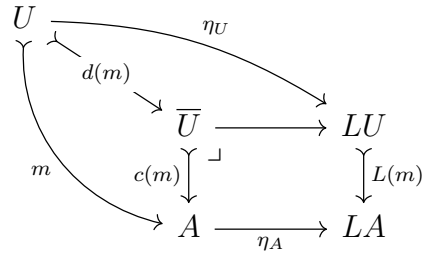


Let \mathcal{E} be a topos, and let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ be a replete reflective subcategory whose reflector $L : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ (see previous homework sheet) preserves finite limits.

For subobjects $m : U \rightarrow A$ in \mathcal{E} we define a factorization $m = c(m) \circ d(m)$ where $c(m) = \eta_A^*(L(m))$ and $d(m)$ is the mediating arrow as in the following diagram.



1. Show the following.
 - (a) If $m, n \in \text{Sub}(A)$ and $m \leq n$, then $c(m) \leq c(n)$.
 - (b) $m \leq c(m)$ and $c(c(m)) \cong c(m)$ for all $m \in \text{Sub}(A)$.
 - (c) $f^*(c(m)) \cong c(f^*(m))$ for all $m \in \text{Sub}(A)$ and $f : B \rightarrow A$.

These properties say that the mappings

$$\text{Sub}(A) \rightarrow \text{Sub}(A), \quad m \mapsto c(m)$$

constitute a *universal closure operation*, i.e. an increasing and idempotent (pseudo-)natural transformation from the indexed preorder

$$\text{Sub} : \mathcal{E}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Preord}$$

of subobjects to itself.

We say that $m \in \text{Sub}(A)$ is *(L-)closed* if $c(m) \cong m$, and *(L-)dense* if $c(m) \cong \text{id}_A$ in $\text{Sub}(A)$. Pullback stability of c implies that the classes of closed and dense subobjects are closed under pullback.

2. (a) Show that $m : U \rightarrow A$ is dense iff $L(m)$ is an isomorphism.
- (b) Show that $c(m)$ is closed and $d(m)$ is dense for all $m : U \rightarrow A$.

(c) Show that if m is dense and n is closed in a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \longrightarrow & V \\ m \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow n \\ A & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

then there exists a unique diagonal arrow making the two triangles commute.

(d) Show that the factorization $m = c(m) \circ d(m)$ of $m : U \twoheadrightarrow A$ is determined up to isomorphism by the fact that $d(m)$ is dense and $c(m)$ is closed.

An object $B \in \mathcal{E}$ is called *L-separated*, if for every dense $m : U \twoheadrightarrow A$ and every $f : U \rightarrow B$ there exists at most one $\tilde{f} : A \rightarrow B$ with $\tilde{f} \circ m = f$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ m \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ A & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & \end{array}$$

and B is called a *L-sheaf* if for all m and f there exists exactly one such \tilde{f} .

3. (a) Show that $\eta_B : B \rightarrow LB$ is monic whenever B is separated. Hint: Show first that the inclusion $d : B \twoheadrightarrow R$ of B into the kernel of η_B is *L-dense*.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} B & & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & & B \\ & \searrow d & & \searrow r_1 & \\ & & R & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B \\ & \searrow \text{id} & & \perp & \downarrow \eta_B \\ & & B & \xrightarrow{\eta_B} & LB \\ & & & & \downarrow \eta_B \end{array}$$

(b) Show that B is a *L-sheaf* iff $B \in \mathcal{F}$.

(c) Let $m : U \twoheadrightarrow A$ where $A \in \mathcal{F}$. Show that $U \in \mathcal{F}$ iff m is closed.

4. Let $m : B \twoheadrightarrow A$ be dense. Since closed subobjects are stable under pullback, the pullback map $m^* : \text{Sub}(A) \rightarrow \text{Sub}(B)$ restricts to a map $\text{Sub}_c(A) \rightarrow \text{Sub}_c(B)$ between the sub-preorders of closed subobjects. Show that this restricted map is an equivalence of preorders. Hint: You will need the ‘orthogonality’ property from 2(c) at some point.

5. Let $j = \chi_{c(\mathbf{t})} : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ be the characteristic map of $c(\mathbf{t})$, where $\mathbf{t} : 1 \rightarrow \Omega$ is the generic subobject.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 L1 & \longleftarrow & J & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
 \downarrow Lt & & \downarrow c(\mathbf{t}) & & \downarrow \mathbf{t} \\
 L\Omega & \xleftarrow{\eta_\Omega} & \Omega & \xrightarrow{j} & \Omega
 \end{array}$$

- (a) Show that $\chi_{c(m)} = j \circ \chi_m$ for all subobjects $m : U \rightarrow A$.
- (b) Show that the characteristic map $\chi_m : A \rightarrow \Omega$ of a subobject $m : U \rightarrow A$ factors through the equalizer $\Omega_j \rightarrow \Omega \rightrightarrows \Omega$ of id and j iff m is closed.
- (c) Show that $\Omega_j \in \mathcal{F}$.
- (d) Show that Ω_j is a subobject classifier for \mathcal{F} .