

A CANCELLATION LAW FOR PARTIALLY ORDERED SETS AND T_0 SPACES

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove a cancellation law in the category (1) of partially ordered sets and (2) of T_0 spaces, the respective conditions on the common factor being that it have (1) an irreducible bottom element and (2) an irreducible bottom element in its specialization order.

1. INTRODUCTION

In any category with products one has the naturally arising:

Cancellation Problem. When does $X \times Z \cong X \times Y$ imply $Z \cong Y$.

Such a property is not evident as a few examples easily show. The following products are all homeomorphic but the non-common factors are not:

$$[0, 1) \times [0, 1] \approx [0, 1) \times [0, 1) \approx [0, 1) \times (0, 1).$$

Similarly, for any $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have that $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} \approx \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ but of course, if $m \neq n$, then $\mathbb{R}^n \not\approx \mathbb{R}^m$. It is well known that at present the cancellation problem, in most categories, does not have a complete answer. We refer to [1], [2], [3], [4] for several partial answers for topological spaces.

Here we are considering the above problem in the categories of partially ordered sets and finite meet and join preserving maps and of T_0 spaces and continuous maps. In the following, an element γ in a partially ordered set will be called *irreducible* if, for any α and β , we have $\gamma = \alpha \wedge \beta$ implies $\gamma = \alpha$ or $\gamma = \beta$. Furthermore, recall that, in any topological space, the *specialization order* $x \leq y$ is the relation “for all open U : $x \in U$ implies $y \in U$ ” or, alternatively, $x \in \overline{y}$. Note that this is a preorder which is a partial order if and only if the space is T_0 . For sets A and B we denote by pr_A the projection $A \times B \rightarrow A$.

2. CANCELLATION RESULTS

We have the following cancellation result in the category of partially ordered sets and finite meet and join preserving functions.

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2.1. Theorem. *Let X, Y and L be partially ordered sets. Assume that L has an irreducible bottom element 0 . Then any isomorphism*

$$\varphi : X \times L \longrightarrow Y \times L$$

determines an isomorphism $\psi : X \longrightarrow Y$ where for all $x \in X$:

$$\psi(x) = \text{pr}_Y \circ \varphi(x, \text{pr}_L \circ \varphi(x, 0)).$$

Proof. For simplicity in notation we denote by φ_Y and φ_L the component maps of φ , i.e. $\varphi_Y := \text{pr}_Y \circ \varphi$ and $\varphi_L := \text{pr}_L \circ \varphi$ and analogously for φ^{-1} , i.e. $\varphi^{-1}_X := \text{pr}_X \circ \varphi^{-1}$ and $\varphi^{-1}_L := \text{pr}_L \circ \varphi^{-1}$.

By definition it is clear that ψ is finite meet and join preserving, so we only need to prove that it has a finite meet and join preserving inverse. Hereto we also consider the map $\xi : Y \longrightarrow X$ where for all $y \in Y$,

$$\xi(y) = \varphi^{-1}_X(y, \varphi^{-1}_L(y, 0)).$$

We will now prove that ψ and ξ are mutually inverse.

Let $(y, \alpha) := \varphi(x, 0)$, and then let $(p_x, \beta) := \varphi^{-1}(y, 0)$. It follows that

$$(p_x, \beta) = \varphi^{-1}(y, 0) \leq \varphi^{-1}(y, \alpha) = (x, 0),$$

which implies that $p_x \leq x$ and $\beta = 0$. Consequently $\varphi(p_x, 0) = (y, 0)$.

Now set $(q, \gamma) := \varphi(p_x, \alpha)$. Since $(p_x, \alpha) \wedge (x, 0) = (p_x, 0)$, we have

$$(q, \gamma) \wedge (y, \alpha) = \varphi(p_x, \alpha) \wedge \varphi(x, 0) = \varphi(p_x, 0) = (y, 0),$$

and it follows from this that also $\gamma \wedge \alpha = 0$. Now, if $\alpha \neq 0$, then it follows from the irreducibility of 0 that $\gamma = 0$, and if $\alpha = 0$, likewise, it follows from

$$(q, \gamma) = \varphi(p_x, \alpha) = \varphi(p_x, 0) = (y, 0)$$

that $\gamma = 0$. Hence it follows that $\varphi(p_x, \alpha) = (q, 0)$. Moreover, from

$$(y, 0) = \varphi(p_x, 0) \leq \varphi(p_x, \alpha) = (q, 0)$$

it then follows that $y \leq q$.

Since $(p_x, \alpha) \vee (x, 0) = (x, \alpha)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (q, \alpha) &= (q, 0) \vee (y, \alpha) \\ &= \varphi(p_x, \alpha) \vee \varphi(x, 0) \\ &= \varphi(x, \alpha) \\ &= (\varphi_Y(x, \alpha), \varphi_L(x, \alpha)) \\ &= (\varphi_Y(x, \varphi_L(x, 0)), \varphi_L(x, \alpha)) \\ &= (\psi(x), \varphi_L(x, \alpha)). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $q = \psi(x)$ and $\alpha = \varphi_L(x, \alpha)$. We deduce that

$$\varphi(p_x, \alpha) = (q, 0) = (\psi(x), 0) \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(x, \alpha) = (q, \alpha) = (\psi(x), \alpha).$$

We deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(\psi(x)) &= \varphi^{-1}_X(\psi(x), \varphi^{-1}_L(\psi(x), 0)) \\ &= \varphi^{-1}_X(\psi(x), \alpha) \\ &= \text{pr}_X \circ \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(x, \alpha)) \\ &= \text{pr}_X(x, \alpha) = x. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\xi \circ \psi = 1_X$. Interchanging the roles of φ and φ^{-1} and of X and Y , in a symmetric fashion we conclude that $\psi \circ \xi = 1_Y$. Consequently ψ and ξ are mutually inverse. \square

The following result is an immediate consequence.

2.2. Corollary. *Let X, Y and L_1, \dots, L_n be partially ordered sets. Assume that each L_i has an irreducible bottom element. Then if $X \times L_1 \times \dots \times L_n$ is isomorphic to $Y \times L_1 \times \dots \times L_n$, then X is isomorphic to Y .*

Note that the above space $L_1 \times \dots \times L_n$ does not have an irreducible bottom element in its specialization order whenever $n \geq 2$.

The foregoing results of course have duals, where a join-irreducible largest element is considered instead of an irreducible smallest element.

2.3. Corollary. *Let X, Y and L be partially ordered sets. Assume that L has a join-irreducible largest element 1 . Then any isomorphism*

$$\varphi : X \times L \longrightarrow Y \times L$$

determines an isomorphism $\psi : X \longrightarrow Y$ where for all $x \in X$:

$$\psi(x) = \text{pr}_Y \circ \varphi(x, \text{pr}_L \circ \varphi(x, 1)).$$

2.4. Corollary. *Let X, Y and L_1, \dots, L_n be partially ordered sets. Assume that each L_i has a join-irreducible largest element. Then if $X \times L_1 \times \dots \times L_n$ is isomorphic to $Y \times L_1 \times \dots \times L_n$, then X is isomorphic to Y .*

We now consider the topological version of the above theorem by associating with any T_0 space its specialization order.

2.5. Theorem. *Let X, Y and L be T_0 spaces. Assume that L has an irreducible bottom element 0 in its specialization order. Then any homeomorphism*

$$\varphi : X \times L \longrightarrow Y \times L$$

determines a homeomorphism $\psi : X \longrightarrow Y$ where for all $x \in X$:

$$\psi(x) = \text{pr}_Y \circ \varphi(x, \text{pr}_L \circ \varphi(x, 0)).$$

Proof. First, we have to verify that φ determines an order isomorphism when $X \times L$ and $Y \times L$ are equipped with their specialization orders. Since φ is a bijection, it suffices to verify that both φ and its inverse are finite meet and join preserving. This however follows immediately from the fact that the specialization order on the product $X \times L$ (resp. $Y \times L$) is the product of the specialization orders on X and L (resp. Y and L), and from the continuity of φ and its inverse. Second, we have to verify that ψ and its inverse ξ are continuous, but this follows at once from the formulas defining them. \square

Now we have the following corollaries.

2.6. Corollary. *Let X, Y and L_1, \dots, L_n be T_0 spaces. Assume that each L_i has an irreducible bottom element in its specialization order. Then if $X \times L_1 \times \dots \times L_n \approx Y \times L_1 \times \dots \times L_n$, then $X \approx Y$.*

Note that the above space $L_1 \times \dots \times L_n$ does not have an irreducible bottom element in its specialization order whenever $n \geq 2$.

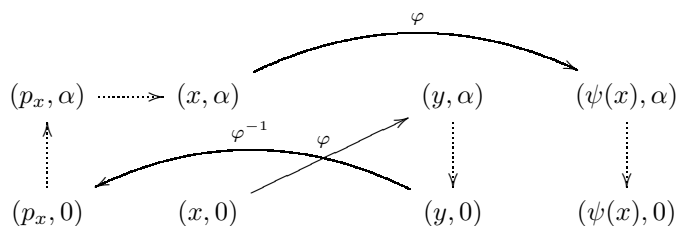
In the following considerations $\$$ stands for the two-point Sierpinski space.

2.7. Corollary. *For T_0 spaces X and Y , if $X \times \$ \approx Y \times \$$, then $X \approx Y$.*

This last corollary carries the heart of the proof of the main results. Consider $X = Y = \$$. Then

$$\varphi : X \times \$ \longrightarrow Y \times \$: (x, \alpha) \mapsto (\alpha, x)$$

obviously is a homeomorphism that does not restrict to a homeomorphism between X and Y . What happens is what we could call a “Sierpinski-switch”, in that components switch places. The proof of 2.1 shows that actually this is all that can go wrong, and what one has to do is to find new images for those points $(x, 0)$ that are mapped to (y, α) where $\alpha > 0$. For each point $(x, 0)$ that is not mapped to $Y \times \{0\}$ the proof isolates both in $X \times L$ and in $Y \times L$ subspaces of type $\$ \times \$$ that are “flipped over”. The new image of the point $(x, 0)$ then is obtained by “undoing the flip” step by step as depicted in the following diagram (note that the complete path of the arrows from $(x, 0)$ to $(\psi(x), 0)$ merely indicates an order of constructing/considering points in the proof in 2.1).



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