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Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal, Vol. 56 (2006), No. 4, 1229–1241

Persistent URL: <http://dml.cz/dmlcz/128142>

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SAMUEL COMPACTIFICATION AND UNIFORM COREFLECTION
OF NEARNESS σ -FRAMES

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(Received August 30, 2004)

Abstract. We introduce the structure of a nearness on a σ -frame and construct the coreflection of the category $\mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ of nearness σ -frames to the category $\mathbf{KReg}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ of compact regular σ -frames. This description of the Samuel compactification of a nearness σ -frame is in analogy to the construction by Baboolal and Ori for nearness frames in [1] and that of Walters for uniform σ -frames in [11]. We also construct the uniform coreflection of a nearness σ -frame, that is, the coreflection of the category of $\mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ to the category $\mathbf{U}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ of uniform σ -frames.

Keywords: σ -frame, nearness, Samuel compactification

MSC 2000: 06D22, 18B35, 54D35

1. BACKGROUND

A σ -frame L is a bounded lattice with *top* and *bottom* (denoted by 1 and 0 respectively) which is countably complete satisfying the distributive law

$$x \wedge \bigvee S = \bigvee_{s \in S} (x \wedge s)$$

for all $x \in L$ and any countable $S \subseteq L$. For σ -frames L and M , a σ -frame homomorphism is a map $h: L \rightarrow M$ which preserves top and bottom, finite meets and all countable joins. The resulting category is denoted as $\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$. The papers [5] and [9] provide further details on the category $\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$.

A *frame* is a σ -frame which is closed under arbitrary joins (a complete lattice) satisfying the above distributive law but for arbitrary subsets $S \subseteq L$. Frame homomorphisms are σ -frame maps that preserve all joins. The text [8] provides a rich study of the category \mathbf{Frm} of frames and frame homomorphisms. For any topological

space X , the lattice of open sets $\mathfrak{O}X$ is a frame with the join of an arbitrary collection of open sets being the union and with the meet, the interior of the intersection. Another example of a σ -frame is the lattice of cozero sets in any topological space.

In any σ -frame (frame) L if $x, y \in L$ we say that y is *rather below* x (written as $y \prec x$) if there is $t \in L$ such that $y \wedge t = 0$ and $t \vee x = 1$. The σ -frame L is called a *regular σ -frame* if for each $x \in L$ there is a countable $T \subseteq \{y \in L: y \prec x\}$ such that $x = \bigvee T$. Consequently, we have the full coreflective subcategory **Reg σ Frm** of regular σ -frames. Regular frames are those in which each element can be expressed as a join of elements rather below it. **RegFrm** is the corresponding category of regular frames.

In the σ -frame (frame) L an element $c \in L$ is a *compact* element if $c \leq \bigvee X$ for any countable (arbitrary) $X \subseteq L$. We then have $c \leq \bigvee F$ for some finite $F \subseteq X$. We will denote finite subsets by the symbol \Subset . L is called a *compact σ -frame* (frame) provided that the unit in L is compact. **KReg σ Frm** is the full subcategory of compact regular σ -frames which is shown to be coreflective in **Reg σ Frm** in [5] with the coreflection map given by the join $\kappa_L: \mathfrak{K}L \rightarrow L$ for any $L \in \mathbf{Reg}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$. $\mathfrak{K}L$ is the σ -frame of all countably generated *regular* ideals of L where an ideal $I \subseteq L$ is *regular* if for each $a \in I$ there is $b \in I$ such that $a \prec b$.

L is a *normal σ -frame* (frame) if for each pair $a, b \in L$ with $a \vee b = 1$, there is $u, v \in L$ with $u \wedge v = 0$ such that $a \vee u = b \vee v = 1$. It is shown in [5] that every regular σ -frame is normal so that, in this special case, \prec interpolates, i.e. if $a \prec c$ in L then $a \prec b \prec c$ for some $b \in L$. In contrast with regular σ -frames, regular frames need not be normal.

A *cover* on the σ -frame (frame) L is any countable (arbitrary) subset $A \subseteq L$ such that $\bigvee A = 1$. $\text{cov } L$ will denote the collection of all covers on the σ -frame (frame) L and for $A, B \in \text{cov } L$ we say that A *refines* B (written as $A \leq B$) if for each $a \in A$, $a \leq b$ for some $b \in B$. The *meet* of A and B is the set $A \wedge B = \{a \wedge b: a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\}$. For any element $x \in L$ the set $Ax = \bigvee \{a \in A: a \wedge x \neq 0\}$ is the *star* of x with respect to the cover A .

For any subcollection μ of covers in a σ -frame (frame) L and $a, b \in L$ we say that a is *μ -strongly below* b , $a \triangleleft_\mu b$ (or simply $a \triangleleft b$ for brevity) provided that $Aa \leq b$ for some μ -cover A . If for each element a in a σ -frame L ,

$$a = \bigvee T \quad \text{for some countable } T \subseteq \{b \in L: b \triangleleft a\},$$

then μ is *admissible*. A *nearness* on the σ -frame L is any admissible filter $\mu \subseteq \text{cov } L$. The couple (L, μ) is then a *nearness σ -frame*. The members of μ are called *uniform* or *nearness covers*. A map $h: (L, \mu) \rightarrow (M, \nu)$ between nearness σ -frames (L, μ) and (M, ν) is a *uniform* or *nearness homomorphism* if h is a σ -frame homomorphism on the underlying σ -frames preserving uniform covers, i.e. $h(A) \in \nu$ whenever

$A \in \mu$. We then have the category **N σ Frm** of nearness σ -frames and uniform homomorphisms.

A nearness on a frame L is any filter of covers μ in which each element in L can be expressed as a join of elements μ -strongly below it. The structure of a nearness on a frame and the category **NFrm** of nearness frames and uniform homomorphisms has been broadly studied in [7], [4] and [1].

2. STRUCTURED σ -FRAMES

The ensuing results are in analogy to that of structured frames (see [4]). In this and subsequent sections L will denote a σ -frame unless otherwise stated.

The following asserts that regularity is a particularly important criterion as it is in the category **Reg σ Frm** that nearnesses live.

Lemma 1. *L has a nearness $\Leftrightarrow L$ is regular.*

Proof. Suppose that μ is a nearness on L . Let $a \in L$. Then $a = \bigvee T$ for some countable $T \subseteq \{b \in L : b \triangleleft a\}$. However, if $t \in T$ then $At \leq a$ for some μ -cover A . Then $s = \bigvee \{y \in A : y \wedge t = 0\}$ separates t and a . Thus $t \prec a$ and T is then a countable subset of $\{b \in L : b \prec a\}$. By admissibility, $a = \bigvee T$. So L is regular.

Now, if L is regular and $a \in L$ let μ be the filter generated by all countable covers on L . By regularity, $a = \bigvee S$ for some countable $S \subseteq \{x \in L : x \prec a\}$. If $b \prec a$, then there is $s \in L$ which separates b and a . Then $A = \{s, a\} \in \mu$ with $Ax = a$. So, $b \triangleleft a$ and thus S is a countable subset of $\{x \in L : x \triangleleft a\}$ with $a = \bigvee S$ rendering μ admissible and hence a nearness on L . □

Consequently, the filter in L generated by all finite covers is a nearness on L . Moreover, $\text{cov } L$ is a nearness on L which we call the *fine* nearness and any filter on L containing all finite covers is a nearness on L . A nearness σ -frame (L, μ) is called *fine* if $\mu = \text{cov } L$.

If A is a cover on L then the *star* of A is defined as the set $A^* = AA = \{Aa : a \in A\}$ which is also a cover of L as $A \leq A^*$. We say that A *star refines* B (written as $A \leq^* B$) if $A^* \leq B$. A filter ν is a *preuniformity* on L if for each $A \in \nu$ there is $B \in \nu$ such that $B \leq^* A$. A *uniformity* on L is a nearness μ such that for each $A \in \mu$ there exists $B \in \mu$ with $B \leq^* A$, i.e. every μ -cover has a μ -star refinement. So, a uniformity on L is then a preuniformity with the additional admissibility criterion. We then have the category **U σ Frm** of uniform σ -frames and uniform homomorphisms. For a more comprehensive treatment of **U σ Frm** see [11], [12] and [13].

Lemma 2. *If L is compact and regular then L has a unique nearness, namely $\text{cov } L$, which is a uniformity.*

Proof. We already have that $\text{cov } L$ is a nearness. For uniqueness, let ν be any nearness on L . We show that ν contains all finite covers and hence all covers of L . Let $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ be any finite cover on L . By admissibility, $a_i = \bigvee^m \{x_{im} \in L : x_{im} \triangleleft_\nu a_i\}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $\bigvee_i \bigvee^m \{x_{im} \in L : x_{im} \triangleleft_\nu a_i\} = 1$. By compactness, $\bigvee_i \bigvee_j \{x_{ij} \in L : x_{ij} \triangleleft_\nu a_i\} = 1$ for some $\{x_{ij}\} \subseteq \{x_{im}\}$. Then for each i there exists $B_i \in \nu$ such that $B_i x_{ij} \leq a_i$. Then $B = \bigwedge B_i \in \nu$ and $B x_{ij} \leq a_i$ for each i . Then for each $b \in B$, some $b \wedge x_{ij} \neq 0$ so that $b \leq B x_{ij} \leq a_i$. Thus $B \leq A$ and so $A \in \nu$.

The proof that $\text{cov } L$ is a uniformity essentially follows the proof in [4]. We need only to show that any finite cover on L has a finite star refinement. Let $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ be any finite cover on L . By regularity, $a_i = \bigvee^m \{x_{im} \in L : x_{im} \prec a_i\}$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $\bigvee_i \bigvee^m \{x_{im} \in L : x_{im} \prec a_i\} = 1$. Again, by compactness, $\bigvee_i \bigvee_j \{x_{ij} \in L : x_{ij} \prec a_i\} = 1$ for some $\{x_{ij}\} \subseteq \{x_{im}\}$. Then for each i there exists $t_i \in L$ such that $x_{ij} \wedge t_i = 0$ and $t_i \vee a_i = 1$. Since $\{x_{ij}\}$ is a cover on L , $\bigwedge t_i = 0$. Let $B = \bigwedge_i \{a_i, t_i\}$. Then B is a cover on L and each element in B can be expressed for $E \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ as

$$a_E = \bigwedge_i \{a_i : i \in E\} \wedge \bigwedge_j \{t_j : j \notin E\}.$$

Then $a_E \leq a_i$ for each i and $B \leq A$. Hence, if one obtains a finite cover $C_i \leq^* \{a_i, t_i\}$ for each i , then

$$C = \bigwedge_i C_i \leq^* B \leq A.$$

It then suffices to show that each two-cover $\{a, b\}$ has a finite star-refinement. Since L is normal according to [6], there exist $u \prec a$ and $v \prec b$ such that $u \vee v = 1$. Then there exist $s, t \in L$ such that

$$u \wedge s = 0, \quad s \vee a = 1, \quad v \wedge t = 0, \quad t \vee b = 1.$$

Let $D = \{a, s\} \wedge \{b, t\} \wedge \{u, v\} = \{a \wedge b \wedge u, a \wedge b \wedge v, a \wedge t \wedge u, b \wedge s \wedge v\}$. Then $D \in \text{cov } L$ and $D(s \wedge b \wedge v) \leq b$, $D(a \wedge b \wedge u) \leq a$, $D(a \wedge b \wedge v) \leq b$ and $D(a \wedge t \wedge u) \leq a$. Thus $D \leq^* \{a, b\}$. \square

Thus for any compact regular σ -frame, $\text{cov } L$ is its unique nearness which in fact is a uniformity. Also, by the above Lemma, every compact nearness σ -frame is fine.

A nearness μ is *strong* if for each $A \in \mu$ there exists $B \in \mu$ such that for each $b \in B$, $b \triangleleft a$ for some $a \in A$. We call the nearness μ *almost uniform* if μ is strong and \triangleleft interpolates.

Lemma 3. *If μ is a uniformity on L , then μ is almost uniform.*

Proof. Let $A \in \mu$. Find $B \in \mu$ such that $B \leq^* A$. Then for each $b \in B$, $Bb \leq a$ for some $a \in A$. Thus $b \triangleleft a$ and so μ is strong.

Now let $x \triangleleft y$ in L . Then $Cx \leq y$ for some $C \in \mu$. Again as μ is a uniformity we can find $D \in \mu$ such that $D \leq^* C$. If $d \in D$ and $d \wedge Dx \neq 0$, then

$$0 \neq d \wedge Dx = d \wedge \bigvee \{t \in D : t \wedge x \neq 0\} = \bigvee \{d \wedge t : t \in D, t \wedge x \neq 0\}.$$

Thus $d \wedge \tilde{d} \neq 0$ for some $\tilde{d} \in D$ such that $\tilde{d} \wedge x \neq 0$. Then $d \leq D\tilde{d}$ with $\tilde{d} \wedge x \neq 0$.

Since $D \leq^* C$, we have $D\tilde{d} \leq c$ for some $c \in C$. If $c \wedge x = 0$, then $x \wedge \tilde{d} \leq x \wedge D\tilde{d} \leq c \wedge x$. Thus $\tilde{d} \wedge x = 0$, a contradiction. So we have that $c \wedge x \neq 0$. Then $d \leq D\tilde{d} \leq c \leq Cx$ and hence, $\bigvee \{d \in D : d \wedge Dx \neq 0\} = D(Dx) \leq Cx$. Since $x \triangleleft Dx$ we have $x \triangleleft Dx \triangleleft D(Dx) \leq Cx \leq y$. Thus $x \triangleleft Dx \triangleleft y$ and so \triangleleft interpolates. Hence, μ is almost uniform. \square

Lemma 4. *For any nearness σ -frame (L, μ) with $h : L \rightarrow M$ any onto σ -frame homomorphism, $\nu = \{B \in \text{cov } M : h(A) \leq B \text{ for some } A \in \mu\}$ is a nearness on M . Furthermore, ν is strong or a uniformity whenever μ is strong or a uniformity, respectively.*

Proof. If $A, B \in \nu$ then $h(C) \leq A$ and $h(D) \leq B$ for some $C, D \in \mu$. Then $C \wedge D \in \mu$ and as h is a σ -frame map we have $h(C \wedge D) = h(C) \wedge h(D) \leq A \wedge B$. Thus $A \wedge B \in \nu$. Clearly, if $S \in \nu$ and $S \leq T$ then $h(E) \leq S \leq T$ for some $E \in \mu$. Thus $T \in \nu$. Hence, ν is a filter of M -covers.

For admissibility, let $y \in M$. Since h is onto, $y = h(x)$ for some $x \in L$. By the admissibility of μ , $x = \bigvee T$ for some countable $T \subseteq \{t \in L : t \triangleleft_\mu x\}$. If $t \in T$ then $At \leq x$ for some $A \in \mu$. Since h is a σ -frame homomorphism we have

$$\bigvee h(A) = h\left(\bigvee A\right) = h(1_L) = 1_M.$$

Thus $h(A) \in \nu$. Further, if $h(a) \wedge h(t) \neq 0_M$ for $a \in A$, then $h(a \wedge t) \neq 0_M$ and hence $a \wedge t \neq 0_L$. Thus $a \leq At$. Then $h(A)h(t) \leq h(At) \leq h(x) = y$. Thus $t \triangleleft_\mu x$ implies that $h(t) \triangleleft_\nu y$. Let $S = \{h(t) : t \in T\}$. Then S is a countable subset of $\{s \in M : s \triangleleft_\nu y\}$ and since $x = \bigvee T$, we conclude that $y = \bigvee S$ showing the admissibility of ν .

Now suppose that μ is strong. Let $B \in \nu$ and find $C \in \mu$ such that $h(C) \leq B$. Since μ is strong there exists $A \in \mu$ such that for each $a \in A$, $a \triangleleft_\mu c$ for some $c \in C$. Then $h(A) \in \nu$ and $h(c) \triangleleft_\nu h(a)$. But $h(a) \leq b$ for some $b \in B$. Thus $h(c) \triangleleft_\nu b$. Thus $h(A) \in \nu$ is such that for each $h(a) \in h(A)$, $h(a) \triangleleft_\nu b$ for some $b \in B$ showing that ν is strong.

Now let $(L, \mu) \in \mathbf{U}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ and $B \in \nu$. Then $h(C) \leq B$ as above. Since μ is a uniformity, $A \leq^* C$ for some $A \in \mu$. Then for each $a \in A$, $Aa \leq c$ for some $c \in C$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} h(A)h(a) &= \bigvee_{y \in A} \{h(y) : h(y) \wedge h(a) \neq 0_M\} \\ &= \bigvee_{y \in A} \{h(y) : h(y \wedge a) \neq 0_M\} \quad (\text{since } h \text{ is a } \sigma\text{-frame map}) \\ &\leq \bigvee_{y \in A} \{h(y) : y \wedge a \neq 0_L\} \quad (\text{since } h(y \wedge a) \neq 0_M \text{ implies } y \wedge a \neq 0_L) \\ &= h\left(\bigvee \{y \in A : y \wedge a \neq 0_L\}\right) \quad (\text{since } h \text{ is a } \sigma\text{-frame map}) \\ &= h(Aa) \leq h(c). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $h(A) \leq^* h(C) \leq B$. Thus $h(A) \in \nu$ is such that $h(A) \leq^* B$. Hence ν is a uniformity. \square

For a nearness μ on the σ -frame (frame) L , $A \in \mu$ is *normal* if there is a sequence of uniform covers $(A_n) \subseteq \mu$ such that $A = A_1$ and $A_{n+1} \leq^* A_n$ for each n . We denote by μ_N the normal covers of μ for any $(L, \mu) \in \mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ (or \mathbf{NFrm}). Clearly μ_N is a preuniformity on L . If $x \triangleleft_{\mu_N} a$ in L , we say that x is *uniformly (strongly) normally below* a and in keeping with [1], we write this as $x \blacktriangleleft a$. The following results for the relation \blacktriangleleft are in analogy with those in [1] and [11] respectively.

Theorem 1. *Let $(L, \mu) \in \mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$.*

1. \blacktriangleleft is a sublattice of $L \times L$.
2. For any $a, b, x, y \in L$ with $a \leq x \blacktriangleleft y \leq b$, $a \blacktriangleleft b$.
3. In L , $x \blacktriangleleft y \Rightarrow x \triangleleft_\mu y \Rightarrow x \prec y$.
4. \blacktriangleleft interpolates.
5. \blacktriangleleft is preserved by uniform σ -frame homomorphisms.

Proof. 1. If $a \blacktriangleleft b$ and $c \blacktriangleleft d$ in (L, μ) , then $Aa \leq b$ and $Cc \leq d$ for some $A, C \in \mu_N$. As μ_N is a preuniformity, $A \wedge C \in \mu_N$ and $(A \wedge C)(a \vee c) \leq b \vee d$. Also $(A \wedge C)(a \wedge c) \leq b \wedge d$. Thus $a \vee c \blacktriangleleft b \vee d$ and $a \wedge c \blacktriangleleft b \wedge d$. As $B0 \leq 0$ and $B1 \leq 1$ for any $B \in \mu_N$, thus $0 \blacktriangleleft 0$ and $1 \blacktriangleleft 1$.

2. If $a \triangleleft x \triangleleft y \triangleleft b$ in L , then $Ax \triangleleft y$ for some $A \in \mu_N$ and $Aa \triangleleft Ax \triangleleft y \triangleleft b$. So, $a \triangleleft b$.

3. Obvious.

4. If $x \triangleleft y$, then $Ax \triangleleft y$ for some $A \in \mu_n$. As μ_N is a preuniformity, we have $B \triangleleft^* A$ for some $B \in \mu_N$. Then $B(Bx) \triangleleft Ax \triangleleft y$ and $x \triangleleft Ax \triangleleft y$. Thus \triangleleft interpolates.

5. Let $h: (L, \mu) \rightarrow (M, \nu)$ be any uniform σ -frame homomorphism in $\mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ with $x \triangleleft y$ in (L, μ) . Then $Ax \triangleleft y$ for some μ_N -cover A . Then $A = A_1$ and $A_{n+1} \triangleleft^* A_n$ for each n for some sequence $\{A_n\} \subseteq \mu$. Since h is uniform, $h(A) = h(A_1)$ and $h(A_{n+1}) \triangleleft^* h(A_n)$ for each n . So, $\{h(A_n)\} \subseteq \nu_N$. Thus $h(A) \in \nu_N$ and $Ax \triangleleft y$ implies that $h(A)h(x) \triangleleft h(Ax) \triangleleft h(y)$. Thus $h(x) \triangleleft h(y)$. \square

Lemma 5. For $a \triangleleft b \triangleleft c$ in $(L, \mu) \in \mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ there exists $s, t \in L$ such that s separates $a \prec b$, $t \vee c = 1$ and $t \triangleleft s$.

Proof. Let $a \triangleleft b$ in L . Then there exists $A \in \mu_N$ such that $Aa \triangleleft b$. Since μ_N is a preuniformity, $B \triangleleft^* A$ for some $B \in \mu_N$. But $B(Ba) \triangleleft Aa$. Thus $a \triangleleft Ba \triangleleft Aa \triangleleft b \triangleleft c$. Let $s = \bigvee\{b \in B : b \wedge a = 0\}$. Then $a \wedge s = 0$ and $s \vee Ba = 1$. So, $a \prec Ba$. Since $Ba \triangleleft b$, also $a \prec b$. Set $t = \bigvee\{b \in B : b \wedge Ba = 0\}$. Then $t \vee Ba = 1$ and as $Ba \triangleleft c$, we have $t \vee c = 1$. Now $Bt = \bigvee\{b \in B : b \wedge t \neq 0\} \triangleleft s$ as, if $b \in B$ with $b \wedge t \neq 0$, then $b \wedge b_m \neq 0$ for some $b_m \in B$ with $b_m \wedge Ba = 0$. Then $b_m \wedge x = 0$ for each $x \in B$ with $x \wedge a \neq 0$. In particular, if $b \wedge a \neq 0$, then $b \wedge b_m = 0$, which contradicts $b \wedge b_m \neq 0$. Thus $b \wedge a = 0$ and so $b \triangleleft s$. Hence, $Bt \triangleleft s$ and thus $t \triangleleft s$. \square

3. THE SAMUEL COMPACTIFICATION

In this section we present the compact regular coreflection of a nearness σ -frame as an adaptation of the corresponding results in [1] and [11]. An ideal I in any nearness σ -frame (L, μ) is

1. *uniformly regular* if for each $x \in I$, $x \triangleleft y$ for some $y \in I$,
2. *uniformly normally regular* if for each $x \in I$, $x \triangleleft y$ for some $y \in I$ and
3. *countably generated* if there is a sequence (y_n) in I such that for each $x \in I$, $x \triangleleft y_m$ for some m .

It should be noted that if μ is a uniformity on L then there is no distinction between \triangleleft and \triangleleft . So in uniform sigma-frames there is no distinction between the uniformly regular ideals and the uniformly normally regular ones. However, in $\mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ this need not be the case. Every uniformly normally regular ideal is regular but the converse need not be true. Let $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ be the set of all countably generated uniformly

normally regular ideals of (L, μ) . Clearly any $J \in \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ may be generated by a sequence $a_1 \triangleleft a_2 \dots$ and any ideal generated by any such sequence belongs to $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$. Using the same method as that in [6] together with [11] we show that $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ is a compact regular σ -frame.

Theorem 2. *$\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ is a compact regular σ -frame.*

Proof. Suppose that $I, J \in \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$. If $x \in I$ and $x \in J$, then $x \triangleleft s$ and $x \triangleleft t$ for some $s \in I$ and $t \in J$ as I and J are normally regular. Then $x \triangleleft s \wedge t \in I \cap J$. Thus $I \cap J \in \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$. Again by the properties of \triangleleft , $I \vee J \in \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$. As any updirected join of normally regular ideals is again normally regular, $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ is closed under finite \wedge and (countable) \vee . Since $\triangleleft \Rightarrow \prec$, we have $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L \subseteq \mathfrak{KL}$, where \mathfrak{KL} is the compact regular coreflection of the σ -frame L (see [5]). Thus $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ is compact.

For regularity, consider any $J \in \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ with the generating sequence a_1, a_2, \dots . By repeated interpolation of \triangleleft , for each n let J_n be the ideal generated by a sequence

$$a_n = a_{n_0} \triangleleft a_{n_1} \triangleleft a_{n_2} \triangleleft \dots \triangleleft a_{n+1}.$$

Then $J_n \in \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ and $J = \bigvee J_n$. Also for each n , $a_n \triangleleft a_{n+1} \triangleleft a_{n+2}$ and by Lemma 5 we can find x_n, y_n such that $a_n \wedge x_n = 0$, $x_n \vee a_{n+1} = 1$, $y_n \vee a_{n+2} = 1$ and $y_n \triangleleft x_n$. Let I_n be the ideal generated by the sequence

$$y_{n_0} = y_n \triangleleft y_{n_1} \triangleleft y_{n_2} \triangleleft \dots \triangleleft x_n.$$

Then $I_n \in \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ and $I_n \cap J_{n+1} = \{0\}$ (as $a_n \wedge x_n = 0$) and $I_n \vee J_{n+2} = L$ (as $a_{n+2} \vee y_n = 1$). Thus $J_{n+1} \prec J_n$ in $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$. Hence $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$ is regular. \square

As a compact regular σ -frame has a unique nearness (the fine nearness), category $\mathbf{KReg}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$ is a full subcategory of $\mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$.

Lemma 6. *For $(L, \mu) \in \mathbf{N}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$, $\varrho_L: \mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L \rightarrow (L, \mu)$ given by join is a uniform σ -frame homomorphism.*

Proof. ϱ_L is a σ -frame homomorphism which is the restriction of κ_L to the countably generated uniformly normally regular ideals. For uniformity, take any finite cover $\{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_n\}$ of $\mathfrak{NR}_\sigma L$. Then there is $a_i \in J_i$ such that $a_1 \vee a_2 \vee \dots \vee a_n = 1$. Let $c_i = \varrho_L(J_i)$. By the uniformly normal regularity of J_i , $a_i \triangleleft c_i$. Then $B_i a_i \leq c_i$ for some $B_i \in \mu_N$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Thus $B = \bigwedge B_i \in \mu$ and $B a_i \leq c_i$ for each i . As $\bigvee_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$, for each $t \in B$ we have $t \wedge a_i \neq 0$ for some i . Thus $t \leq B a_i \leq c_i$. Hence, $B \leq \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\} = C$. Thus $C \in \mu$, i.e. $\varrho_L(\{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_n\}) \in \mu$ and so ϱ_L is uniform. \square

Lemma 7. *If $M \in \mathbf{KReg}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$, then $\varrho_M: \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma M \longrightarrow M$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. The proof is immediate since in $\mathbf{KReg}\sigma\mathbf{Frm}$, $\blacktriangleleft = \triangleleft = \prec$ so that $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma M = \mathfrak{K}M$ and $\varrho_M = \kappa_L: \mathfrak{K}M \longrightarrow M$ (see [5]) is the coreflection. Hence, if M is a compact regular σ -frame, then ϱ_M is an isomorphism. \square

Theorem 3. *$\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma L$ is the compact regular coreflection of the nearness σ -frame (L, μ) with coreflection $\varrho_L: \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma L \longrightarrow (L, \mu)$ and coreflection functor $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma$.*

Proof. Let $h: (M, \nu) \longrightarrow (L, \mu)$ be any uniform σ -frame morphism with M compact. Then $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma h$ is the map taking each $I \in \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma M$ to the ideal generated by $h(I)$, $\langle h(I) \rangle$. By Theorem 1, h preserves \blacktriangleleft and so $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma h$ is a well-defined σ -frame homomorphism to $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma L$. We then have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma L & \xleftarrow{\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma h} & \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \varrho_M \\ (L, \mu) & \xleftarrow{h} & (M, \nu) \end{array}$$

As M is compact regular, by the previous result, ϱ_M is an isomorphism. Put $\bar{h} = \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma h \varrho_M^{-1}$. We then have that $\varrho_L \bar{h} = \varrho_L \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma h \varrho_M^{-1} = h$. Since ϱ_L is dense and monic, the uniqueness of \bar{h} follows. \square

The above establishes $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{R}_\sigma L$ as the Samuel compactification of a nearness σ -frame via its countably generated uniformly normally regular ideals.

4. THE UNIFORM COREFLECTION

For details on nearness frames see [1], [4], or [7]. A *uniformity* on a frame is a nearness in which each uniform cover has a uniform star refinement, the structural archetype for the development of the theory of uniform σ -frames (see [11], [12] and [13]). \mathbf{UFrm} is the category of uniform frames and uniform frame maps discussed in the paper [6].

For the nearness frame (L, μ) , the normal uniform cover μ_N is a preuniformity on L . Let $k: L \longrightarrow L$ be the interior operator given by

$$k(a) = \bigvee \{x \in L: x \blacktriangleleft a\}$$

where as before $x \blacktriangleleft a$ means that there is $A \in \mu_N$ such that $Ax \leq a$. Then $\mathcal{U}L = \text{Fix } k$ is a subframe of L (see [6]), and $\mathcal{U}\mu = \{k(A): A \in \mu_N\}$ is a uniformity

on $\mathcal{U}L$. Then $(\mathcal{U}L, \mathcal{U}\mu)$ is the uniform coreflection of the nearness frame (L, μ) with the coreflection map given by the inclusion $j: \mathcal{U}L \longrightarrow L$ (see [1]).

Now, let (M, ν) be any uniform frame. As in [11], the *cozero part* of (M, ν) is the set

$$\text{Coz}_u M = \{a \in M : a = h((0, 1]) \text{ for some } h: \mathfrak{D}[0, 1] \rightarrow (M, \nu) \in \mathbf{UFrm}\}.$$

The members of $\text{Coz}_u M$ are called *uniformly cozero elements*. Also let

$$\text{Coz}_u \nu = \{(a_n) = A \in \text{cov } M : a_n \in \text{Coz}_u M \forall n\},$$

i.e. $\text{Coz}_u \nu$ is the collection of all countable uniform covers consisting of uniformly cozero elements. By [11], $(\text{Coz}_u M, \text{Coz}_u \nu)$ is a uniform sigma-frame. Given any nearness sigma-frame (L, μ) we show that $(\text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L), \text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}\mu))$ is the uniform coreflection of (L, μ) , with $(\mathcal{H}L, \mathcal{H}\mu)$ the nearness frame of all sigma ideals of L and $(\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L), \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}\mu))$ its uniform coreflection. It should be noted that an ideal I in L is a σ -ideal in case I is closed under countable joins.

Let L be any σ -frame. Consider the frame envelope of L , $\mathcal{H}L$, the Lindelöf frame of all σ -ideals of L . Then $\downarrow: L \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}L$ taking each $a \in L$ to the principal ideal generated by a , $\downarrow a = \{y \in L : y \leq a\}$, is the universal homomorphism from σ -frames to frames (see [3]).

Lemma 8. For each countable collection (a_n) in L , $\bigvee_{\mathcal{H}L} \downarrow a_n = \downarrow \bigvee a_n$.

Proof. Indeed, $\downarrow \bigvee a_n$ is a σ -ideal. So $\downarrow \bigvee a_n \in \mathcal{H}L$. Certainly, $\downarrow \bigvee a_n \subseteq \bigvee_{\mathcal{H}L} \downarrow a_n$. Thus, $\downarrow \bigvee a_n$ is an upper bound for $\downarrow a_n$ for each n . Moreover, it is the least one for, if $J \in \mathcal{H}L$ is such that $\downarrow a_n \subseteq J$ for each n , then $a_n \in J$ for each n . Since J is a σ -ideal, we have $\bigvee a_n \in J$. Thus $\downarrow \bigvee a_n \subseteq J$. Hence, $\downarrow \bigvee a_n = \bigvee_{\mathcal{H}L} \downarrow a_n$. \square

Now, let (L, μ) be any nearness σ -frame and let $\mathcal{H}\mu$ be the filter on L generated by $\downarrow A = \{\downarrow a : a \in A\}$ where $A \in \mu$. Then by the above Lemma for each $A = (a_n) \in \mu$,

$$\bigvee_n \downarrow a_n = \downarrow \bigvee_n a_n = \downarrow 1_L = L = 1_{\mathcal{H}L}.$$

Thus $\downarrow A \in \text{cov } \mathcal{H}L$ for each $A \in \mu$. We then have the following result for any nearness σ -frame (L, μ) .

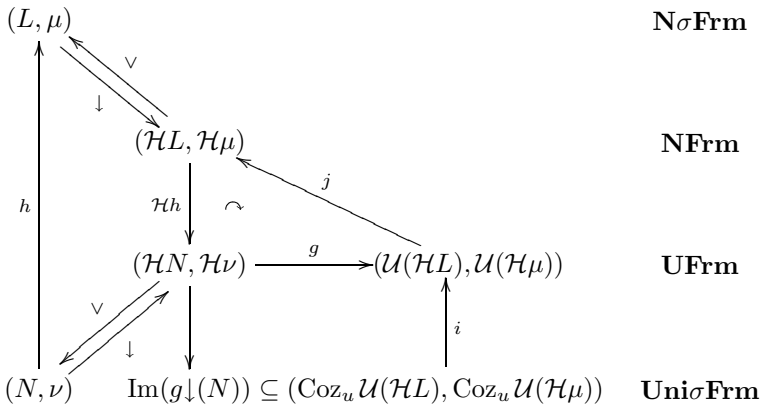
Lemma 9. $\mathcal{H}\mu$ is a nearness on the frame $\mathcal{H}L$.

Proof. We need only to show admissibility. So let $J \in \mathcal{H}L$. Then $J = \bigvee \{\downarrow a : a \in J\}$. But for each $a \in J$, by the admissibility of μ , $a = \bigvee \{b_n : b_n \triangleleft_\mu a\}$. Let $I_n = \downarrow b_n$ for each n with $b_n \triangleleft_\mu a$. Then $I_n \in \mathcal{H}L$ for each n . Also, $Bb_n \leq a$ for some $B \in \mu$ whenever $b_n \triangleleft_\mu a$. Then $\downarrow B \in \mathcal{H}\mu$ and $(\downarrow B)(\downarrow b_n) = \downarrow(Bb_n) \subseteq \downarrow a \subseteq J$. So, $(\downarrow B)I_n \subseteq J$ and thus $I_n \triangleleft_{\mathcal{H}\mu} J$ for each n . Moreover, $J = \bigvee \{I_n : I_n \triangleleft_{\mathcal{H}\mu} J\}$. Hence $\mathcal{H}\mu$ is a nearness on $\mathcal{H}L$. \square

We now conclude this section with our final result.

Theorem 4. $(\text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L), \text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}\mu))$ is the uniform coreflection of the nearness σ -frame (L, μ) .

Proof. Let (N, ν) be any uniform σ -frame with uniform homomorphism $h : (N, \nu) \rightarrow (L, \mu)$. We then have the following diagram:



The map $\downarrow : (N, \nu) \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}N, \mathcal{H}\nu)$ is a σ -frame homomorphism. Also $\mathcal{H}h$ is a σ -frame homomorphism, where

$$\mathcal{H}h\left(\bigvee_{\mathcal{H}\mathcal{N}} \downarrow a_n\right) = \left\langle h\left(\bigvee \downarrow a_n\right) \right\rangle = \left\langle \bigvee h(\downarrow a_n) \right\rangle = \bigvee \mathcal{H}h(\downarrow a_n)$$

and $\langle h(\bigvee \downarrow a_n) \rangle$ is the ideal generated by $h(\bigvee \downarrow a_n)$. We claim that $\bar{j} = \bigvee \circ j \circ i$ is the coreflection map, where $\downarrow : (\mathcal{H}L, \mathcal{H}\mu) \rightarrow (L, \mu)$, j (the inclusion) is the uniform coreflection map of the nearness frame $(\mathcal{H}L, \mathcal{H}\mu)$ and i is the inclusion. We need to find $\bar{h} : (N, \nu) \rightarrow (\text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L), \text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}\mu))$ such that the triangle below

commutes, i.e. $\bar{j}\bar{h} = h$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (L, \mu) & & \\
 \uparrow h & \swarrow \bar{j} & \\
 (N, \nu) & \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} & (\text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L), \text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}\mu))
 \end{array}$$

Since j is the uniform coreflection map and $\mathcal{H}h: (\mathcal{H}n, \mathcal{H}\nu) \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}L, \mathcal{H}\mu)$ with $(\mathcal{H}N, \mathcal{H}\nu)$ is uniform there is a unique uniform homomorphism $g: \mathcal{H}N \rightarrow M$ such that $fg = \mathcal{H}h$. But $(\mathcal{H}N, \mathcal{H}\nu)$ is a Lindelöf uniform frame so that the Lindelöf elements are precisely the uniformly cozero elements (see [11]) which are precisely the principle ideals $\downarrow x$ for each $x \in N$ (see [3]). Since g is uniform and uniform homomorphisms preserve uniform cozero elements, g maps cozero elements to cozero elements. Thus $\text{Im}(g\downarrow N) \subseteq (\text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L), \text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}\mu))$. Let $\bar{h} = g\downarrow$. Then the desired triangle above commutes. Since $\mathcal{H}h(\downarrow x) = \langle h(\downarrow x) \rangle = \downarrow h(x)$, we have

$$\bigvee \mathcal{H}h\downarrow(x) = \bigvee (\mathcal{H}h(\downarrow x)) = \bigvee \downarrow h(x) = h(x).$$

Thus $\bigvee \mathcal{H}h\downarrow = h$. Then

$$\bar{j}\bar{h} = \bigvee j\bar{h}\downarrow = \bigvee (jg)\downarrow = \bigvee \mathcal{H}h\downarrow = h.$$

It remains to show that \bar{h} is unique. Suppose that $h': (N, \nu) \rightarrow (\text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L), \text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}\mu))$ with $\bar{j}h' = h$. But for any $I \in \text{Coz}_u \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H}L)$, if $\bar{j}(I) = 0$, then $\bigvee j\bar{h}(I) = 0$. Thus $\bigvee I = 0$ and hence $I = \{0\}$. Thus \bar{j} is dense and hence monic. Since $\bar{j}h' = h = \bar{j}\bar{h}$, $h = h'$. Hence \bar{h} is unique with the property that $\bar{j}\bar{h} = h$, which completes the proof. \square

Acknowledgments. This paper forms part of a PhD. thesis written under the supervision of Professor C. R. A. Gilmour at the University of Cape Town. My sincere thanks are extended to Professor Gilmour and other distinguished members of the Cape Town Research Group in Topology and Category Theory for their fruitful discussions and encouragements. Financial support from the National Research Foundation (NRF) in South Africa is appreciatively acknowledged.

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