

Freyd's construction of $[0, 1]$ as a terminal coalgebra

Work on $\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ (posets with distinct endpoints), with

$$\Phi : \text{Pos}^{0,1} \longrightarrow \text{Pos}^{0,1}$$

$$\Phi(X) = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in X\} \cup \{(1, y) \mid y \in X\} := X \vee X$$

Freyd's construction of $[0, 1]$ as a terminal coalgebra

Work on $\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ (posets with distinct endpoints), with

$$\Phi : \text{Pos}^{0,1} \longrightarrow \text{Pos}^{0,1}$$

$$\Phi(X) = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in X\} \cup \{(1, y) \mid y \in X\} := X \vee X$$

Freyd's construction of $[0, 1]$ as a terminal coalgebra

$$\Phi(X) = \begin{array}{c} X \\ \text{---} \\ X \end{array}$$

Freyd's construction of $[0, 1]$ as a terminal coalgebra

Work on $\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ (posets with distinct endpoints), with

$$\Phi : \text{Pos}^{0,1} \longrightarrow \text{Pos}^{0,1}$$

$$\Phi(X) = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in X\} \cup \{(1, y) \mid y \in X\} := X \vee X$$

$\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ is not l.f.p (no terminal object). It is finitely accessible and consistent finite diagrams have colimits.

Why does such a Φ have a terminal coalgebra?

We claim that it is for the same reasons that every finitary Φ on an l.f.p category has terminal coalgebra!

Freyd's construction of $[0, 1]$ as a terminal coalgebra

Work on $\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ (posets with distinct endpoints), with

$$\Phi : \text{Pos}^{0,1} \longrightarrow \text{Pos}^{0,1}$$

$$\Phi(X) = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in X\} \cup \{(1, y) \mid y \in X\} := X \vee X$$

$\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ is not l.f.p (no terminal object). It is finitely accessible and consistent finite diagrams have colimits.

Why does such a Φ have a terminal coalgebra?

We claim that it is for the same reasons that every finitary Φ on an l.f.p category has terminal coalgebra!

Freyd's construction of $[0, 1]$ as a terminal coalgebra

Work on $\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ (posets with distinct endpoints), with

$$\Phi : \text{Pos}^{0,1} \longrightarrow \text{Pos}^{0,1}$$

$$\Phi(X) = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in X\} \cup \{(1, y) \mid y \in X\} := X \vee X$$

$\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ is not l.f.p (no terminal object). It is finitely accessible and consistent finite diagrams have colimits.

Why does such a Φ have a terminal coalgebra?

We claim that it is for the same reasons that every finitary Φ on an l.f.p category has terminal coalgebra!

Freyd's construction of $[0, 1]$ as a terminal coalgebra

Work on $\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ (posets with distinct endpoints), with

$$\Phi : \text{Pos}^{0,1} \longrightarrow \text{Pos}^{0,1}$$

$$\Phi(X) = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in X\} \cup \{(1, y) \mid y \in X\} := X \vee X$$

$\text{Pos}^{0,1}$ is not l.f.p (no terminal object). It is finitely accessible and consistent finite diagrams have colimits.

Why does such a Φ have a terminal coalgebra?

We claim that it is for the same reasons that every finitary Φ on an l.f.p category has terminal coalgebra!

Every finitely accessible category \mathcal{K} is, to within equivalence, $\text{Flat}(\mathcal{A}, \text{Set})$ and every finitary endofunctor $\Phi : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is, to within isomorphism,

$$\Phi \cong M \otimes - , \text{ where } M : \mathcal{A}^{op} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set} \text{ is a flat module.}$$

When $\mathcal{K} = \text{Pos}^{0,1}$ then $\mathcal{A} \cong (\text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1})^{op}$ and

$$M(X, Y) = \{ Y \rightarrow \Phi(X) \text{ in } \text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1} \}.$$

If \mathcal{A} has finite limits then \mathcal{K} is l.f.p and can support interesting examples of endofunctors, e.g power series

$$\Phi(X) = \bigsqcup_n P_n \times X^n$$

Tom's description of the terminal coalgebra can be restated as:

$T : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is the colimit of the diagram

$$\left(\text{Complex}(M) \right)^{op} \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_0^{op}} \mathcal{A}^{op} \xrightarrow{Y} [\mathcal{A}, \text{Set}]$$

We need to know that T is a flat functor, i.e $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Every finitely accessible category \mathcal{K} is, to within equivalence, $\text{Flat}(\mathcal{A}, \text{Set})$ and every finitary endofunctor $\Phi : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is, to within isomorphism,

$$\Phi \cong M \otimes - , \text{ where } M : \mathcal{A}^{op} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set} \text{ is a flat module.}$$

When $\mathcal{K} = \text{Pos}^{0,1}$ then $\mathcal{A} \cong (\text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1})^{op}$ and

$$M(X, Y) = \{ Y \rightarrow \Phi(X) \text{ in } \text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1} \}.$$

If \mathcal{A} has finite limits then \mathcal{K} is l.f.p and can support interesting examples of endofunctors, e.g power series

$$\Phi(X) = \bigsqcup_n P_n \times X^n$$

Tom's description of the terminal coalgebra can be restated as:

$T : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is the colimit of the diagram

$$\left(\text{Complex}(M) \right)^{op} \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_0^{op}} \mathcal{A}^{op} \xrightarrow{Y} [\mathcal{A}, \text{Set}]$$

We need to know that T is a flat functor, i.e $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Every finitely accessible category \mathcal{K} is, to within equivalence, $\text{Flat}(\mathcal{A}, \text{Set})$ and every finitary endofunctor $\Phi : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is, to within isomorphism,

$$\Phi \cong M \otimes - , \text{ where } M : \mathcal{A}^{op} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set} \text{ is a flat module.}$$

When $\mathcal{K} = \text{Pos}^{0,1}$ then $\mathcal{A} \cong (\text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1})^{op}$ and

$$M(X, Y) = \{ Y \rightarrow \Phi(X) \text{ in } \text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1} \}.$$

If \mathcal{A} has finite limits then \mathcal{K} is l.f.p and can support interesting examples of endofunctors, e.g power series

$$\Phi(X) = \bigsqcup_n P_n \times X^n$$

Tom's description of the terminal coalgebra can be restated as:

$T : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is the colimit of the diagram

$$\left(\text{Complex}(M) \right)^{op} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}_0^{op}} \mathcal{A}^{op} \xrightarrow{Y} [\mathcal{A}, \text{Set}]$$

We need to know that T is a flat functor, i.e $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Every finitely accessible category \mathcal{K} is, to within equivalence, $\text{Flat}(\mathcal{A}, \text{Set})$ and every finitary endofunctor $\Phi : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is, to within isomorphism,

$$\Phi \cong M \otimes - , \text{ where } M : \mathcal{A}^{op} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set} \text{ is a flat module.}$$

When $\mathcal{K} = \text{Pos}^{0,1}$ then $\mathcal{A} \cong (\text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1})^{op}$ and

$$M(X, Y) = \{ Y \rightarrow \Phi(X) \text{ in } \text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1} \}.$$

If \mathcal{A} has finite limits then \mathcal{K} is l.f.p and can support interesting examples of endofunctors, e.g power series

$$\Phi(X) = \bigsqcup_n P_n \times X^n$$

Tom's description of the terminal coalgebra can be restated as:

$T : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is the colimit of the diagram

$$\left(\text{Complex}(M) \right)^{op} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}_0^{op}} \mathcal{A}^{op} \xrightarrow{Y} [\mathcal{A}, \text{Set}]$$

We need to know that T is a flat functor, i.e $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Lemma: Assume that for every finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.

(ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let (a_\bullet, m_\bullet) , (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet) in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\dots a_n \xrightarrow{m_n} a_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow a_2 \xrightarrow{m_2} a_1 \xrightarrow{m_1} a_0$$

$$\dots a'_n \xrightarrow{m'_n} a'_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow a'_2 \xrightarrow{m'_2} a'_1 \xrightarrow{m'_1} a'_0$$

Lemma: Assume that for every finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.

(ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let (a_\bullet, m_\bullet) , (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet) in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\dots a_n \xrightarrow{m_n} a_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow a_2 \xrightarrow{m_2} a_1 \xrightarrow{m_1} a_0$$

$$\dots a'_n \xrightarrow{m'_n} a'_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow a'_2 \xrightarrow{m'_2} a'_1 \xrightarrow{m'_1} a'_0$$

Lemma: Assume that for every finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.

(ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let (a_\bullet, m_\bullet) , (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet) in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\dots a_n \xrightarrow{m_n} a_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow a_2 \xrightarrow{m_2} a_1 \xrightarrow{m_1} a_0$$

$$\dots a'_n \xrightarrow{m'_n} a'_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow a'_2 \xrightarrow{m'_2} a'_1 \xrightarrow{m'_1} a'_0$$

Lemma: Assume that for a finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.

(ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let $(a_\bullet, m_\bullet), (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet)$ in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 \dots & a_n & \xrightarrow{m_n} & a_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a_2 & \xrightarrow{m_2} & a_1 & \xrightarrow{m_1} & a_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nearrow & & \uparrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & & a_0 \times a'_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \searrow & & \downarrow \\
 \dots & a'_n & \xrightarrow{m'_n} & a'_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a'_2 & \xrightarrow{m'_2} & a'_1 & \xrightarrow{m'_1} & a'_0
 \end{array}$$

Lemma: Assume that for a finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.

(ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let $(a_\bullet, m_\bullet), (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet)$ in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \dots & a_n & \xrightarrow{m_n} & a_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a_2 & \xrightarrow{m_2} & a_1 & \xrightarrow{m_1} & a_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nearrow & & \uparrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & & a_0 \times a'_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nwarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \dots & a'_n & \xrightarrow{m'_n} & a'_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a'_2 & \xrightarrow{m'_2} & a'_1 & \xrightarrow{m'_1} & a'_0
 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates a discrete diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$. It consists of two parallel chains of objects and morphisms. The top chain is $\dots \rightarrow a_n \xrightarrow{m_n} a_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow a_2 \xrightarrow{m_2} a_1 \xrightarrow{m_1} a_0$. The bottom chain is $\dots \rightarrow a'_n \xrightarrow{m'_n} a'_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow a'_2 \xrightarrow{m'_2} a'_1 \xrightarrow{m'_1} a'_0$. A central object $a_1 \times a'_1$ is connected to a_1 and a'_1 by solid arrows. Dotted arrows connect $a_1 \times a'_1$ to a_2 , a_0 , a'_2 , and a'_0 . On the right, $a_0 \times a'_0$ is connected to a_0 and a'_0 by solid arrows, and dotted arrows connect $a_0 \times a'_0$ to a_1 and a'_1 .

Lemma: Assume that for a finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.
 (ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let $(a_\bullet, m_\bullet), (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet)$ in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \dots & a_n & \xrightarrow{m_n} & a_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a_2 & \xrightarrow{m_2} & a_1 & \xrightarrow{m_1} & a_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & & a_0 \times a'_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & b_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & & a_0 \times a'_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \searrow & & \searrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & & a_0 \times a'_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \searrow & & \searrow \\
 \dots & a'_n & \xrightarrow{m'_n} & a'_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a'_2 & \xrightarrow{m'_2} & a'_1 & \xrightarrow{m'_1} & a'_0
 \end{array}$$

Lemma: Assume that for a finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.

(ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let $(a_\bullet, m_\bullet), (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet)$ in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \dots & a_n & \xrightarrow{m_n} & a_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a_2 & \xrightarrow{m_2} & a_1 & \xrightarrow{m_1} & a_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & & a_0 \times a'_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\
 & & & & & & & & & a_1 \times a'_1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & b_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & a_0 \times a'_0 \\
 & & & & & & & & & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow \\
 \dots & a'_n & \xrightarrow{m'_n} & a'_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a'_2 & \xrightarrow{m'_2} & a'_1 & \xrightarrow{m'_1} & a'_0
 \end{array}$$

Lemma: Assume that for a finite non-empty diagram in $\text{Complex}(M)$ we have limits "levelwise", for all $n \geq 0$. Then $\text{Complex}(M)$ is cofiltered.

Corollary: (i) Every finitary endofunctor of an l.f.p category has a terminal coalgebra.

(ii) Freyd's endofunctor has a terminal coalgebra.

Sketch of the Proof:

Let $(a_\bullet, m_\bullet), (a'_\bullet, m'_\bullet)$ in $\text{Complex}(M)$ be a discrete diagram, i.e

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \dots & a_n & \xrightarrow{m_n} & a_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a_2 & \xrightarrow{m_2} & a_1 & \xrightarrow{m_1} & a_0 \\
 & & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & & \uparrow \\
 & & & & & \dots & \xrightarrow{\quad} & a_1 \times a'_1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & a_0 \times a'_0 & & \\
 & & & & & & \searrow & & \searrow & & & \downarrow \\
 \dots & a'_n & \xrightarrow{m'_n} & a'_{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & a'_2 & \xrightarrow{m'_2} & a'_1 & \xrightarrow{m'_1} & a'_0
 \end{array}$$

One may object that not all finite colimits exist in $\text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1} \cong \mathcal{A}^{op}$, so why should we have "levelwise" limits?

E.g. $3 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{u} \\ \xrightarrow{d} \end{array} 2$ with $u(\text{middle}) = 1$, $d(\text{middle}) = 0$ can not be coequalized.

But when $Y \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{u} \\ \xrightarrow{d} \end{array} X$ can not be coequalized then there can be no

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \cdots & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{m_1} & X \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \cdots & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{m'_1} & Y \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow
 \end{array}$$

in $\text{Complex}(M)$

One may object that not all finite colimits exist in $\text{Pos}_{\text{fin}}^{0,1} \cong \mathcal{A}^{\text{op}}$, so why should we have "levelwise" limits?

E.g. $3 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{u} \\ \xrightarrow{d} \end{array} 2$ with $u(\text{middle}) = 1$, $d(\text{middle}) = 0$ can not be coequalized.

But when $Y \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{u} \\ \xrightarrow{d} \end{array} X$ can not be coequalized then there can be no

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \cdots & \xrightarrow{\neq} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{m_1} & X \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \cdots & \xrightarrow{\neq} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{m'_1} & Y \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow
 \end{array}$$

in $\text{Complex}(M)$

More generally terminal coalgebras for finitary endofunctors on finitely accessible categories exist, provided that

(i) Cones exist "at the head" of finite diagrams of complexes

(ii) A technical finiteness condition holds, that allows us to infer the existence of cones at the level of complexes (not just at the head), using a topological version of König's Lemma due to A. Stone

This way

- Tom's modules for topological self-similarity become examples
- Pavlović & Pratt's construction of the continuum and Cantor's space as terminal coalgebras become examples, if we work on the finitely accessible category \mathbf{Lin} with suitable endofunctors.

For details: <http://www.math.upatras.gr/~pkarazer>

More generally terminal coalgebras for finitary endofunctors on finitely accessible categories exist, provided that

(i) Cones exist "at the head" of finite diagrams of complexes

(ii) A technical finiteness condition holds, that allows us to infer the existence of cones at the level of complexes (not just at the head), using a topological version of König's Lemma due to A. Stone

This way

- Tom's modules for topological self-similarity become examples
- Pavlović & Pratt's construction of the continuum and Cantor's space as terminal coalgebras become examples, if we work on the finitely accessible category \mathbf{Lin} with suitable endofunctors.

For details: <http://www.math.upatras.gr/~pkarazer>

More generally terminal coalgebras for finitary endofunctors on finitely accessible categories exist, provided that

(i) Cones exist "at the head" of finite diagrams of complexes

(ii) A technical finiteness condition holds, that allows us to infer the existence of cones at the level of complexes (not just at the head), using a topological version of König's Lemma due to A. Stone

This way

- Tom's modules for topological self-similarity become examples
- Pavlović & Pratt's construction of the continuum and Cantor's space as terminal coalgebras become examples, if we work on the finitely accessible category \mathbf{Lin} with suitable endofunctors.

For details: <http://www.math.upatras.gr/~pkarazer>

More generally terminal coalgebras for finitary endofunctors on finitely accessible categories exist, provided that

(i) Cones exist "at the head" of finite diagrams of complexes

(ii) A technical finiteness condition holds, that allows us to infer the existence of cones at the level of complexes (not just at the head), using a topological version of König's Lemma due to A. Stone

This way

- Tom's modules for topological self-similarity become examples

- Pavlović & Pratt's construction of the continuum and Cantor's space as terminal coalgebras become examples, if we work on the finitely accessible category \mathbf{Lin} with suitable endofunctors.

For details: <http://www.math.upatras.gr/~pkarazer>

More generally terminal coalgebras for finitary endofunctors on finitely accessible categories exist, provided that

(i) Cones exist "at the head" of finite diagrams of complexes

(ii) A technical finiteness condition holds, that allows us to infer the existence of cones at the level of complexes (not just at the head), using a topological version of König's Lemma due to A. Stone

This way

- Tom's modules for topological self-similarity become examples

- Pavlović & Pratt's construction of the continuum and Cantor's space as terminal coalgebras become examples, if we work on the finitely accessible category \mathbf{Lin} with suitable endofunctors.

For details: <http://www.math.upatras.gr/~pkarazer>

More generally terminal coalgebras for finitary endofunctors on finitely accessible categories exist, provided that

(i) Cones exist "at the head" of finite diagrams of complexes

(ii) A technical finiteness condition holds, that allows us to infer the existence of cones at the level of complexes (not just at the head), using a topological version of König's Lemma due to A. Stone

This way

- Tom's modules for topological self-similarity become examples

- Pavlović & Pratt's construction of the continuum and Cantor's space as terminal coalgebras become examples, if we work on the finitely accessible category \mathbf{Lin} with suitable endofunctors.

For details: <http://www.math.upatras.gr/~pkarazer>