

The Ho Zhao Problem

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THE HO-ZHAO PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT. Given a poset P , the set $\Gamma(P)$ of all Scott closed sets ordered by inclusion forms a complete lattice. A subcategory \mathbf{C} of \mathbf{Pos}_d (the category of posets and Scott-continuous maps) is said to be Γ -faithful if for any posets P and Q in \mathbf{C} , $\Gamma(P) \cong \Gamma(Q)$ implies $P \cong Q$. It is known that the category of all continuous dcpos and the category of bounded complete dcpos are Γ -faithful, while \mathbf{Pos}_d is not. Ho & Zhao (2009) asked whether the category \mathbf{DCPO} of dcpos is Γ -faithful. In this paper, we answer this question in the negative by exhibiting a counterexample. To achieve this, we introduce a new subcategory of dcpos which is Γ -faithful. This subcategory subsumes all currently known Γ -faithful subcategories. With this new concept in mind, we construct the desired counterexample which relies heavily on Johnstone's famous dcpo which is not sober in its Scott topology.

1. INTRODUCTION

The collection, $\Gamma(X)$, of closed subsets of a topological space X , ordered by inclusion, forms a distributive complete lattice often referred to as the *closed set lattice* of X . If a lattice L is isomorphic to the closed set lattice of some topological space X , we say that X is a *topological representation* of L . It is natural to ask:

Question 1. Which lattices have topological representations?

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Seymour Papert was the first to characterize such lattices as those which are complete, distributive, and have a base consisting of irreducible elements, [10].

We can also ask how much of the topological structure of a space is encoded in its closed set lattice. Following Wolfgang Thron, [12], we say that two topological spaces X and Y are *lattice-equivalent* if their closed-set lattices are order-isomorphic. Clearly, homeomorphic spaces are lattice-equivalent, but the converse fails (even for T_0 spaces). This then leads us to:

Question 2. Which classes \mathbf{C} of topological spaces are such that any two lattice-equivalent spaces X and $Y \in \mathbf{C}$ are homeomorphic, i.e.:

$$\forall X, Y \in \mathbf{C}. \Gamma(X) \cong \Gamma(Y) \implies X \cong Y ?$$

Sober topological spaces are exactly those that can be fully reconstructed from their closed set lattices, [3]; therefore the class **Sob** of sober spaces is a natural choice in answer to Question 2. Furthermore, any topological space X is lattice-equivalent to its sobrification X^s and so it follows that \mathbf{C} cannot contain a non-sober space X and its sobrification X^s at the same time, in other words, **Sob** is a *maximal* choice for \mathbf{C} .

The two questions above can also be asked in the context of a particular class of topological spaces. The ones we have in mind were introduced by Dana Scott, [11, 4], and are known collectively as *domains*. The characteristic feature of domains is that they carry a partial order and that their topology is completely determined by the order. More precisely, let P be a poset and U a subset of P . One says that U is *Scott open*, if (i) U is an upper set, and (ii) U is inaccessible by directed joins. The set $\sigma(P)$ of all Scott opens of P forms the *Scott topology* on P , and $\Sigma P := (P, \sigma(P))$ is called the *Scott space* of P . In what follows, for a poset P , we write $\Gamma(P)$ to always mean the lattice of Scott-closed subsets of P .

We may now relativize our definitions to the context of Scott spaces. We say that a lattice L has a *Scott-topological representation* if L is isomorphic to $\Gamma(P)$ for some poset P , and ask:

Problem 3. Which lattices have Scott-topological representations?

Although some work has been done on this problem, [6], as of now it remains open. In the special case of *continuous domains* a very pleasing answer was given independently by Jimmie Lawson, [9], and Rudolf-Eberhardt Hoffmann, [7]. They showed that a lattice L has a Scott-topological representation $\Gamma(P)$ for some continuous domain P if and only if L is completely distributive.

In the order-theoretic context the second question reads as follows:

Problem 4. Which classes of posets \mathbf{C} satisfy the condition

$$\forall P, Q \in \mathbf{C}. \Gamma(P) \cong \Gamma(Q) \implies P \cong Q ?$$

A class \mathbf{C} of posets is said to be Γ -*faithful* if the above condition holds ([13][p. 2170, Remark 2]). The following classes of posets are known to be Γ -faithful. For the first, this follows directly from the definition of sobriety; the second statement was proven in [6].

- (1) **SOB** $_{\sigma}$ of dcpos whose Scott topologies are sober, containing in particular **Cont**, the class of all continuous dcpos;
- (2) **CSL** of complete semilattices (i.e., dcpos where all bounded subsets have a supremum), containing in particular all complete lattices.

A *dcpo-completion* of a poset P is a dcpo A together with a Scott-continuous mapping $\eta : P \rightarrow A$ such that for any Scott-continuous mapping $f : P \rightarrow B$ into a dcpo B there exists a unique Scott-continuous mapping $\hat{f} : A \rightarrow B$ satisfying $f = \hat{f} \circ \eta$. It was shown in [13] that the dcpo-completion, $E(P)$, of a poset P always exists; furthermore $\Gamma(P) \cong \Gamma(E(P))$. Hence the class, **POS**, of all posets is *not* Γ -faithful. Indeed any class of posets that is strictly larger than **DCPO**, the class of dcpos, is not Γ -faithful. This means that we can restrict attention entirely to dcpos, in particular, it leads one to ask:

Problem 5. ([6], [13, Remark 2]) Is **DCPO** Γ -faithful?

This question was dubbed the *Ho-Zhao problem* in [2]. The authors of this paper claimed that the two dcpos

$$\Upsilon = ([0, 1], \leq) \text{ and } \Psi = (\{[0, a] \mid 0 < a \leq 1\}, \subseteq)$$

show that **DCPO** is not Γ -faithful. However, it is easy to see that $\Psi \cong ((0, 1], \leq)$ so that $\Gamma(\Psi) \cong ([0, 1], \leq)$. On the other hand, $\Gamma(\Upsilon) \cong ([0, 1], \leq)_\perp$ (the unit interval plus an additional least element) which is not isomorphic to $\Gamma(\Psi)$. This failure is only to be expected as both Υ and Ψ are continuous dcpos and we already noted that **Cont** is Γ -faithful.

This paper comprises two parts. In Section 2 we present a positive result by introducing the class **domDCPO** of *dominated dcpos* and showing it to be Γ -faithful. Importantly, **domDCPO** subsumes all currently known Γ -faithful classes listed above. In the second part (Sections 3–5) we show that the answer to the Ho-Zhao problem is negative. We construct a dcpo \mathcal{H} which is not dominated, and derive from it a dominated dcpo $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ so that $\mathcal{H} \not\cong \hat{\mathcal{H}}$ but $\Gamma(\mathcal{H}) \cong \Gamma(\hat{\mathcal{H}})$. The construction makes use of Johnstone’s famous example of a dcpo \mathcal{S} whose Scott topology is not sober ([8]). To familiarize the reader with Johnstone’s dcpo \mathcal{S} , we revisit it in Section 3, highlighting its peculiarities. This prepares us for the counterexample \mathcal{H} , informally presented in Section 4. Intrepid readers who are keen to pursue the detailed construction of \mathcal{H} and how it works in answering the Ho-Zhao problem may then continue their odyssey into Section 5.

For notions from topology and domain theory we refer the reader to [1, 4, 5].

2. A POSITIVE RESULT

2.1. Irreducible sets. A nonempty subset A of a topological space $(X; \tau)$ is called *irreducible* if whenever $A \subseteq B \cup C$ for closed sets B and C , $A \subseteq B$ or $A \subseteq C$ follows. We say that A is *closed irreducible* if it is closed and irreducible. The set of all closed irreducible subsets of X is denoted by \hat{X} . The following two facts about irreducible sets follow immediately from the definition:

- If A is irreducible then so is its topological closure.
- The direct image of an irreducible set under a continuous function is again irreducible.

In this paper we are exclusively interested in dcpos and the Scott topology on them. When we say “(closed) irreducible” in this context we always mean (closed) irreducible with respect to the Scott topology. It is a fact that every directed set in a dcpo is irreducible in this sense, while a set that is directed and closed is of course a principal ideal, that is, of the form $\downarrow x$. Peter Johnstone discovered in 1981, [8], that a dcpo may have irreducible sets which are not directed, and closed irreducible sets which are not principal ideals; we will

discuss his famous example in Section 3 and someone not familiar with it may want to have a look at it before reading on.

Given that we may view irreducible sets as a generalisation of directed sets, the following definition suggests itself:

Definition 2.1. A dcpo $(D; \leq)$ is called *strongly complete* if every irreducible subset of D has a supremum. In this case we also say that D is an *scpo*. A subset of an scpo is called *strongly closed* if it closed under the formation of suprema of irreducible subsets.

Note that despite this terminology, strongly complete partial orders are a long way from being complete in the sense of lattice theory.

2.2. Categorical setting. The basis of Questions 1 and 2 in the Introduction is the well-known (dual) adjunction between topological spaces and frames, which for our purposes is expressed more appropriately as a (dual) adjunction between topological spaces and coframes:

$$\Gamma : \mathbf{Top} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathbf{coFrm}^{\text{op}} : \text{spec}$$

Here spec is the functor that assigns to a coframe its set of *irreducible* elements, that is, those elements a for which $a \leq b \vee c$ implies $a \leq b$ or $a \leq c$,¹ topologized by closed sets $B_b = \{a \in \text{spec}(L) \mid a \leq b\}$. Starting with a topological space $(X; \tau)$ we obtain the *sobrification* X^s of X by composing spec with Γ . Concretely, the points of X^s are given by the closed irreducible subsets of X and the topology is given by closed sets $B^s = \{A \in X^s \mid A \subseteq B\}$ where $B \in \Gamma(X)$.

In order to present Problems 3 and 4 in a similar fashion, it seems natural to replace \mathbf{Top} with the category of *dcpo spaces*, i.e., directed-complete partially ordered sets equipped with the Scott topology. However, while we know that spec yields topological spaces which are dcpos in their specialisation order, it is *not the case* that the topology on $\text{spec}(L)$ equals the Scott topology with respect to that order; all we know is that every B^s is Scott-closed.

Rather than follow a topological route, therefore, we reduce the picture entirely to one concerning *ordered sets*. To this end we restrict the adjunction above to the category \mathbf{MCS} of *monotone convergence spaces* ([4, Definition II-3.12]) on the topological side and compose it with the adjunction between monotone convergence spaces and dcpos

$$\Sigma : \mathbf{DCPO} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathbf{MCS} : \text{so}$$

which assigns to a dcpo its Scott space and to a space its set of points with the *specialisation order*. We obtain a functor from \mathbf{DCPO} to \mathbf{coFrm} which assigns to a dcpo its coframe of Scott-closed subsets and we re-use the symbol Γ for it rather than writing $\Gamma \circ \Sigma$. In the other direction, we assign to a coframe the *ordered set* of irreducible elements, where the order is inherited from the coframe. To emphasize the shift in perspective, we denote it with irr rather than spec or $\text{so} \circ \text{spec}$. It will also prove worthwhile to recall the action of irr on morphisms: If $h: L \rightarrow M$ is a coframe homomorphism, then $\text{irr}(h)$ maps an irreducible element a of M to $\bigwedge \{x \in L \mid h(x) \geq a\}$. Altogether we obtain the following (dual) adjunction:

$$\Gamma : \mathbf{DCPO} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \mathbf{coFrm}^{\text{op}} : \text{irr}$$

¹Strictly speaking, this is the definition for a *coprime* element but in distributive lattices there is no difference between the two.

Its unit η_D maps an element x of a dcpo D to the principal downset $\downarrow x$, which is always closed and irreducible and hence an element of $\text{irr}(\Gamma(D))$. The counit ε_L (as a concrete map between coframes) sends an element b of a coframe L to the set $\{a \in \text{irr}(L) \mid a \leq b\}$ which is clearly closed under directed suprema, hence an element of $\Gamma(\text{irr}(L))$.

Combining irr with Γ yields a monad on **DCPO** which we denote with $\widehat{(\)}$. Concretely, it assigns to a dcpo D the set \widehat{D} of closed irreducible subsets ordered by inclusion. We call this structure the *order sobrification* of D . If $f: D \rightarrow E$ is a Scott-continuous function between dcpos, and $A \subseteq D$ is a closed irreducible set, then $\widehat{f}(A)$ is the Scott closure of the direct image $f(A)$ (which is again irreducible as we noted at the beginning of this section). The monad unit is given by the unit of the adjunction mentioned before. Following through the categorical translations one sees that multiplication $\mu_D = \text{irr}(\varepsilon_{\Gamma D}): \widehat{\widehat{D}} \rightarrow \widehat{D}$ maps a closed irreducible collection² of closed irreducible subsets to the closure of their union. However, one can show that the closure operation is not needed and we recall the proof in a moment. For now let us stress that this order-theoretic monad is *not* idempotent which is an important difference to its topological counterpart, the sobrification monad. We will illustrate this in Section 4 with the help of Johnstone's non-sober dcpos.

In preparation for the calculations that follow, let us explore concretely some of the ingredients of the order sobrification monad.

Proposition 2.2. Let D be a dcpo.

- (1) If B is a closed set of D then $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B) = \{A \in \widehat{D} \mid A \subseteq B\} \in \Gamma(\widehat{D})$.
- (2) If \mathcal{A} is irreducible as a subset of \widehat{D} then $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ is irreducible as a subset of D .
- (3) If \mathcal{A} is Scott-closed as a subset of \widehat{D} then $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ is Scott-closed as a subset of D .
- (4) \widehat{D} is strongly complete.
- (5) If B is a closed set of D then $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B)$ is strongly closed.

Proof. (1) This follows from the general description of the counit.

(2) Assume we have $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \subseteq B \cup C$ with B, C Scott-closed subsets of D . Then every member of \mathcal{A} must belong to either B or C because of their irreducibility and so it follows from (1) that $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B) \cup \varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(C)$. Furthermore, $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B)$ and $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(C)$ are Scott-closed subsets of \widehat{D} , so by assumption, one of them must cover the irreducible collection \mathcal{A} , say $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B)$. It then follows that $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ is contained in B .

(3) If S is a directed subset of $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ then each $x \in S$ must belong to some $A_x \in \mathcal{A}$. Because each A_x is a lower set of D we have $\downarrow x \subseteq A_x$ and because \mathcal{A} is a lower set of \widehat{D} it follows that $\downarrow x \in \mathcal{A}$. The collection $(\downarrow x)_{x \in S}$ is directed and its supremum $\downarrow \bigvee^\uparrow S$ belongs to \mathcal{A} as \mathcal{A} is assumed to be Scott-closed. It follows that $\bigvee^\uparrow S$ belongs to $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$.

(4) Let \mathcal{A} be an irreducible subset of \widehat{D} . Then by (2) we have that $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ is an irreducible subset of D , whence its closure A is an element of \widehat{D} . Clearly A is the supremum of \mathcal{A} .

(5) follows from (4) because B is a dcpos in its own right and $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B)$ is the same poset as \widehat{B} . □

Lemma 2.3. Let D be a dcpo and $\mathcal{B} \in \Gamma(\widehat{D})$.

- (1) $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(\bigcup \mathcal{B})$.
- (2) If \mathcal{B} is strongly closed then equality holds.

²To help the reader we will usually use the words “collection” or “family” rather than “set” when referring to subsets of \widehat{D} .

Proof. The first statement is trivial by the definition of the counit ε . For the second, let A be a closed irreducible subset of $\bigcup \mathcal{B}$. We need to show that A is an element of \mathcal{B} . Every element x of A belongs to some $A_x \in \mathcal{B}$. As we argued in part (3) of the preceding proof, it follows that for every $x \in A$, $\downarrow x \in \mathcal{B}$. We claim that the collection $\mathcal{A} = \{\downarrow x \mid x \in A\}$ is irreducible as a subset of \widehat{D} . This will finish our proof as we clearly have that A is the supremum of \mathcal{A} and by assumption, \mathcal{B} is closed under forming suprema of irreducible subsets.

So let \mathcal{A} be covered by two closed collections $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \in \Gamma(\widehat{D})$, in other words, every $\downarrow x$, $x \in A$, belongs to either \mathcal{M} or \mathcal{N} . It follows that each $x \in A$ belongs to either $\bigcup \mathcal{M}$ or $\bigcup \mathcal{N}$ and these two sets are Scott-closed by part (3) of the preceding proposition. Because A is irreducible, it is already covered by one of the two, and this implies that \mathcal{A} is covered by either \mathcal{M} or \mathcal{N} . \square

2.3. Question 4 revisited. We approach Question 4 via the monad $(\widehat{\quad})$. Starting from the assumption $\Gamma(D) \cong \Gamma(E)$ we immediately infer $\widehat{D} = \text{irr}(\Gamma(D)) \cong \text{irr}(\Gamma(E)) = \widehat{E}$ and the question then becomes whether this isomorphism implies $D \cong E$. Our counterexample will demonstrate that in general the answer is “no” but in this section we will exhibit a new class **domDCPO** of *dominated dcpos* for which the answer is positive, that is, we will show:

$$\forall D, E \in \mathbf{domDCPO}. \widehat{D} \cong \widehat{E} \implies D \cong E.$$

Before we do so, let us check that invoking the monad does not change the original question, in other words, the assumption $\widehat{D} \cong \widehat{E}$ is neither stronger nor weaker than $\Gamma(D) \cong \Gamma(E)$:

Proposition 2.4. For arbitrary dcpos D and E , $\widehat{D} \cong \widehat{E} \iff \Gamma(D) \cong \Gamma(E)$.

Proof. The implication from right to left is trivial, so assume we are given an order isomorphism $i: \widehat{D} \rightarrow \widehat{E}$. The idea for an isomorphism ϕ from $\Gamma(D)$ to $\Gamma(E)$ is very simple: Given $B \in \Gamma(D)$ we compute $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B)$, the collection of all closed irreducible sets contained in B (which belongs to $\Gamma(\widehat{D})$ by 2.2(1)). Each of these can be replaced with its counterpart in E via the given isomorphism i . In E , then, we simply take the union of the collection $i(\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B))$. Using the maps that are provided to us by the adjunction, we can express ϕ as follows:

$$\phi: \Gamma(D) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}} \Gamma(\widehat{D}) \xrightarrow{\Gamma(i^{-1})} \Gamma(\widehat{E}) \xrightarrow{\bigcup} \Gamma(E)$$

For an inverse, we follow the same steps, starting at $\Gamma(E)$:

$$\psi: \Gamma(E) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_{\Gamma(E)}} \Gamma(\widehat{E}) \xrightarrow{\Gamma(i)} \Gamma(\widehat{D}) \xrightarrow{\bigcup} \Gamma(D)$$

In order to show that these are inverses of each other we use the fact that $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B)$ is *strongly* closed which we established in Proposition 2.2(5). Since the concept of strong closure is purely order-theoretic we get that the direct image under i is again strongly closed. This is crucial as it allows us to invoke Lemma 2.3(2). The computation thus reads:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \circ \phi &= \bigcup \circ \Gamma(i) \circ \varepsilon_{\Gamma(E)} \circ \bigcup \circ \Gamma(i^{-1}) \circ \varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)} && \text{by definition} \\ &= \bigcup \circ \Gamma(i) \circ \Gamma(i^{-1}) \circ \varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)} && \text{Lemma 2.3(2)} \\ &= \bigcup \circ \varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)} && \Gamma \text{ is a functor} \\ &= \text{id}_{\Gamma(D)} \end{aligned}$$

The last equality follows from the fact that $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(D)}(B)$ contains all sets of the form $\downarrow x$, $x \in B$.

The other composition, $\phi \circ \psi$, simplifies in exactly the same way to the identity on $\Gamma(E)$, and since all maps involved are order-preserving, we have shown that the pair ϕ, ψ constitutes an order isomorphism between $\Gamma(D)$ and $\Gamma(E)$. \square

2.4. Dominated dcpos. Our new version of Question 4 requires us to infer $D \cong E$ from $\widehat{D} \cong \widehat{E}$, and the most direct approach is to find a way to recognize *purely order-theoretically* inside \widehat{D} those elements which correspond to closed irreducible subsets of the form $\downarrow x$ with $x \in D$. As our counterexample \mathcal{H} to the Ho-Zhao problem will show, this is not possible for general dcpos. The purpose of the present section is to exhibit a class of dcpos for which the direct approach works.

Definition 2.5. Given $A', A \in \widehat{D}$ we write $A' \triangleleft A$ if there is $x \in A$ such that $A' \subseteq \downarrow x$. We write ∇A for the set $\{A' \in \widehat{D} \mid A' \triangleleft A\}$.

Clearly, an element A of \widehat{D} is of the form $\downarrow x$ if and only if $A \triangleleft A$ holds, but this is not yet useful since the definition of \triangleleft makes explicit reference to the underlying dcpo D . We can, however, record the following useful facts:

Proposition 2.6. Let D be a dcpo and $A \subseteq D$ be closed and irreducible.

- (1) $A = \bigvee \nabla A$
- (2) ∇A is irreducible as a subset of \widehat{D} .

Proof. The first statement is trivial because ∇A contains all principal ideals $\downarrow x$, $x \in A$. The proof of the second statement is essentially the same as that of Lemma 2.3(2). \square

Definition 2.7. Let D be a strongly complete partial order and $x', x \in D$. We write $x' \prec x$ if for all closed irreducible subsets A of D , $x \leq \bigvee A$ implies $x' \in A$. We say that $x \in D$ is \prec -compact if $x \prec x$, and denote the set of \prec -compact elements by $K(L)$.

Note that this is an *intrinsic* definition of a relation on D without reference to any other structure. It is reminiscent of the way-below relation of domain theory but note that it is defined via *closed* irreducible sets. This choice has the following consequence, which is definitely not true for way-below:

Proposition 2.8. Let D be an scpo and $x \in D$. The set $\{a \in D \mid a \prec x\}$ is Scott-closed.

Proof. Let $(a_i)_{i \in I}$ be a directed set of elements, each of which is \prec -below x . We need to show that $\bigvee_{i \in I}^{\uparrow} a_i$ is also \prec -below x . To this end let A be a closed irreducible subset of D with $x \leq \bigvee A$. Since $a_i \prec x$ for all $i \in I$ we have that every a_i belongs to A and because A is closed, $\bigvee_{i \in I}^{\uparrow} a_i \in A$ follows. \square

Recall from Proposition 2.2(4) that \widehat{D} is strongly complete for any dcpo D , so on \widehat{D} we can consider both \triangleleft and \prec . We observe:

Proposition 2.9. $A' \triangleleft A$ implies $A' \prec A$ for all $A, A' \in \widehat{D}$.

Proof. This holds because the supremum of a closed irreducible collection of closed irreducible subsets is given by union as we saw in Proposition 2.2(2) and (3). \square

Our aim now is to give a condition for dcpos D which guarantees the reverse implication.

Definition 2.10. A dcpo D is called *dominated* if for every closed irreducible subset A of D , the collection ∇A is Scott-closed in \widehat{D} .

We are ready for the final technical step in our argument:

Lemma 2.11. A dcpo D is dominated, if and only if $A' \prec A$ implies $A' \triangleleft A$ for all $A, A' \in \widehat{D}$.

Proof. If: Let $A \in \widehat{D}$. By assumption we have $\nabla A = \{A' \in \widehat{D} \mid A' \triangleleft A\} = \{A' \in \widehat{D} \mid A' \prec A\}$ and in Proposition 2.8 we showed that the latter is always Scott-closed.

Only if: Let $A' \prec A$. We know by Proposition 2.6(2) that ∇A is irreducible; it is closed by assumption. We also know that $A = \bigvee \nabla A$ so it must be the case that $A' \in \nabla A$. \square

We are ready to reap the benefits of our hard work. All of the following are now easy corollaries:

Proposition 2.12. For a dominated dcpo D , the only \prec -compact elements of \widehat{D} are the principal ideals $\downarrow x$, $x \in D$. Also, the unit η_D is an order isomorphism from D to $K(\widehat{D})$.

Theorem 2.13. Let D and E be dominated dcpos. The following are equivalent:

- (1) $D \cong E$.
- (2) $\Gamma(D) \cong \Gamma(E)$.
- (3) $\widehat{D} \cong \widehat{E}$.

Theorem 2.14. The class **domDCPO** of dominated dcpos is Γ -faithful.

2.5. Examples. Let us now explore the reach of our result and exhibit some better known classes of dcpos which are subsumed by **domDCPO**.

Theorem 2.15. The following are all dominated:

- (1) strongly complete partial orders;
- (2) complete semilattices;
- (3) complete lattices;
- (4) dcpos which are sober in their Scott topologies;
- (5) \widehat{D} for any dcpo D .

Proof. (1) If $A' \triangleleft A$ for closed irreducible subsets of an scpo, then by definition $A' \subseteq \downarrow x$ for some $x \in A$ and hence $\bigvee A' \in A$. If $(A_i)_{i \in I}$ is a directed family in ∇A , then $\bigvee_{i \in I}^{\uparrow} A_i \subseteq \downarrow \bigvee_{i \in I}^{\uparrow} (\bigvee A_i)$, and the element $\bigvee_{i \in I}^{\uparrow} (\bigvee A_i)$ belongs to A because A is a Scott-closed set.

(2) Complete semilattices are dcpos in which every bounded subset has a supremum. Now note that in the proof of (1) we only needed suprema of irreducible sets which are contained in a principal ideal $\downarrow x$.

(3) This is a special case of (2).

(4) In a sober dcpo the only closed irreducible subsets are principal ideals, so every sober dcpo is strongly complete and the claim follows from (1).

(5) We showed in Proposition 2.2(4) that \widehat{D} is always strongly complete. \square

Recall that a topological space is called *coherent* if the intersection of any two compact saturated sets is again compact. It is called *well-filtered* if whenever $(K_i)_{i \in I}$ is a filtered collection of compact saturated sets contained in an open O , then some K_i is contained in O already.

Lemma 2.16. Let D be a dcpo which is well-filtered and coherent in its Scott topology. Then for any nonempty $A \subseteq D$, the set $\text{ub}(A)$ of upper bounds of A is compact saturated.

Proof. Since $\text{ub}(A) = \bigcap_{a \in A} \uparrow a$, it is saturated. For any finite nonempty $F \subseteq A$, $\bigcap_{a \in F} \uparrow a$ is compact since D is coherent. Thus $\{\bigcap_{a \in F} \uparrow a \mid F \subseteq_{\text{finite}} A\}$ forms a filtered family of compact saturated sets whose intersection equals $\text{ub}(A)$. If it is covered by a collection of open sets then by well-filteredness of D some $\bigcap_{a \in F} \uparrow a$ is covered already, but the latter is compact by coherence so a finite subcollection suffices to cover it. \square

Proposition 2.17. Every dcpo D which is well-filtered and coherent in its Scott topology is dominated.

Proof. Let $(A_i)_{i \in I}$ be a directed family in ∇A . By the preceding proposition, the sets $\text{ub} A_i$ are compact saturated and form a filtered collection. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that $\bigcap_{i \in I} \text{ub}(A_i) \subseteq D \setminus A$. Since $D \setminus A$ is Scott open, by the well-filteredness of D it follows that there exists $i_0 \in I$ such that $\text{ub}(A_{i_0}) \subseteq D \setminus A$. This contradicts the fact that every A_i is bounded by an element of A . \square

At the juncture, the curious reader must be wondering why we have not yet given an example of a dcpo which is not dominated. Now, as we showed, any dcpo whose Scott topology is sober is dominated and so a non-dominated dcpo, if it exists, must be non-sober. Peter Johnstone, [8] was the first to give an example of such a dcpo and it is thus natural to wonder whether it is dominated or not. In order to answer this question we explore his example \mathcal{S} in some detail in the next section. This will also help us to construct and study our counterexample to the Ho-Zhao conjecture.

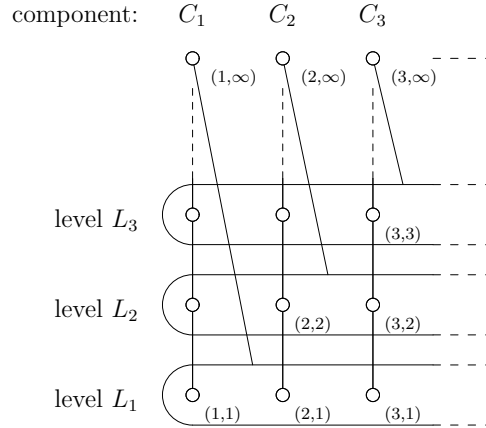
3. JOHNSTONE'S COUNTEREXAMPLE REVISITED

We denote with $\bar{\mathbb{N}}$ the *ordered set* of natural numbers augmented with a largest element ∞ . When we write \mathbb{N} we mean the natural numbers as a set, that is, *discretely ordered*. Johnstone's counterexample \mathcal{S} , depicted in Figure 1, is based on the ordered set $\mathbb{N} \times \bar{\mathbb{N}}$, that is, a countable collection of infinite chains. We call the chain $C_m := \{m\} \times \bar{\mathbb{N}}$ the *m-th component* of \mathcal{S} . Similarly, for a fixed element $n \in \bar{\mathbb{N}}$ we call the set $L_n := \mathbb{N} \times \{n\}$ the *n-th level*. So (m, n) is the unique element in the *m-th component* on level *n*. We call the elements on the ∞ -th level *limit points*, and refer to all the others as *finite elements*.

The order on \mathcal{S} is given by the product order plus the stipulation that the limit point (m, ∞) of the *m-th component* be above every element of levels 1 to *m*. We express this formally as follows (where m, m', n, n' are natural numbers):

- $(m, n) <_1 (m, n')$ if $n < n'$
- $(m, n) <_2 (m, \infty)$
- $(m, n) <_3 (m', \infty)$ if $n \leq m'$.

A simple case distinction shows that $< := <_1 \cup <_2 \cup <_3$ is transitive and irreflexive, hence $\leq := (< \cup =)$ is an order relation on \mathcal{S} .

Figure 1: Johnstone's non-sober dcpo \mathcal{S} .

As the Hasse diagram makes clear, the only non-trivial (i.e., not containing their supremum) directed sets of \mathcal{S} are the chains contained in a component, with supremum the component's limit point. Since every finite element (m, n) is also below the limit points (m', ∞) , where $n \leq m'$, but not below any other finite element outside its own component, we see that none of them is *compact* in the sense of domain theory. It follows that \mathcal{S} is highly non-algebraic, and indeed it couldn't be algebraic as algebraic dcpos are always sober spaces in their Scott topology.

Let us take a closer look at the Scott topology on \mathcal{S} . The two defining conditions of Scott-closed sets manifest themselves in the following properties:

- Closed sets are lower sets: if the set contains a limit point (m, ∞) , then it must contain the component C_m and all levels L_1, \dots, L_m .
- Closed sets are closed under the formation of limits: if the set contains infinitely many elements of any one component then it must contain the limit point of that component.

Taken together, we obtain the following principle (which plays a crucial role in our construction as well):

(\dagger) If a Scott-closed subset of \mathcal{S} contains infinitely many limit points, then it equals \mathcal{S} .

This is because such a set contains infinitely many levels by the first property of Scott-closed sets, which means that it contains infinitely many elements of every component, and therefore contains the limit points of all components by the second property. Applying the first property again we see that it contains everything.

It is now easy to see that \mathcal{S} itself is an irreducible closed set: If we cover \mathcal{S} with two closed subsets then at least one of them must contain infinitely many limit points. By (\dagger) that set then is already all of \mathcal{S} . Of course, \mathcal{S} is not the closure of a singleton since there is no largest element, so we may conclude, as Peter Johnstone did in [8], that \mathcal{S} is not sober in its Scott topology. In the terminology of the last section, it also follows that \mathcal{S} is not strongly complete. In preparation for our own counterexample, let us prove that \mathcal{S} is the *only* closed subset which is not a point closure.

Proposition 3.1. The closed irreducible subsets of \mathcal{S} are \mathcal{S} itself and the closures of singleton sets.

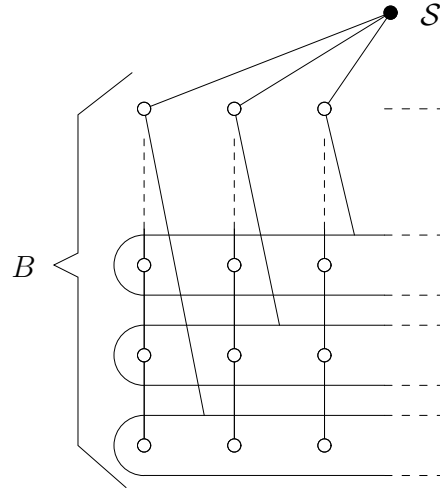


Figure 2: The order sobrification $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ of Johnstone's non-sober dcpo.

Proof. Assume that A is a closed irreducible proper subset of \mathcal{S} . We distinguish two cases:

Case 1: A contains no limit points. Let $(m, n) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ be a maximal element of A . We claim that $B = A \setminus \downarrow(m, n)$ is Scott-closed. Indeed, since A contains no infinite chains at all we don't need to worry about closure under limits. Downward closure holds because there is no order relationship between finite elements from different components of \mathcal{S} . We therefore have the decomposition $A = B \cup \downarrow(m, n)$ which shows that A can only be irreducible if $B \subseteq \downarrow(m, n)$ and $A = \downarrow(m, n) = \text{cl}(m, n)$.

Case 2: A contains limit points. Let L be the non-empty set of those. By the principle (\dagger), L is a finite set. Furthermore, let B be the set of maximal elements of A which are not limit points. As in the previous paragraph, one sees that $\downarrow B$ is a closed set. Hence we have the decomposition $A = \downarrow B \cup \bigcup_{x \in L} \downarrow x$ into finitely many closed sets. Irreducibility implies that A is equal to one of the $\downarrow x$ with $x \in L$. \square

Proposition 3.2. Johnstone's dcpo \mathcal{S} is dominated.

Proof. The only non-trivial directed sets in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ are the chains $(\downarrow(m, n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and their supremum is $\downarrow(m, \infty)$. If a closed irreducible subset A of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ contains such a chain it must also contain its supremum, and because the supremum is a principal downset, it belongs to ∇A . \square

Remark 3.3. By Theorem 2.15(5), $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ is dominated. From the preceding result, \mathcal{S} is dominated. Hence we can invoke Theorem 2.13 and conclude that $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}) \not\cong \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{S}})$ since $\mathcal{S} \not\cong \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$. Thus the pair of dcpos \mathcal{S} and $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ is not a counterexample to the Ho-Zhao conjecture.

Proposition 3.1 allows us to draw the Hasse diagram of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$, as we have done in Figure 2. We see that the extra point at the top of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ cannot be reached by a directed set; it is *compact* in the sense of domain theory. Also, the image of \mathcal{S} under $\eta_{\mathcal{S}}$ forms a Scott-closed subset B of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$. Together this means that the largest element of $\Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{S}})$ is compact, while the largest element of $\Gamma(\mathcal{S})$ is not: it is the directed limit of the closed sets $\downarrow L_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

As an aside, we may also observe that the order sobrification of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ would add yet another point, placed between the elements of B and the top element $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ which shows that order

sobrification is not an idempotent process. In fact, our construction of \mathcal{H} addresses exactly this point, by making sure that the new elements that appear in the order sobrification are not compact and do not lead to new Scott-closed subsets.

4. AN INFORMAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTEREXAMPLE \mathcal{H}

The construction of \mathcal{H} may be viewed as an infinite process. We begin with \mathcal{S} and for every finite level L_n of \mathcal{S} , we add another copy \mathcal{S}_n , whose infinite elements are identified with the elements of L_n . No order relation between the *finite* elements of two different $\mathcal{S}_n, \mathcal{S}_{n'}$ is introduced. Now the process is repeated with *each* finite level of *each* \mathcal{S}_n , adding a further $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ many copies of \mathcal{S} . We keep going like this *ad infinitum* and in this way ensure all elements are limit elements.

To make this a bit more precise, let \mathbb{N}^* be the set of strings of natural numbers. We write ε for the empty string, $n.s$ for the result of adding the element n to the front of string s , and ts for the concatenation of t and s .

We use \mathbb{N}^* to index the many copies of Johnstone's example that make up our dcpo \mathcal{H} . In a first step, we let \mathcal{H}' be the disjoint union of all \mathcal{S}_s , $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$. We label individual elements of \mathcal{H}' with triples $(m, n, s) \in \mathbb{N} \times \overline{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^*$ in the obvious way. On \mathcal{H}' we consider the equivalence relation \sim which identifies the finite element (m, n, s) of \mathcal{S}_s with the infinite element $(m, \infty, n.s)$ of $\mathcal{S}_{n.s}$, for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$. We may now define \mathcal{H} as the quotient of \mathcal{H}' by \sim . The order on \mathcal{H} , which we will define formally in the next session, can be thought of as the quotient order, that is, the smallest preorder such that the quotient map from \mathcal{H}' to \mathcal{H} is monotone.

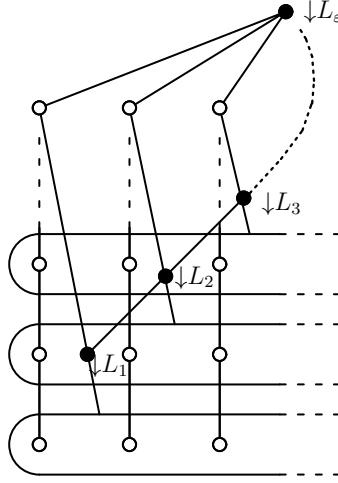
Furthermore, it can be shown that the Scott topology on \mathcal{H} is the quotient topology of the Scott topology on \mathcal{H}' . From this it follows that the characterisation of Scott-closed subsets given in Section 3 above is still valid. The principle (†) that we derived from this, however, now has greater reach: Since every finite level in any copy of \mathcal{S} is simultaneously the set of limit points of a subsequent copy, it holds that a Scott-closed subset of \mathcal{H} cannot contain infinitely many elements of *any* level without containing all of them. A close analysis of the situation (which we carry out in the next section) then shows that \mathcal{H} has one closed irreducible subset, which is not a point closure, for *every* $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$, to wit, the set $\downarrow L_s$.

The (inclusion) order among the $\downarrow L_s$ is exactly as indicated in Figure 4 which implies in particular that none of them is compact in the sense of domain theory when viewed as an element of the order sobrification $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$. More precisely, we have that $\downarrow L_s$ is the limit (i.e., the closure of the union) of the chain $\downarrow L_{1.s} \subseteq \downarrow L_{2.s} \subseteq \downarrow L_{3.s} \subseteq \dots$.

If we look just at the top part in the order sobrification $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ then we obtain the structure displayed in Figure 3. The set B of point closures (indicated as open circles in Figure 3) no longer forms a Scott-closed subset of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$: Because a closed set must be downward closed, \overline{B} contains all $\downarrow L_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and because it must be closed under taking limits, it contains $\downarrow L_\varepsilon$ as well, which means it equals all of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$.

The same considerations hold throughout $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$, and from this we will be able to conclude that the Scott topology of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ is the same as the sobrification topology, which in turn is always isomorphic to the topology of the original space, in our case the Scott topology of \mathcal{H} . Thus our analysis will show:

Theorem 4.1. The Scott topologies of \mathcal{H} and $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ are isomorphic.

Figure 3: The top part of the order sobrification of \mathcal{H} .

On the other hand, \mathcal{H} and $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ are clearly not isomorphic as ordered sets: the latter has a largest element whereas the former does not. Thus we have:

Corollary 4.2. The category **DCPO** is not Γ -faithful.

5. FORMAL ARGUMENTS REGARDING \mathcal{H}

5.1. The structure of \mathcal{H} as an ordered set. Above, we introduced \mathcal{H} as a quotient structure of \mathbb{N}^* -many copies of \mathcal{S} . However, since each equivalence class contains exactly one infinite element (m, ∞, s) it is more straightforward to work with these representatives rather than classes. In view of this we abbreviate (m, ∞, s) to (m, s) , that is, we work with $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}^*$ as the underlying set of \mathcal{H} .

In analogy to the definition of the order on \mathcal{S} , Section 3, we define the following relations on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}^*$ (where $m, m', n, n' \in \mathbb{N}$, $t, s \in \mathbb{N}^*$):³

- $(m, n.s) <_1 (m, n'.s)$ if $n < n'$
- $(m, ts) <_2 (m, s)$ if $t \neq \varepsilon$
- $(m, ts) <_3 (m', s)$ if $t \neq \varepsilon$ and $\min(t) \leq m'$

The following properties are straightforward to check (we use “;” for relation composition):

- Proposition 5.1.**
- (1) $<_1, <_2$, and $<_3$ are transitive and irreflexive.
 - (2) $<_1; <_2 = <_2$
 - (3) $<_1; <_3 \subseteq <_3$
 - (4) $<_2; <_3 \subseteq <_3$
 - (5) $<_3; <_2 \subseteq <_3$
 - (6) $< := <_1 \cup <_2 \cup <_3 \cup (<_2; <_1) \cup (<_3; <_1)$ is transitive and irreflexive.
 - (7) $\leq := (< \cup =)$ is an order relation.

³Recall our notational conventions regarding strings from Section 4.

The set $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}^*$ together with the order relation \leq is \mathcal{H} , the poset which we claim to be a counterexample to the Ho-Zhao conjecture.

Remark 5.2. Given a fixed string s , we can define the subset $S_s := \{(m, s) \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{(m, n.s) \mid m, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}^*$. Under the assignment $(m, s) \mapsto (m, \infty)$, $(m, n.s) \mapsto (m, n)$ we obtain that the restriction of $<_1$, $<_2$, and $<_3$ to S_s corresponds precisely to the equally named relations that we used to define the order on \mathcal{S} at the beginning of Section 3. Thus we obtain order-isomorphic copies S_s of \mathcal{S} inside \mathcal{H} for every $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$, which links our definition of \mathcal{H} to the discussion in the previous section. No further use will be made of this fact, however.

5.2. The structure of \mathcal{H} as a dcpo. The set $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}^*$ is countable; therefore every directed set of \mathcal{H} contains a cofinal \mathbb{N} -indexed chain and we can restrict attention to the latter when discussing suprema of directed sets, the Scott topology, and Scott-continuous functions. We call such a chain *non-trivial* if it is strictly increasing and hence does not contain a largest element. In fact, we can restrict further:

Proposition 5.3. Every non-trivial chain in \mathcal{H} contains a cofinal chain of the form $(m, n.s)_{n \in N}$ where $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$ are fixed and N is an infinite subset of \mathbb{N} .

Proof. Let $(m_1, s_1) < (m_2, s_2) < \dots$ be a non-trivial chain. Each relationship $(m_i, s_i) < (m_{i+1}, s_{i+1})$ has to be one of the five types listed in item (6) of Proposition 5.1. All of these, except $<_1$, strictly reduce the length of the string s_i , so they can occur only finitely often along the chain. Therefore, from some index i_0 onward, the connecting relationship must always be $<_1$ which implies that the shape of the entries (m_i, s_i) , $i \geq i_0$, is as stated. \square

Proposition 5.4. \mathcal{H} is a dcpo. More precisely, the supremum of a non-trivial chain $(m, n.s)_{n \in N}$, $N \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, is (m, s) .

Proof. It is clear that all elements in the chain are related to (m, s) by $<_2$, so (m, s) is an upper bound. If (m', s') is another upper bound then the chain elements must be related to it by one of the five types listed in item (6) of Proposition 5.1. At least one of the five types must be used infinitely often and we can proceed by case distinction: Consider $<_1$; this implies that (m', s') has shape $(m, k.s)$ with k larger than all $n \in N$, which is impossible since N is an infinite subset of \mathbb{N} . If $(m, n.s) <_2 (m', s')$ infinitely often (or even just once) then $m = m'$ and s' is a suffix of s ; hence either (m, s) is equal to (m', s') , or $(m, s) <_2 (m', s')$.

Next consider the case where $(m, n.s) <_3 (m', s')$ holds infinitely often. Again, s' must be a suffix of s , say $s = ts'$, and $m' \geq \min(n.t)$ for all $n \in N$. Because N is infinite, we must have $m' \geq \min(t)$ and in particular, $t \neq \varepsilon$. It follows that $(m, s) <_3 (m', s')$.

The final two cases, $<_2; <_1$ and $<_3; <_1$, are similar to $<_2$ and $<_3$, respectively. \square

5.3. The Scott topology on \mathcal{H} . Propositions 5.3 and 5.4 allow us to characterize the Scott-closed subsets of \mathcal{H} as follows:

Proposition 5.5. A subset A of \mathcal{H} is Scott-closed if it is downward closed and if it contains (m, s) for every non-trivial chain $(m, n.s)_{n \in N}$ contained in A .

Given a string $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we call the set $L_s := \{(m, s) \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$ a *level* of \mathcal{H} . We have the following analogue to the principle (\dagger):

(\ddagger) If a Scott-closed subset of \mathcal{H} contains infinitely many elements of a level L_s , then it contains all of L_s .

The proof is as before: Since A contains infinitely many elements (n, s) , $n \in N \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, it contains infinitely many levels $L_{n,s}$, $n \in N$, because the elements of $L_{n,s}$ are below (n, s) by relation $<_3$. This implies that for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have the non-trivial chain $(m, n.s)_{n \in N}$ in A . Because A is Scott-closed, the supremum (m, s) must also belong to A . We get that $L_s \subseteq A$.

Alternately, we can express (\ddagger) by saying that L_s together with the restriction of the Scott topology is homeomorphic to \mathbb{N} with the cofinite topology.

5.4. The irreducible subsets of \mathcal{H} , part 1. We are ready to exhibit certain Scott-closed subsets of \mathcal{H} as irreducible:

Proposition 5.6. The following are closed irreducible subsets of \mathcal{H} :

- (1) downsets of individual elements of \mathcal{H} ;
- (2) downsets of levels L_s .

Proof. Sets of the first kind can also be seen as closures of singleton subsets and such sets are always irreducible. Sets of the second kind are clearly irreducible by principle (\ddagger). The only concern is whether they are closed. For this we argue in a fashion similar to the proof of Proposition 5.4: Let $(m, n.u)_{n \in N}$ be a non-trivial chain contained in $\downarrow L_s$. Each element $(m, n.u)$ of the chain is strictly below some element $(m', s) \in L_s$. We once again invoke item (6) of Proposition 5.1 to conclude that one of the five types listed there must occur infinitely often. It can't be $<_1$ because N is unbounded. If it is $<_2$, then either $u = s$ and the supremum (m, u) belongs to the level L_s itself, or $s = tu$ in which case $(m, u) <_2 (m, s) \in L_s$. The case $<_3$ is a bit more interesting: if we have $(m, n.u) <_3 (m', s)$ infinitely often (where m' is allowed to depend on n), then s must be equal to u or a proper suffix of it. In the first case, the supremum (m, u) belongs to L_s and in the second case, $(m, u) <_2 (m, s) \in L_s$.

The arguments for the final two cases, $<_2; <_1$ and $<_3; <_1$, are similar to those for $<_2$ and $<_3$, respectively. \square

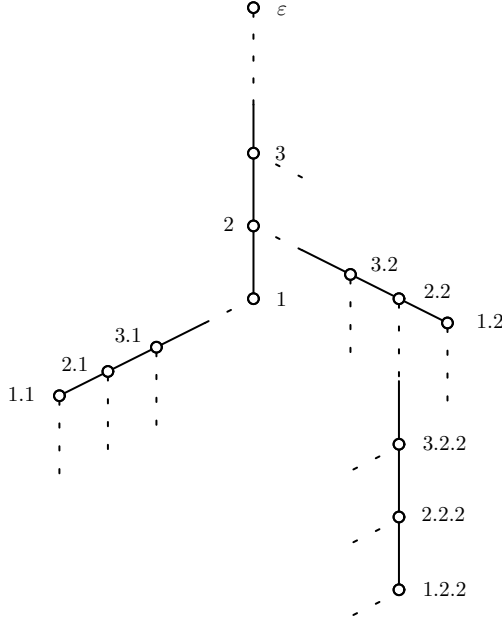
We will soon show that the sets listed above are the *only* closed irreducible subsets of \mathcal{H} . At this point, however, we want to deliver on our promise, made at the end of Section 2, of giving an example of a non-dominated dcpo.

Proposition 5.7. The dcpo \mathcal{H} is not dominated.

Proof. By the preceding proposition, $\mathcal{H} = \downarrow L_\varepsilon \in \widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ and for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\downarrow L_{(n)} \in \widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ (where we use “ (n) ” for the singleton list containing n). Furthermore, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\downarrow L_{(n)} \subseteq \downarrow(n, \varepsilon)$ and hence $\mathcal{F} := \{\downarrow L_{(n)} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a directed family in $\nabla \mathcal{H}$. But $\bigvee \mathcal{F}$ equals \mathcal{H} and it is not the case that $\mathcal{H} \triangleleft \mathcal{H}$. Thus, \mathcal{H} fails to be dominated. \square

5.5. From the set \mathbb{N}^* to the tree \mathcal{T} . For the definition of the order structure on \mathcal{H} in Section 5.1 we introduced three relations, $<_1$, $<_2$, and $<_3$. The first two of these concern only the string component of points (m, s) . We use them to define an order \sqsubseteq on \mathbb{N}^* :

- $n.s \sqsubseteq_1 n'.s$ if $n < n'$
- $ts \sqsubseteq_2 s$ if $t \neq \varepsilon$

Figure 4: The order \sqsubseteq on \mathbb{N}^* .

In analogy to Proposition 5.1, one may now show that $\sqsubset := \sqsubset_1 \cup \sqsubset_2 \cup (\sqsubset_2; \sqsubset_1)$ is transitive and irreflexive, and hence that $\sqsubseteq := (\sqsubset \cup =)$ is an order relation on \mathbb{N}^* . Figure 4 attempts to give an impression of the resulting ordered set \mathcal{T} .

Clearly, if $s' \sqsubseteq s$ in \mathcal{T} then $(m, s') \leq (m, s)$ in \mathcal{H} , for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, we have:

Proposition 5.8. \mathcal{T} is a tree with root ε , specifically, $\uparrow s$ is linearly ordered for all $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$.⁴

Proof. Let s' and s'' be two different elements strictly above s . We use the definition of \sqsubset and consider the possible combinations: If $s \sqsubset_1 s'$ and $s \sqsubset_1 s''$ then either s' or s'' has increased the first element of s by more than the other one and then the two are related themselves by \sqsubset_1 . Similarly, if $s \sqsubset_2 s'$ and $s \sqsubset_2 s''$ then either s' or s'' has dropped a longer initial segment of s and the two are related themselves by \sqsubset_2 . If $s \sqsubset_1 s'$ and $s \sqsubset_2 s''$ then $s' \sqsubset_2 s''$. The cases involving $\sqsubset_2; \sqsubset_1$ are similar. \square

In analogy to Propositions 5.3 and 5.4 one shows that one can restrict attention to those chains which are of the form $(n.s)_{n \in N}$ where N is an infinite subset of \mathbb{N} ; for these the supremum is the element s . All in all, we have:

Proposition 5.9. The poset \mathcal{T} is a dcpo and the map $l: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ defined by $l(m, s) = s$ is Scott-continuous. Moreover, \mathcal{T} is sober in the Scott topology.

Proof. Only the last statement is still in need of justification. Let A be a closed irreducible subset of \mathcal{T} and s a maximal element of A . Then the set $A \setminus \downarrow s$ is Scott-closed: let $t \in A \setminus \downarrow s$ and $t' \sqsubseteq t$. If $t' \sqsubseteq s$ then either $s \sqsubset t$ or $t \sqsubset s$ by Proposition 5.8. The former is not possible since s is maximal in A and the latter violates the assumption. Hence $t' \not\sqsubseteq s$ and therefore $t' \in A \setminus \downarrow s$. The supremum of a non-trivial chain contained in $A \setminus \downarrow s$ is itself contained in A

⁴This is a slight abuse of terminology: For a poset to qualify as a “tree” it is common to also require that \sqsubseteq is well-founded. This is not the case here.

since A is closed, and it can't be below s or otherwise all chain elements would be below s . So indeed, $A \setminus \downarrow s$ is Scott-closed. Since we have $A = (A \setminus \downarrow s) \cup \downarrow s$, irreducibility implies that $A = \downarrow s$. \square

5.6. The irreducible subsets of \mathcal{H} , part 2. We now want to show that besides the closed irreducible sets listed in Proposition 5.6 there are no others. We begin by examining how a closed subset A of \mathcal{H} intersects with the levels L_s . For this we identify L_s with \mathbb{N} and set $A_s := \{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid (m, s) \in A\}$. We already know from principle (\ddagger) that each A_s is either a finite set or all of \mathbb{N} . Because of the close connection between the orders on \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{T} we can furthermore state that $s' \sqsubseteq s$ implies $A_s \subseteq A_{s'}$, or in other words, the assignment $s \mapsto A_s$ is an antitone function from \mathcal{T} to the powerset of \mathbb{N} . Writing $\#(N)$ for the cardinality of a set, we have the following crucial fact:

Lemma 5.10. The set $T_{\geq k}^A := \{s \in \mathbb{N}^* \mid \#(A_s) \geq k\}$ is Scott-closed in \mathcal{T} .

Proof. We already know that $T_{\geq k}^A$ is a lower set since $s \mapsto A_s$ is antitone. For closure under suprema, let $(n.s)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a non-trivial chain contained in $T_{\geq k}^A$. If all the $A_{n.s}$ are equal to \mathbb{N} , then for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$ we get the chain $(m, n.s)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in A whose supremum (m, s) also must also belong to A . In other words, in this case $L_s \subseteq A$ and hence $s \in T_{\geq k}^A$. If one of the $A_{n.s}$ is a finite set, then there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $A_{n.s}$ is the *same* finite set M for all $n \geq n_0$. For each $m \in M$ we have the chain $(m, n.s)_{n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0}$ contained in A , whence the supremum (m, s) also belongs to A . We obtain that A_s is also equal to M , and since $\#(M) \geq k$ we have $s \in T_{\geq k}^A$. \square

We can use this lemma to learn more about the function $l: (m, s) \mapsto s$ which we introduced in Proposition 5.9:

Corollary 5.11. The function $l: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is closed.

Proof. Let A be a Scott-closed subset of \mathcal{H} . Since $l(A) = T_{\geq 1}^A$ the lemma implies that $l(A)$ is closed in \mathcal{T} . \square

Theorem 5.12. The only irreducible closed subsets of \mathcal{H} are those listed in Proposition 5.6, that is, closures of single elements and closures of levels.

Proof. Let A be an irreducible Scott-closed subset of \mathcal{H} . Then $l(A)$ is irreducible because l is continuous (Proposition 5.9) and Scott-closed because l is closed (Proposition 5.11). Since \mathcal{T} is sober, $l(A)$ is equal to the Scott-closure of an element $s \in \mathcal{T}$. Now we distinguish two cases: If $A_s = \mathbb{N}$ then $L_s \subseteq A$ and hence $A = \downarrow L_s$. If, on the other hand, $\#(A_s) = k \in \mathbb{N}$, then we may consider the subset $T_{\geq k+1}^A$ of \mathcal{T} which is closed by Lemma 5.10. By construction, s does not belong to $T_{\geq k+1}^A$, so $B := l^{-1}(T_{\geq k+1}^A)$ (which is closed by Proposition 5.9) is definitely not all of A . Furthermore, any element (m', s') of A which does not belong to $\downarrow(A \cap L_s)$ lies in B ; this is because it is in addition to the k -many elements $\{(m, s') \mid m \in A_s\}$ which do belong to $\downarrow(A \cap L_s)$. This means that we can write A as the finite union $B \cup \bigcup_{m \in A_s} \downarrow(m, s)$ and irreducibility implies that A is already contained in one of the $k+1$ components. Since it can't be contained in B , it must be the case that $A_s = \{m\}$ and $A = \downarrow(m, s)$. \square

5.7. The order sobrification of \mathcal{H} . Recall that the unit η of the order sobrification monad maps x to $\downarrow x$ and is Scott-continuous. We will employ this in our proof of Theorem 4.1:

Proof. We have the counit map $\varepsilon_{\Gamma(\mathcal{H})}: \Gamma(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{H}})$ discussed in Section 2, Proposition 2.2; it maps a closed set C to $\widehat{C} = \{A \in \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \mid A \subseteq C\}$. Because $\eta_{\mathcal{H}}$ is Scott-continuous we have the map $\eta^{-1}: \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{H})$ in the opposite direction. We show that they are inverses of each other. For the first calculation let C be a Scott-closed subset of \mathcal{H} .

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \eta^{-1}(\widehat{C}) &\iff \downarrow x \in \widehat{C} && \text{(definition of } \eta) \\ &\iff \downarrow x \subseteq C && \text{(definition of } \widehat{C}) \\ &\iff x \in C && \text{(} C \text{ is a lower set)} \end{aligned}$$

For the other composition, let \mathcal{C} be a Scott-closed subset of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} A \in \mathcal{C} &\stackrel{(*)}{\implies} \forall x \in A. \downarrow x \in \mathcal{C} && (\forall x \in A. \downarrow x \subseteq A \text{ as } A \text{ is a lower set in } \mathcal{H}, \\ &&& \text{and } \mathcal{C} \text{ is a lower set in } \widehat{\mathcal{H}}) \\ &\iff \forall x \in A. \eta(x) \in \mathcal{C} && \text{(definition of } \eta) \\ &\iff A \subseteq \eta^{-1}(\mathcal{C}) \\ &\iff A \in \widehat{\eta^{-1}(\mathcal{C})} && \text{(definition of } \widehat{(-)}) \end{aligned}$$

Our proof will be complete if we can show the reverse of the first implication in the calculation above. For this we use our knowledge about the elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$, that is, the irreducible closed subsets of \mathcal{H} established in the previous section (Theorem 5.12). For irreducible subsets A of the form $\downarrow x$ the reverse of $(*)$ is trivially true, so assume that A is the downset of some level L_s for $s \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and $\forall x \in \downarrow L_s. \downarrow x \in \mathcal{C}$. In particular we have $\downarrow(m, s) \in \mathcal{C}$ for the elements (m, s) of L_s . Because all elements of level $L_{m.s}$ are below (m, s) (by relation $<_3$), we have $\downarrow L_{m.s} \subseteq \downarrow(m, s) \subseteq A$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and hence $\downarrow L_{m.s} \in \mathcal{C}$ as the latter is downward closed. Finally, $A = \downarrow L_s = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \downarrow L_{m.s})$ so $A \in \mathcal{C}$ follows as desired. \square

FINAL REMARKS

We have shown that the class of dominated dcpos is Γ -faithful and also seen that it is quite encompassing (Theorem 2.15). One may wonder whether there are other natural classes of dcpos on which Γ is faithful or whether **domDCPO** is in some sense “maximal.” Strictly speaking, the answer to this question is no, since the singleton class $\mathcal{C} = \{\mathcal{H}\}$ is (trivially) Γ -faithful, yet — as we showed — not contained in **domDCPO**. What is needed, then, is a proper definition of “maximal” before any attempt can be made to establish its veracity.

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