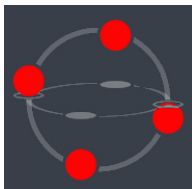


A description of the localic group of the unit circle

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¹Joint work with Javier Gutiérrez García and Jorge Picado

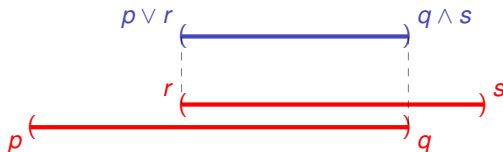
The frame of reals

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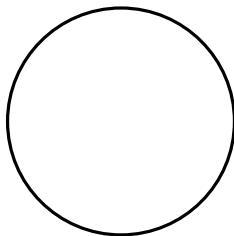


B. Banaschewski,

The Real Numbers in Pointfree Topology,

Textos Mat. Sér. B **12** Universidade de Coimbra (1997).

The quotient space \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}



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This does not work!

Then one has, for example,

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The spectrum of $\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{T})$ is homeomorphic to the unit circle.

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$\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{T})$ is isomorphic to the Alexandroff compactification of $\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{R})$.

$\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{T})$ as a localic quotient $\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{R})$

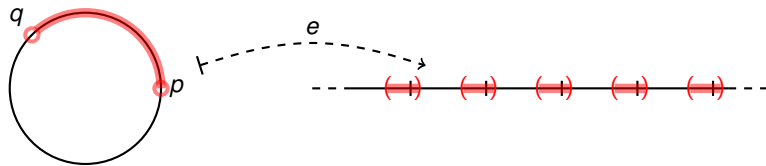
Let $e: \mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{R})$ be given by

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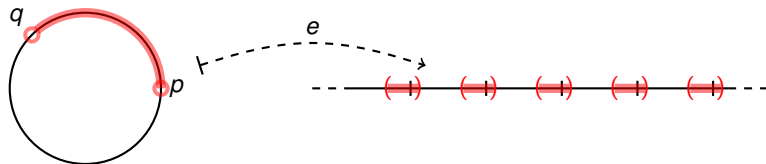
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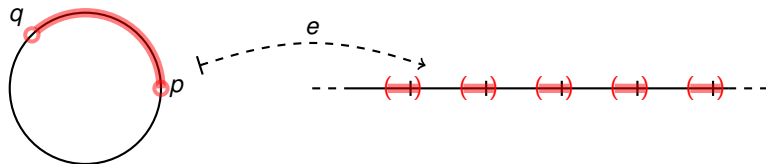
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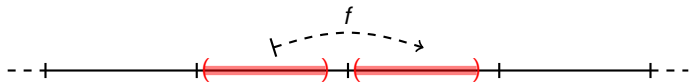
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$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{e} & L \\ & \nearrow \text{dashed } \bar{h} & \uparrow h \\ & & N \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} M \quad \text{where} \quad \bar{h}(x) = h(x)$$

The localic group of the frame of the real numbers: $(\mathfrak{L}(\mathbb{R}), \mu, \gamma, \varepsilon)$

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J. Gutiérrez García, J. Picado and A. Pultr,
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Localic groups

$$L \xrightarrow{\mu} L \oplus L$$

Multiplication

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Multiplication

$$L \xrightarrow{\gamma} L$$

Inverse

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$$L \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathbf{2} = \{0, 1\}$$

Identity

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} L & \xrightarrow{\mu} & L \oplus L \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \oplus \mathbf{1}_L \\ L \oplus L & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{1}_L \oplus \mu} & L \oplus L \oplus L \end{array}$$

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 L \oplus L & \xrightarrow{\nabla} & L & \xleftarrow{\nabla} & L \oplus L
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Inverse elements

Can we lift the localic group structure to a quotient?

- Inverse morphism:

$$E \xrightarrow{e} L \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{array} M \quad \text{an equalizer.}$$

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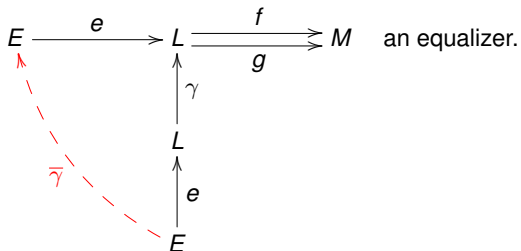
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- Multiplication morphism??

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- Let $(L, \mu, \gamma, \varepsilon)$ be a localic group

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 \\
 E \xrightarrow{e} L \xrightarrow{\mu} L \oplus L \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{f \oplus 1_L} M \oplus L \\ \xrightarrow{g \oplus 1_L} M \oplus L \\ \xrightarrow{1_L \oplus f} L \oplus M \\ \xrightarrow{1_L \oplus g} L \oplus M \end{array}
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 \begin{array}{c}
 E \xrightarrow{e} L \xrightarrow{\mu} L \oplus L \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \color{red} E \oplus E \\
 \color{red} \searrow \text{one-one} \\
 \color{red} e \oplus e
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \xrightarrow{f \oplus 1_L} \\
 \xrightarrow{g \oplus 1_L} \\
 \xrightarrow{1_L \oplus f} \\
 \xrightarrow{1_L \oplus g}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 M \oplus L \\
 \\
 L \oplus M
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
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Theorem

$(\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T}), \bar{\mu}, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\varepsilon})$ is an induced abelian localic group.

Mila esker!

Grazie mille!

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