r \otimes s) \in R_{\gamma_{gh}} \subset G \ltimes R$$

for $r \in R_g$ and $s \in R_h$. Check that this defines a G -graded ring with $(G \ltimes R)_e$ isomorphic to R .