THE PATCH FRAME AND ITS RELATIONS WITH SEPARATION IN POINT-FREE TOPOLOGY

ABSTRACT.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aquí va la introducción.

2. PRELIMINARIES

3. HAUSDORFF PROPERTIES IMPLIES PATCH TRIVIALITY

Gadgets:

A the base frame

Its point space $S = \mathrm{pt}(A)$.

NA is the assembly of nucleus of A.

The compact saturated sets of S,

$$\mathcal{Q}(S).$$

The preframe of open filters of A,

$$A^{\wedge}.$$

The preframe of open filters of $\Omega(S)$.

$$\Omega(S)^{\wedge}.$$

The set of compact quotients

$$KA = \{j \in NA \mid A_j \text{ is compact}\}.$$

First we recall that every open filter $F \in A^{\wedge}$ has three faces, that is, determines (and its determine) by :

- The compact saturated $Q \in \mathcal{Q}S$.
- $\nabla \in \Omega(S)^{\wedge}$.
- The compact quotient $A \to A_F$.
- The fitted nucleus v_F.

Hoffman-Mislove can be rephrase:

There is a bijection between compact quotients of A and compact saturated sets of S

4. COMPACT QUOTIENTS

Definition 4.1. A frame has KC if every compact quotient of A is a closed one. In other words every compact sublocale is closed.

Denote by $\mathcal{H}rm$ the subcategory of Frm of Hausdorff frames, that is, $A \in \mathcal{H}rm$ if and only if:

If $f^* \colon A \to B$ is a frame morphism and $F \subseteq A$, $G \subseteq B$ filters in A, B, respectively, we can produce new filters as follows

(1) $\qquad\qquad b \in f^*F \Leftrightarrow f_*(b) \in F \quad \text{and} \quad a \in f_*G \Leftrightarrow f^*(a) \in G$

where $a \in A, b \in B$ and f_* is the right adjoint of f^*. Here $f^*F \subseteq B$ and $f_*G \subseteq A$ are filters on B and A, respectively.

Proposition 4.2. *For* $f = f^* \colon A \to B$ *a frame morphism and* $G \in B^\wedge$, *then* $f_*G \in A^\wedge$.

Proof. By (1), f_*G is a filter on A. We need f_*G to satisfy the open filter condition. Let $X \subseteq A$ be such that $\bigvee X \in f_*G$, with X directed. Then

$$Y = \{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$$

is directed and $f(\bigvee X) = \bigvee f[X] = \bigvee Y \in G$. Since G is a open filter, exists $y = f(x) \in Y$ such that $y \in G$. Thus $x \in f_*G$, so that, $f_*G \in A^\wedge$. $\qquad\square$

In [Sex03], the autor says that $A \in \mathbf{Frm}$ is *tidy* if for all $F \in A^\wedge$

$$x \in F \Rightarrow u_d(x) = d \vee x = 1$$

where $d = d(\alpha) = f^\alpha(0)$, $f = \dot{\bigvee}\{v_y \mid y \in F\}$, $v_y \in NA$ and $0 = 0_A$ (the reason for the last two clarifications will be understood later a que te refieres).

We want translate this same notion, but for A_j when $j \in NA$, so that, for all $F \in A_j^\wedge$, if $x \in F$ then $d \vee x = 1$, with d similar to before, because for this case we have that $v_y \in NA_j$ and $0_{A_j} = j(0)$.

In [Sim04, Lemma 8.9 and Corollary 8.10] the author shows, that the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\ f^\infty\ } & A \\
{\scriptstyle U_A}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle U_A} \\
\mathcal{O}S & \xrightarrow[\ F^\infty\ ]{} & \mathcal{O}S
\end{array}
$$

commutes laxly, that is, $U_A \circ f^\infty \le F^\infty \circ U_A$. In this diagram U_A is the spatial reflection morphism, f^∞ and F^∞ represent the associated nuclei to the filters $F \in A^\wedge$ and $\nabla \in \mathcal{O}S^\wedge$. Also f^∞ and F^∞ are idempotent closeds associated to the prenuclei f and F respectively.

We prove something more general here, since we consider the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\hat{f}^\infty} & A \\
{\scriptstyle j}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle j} \\
A_j & \xrightarrow[f^\infty]{} & A_j
\end{array}
$$

where $\hat{f}^\infty$ is the nuclei associated to the filter $j_*F \in A^\wedge$ and $j \in NA$.

Lemma 4.3. *For j, f and $\hat{f}$ as above, it holds that $j \circ \hat{f} \leq f \circ j$.*

Proof. By (1) is true that

$$
\hat{f} = \dot{\bigvee}\{v_y \mid y \in j_*F\} \quad \text{and} \quad f = \dot{\bigvee}\{v_{j(y)} \mid j(y) \in F\}.
$$

then, for $a \in A$ it is hold

$$
v_y(a) = (y \succ a) \leq \hat{f}(a) \leq j(\hat{f}(a)).
$$

Also, for all $a, y \in A$, $(y \succ a) \wedge y = y \wedge a$ and

$$
\begin{aligned}
j((y \succ a) \wedge y) \leq j(a) &\Leftrightarrow j(y \succ a) \wedge j(y) \leq j(a) \\
&\Leftrightarrow j(y \succ a) \leq (j(y) \succ j(a)).
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus

$$
v_y(a) \leq j(\hat{f}(a)) \leq (j(y) \succ j(a)) = v_{j(y)}(j(a)) \leq f(j(a)).
$$

Therefore $j \circ \hat{f} \leq f \circ j$. $\qquad\square$

Now, we prove the above, but for all α-ordinals.

Corollary 4.4. *For j, f and $\hat{f}$ as before, it is hold that $j \circ \hat{f}^\alpha \leq f^\alpha \circ j$*

Proof. For an ordinal α we will check that $j \circ \hat{f}^\alpha \leq f^\alpha \circ j$. We will do it by transfinite induction.

If $\alpha = 0$, it is trivial.

For the induction step, we assume that for α it holds. Then

$$
j \circ \hat{f}^{\alpha+1} = j \circ \hat{f} \circ \hat{f}^\alpha \leq f \circ j \circ \hat{f}^\alpha \leq f \circ f^\alpha \circ j = f^{\alpha+1} \circ j,
$$

where the first inequality is Lemma 4.3 and the second is true by the induction hypothesis.

If λ is a limit ordinal, then

$$
\hat{f}^\lambda = \bigvee\{\hat{f}^\alpha \mid \alpha < \lambda\}, \quad f^\lambda = \bigvee\{f^\alpha \mid \alpha < \lambda\}
$$

and

$$
j \circ \hat{f}^\lambda = j \circ \bigvee_{\alpha<\lambda} \hat{f}^\alpha \leq \bigvee_{\alpha<\lambda} j \circ \hat{f}^\alpha.
$$

Thus, by the induction hypothesis, we have that

$$j \circ \hat{f}^\alpha \leq f^\alpha \circ j \Rightarrow \bigvee_{\alpha < \lambda} j \circ \hat{f}^\alpha \leq \bigvee_{\alpha < \lambda} f^\alpha \circ j.$$

Therefore $j \circ \hat{f}^\lambda \leq f^\lambda \circ j$. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

By the Corollary 4.4, we have that $j \circ \hat{f}^\infty \leq f^\infty \circ j$ is true. Futhermore, by H-M Theorem(preliminares con la idea de la prueba nueva), $f^\infty = v_F$ and $\hat{f}^\infty = v_{j_*F}$. With this in mind, we have the following diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\;(v_{j_*F})^*\;} & A_{j_*F} \\
 & \xleftarrow{(v_{j_*F})_*} & \\
j \downarrow & \quad H & \searrow \\
 & & \\
A_j & \xleftarrow{(v_F)_*} & A_F \\
 & \xrightarrow{\;(v_F)^*\;} &
\end{array}
$$

ES este diagrama hay que poner punteada la flehca qu eiria en los cocientes Here, A_F and A_{j_*F} are the compact quotients produced by v_F and v_{j_*F}, respectively. The morfism $H \colon A \to A_F$ is defined by $H = v_F \circ j$. Futhermore, $(v_F)_*$ and $(v_{j_*F})_*$ are inclusions.

Let $h \colon A_{j_*F} \to A_j$ be such that, for $x \in A_{j_*F}$, $h(x) = H(x)$. Therefore, if $h = H_{|A_{j_*F}}$, then the above diagram commutes.

We need that h to be a frame morphism. First, by the difinition of h, this is $\wedge$-morphism. It remains to be seen that h is $\bigvee$-morphism.

The joins in A_{j_*F} and A_F are calculated differently. Thus, let $\hat{\bigvee}$ be join in A_{j_*F} and let $\tilde{\bigvee}$ be join in A_F. Therefore

$$\hat{\bigvee} = v_{j_*F} \circ \bigvee \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\bigvee} = v_F \circ \bigvee,$$

that is, for $X \subseteq A$, $Y \subseteq A_j$,

$$\hat{\bigvee} X = v_{j_*F}(\bigvee X) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\bigvee} Y = v_F(\bigvee Y).$$

Since H is a frame morphism, then $H \circ \bigvee = \tilde{\bigvee} \circ H$. Let us get something similar to h.

Lemma 4.5. $h \circ \hat{\bigvee} = \tilde{\bigvee} \circ h$.

Proof. It is enough to check the comparison $h \circ \hat{\bigvee} \leq \tilde{\bigvee} \circ h$. Thus

$$h \circ \hat{\bigvee} = H \circ v_{j_*F} \circ \bigvee = v_F \circ j \circ v_{j_*F} \circ \bigvee \leq v_F \circ v_F \circ j \circ \bigvee$$

where the inequality is the Corollary 4.4. Futhermore, $v_F \circ v_F = v_F$, then

$$h \circ \hat{\bigvee} \leq v_F \circ j \circ \bigvee = H \circ \bigvee = \tilde{\bigvee} \circ H = \tilde{\bigvee} \circ h.$$

Therefore $h \circ \hat{\bigvee} = \tilde{\bigvee} \circ h$. $\square$

With this we prove the following.

Proposition 4.6. *The diagram*

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{v_{j_* F}} & A_{j_* F} \\
{\scriptstyle j} \downarrow & & \downarrow {\scriptstyle h} \\
A_j & \xrightarrow[v_F]{} & A_F
\end{array}
$$

is commutative.

HAY QUE PONER LA PRUEBA With the above diagram, we could analyze some compact quotients, for example, closed compact quotients.

Definition 4.7. Let A be a frame and $F \in A^{\wedge}$. The compact quotient A_F is closed if $A_F = A_{u_d}$ for some $d \in A$.

Proposition 4.8. *If A is a tidy frame, then A_j is tidy.*

Proof. It is easy to prove that $F \subseteq j_* F$. Since A is tidy and $F \in A^{\wedge}$, it is true that

$$
x \in F \Rightarrow \hat{d} \vee x = 1,
$$

where $\hat{d} = d(\alpha) = f^{\alpha}(0)$.
If $\hat{d} \leq d$, then $d \vee x = 1$, for $d = d(\alpha) = f^{\alpha}(j(0))$.

Thus, for Corollary 4.4

$$
\hat{d} = \hat{d}(\alpha) \leq j(\hat{d}(\alpha)) = j(\hat{f}^{\alpha}(0)) \leq f^{\alpha}(j(0)) = d(\alpha) = d.
$$

Therefore if $x \in F$, then $d \vee x = 1$ and A_j is tidy. $\square$

Proposition 4.9. *If A has KC, then A_j has KC for every $j \in N(A)$.*

Proof. We consider $k \in NA_j$ such that $(A_j)_k$ is compact. Since any open filter is admissible, we have $\nabla(k) \in A_j^{\wedge}$ and by Proposition 4.2 $j_* \nabla(K) \in A^{\wedge}$.

Let $l = j_* \circ k \circ j^* \in NA$ be, then A_l is a compact quotient of A and exists $a \in A$ such that $l = u_a$. Thus, we have

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & & l & & \\
A & \xrightarrow{j^*} & A_j & \xrightarrow{k} & (A_j)_k & \xrightarrow{j_*} & A_j \subseteq A
\end{array}
$$

and $a \vee x = k(j(x))$. Therefore, if $x = a$, $k(j(x)) = a$.

We need that $k = u_b$ for some $b \in A_j$. For $x \in A_j$ and $b = j(a)$

$$u_b(x) = b \vee x = b \vee j(x) = j(j(a) \vee j(x))$$
$$= j(k(j(a)) \vee x)$$
$$= j(u_a(x))$$
$$= j(k(x))$$
$$= k(x).$$

Therefore $u_b = k$. □

Proposition 4.10. *If A is a KC frame, the A is a T_1 frame.*

Proof. Let $p \in \text{pt } A$ and $a \in A$ be such that $p \leq a \leq 1$. We consider

$$w_p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si} \quad x \nleq p \\ \\ p & \text{si} \quad x \leq p \end{cases}$$

for $x \in A$. $P = \nabla(w_p) = \{x \in A \mid x \nleq p\}$ is a filter completely prime (in particular, $P \in A^\wedge$). Since A is KC, then A_{w_p} is a closed compact quotient. Thus $u_p = w_p$, futhermore

$$u_p(a) = a \quad \text{and} \quad w_p(a) = 1.$$

that is, $a = 1$. Therefore p is maximal. □

5. Admissibility intervals

The block structure on a frame is an important problem and its related with some separation properties of frames.

Proposition 5.1. *For $F \in A^\wedge$ and $Q \in \mathcal{QS}$, if $j \in [v_Q, w_Q]$, then $U_* j U^* \in [v_F, w_F]$, where U^* is the morfism spatial reflection U_* is the right adjoint.*

Proof. Since N is a functor, we have

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & & NA \\
& \xrightarrow{\;\;N(\_)\;\;} & \\
U \downarrow & \longmapsto & \downarrow N(U) \\
& & \\
\mathcal{O}S & & N\mathcal{O}S
\end{array}
$$

and $N(U)_*$ is the right adjoint of $N(U)^\wedge$. Note the following:
  (1) $N(U)(j) \leq k \Leftrightarrow j \leq N(U)_* k$.
  (2) If $k \in N\mathcal{O}S$ then $N(U)(j) \leq k \Leftrightarrow Uj \leq kU$.
  (3) $N(U)_* k = U_* k U^*$ and $U N(U)_* k = k(U)$.
In 3), if $j = k$, $N(U)_*(j) = U_* j U^*$ and $U N(U)_* j = jU$. For $x \in F$

$$x \in A \xrightarrow{\;U^*\;} \mathcal{O}S \xrightarrow{\;j\;} \mathcal{O}S \xrightarrow{\;U_*\;} A$$

and $U_*(j(U(x)) = \bigwedge(S \setminus j(U(x)))$. Note that $U_*(j(U^*(x))) \subseteq \text{pt } A$. Thus

$$x \in F \Leftrightarrow Q \subseteq U(x) \Leftrightarrow U(x) \in \nabla(j) = \nabla(Q) \Leftrightarrow S \setminus j(U(x)) = \emptyset$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \bigwedge (S \setminus j(U(x))) = 1 = (U_* j U^*)(x)$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \nabla(U_* j U^*)$$

Therefor $F = \nabla(U_* j U^*)$. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $\square$

In this way we have a function

$$\mho \colon [V_Q, W_Q] \to [V_F, W_F]$$

Theorem 5.2. *Let $A \in \mathcal{H}rm$ then for every $F \in A^\wedge$ with corresponding $\mathcal{Q}$ compact saturated we have*

$$\mathcal{O}\mathcal{Q} \cong \uparrow \mathcal{Q}'$$

, that is, the frame of opens of the point space of A_F is isomorphic to a compact closed quotient of a Hausdorff space.

Proof. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $\square$

EJEMPLOS DE marcos pt que no sean KC

HAY que COMENTAR LAS COSAS QUE ESTAN MAL comentar me refiero a ponerlas entre

Trivially KC implies patch trivial (or equivalently tidy) we want some converse of this fact.

Following articulo de igor.,

Definition 5.3. A frame A has *fitted points* (p-fit for short) if for every point $p \in \text{pt}(A)$ the nucleus

$$\mathrm{w}_p \text{ is fitted}$$

that is, to said for every point p the nucleus w_p is alone in its block.

In general for each $p \in \text{pt}(A)$, the nucleus w_p is the largest memeber of his block, that is,

$$[v_{\mathcal{P}}, \mathrm{w}_p]$$

the corresponding block, here $\mathcal{P} = \{x \in A \mid x \nleq p\}$ in this case we know how to calculate

$$v_{\mathcal{P}}.$$

using the prenucleus $f_{\mathcal{P}}$ we know that

$$v_{\mathcal{P}} = f_{\mathcal{P}}^\infty = (\dot{\bigvee}\{\mathrm{v}_x \mid x \in \mathcal{P}\})^\infty$$

moreover:

$$f_{\mathcal{P}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si} \quad x \nleq p \\ \leq p & \text{si} \quad x \leq p \end{cases}$$

for $x \in A$.

and in fact $w_p = u_p \vee v_{\mathcal{P}} = f_{\mathcal{P}} \circ u_p$. If w_p is fitted, that is,

$$w_p = v_{\mathcal{P}}$$

then one need to have $u_p \leq v_{\mathcal{P}}$ then

$$p \leq v_{\mathcal{P}}(0)$$

by the equation of $f_{\mathcal{P}}$ we have

$$0 \leq \ldots \leq f_{\mathcal{P}}^{\alpha}(0) \leq \ldots \leq$$

Proposition 5.4. *Let A be a frame for each $p \in \mathrm{pt}(A)$ the following are equivalent:*

  (i) w_p *is fitted.*
 (ii) w_p *is alone in its block.*
(iii) $u_p \leq v_{\mathcal{P}}$.
(iv) $u_p \leq f_{\mathcal{P}}$.
 (v) $f_{\mathcal{P}} \circ u_p = v_{\mathcal{P}}$.
(vi) *aqui debe de ir una formula de primer de orden.*

Proposition 5.5. *In a* p-fit *frame for each $p \in \mathrm{pt}(A)$ the nucleus w_p is a maximal element in* pA.

A frame A is *tame* if does not have wild points.

Proposition 5.6. *In a tame* p-fit *frame the patch frame* pA *is* T_1.

since every hausdorff frame is tame and p-fit we have:

Corollary 5.7. *If $A \in \mathcal{H}rm$ then, the patch frame* pA *is* T_1.

Definition 5.8. Let A be a frame a nucleus k on A it said to be *kq* if A_j is a compact frame.

Denote by

$$\mathfrak{K}A = \{j \in NA \mid j \text{ is } kq\}.$$

Definition 5.9. A frame A is *compact closed Hausdorff* (KCH for short) if every compact quotient of A is closed and Hausdorff.

Denote by $\mathfrak{Q}A = \{kq \text{ fitted nuclei }\} = \{v_F \mid F \in A^{\wedge}\}$
denote by $\mathfrak{C}A = \{a \in A \mid u_a \in \mathfrak{K}A\}$
[Esc01] [Esc06]
[SS06]

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