

Parts of biframe and a categorical approach to **BiFrm**

Imanol Mozo Carollo¹
imanol.mozo@ehu.eus

WorkALT
in honour of Aleš Pultr, on the occasion of his 80th birthday

eman ta zabal zazu



Universidad
del País Vasco

Euskal Herriko
Unibertsitatea

¹Joint work with Andrew Moshier and Joanne Walters-Wayland

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

There are several ways to represent them:

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

There are several ways to represent them:

- 1 frame congruences

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

There are several ways to represent them:

- 1 frame congruences
- 2 nuclei

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

There are several ways to represent them:

- 1 frame congruences
- 2 nuclei
- 3 sublocale sets

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

There are several ways to represent them:

- 1 frame congruences
- 2 nuclei
- 3 sublocale sets
- 4 onto frame homomorphisms = extremal epimorphisms

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

There are several ways to represent them:

- 1 frame congruences
- 2 nuclei
- 3 sublocale sets
- 4 onto frame homomorphisms = **extremal epimorphisms**

Parts of pointfree spaces: Sublocales

- Subobjects of $\mathbf{Frm}^{op} = \mathbf{Loc}$
- They are like subspaces. . .
- . . .but way more fun!

Theorem (Isbell's density theorem)

Each locale L contains a least dense sublocale, namely the Booleanization $\mathfrak{B}(L)$ of L .

There are several ways to represent them:

- 1 frame congruences
- 2 nuclei
- 3 sublocale sets
- 4 onto frame homomorphisms = **extremal epimorphisms**

Extremal epimorphisms

An extremal epimorphism e in a category \mathcal{C} is an epimorphism such that if

$$e = m \circ g \text{ where } m \text{ is a monomorphism} \implies m \text{ is an isomorphism.}$$

Classical bispaces

Classical bispaces

Bispaces

Classical bispaces

Bispaces

A set of points X endowed with two topologies:

$$(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

Classical bispaces

Bispaces

A set of points X endowed with two topologies:

$$(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

Bicontinuous functions: continuous w.r.t. both topologies.


Classical bispaces

Bispaces

A set of points X endowed with two topologies:

$$(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

Bicontinuous functions: continuous w.r.t. both topologies.

-  J. C. Kelly,
Bitopological spaces,
Proc. London Math. Soc (3) **13**, 71–89 (1963).


Classical bispaces

Bispaces

A set of points X endowed with two topologies:

$$(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

Bicontinuous functions: continuous w.r.t. both topologies.

 J. C. Kelly,
Bitopological spaces,
Proc. London Math. Soc (3) **13**, 71–89 (1963).

How to forget about the points?


Classical bispaces

Bispaces

A set of points X endowed with two topologies:

$$(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

Bicontinuous functions: continuous w.r.t. both topologies.

 J. C. Kelly,
Bitopological spaces,
Proc. London Math. Soc (3) **13**, 71–89 (1963).

How to forget about the points?

$$\tau_0 = \tau_1 \vee \tau_2$$


Classical bispaces

Bispaces

A set of points X endowed with two topologies:

$$(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

Bicontinuous functions: continuous w.r.t. both topologies.

 J. C. Kelly,
Bitopological spaces,
Proc. London Math. Soc (3) **13**, 71–89 (1963).

How to forget about the points?

$$\tau_0 = \tau_1 \vee \tau_2$$

- τ_1 and τ_2 embed into τ_0
- $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ forms a subbasis of τ_0


Classical bispaces

Bispaces

A set of points X endowed with two topologies:

$$(X, \tau_1, \tau_2)$$

Bicontinuous functions: continuous w.r.t. both topologies.

 J. C. Kelly,
Bitopological spaces,
Proc. London Math. Soc (3) **13**, 71–89 (1963).

How to forget about the points?

$$\tau_0 = \tau_1 \vee \tau_2$$

- τ_1 and τ_2 embed into τ_0
- $\tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ forms a subbasis of τ_0

Any bicontinuous function is continuous w.r.t. τ_0 .

Getting rid of points: **biframes**

Getting rid of points: **biframes**

Biframes

A **biframe** L is formed by three frames

$$(L_0, L_1, L_2)$$

where

Getting rid of points: **biframes**

Biframes

A **biframe** L is formed by three frames

$$(L_0, L_1, L_2)$$

where

- L_1 and L_2 are subframes of the ambient frame L_0

Getting rid of points: **biframes**

Biframes

A **biframe** L is formed by three frames

$$(L_0, L_1, L_2)$$

where

- L_1 and L_2 are subframes of the ambient frame L_0
- $L_1 \cup L_2$ forms a subbasis of L_0

Getting rid of points: **biframes**

Biframes

A **biframe** L is formed by three frames

$$(L_0, L_1, L_2)$$

where

- L_1 and L_2 are subframes of the ambient frame L_0
- $L_1 \cup L_2$ forms a subbasis of L_0

Getting rid of points: **biframes**

Biframes

A **biframe** L is formed by three frames

$$(L_0, L_1, L_2)$$

where

- L_1 and L_2 are subframes of the ambient frame L_0
- $L_1 \cup L_2$ forms a subbasis of L_0

Biframe homomorphisms $f: L \rightarrow M$ are given by frame homomorphisms

$$f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0$$

that restricts to frame homomorphisms $f_i: L_i \rightarrow M_i$ ($i = 1, 2$)

Getting rid of points: **biframes**

Biframes

A **biframe** L is formed by three frames

$$(L_0, L_1, L_2)$$

where

- L_1 and L_2 are subframes of the ambient frame L_0
- $L_1 \cup L_2$ forms a subbasis of L_0

Biframe homomorphisms $f: L \rightarrow M$ are given by frame homomorphisms

$$f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0$$

that restricts to frame homomorphisms $f_i: L_i \rightarrow M_i$ ($i = 1, 2$)



J. B. Banaschewski, G. C. L. Brummer, K. A. Hardie
Biframes and bispaces,
Quaest. Math. **6**, 13–25 (1983).

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

Theorem

*Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:*

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

Theorem

*Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:*

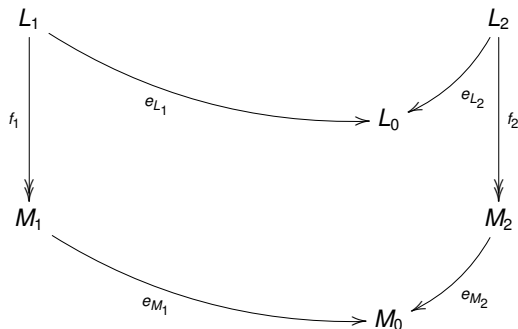
- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and*

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and

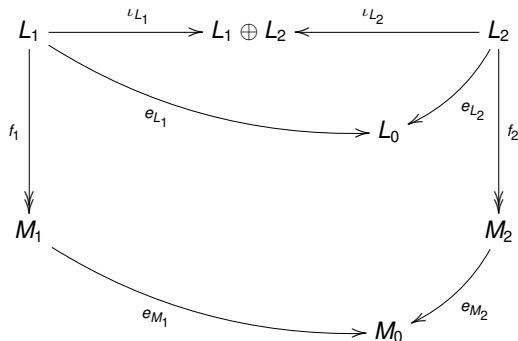


Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and

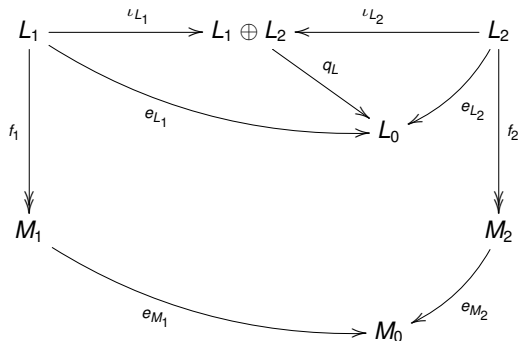


Extremal epis in BiFrm

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and

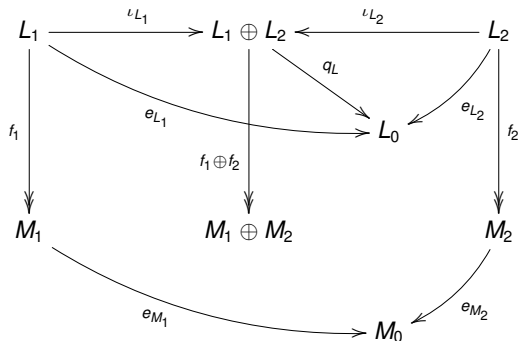


Extremal epis in BiFrm

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and

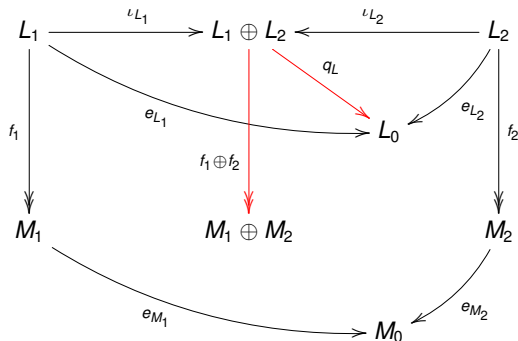


Extremal epis in BiFrm

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and

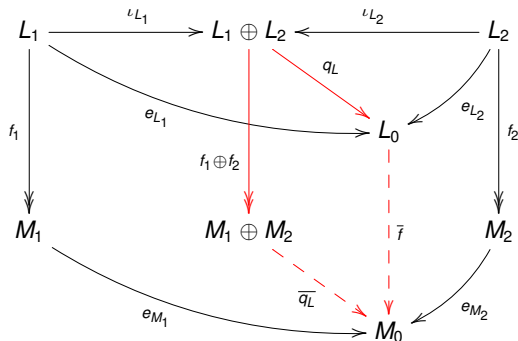


Extremal epis in BiFrm

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and

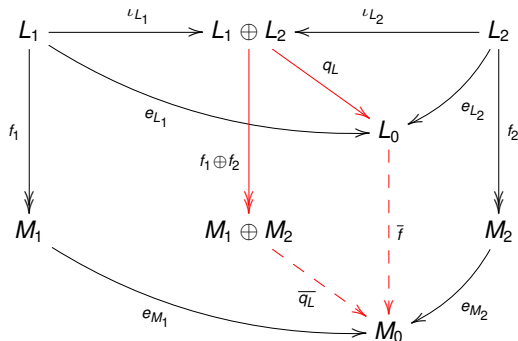


Extremal epis in BiFrm

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and
- f_0 is the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L ,

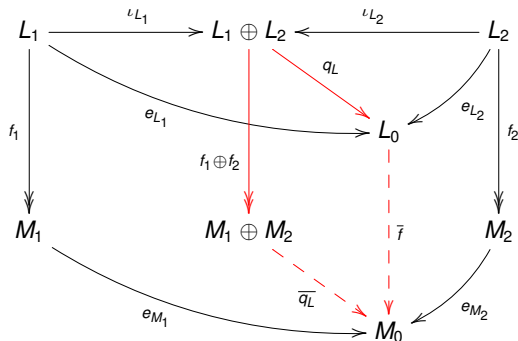


Extremal epis in BiFrm

Theorem

Extremal epis in **BiFrm** are those biframe maps $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that:

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis in **Frm** and
- f_0 is the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L , that is $f_0 = \bar{f}$



Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

The assignment $L \mapsto \mathcal{S}(L)$ is functorial

$$\mathcal{S}: \mathbf{Frm} \rightarrow \mathbf{coFrm}$$

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

The assignment $L \mapsto \mathcal{S}(L)$ is functorial

$$\mathcal{S}: \mathbf{Frm} \rightarrow \mathbf{coFrm}$$

Thus, for a biframe (L_0, L_1, L_2) , one has

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

The assignment $L \mapsto \mathcal{S}(L)$ is functorial

$$\mathcal{S}: \mathbf{Frm} \rightarrow \mathbf{coFrm}$$

Thus, for a biframe (L_0, L_1, L_2) , one has

$$L_1 \xrightarrow{e_{L_1}} L_0 \xleftarrow{e_{L_2}} L_2$$

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

The assignment $L \mapsto \mathcal{S}(L)$ is functorial

$$\mathcal{S}: \mathbf{Frm} \rightarrow \mathbf{coFrm}$$

Thus, for a biframe (L_0, L_1, L_2) , one has

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} L_1 & \xrightarrow{e_{L_1}} & L_0 & \xleftarrow{e_{L_2}} & L_2 \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ \mathcal{S}(L_1) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}(e_{L_1})} & \mathcal{S}(L_0) & \xleftarrow{\mathcal{S}(e_{L_2})} & \mathcal{S}(L_2) \end{array}$$

Extremal epis in **BiFrm**

The assignment $L \mapsto \mathcal{S}(L)$ is functorial

$$\mathcal{S}: \mathbf{Frm} \rightarrow \mathbf{coFrm}$$

Thus, for a biframe (L_0, L_1, L_2) , one has

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} L_1 & \xrightarrow{e_{L_1}} & L_0 & \xleftarrow{e_{L_2}} & L_2 \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ \mathcal{S}(L_1) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}(e_{L_1})} & \mathcal{S}(L_0) & \xleftarrow{\mathcal{S}(e_{L_2})} & \mathcal{S}(L_2) \end{array}$$

Proposition

Let $f: L \rightarrow S$ be an extremal epimorphism in **BiFrm**. Then $[f_0] = \mathcal{S}(e_{L_1})[f_1] \wedge \mathcal{S}(e_{L_2})[f_2]$.

Extremal epis in BiFrm

The assignment $L \mapsto \mathcal{S}(L)$ is functorial

$$\mathcal{S}: \mathbf{Frm} \rightarrow \mathbf{coFrm}$$

Thus, for a biframe (L_0, L_1, L_2) , one has

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} L_1 & \xrightarrow{e_{L_1}} & L_0 & \xleftarrow{e_{L_2}} & L_2 \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ \mathcal{S}(L_1) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}(e_{L_1})} & \mathcal{S}(L_0) & \xleftarrow{\mathcal{S}(e_{L_2})} & \mathcal{S}(L_2) \end{array}$$

Proposition

Let $f: L \rightarrow S$ be an extremal epimorphism in **BiFrm**. Then $[f_0] = \mathcal{S}(e_{L_1})[f_1] \wedge \mathcal{S}(e_{L_2})[f_2]$.

Proposition

Let L be a biframe. For any $[f_1] \in \mathcal{S}(L_1)$ and $[f_2] \in \mathcal{S}(L_2)$ there exists an extremal epimorphism $f: L \rightarrow M$ such that $[f_0] = \mathcal{S}(e_{L_1})[f_1] \wedge \mathcal{S}(e_{L_2})[f_2]$.

Isbell's Density Theorem for biframes

Let $f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0 \in \mathbf{Frm}$ and extremal epi. One has a biframe homomorphism

$$f: L \rightarrow (M, f_0(L_1), f_2(L_2)).$$

Isbell's Density Theorem for biframes

Let $f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0 \in \mathbf{Frm}$ and extremal epi. One has a biframe homomorphism

$$f: L \rightarrow (M, f_0(L_1), f_2(L_2)).$$

Let $\overline{f_0}$ be the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L .

Isbell's Density Theorem for biframes

Let $f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0 \in \mathbf{Frm}$ and extremal epi. One has a biframe homomorphism

$$f: L \rightarrow (M, f_0(L_1), f_2(L_2)).$$

Let $\overline{f_0}$ be the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L .

Proposition

The assignment $[f_0] \mapsto [\overline{f_0}]$ is a closure operator on $S(L_0)$.

Isbell's Density Theorem for biframes

Let $f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0 \in \mathbf{Frm}$ and extremal epi. One has a biframe homomorphism

$$f: L \rightarrow (M, f_0(L_1), f_2(L_2)).$$

Let $\overline{f_0}$ be the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L .

Proposition

The assignment $[f_0] \mapsto [\overline{f_0}]$ is a closure operator on $S(L_0)$.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between

- Closed elements of $S(L_0)$ w.r.t. this closure operator
- Equivalence classes of ext epis of L

Isbell's Density Theorem for biframes

Let $f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0 \in \mathbf{Frm}$ and extremal epi. One has a biframe homomorphism

$$f: L \rightarrow (M, f_0(L_1), f_2(L_2)).$$

Let $\overline{f_0}$ be the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L .

Proposition

The assignment $[f_0] \mapsto [\overline{f_0}]$ is a closure operator on $S(L_0)$.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between

- Closed elements of $S(L_0)$ w.r.t. this closure operator
- Equivalence classes of ext epis of L

Theorem

Any biframe L contains is a least dense “sublocale”,

Isbell's Density Theorem for biframes

Let $f_0: L_0 \rightarrow M_0 \in \mathbf{Frm}$ and extremal epi. One has a biframe homomorphism

$$f: L \rightarrow (M, f_0(L_1), f_2(L_2)).$$

Let $\overline{f_0}$ be the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L .

Proposition

The assignment $[f_0] \mapsto [\overline{f_0}]$ is a closure operator on $S(L_0)$.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between

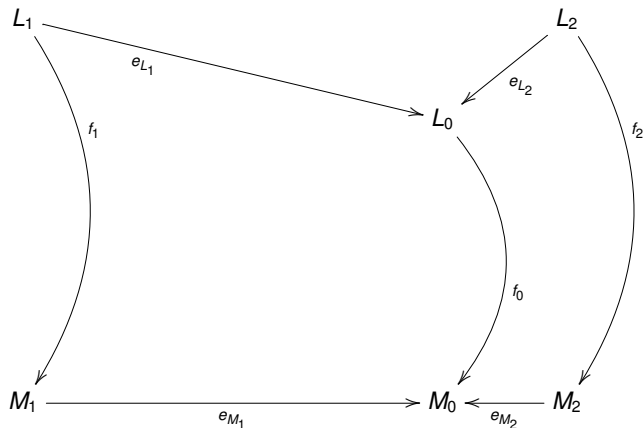
- Closed elements of $S(L_0)$ w.r.t. this closure operator
- Equivalence classes of ext epis of L

Theorem

Any biframe L contains is a least dense “sublocale”, precisely the one given by $\overline{\beta_{L_0}}$.

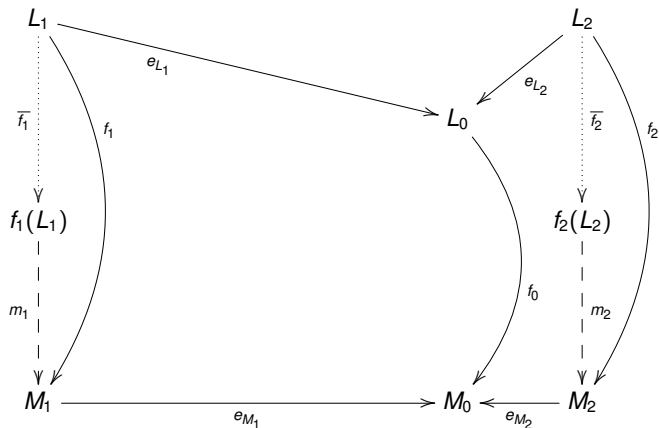
An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in BiFrm



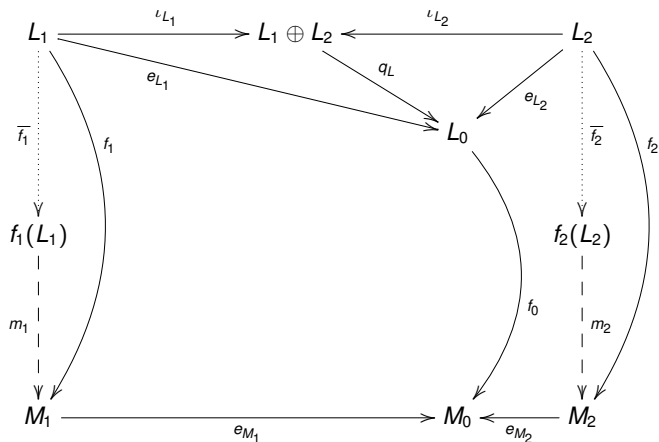
An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in BiFrm



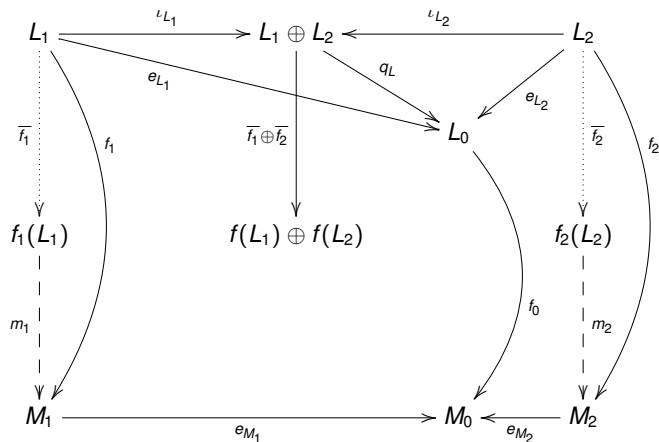
An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in BiFrm



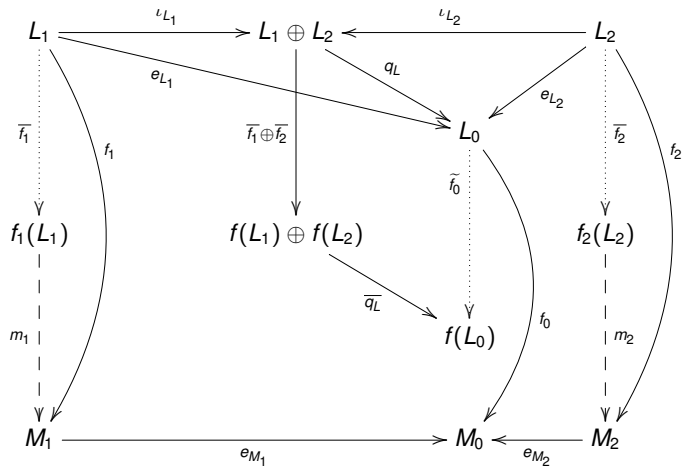
An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in **BiFrm**



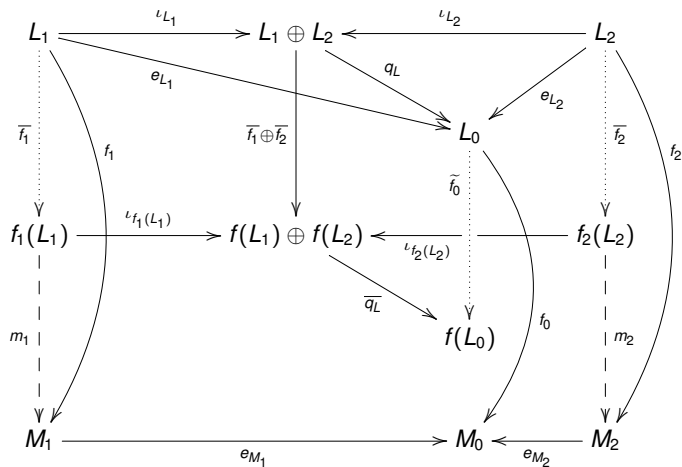
An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in BiFrm



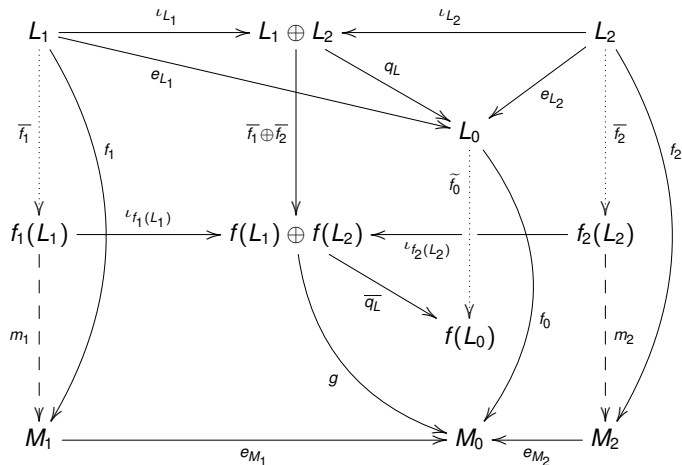
An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in BiFrm



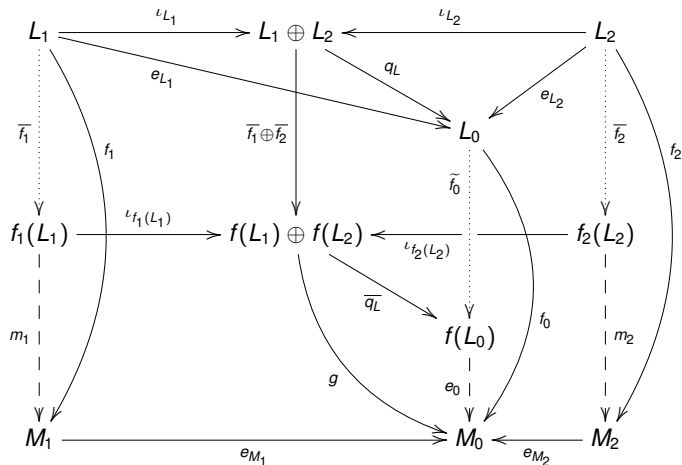
An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in BiFrm



An categorical approach to BiFrm

Motivation: For any $f: L \rightarrow M$ in BiFrm



An categorical approach to **BiFrm**

Objects

$L \equiv \longrightarrow \longleftarrow$ a pair of jointly epic monomorphisms in C

An categorical approach to **BiFrm**

Objects

$L \equiv \longrightarrow \longleftarrow$ a pair of jointly epic monomorphisms in \mathcal{C}

Morphisms

$$f \equiv \begin{array}{ccccc} & \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow & \\ f_1 \downarrow & & f_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow f_2 \\ & \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow & \end{array}$$

An categorical approach to BiFrm

Objects

$L \equiv \longrightarrow \longleftarrow$ a pair of jointly epic monomorphisms in C

Morphisms

$$f \equiv \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow & & \\ & & & & & & \\ f_1 \downarrow & & & f_0 & & & \downarrow f_2 \\ & & \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow & & \\ & & & & & & \end{array}$$

Proposition

f is an extremal epi iff

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis
- f_0 is the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L .

An categorical approach to BiFrm

Objects

$L \equiv \longrightarrow \longleftarrow$ a pair of jointly epic monomorphisms in C

Morphisms

$$f \equiv \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ f_1 & & f_0 & & f_2 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \longrightarrow & & \longleftarrow \end{array}$$

Proposition

f is an extremal epi iff

- f_1 and f_2 are extremal epis
- f_0 is the pushout of $f_1 \oplus f_2$ along q_L .

Proposition

The assignment $f_0 \mapsto \overline{f_0}$ determines a closure operator on the poset of quotients of C .

Děkuji za pozornost!

Obrigado pela sua atenção!

Mila esker arretarengatik!

Thank you for your attention!

Děkuji za pozornost!
(I hope this is proper Czech)

Obrigado pela sua atenção!
(I also hope this is proper Portuguese)

Mila esker arretarengatik!
(This is Basque)

Thank you for your attention!