Cartesian closed and stable subconstructs of [0, 1]-Cat

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Let $\mathbf{Q} = (Q, \otimes, k)$ be a commutative and unital quantale. Categories enriched over \mathbf{Q} is often called Q-categories for short, which encompass preordered sets, generalized metric spaces and fuzzy preordered sets in a unified framework. As observed by Lawvere [5], Q-categories can be regarded as quantitative preordered sets since a quantale \mathbf{Q} has a "quantitative" logic flavor. Following Lawvere's idea, Q-categories are investigated extensively in the quantitative domain theory [1, 2, 3, 6].

Unlike its classical counterpart, when Q-categories are concerned as quantitative ordered sets, the category Q-Cat consisting of Q-categories and Q-functors may not be Cartesian closed in general if the quantale Q is not a frame [4]. Thus, it is usually more difficult to find out Cartesian closed subcategories of Q-Cat. Observe that the category Q-Cat contains a Cartesian closed and stable subcategory **PreOrd**, consisting of all crisp ordered sets and order-preserving maps. The aim of this paper is to find non-trivial Cartesian closed and stable subcategories of Q-Cat containing **PreOrd**.

It is shown that, if $\mathbf{Q} = ([0, 1], \otimes, 1)$ with \otimes being a continuous triangular norm on the unit interval [0, 1], a stable subcategory \mathbf{A} of [0, 1]-**Cat** containing **PreOrd** is Cartesian closed if and only if $\mathbf{A} = \mathsf{K}$ -**Cat**, where $\mathsf{K} = (K, \otimes, 1)$ is a subquantale of $([0, 1], \otimes, 1)$ such that K is a closed set in the real line and for all $x \in K$, $x \otimes x$ is idempotent. Collect all element x with $x \otimes x$ being idempotent in [0, 1], one obtains a closed set

 $M = \{ x \in [0,1] | x \otimes x \text{ is idempotent} \},\$

and $M = (M, \otimes, 1)$ is a subquantale of $([0, 1], \otimes, 1)$. Obviously, the category M-Cat is the largest one among all stable and Cartesian closed subcategories of [0, 1]-Cat containing **PreOrd**. Therefore, there is a chain

PreOrd
$$\subseteq$$
 A \subseteq M-Ord \subseteq [0, 1]-Cat.

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^{*}This is joint work with Qingzhu Luo (Sichuan University).