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SUSAN B. NIEFIELD

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CONSTRUCTING QUANTALES AND THEIR MODULES FROM MONOIDAL CATEGORIES

by Susan B. NIEFIELD

RESUME. Etant donné une catégorie monoïdale S, l'Auteur établit une adjonction entre la catégorie des catégories monoïdales sur S et la (duale de la) catégorie des monoïdes dans S. L'adjoint à droite associe à un monoïde M la catégorie des M-bimodules dans S. L'adjoint à gauche est donné par évaluation en l'objet unité I. Ce cadre permet une approche unifiée de nombreux exemples de quantales et de leurs modules, en montrant que toute catégorie monoïdale complète 'well-powered' avec factorisation est monoïdale sur la catégorie des sup-lattices, relativement au foncteur sous-objet Sub. En conclusion on donne des conditions pour que le quantale Sub(I) soit un locale.

1 Introduction

A quantale is a complete lattice Q together with an associative unital operation \cdot such that $a \cdot (\bigvee_{\alpha} b_{\alpha}) = \bigvee_{\alpha} (a \cdot b_{\alpha})$ and $(\bigvee_{\alpha} b_{\alpha}) \cdot a = \bigvee_{\alpha} (b_{\alpha} \cdot a)$. Equivalently, Q is a monoid in the category Slat of suplattices (i.e., complete lattices and sup preserving maps). The main examples of interest in this paper include the lattice Id(R) of ideals of a ring R, the power set $\mathcal{P}(M)$ of a monoid M, and any locale L.

A left Q-module is a complete lattice X together with an associative unital action \cdot of Q on X such that $a \cdot (\bigvee_{\alpha} x_{\alpha}) = \bigvee_{\alpha} (a \cdot x_{\alpha})$ and $(\bigvee_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}) \cdot x = \bigvee_{\alpha} (a_{\alpha} \cdot x)$. Each of the main examples mentioned above has a related class of modules. The lattice $Sub_R(M)$ of submodules of a left R-module M, the power set $\mathcal{P}(X)$ of a left M-set X, and any locale over L are modules over Id(R), $\mathcal{P}(M)$, and L, respectively. Right Q-modules and Q-bimodules are defined similarly.

The name "quantale" was proposed by Mulvey [12] to fill a noncommutative analogue in quantum logic of the role played by locales (i.e., complete Heyting algebras) in intuitionistic logic. Commutative quantales were considered earlier by Dilworth [3] under the name "multiplicative lattices" to provide an abstract setting in which to study the ideals of a commutative ring with unit. Continuing

this approach in his duality theory for R-modules, Anderson [2] used modules over commutative quantales, calling them "fake modules" and "fake rings". Niefield and Rosenthal used the quantale Id(R) in their work ([13]and [14]) on algebraic de Morgan's laws. Modules over a commutative quantale were also used by Joyal and Tierney [8] in their work on descent theory. The quantales $\mathcal{P}(M)$ arose in Lambek's [10] formal language theory and Girard's [6] linear logic. The left $\mathcal{P}(M)$ -modules $\mathcal{P}(X)$ can be found in the labeled transition systems of Ambramsky and Vickers [1], but there the action was induced by a relation rather than a function.

One might ask how closely the three main examples of quantales and their modules are related to each other. For example, is it necessary to directly verify that the objects in question are in fact quantales or modules, or do they arise from a single construction? This question was partly answered (at least in the commutative case) by Niefield and Rosenthal [15] where a general construction of a commutative quantale from a (symmetric monoidal) closed category was presented. First, a lax adjunction was established between the lax comma category C//Slat of closed categories over Slat and (the dual of) the category of commutative quantales. The left adjoint was given by evaluating a closed functor $p: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{Slat}$ at the unit object I. Then it was shown that the subobject functor $Sub_{\mathbf{V}}: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{Slat}$ is closed, for certain suitable closed categories V. In this case, the quantale produced by the adjunction was called the "ideals of V". The quantales locales L and Id(R) arose as the ideals of the categories Sh(L) and Mod(R) of sheaves on L and R-modules, respectively. Though it was not considered in [15], the commutative case of the third example (under consideration here) is also of this form, namely $\mathcal{P}(M)$ is the quantale of ideals of the category of M-sets.

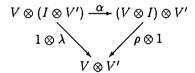
The main goal of this paper is to generalize the results of [15] to include the quantales Id(R) and $\mathcal{P}(M)$ in the noncommutative case. In doing so, it will be shown that the symmetric and closed assumptions are unnecessary, that the base category Slat can be replaced by any monoidal category with coequalizers which are preserved by \otimes , and that the adjunction need not be lax.

We begin (in §2) with a presentation of the adjunction, including a brief outline of the necessary background on monoidal categories, monoids, and bimodules. In Section 3, we show that the subobject functor $Sub_{\mathbf{V}} : \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{Slat}$ is monoidal for suitable monoidal categories \mathbf{V} , thus obtaining the desired examples of quantales. As a special case, we see that if M is a monoid in such a category \mathbf{V} , then the set Id(M) of ideals of M is a quantale. We conclude (in §4) by showing that Id(M) is a locale, whenever M is an idempotent monoid in \mathbf{V} .

2 The Adjunction

We begin this section with a review of monoids and modules in monoidal categories. Some of this background material is "folklore", but the basic definitions and a thorough treatment of coherence can be found in MacLane [11], Eilenberg and Kelly [4], and Kelly [9].

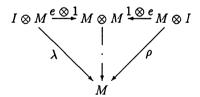
Recall that a monoidal category consists of a category V, an object I (called the unit), a bifunctor $\otimes: V \times V \to V$ and three natural isomorphisms $\alpha: V \otimes (V' \otimes V'') \to (V \otimes V') \otimes V''$, $\lambda: I \otimes V \to V$, and $\rho: V \otimes I \to V$ such that $\lambda_I = \rho_I$ and the pentagonal diagrams (in sense of MacLane [11]) as well as the triangular diagrams



commute.

Examples include cartesian categories with $\otimes = \times$ and I = 1, the terminal object 1, as well as Ab (i.e., abelian groups) and Slat with their usual tensor products and units Z and 2, respectively (see [8] for Slat). Similarly, the categories Ab(E) and Slat(E) of abelian groups and suplattices in a topos E are monoidal. Note that if L is a locale, then Ab(Sh(L)) is the category of sheaves of abelian groups on L and Slat(Sh(L)) is equivalent to the category of L-modules (see [8] for details). Finally, the category Rel of sets and relations is also monoidal via $\otimes = \times$, the cartesian product, but Rel is not cartesian closed since the cartesian product is not the categorical product in Rel.

A monoid in a monoidal category V is an object M together with morphisms $: M \otimes M \to M$ and $e: I \to M$ such that the usual associativity diagram (see MacLane [11]) and the unit diagram

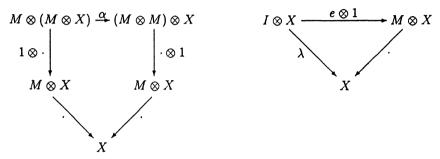


commute. Let Mon(V) denote the category of monoids and homomorphisms in V, i.e., morphisms of V which preserve \cdot and e.

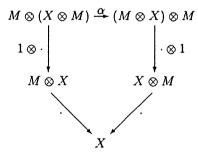
Now, the unit I is clearly a monoid in V via $\lambda_I = \rho_I : I \otimes I \to I$ and the identity $1: I \to I$, by the coherence conditions in the definition of monoidal category. If fact, I is the initial object of Mon(V), since the unit $e: I \to M$ is the unique homomorphism from I to M, for any monoid M in V.

Note that Mon(Sets) is the usual category of monoids, Mon(Ab) is the category Ring of rings with unit, and Mon(Slat) is the category Quant of quantales. Also, Mon(Ab(Sh(L))) is the category of sheaves of rings on L.

Now, let M be a monoid in a monoidal category V. A left M-module in V is an object X together with a morphism $: M \otimes X \to X$ such that the following diagrams



commute. Right M-module and M-bimodules are defined similarly, with the additional commutative diagram



in the latter case. Let $\operatorname{Mod}_M(V)$ denote the category of M-bimodules and homomorphisms in V, i.e., morphisms of V which are compatible with the action of M. Then it is not difficult to show that the functor $M \otimes - \otimes M : V \to \operatorname{Mod}_M(V)$ is left adjoint to the forgetful functor $u : \operatorname{Mod}_M(V) \to V$.

For every object X of V, the morphism

$$\lambda: I \otimes X \longrightarrow X$$
 and $\rho: X \otimes I \longrightarrow X$

define left and right *I*-module structures on X, by the triangular diagram in the definition of monoidal category. Compatibility of the operations follows from the coherence theorem for monoidal categories, and so $\operatorname{Mod}_I(V) \cong V$.

Note that $\operatorname{Mod}_M(\operatorname{Sets})$ is the category of 2-sided M-sets, $\operatorname{Mod}_R(\operatorname{Ab})$ is the category of R-bimodules, $\operatorname{Mod}_Q(\operatorname{Slat})$ is the category of left Q-bimodules, and $\operatorname{Mod}_R(\operatorname{Sh}(L))$ is the category of sheaves of R-bimodules, with analogous results for right and left modules.

Proposition 2.1 If V is a monoidal category with coequalizers which are preserved by \otimes , then $Mod_M(V)$ is a monoidal category with unit object M.

Proof. Given $X, X' \in \mathbf{Mod}_{M}(\mathbf{V})$, consider the coequalizer

$$X \otimes M \otimes X' \xrightarrow{\frac{1 \otimes \cdots}{\otimes 1}} X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{c} X \otimes_M X'$$

Since $M \otimes -$ preserves coequalizers, $X \otimes_M X'$ is a left M-module via the following diagram

$$M \otimes X \otimes M \otimes X' \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \cdot \cdot} M \otimes X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{1 \otimes c} M \otimes (X \otimes_M X')$$

$$\cdot \otimes 1 \qquad \qquad \cdot \otimes 1$$

$$X \otimes M \otimes X' \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \cdot} X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{c} X \otimes_M X'$$

The right action is defined similarly and compatibility of the actions follows from that of X and X'. The associativity and unit isomorphisms are induced by those of V using the fact that \otimes preserves coequalizers.

To obtain functorial monoid and module constructions, it is necessary to consider the appropriate functors between monoidal categories V and V'. Recall that a monoidal functor is a functor $f: V \to V'$ together with a morphism $\phi^o: I' \to fI$ and a natural transformation $\phi: fV \otimes fV' \to f(V \otimes V')$ which are compatible with α , λ and ρ .

Given such a functor and a monoid M in V, it is not difficult to show that fM is a monoid in V' via

$$fM \otimes fM \xrightarrow{\phi} f(M \otimes M) \xrightarrow{f(\cdot)} fM$$
 and $I' \xrightarrow{\phi^{\circ}} fI \xrightarrow{f(e)} fM$

In particular, for the associativity (respectively, unit) diagram one applies f to the associativity (respectively, unit) diagram for M and uses the naturality of ϕ , and compatibility of ϕ with α (respectively, λ and ρ). If $h: M \to M'$ is a homomorphism, then so is $fh: fM \to fM'$ (by naturality of ϕ), and so we obtain a functor $Mon(f): Mon(V) \to Mon(V')$.

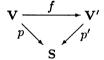
Similarly, if X is an M-bimodule in V, then it is not difficult to show that fX is an fM-bimodule in V' via

$$fM \otimes fX \xrightarrow{\phi} f(M \otimes X) \xrightarrow{f(\cdot)} fX$$

If $h: X \to X'$ is a homomorphism, then so is $fh: fX \to fX'$ (by naturality of ϕ), and so we obtain a functor $Mod(f): Mod_M(V) \to Mod_{fM}(V')$. If, in

addition, V and V' have coequalizers which are preserved by \otimes , then Mod(f) is monoidal via 1: $fM \to fM$ and the morphism $fX \otimes_{fM} fX' \to f(X \otimes_{M} X')$ induced by the coequalizer defining $fX \otimes_{fM} fX'$ using the monoidality of f.

Let Moncat denote the 2-category of monoidal categories, monoidal functors, and monoidal natural transformations (i.e., 2-cells $\theta: f \Rightarrow f'$ which are compatible with ϕ^o and ϕ). If S is a fixed monoidal category, then Moncat/S denotes the usual 2-category of monoidal categories over S, i.e., objects are monoidal functors $p: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{S}$, morphisms are commutative triangles



of monoidal functors, and 2-cells θ : $f \Rightarrow f'$ are monoidal natural transformations such that $p'\theta = 1_p$.

Proposition 2.2 If S is a monoidal category, then evaluation at the unit defines a 2-functor

$$ev: Moncat/S \rightarrow Mon(S)^{op}$$

where Mon(S) is a discrete 2-category.

Proof. First, $ev(p: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{S}) = pI$ is a monoid in \mathbf{S} , since I is a monoid in \mathbf{V} . Given a monoidal functor $f: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{V}'$ over \mathbf{S} , we know fI is a monoid in \mathbf{V}' . Since I' is the initial object of \mathbf{V}' , applying p' to the unique homomorphism $I' \to fI$ yields the desired homomorphism $p'I' \to p'fI = pI$. Finally, a monoidal natural transformation $\theta: f \Rightarrow f'$ over \mathbf{S} induces the identity 2-cell since $p'\theta = 1_p$, and 2-functoriality easily follows.

Proposition 2.3 If S is a monoidal category with coequalizers which are preserved by \otimes , then there is a functor

$$mod: Mon(S)^{op} \rightarrow Moncat/S$$

which takes a monoid M to the forgetful functor $u: \mathbf{Mod}_M(\mathbf{S}) \to \mathbf{S}$.

Proof. Note that u is monoidal via $e: I \to M$ and $c: X \otimes X' \to X \otimes_M X'$. If $f: M \to M'$ is a homomorphism, then the functor $f^*: \mathbf{Mod}_{M'}(S) \to \mathbf{Mod}_{M}(S)$ given by $f^*X = X$, with action by restriction of scalars, is a monoidal functor over S via $f: M \to M'$ and $\phi: X \otimes_M X' \to X \otimes_{M'} X'$ induced by the following coequalizer defining $X \otimes_M X'$

$$X \otimes M \otimes X' \xrightarrow{1 \otimes f \otimes 1} X \otimes M' \otimes X' \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \cdots} X \otimes X' \xrightarrow{c} X \otimes_{M} X'$$

$$\downarrow \phi$$

$$X \otimes_{M'} X'$$

and compatibility easily follows.

Theorem 2.4 If S is a monoidal category with coequalizers which are preserved by \otimes , then ev is left adjoint to mod.

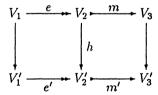
Proof. The identity $1: M \to M$ is the counit $\epsilon_M: M \to ev(mod(M))$. The unit $\eta_p: p \to mod(ev(p))$ is the composite of the isomorphism $\mathbf{V} \cong \mathbf{Mod}_I(\mathbf{V})$ and $Mod(p): \mathbf{Mod}_I(\mathbf{V}) \to \mathbf{Mod}_{pI}(\mathbf{S})$. The adjunction identities are easily established.

Applying the adjunction in the case where S = Ab, we see that if $p: V \to Ab$ is monoidal, then there is a natural bijection between ring homomorphisms $R \to pI$ and monoidal functors $V \to Mod_R(Ab)$ over Ab. In this (as well as the general) case, since $ev \circ mod = 1$, it follows that the functor mod is full and faithful.

3 The Subobject Functor

We will see that Sets, Ab, Slat and their related module categories can be viewed as monoidal categories over Slat by showing that the suboject functor $Sub_{\mathbf{V}}: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{Slat}$ is monoidal for suitable categories \mathbf{V} . Note that this is essentially the same construction used in [15] in the symmetric case, but the generalization is necessary so that we can consider categories of bimodules over (not necessarily commutative) monoids, rings, and quantales.

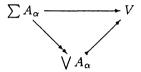
Suppose that V is any category, and let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{M} be two classes of morphisms which each contain the isomorphisms and are closed under composition. Recall that $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ is called a factorization system, if every morphism f has a factorization f = me, where $e \in \mathcal{E}$ and $m \in \mathcal{M}$ such that every rectangular diagram of the following form admits a unique morphism h such that the resulting squares commute.



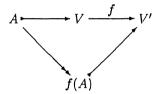
If every object V of V has only a set of M-subobjects, then V is called M-well-powered or simply well-powered. Note that a factorization system is called proper if every $e \in \mathcal{E}$ is an epimorphism and every $m \in \mathcal{M}$ is a monomorphism. For properties of proper factorization systems, we refer the reader to Freyd and Kelly [5]. Note that proper factorization systems were considered by Isbell [7] under the name bicategorical structure.

A monoidal category V which is well-powered with respect to a specified proper factorization system $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ such that \mathcal{E} is closed under \otimes will be called a well-powered monoidal category with proper factorization. If, in addition, V has colimits which are preserved by \otimes in each variable, then V will be called a suitable monoidal category.

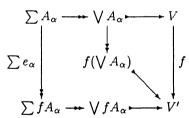
If V is an object of a suitable monoidal category V, then the set $Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V)$ of \mathcal{M} -subobjects of V is a complete lattice with $\bigvee A_{\alpha}$ given by



 $\bigvee A_{\alpha}$ If $f:V\to V'$, then the direct image $f:Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V)\to Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V')$ given by



is sup-preserving, since $f(\bigvee A_{\alpha}) = \bigvee f(A_{\alpha})$ by uniqueness of the factorization of the morphism $\sum A_{\alpha} \to V'$ in the diagram



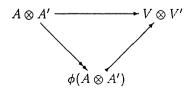
where $\sum e_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{E}$ since \mathcal{E} is closed under coproducts. Thus, we get:

Proposition 3.1 If V is a suitable monoidal category, then $Sub_V: V \to Slat$ is a monoidal functor.

Proof. Functoriality 'ollows from the universal property of the image factorization. The map $\phi^o: \mathbf{2} \to Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(I)$ is the obvious one. To define

$$\phi_{VV}: Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V) \otimes Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V') \longrightarrow Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V \otimes V')$$

given $A \in Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V)$ and $A' \in Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(V')$, consider



Bilinearity of ϕ follows from the universal property and the fact that \otimes preserves coproducts and members of \mathcal{E} .

Since Mon(Slat) = Quant, we get the following corollary.

Corollary 3.2 If V is a suitable monoidal category, then $Sub_V: V \to Slat$ restricts to functor $Sub_V: Mon(V) \to Quant$.

Thus, Sets, Ab, and Slat can be viewed as monoidal categories over Slat via the suboject functor, since each is easily seen to be a suitable monoidal category. When V = Sets, the subobject functor is the power set functor $\mathcal{P}: Sets \to Slat$, and so by Corollary 3.2, we see that $\mathcal{P}(M)$ is a quantale for every monoid M and the direct image $f: \mathcal{P}(M) \to \mathcal{P}(M')$ is a quantale homomorphism for every monoid homomorphism $f: M \to M'$. When V = Ab, $Sub_{Ab}: Ab \to Slat$ associates to the group G the lattice $Sub_{Ab}(G)$ of subgroups of G, and so by Corollary 3.2, we see that $Sub_{Ab}(R)$ is a quantale for every ring R and the direct image $f: Sub_{Ab}(R) \to Sub_{Ab}(R')$ is a quantale homomorphism for every ring homomorphism $f: R \to R'$. However, in the case of rings, the quantale of interest (which we will consider later) is Id(R) not $Sub_{Ab}(R)$. When V = Slat, $Sub_{Slat}: Slat \rightarrow Slat$ associates to the suplattice X the lattice $Sub_{Slat}(X)$ of subsuplattices of X, (i.e., $A \subseteq X$ which are closed under sups) and so by Corollary 3.2, we see that $Sub_{\mathbf{Slat}}(Q)$ is a quantale for every quantale Q and the direct image $f: Sub_{Slat}(Q) \to Sub_{Slat}(Q')$ is a quantale homomorphism for every quantale homomorphism $f: Q \to Q'$. As in the case of rings, the quantale of interest is Id(Q) not $Sub_{Slat}(Q)$.

Corollary 3.3 If V is a suitable monoidal category, then

$$Sub_{\mathbf{V}}: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{Mod}_{Sub_{\mathbf{V}}(I)}(\mathbf{Slat})$$

is a monoidal functor.

Proof. This is the unit η_{Subv} of the adjunction in Theorem 2.3, in the case S = Slat.

Proposition 3.4 If V is a suitable monoidal category, then so is $Mod_M(V)$.

Proof. First, we show that the restriction of $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ to $\operatorname{Mod}_M(V)$ is a factorization system which is clearly proper. Given a morphism $f: X \to X'$ of M-bimodules, factor f as $X \xrightarrow{e} X'' \xrightarrow{m} X'$ in V. Then X'' becomes an M-bimodule (such that e and m are M-homomorphisms) via the universal property of factorizations, since \mathcal{E} is closed under $M \otimes -$ and $- \otimes M$. The universal property of factorizations in $\operatorname{Mod}_M(V)$ follows from that of V, again since \mathcal{E} is closed under $M \otimes -$ and $- \otimes M$. Next, it is not difficult to show that the restriction of \mathcal{E} is closed under \otimes_M , since \mathcal{E} is closed under \otimes . Also, $\operatorname{Mod}_M(V)$ is

well-powered, since the forgetful functor $u: \mathbf{Mod}_M(\mathbf{V}) \to \mathbf{V}$ is faithful. Finally, cocompleteness of $\mathbf{Mod}_M(\mathbf{V})$ follows from the fact that \mathbf{V} is cocomplete and u has a left adjoint. Since \otimes preserves colimits, it follows that colimits are formed in \mathbf{V} and given the actions induced by those on the terms and \otimes_M preserves colimits, to complete the proof.

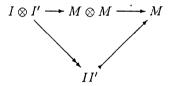
If M is a monoid in a suitable monoidal category V and X is an M-bimodule, let $Sub_M(X)$ denote the set of M-subbimodules of X, i.e., $Sub_{\mathbf{Mod}_M(V)}(X)$. In the case X = M, the M-submodules are called ideals of M and $Sub_M(M)$ is denoted by Id(M). Note that this agrees with the usual notion of (2-sided) ideal when V is Sets, Ab, or Slat. Combining Corollary 3.3 and Propositions 3.4, we get:

Corollary 3.5 If M is a monoid in a suitable monoidal category V, then

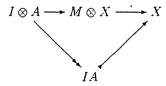
$$Sub_M : \mathbf{Mod}_M(\mathbf{V}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Mod}_{Id(M)}(\mathbf{Slat})$$

is a monoidal functor.

It is not difficult to show that the product of I and I' in Id(M) is given by



and the left action of Id(M) on $Sub_M(X)$ is given by



with the right action is defined similarly.

Applying Corollary 3.5 to V = Ab, we see that if R is a ring and M is an R-bimodule, then the lattice $Sub_R(M)$ of M- submodules is an Id(R)-bimodule, and if $h: M \to M'$ is a homomorphism of R-bimodules, then $h: Sub_R(M) \to Sub_R(M')$ is a homomorphism of Id(R)-bimodules. Similar results hold for Sets, Slat, Mon(Sh(L)), Ab(Sh(L)), and Slat(Sh(L)). Note that the ideal construction is not functorial unless V is symmetric.

We conclude this section with a few remarks about applications to transition systems. Although this approach can also be used to obtain the right module

structure of interest in the Abramsky and Vickers article [1], we must go beyond Sets to Rel to do so. As usual, morphisms of Rel will be denoted by $X \mapsto Y$ to distinguish them from functions. Since relations $X \to Y$ correspond to functions $X \to \mathcal{P}(Y)$, it follows that the (monoidal) functor Sets \to Rel is left adjoint to the power set (monoidal) functor \mathcal{P} : Rel \to Sets. Moreover, one can show that Rel is a suitable monoidal category and that composing \mathcal{P} with the subobject functor \mathcal{P} : Sets \to Slat yields the subobject functor Sub_{Rel} : Rel \to Slat. However, this is not the monoidal functor of interest here. Instead, it is the (direct image) power set functor \mathcal{P} : Rel \to Slat. Note that \mathcal{P} is monoidal, since $\mathcal{P}(X) \otimes \mathcal{P}(Y) \cong \mathcal{P}(X \times Y)$ (see [8]).

Recall that a transition system labeled over a set Act is a set Proc together with a relation $\rightarrow \subseteq Proc \times Act \times Proc$, whose elements are denoted $p \rightarrow ^s q$. This relation clearly extends to $\rightarrow \subseteq Proc \times Act^* \times Proc$, where Act^* is the free monoid on Act. Thus, $\mathcal{P}(Proc)$ becomes a right $\mathcal{P}(Act^*)$ -module via

$$X \cdot A = \{q \in Proc | \exists p \in X, s \in A \text{ such that } p \rightarrow^s q\}$$

Now, Act^* is a monoid in Rel, since the inclusion Sets \to Rel is monoidal, and the relation $Proc \times Act^* \to Proc$ given by $p \to q$ clearly gives Proc the structure of a right M-module in Rel. Applying the right-sided version of the module construction to \mathcal{P} : Sets \to Rel, we get a functor

$$Mod(\mathcal{P}): Mod_{Act} \cdot (Rel) \rightarrow Mod_{\mathcal{P}(Act^*)}(Slat)$$

and hence, a right module $\mathcal{P}(Proc) \otimes \mathcal{P}(Act^*) \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(Proc)$, which is easily seen to agree with the one described above.

4 Locales

It is well known that a quantale Q is a locale if and only if it is idempotent (i.e., $x^2 = x$ for all $x \in Q$) and the unit e is the top element \top . The commutative case is in [8], and the general case is similar. Since $e = \top$ implies that $x^2 \le x$, it follows that Q is a locale if and only if $e = \top$ and $x \le x^2$, for all $x \in Q$. A quantale such that $x \le x^2$, for all $x \in Q$, will be called **subidempotent**.

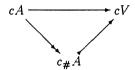
In this section, we will consider conditions on a monoid M in a suitable monoidal category V under which the quantale $Sub_{V}(M)$ is a locale. Special cases will include the locales Sub(1) of subobjects of 1 in a Grothendieck topos, as well as Id(M), Id(R), and Id(Q), for an idempotent monoid, ring, or quantale. In view of the above remarks, we would like to consider idempotent monoids in V. This can be done with the aid of a diagonal morphism $M \to M \otimes M$. However, in most of the examples of interest, the diagonal is not actually a morphism in V, but rather in Sets. Therefore, we must begin with a general setting in which idempotency makes sense.

Let $c: \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{C}$ be a monoidal functor, where \mathbf{V} is a monoidal category and \mathbf{C} is a cartesian closed category. If M is a monoid in \mathbf{V} , we say M is idempotent relative to c, if the composite

$$c(M) \xrightarrow{\Delta} c(M) \times c(M) \xrightarrow{\gamma} c(M \otimes M) \xrightarrow{c(\cdot)} c(M)$$

is the identity. Note that if V is Sets, Ab, Slat, or any of their related bimodule categories, the usual notion of an idempotent monoid agrees with the definition of idempotent relative to the forgetful functor $c: V \to Sets$.

Note that for every object V of V, c induces an order-preserving map $c_{\#}: Sub_{V}(V) \to Sub_{C}(cV)$ given by



In the case where V is Sets, Ab, Slat, or bimodules over a monoid in any of these categories, and c is the forgetful functor $u: V \to Sets$, it is not difficult to show that $c_{\#}$ is also order-reflecting since it has a left inverse left adjoint.

Theorem 4.1 If M is idempotent relative to a monoidal functor $c: V \to C$ (where V and C are as above) and the induced maps $c_{\#}$ are order-reflecting, then $Sub_{V}(M)$ is a subidempotent quantale and Id(M) is a locale.

Proof. Given a subobject A of M, consider the diagram

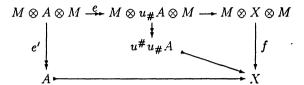
$$cA \longrightarrow cA \times cA \xrightarrow{\gamma} c(A \otimes A) \longrightarrow c(A^2)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$cM \longrightarrow cM \times cM \xrightarrow{\gamma} c(M \otimes M) \longrightarrow cM$$

which is commutative by naturality of γ and definition of A^2 . Since M is idempotent, we see that the morphism $cA \to cM$ factors through $c(A^2) \to cM$, and so by the universal property of factorization $c_\#A \le c_\#(A^2)$. Thus, $A \le A^2$, since $u_\#$ reflects order, and so $Sub_V(M)$ is subidempotent. Since the unit M of Id(M) is the top element and $Id(M) = Sub_{\mathbf{Mod}_M(V)}(M)$, to see that Id(M) is a locale, it suffices to show that the hypotheses of the theorem hold for the composite $\mathbf{Mod}_M(V) \xrightarrow{u} V \xrightarrow{c} C$, i.e., each $(cu)_\#$ is order-reflecting. To do so, it suffices to show that $u_\#: Sub_M(X) \to Sub_V(uX)$ has a left inverse. Given a subobject B of uX, let $u^\#B$ denote the image of the M-bimodule homomorphism $M \otimes B \otimes M \to X$. Then $u^\#$ is clearly order-preserving. To see that $u^\#u_\#A = A$, consider

the commutative diagram



where $e \in \mathcal{E}$ since $M \otimes - \otimes M$ preserves members of \mathcal{E} and $e' \in \mathcal{E}$ since \mathcal{E} contains all retractions. Thus, $u^{\#}u_{\#}A = A$, since both are the image of the morphism $M \otimes A \otimes M \to X$, to complete the proof.

Applying this theorem, we get the following results. If C is any suitable cartesian closed category (e.g., a Grothendieck topos), then $1_{\mathbb{C}}$ is suitable, and so Sub(1) is a locale. If V is Sets, Ab, or Slat, then Id(M), Id(R), and Id(Q) are locales whenever M, R, or Q is idempotent. Similar results hold for sheaves of rings.

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Department of Mathematics Union College Schenectady, N.Y. 12308-2311 U.S.A. niefiels@gar.union.edu