Complete normality and complete regularity *in the category of locales via real-valued functions*

Jorge Picado Centre for Mathematics - University of Coimbra PORTUGAL

— joint work with J. Gutiérrez García (Bilbao)





$$h: X \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_e)$$





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«(...) In fact, it is clear that \mathbb{R}^X is a commutative ring with unity element (provided that X is non empty).»

«(...) Therefore C(X) is a commutative ring, a subring of \mathbb{R}^X .»



point-set topology





THEOREM. TFAE for a space X:

(1) X is completely normal.

(2) For every $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{R}^X$, if $f_1^- \leq f_2$ and $f_1 \leq f_2^\circ$, then there

exists a $g \in LSC(X)$ such that $f_1 \leq g \leq g^- \leq f_2$.



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Remains to be done: complete regularity.

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 $\mathsf{FRM}(\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{R}),\mathcal{S}L)$





• $f: \mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{S}L$ USC

s.t. $f(\mathfrak{L}_l(\mathbb{R})) \subseteq \mathfrak{c}L$

BACKGROUND: THE FRAME OF REALS $\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{R})$

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ring F(L)

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$$\mathsf{USC}(L) \cap \mathsf{LSC}(L) = \mathsf{C}(L)$$



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$$\boldsymbol{f} \leq \boldsymbol{g} \equiv \ \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{p},-) \leq \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{p},-), \ \forall \boldsymbol{p} \in \mathbb{Q} \ \Leftrightarrow \ \boldsymbol{g}(-,\boldsymbol{q}) \leq \boldsymbol{f}(-,\boldsymbol{q}), \ \forall \boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{Q}$$



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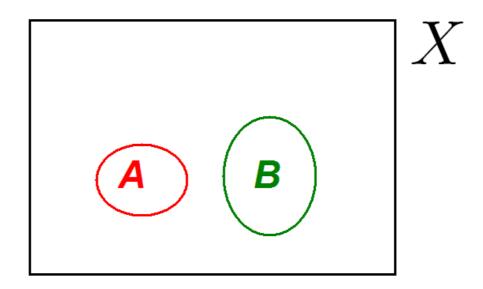
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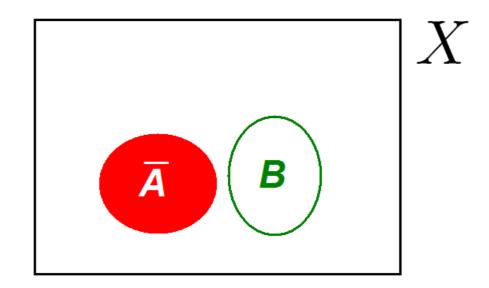
J. GUTIÉRREZ GARCÍA, T. KUBIAK & J. PICADO [Localic real-valued functions: a general setting, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 213 (2009) 1064-1074]

[J. Isbell, 1985]

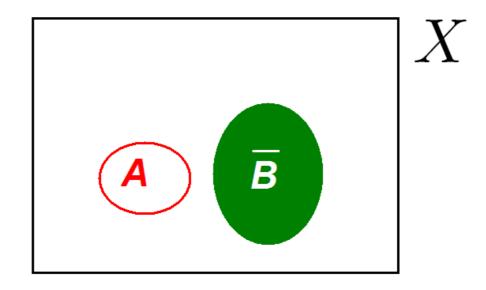
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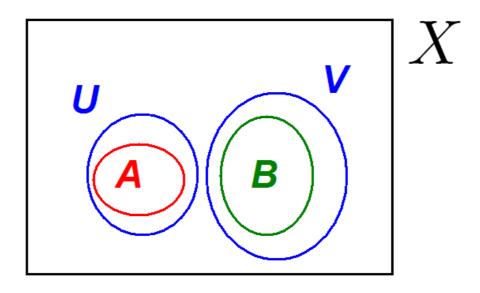
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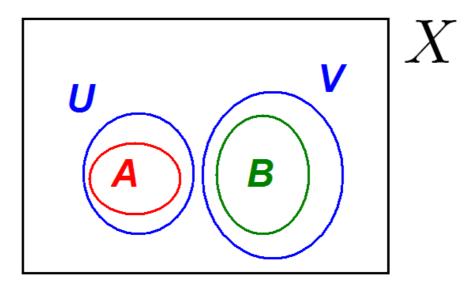


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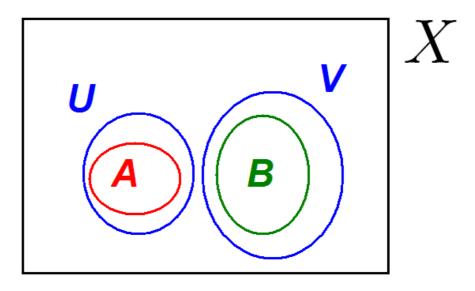
Classically:



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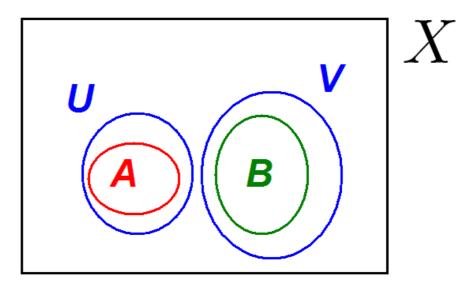


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$$\underbrace{S \lor \overline{T} = 1 = \overline{S} \lor T}_{\text{separated sublocales}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\exists \text{ open } U, V : U \lor V = 1, U \leq S, V \leq T}_{\text{separated by open sublocales}}$$

CHARACTERIZATIONS OF CN

- (1) *L* is completely normal.
- (2) For every $S, T \in SL$ such that $S \leq \overline{T}$ and $S^{\circ} \leq T$ there exist an open U and a closed F such that $S \leq F \leq U \leq T$.

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- (3) For every $S, T \in SL$ such that $S \wedge T^{\circ} = 0 = S^{\circ} \wedge T$ there exist closed F, G such that $F \wedge G = 0$, $S \leq F$ and $T \leq G$.

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(4) $\forall a, b \in L, \exists x, y \in L : x \land y = 0, b \leq a \lor x, a \leq b \lor y$.

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CN is lattice-invariant. Corrects a wrong statement in [Y.-M. Wong, Lattice-invariant properties of top. spaces, Proc. AMS 26 (1970)]

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J. GUTIÉRREZ GARCÍA & T. KUBIAK J. PICADO

[Lower and upper regularizations of frame semicontinuous real functions, *Algebra Universalis* 60 (2009) 169-184]



$L \text{ is CN, } f_1, f_2 \in \mathsf{F}(L), \ f_1^- \leq f_2, \ f_1 \leq f_2^\circ$



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Urysohn's characterization:

Every two separated F_{σ} -sublocales are separated by open sublocs.

(1) *L* is completely normal.

(2) For every $f_1, f_2 \in F(L)$, if $f_1^- \leq f_2$ and $f_1 \leq f_2^\circ$, then there exists a $g \in LSC(L)$ such that $f_1 \leq g \leq g^- \leq f_2$.

THEOREM. TFAE on a frame L:

(1) L is normal.

(2) For every $f_1 = \bigvee_n f_n^1$, with $f_n^1 \in \text{USC}(L)$, and $f_2 = \bigwedge_n f_n^2$, with $f_n^2 \in \text{LSC}(L)$, if $f_1^- \leq f_2$ and $f_1 \leq f_2^\circ$, then there exists a $g \in \text{LSC}(L)$ such that $f_1 \leq g \leq g^- \leq f_2$.

M. J. FERREIRA & J. GUTIÉRREZ GARCÍA & J. PICADO [Completely normal frames and real-valued functions, Topology and its Applications, in press]

July 2009

On extremally disconnected frames

$$g \in \mathsf{LSC}(L) \Rightarrow g^- \in \mathsf{C}(L)$$

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On extremally disconnected frames

$$g \in \mathsf{LSC}(L) \Rightarrow g^- \in \mathsf{C}(L)$$

$$f_1 \le g \le g^- \le f_2$$

COROLLARY. TFAE on a frame *L*:

(1) *L* is completely normal and extremally disconnected.

(2) For every $f_1, f_2 \in F(L)$, if $f_1^- \leq f_2$ and $f_1 \leq f_2^\circ$, then there exists a $g \in C(L)$ such that $f_1 \leq g \leq g^- \leq f_2$.

 $\forall a \in L \quad a = \bigvee \{ b \in L \mid b \prec \prec a \}$

$$\forall a \in L \quad a = \bigvee \{ b \in L \mid b \prec \prec a \}$$

 \exists scale between *b* and *a*

$$\forall a \in L \quad a = \bigvee \{ b \in L \mid b \prec a \}$$

$$\exists \text{ scale between } b \text{ and } a$$

$b \prec a \Leftrightarrow \exists f \in \mathbf{C}(L) : f(0, -) \leq \mathfrak{c}(b^*) = \overline{\mathfrak{o}(b)}$

 $f(-,1) \le \mathfrak{c}(a)$

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$$S \vee \mathfrak{c}(a) = 1$$



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$$\widetilde{\mathsf{compact}} \quad \Rightarrow \ S = \bigwedge \{ \mathfrak{o}(b) \lor S \mid b \prec a \}$$

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$$\stackrel{\text{Comp.}}{\Rightarrow} S = \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} (\mathfrak{o}(b_i) \lor S) = S \lor \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} \mathfrak{o}(b_i)$$

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 $\overline{\mathfrak{o}(b)}$ and $\mathfrak{c}(a)$ are completely separated

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 $(b_1 \vee b_2 \vee \cdots \vee b_n \prec \prec a)$

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completely separated from c(a)

INSERTION FOR CR: achievements so far ...

(1) *L* is completely regular.

\Downarrow

(2) If $S \lor T = 1$, S compact, T closed, then S and T are completely separated.

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\Downarrow

- (2) If $S \lor T = 1$, S compact, T closed, then S and T are completely separated.
- $\label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{l} \Downarrow \\ \textbf{(3) If } f,g \in \mathsf{F}(L), \, f \leq g, \, \overbrace{f \text{ compact-like}, \, g \in \mathsf{LSC}(L), } \end{array} \end{array}$

\Downarrow

- (2) If $S \lor T = 1$, S compact, T closed, then S and T are completely separated.
- ↓ $f(-,q) \text{ compact}, \forall q$ (3) If $f, g \in F(L)$, $f \leq g$, f compact-like, $g \in LSC(L)$, then there exists $h \in C(L)$ such that $f \leq h \leq g$.

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(2) If S ∨ T = 1, S compact, T closed, then S and T are completely separated.
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Further:

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Further:

(3) \Rightarrow (2) if every compact is complemented

(e.g. Hausdorff)

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Further:

(3) \Rightarrow (2) if every compact is complemented

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(2) \Rightarrow (1) if every open is a meet of compacts

(work in progress...)