



## Semi Factorization Structures

Azadeh Ilaghi Hosseini\*

Seyed Shahin Mousavi

Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

Seyed Naser Hosseini

Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

### Abstract

In this article the notion of semi factorization structure in a category  $\mathcal{X}$  is defined and its properties are investigated. Also conditions under which the semi factorization structure and the factorization structure are equivalent are given.

**Keywords:** Factorization structure, Semi factorization structure, Category  
**Mathematics Subject Classification [2010]:** 20J99, 18A32

## 1 Introduction

Factorization structures in categories are one of the most studied categorical concepts and weak factorization structures play an important role in homotopy theory(see [2]).

We introduce the notion of semi factorization structure in a category  $\mathcal{X}$  and we remark that factorization structures are semi factorization structures. Then we provide an example of a semi factorization structure which is not a factorization structure. Also we analyze some of the properties of semi factorization structures which are similar to those of factorization structures. Finally, we show that if  $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M}$  are classes of morphisms of  $\mathcal{X}$  which are closed under composition and  $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \text{Mono}(\mathcal{X})$ , where  $\text{Mono}(\mathcal{X})$  is the class of monomorphisms of  $\mathcal{X}$ , then  $\mathcal{X}$  has  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ -semi factorization structure if and only if it has  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ -factorization structure.

**Definition 1.1.** Let  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $\mathcal{M}$  be two classes of morphisms in a category  $\mathcal{X}$ , which are closed under composition with isomorphisms. We say that  $\mathcal{X}$  has semi  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ -factorizations or  $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$  is a semi factorization structure in  $\mathcal{X}$ , whenever:

- (i) for all  $f : Y \longrightarrow X$  there exist  $m \in \mathcal{M}/X$  and  $e \in Y/\mathcal{E}$  such that  $f = me$ ; and
- (ii) in the unbroken commutative diagrams below, with  $e, e' \in \mathcal{E}$  and  $m, m' \in \mathcal{M}$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \xrightarrow{e} & \cdot \\ \downarrow e' & \swarrow \text{///} & \downarrow m \\ \cdot & \xrightarrow{d} & \cdot \end{array} & \text{and} & \begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \xrightarrow{e} & \cdot \\ \downarrow e & \swarrow d' & \downarrow m' \\ \cdot & \xrightarrow{m} & \cdot \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

\*Speaker