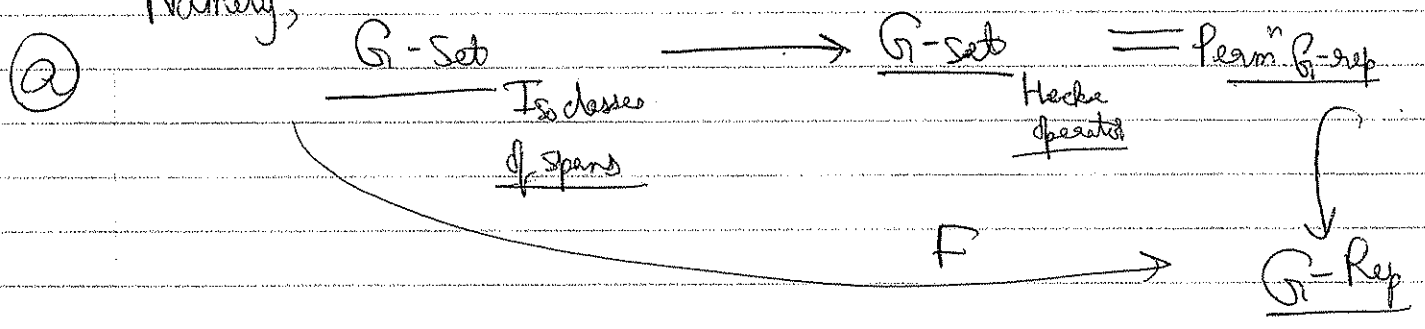


15/NOV/2007/THU

Juri Dolan

① What JB said last time actually is not true!

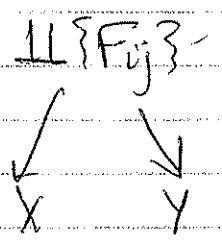
Namely,



and we claimed that $\text{hom}(F(X), F(Y)) \cong \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{N}_0} \text{hom}(X, Y)$

② But actually, this is false at a very fundamental level!

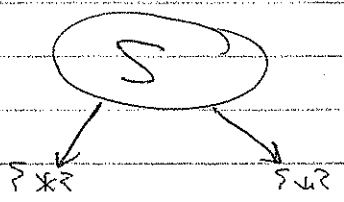
Because a span in the category of G -sets is not just a set



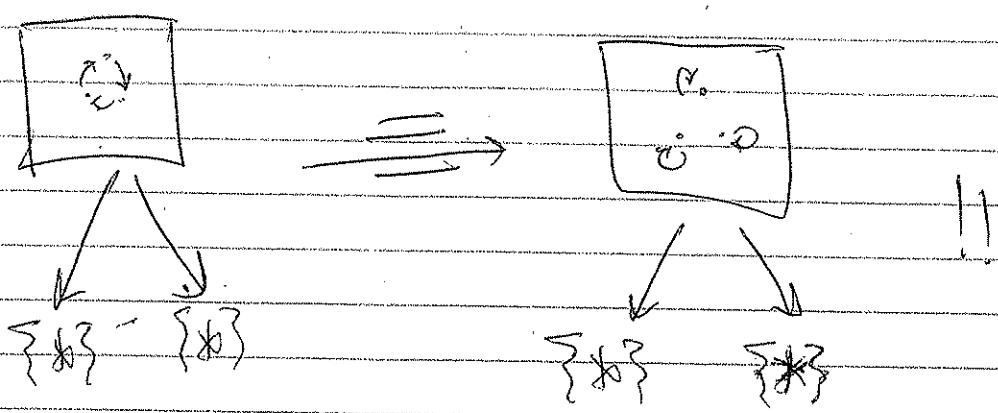
but also a G -action on the top set $s \mapsto \downarrow, \downarrow$ are maps of G -sets!

Now, we said that if $\forall i, j, |F_{ij}| = |F'_{ij}|$ then we get the same Hecke operator.

This already kills/identifies any two G -actions on each F_{ij} . eg. say $|X| = |Y| = 1$.



and then all maps \downarrow, \downarrow are maps of G -sets. But then we're identifying

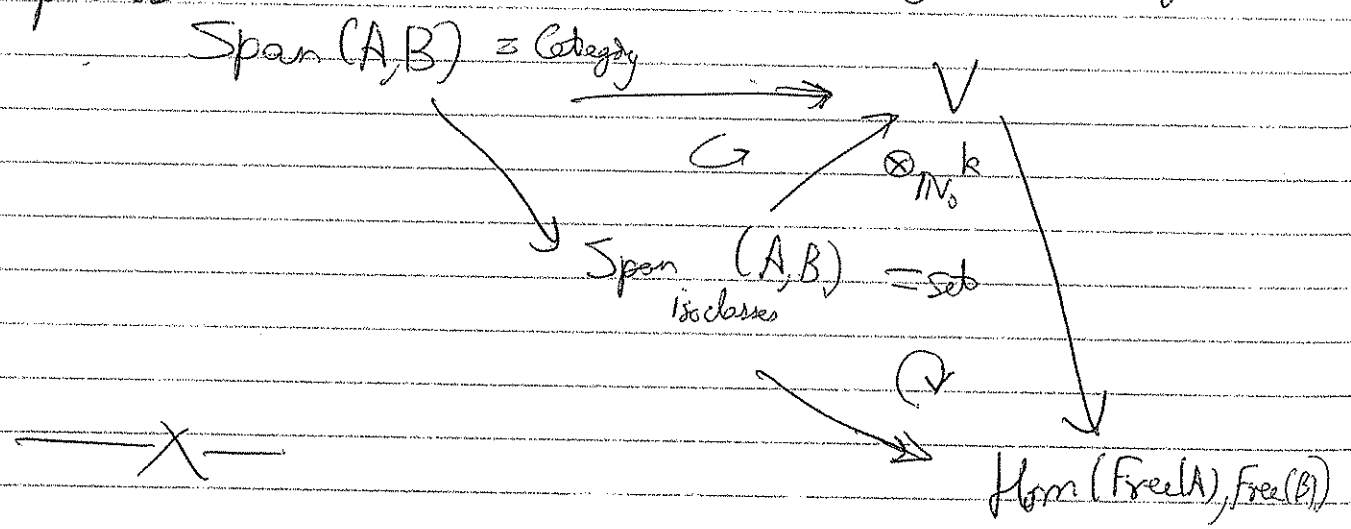


And this is bad, because it means that

→ yes, $\text{hom}(X, Y)$ is a free \mathbb{N}_0 -module

→ no, the map $k \otimes_{\mathbb{N}_0} \text{hom}(_)$ is not $\mathbb{1}$; it has a huge kernel!

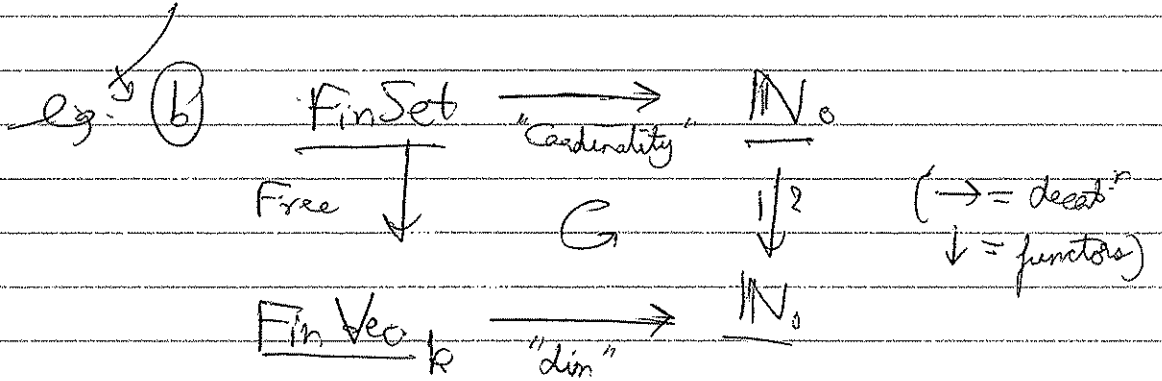
① So, essentially, JB used the wrong decategorification process:



② He now ~~can~~ try and understand better, the process of categorification, and decategorification.

"Cat" is hard and ambiguous; "decat" is "well-defined"

Example: $\text{Small Cat} \xrightarrow{\text{Isoclasses}} \text{Set}$

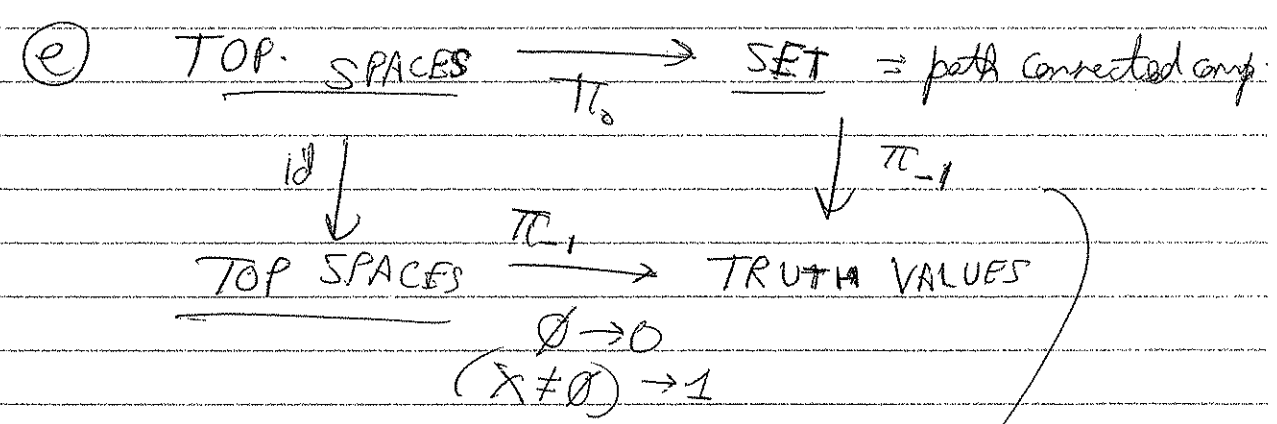


(c) $\text{Fin } G\text{-Set} \xrightarrow{\# \text{ orbits}} \mathbb{N}_0$ = very small/specific example, since it involves a specific gp G !

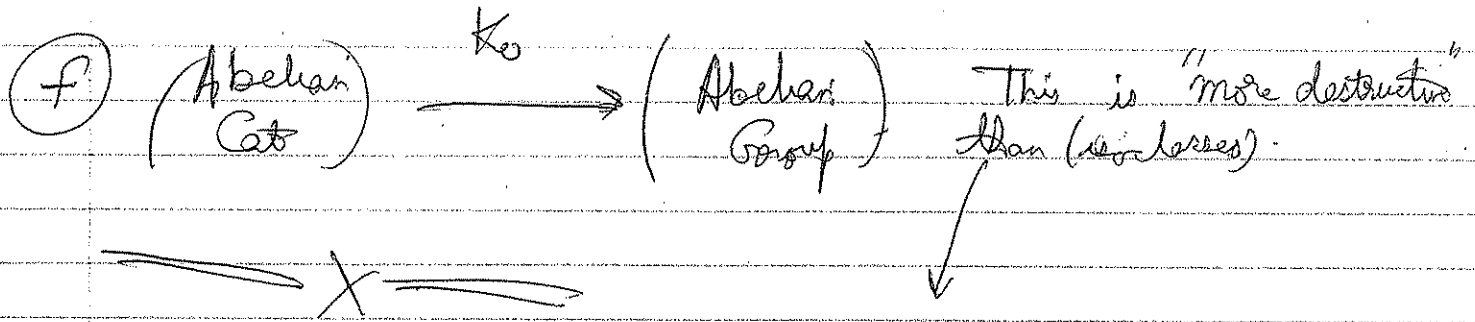
(d) $\text{Small Cat} \xrightarrow{\text{Components}} \text{Set}$

(Component = symm. closure of $A \rightarrow B$ if $\text{Mor}(A, B) \neq \emptyset$)

~~(e) $\text{Top Spaces} \xrightarrow{\text{path connected}} \text{Comp}$~~

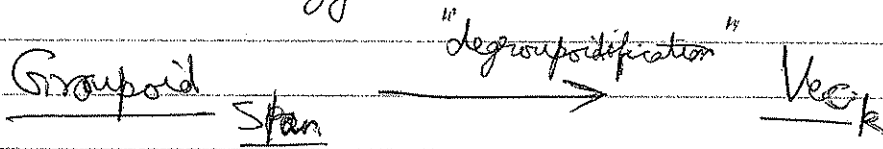


eg. A Slice is --- / All slices are --- to be replaced by "solution".



(3) (a) Compared to this is the idea that we have to be more destructive than what JB did last time.

This is the suggested correction:



(b) All ~~things~~ ^{deategorifications} above are going from $n\text{-cat.} \rightarrow (n-1)\text{-cat.}$ for some n .

eg. $\text{Cat} (= 2\text{-Cat}) \rightarrow \text{Set} = (1\text{-Cat})$

if we want to consider a 2-cat. structure 2-morphisms are only the identity!

But this is a pathological example!