

**Theorem 0.1.** Given a pair of natural transformations  $\alpha : F \Rightarrow F'$  and  $\beta : G \Rightarrow G'$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & F & G \\
 \mathcal{C} & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \Downarrow \alpha \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & \mathcal{D} \\
 & F' & G' \\
 & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowleft \\ \Downarrow \beta \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} & \mathcal{E}
 \end{array}$$

the **horizontal composition**  $\beta \star \alpha : G \circ F \Rightarrow G' \circ F'$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & G \circ F & \\
 \mathcal{C} & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \Downarrow \beta \star \alpha \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & \mathcal{E} \\
 & G' \circ F' &
 \end{array}$$

has components

$$(\beta \star \alpha)_c = \beta_{F'c} \circ G\alpha_c$$

*Proof.* Consider the two naturality squares ( $c \in \mathcal{C}, d \in \mathcal{D}$ )

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Fc & \xrightarrow{\alpha_c} & F'c \\
 Ff \downarrow & & \downarrow F'f \\
 Fc' & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{c'}} & F'c'
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 Gd & \xrightarrow{\beta_d} & G'd \\
 Gg \downarrow & & \downarrow G'g \\
 Gd' & \xrightarrow{\beta_{d'}} & G'd'
 \end{array}$$

we proceed in this way

1. lift the first square with  $G$
2. apply the second square on the right setting  $d = F'c, d' = F'c', g = F'f$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 G(Fc) & \xrightarrow{G\alpha_c} & G(F'c) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{F'c}} & G'(F'c) \\
 G(Ff) \downarrow & & \downarrow G(F'f) & & \downarrow G'(F'f) \\
 G(Fc') & \xrightarrow{G\alpha_{c'}} & G(F'c') & \xrightarrow{\beta_{F'c'}} & G'(F'c')
 \end{array}$$

the whole rectangle commutes and we get

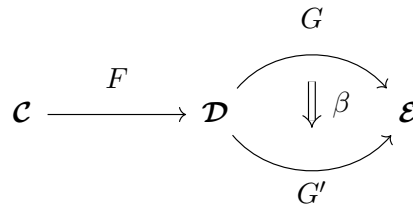
$$\begin{array}{ccc} (G \circ F)_c & \xrightarrow{(\beta \star \alpha)_c} & (G' \circ F')_c \\ (G \circ F)_f \downarrow & & \downarrow (G' \circ F')_f \\ (G \circ F)_{c'} & \xrightarrow{(\beta \star \alpha)_{c'}} & (G' \circ F')_{c'} \end{array}$$

with

$$(\beta \star \alpha)_c = \beta_{F'_c} \circ G\alpha_c$$

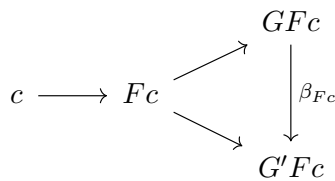
□

**Example 0.1. (Left Whiskering)** Consider the case  $\alpha = \mathbf{1}_F$

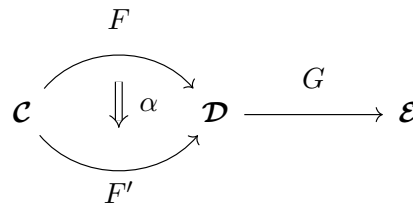


$$(\beta \star \mathbf{1}_F)_c = (\beta \circ F)_c = \beta_{F_c}$$

Alternatively, taking the  $c$  component



**Example 0.2. (Right Whiskering)** Consider the case  $\beta = \mathbf{1}_G$



$$(\mathbf{1}_G \star \alpha)_c = (G \circ \alpha)_c = G\alpha_c$$

Alternatively, taking the  $c$  component

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Fc & \longrightarrow & GF'c \\ c \swarrow & \downarrow \alpha_c & & \downarrow G\alpha_c \\ & F'c & \longrightarrow & GFc \end{array}$$

See [1] Ch.1.7 and also

- Category Theory II 6.1: Examples of Adjunctions - YouTube

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[1] E. Riehl, *Category Theory in Context* (Dover, 2015).

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