

G -Set

Groupoid

$$G \times S \rightarrow S \quad \longmapsto \quad S // G$$

$$(g, s) \longmapsto gs$$

$$s \xrightarrow{(g, s)} gs$$

Map from

Functor

$$G \times S \rightarrow S \quad \longmapsto \quad \Phi : S // G \rightarrow S' // G'$$

to

$$G \times S' \rightarrow S'$$

$$\phi : S \rightarrow S'$$

$$\psi : G \rightarrow G'$$

s.t.

$$\phi(gs) = \psi(g)\phi(s)$$

$$s \xrightarrow{(g, s)} gs$$



$$\phi(s) \xrightarrow{(\psi(g), \phi(s))} \phi(gs)$$

$$S // G = \{[s]\} \quad \text{where} \quad [gs] = [s].$$

$$S // G \quad \text{has} \quad gs \xrightarrow[(g, s)]{\sim} s$$

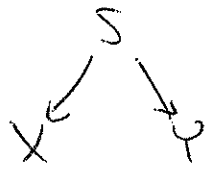
We get a

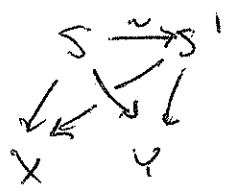
Category - enriched category

(= bicategory)

(= weak 2-category)

• groupoids X as objects

• spans of groupoids  as morphisms

• equivalences of spans  as 2-morphisms

commuting up to natural isomorphism

De-groupoidification:

$D: [(finite)groupoids, spans, isos] \longrightarrow$

$[vector\ spaces, linear\ operators, equations]$

If X is a groupoid then what's the 0^{th} homology?

Given a category C , let

$$\underline{C} = \{ \text{iso. classes of objects of } C \}$$

The 0^{th} homology of X is the free vector space on \underline{X} :

$$H_0(X) = k[\underline{X}] = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{formal finite } k\text{-linear} \\ \text{combinations of elements of } \underline{X} \end{array} \right\}$$

The 0^{th} cohomology of X is

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(X, k) &= H_0(X, k)^* = k^{\underline{X}} \\ &= \{ \text{functions } \psi: \underline{X} \rightarrow k \} \end{aligned}$$

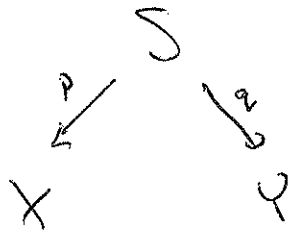
E.g.: $X = \text{FinSet}_0$

$$\begin{array}{ll} H_0(X) \cong k[\underline{X}] & H^0(X) \cong k^{\underline{X}} \\ \cong k[\mathbb{N}] & \cong k^{\mathbb{N}} \\ \cong k[\mathbb{Z}] & \cong k[\mathbb{Z}] \end{array}$$

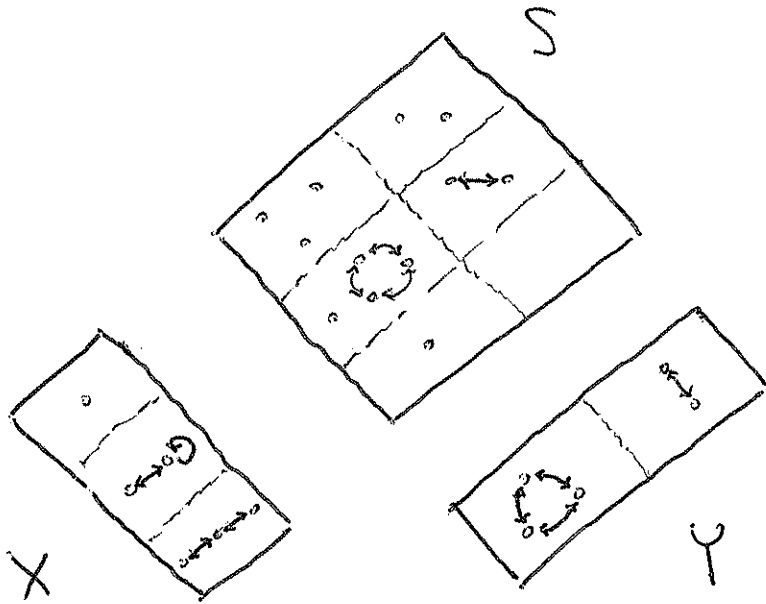
What about $X = (\text{FinVect}_F)_0$?

The same!

How does a span of finite groupoids



give a linear operator $H_0(X) \rightarrow H_0(Y)$



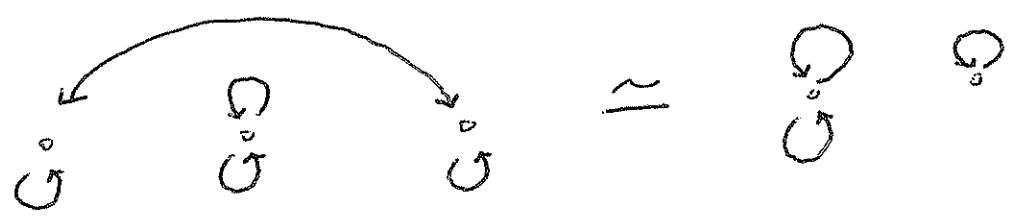
gives a $\underline{X} \times \underline{Y}$ -sized matrix of groupoids.
 This becomes an $\underline{X} \times \underline{Y}$ -sized matrix of numbers
 (in k - a field of char 0!)

by turning each finite groupoid (in our matrix) into a number - its cardinality!

(5)

$$X = \begin{matrix} \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \end{matrix} \Rightarrow |X| = 3$$

$$X // \mathbb{Z}_2 = \begin{matrix} & \circ & \circ \\ \swarrow & \downarrow & \searrow \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \end{matrix} \Rightarrow |X // \mathbb{Z}_2| = 3/2$$



$$|X // \mathbb{Z}_2| = |\mathbb{Z}_2| + |1|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

So:

$$|X| = \sum_{[x]=x} \frac{1}{|A_x + G_x|}$$

Then check:

$$|S // G| = \frac{|S|}{|G|}$$