

Minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories in categories of topological spaces

Veronika Pitrová

Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem

TOPOSYM 2022

- category: objects and morphisms

- category: objects and morphisms
- **Top**: topological spaces and continuous maps

- category: objects and morphisms
- **Top**: topological spaces and continuous maps
- subcategories of **Top** are assumed to be
 - full: $X, Y \in \mathbf{A}, f : X \rightarrow Y \Rightarrow f \in \mathbf{A}$

- category: objects and morphisms
- **Top**: topological spaces and continuous maps
- subcategories of **Top** are assumed to be
 - full: $X, Y \in \mathbf{A}, f : X \rightarrow Y \Rightarrow f \in \mathbf{A}$
 - isomorphism-closed: $X \in \mathbf{A}, X \cong Y \Rightarrow Y \in \mathbf{A}$

- category: objects and morphisms
- **Top**: topological spaces and continuous maps
- subcategories of **Top** are assumed to be
 - full: $X, Y \in \mathbf{A}, f : X \rightarrow Y \Rightarrow f \in \mathbf{A}$
 - isomorphism-closed: $X \in \mathbf{A}, X \cong Y \Rightarrow Y \in \mathbf{A}$
 - contain a non-empty space

Reflective and coreflective subcategories

$\mathbf{B} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$

Reflective and coreflective subcategories

$\mathbf{B} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$

\mathbf{B} is reflective in \mathbf{A} :

for every $A \in \mathbf{A}$ there exists an $rA \in \mathbf{B}$ and an $r_A : A \rightarrow rA$ such that for every $B \in \mathbf{B}$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ there exists a unique $\bar{f} : rA \rightarrow B$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{r_A} & rA \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ & & B \end{array}$$

Reflective and coreflective subcategories

$\mathbf{B} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$

\mathbf{B} is reflective in \mathbf{A} :

for every $A \in \mathbf{A}$ there exists an $rA \in \mathbf{B}$ and an $r_A : A \rightarrow rA$ such that for every $B \in \mathbf{B}$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ there exists a unique $\bar{f} : rA \rightarrow B$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{r_A} & rA \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ & & B \end{array}$$

- Čech-Stone compactification

Reflective and coreflective subcategories

$\mathbf{B} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$

\mathbf{B} is reflective in \mathbf{A} :

for every $A \in \mathbf{A}$ there exists an $rA \in \mathbf{B}$ and an $r_A : A \rightarrow rA$ such that for every $B \in \mathbf{B}$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ there exists a unique $\bar{f} : rA \rightarrow B$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{r_A} & rA \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ & & B \end{array}$$

- Čech-Stone compactification
- epireflective: every reflection is an epimorphism (onto)

Reflective and coreflective subcategories

$\mathbf{B} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$

\mathbf{B} is reflective in \mathbf{A} :

for every $A \in \mathbf{A}$ there exists an $rA \in \mathbf{B}$ and an $r_A : A \rightarrow rA$ such that for every $B \in \mathbf{B}$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ there exists a unique $\bar{f} : rA \rightarrow B$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{r_A} & rA \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ & & B \end{array}$$

- Čech-Stone compactification
- epireflective: every reflection is an epimorphism (onto)
- quotient reflective: every reflection is a quotient map

Reflective and coreflective subcategories

$\mathbf{B} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$

\mathbf{B} is reflective in \mathbf{A} :

for every $A \in \mathbf{A}$ there exists an $rA \in \mathbf{B}$ and an $r_A : A \rightarrow rA$ such that for every $B \in \mathbf{B}$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ there exists a unique $\bar{f} : rA \rightarrow B$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{r_A} & rA \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ & & B \end{array}$$

- Čech-Stone compactification
- epireflective: every reflection is an epimorphism (onto)
- quotient reflective: every reflection is a quotient map
- every epireflective subcategory of \mathbf{Top} is assumed to contain a two-point space

Reflective and coreflective subcategories

$\mathbf{B} \subseteq \mathbf{A}$

\mathbf{B} is reflective in \mathbf{A} :

for every $A \in \mathbf{A}$ there exists an $rA \in \mathbf{B}$ and an $r_A : A \rightarrow rA$ such that for every $B \in \mathbf{B}$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ there exists a unique $\bar{f} : rA \rightarrow B$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{r_A} & rA \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ & & B \end{array}$$

\mathbf{B} is coreflective in \mathbf{A} :

for every $A \in \mathbf{A}$ there exists a $cA \in \mathbf{B}$ and a $c_A : cA \rightarrow A$ such that for every $B \in \mathbf{B}$ and $f : B \rightarrow A$ there exists a unique $\bar{f} : B \rightarrow cA$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} cA & \xrightarrow{c_A} & A \\ \bar{f} \uparrow & & \nearrow f \\ B & & \end{array}$$

Characterization and examples

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**, **ZD**, **Tych**

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**, **ZD**, **Tych**
- quotient reflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products, subspaces and spaces with finer topologies

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**, **ZD**, **Tych**
- quotient reflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products, subspaces and spaces with finer topologies
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**, **ZD**, **Tych**
- quotient reflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products, subspaces and spaces with finer topologies
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**
- coreflective subcategories of **A** (**A** is epireflective in **Top**): closed under the formation of topological sums and extremal quotient objects

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**, **ZD**, **Tych**
- quotient reflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products, subspaces and spaces with finer topologies
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**
- coreflective subcategories of **A** (**A** is epireflective in **Top**): closed under the formation of topological sums and extremal quotient objects
 - $X \xrightarrow{q} Y \xrightarrow{r_Y} rY \dots rY$ is an extremal quotient object of X

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**, **ZD**, **Tych**
- quotient reflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products, subspaces and spaces with finer topologies
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**
- coreflective subcategories of **A** (**A** is epireflective in **Top**): closed under the formation of topological sums and extremal quotient objects
 - $X \xrightarrow{q} Y \xrightarrow{r_Y} rY \dots rY$ is an extremal quotient object of X
 - they coincide with quotient spaces if **A** is quotient reflective

Characterization and examples

- epireflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products and subspaces
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**, **ZD**, **Tych**
- quotient reflective subcategories of **Top**: closed under the formation of products, subspaces and spaces with finer topologies
 - **Top₀**, **Top₁**, **Haus**
- coreflective subcategories of **A** (**A** is epireflective in **Top**): closed under the formation of topological sums and extremal quotient objects
 - $X \xrightarrow{q} Y \xrightarrow{r_Y} rY \dots rY$ is an extremal quotient object of X
 - they coincide with quotient spaces if **A** is quotient reflective
 - **Dis**, **FG** (finitely generated spaces), sequential spaces

The goal

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

- closed hereditary: closed under the formation of closed subspaces

The goal

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

- closed hereditary: closed under the formation of closed subspaces
- non-trivial: contains a non-discrete space

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

- closed hereditary: closed under the formation of closed subspaces
- non-trivial: contains a non-discrete space
- why non-trivial:

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

- closed hereditary: closed under the formation of closed subspaces
- non-trivial: contains a non-discrete space
- why non-trivial:
 \mathbf{B} is CHC in \mathbf{A}

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

- closed hereditary: closed under the formation of closed subspaces
- non-trivial: contains a non-discrete space
- why non-trivial:
 \mathbf{B} is CHC in $\mathbf{A} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ contains a one point space

The goal

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

- closed hereditary: closed under the formation of closed subspaces
- non-trivial: contains a non-discrete space
- why non-trivial:
 \mathbf{B} is CHC in $\mathbf{A} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ contains a one point space $\Rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ contains all discrete spaces

Describe minimal non-trivial closed hereditary coreflective subcategories of \mathbf{A} (CHC subcategories).

- closed hereditary: closed under the formation of closed subspaces
- non-trivial: contains a non-discrete space
- why non-trivial:
 \mathbf{B} is CHC in $\mathbf{A} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ contains a one point space $\Rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ contains all discrete spaces
 \mathbf{Dis} is the smallest CHC subcategory

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Top}$
- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Top}_0$
- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Top}_1$
- $\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{Haus}$, \mathbf{A} is quotient reflective in \mathbf{Top}
- $\mathbf{ZD} \subseteq \mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{Tych}$, in this case \mathbf{A} is not quotient reflective in \mathbf{Top}

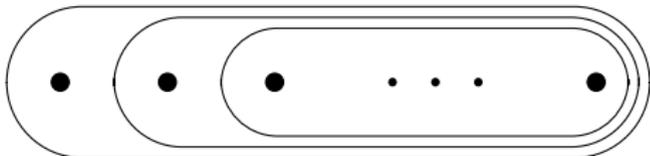
The spaces $B(\alpha)$

The spaces $B(\alpha)$

- α : regular cardinal

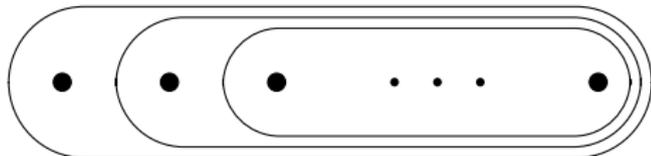
The spaces $B(\alpha)$

- α : regular cardinal
- $B(\alpha)$: the space on the set $\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$
open subsets: $\{\gamma \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\} : \gamma \geq \beta\}$ for every $\beta < \alpha$



The spaces $B(\alpha)$

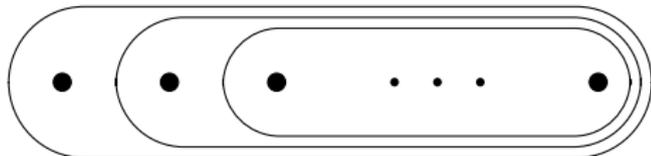
- α : regular cardinal
- $B(\alpha)$: the space on the set $\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$
open subsets: $\{\gamma \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\} : \gamma \geq \beta\}$ for every $\beta < \alpha$



- $\text{CH}(B(\alpha)) = \mathbf{B}_\alpha$ is closed hereditary

The spaces $B(\alpha)$

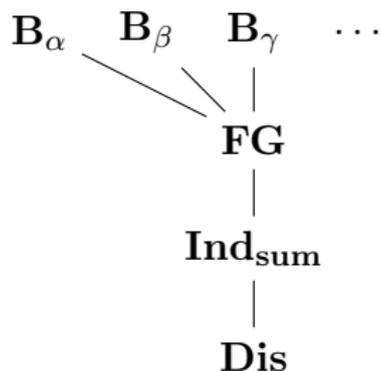
- α : regular cardinal
- $B(\alpha)$: the space on the set $\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$
open subsets: $\{\gamma \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\} : \gamma \geq \beta\}$ for every $\beta < \alpha$



- $\text{CH}(B(\alpha)) = \mathbf{B}_\alpha$ is closed hereditary
- $\mathbf{B}_\alpha \cap \mathbf{B}_\beta = \mathbf{FG}$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$

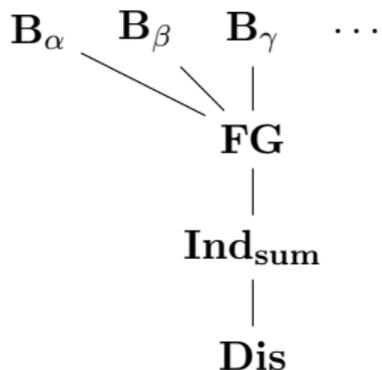
A is Top, Top₀ or Top₁

A = **Top** [Herrlich, 1969]

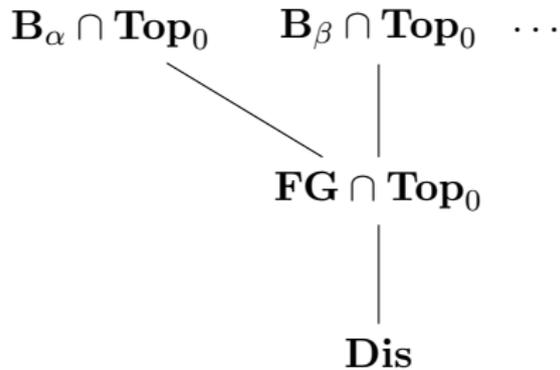


A is Top, Top₀ or Top₁

$A = \mathbf{Top}$ [Herrlich, 1969]

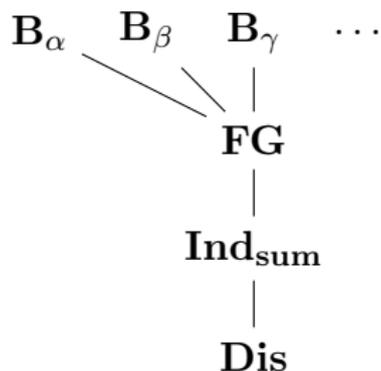


$A = \mathbf{Top}_0$

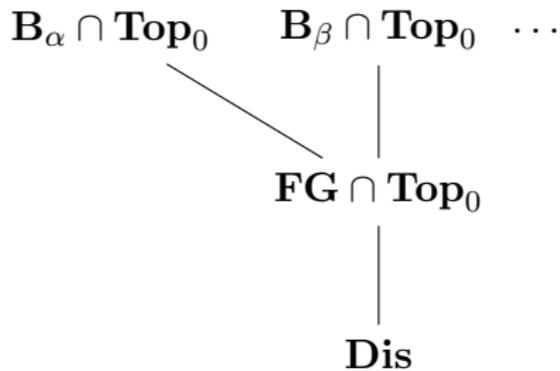


A is Top, Top₀ or Top₁

A = Top [Herrlich, 1969]



A = Top₀



A = Top₁

there are no minimal non-trivial CHC subcategories

$\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{Haus}$ is quotient reflective in \mathbf{Top}

The spaces $C(\alpha)$

$\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{Haus}$ is quotient reflective in \mathbf{Top}

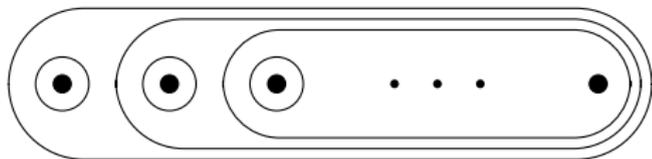
The spaces $C(\alpha)$

- α : regular cardinal

$\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{Haus}$ is quotient reflective in \mathbf{Top}

The spaces $C(\alpha)$

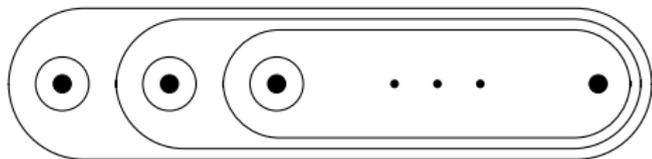
- α : regular cardinal
- $C(\alpha)$: the space on the set $\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$
 $U \subseteq C(\alpha)$ is open $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \notin U$ or $|(\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}) \setminus U| < \alpha$



$\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{Haus}$ is quotient reflective in \mathbf{Top}

The spaces $C(\alpha)$

- α : regular cardinal
- $C(\alpha)$: the space on the set $\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$
 $U \subseteq C(\alpha)$ is open $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \notin U$ or $|(\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}) \setminus U| < \alpha$



$\text{CH}_{\mathbf{A}}(C(\alpha))$ are minimal non-trivial CHC subcategories of \mathbf{A}

$ZD \subseteq A \subseteq Tych$

- sequential cardinal: κ is sequential if there exists a sequentially continuous non-continuous map $f : D_2^\kappa \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- sequential cardinal: κ is sequential if there exists a sequentially continuous non-continuous map $f : D_2^\kappa \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- assume that sequential cardinals do not exist

- sequential cardinal: κ is sequential if there exists a sequentially continuous non-continuous map $f : D_2^\kappa \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- assume that sequential cardinals do not exist
- the CHC subcategory generated by $C(\alpha)$ is $\mathbf{Top}(\alpha)$ - such spaces that the intersection of less than α open subsets is open

- sequential cardinal: κ is sequential if there exists a sequentially continuous non-continuous map $f : D_2^\kappa \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- assume that sequential cardinals do not exist
- the CHC subcategory generated by $C(\alpha)$ is $\mathbf{Top}(\alpha)$ - such spaces that the intersection of less than α open subsets is open
- the only CHC subcategories of \mathbf{A} are \mathbf{Dis} and $\mathbf{Top}(\alpha)$

- sequential cardinal: κ is sequential if there exists a sequentially continuous non-continuous map $f : D_2^\kappa \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- assume that sequential cardinals do not exist
- the CHC subcategory generated by $C(\alpha)$ is $\mathbf{Top}(\alpha)$ - such spaces that the intersection of less than α open subsets is open
- the only CHC subcategories of \mathbf{A} are \mathbf{Dis} and $\mathbf{Top}(\alpha)$
- $\mathbf{Top}(\alpha) \subseteq \mathbf{Top}(\beta)$ for $\beta \leq \alpha$, therefore there are no minimal non-trivial CHC subcategories

Thank you for your attention!