

Closure Operators and Galois Connections

1. A collection \mathcal{C} of subsets of a set A is a *closure system* if it is closed under arbitrary intersections: If $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ then $\bigcap \mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{C}$. In particular, one has that $A \in \mathcal{C}$, as the empty intersection. $C : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ is called a *closure operator* on the set A if it is *extensive*, *monotone* and *idempotent*, i.e., one has for subsets B of A :

- (a) $B \subseteq C(B)$;
- (b) if $B_1 \subseteq B_2$ then $C(B_1) \subseteq C(B_2)$;
- (c) $C(B) = C(C(B))$.

Show : For every closure system \mathcal{C} , $C(B) = \bigcap \{M \mid M \supseteq B, M \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is a closure operator, and for every closure operator C , the system $\mathcal{C} = \{M \mid M = C(M)\}$ is a closure system and this defines a bijection between closure systems and closure operators.

2. Let (S, \leq) and (T, \leq) be posets. A pair (g, d) of functions $g : S \rightarrow T, d : T \rightarrow S$ is called a *Galois connection* if (i) g and d are monotone; (ii) $g(s) \geq t$ iff $s \geq d(t)$ holds for all $s \in S$ and $t \in T$. Prove:

- (a) The *upper adjoint* g preserves all infima in S and the *lower adjoint* d all suprema in T .
- (b) g is surjective iff $g \circ d = \text{id}_T$ iff d is injective.
- (c) g is injective iff $d \circ g = \text{id}_S$ iff d is surjective.
- (d) $c = g \circ d : T \rightarrow T$ is a closure operator on (T, \leq) , while $k = d \circ g : S \rightarrow S$ is a *kernel operator* on (S, \leq) , that is, k is *intensive* ($s \geq k(s)$), monotone and idempotent.
Note: $g \circ d \circ g = g, d \circ g \circ d = d$.

- (e) Let $R \subseteq A \times B$ be a binary relation. Then:

- i. $g : (\mathcal{P}(A), \subseteq^*) \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}(A), \subseteq), X \mapsto \{y \mid (x, y) \in R \text{ for all } x \in X\} = X^*$,
- ii. $d : (\mathcal{P}(B), \subseteq) \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}(A), \subseteq^*), Y \mapsto \{x \mid (x, y) \in R \text{ for all } y \in Y\} = Y^*$.

defines a Galois connection.

Examples?