

Some Families of Categories with Propositional Hom-Sets

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poset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small • $\mathbb{C}(A, B) \leq 1$ 	A <i>partially ordered set</i> , or <i>poset</i> , is a small category \mathbb{C} such that any Hom-Set $\mathbb{C}(A, B)$ has at most cardinality one. It is <i>pointed</i> if it has a terminal object \perp .
ω-cpo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poset \mathbb{C} • $\omega^{op} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ has limit 	An ω - <i>complete partial order</i> , or ω - <i>cpo</i> , or just <i>cpo</i> (ambiguous!), is a poset \mathbb{C} such that any diagram $D : \omega^{op} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ has a limit, where ω is the category $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots$. Such a diagram is also called ω - <i>chain</i> .
dcpo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poset \mathbb{C} • if \mathbb{C}' has cone for $1 + 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}'$, then $\mathbb{C}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ has limit 	A <i>directed-complete partial order</i> , or <i>dcpo</i> , or sometimes <i>cpo</i> (ambiguous!), is a poset \mathbb{C} with the following property: If \mathbb{C}' has cones for all diagrams $1 + 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}'$, then any the diagram $\mathbb{C}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ has a limit. Here, \mathbb{C}' is (technically) any category, but it is also sufficient to consider small discrete categories (note that morphisms in \mathbb{C}' do not make any difference). In particular, every dcpo is an ω -cpo. Further, an ω -cpo is a poset with the stated property for all countable \mathbb{C}' .
Semilattice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poset • binary products 	A <i>semilattice</i> is a poset with all binary products (“meet-semilattice”) or all binary coproducts (“join-semilattice”). It is a <i>bounded semilattice</i> if it has a terminal object (if it is a meet-semilattice) resp. an initial object (join-semilattice).
Lattice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poset • binary products and co-products 	A <i>lattice</i> is a poset which has all binary products (“meets”) and coproducts (“joins”). It is a <i>bounded lattice</i> if it also has both an initial and a terminal object. A lattice is <i>complete</i> , if the underlying category is complete and cocomplete (all small limits and colimits exist). Note that a poset with all small limits already has all small colimits and vice versa. Consequently, a “complete semilattice” is already a complete lattice. A <i>complete lattice homomorphism</i> is a functor that is both continuous and cocontinuous.
Complete lattice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small complete category 	This is somewhat surprising, but not difficult to prove
Heyting algebra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bounded lattice • exponentials 	A <i>Heyting algebra</i> is a bounded lattice with exponentials. Is is <i>complete</i> iff the lattice (i.e. the category) is complete.
Boolean algebra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heyting algebra • $A + 0^A \cong 1$ 	A <i>Boolean algebra</i> is a Heyting algebra where, for each object A , the coproduct of A and the exponential 0^A is 1 (where 0, 1 are the initial/terminal object).