

# NON-ARCHIMEDEAN APPROACH SPACES

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joint work with Eva Colebunders

Workshop on Algebra, Logic and Topology – Coimbra

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### Definition

An approach space  $(X, \delta)$  with distance

$$\delta : X \times 2^X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$$

is a non-Archimedean approach spaces if

$$\delta(x, A) \leq \delta(x, A^{(\varepsilon)}) \vee \varepsilon.$$

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- strong triangular inequality  
in App:  $\delta(x, A) \leq \delta(x, A^{(\varepsilon)}) + \varepsilon$
- NA-App

## EQUIVALENT DESCRIPTIONS

- ▶ non-Archimedean limit operator  $\lambda : \beta X \rightarrow [0, \infty]^X$

$$\lambda \Sigma \sigma(\mathcal{U}) \leq \lambda \psi(\mathcal{U}) \vee \sup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \inf_{j \in U} \lambda \sigma(j)(\psi(j))$$

- ▶ non-Archimedean tower  $(\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+}$

$$\text{tower of topologies satisfying } \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon = \bigvee_{\gamma > \varepsilon} \mathcal{T}_\gamma \text{ (CC)}$$

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- ▶ **NEW:** non-Archimedean gauge  
Gauge has basis consisting of quasi-ultrametrics



?

→ How to present NA-App as  $(\mathbb{T}, \mathcal{V})$ -Cat for suitable monad  $\mathbb{T}$  and quantale  $\mathcal{V}$

## INSPIRATION

### Ultrametric

$d : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  satisfying strong triangular inequality

$$d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) \vee d(y, z)$$

→  $q\text{Met}^u$

$$\rightarrow P_+ = ([0, \infty], \leq_{\text{op}}, +, 0)$$

$q\text{Met} \cong (\mathbb{1}, P_+)\text{-Cat}$

$(X, a)$  with  $a : X \dashrightarrow X$  a  $P_+$ -relation satisfying

$$\text{transitivity} \quad a(x, z) \leq a(x, y) + a(y, z) \quad \forall x, y, z \in X$$

$$\text{reflexivity} \quad a(x, x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X.$$

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## FROM APPROACH SPACES...

M.M. Clementino & D. Hofmann, Topological features of lax algebras, *Appl. Categ. Structures* **11**: 267–286, 2003.

$$\text{App} \cong (\beta, P_+)\text{-Cat}$$

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$\text{App} \cong (\beta, P_+)$ -Cat

$(X, a)$  with  $a : \beta X \dashrightarrow X$  a  $P_+$ -relation satisfying

transitivity  $a(m_X(\mathfrak{X}), \mathcal{U}) \leq \bar{\beta}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{U}) + a(\mathcal{U}, x)$

$$\forall \mathfrak{X} \in \beta\beta X, \forall \mathcal{U} \in \beta X,$$

$$\forall x \in X$$

reflexivity

$$a(\dot{x}, x) = 0$$

$$\forall x \in X.$$

$a : \beta X \dashrightarrow X \leftrightarrow \lambda : \beta X \rightarrow [0, \infty]^X$  limit operator (Lowen).

## ... TO NON-ARCHIMEDEAN APPROACH SPACES

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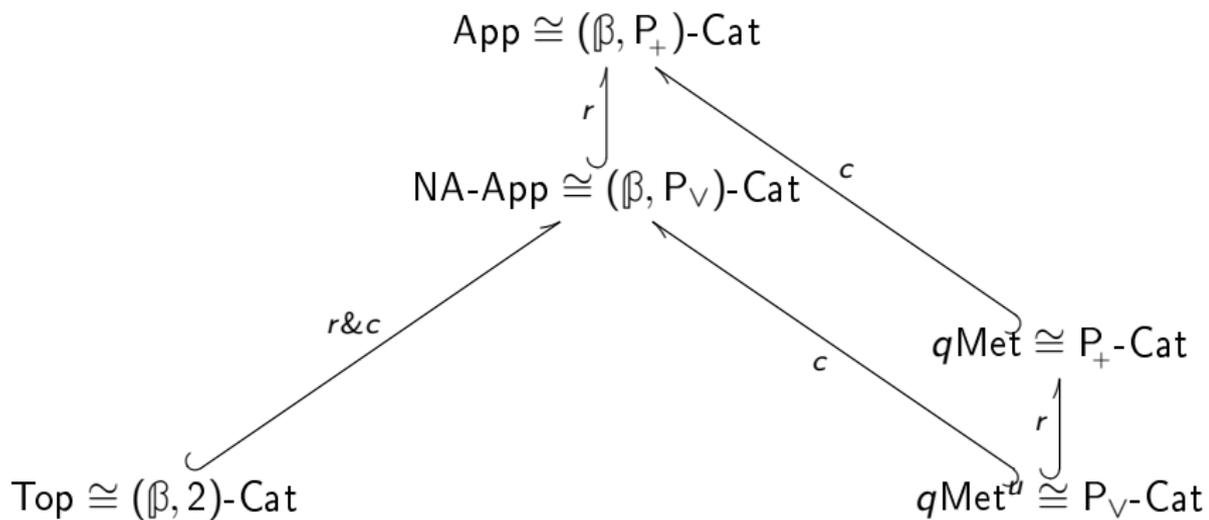
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$$a(\dot{x}, x) = 0$$

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$a : \beta X \dashrightarrow X \leftrightarrow \lambda : \beta X \rightarrow [0, \infty]^X$  non-Archimedean limit operator  
(Brock & Kent)

$$\text{NA-App} \cong (\beta, P_V)\text{-Cat}$$



## TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN NA-App

$$(X, (\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+})$$

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## TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN NA-App

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- ▶  $X$  strongly has  $p$   
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→  $(X, \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)$  has  $p$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon \geq 0$
- ▶  $X$  almost strongly has  $p$   
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- ▶  $X$  almost strongly has  $p$   
→  $(X, \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)$  has  $p$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$
- ▶  $X$  has  $p$  at level 0  
→  $\mathbb{T}X = (X, \mathcal{T}_0)$  has  $p$ .

# HAUSDORFF SEPARATION

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$(\beta, P_V)$ -Hausdorff

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda \mathcal{U}(x) < \infty \\ \lambda \mathcal{U}(y) < \infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = y$$

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strongly Hausdorff

$(X, \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)$  Hausdorff:  $\forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$

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## Hausdorff at level 0

$(X, \mathcal{T}_0)$  Hausdorff

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda \mathcal{U}(x) = 0 \\ \lambda \mathcal{U}(y) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = y$$

## Conclusion

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\beta, P_{\vee})\text{-Hausdorff} & \Leftrightarrow & \text{(almost) strongly Hausdorff} \\ & & \Downarrow \\ & & \text{Hausdorff at level 0} \end{array}$$

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## Counterexample

$(X, (\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+})$  with

$$\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon = \begin{cases} \mathcal{P}(X) & 0 \leq \varepsilon < 1, \\ \{\emptyset, X\} & 1 \leq \varepsilon. \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\beta, P_V)\text{-compact} & \Leftrightarrow & \text{almost strongly compact} \\ & & \uparrow \\ \text{compact at level 0} & \Leftrightarrow & \text{strongly compact} \end{array}$$

## Counterexample

$]0, \infty[$ ,  $(\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+}$  with

$\mathcal{T}_0 =$  right order topology

$$\varepsilon > 0 : \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon(x) = \begin{cases} ]0, \infty[ & x \leq \varepsilon; \\ \mathcal{V}_0(x) & \varepsilon < x. \end{cases}$$

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By (CC)

$$\mathcal{T}_\gamma \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\varepsilon, \varepsilon \leq \gamma$$

we get

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$\Rightarrow$  all the levels of the tower coincide!



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    - $\Leftrightarrow \text{cl}_{TY}$ -closed embedding  
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  - ▶ Cowellpowered
  - ▶  $\text{NA-App}_{c2}$  is epireflective subcategory of  $\text{NA-App}_2$

- ▶ Categorical construction of an epireflector

$$E : \text{NA-App}_2 \rightarrow \text{NA-App}_{c2}$$

with epireflection morphisms

$$e_X : X \rightarrow KX$$

for every  $X \in \text{NA-App}_2$

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### Theorem

A Hausdorff non-Archimedean approach space  $X$  that can be embedded in a compact Hausdorff non-Archimedean approach space  $Y$  has a topological coreflection  $TX$  that is a Tychonoff space.

## COMPACTIFICATION

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- ▶  $\mathfrak{G}$  collection of closed sets of topological space  $X$ 
  - (i)  $\emptyset, X \in \mathfrak{G}$
  - (ii)  $G_1, G_2 \in \mathfrak{G} \Rightarrow G_1 \cup G_2 \in \mathfrak{G}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathfrak{G}$  is a  $\mathfrak{G}$ -family if it satisfies f.i.p
- ▶ vanishing if  $\bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{F}} F = \emptyset$
- ▶ maximal

## SHANIN'S COMPACTIFICATION

$\mathfrak{G}$  closed basis for the topology on  $X$   
 $\Rightarrow$  construction of compact topological space

$$\sigma(X, \mathfrak{G}) = (S, \mathcal{S})$$

in which  $X$  is densely embedded

- ▶  $S = X \cup X'$   
with  $X'$  set of all maximal vanishing  $\mathfrak{G}$ -families
- ▶  $\mathcal{S} = \{S(G) \mid G \in \mathfrak{G}\}$  with

$$S(G) = G \cup \{p \in X' \mid G \in p\}$$

### Theorem

*Any non-Archimedean approach space  $X$  can be densely embedded in a compact non-Archimedean approach space  $\Sigma(X, \mathfrak{G})$  constructed from the closed basis  $\mathfrak{G} = \bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon$  of  $TX$  and such that the topological coreflection  $T\Sigma(X, \mathfrak{G})$  is the Shanin compactification  $\sigma(TX, \mathfrak{G})$  of the topological coreflection  $TX$ .*

$(X, (\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+})$

'Tower' of closed sets  $(\mathcal{C}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+}$

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- ▶ Take  $\mathfrak{G} = \bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon$
- ▶ by (CC):  $\bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon$  basis for  $(X, \mathcal{T}_0) = \text{TX}$

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- ▶ Let  $\sigma(TX, \mathfrak{G}) = (S, \mathcal{S})$  be Shanin's compactification

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- ▶  $\{S(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon\}$  basis for the topology  $\mathcal{R}_\varepsilon$  on  $S$   
Not necessarily (CC)

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- ▶ Define a tower of topologies

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha = \bigvee_{\beta > \alpha} \mathcal{R}_\beta$$

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$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha = \bigvee_{\beta > \alpha} \mathcal{R}_\beta$$

- ▶  $\Sigma(X, \mathfrak{G}) = (S, (\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+})$

$(X, (\mathcal{T}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+})$

'Tower' of closed sets  $(\mathcal{C}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+}$

- ▶ Take  $\mathfrak{G} = \bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon$
- ▶ by (CC):  $\bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon$  basis for  $(X, \mathcal{T}_0) = TX$
- ▶ Let  $\sigma(TX, \mathfrak{G}) = (S, \mathcal{S})$  be Shanin's compactification
- ▶  $\{S(G) \mid G \in \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon\}$  basis for the topology  $\mathcal{R}_\varepsilon$  on  $S$   
Not necessarily (CC)
- ▶ Define a tower of topologies

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha = \bigvee_{\beta > \alpha} \mathcal{R}_\beta$$

- ▶  $\Sigma(X, \mathfrak{G}) = (S, (\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+})$
- ▶  $T\Sigma(X, \mathfrak{G}) = (S, \mathcal{S}_0)$
- ▶ Embedding
- ▶ Dense

## HAUSDORFF COMPACTIFICATION

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1. Hausdorff at level 0
2.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \forall G \in \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon, \forall x \notin G : \exists 0 < \gamma \leq \varepsilon, \exists H \in \mathcal{C}_\gamma$  such that  $x \in H$  and  $H \cap G = \emptyset$ ,  
‘regularity’ condition
3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \forall F, G \in \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon, F \cap G = \emptyset : \exists 0 < \gamma \leq \varepsilon, \exists H, K \in \mathcal{C}_\gamma$  such that  $F \cap H = \emptyset, G \cap K = \emptyset, H \cup K = X$ .  
‘normality’ condition