

# Logical foundations of categorization theory

## Handout 4

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### 1 Preliminaries

**Definition 1** (Adjunction). *Let  $P = (X, \leq)$  and  $Q = (Y, \leq)$  be posets. The pair of maps  $(f : X \rightarrow Y; g : Y \rightarrow X)$  is an adjoint pair if for every  $x \in X, y \in Y$ ,*

$$f(x) \leq y \text{ iff } x \leq g(y).$$

*In this case,  $f$  is the left or lower adjoint and  $g$  is the right, or upper adjoint, and we write:  $f \dashv g$ .*

**Exercise 1.** *Let  $P = (X, \leq)$  and  $Q = (Y, \leq)$  be posets, and the pair of maps  $(f : X \rightarrow Y; g : Y \rightarrow X)$  be an adjoint pair. Prove that, for any  $x \in X$ ,*

1.  $fg(x) \leq x \leq gf(x)$ ;
2.  $f, g$  are monotone.<sup>1</sup>

**Definition 2.** *For every  $P = (X, \leq)$ ,  $Q = (Y, \leq)$ , a map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  preserves existing joins if for every  $S \subseteq X$ , if  $\bigvee S$  exists in  $P$ , then  $\bigvee f[S]$  exists in  $Q$  and  $f(\bigvee S) = \bigvee f[S]$ . A map  $g : X \rightarrow Y$  preserves existing meets if for every  $S \subseteq X$ , if  $\bigwedge S$  exists in  $P$ , then  $\bigwedge g[S]$  exists in  $Q$  and  $g(\bigwedge S) = \bigwedge g[S]$ .*

**Exercise 2.** *Let  $P = (X, \leq)$  and  $Q = (Y, \leq)$  be posets, and let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g : Y \rightarrow X$  be maps.*

1. *Prove that if  $f \dashv g$  then then  $f$  preserves (existing) joins and  $g$  preserves (existing) meets.*
2. *Prove that if  $P$  is a complete lattice then the following are equivalent,*
  - (a)  $f$  preserves (existing) joins;
  - (b)  $f \dashv g$  for some  $g : Y \rightarrow X$ .

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<sup>1</sup>Let  $P = (X, \leq)$  and  $Q = (Y, \leq)$  be posets, a map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is monotone if, for any  $x, y \in X$ , if  $x \leq y$  then  $f(x) \leq f(y)$ .

*Hint: for (a) implies (b), let  $g(y) := \bigvee \{x \in X \mid f(x) \leq y\}$  for any  $y \in Y$ .*

3. Deduce from the item above that if  $Q$  is a complete lattice then the following are equivalent,

- (a)  $g$  preserves (existing) meets;
- (b)  $f \dashv g$  for some  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ .

*Hint: for (a) implies (b), let  $f(x) := \bigwedge \{y \in Y \mid x \leq g(y)\}$  for any  $x \in X$ .*

## 2 Exercises from Lecture 4

**Exercise 3.** Prove Lemma 1 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 4.** Complete the proof of Lemma 3 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 5.** Complete the proof of Lemma 4 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 6.** Complete the proof of Lemma 5 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 7.** Complete the proof of Proposition 2 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 8.** Prove Lemma 6 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 9.** Complete the proof of Lemma 7 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 10.** Complete the proof of Lemma 8 of Lecture 4.

**Exercise 11.** Complete the proof of the truth lemma of Lecture 4.