## The quantale of Galois connections

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## [Birkhoff 1940, Ore 1944]

Posets A, B



[Birkhoff 1940, Ore 1944]

Posets A, B



- $f \in Ant(A, B)$  and  $g \in Ant(B, A)$
- $\forall a \in A \ a \leq gf(a), \ \forall b \in B \ b \leq fg(b)$

 $\Rightarrow f(\bigvee S) = \bigwedge f(S), \ g(\bigvee S) = \bigwedge g(S).$ 

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 $f \in Gal(A, B) \quad \text{if } \exists f^+ : B \to A \text{ (necessarily unique) such that} \\ (f, f^+) \text{ is a Galois connection.}$ 

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$$\Leftrightarrow f(\bigvee S) = \bigwedge f(S).$$
  
when  $A, B \in CLat$ )

## $(Gal(A, A^d), \circ)$

# $\underbrace{\text{complete semigroup of residuated maps}}_{QUANTALE} \quad f(\bigvee S) = \bigvee f(S)$



$$(Gal(A, A), ?)$$

$$\bigwedge$$
HOW TO COMPOSE?

Galois maps  $f(\bigvee S) = \bigwedge f(S)$ 

## [Freyd, Scedrov 1990]





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$$X \times X$$

$$f$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2$$

In any category with finite limits and images:

The composition of the relations  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  is the image of f:

$$f(R_1 \circ R_2) > \xrightarrow{m} X \times X$$

#### **APPLICATION TO THE CATEGORY OF LOCALES**

[Picado, Ferreira, Quaest. Math., to appear]

Loc

POINTFREE TOPOLOGY

**Frm**<sup>d</sup>

frames: complete Heyting algebras morphisms: preserve √, ∧

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 $f \in Gal(L,L)$   $\iff$  special binary relations on L

 $g \circ f \in Gal(L,L)$  <------

Category of complete  $\lor$ -semilattices

The *tensor product*  $A \otimes B$  of A and B:

• 
$$\downarrow R = R$$
  
G-ideals of  $A \times B$   
•  $\{x\} \times U_2 \subseteq R \Rightarrow (x, \bigvee U_2) \in R$  (left)  
•  $U_1 \times \{y\} \subseteq R \Rightarrow (\bigvee U_1, y) \in R$  (right)

 $\boldsymbol{a}\otimes\boldsymbol{b}:=\downarrow(a,b)\cup\downarrow(1,0)\cup\downarrow(0,1)$ 

## Category of locales

The *product*  $A \otimes B$  of A and B:

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet \quad \downarrow R = R \\ \hline \mathbf{G}\text{-ideals of } A \times B \\ \bullet \quad \{x\} \times U_2 \subseteq R \Rightarrow (x, \bigvee U_2) \in R \\ \hline \mathbf{U}_1 \times \{y\} \subseteq R \Rightarrow (\bigvee U_1, y) \in R \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{(left)} \\ \hline \text{(right)} \end{array}$$

 $\boldsymbol{a}\otimes\boldsymbol{b}:=\downarrow(a,b)\cup\downarrow(1,0)\cup\downarrow(0,1)$ 

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$$\mathbf{R}_{f,g} := \bigvee \{ a \otimes c \in A \otimes C \mid \exists b \in B \setminus \{0\} : f(a) \ge b \text{ and } g(b) \ge c \}.$$

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The Galois composition  $g \circ f : A \to C$  is defined by

$$(\mathbf{g} \circ \mathbf{f})(a) := \bigvee \{ c \in C \mid (a, c) \in R_{f,g} \}.$$

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$$g \circ f \in Gal(A, C)$$

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$$g \circ f \in Gal(A, C)$$

#### **STEP 1: THE QUANTALE OF ANTITONE MAPS**

$$f \in Ant(A, B), g \in Ant(B, C)$$
  $A \xrightarrow{g \cdot f} C$   $g \cdot f \in Ant(A, C)$ 

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• associative

• 
$$g \cdot (\bigvee f_i) = \bigvee (g \cdot f_i)$$

• 
$$(\bigvee g_i) \cdot f = \bigvee (g_i \cdot f)$$

on frames

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on frames

THEOREM: If L is a frame then  $(Ant(L, L), \cdot)$  is a quantale

[Alg. Univ., 2004]

STEP 2: Gal(L, L) IS A QUANTIC QUOTIENT of Ant(L, L)

$$f \in Ant(L, L)$$
$$j_0(f)(a) := \bigvee \{ b \in L \mid \exists S \subseteq L : \bigvee S = a \text{ and } b \leq f(s) \ \forall s \in S \}.$$

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 $j_0$  is a quantic prenucleus on Ant(L, L)

[Alg. Univ., 2004]

STEP 2: Gal(L, L) IS A QUANTIC QUOTIENT of Ant(L, L)

Quantale  $(Q, \cdot)$ 

quantic prenucleus  $j_0: Q \to Q$   $\begin{cases}
preclosure operator \\
j_0(x) \cdot y \leq j_0(x \cdot y) \\
x \cdot j_0(y) \leq j_0(x \cdot y)
\end{cases}$ 

[Alg. Univ., 2004]



## A GENERAL PROCEDURE ON QUANTALES Quantale $(Q, \cdot)$ quantic prenucleus $j_0: Q \to Q$ $\begin{cases} \text{preclosure operator} \\ j_0(x) \cdot y \leq j_0(x \cdot y) \\ x \cdot j_0(y) \leq j_0(x \cdot y) \end{cases}$ $\mathbf{j}(x) := \wedge \{ y \in Q_{j_0} | x \leq y \} \quad Q_{j_0} := Fix(j_0)$ quantic nucleus $j: Q \to Q$ $\begin{cases} \text{closure operator} \\ j(x) \cdot j(y) \leq j(x \cdot y) \end{cases}$

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A GENERAL PROCEDURE ON QUANTALES Quantale  $(Q, \cdot)$ quantic prenucleus  $j_0: Q \to Q$   $\begin{cases} \text{preclosure operator} \\ j_0(x) \cdot y \leq j_0(x \cdot y) \\ x \cdot j_0(y) \leq j_0(x \cdot y) \end{cases}$  $\mathbf{j}(x) := \wedge \{ y \in Q_{j_0} | x \leq y \} \quad Q_{j_0} := Fix(j_0)$ quantic nucleus  $j: Q \xrightarrow{\forall} Q \begin{cases} \text{closure operator} \\ j(x) \cdot j(y) < j(x \cdot y) \end{cases}$  $\Omega \xrightarrow{j} Q_j$ For  $a \cdot j b := j(a \cdot b)$   $|(Q_j, \cdot_j)|$  is a quantale

[Alg. Univ., 2004]

STEP 2: Gal(L, L) IS A QUANTIC QUOTIENT of Ant(L, L)

$$f \in Ant(L,L)$$

$$j_0(f)(a) := \bigvee \{ b \in L \mid \exists S \subseteq L : \bigvee S = a \text{ and } b \leq f(s) \forall s \in S \}$$

$$\begin{cases} Fix(j_0) = Gal(L,L) \\ j(f) = \bigwedge \{ g \in Gal(L,L) \mid f \leq g \} \end{cases}$$

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## Then

• Fix(j) = Gal(L, L)

• 
$$g \cdot_j f = j(g \cdot f) = g \circ f$$

THEOREM:  $(Gal(L, L), \circ)$  is a quantale

[Erné, Picado, preprint]

A, B complete lattices

 $Gal(A,B) \xrightarrow[G_1]{F_1} A \otimes B$ 

G-ideals [Shmuely, 1974]

[Erné, Picado, preprint]



## [Erné, Picado, preprint]

## A, B complete lattices

$$Ant(A,B) \xrightarrow[G_1]{F_1} \mathcal{D}(A \times B)$$



G-ideals [Shmuely, 1974]

## A, B complete lattices





### **G-ideals**

[Erné, Picado, preprint]









[Erné, Picado, preprint]

A, B complete lattices

$$A_0 = A - \{0\}, \quad B_0 = B - \{0\}$$

 $\mathcal{L}(A_0 \times B_0)$ : (truncated) left G-ideals

 $\mathcal{T}(A_0 \times B_0)$ : (truncated) G-ideals

 $\mathcal{Z}$ - $\mathcal{T}(A_0 \times B_0)$ : (truncated)  $\mathcal{Z}$ -right left G-ideals



$$R, S \subseteq A_0 \times A_0$$

$$\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{S} := \{(a,c) \in A_0 \times A_0 \mid \exists b \in A_0 : (a,b) \in R \text{ and } (b,c) \in S\}$$

(the usual product relation)

 $(\mathcal{D}(A_0 \times A_0), \cdot)$  is a quantale

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(the usual product relation)

 $(\mathcal{D}(A_0 \times A_0), \cdot)$  is a quantale

$$L(R) := \downarrow \{ (a, \bigvee U_2) \mid \emptyset \neq \{a\} \times U_2 \subseteq R \}$$
 closure op.

 $T(R) := \downarrow \{(a, \bigvee U_2) \mid \emptyset \neq \{a\} \times U_2 \subseteq R\} \cup \downarrow \{(\bigvee U_1, b) \mid \emptyset \neq U_1 \times \{b\} \subseteq R\}$ preclosure op.

$$\overline{T}(R) := \bigcap \{ S \in T(A_0 \times B_0) \mid R \subseteq S \}$$
 closure op.

## THEOREM:

The following conditions on a complete lattice *A* are equivalent:

(1) A is pseudocomplemented. (2)  $\forall U \subseteq A \ (0 \neq a \leq \bigvee U \Rightarrow \exists b \neq 0 : b \in \downarrow a \cap \downarrow U).$ (8) L is a quantic nucleus on the quantale  $(\mathcal{D}(A_0 \times A_0), \cdot)$ . (9)  $\overline{T}$  is a quantic nucleus on the quantale  $(\mathcal{D}(A_0 \times A_0), \cdot)$ . (10)  $\mathcal{L}(A_0 \times A_0)$  is a quantic quotient of the quantale  $(\mathcal{D}(A_0 \times A_0), \cdot)$ . (11)  $\mathcal{T}(A_0 \times A_0)$  is a quantic quotient of the quantale  $(\mathcal{D}(A_0 \times A_0), \cdot)$ .

## THEOREM:

The following conditions on a complete lattice A are equivalent:

(1) *A* is Z-pseudocomplemented.
(2) ∀U ∈ Z (0 ≠ a ≤ ∨U ⇒ ∃b ≠ 0 : b ∈ ↓a ∩ ↓U).
(6) T<sup>Z</sup> is a quantic nucleus on the quantale (D(A<sub>0</sub> × A<sub>0</sub>), ·).
(7) Z-T(A<sub>0</sub>×A<sub>0</sub>) is a quantic quotient of the quantale (D(A<sub>0</sub>×A<sub>0</sub>), ·).





