

Localic separation and the duality between closedness and fittedness

Arrieta Torres, Igor

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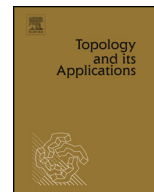
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Localic separation and the duality between closedness and fittedness[☆]



Igor Arrieta

School of Computer Science, University of Birmingham, B15 2TT, Birmingham, UK

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ABSTRACT

There are a number of localic separation axioms which are roughly analogous to the T_1 -axiom from classical topology. For instance, besides the well-known subfitness and fitness, there are also Rosický–Šmarda's T_1 -locales, totally unordered locales and, more categorically, the recently introduced \mathcal{F} -separated locales (i.e., those with a fitted diagonal) — a property strictly weaker than fitness.

It has recently been shown that the strong Hausdorff property and \mathcal{F} -separatedness are in a certain sense dual to each other. In this paper, we provide further instances of this duality — e.g., we introduce a new first-order separation property which is to \mathcal{F} -separatedness as the Johnstone–Sun-shu-Hao–Paseka–Šmarda conservative Hausdorff axiom is to the strong Hausdorff property, and which can be of independent interest. Using this, we tie up the loose ends of the theory by establishing all the possible implications between these properties and other T_1 -type axioms occurring in the literature. In particular, we show that the strong Hausdorff property does not imply \mathcal{F} -separatedness, a question which remained open and shows a remarkable difference with its counterpart in the category of topological spaces.

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1. Introduction

Let X be a T_0 -space. It is an elementary fact in general topology that any of the following conditions is equivalent to the T_1 -axiom:

- (1) Every open set is a union of closed subspaces;
- (2) Every closed set is saturated (i.e., an intersection of open sets);

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E-mail address: i.arrietatorres@bham.ac.uk.

- (3) The diagonal is saturated in $X \times X$;
- (4) The order in the homset $\text{Top}(Y, X)$ is discrete for any space Y (recall that $\text{Top}(Y, X)$ is ordered under the pointwise specialization order; equivalently $f \leq g$ iff $f^{-1}(U) \subseteq g^{-1}(U)$ for any open set U of Y);
- (5) Every point is closed;
- (6) Every point is saturated.

Now, if one represents conditions (1)–(6) by a conceptual analogy in the category of locales, the resulting axioms are no longer equivalent to each other and lead to distinct conditions which are roughly analogous to the T_1 -axiom for spaces:

- (1') Every open sublocale of L is a join of closed sublocales;
- (2') Every closed sublocale of L is fitted (i.e., an intersection of open sublocales);
- (3') The diagonal is fitted in $L \oplus L$;
- (4') The order in $\text{Frm}(L, M)$ is discrete;
- (5') Every one-point sublocale of L is closed;
- (6') Every one-point sublocale of L is fitted.

Conditions (1') and (2') are the important and well-known *subfitness* and *fitness*, respectively; whereas condition (4') amounts to Isbell's *unorderedness* [13] (also called *total unorderedness* in Johnstone, see [14]). Conditions (5') and (6') are very point dependent and thus unlikely to be of much use in point-free topology (but it is important to point out that locales satisfying (5') were introduced as T_1 -locales by Rosický and Šmarda [21], and have some desirable properties categorically; also, both are implied by several other genuinely point-free assumptions). Finally, we studied condition (3') recently under the name \mathcal{F} -separatedness in [3], where it was shown that it is in a strong structural parallel with Isbell's strong Hausdorff property (see also [2] for details, or Subsection 2.5 below for an overview).

However, in view of the fact that the Hausdorff axiom for spaces implies the T_1 -property; it is a natural question whether it is the case that the strong Hausdorff property also implies \mathcal{F} -separatedness for locales; this was left as an open question when writing [3] and it is the main goal of this paper to provide a negative answer; a consequence of this is that the only implications that hold between Properties (1')–(6') are the known ones. We also note that this strenghtens the idea (cf. [3]) that the strong Hausdorff property and \mathcal{F} -separatedness are dual to each other: they are not comparable but there are a number of parallel pairs of results for each one; thus showing a remarkable difference with the category of topological spaces. In this parallel, total unorderedness seems to play a symmetric role with respect to \mathcal{F} -separatedness and the strong Hausdorff property (cf. Fig. 2).

In this context, we note that such a counterexample yields *a fortiori* an example of a strongly Hausdorff locale which is not fit, but these are already rather hard to find — with regard to the historical background, Isbell first constructed such an example in [12, 2.3 (4)]; it was later generalized by Banaschewski to the class of simple extensions of regular spaces (under some mild conditions) in [4]. However, all such examples are \mathcal{F} -separated as we proved in [3]; hence they do not serve for our purpose herein.

In this paper, building on a construction due to Juhász et al. [16] we construct strongly Hausdorff locales which fail to be \mathcal{F} -separated; in particular providing new examples of strongly Hausdorff locales which are not fit. The main tool for this purpose is a new first-order separation axiom for locales — called Property (F) in what follows— introduced by the author in his PhD thesis [2]. We show that Property (F) is the dual counterpart of the conservative Hausdorff axiom due to Johnstone–Sun-shu-Hao–Paseka–Šmarda (cf. [15,17,20]).

We then put these new separation axioms into perspective by comparing and relating them with (1')–(6') above, and also with other similar properties which appear in the literature — notably weak subfitness and prefitness [19].

2. Preliminaries

Our notation and terminology regarding the categories of frames and locales will be that of [18]; and for topics related to localic separation we refer to [20]. The Heyting operator in a frame L , right adjoint to the meet operator, will be denoted by \rightarrow ; for each $a \in L$, $a^* = a \rightarrow 0$ is the pseudocomplement of a .

2.1. Some heyting rules

For the reader's convenience, we list here some of the properties satisfied by the Heyting operator in a frame L . For any $a, b, c \in L$, the following hold:

- (H1) $1 \rightarrow a = a$;
- (H2) $a \leq b$ if and only if $a \rightarrow b = 1$;
- (H3) $a \leq b \rightarrow a$;
- (H4) $a \rightarrow b = a \rightarrow (a \wedge b)$;
- (H5) $a \wedge (a \rightarrow b) = a \wedge b$;
- (H6) $a \wedge b = a \wedge c$ if and only if $a \rightarrow b = a \rightarrow c$;
- (H7) $(a \wedge b) \rightarrow c = a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow c) = b \rightarrow (a \rightarrow c)$;
- (H8) $a = (a \vee b) \wedge (b \rightarrow a)$;
- (H9) $a \leq (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b$;
- (H10) $((a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b = a \rightarrow b$.

2.2. Sublocales

A *sublocale* of a locale L is a subset $S \subseteq L$ closed under arbitrary meets such that

$$\forall a \in L, \quad \forall s \in S, \quad a \rightarrow s \in S.$$

These are precisely the subsets of L for which the embedding $j_S: S \hookrightarrow L$ is a morphism of locales. Sublocales of L are in one-to-one correspondence with the regular subobjects (equivalently, extremal subobjects) of L in Loc . If ν_S denotes the associated frame surjection, then for any $a \in L$ and $s \in S$ one has

$$\nu_S(a) \rightarrow s = a \rightarrow s. \tag{LM}$$

The system $\mathbf{S}(L)$ of all sublocales of L , partially ordered by inclusion, is a coframe [18, Theorem III.3.2.1], that is, its dual lattice is a frame. Infima and suprema are given by

$$\bigwedge_{i \in I} S_i = \bigcap_{i \in I} S_i, \quad \bigvee_{i \in I} S_i = \{ \bigwedge M \mid M \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} S_i \}.$$

The least element is the sublocale $\mathbf{0} = \{1\}$ and the greatest element is the entire locale L . For any $a \in L$, the sublocales

$$\mathbf{c}_L(a) = \uparrow a = \{ b \in L \mid b \geq a \} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{o}_L(a) = \{ a \rightarrow b \mid b \in L \}$$

are the *closed* and *open* sublocales of L , respectively (that we shall denote simply by $\mathbf{c}(a)$ and $\mathbf{o}(a)$ when there is no danger of confusion). For each $a \in L$, $\mathbf{c}(a)$ and $\mathbf{o}(a)$ are complements of each other in $\mathbf{S}(L)$ and satisfy the expected identities

$$\bigcap_{i \in I} \mathbf{c}(a_i) = \mathbf{c}\left(\bigvee_{i \in I} a_i\right), \quad \mathbf{c}(a) \vee \mathbf{c}(b) = \mathbf{c}(a \wedge b),$$

$$\bigvee_{i \in I} \mathfrak{o}(a_i) = \mathfrak{o}\left(\bigvee_{i \in I} a_i\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{o}(a) \cap \mathfrak{o}(b) = \mathfrak{o}(a \wedge b).$$

Given a sublocale S of L , its *closure*, denoted by \overline{S} , is the smallest closed sublocale containing it. In this context, the formula $\overline{S} = \mathfrak{c}(\bigwedge S)$ holds.

A sublocale is said to be *fitted* if it is the intersection of all the open sublocales containing it. Hence, it constitutes a (non-conservative) point-free extension of the notion of saturated subspace. If S is a sublocale of L , the *fitting* of S is the intersection of the open sublocales containing S , that is, the smallest fitted sublocale containing S (cf. [9]).

Finally, if p is a prime element in L , the subset $\mathfrak{b}(p) = \{1, p\}$ is easily seen to be a sublocale, sometimes referred to as a *one-point sublocale*.

2.3. Some standard separation axioms

We now recall some important point-free separation axioms (for a comprehensive account of the topic we refer to [20]). A frame L is said to be

- *regular* if for any $a \in L$, the relation $a = \bigvee \{b \mid b \prec a\}$ holds, where $b \prec a$ means that $b^* \vee a = 1$.
- *fit* if for any $a, b \in L$ with $a \not\leq b$, there exists a $c \in L$ such that $a \vee c = 1$ and $c \rightarrow b \not\leq b$.
- *totally unordered* (or that it satisfies (T_U)) if for any pair of frame homomorphisms $h, k: L \rightarrow M$,

$$\text{the relation } h \leq k \text{ implies } h = k. \quad (T_U)$$

- T_1 if every prime in L is maximal, that is

$$\text{if for any prime } p \in L \text{ and any } a > p, \text{ then } a = 1. \quad (T_1)$$

- *subfit* if for any $a, b \in L$ with $a \not\leq b$, there exists a $c \in L$ such that $a \vee c = 1 \neq b \vee c$.
- *weakly subfit* if for any $a > 0$ in L , there exists a $c < 1$ with $a \vee c = 1$.
- *prefit* if for any $a > 0$ in L , there exists a $c > 0$ such that $c \prec a$ (i.e., $a \vee c^* = 1$).

Although the definitions of subfitness and fitness are given as first-order properties, as mentioned in the Introduction they can be characterized geometrically: a locale is fit if and only if each of its closed sublocales is fitted (equivalently, iff *any* sublocale whatsoever is fitted), and a locale is subfit if and only if each open sublocale is a join of closed sublocales (cf. [12,18,20]). Furthermore, a locale is T_1 if and only if for each prime $p \in L$, the sublocale $\mathfrak{b}(p)$ is closed (cf. [21]).

With regard to the relations between these properties, the implications

$$\text{Regular} \implies \text{Fit} \implies \text{Subfit} \implies \text{Weakly subfit}$$

are easily seen to hold and are all strict; for the remaining relations we refer to [20] or to Section 5 below.

2.4. Products of locales

We shortly describe a construction of binary coproducts of frames (that is, binary products of locales). For more information, we refer to [18, IV 4–5]. Let L_1 and L_2 be frames and denote by $\mathcal{D}(L_1 \times L_2)$ the frame of downsets of $L_1 \times L_2$. A downset $D \in \mathcal{D}(L_1 \times L_2)$ is said to be a *cp-ideal* if for all $\{a_i\}_{i \in I} \subseteq L$, $a \in L$, $\{b_j\}_{j \in J} \subseteq M$ and $b \in M$,

$$(a_i, b) \in D \text{ for all } i \in I \implies (\bigvee_{i \in I} a_i, b) \in D, \text{ and}$$

$$(a, b_j) \in D \text{ for all } j \in J \implies (a, \bigvee_{j \in J} b_j) \in D.$$

We note that for any $(a, b) \in L_1 \times L_2$, the set

$$a \oplus b := \downarrow(a, b) \cup \{ (x, y) \mid x = 0 \text{ or } y = 0 \}$$

is the smallest cp-ideal containing (a, b) . Since intersections of cp-ideals are cp-ideals, the set

$$L_1 \oplus L_2 := \{ D \in \mathcal{D}(L_1 \times L_2) \mid D \text{ is a cp-ideal} \}$$

is a complete lattice. In fact, it can be shown that $L_1 \oplus L_2$ is a frame, and together with the frame homomorphisms $\iota_i: L_i \rightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2$ given by

$$\iota_1(a) = a \oplus 1, \quad \iota_2(b) = 1 \oplus b$$

the system $(L_1 \oplus L_2, \iota_1, \iota_2)$ is the coproduct of L_1 and L_2 in the category of frames. Equivalently, $(L_1 \oplus L_2, \pi_1, \pi_2)$ in the product of L_1 and L_2 in the category of locales; where the localic map π_i is the right adjoint of ι_i for $i = 1, 2$ — i.e., for any $D \in L_1 \oplus L_2$ one has

$$\pi_1(D) = \bigvee \{ a \in L_1 \mid (a, 1) \in D \} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_2(D) = \bigvee \{ b \in L_2 \mid (1, b) \in D \}.$$

Given localic maps $f_i: M \rightarrow L_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, the induced map $(f, g): M \rightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2$ is readily seen to be given by

$$(f, g)(c) = \{ (a, b) \in L_1 \times L_2 \mid f^*(a) \wedge g^*(b) \leq c \}.$$

In particular, if L is a locale, the diagonal localic map $(1_L, 1_L): L \rightarrow L \oplus L$ is injective and so its image defines a sublocale of L , namely

$$D_L := (1_L, 1_L)[L] \subseteq L \oplus L,$$

where $(1_L, 1_L)(a) = \{ (u, v) \in L \times L \mid u \wedge v \leq a \}$. We refer to D_L as the *diagonal sublocale* (see [18, IV 5.3]). In particular, for a $D \in D_L$ one has

$$(a, b) \in D \text{ if and only if } (b, a) \in D. \tag{Sym}$$

In this context, we point out that the closure of the diagonal in $L \oplus L$ is given by $\overline{D_L} = c(d_L)$, where

$$d_L = \bigvee \{ a \oplus b \mid a \wedge b = 0 \} = \{ (a, b) \in L_1 \times L_2 \mid a \wedge b = 0 \}$$

(see [18, V 2.1] for details).

2.5. Diagonal separation in Loc

Let \mathbf{C} be a category equipped with a closure operator c with respect to a proper factorization system $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{M})$ (see [10], cf. also [6–8] and references therein). An object X of \mathbf{C} is said to be *c-separated* if the diagonal subobject $(1_X, 1_X): X \hookrightarrow X \times X$ is *c-closed*.

In $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Top}$, the category of topological spaces, important examples are $c = k$ (the usual topological closure) or $c = s$ (the closure operator sending a subspace to its *saturation* — i.e., the intersection of all the open subspaces containing it). As is well known, the k -separated objects are precisely the Hausdorff spaces, and the s -separated objects are precisely the T_1 -spaces.

In $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Loc}$, the category of locales, the analogous closure operators are given by $c = \mathcal{K}$ (the usual localic closure, recall Subsection 2.2) and $c = \mathcal{F}$ (the closure operator sending a sublocale to its fitting, see Subsection 2.2).

The resulting notions of separation are as follows. On the one hand \mathcal{K} -separated locales are precisely the *strongly Hausdorff* locales introduced by Isbell [12] (that is, locales whose diagonal is closed) and, on the other hand, the \mathcal{F} -separated locales (that is, those whose diagonal is fitted) were studied recently in [3].

We point out that both strongly Hausdorff locales and \mathcal{F} -separated locales have an excellent categorical behaviour. Indeed, it follows from general results of the theory of closure operators (see e.g. [7, Proposition 4.2]) that the following properties hold:

Proposition 2.1. *The following assertions hold:*

- (1) *If $f, g: M \rightarrow L$ are localic maps and L is strongly Hausdorff (resp. \mathcal{F} -separated), then their equalizer $\text{equ}(f, g)$ is a closed (resp. fitted) sublocale of M ;*
- (2) *Strongly Hausdorff (resp. \mathcal{F} -separated) locales are closed under mono-sources in \mathbf{Loc} . In particular, if $f: M \rightarrow L$ is a monomorphism in \mathbf{Loc} and L is strongly Hausdorff (resp. \mathcal{F} -separated), then so is M ;*
- (3) *Strongly Hausdorff (resp. \mathcal{F} -separated) locales are closed under limits in \mathbf{Loc} ;*
- (4) *Strongly Hausdorff (resp. \mathcal{F} -separated) locales are extremally epireflective in \mathbf{Loc} .*

Remark 2.2. We emphasize that the closure under monomorphisms in Proposition 2.1 (2) is significantly more general than closure under sublocales (i.e., regular monomorphisms). Indeed, in the category \mathbf{Loc} the structure of monomorphisms is fairly wild, and thus this property may be somewhat surprising.

Recall the fitness property from Subsection 2.3. It is well known (cf. [12]) that fitness is closed under products. It immediately follows that it implies \mathcal{F} -separatedness. The reverse implication does not hold in general, as it was proved in [3]:

Theorem 2.3 ([3, Thm. 6.4]). *Fitness implies \mathcal{F} -separatedness, but the converse does not hold in general.*

In [3] (see also [2] for a more detailed account, cf. also Table 1) it was shown that there is a pleasant parallel between the strong Hausdorff property and \mathcal{F} -separatedness. For instance, both can be characterized by a Dowker-Strauss type condition on the combinatorial structure of the frame homomorphisms with a given domain (cf. [3, Sect. 4]).

Moreover, both properties can be decomposed as the conjunction of total unorderedness (cf. Subsection 2.3) and a certain condition involving weakened frame homomorphisms (cf. [5, Sect. 5] for the closed case and [3, Sect. 6] for the fitted case). In particular, one has the following:

Theorem 2.4 ([3, Cor. 4.5.1]). *\mathcal{F} -separatedness implies total unorderedness.*

2.6. The conservative Hausdorff property

Since the functor $\Omega: \mathbf{Top} \rightarrow \mathbf{Loc}$ does not preserve products, there is no reason to assume that the strong Hausdorff property is a conservative extension of its classical counterpart. Indeed, if X is a topological space and $\Omega(X)$ is strongly Hausdorff, then X is Hausdorff; but the converse does not hold in general. In view

Table 1
The closed-fitted duality.

	CLOSEDNESS	FITTEDNESS
Dowker-Strauss-type characterization	Strong Hausdorff \equiv no distinct homomorphisms respect disjoint pairs	\mathcal{F} -separated \equiv no distinct homomorphisms respect covers
Relaxed morphisms	Weak homomorphisms: (1) Morphism in Sup (2) Preserve \top (3) Preserve disjoint pairs	Almost homomorphisms: (1) Morphism in PreFrm (2) Preserve \perp (3) Preserve covers
Every relaxed morphism is a frame homomorphism	Property (W)	Property (A)
Sufficient condition	Hereditary normality implies property (W)	Hereditary extremal disconnectedness implies property (A)
Downset frames	$\text{Dwn}(X)$ is hereditarily normal iff it satisfies (W)	$\text{Dwn}(X)$ is hereditarily extremally disconnected iff it satisfies (A)
Characterization by relaxed morphisms	Strong Hausdorff $\equiv (T_U) + (W)$	\mathcal{F} -separated $\equiv (T_U) + (A)$
Associated first order property	Property (H)	Property (F)

of this situation, several groups of authors investigated possible point-free conservative extensions of the Hausdorff axiom. From very differently motivated approaches, Paseka and Šmarda [17] and Johnstone and Sun-shu-Hao [15] obtained a solution for this problem (for a detailed historical account of the subject see also [20, III.1]).

A frame is said to be *Hausdorff* (or that it satisfies Property (H)) if

$$1 \neq a \not\leq b \implies \exists u, v \in L \text{ such that } u \not\leq a, v \not\leq b \text{ and } u \wedge v = 0. \tag{H}$$

Proposition 2.5. *Every strongly Hausdorff locale is Hausdorff.*

Moreover, Property (H) is a conservative extension of the homonymous topological axiom — i.e., a T_0 -topological space X is Hausdorff if and only if the locale $\Omega(X)$ is Hausdorff (the importance of conservativeness should not be overestimated, though: it is the strong Hausdorff property, and not Property (H), that in the presence of compactness behaves as expected, see [20]).

3. A dual to the conservative Hausdorff property — the property (F)

If we refer to the structural parallel between the strong Hausdorff property and \mathcal{F} -separatedness (cf. Subsection 2.5), it is a natural question whether the conservative Hausdorff axiom (cf. Subsection 2.6) has a natural dual counterpart for \mathcal{F} -separatedness — i.e., whether there is a first-order separation-type property which is to \mathcal{F} -separatedness as property (H) is to the strong Hausdorff property. In this section we show that the Property (F), introduced by the author in his PhD thesis [2] provides an affirmative answer to this question.

Theorem 3.1. *For a frame L , the following conditions are equivalent and are all implied by \mathcal{F} -separatedness:*

- (i) *For every $a, b \in L$ such that $1 \neq a \not\leq b$, there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $u \not\leq a, v \not\leq b$ and $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b) = 1$;*
- (ii) *For every $a, b \in L$ such that $1 \neq a \not\leq b$, there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $a < u, b < v$ and $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b) = 1$;*
- (iii) *For every $a, b \in L$ such that $1 \neq a \not\leq b$, there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $v \leq a < u, v \not\leq b$ and $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b) = 1$;*

- (iv) For every $a, b \in L$ such that $1 \neq a \not\leq b$, there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $u \rightarrow a \neq a$, $v \rightarrow b \neq b$ and $u \vee v = 1$;
- (v) For every $a, b \in L$ such that $1 \neq a \not\leq b$, there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $a \leq u$, $b \leq v$, $u \rightarrow a \neq a$, $v \rightarrow b \neq b$ and $u \vee v = 1$;
- (vi) For every $a, b \in L$ such that $1 \neq a \not\leq b$, there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $a \leq u$, $u \rightarrow a \neq a$, $a \wedge (v \rightarrow b) \not\leq b$ and $u \vee v = 1$.

Proof. Let us start by showing that \mathcal{F} -separatedness implies (i). Let $1 \neq a \not\leq b$. Then

$$a \wp b = \{ (x, y) \in L \times L \mid x \leq a \text{ or } y \leq b \}$$

is clearly a cp-ideal, and since $(a, 1) \in a \wp b$ and $(1, a) \notin a \wp b$, it follows from (Sym) that $a \wp b \notin D_L$. Hence $a \wp b \notin D_L = \bigcap_{D_L \subseteq \mathfrak{o}(U)} \mathfrak{o}(U)$ because L is \mathcal{F} -separated and so there exists a $U \in L \oplus L$ such that $D_L \subseteq \mathfrak{o}(U)$ and $a \wp b \notin \mathfrak{o}(U)$ — i.e., $\bigcap_{(x,y) \in U} ((x \oplus y) \rightarrow a \wp b) \not\leq a \wp b$. Therefore, there is a pair $(u, v) \in L \times L$ such that for all $(x, y) \in U$, one has $(u, v) \in (x \oplus y) \rightarrow a \wp b$ but $(u, v) \notin a \wp b$. The latter means $u \not\leq a$ and $v \not\leq b$; while the former means that for all $(x, y) \in U$ one has $(u \wedge x) \oplus (v \wedge y) \subseteq a \wp b$, or equivalently $(u \wedge x, v \wedge y) \in a \wp b$. Hence, for each $(x, y) \in U$, one has either $u \wedge x \leq a$ or $v \wedge y \leq b$ and so $x \wedge y \leq (u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b)$. Since $D_L \subseteq \mathfrak{o}(U)$, the system $\widehat{U} = \{ x \wedge y \mid (x, y) \in U \}$ is easily seen to be a cover of L , hence $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b) = 1$.

We now check that all the conditions are equivalent:

(i) \implies (ii): Let $1 \neq a \not\leq b$. Then there are $u, v \in L$ with $u \not\leq a$, $v \not\leq b$ and $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b) = 1$. Set $u' := u \vee a$ and $v' := v \vee b$. Then $a < u'$, $b < v'$ and $(u' \rightarrow a) \vee (v' \rightarrow b) = (u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b) = 1$.

(ii) \implies (iii): Let $1 \neq a \not\leq b$. Then one has $1 \neq a \not\leq a \rightarrow b$ and hence there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $a < u$, $a \rightarrow b < v$ and $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b)) = 1$. Let $v' := v \wedge a$. Since $v \not\leq a \rightarrow b$, one has $v' \not\leq b$ (and $v' \leq a$). Moreover, by (H7), it follows that $v \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) = (v \wedge a) \rightarrow b = v' \rightarrow b$. Hence the pair u, v' satisfies the required conditions.

(iii) \implies (iv): Let $1 \neq a \not\leq b$. Then there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $v \leq a < u$, $v \not\leq b$ and $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow b) = 1$. Let $u' := u \rightarrow a$ and $v' := v \rightarrow b$. Then $u' \vee v' = 1$. Moreover, if $u' \rightarrow a \leq a$, then $u \leq (u \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a \leq a$ by (H9), a contradiction. Hence $u' \rightarrow a \neq a$ and similarly, $v' \rightarrow b \neq b$.

(iv) \implies (v) follows easily because $u \rightarrow a = (u \vee a) \rightarrow a$ and $v \rightarrow b = (v \vee b) \rightarrow b$; thus we may replace u (resp. v) by $u \vee a$ (resp. $v \vee b$).

(v) \implies (vi): Let $1 \neq a \not\leq b$. Then $1 \neq a \not\leq a \rightarrow b$ and hence there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $a \leq u$, $a \rightarrow b \leq v$, $u \rightarrow a \neq a$, $v \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \neq a \rightarrow b$ and $u \vee v = 1$. By (H5) and (H7) one has $a \wedge (v \rightarrow b) = a \wedge (a \rightarrow (v \rightarrow b)) = a \wedge (v \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b)) \not\leq b$.

(vi) \implies (i): Let $1 \neq a \not\leq b$. Then there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $a \leq u$, $u \rightarrow a \neq a$, $a \wedge (v \rightarrow b) \not\leq b$ and $u \vee v = 1$. Let $u' := u \rightarrow a$ and $v' := v \rightarrow b$. Then $u' \not\leq a$, $v' \not\leq b$ and $(u' \rightarrow a) \vee (v' \rightarrow b) \geq u \vee v = 1$ by (H9). \square

A frame satisfying one (and hence all) of the equivalent conditions above will be said to satisfy Property (F), that is, L satisfies Property (F) if

$$1 \neq a \not\leq b \implies \exists u, v \in L \text{ such that } u \rightarrow a \neq a, v \rightarrow b \neq b \text{ and } u \vee v = 1. \quad (\text{F})$$

Corollary 3.2. *Fitness implies Property (F)*

Remark 3.3. We point out here that the implication (\mathcal{F} -sep) \implies (F) cannot be reversed. Such a counterexample can be given already in the context of singly generated frame extensions [4]. Indeed, let τ be the

topology on the real line given by open sets of the form $U \cup (V \cap \mathbb{Q})$ where $U, V \in \tau_{us}$, where τ_{us} denotes the usual topology on the real line. It is known that τ is not totally unordered (cf. [14, Example III 1.5]); so in particular it is not \mathcal{F} -separated (recall Theorem 2.4). On the other hand, τ satisfies Property (F). Indeed, let $U, V \in \tau$ with $\mathbb{R} \neq U \not\subseteq V$. Select an $x \in U$ with $x \notin V$ and a $y \notin U$. Since $x \neq y$ and (\mathbb{R}, τ_{us}) is regular, there are open sets $U_1, U_2 \in \tau_{us}$ with $x \in U_1, y \in U_2$ and whose closures $\overline{U_1}$ and $\overline{U_2}$ in (\mathbb{R}, τ_{us}) are disjoint. Let $U' = \mathbb{R} - \overline{U_2}$ and $V' = \mathbb{R} - \overline{U_1}$. Then $U', V' \in \tau$ because $\tau_{us} \subseteq \tau$. Clearly, $U' \cup V' = \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, if $\text{int}(U \cup \overline{U_2}) = U' \rightarrow U \subseteq U$, then since $y \in U_2 \subseteq \text{int}(U \cup \overline{U_2})$, we would have $y \in U$, a contradiction. Similarly, one verifies that $V' \rightarrow V \not\subseteq V$.

Recall that a locale is T_1 if every prime is maximal (cf. Subsection 2.3). In this context, we have the following:

Proposition 3.4. *Property (F) implies Property (T₁).*

Proof. Let L be a frame and let $p \in L$ be a prime. Assume by contradiction that p is not maximal, i.e., $p \leq a \leq 1$ with $a \not\subseteq p$ and $a \neq 1$. By hypothesis there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $u \rightarrow a \neq a, v \rightarrow p \neq p$ and $u \vee v = 1$. Now, since p is prime, $v \rightarrow p \neq p$ implies $v \leq p$ and so it follows that $u \vee p = 1$. In particular, $u \vee a = 1$, and so $u \rightarrow a = (u \vee a) \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow a = a$, which yields a contradiction. \square

In what follows, we investigate the categorical behaviour of Property (F).

Proposition 3.5. *Property (F) is hereditary.*

Proof. Let L be a frame which has Property (F) and let $S \subseteq L$ be a sublocale with corresponding surjection $\nu_S: L \rightarrow S$. We denote by \vee^S (resp. \vee) the join in S (resp. L). Let $a, b \in S$ such that $1 \neq a \not\subseteq b$. Since L satisfies Property (F), there exist $u, v \in L$ such that $u \rightarrow a \neq a, v \rightarrow b \neq b$ and $u \vee v = 1$. Let $u' = \nu_S(u)$ and $v' = \nu_S(v)$. Then $u' \vee^S v' = \nu_S(u \vee v) = 1$. Moreover, by (LM) one readily checks that $u' \rightarrow a \neq a$ and $v' \rightarrow b \neq b$, hence $u', v' \in S$ yield the required elements for Property (F) in S . \square

Proposition 3.6. *Arbitrary products of locales with Property (F) also have Property (F).*

Proof. The first part of the proof follows the same lines of that of [17, Lemma 1.9], cf. also [20, p. 45]. Let $\{L_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of frames satisfying Property (F). Let $1 \neq v \not\subseteq w$ in $\bigoplus_{i \in I} L_i$. Pick $\mathbf{a} = (a_i)_{i \in I} \in V - W$. Let $\{i_1, \dots, i_n\}$ be the set of indices such that $a_{i_j} \neq 1$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n$. Let $\mathbf{a}^{(0)} := \mathbf{a}$ and for each $j = 1, \dots, n$, let $\mathbf{a}^{(j)}$ be the element \mathbf{a} but with all the entries in i_1, \dots, i_j replaced by 1. Since $\mathbf{a}^{(0)} = \mathbf{a} \in V$ and $\mathbf{a}^{(n)} = (1)_{i \in I} \notin V$, there is an $j_0 \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\mathbf{a}^{(j_0-1)} \in V$ but $\mathbf{a}^{(j_0)} \notin V$.

For each $x \in L_{i_{j_0}}$ let \mathbf{x} be $\mathbf{a}^{(j_0)}$ but with the 1 in position i_{j_0} replaced by x . Further, let

$$v := \bigvee \{x \in L_{i_{j_0}} \mid \mathbf{x} \in V\} \quad \text{and} \quad w := \bigvee \{x \in L_{i_{j_0}} \mid \mathbf{x} \in W\}.$$

Because V and W are cp -ideals, one has $\mathbf{v} \in V$ and $\mathbf{w} \in W$. If $v = 1$, then $\mathbf{a}^{(j_0)} = \mathbf{v} \in V$, a contradiction. Thus $v \neq 1$. Assume $v \leq w$. Now, since $\mathbf{a}_{i_{j_0}} = \mathbf{a}^{(j_0-1)} \in V$, it follows that $a_{i_{j_0}} \leq v \leq w$, and so $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{w} \in W$. Since W is a downset, it follows that $\mathbf{a} \in W$, a contradiction. Hence $1 \neq v \not\subseteq w$.

Since $L_{i_{j_0}}$ satisfies Property (F) there are $x, y \in L_{i_{j_0}}$, with $x \rightarrow v \not\subseteq v, y \rightarrow w \not\subseteq w$ and $x \vee y = 1$.

Let $x_i = 1 = y_i \in L_i$ for each $i \neq i_{j_0}$ and let $x_{i_{j_0}} = x, y_{i_{j_0}} = y$. Then obviously $(\oplus_i x_i) \vee (\oplus_i y_i) = 1$.

We claim that $(\oplus_i x_i) \rightarrow V \neq V$. Assume otherwise, by contradiction. Since $x \rightarrow v \not\subseteq v$, there is a $c \in L_{i_{j_0}}$ such that $c \leq x \rightarrow v$ (i.e., $c \wedge x \leq v$) and $c \not\subseteq v$. One obviously has $\mathbf{c} \wedge (x_i)_i = \mathbf{c} \wedge \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{v} \in V$ and since V is a downset, we deduce that $\mathbf{c} \wedge (x_i)_i \in V$. It follows that $\mathbf{c} \in (\oplus_i x_i) \rightarrow V = V$. But if $\mathbf{c} \in V$, one has by definition of v that $c \leq v$, a contradiction. The fact that $(\oplus_i y_i) \rightarrow W \neq W$ may be shown similarly. We have thus verified that $\bigoplus_{i \in I} L_i$ satisfies Property (F). \square

By a standard category theory result (see e.g. [1, Theorem 16.8]), Propositions 3.5 and 3.6 imply the following:

Corollary 3.7. *Locales satisfying Property (F) are epireflective in the category of locales.*

Hence, Property (F) is a separation property which is well-behaved categorically, which lies between Property (T₁) and \mathcal{F} -separatedness, and it can be described by a first-order formula. Hence it seems to deserve some further investigation, and this is what we do in the subsequent subsection.

3.1. *Closed points, fitted points and properties (H), (F), and (T_U)*

Recall from Proposition 3.4 that Property (F) implies Property (T₁). On the other hand, it is well known that Properties (H) or (T_U) also imply Property (T₁) (see [20, IV.3.3.2] and [20, IV.1.3] respectively). In this context, it is also natural to consider a “dual” of (T₁) as follows:

Definition 3.8. A frame has *fitted points* (briefly, it satisfies (pt-fit)) if for any prime $p \in L$, the sublocale $\mathfrak{b}(p)$ is fitted — i.e., if

$$\text{for any prime } p \in L, \mathfrak{b}(p) = \bigcap \{ \mathfrak{o}(a) \mid p \in \mathfrak{o}(a) \}. \tag{pt-fit}$$

Remarks 3.9.

- (i) We recall here that a topological space is T_1 if and only if each singleton is saturated. In this sense, (pt-fit) is also an axiom of T_1 -type, which plays the role of the counterpart of the localic Property (T₁) in the closed-fitted duality.
- (ii) For topological spaces, all the singletons being closed is equivalent to all the singletons being saturated. However, in the localic setting it turns out that (pt-fit) and (T₁) are not comparable. To see this, let L be a pointless locale and denote by L_* (resp. L^*) the locale obtained by adjoining a new bottom (resp. top) element to L . It is then readily verified that L_* satisfies (pt-fit) but not (T₁); and similarly L^* satisfies (T₁) but not (pt-fit).

The following result indicates that Properties (H), (F) and (T_U) have a similar behaviour w.r.t. T_1 -locales and w.r.t. locales with fitted points:

Proposition 3.10. *Each of the Properties (H), (F) and (T_U) implies Property (pt-fit).*

Proof. Let us first assume that L satisfies (T_U). Let p be a prime, set $S := \bigcap_{p \in \mathfrak{o}(a)} \mathfrak{o}(a)$, and denote by f be the composite localic map

$$S \twoheadrightarrow \mathfrak{b}(p) \hookrightarrow L$$

where the first map is the unique surjection onto the terminal locale — i.e., f is given by $f(a) = p$ for all $a < 1$ and $f(1) = 1$. Moreover, let j be the embedding of S in L . We have $j \leq f$. Indeed, if $a < 1$ in S , we have to check that $a \leq p$. By contradiction, if $a \not\leq p$, then we have $a \in S \subseteq \mathfrak{o}(a)$, which implies $a = 1$, a contradiction. Hence $j \leq f$, and so by Property (T_U) it follows that $j = f$, which in turn implies $S = \mathfrak{b}(p)$.

Assume now that L satisfies Property (F). Let p be a prime. We need to show that $\bigcap_{p \in \mathfrak{o}(a)} \mathfrak{o}(a) \subseteq \mathfrak{b}(p)$. Hence let $b \neq 1$ such that $b \in \mathfrak{o}(a)$ whenever $p \in \mathfrak{o}(a)$ — i.e., such that $a \rightarrow b \leq b$ whenever $a \not\leq p$. We need to show that $b = p$. Note that $b \leq p$ (if $b \not\leq p$, then $1 = b \rightarrow b \leq b$, a contradiction). Now, if $p \not\leq b$, by

Property (F), there are $u, v \in L$ such that $u \rightarrow p \neq p$, $v \rightarrow b \neq b$ and $u \vee v = 1$. Now, $u \rightarrow p \neq p$ means $u \leq p$ and so $p \vee v = 1$. In particular $v \not\leq p$. It follows that $v \rightarrow b \leq b$, a contradiction.

The fact that Property (H) implies (pt-fit) can be dealt with similarly. \square

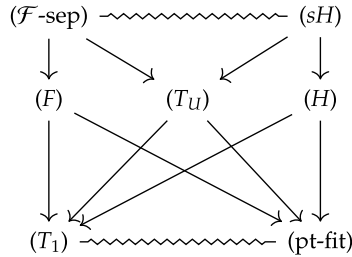


Fig. 1. Relations between properties discussed in this subsection.

3.2. Property (F) is not comparable with other weakenings of fitness

Since Property (F) is weaker than fitness, one may wonder whether it is comparable with any of the other relaxations of fitness that appear in the literature — notably, subfitness, weak subfitness and prefitness [19] (see also Subsection 2.3). It is not, as the following observations show:

- Property (F) does not imply any of subfitness, weak subfitness and prefitness. Indeed, Property (F) is hereditary and since hereditary subfitness, weak subfitness and prefitness are all equivalent to fitness (see [19, Prop. 6], [19, Cor. 1] and [19, Prop. 9] respectively); we would have that Property (F) implies fitness — but even \mathcal{F} -separatedness does not imply fitness (recall Theorem 2.3).
- Prefit does not imply Property (F): by Proposition 3.4 we would have that prefitness implies (T_1) , but this is not true by [19, Example 5.2].
- Subfitness (and so weak subfitness) does not imply Property (F): If subfitness implies Property (F), then by Proposition 3.4 it also implies Property (T_1) , but it is well known this does not hold in general.

4. The strong Hausdorff property does not imply property (F)

We begin by a generalization of a result due to Banaschewski (cf. [4, Prop. A.6]) to a context not restricted to simple extensions:

Proposition 4.1. *Let X be a topological space, U an open subspace and F its closed complement. Suppose that*

- X is Hausdorff,
- The subspace topology on U is strongly Hausdorff,
- The subspace topology on F is a spatial multiplier — i.e., $\Omega(F) \oplus \Omega(Z) \cong \Omega(F \times Z)$ for any space Z .

Then the topology of X is strongly Hausdorff.

Proof. Given a frame L and $a \in L$ we recall [4, Lemma A.5] that the maps

$$\alpha_1: L \oplus L \rightarrow \downarrow a \oplus \downarrow a, \quad \alpha_1(b \oplus c) = (b \wedge a) \oplus (c \wedge a),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_2: L \oplus L &\rightarrow \uparrow a \oplus \downarrow a, & \alpha_2(b \oplus c) &= (b \vee a) \oplus (c \wedge a), \\ \alpha_3: L \oplus L &\rightarrow \downarrow a \oplus \uparrow a, & \alpha_3(b \oplus c) &= (b \wedge a) \oplus (c \vee a), \\ \alpha_4: L \oplus L &\rightarrow \uparrow a \oplus \uparrow a, & \alpha_4(b \oplus c) &= (b \vee a) \oplus (c \vee a)\end{aligned}$$

are jointly monic. Hence, if we set $L = \Omega(X)$ and $a = U$, we will prove that X is strongly Hausdorff by showing that for any $V \in \Omega(X)$ the equality $\alpha_i(d_{\Omega(X)} \vee X \oplus V) = \alpha_i(d_{\Omega(X)} \vee V \oplus X)$ (see [20, Theorem III.5.3.3 (b)]) for all $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, where

$$d_{\Omega(X)} = \bigvee \{ U_1 \oplus U_2 \mid U_1, U_2 \in \Omega(X), U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset \}.$$

For that purpose, we first compute $\alpha_i(d_{\Omega(X)})$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$:

- We have $\alpha_1(d_{\Omega(X)}) = \bigvee \{ (U_1 \cap U) \oplus (U_2 \cap U) \mid U_1, U_2 \in \Omega(X), U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset \} = d_{\Omega(U)}$ where the last equality holds because U is open.
- The map $\beta: \uparrow U \oplus \downarrow U \rightarrow \Omega(F) \oplus \Omega(U)$ given by $\beta(U_1 \oplus U_2) = (F \cap U_1) \oplus U_2$ is an isomorphism, and the map $\gamma: \Omega(F) \oplus \Omega(U) \rightarrow \Omega(F \times U)$ given by $\gamma(U_1 \oplus U_2) = U_1 \times U_2$ is also an isomorphism because F is a spatial multiplier. Accordingly we see that

$$\gamma\beta\alpha_2(d_{\Omega(X)}) = \bigcup \{ (U_1 \cap F) \times U_2 \mid U_1, U_2 \in \Omega(X), U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset \}.$$

Now, let $x \in F$ and $y \in U$. Then, since $x \neq y$ and X is Hausdorff, there are $U_1, U_2 \in \Omega(X)$ with $x \in U_1$, $y \in U_2$ and $U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset$. Hence $(x, y) \in \gamma\beta\alpha_2(d_{\Omega(X)})$. It follows that $\gamma\beta\alpha_2(d_{\Omega(X)}) = F \times U = 1_{\Omega(F \times X)}$, and so $\alpha_2(d_{\Omega(X)}) = 1$.

- Symmetrically we see that $\alpha_3(d_{\Omega(X)}) = 1$.
- Similarly, we see that the map $\beta: \uparrow U \oplus \uparrow U \rightarrow \Omega(F \times F)$ given by $\beta(U_1 \oplus U_2) = (U_1 \cap F) \times (U_2 \cap F)$ is an isomorphism. Hence, $\beta\alpha_4(d_{\Omega(X)}) = \bigcup \{ (U_1 \times F) \times (U_2 \cap F) \mid U_1, U_2 \in \Omega(X), U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset \}$. Since X is Hausdorff it follows readily that $\beta\alpha_4(d_{\Omega(X)}) = F \times F - D_F$ where $D_F = \{ (x, x) \mid x \in F \}$.

It is now clear from this description that $\alpha_i(d_{\Omega(X)} \vee X \oplus V) = \alpha_i(d_{\Omega(X)} \vee V \oplus X)$ for any $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ (in the first case because U is strongly Hausdorff, the second and third case trivially, and the last case by a direct computation). \square

Construction 4.2. (cf. Juhász, Soukup and Szentmiklóssy [16, Lemma 2.1]). Let (X, τ_X) be a Hausdorff topological space, $\{K_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ a pairwise disjoint family of nonempty compact subsets of X and let $Y := X - \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n$.

In the disjoint union $Z := Y \sqcup \mathbb{N}$, the family

$$\beta = \{ U \cap Y \mid U \in \tau_X \} \cup \{ (U \cap Y) \cup \{n\} \mid U \in \tau_X, K_n \subseteq U \} \quad (1)$$

is clearly closed under binary intersections — hence β constitutes a base of a topology τ_Z in Z . We note that

- Y is open in (Z, τ_Z) ,
- the subspace topologies of Y in (X, τ_X) and (Z, τ_Z) agree, and
- the subspace topology of \mathbb{N} in (Z, τ_Z) is discrete.

Now it is easily verified that (Z, τ_Z) is Hausdorff (for instance, if $n \neq m$ in \mathbb{N} , since $K_n \cap K_m = \emptyset$ and disjoint compact sets in a Hausdorff space can be separated by disjoint open sets, there exist $U, V \in \tau_X$ with

$U \cap V = \emptyset$, $K_n \subseteq U$ and $K_m \subseteq V$. Then $U' = \{n\} \cup (U \cap Y)$ and $V' = \{m\} \cup (V \cap Y)$ are the desired disjoint open sets in (Z, τ_Z) separating n and m . The remaining cases are similar).

From Proposition 4.1, the fact that the strong Hausdorff property is hereditary, and the previous comments (i)—(iii) we immediately have (recall that a discrete topology is a spatial multiplier):

Corollary 4.3. *Let (Z, τ_Z) be as in Construction 4.2 and suppose additionally that the topology of (X, τ_X) is strongly Hausdorff. Then the topology of (Z, τ_Z) is also strongly Hausdorff.*

A space is said to be *anti-Urysohn* [16] if for any open sets $U, V \neq \emptyset$, one has $\overline{U} \cap \overline{V} \neq \emptyset$. The following is proved more generally in [16]:

Proposition 4.4. (cf. [16, Lemma 2.1]) *Let (Z, τ_Z) be as in Construction 4.2. Suppose additionally that $Y = X - \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n$ is dense in (X, τ_X) and that for every infinite $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ the union $\bigcup_{n \in A} K_n$ is also dense in (X, τ_X) . Then for every $\emptyset \neq U \in \tau_Z$ there is an $n_U \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\uparrow n_U \subseteq \overline{U}^Z$. In particular, (Z, τ_Z) is anti-Urysohn.*

Proof. We refer to (1) and note that it clearly suffices to show the statement for an open of the form $U \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ with $U \in \tau_X$. Let $A = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid U \cap K_n \neq \emptyset\}$. Then there must be an $n_U \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\uparrow n_U \subseteq A$ (for otherwise, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is an $m_n \geq n$ with $U \cap K_{m_n} = \emptyset$. The set $\{m_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is clearly infinite and this contradicts the density of $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_{m_n}$). Now, fix $n \in A$ and let $W \in \tau_X$ such that $K_n \subseteq W$. Then $W \cap U \neq \emptyset$ and since Y is dense, $Y \cap W \cap U \neq \emptyset$. It follows that $n \in \overline{U}^Z$, as required. \square

Example 4.5. (cf. [16, Thm. 2.2]) Let $\{0, 1\}$ denote the two-element discrete space and consider the product topology on $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ (i.e., the Cantor cube). Set

$$K_n = \{(a_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \in X \mid a_n = 1, a_m = 0 \ \forall m > n\}.$$

Clearly, $\{K_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a pairwise disjoint family of nonempty closed (hence compact subsets) of X , and it is readily seen that they satisfy the conditions of Proposition 4.4. Hence by Proposition 4.4, the resulting (Z, τ_Z) is Hausdorff and anti-Urysohn. Actually, because the space X is regular (and in particular strongly Hausdorff), one deduces from Corollary 4.3 that (Z, τ_Z) is strongly Hausdorff.

We conservatively extend the terminology from [16] as follows:

Definition 4.6. A locale L will be said to be *anti-Urysohn* if for any $a, b \in L$ with $a, b \neq 0$, one has $a^* \vee b^* \neq 1$.

We recall that a locale is *irreducible* if $B_L = \{0, 1\}$, where B_L denotes the *Booleanization* of L — i.e., $B_L = \{a^* \mid a \in L\} = \{a \in L \mid a = a^{**}\}$ (see [11]). Before we proceed, we need the following lemma:

Lemma 4.7. *A non-trivial locale with Property (F) cannot be irreducible.*

Proof. Let L be a non-trivial irreducible locale with Property (F). Since L is non-trivial, pick an $a \neq 0, 1$ in L . By Property (F) there are $u, v \in L$ with $u \vee v = 1$, $u \rightarrow a \not\leq a$ and $v^* \neq 0$. By irreducibility, necessarily we have $v^* = 1$ — i.e., $v = 0$. But then $u = 1$, and so $a = u \rightarrow a \not\leq a$, a contradiction. \square

Finally, the following result explains the failure of anti-Urysohn locales to have Property (F).

Proposition 4.8. *A non-trivial anti-Urysohn locale cannot have Property (F).*

Proof. Let L be a non-trivial anti-Urysohn locale and suppose it has Property (F). By Lemma 4.7, it is not irreducible. Hence, select an $a \in B_L$ with $0 < a < 1$. Since $1 \neq a \not\leq a^*$, by an application of Property (F) there are $u, v \in L$ with $(u \rightarrow a) \vee (v \rightarrow a^*) = 1$, $u \not\leq a$ and $v \not\leq a^*$. Now, one has $u \rightarrow a = u \rightarrow a^{**} = (u \wedge a^*)^*$ and $v \rightarrow a^* = (v \wedge a)^*$. Since $u \not\leq a$ and $v \not\leq a^*$, we have $u \wedge a^* \neq 0$ and $v \wedge a \neq 0$, this clearly contradicts the anti-Urysohn property. \square

In this situation, from Corollary 4.3, Proposition 4.4 and Proposition 4.8 we deduce the following.

Proposition 4.9. *Let (Z, τ_Z) be as in Construction 4.2 and suppose that the conditions in Proposition 4.4 are satisfied. Assume moreover that (X, τ_X) is strongly Hausdorff. Then (Z, τ_Z) is strongly Hausdorff and does not satisfy Property (F).*

In particular, with regard to Example 4.5, we have the following

Corollary 4.10. *There exist strongly Hausdorff spatial locales which do not have Property (F). In particular, they are not \mathcal{F} -separated, and so they are neither fit.*

5. A summary of the implications

In this final section we summarize our results in the context of standard localic T_1 -type and T_2 -type separation properties. The following diagram comprises our new separation axioms together with the usual ones, and the relations between them.

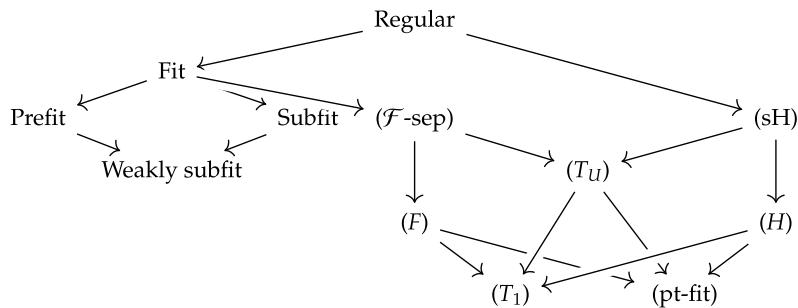


Fig. 2. Summarizing localic separation.

All the implications are strict, and the only implications that hold among the properties above are those which follow from concatenating the implications depicted in the diagram (this follows easily by [3, Thm. 6.4], Fig. 1, Subsection 3.2, Remark 3.3 and Corollary 4.10, together with several facts already known — see [19,20]).

The duality between the strong Hausdorff property and \mathcal{F} -separatedness is apparent in this diagram. Within this parallel, total unorderedness appears to play a symmetric role with respect to both facets of the duality.

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