

Extended real number object in the bornological topos

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A few years ago, F. William Lawvere [2] pointed out that, over the category Set , $\overline{\mathbb{R}}^+ = [0, \infty]$ is a closed category, and (generalized) metric spaces are $\overline{\mathbb{R}}^+$ -categories. This means that $\overline{\mathbb{R}}^+$ is a good recipient for metrics and norms. Later, Reichman [3] worked out the (Dedekind) extended real line $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{\mathcal{E}}$, and its positive part $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{\mathcal{E}}^+$, in an elementary topos \mathcal{E} with natural number object.

Our goal is to study these real objects, denoted $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_b$ and $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_b^+$, in the bornological topos \mathcal{B} , which is a subtopos of M -sets with the monoid $M = Set(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N})$ of all sequences of natural numbers. This topos can be presented as the subtopos of all sheaves for the topology generated by the finite epimorphic families in M . The study of this topos has been encouraged by Lawvere, and some first steps about are given in [1]. It was proved there that the (Dedekind) real number object in \mathcal{B} is the well known space $\mathbb{R}_b = \ell^\infty$.

In order to calculate $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_b$ it is useful to consider presheaves at first, that is, the extended real line $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_m$ in $MSet$, with $M = Set(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N})$. From Reichman's result for arbitrary monoids we calculate

$$\overline{\mathbb{R}}_m = \{\mu : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}} \mid \mu \text{ monotone, } \mu(\emptyset) = -\infty\},$$

and the same for $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_m^+$, but with $\overline{\mathbb{R}}^+$ and $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$ at the right side. Note that the action is $(\mu \circ f)(A) = \mu(f(A))$. In the bornological topos we obtain M -subsets of the above real presheaves, actually:

$$\overline{\mathbb{R}}_b = \{\mu : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}} \mid \mu \text{ preserves finite } \vee\},$$

and similarly $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_b^+$. Of course, there are the canonical inclusion $\mathbb{R}_b \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_b$, the locale structure given by $inf, sup : \mathcal{P}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_b) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_b$, the closed structure on $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_b^+$, etc.

REFERENCES

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