

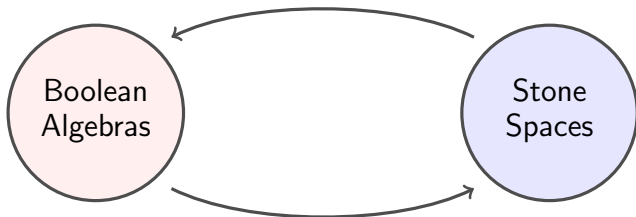
Topological groupoid quantales: a non étale setting

Alessandra Palmigiano, Riccardo Re

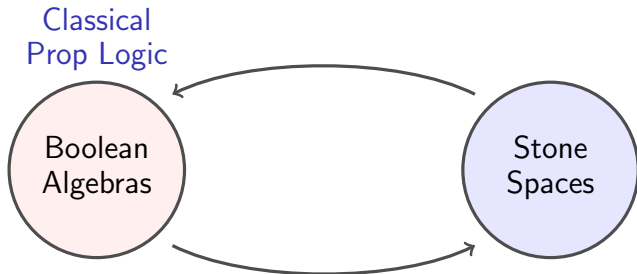
10 June 2010

A Stone-type setting

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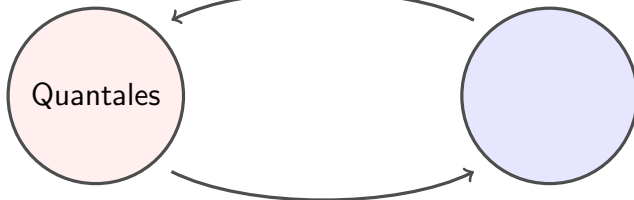


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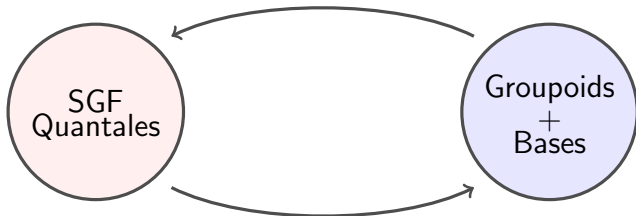


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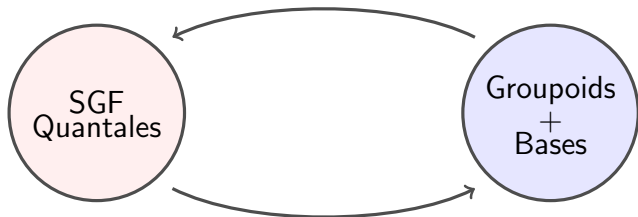
Noncommutative
Geometric Logic



A duality on objects:

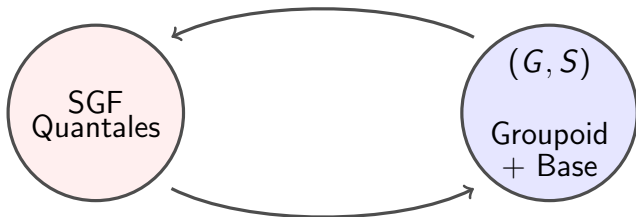


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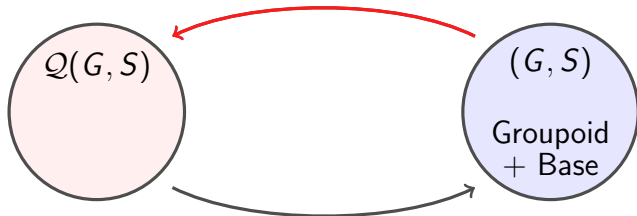


SGF-axioms: 1–3

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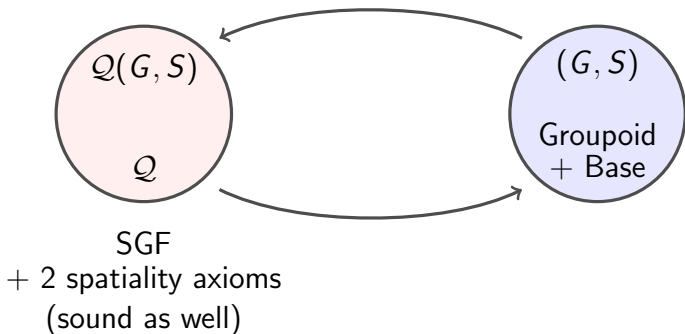


Topological groupoid quantale

$Q(G, S)$ is SGF
(soundness)

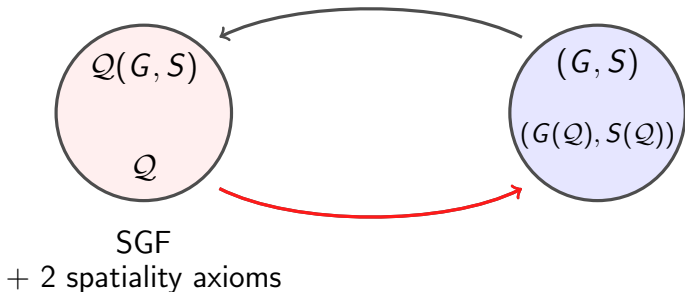
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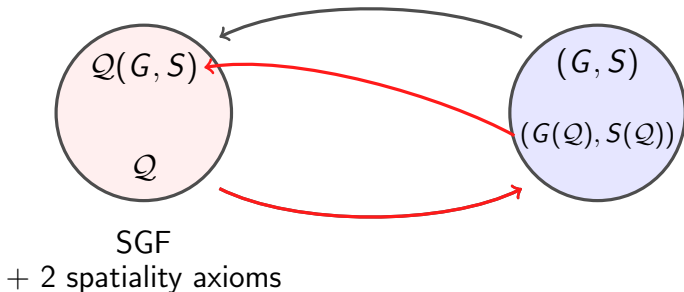
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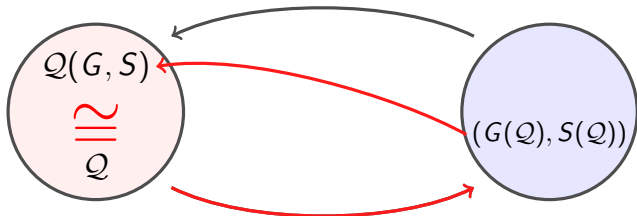
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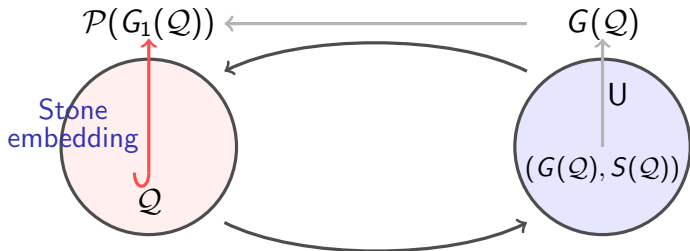
A duality on objects:



SGF
+ 2 spatiality axioms
(completeness)

A Stone-type setting

Similarities with Jónsson-Tarski'52:



Groupoids

Groupoids

Set Groupoids: small categories where every arrow is an iso

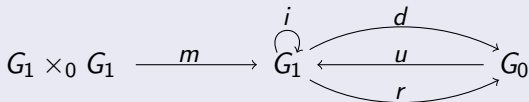
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Set Groupoids are tuples

$$G = (G_0, G_1, m, d, r, u, i)$$

s.t. G_0 and G_1 are sets, and:



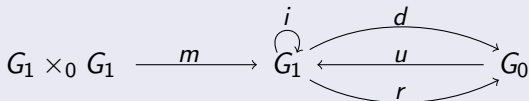
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$$G_1 \times_0 G_1 \xrightarrow{m} G_1 \begin{array}{c} \overset{i}{\curvearrowright} \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \xrightarrow{d} & & G_0 \\ \xleftarrow{u} & & \\ \xrightarrow{r} & & \end{array} \end{array}$$

Topological Groupoids: Groupoids in Top.

Our setting is intermediate:

Set groupoids such that G_0 is a sober space.

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Fact: G -sets naturally form a (unital) inverse semigroup.

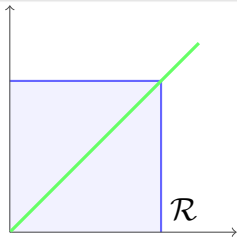
Groupoids and equivalence relations

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Groupoids are the categorification of equivalence relations:

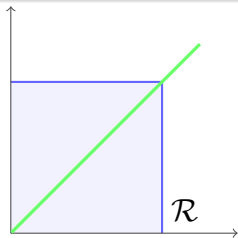
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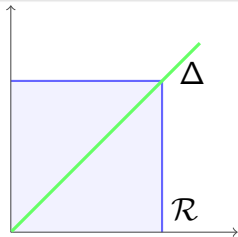
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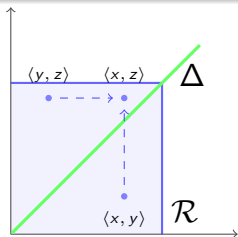


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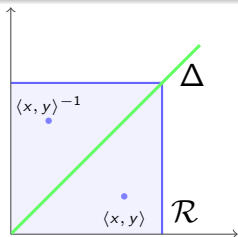
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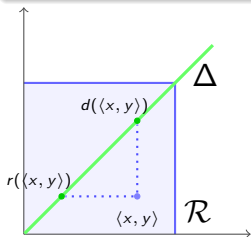
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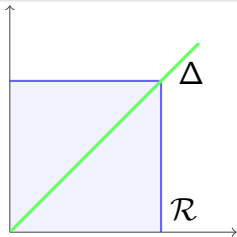
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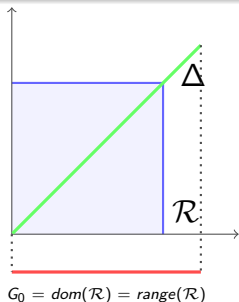
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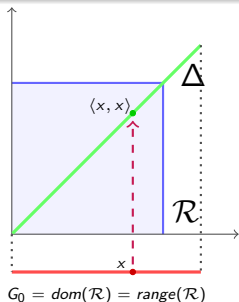
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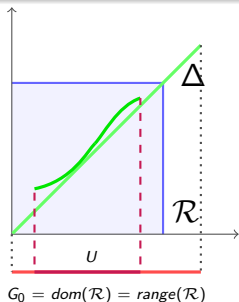
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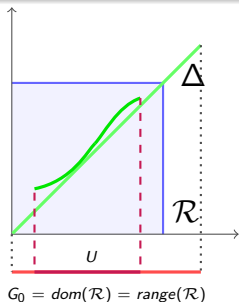
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A restriction of our setting:

G_1 is covered by G -sets.

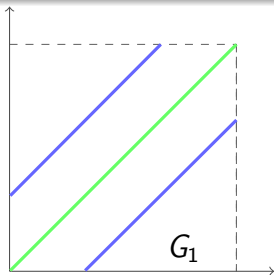
Étale topological groupoids

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Intuitively, they are 'thin' and 'combed':

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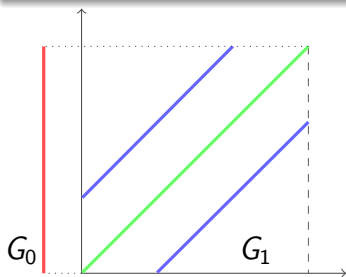
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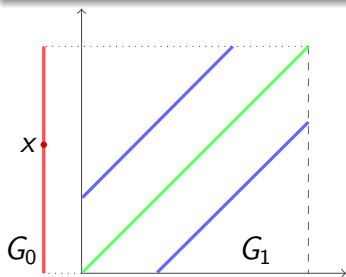
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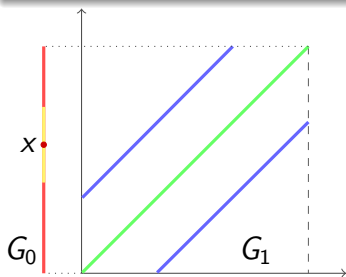


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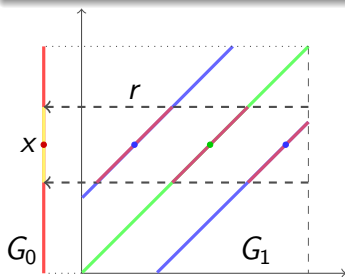
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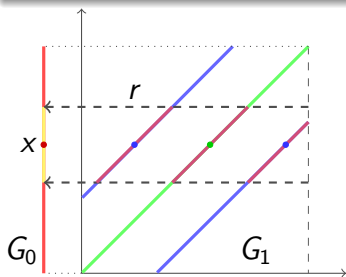
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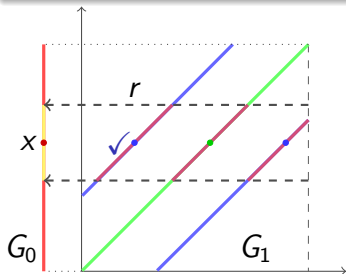
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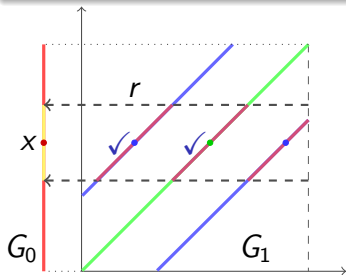
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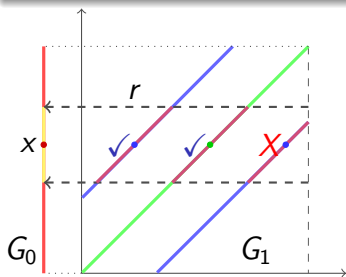
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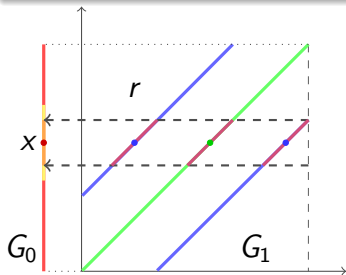
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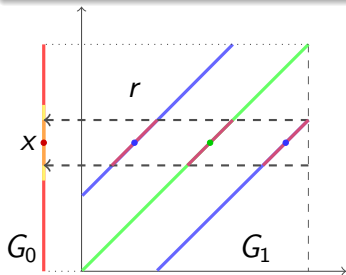
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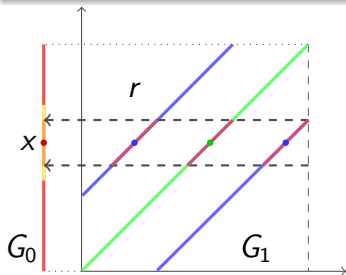
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Fact: If G_0 is locally compact then:

- if G is étale, the G -sets form a base for the topology of G_1 .
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If \mathcal{R} étale, partial homeom's of Δ can only intersect over opens.

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- for every $S, T \in \mathcal{S}$, $\{p \in G_0 \mid s(p) = t(p)\}$ is union of **locally closed** subsets of G_0 ;

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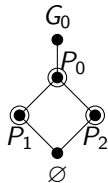
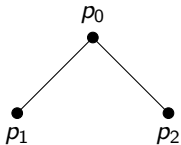
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Selection bases: in general not topological bases

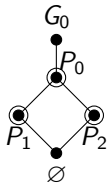
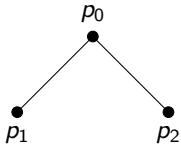
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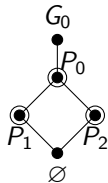
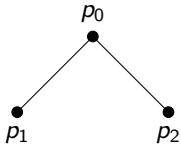
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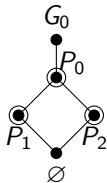
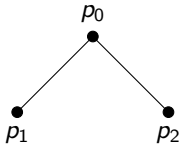
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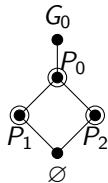
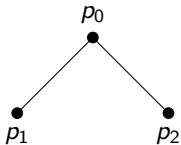
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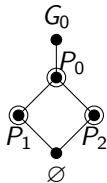
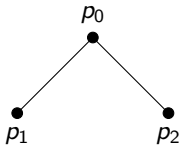
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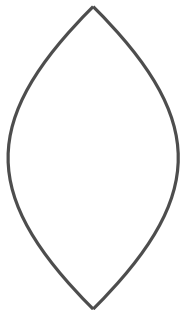
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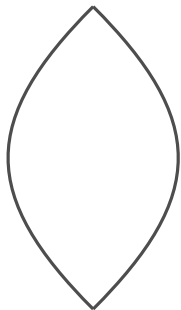
Unital involutive quantales

Quantales: complete \vee -semilattices



$\mathcal{Q} = (Q, \vee, \cdot)$
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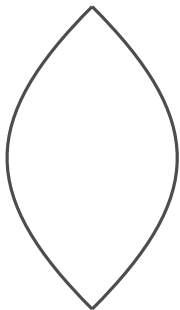
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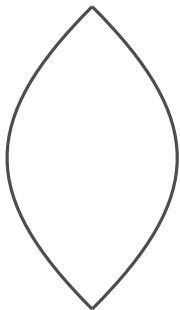
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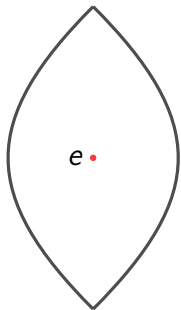
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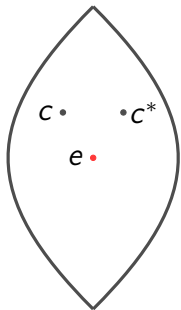
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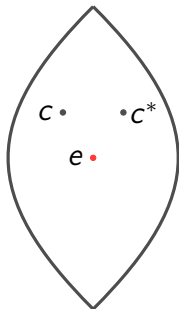
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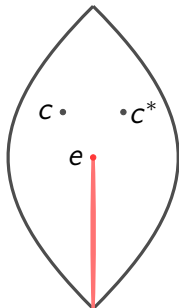
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SGF quantales and Topological Groupoid Quantales

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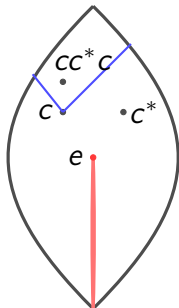


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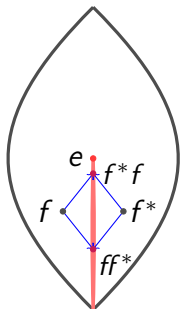
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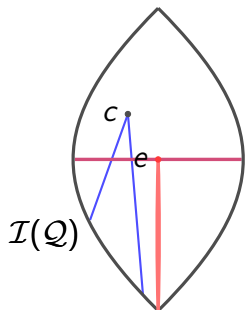
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$\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{Q})$: functional invertible elements

$ff^* \leq e \quad f^*f \leq e$

SGF quantales and Topological Groupoid Quantales

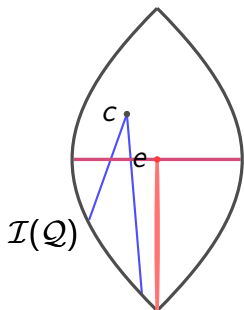


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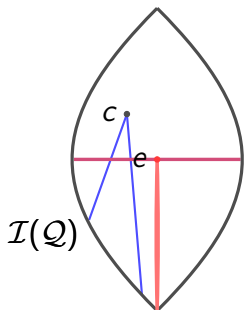
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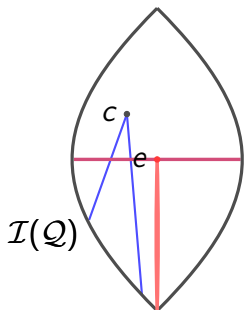
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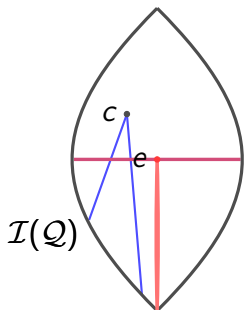
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SGF quantales and Topological Groupoid Quantales



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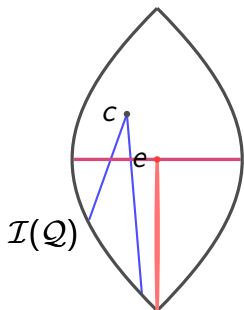
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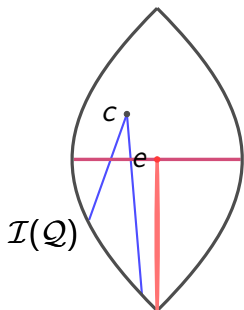
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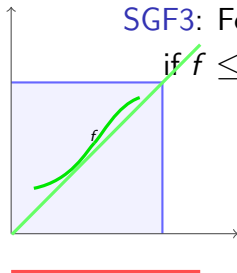
Proof: $S = \mathcal{I}(Q(G, S))$.

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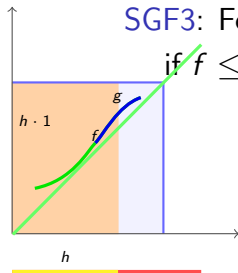
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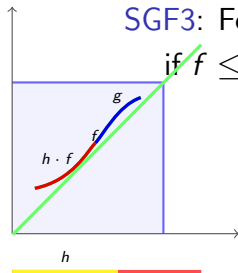
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$$G_0 = \mathcal{P}_e \quad G_1 = \mathcal{I} / \sim$$

$$d([p, f]) = p, \quad r([p, f]) = f[p], \quad u(p) = [p, e],$$

$$[p, f][q, g] = [p, fg] \quad \text{only if} \quad q = f[p]$$

$$[p, f]^{-1} = [f[p], f^*].$$

Spatial quantales

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Prop: If \mathcal{Q} spatial, then \mathcal{Q}_e spatial frame.

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$$\mathcal{Q} \cong \mathcal{Q}(G(\mathcal{Q}), \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{Q}))$$