

0.1 Examples

- (a) $\{\text{stone spaces}\} \iff \{\text{boolean algebras}\}$
- (b) $\{\text{affine schemes}\} \iff \{\text{comm rings}\}^{\text{op}}$.

Have the notion of a dualizing object in both cases. For example $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ then,

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Aff}}(\text{Spec}(A), \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{CRing}}(\mathbb{Z}[x], A) \cong A$$

The dualizing object for Stone spaces and Boolean algebras is $\mathbb{B} = \{0, 1\}_{\text{disc}}$ because maps to these give clopen subsets.

There are adjunctions, $\mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Locales}$ and $\mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Topoi}$ but these are not equivalence of categories.

Let X be a topological space. Then $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is the lattice of open subsets with union and intersection.

Definition 0.1.1. A poset with all colimits and finite limits is called a frame with distributive property (c.f. distributive lattice).

Definition 0.1.2. $\mathbf{Locales} = \mathbf{Frame}^{\text{op}}$. Then there is a functor $\widetilde{F} : \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Loc}$ given by $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}(X)$ and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is sent to $f^* : \mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y)$ (goes the opposite way in \mathbf{Loc}).

Remark. This is NOT faithful since $X = \{0, 1\}_{\text{indiscrete}}$ then $\widetilde{F} = U$ treats X and $*$ the same.

Remark. To recover $\mathcal{O}(X)$ from a top space X . Let $S = \{0, 1\}$ with $\{1\}$ open but $\{0\}$ not this is the Sierpinski space. Then $\text{Hom}(X, S) = \mathcal{O}(X)$.

Remark. The category $\mathbf{Frame} = \mathbf{Loc}^{\text{op}}$ is naturally “algebraic” meaning the forgetful functor $\mathbf{Frame} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ has a left adjoint.

However, \mathbf{Top}^{op} is not algebraic in any real sense.

This functor $u : \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{loc}$ is fully faithful in many cases for example on sober spaces.

Remark. $\mathbf{Locales}$ are “pointless” topology

Remark. Let $X \in \mathbf{Top}$ then we get a category,

$$\text{Sh}(X) = \{\text{sheaves on } X\}$$

We can define what a sheaf is on any local and Sh factors through $\mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Locales}$.

Definition 0.1.3. A *topos* is a category equivalent to $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C})$ where \mathcal{C} is not necessarily localic (it is just some category with a grothendieck topology).

Remark. An abelian group A is a surjection $\mathbb{Z}^N \twoheadrightarrow A$.

Definition 0.1.4. A *logos* ξ is a category that can be presented as a left-exact localization of a presheaf category:

$$f : \text{Pr}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \xi$$

meaning f admits a fully-faithful right-adjoint and f preserves finite limits where \mathcal{C} is small.

Remark. The category of abelian groups is locally presentable but not a logos.

0.2 Map of Logoi

Impose conditions so that they "look like" continuous map of topological spaces. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of topological spaces then I get included maps between their categories of sheaves $f^* : \text{Sh}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(X)$ and $f_* : \text{Sh}(X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(Y)$ where f^* is left-adjoint to f_* and f^* preserves finite limits.

Definition 0.2.1. A map of logoi $f^* : \xi \rightarrow \eta$ is cocontinuous and preserves finite limits.

Remark. Then there is a right adjoint by the adjoint functor theorem for locally presentable categories.

Example 0.2.2. If X is a topological space. Then $\text{Sh}(X)$ is a logos with

$$F : \text{Pr}(\mathcal{O}(X)) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(X)$$

sheafification.

The same thing also works for locales. Then covers are $\{U_i \rightarrow U\}$ such that $\coprod U_i = U$.

Then the category $D = \text{Nat}(\text{Fin}, \text{Set})$ is a logos. This is $\text{Pr}(\text{Fin}^{\text{op}})$ is the left exact cocompletion of the trivial category. That is, if ξ is a logoi, then an object of ξ is exactly a map,

$$D \rightarrow \xi$$

of logoi. This is because an object of a category is a map $\{*\} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ then we take the completion so that $\{*\}$ becomes a logos. This is completely analogous to how we get elements of a ring A via,

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}[X], A)$$