

When is the Scott topology countably based?

I) Introduction

II) Inductive limit

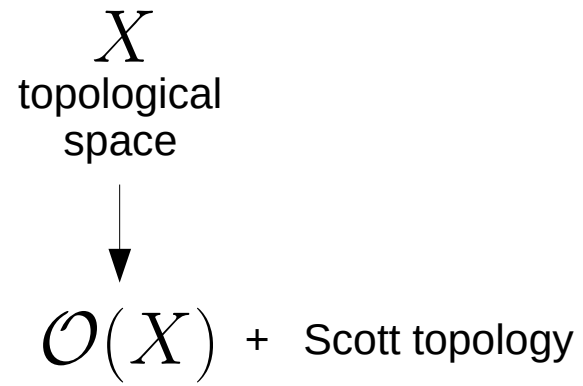
III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

IV) Core-compactness

V) Countable pseudobase of compact sets (cond't)

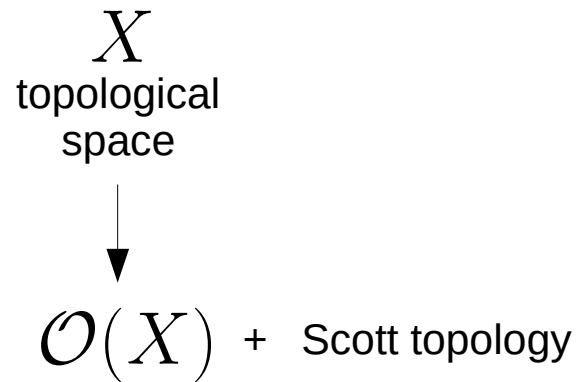
I) Introduction

Scott topology



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Scott topology



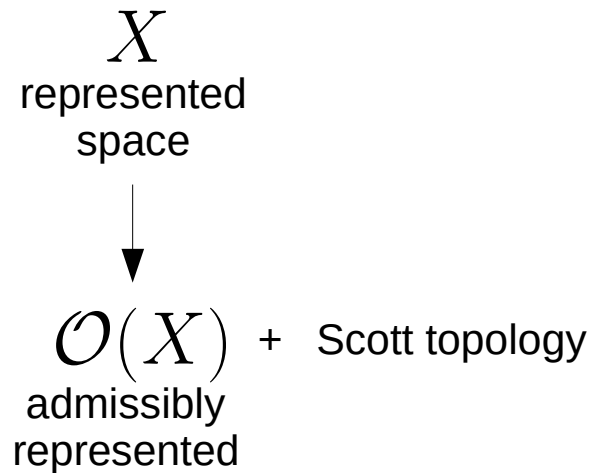
Scott open set

$\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X)$ is Scott open iff

- \mathcal{U} is upward closed
- if $(U_i)_{i \in I} \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \in \mathcal{U}$ then there exists J a finite subset of I such that $\bigcup_{j \in J} U_j \in \mathcal{U}$

I) Introduction

Scott topology



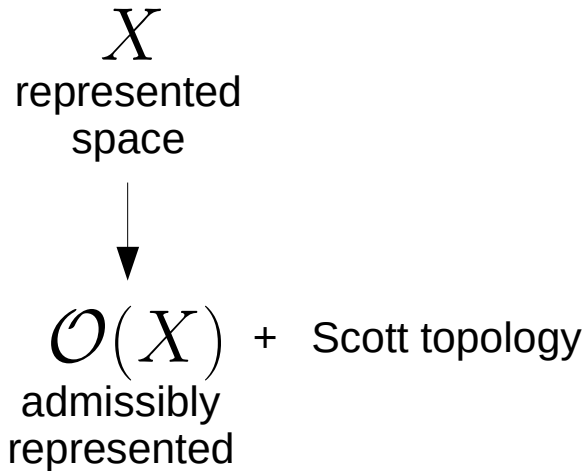
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Scott topology



used in many proof techniques

enables to characterise
properties of
 X

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I) Introduction

Countably based space

X
represented
space



$\mathcal{O}(X)$ + Scott topology
admissibly
represented

used in many proof techniques

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Y
countably based
T0-space

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where the theory of represented spaces
was first developed (*Weihrauch*)

where descriptive complexity theory
works the best
(*De Brecht, Yamamoto, Callard & Hoyrup*)

many natural spaces

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I) Introduction

The question

X
represented
space



$\mathcal{O}(X)$ + Scott topology
admissibly
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used in many proof techniques

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where the theory of represented spaces
was first developed (*Weihrauch*)

where descriptive complexity theory
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(*De Brecht, Yamamoto, Callard & Hoyrup*)

many natural spaces

Given

X
admissibly
represented

when is

$\mathcal{O}(X)$
countably based

?

I) Introduction

Existing results

X
admissibly
represented
Hausdorff

\Rightarrow
(Schröder)

$\mathcal{O}(X)$
countably based

\Leftrightarrow

$X_n \xrightarrow{Lim} X$
 X_n compact
 X_n metrisable
 $X_n \subseteq X_{n+1}$

\Leftrightarrow

X
admits a countable
pseudobase of
compact sets

X
admissibly
represented
countably based

\Rightarrow
(Hoyrup)

$\mathcal{O}(X)$
countably based

\Leftrightarrow

X
core-compact

previously known?

II) Inductive limit

Hausdorff case

$$\begin{array}{c}
 X \\
 \text{admissibly} \\
 \text{represented} \\
 \text{Hausdorff}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \implies \\
 \text{(Schröder)}
 \end{array}
 \left(
 \begin{array}{c}
 \mathcal{O}(X) \\
 \text{countably based}
 \end{array}
 \iff
 \begin{array}{c}
 X_n \xrightarrow{\text{Lim}} X \\
 X_n \text{ compact} \\
 X_n \text{ metrisable} \\
 X_n \subseteq X_{n+1}
 \end{array}
 \right)$$

Inductive limit

Let $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of topological spaces. Then

$X_n \xrightarrow{\text{Lim}} X$ iff

- $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n$
- $U \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ iff for all n , $U \cap X_n \in \mathcal{O}(X_n)$

II) Inductive limit

Non-Hausdorff case

$$\begin{array}{c} X \\ \text{admissibly} \\ \text{represented} \end{array} \implies \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}(X) \\ \text{countably based} \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \text{?} \quad \begin{array}{c} X_n \xrightarrow{\text{Lim}} X \\ \dots \end{array} \right)$$

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 \Longrightarrow
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 \longleftarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 X_n \xrightarrow{\text{Lim}} X \\
 X_n \text{ admissibly} \\
 \text{represented} \\
 \mathcal{O}(X_n) \text{ countably} \\
 \text{based}
 \end{array}
 \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} & \xrightarrow{\text{Scott topology}} & (\mathcal{O}(X_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\
 \downarrow \text{Lim} & & \\
 X & & \\
 \downarrow \text{Scott topology} & & \\
 \mathcal{O}(X) & &
 \end{array}$$

II) Inductive limit

Non-Hausdorff case

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 \mathcal{O}(X_n) \text{ countably} \\
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 \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} & \xrightarrow{\text{Scott topology}} & (\mathcal{O}(X_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\
 \downarrow \text{Lim} & & \downarrow \text{product topology} \\
 X & & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{O}(X_n) \\
 \downarrow \text{Scott topology} & & \\
 \mathcal{O}(X) & &
 \end{array}$$

II) Inductive limit

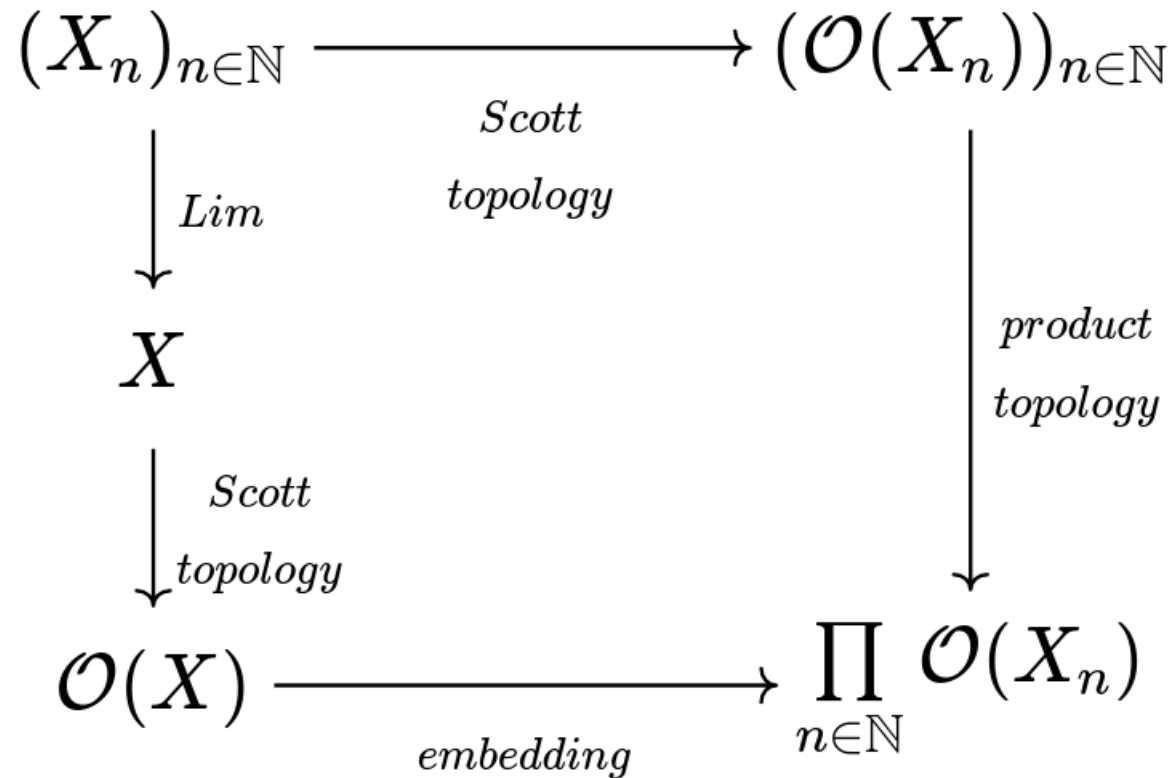
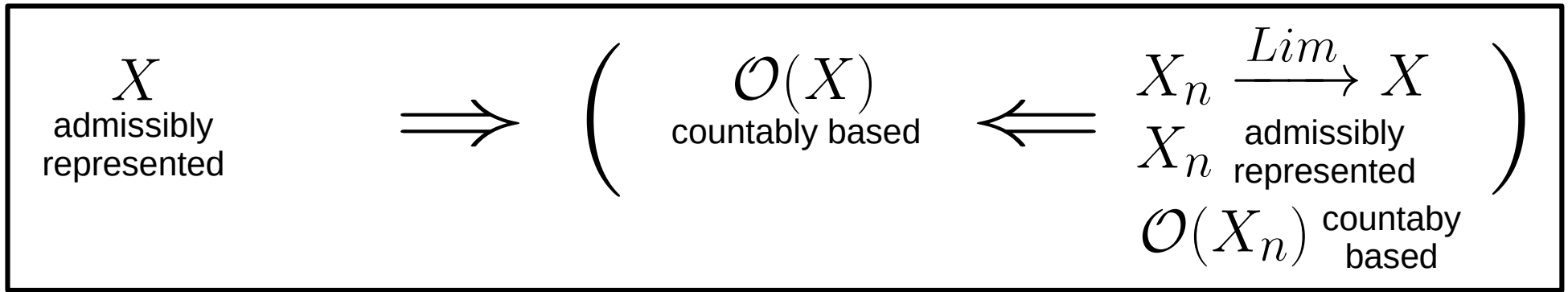
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 X_n \xrightarrow{\text{Lim}} X \\
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 (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} & \xrightarrow{\text{Scott topology}} & (\mathcal{O}(X_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\
 \downarrow \text{Lim} & & \downarrow \text{product topology} \\
 X & & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{O}(X_n) \\
 \downarrow \text{Scott topology} & & \\
 \mathcal{O}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{embedding}} & \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{O}(X_n)
 \end{array}$$

II) Inductive limit

Non-Hausdorff case



II) Inductive limit

Canonical representation

$$X_n \xrightarrow{\text{Lim}} X$$

X_n admissibly represented

$$\begin{array}{c} (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ \downarrow \text{Lim} \\ X \end{array}$$

II) Inductive limit

Canonical representation

$$X_n \xrightarrow{Lim} X$$

X_n admissibly represented

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} & & \\ \downarrow Lim & \nearrow \delta_{X_n} & \\ X & \longleftarrow \delta_X & \mathcal{N} \end{array}$$

II) Inductive limit

Canonical representation

$$X_n \xrightarrow{Lim} X$$

X_n admissibly represented

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} & & \\ \downarrow Lim & \swarrow \delta_{X_n} & \\ X & \xleftarrow{\delta_X} & \mathcal{N} \end{array}$$

$$x \in X_n$$

$$\text{name of } x \text{ by } \delta_X = n \text{ :: name of } x \text{ by } \delta_{X_n}$$

II) Inductive limit

Canonical representation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \delta_X & & X_n \xrightarrow{Lim} X \\ \text{admissible} & \longleftarrow & X_n \text{ admissibly} \\ & \text{(Schröder)} & \text{represented} \\ & & X \text{ } T1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} & & \\ \downarrow Lim & \nearrow \delta_{X_n} & \\ X & \longleftarrow \delta_X & \mathcal{N} \end{array}$$

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II) Inductive limit

Canonical representation

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 \delta_X \\
 \text{admissible}
 \end{array}
 \iff
 \begin{array}{l}
 X_n \xrightarrow{\text{Lim}} X \\
 X_n \text{ admissibly} \\
 \text{represented} \\
 X_n \text{ upward} \\
 \text{closed in } X_{n+1}
 \end{array}$$

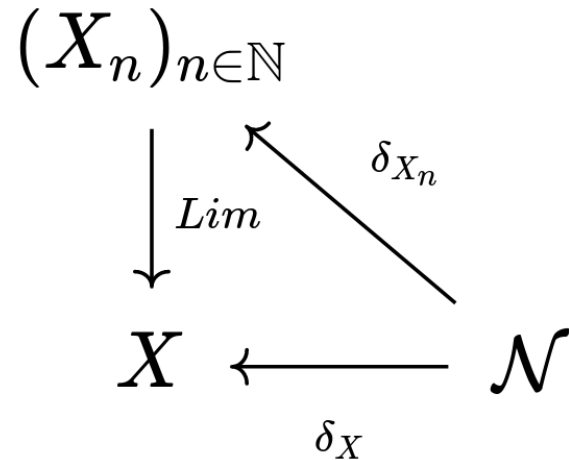
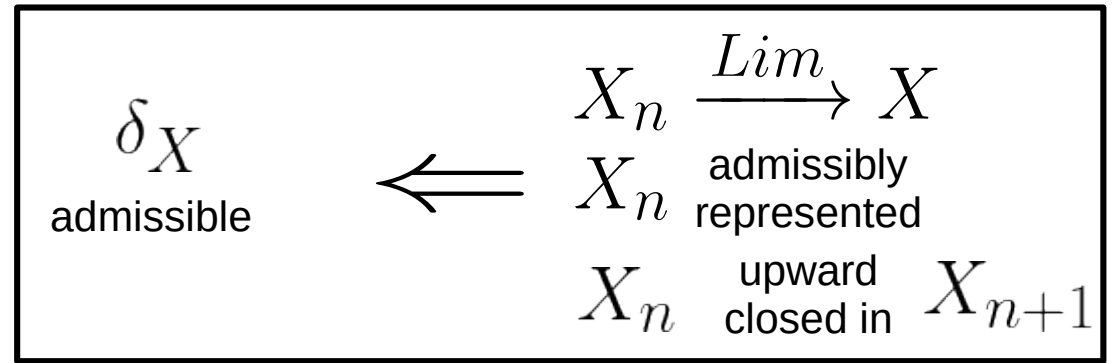
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} & & \\
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 X & \xleftarrow{\delta_X} & \mathcal{N}
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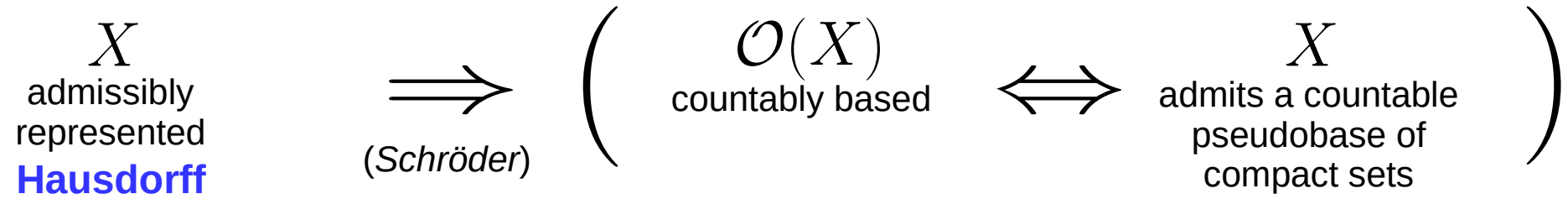


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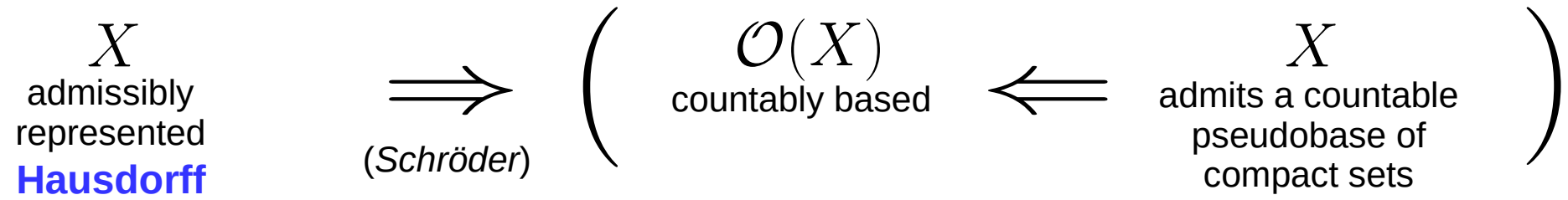
III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

Hausdorff case



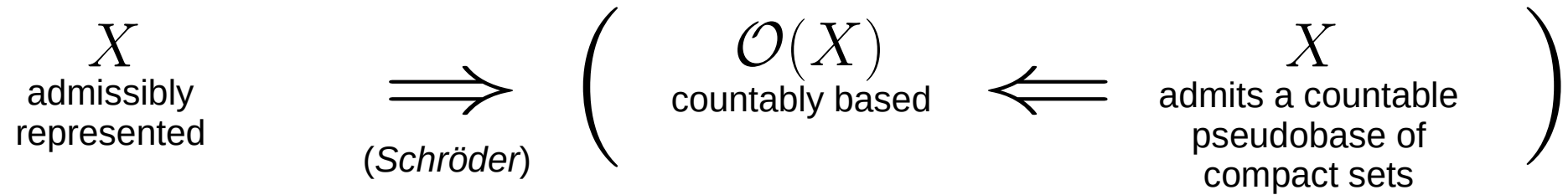
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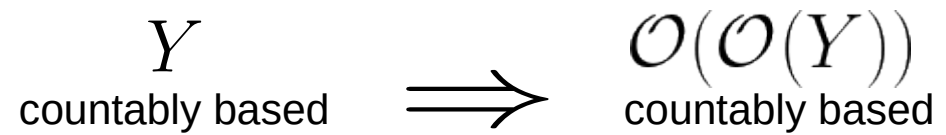
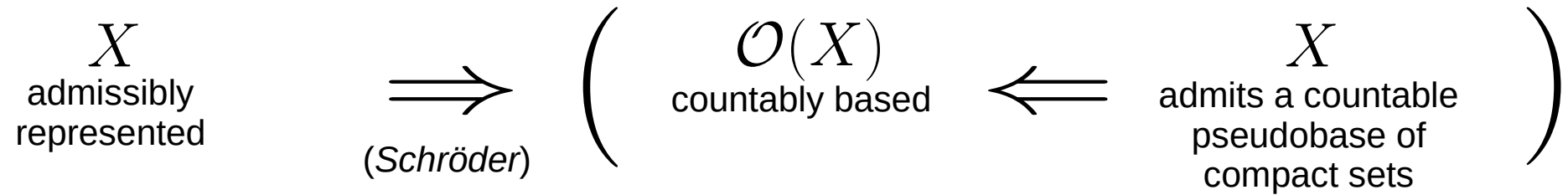
III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

Sufficient condition...



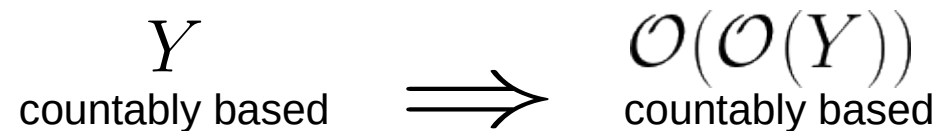
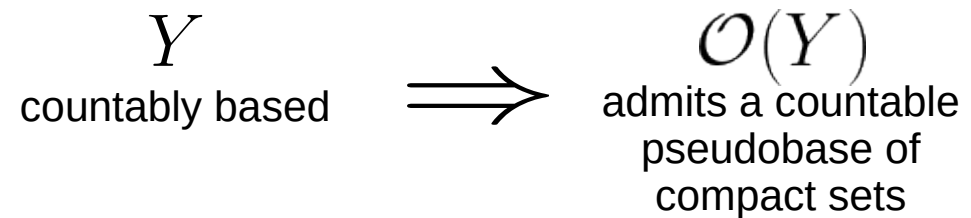
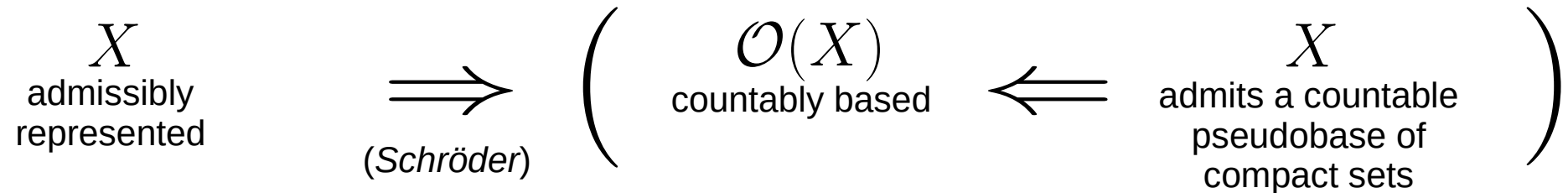
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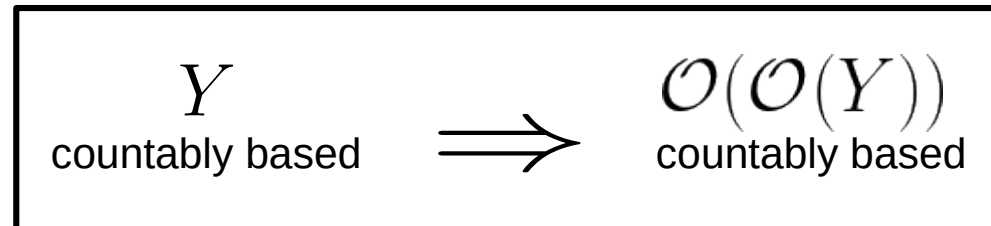
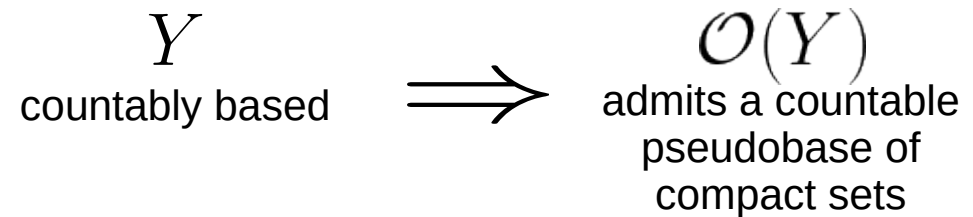
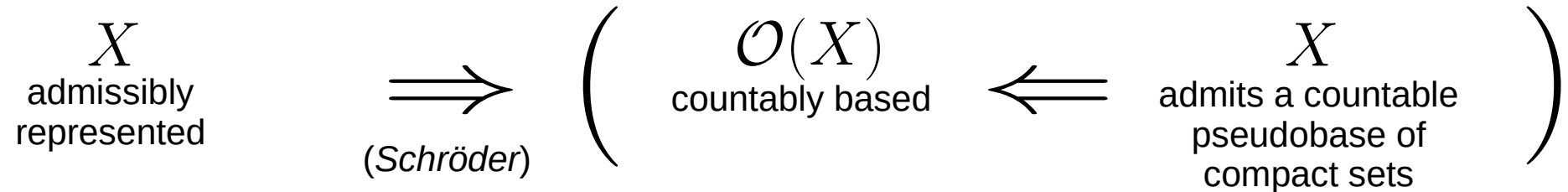
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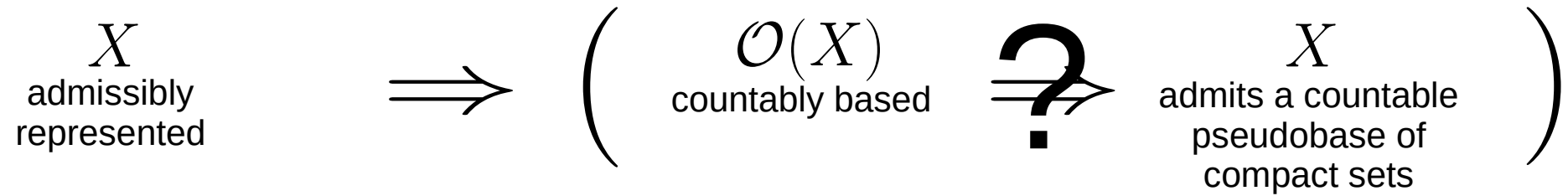
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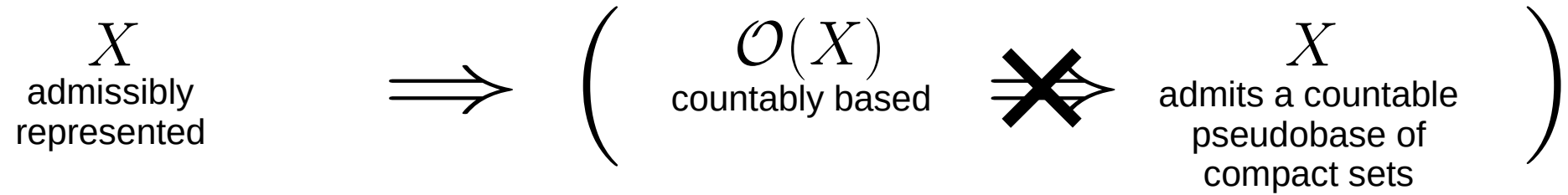


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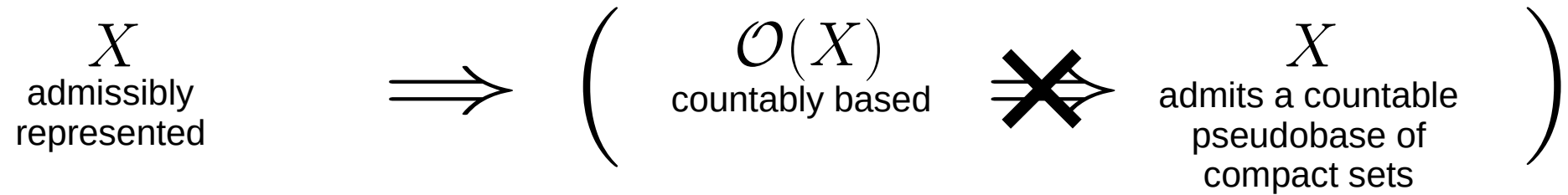


III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets ...but not necessary



*(Hofmann
& Lawson)*

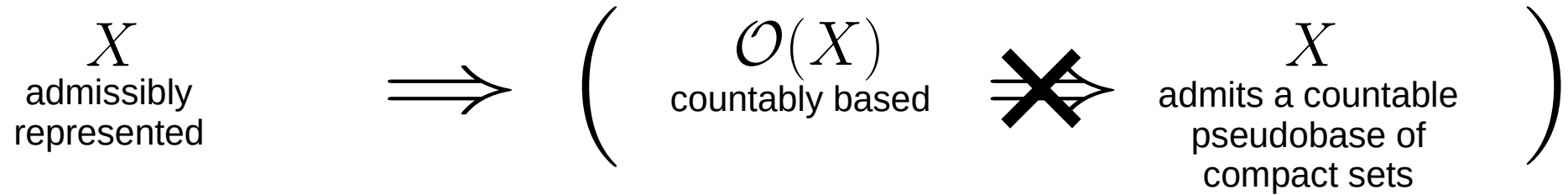
III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets ...but not necessary



$$I = [0; 1]_{\text{euclide}}$$

(Hofmann
& Lawson)

III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets ...but not necessary



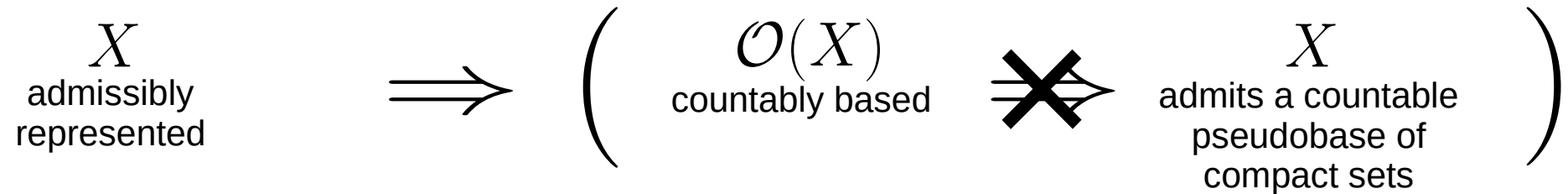
$$I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$$

(Hofmann
& Lawson)

$$J = [0; 1)_{\geq} \quad \text{open sets are } [0; a)$$

III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

...but not necessary



$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$ A Bernstein set

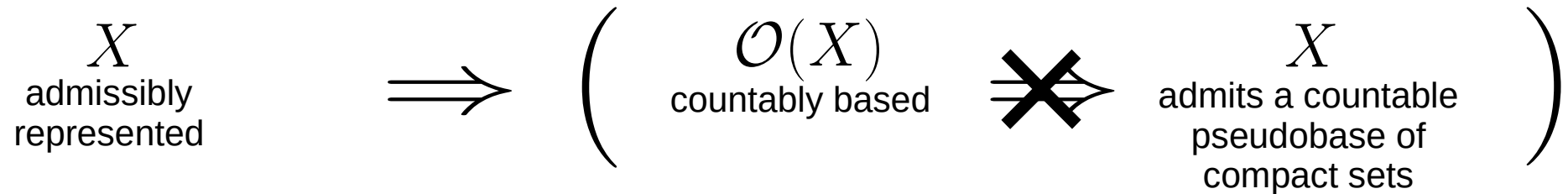


(Hofmann & Lawson)

$J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$

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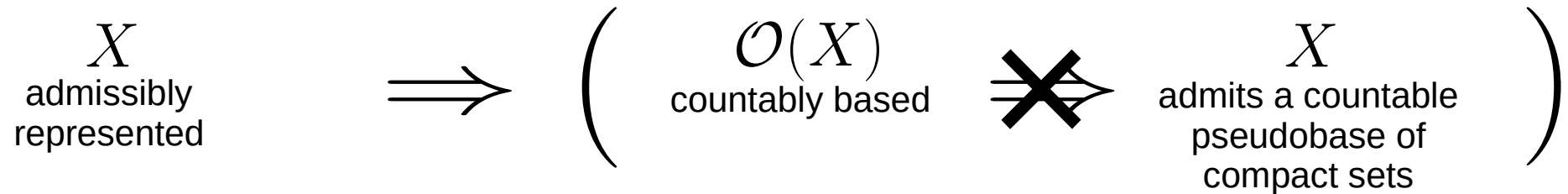
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$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$

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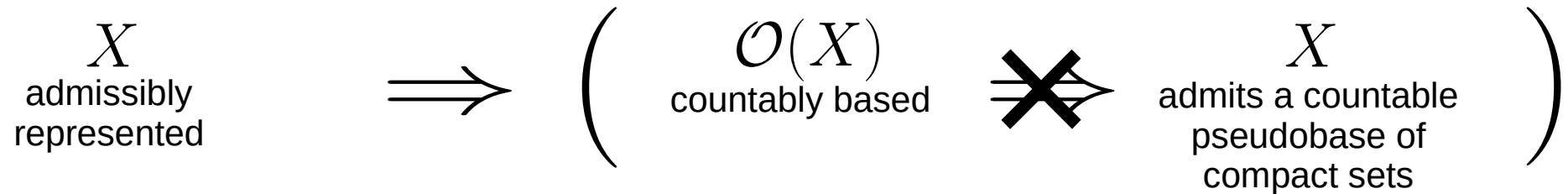


$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$

$X = \text{monochromatic} \subseteq I \times J$
 paires

III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

...but not necessary



$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$ A Bernstein set



(Hofmann
& Lawson)



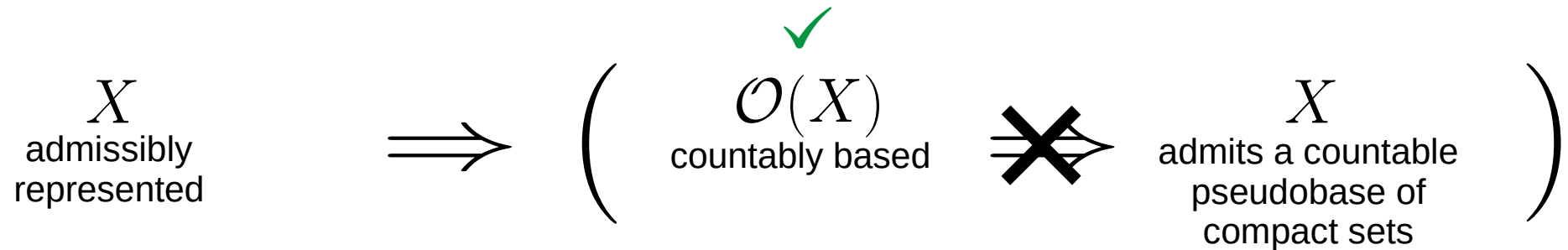
$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$

$X = \text{monochromatic} \subseteq I \times J$
paires

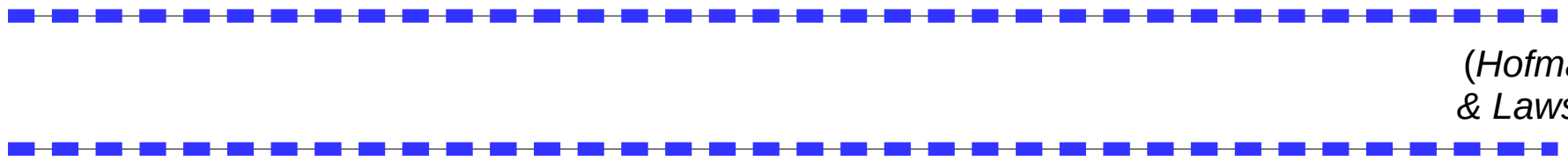
$(\mathcal{O}(X), \subseteq) \cong (\mathcal{O}(I \times J), \subseteq)$

III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

...but not necessary



$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$ A Bernstein set



(Hofmann & Lawson)

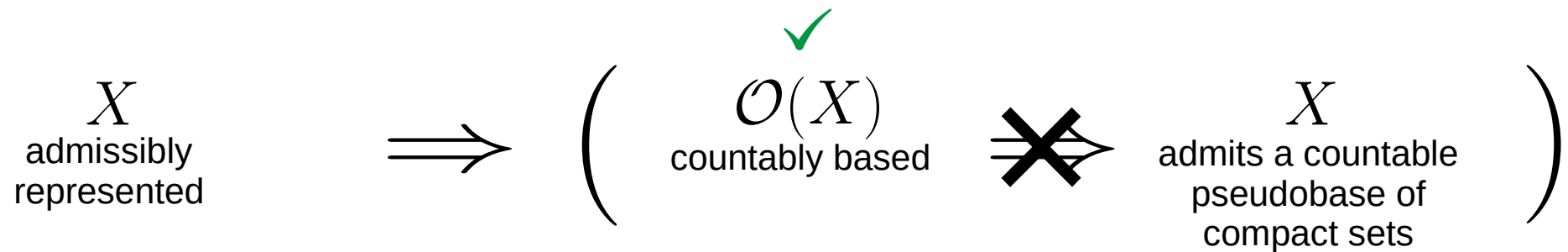
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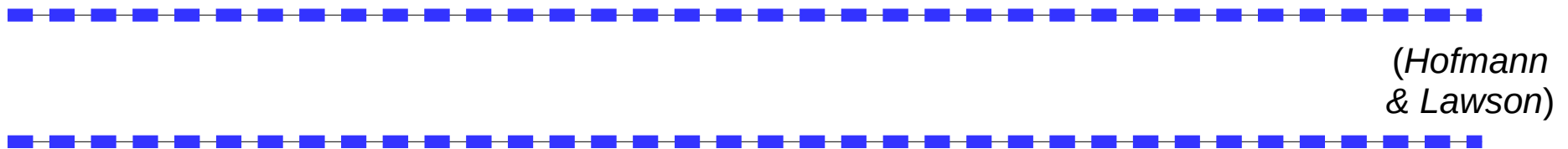
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III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

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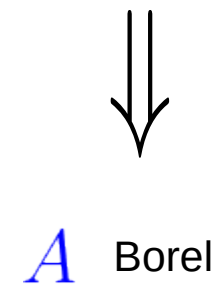
$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$ A Bernstein set



$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$ $(K_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ pseudobase of compact sets

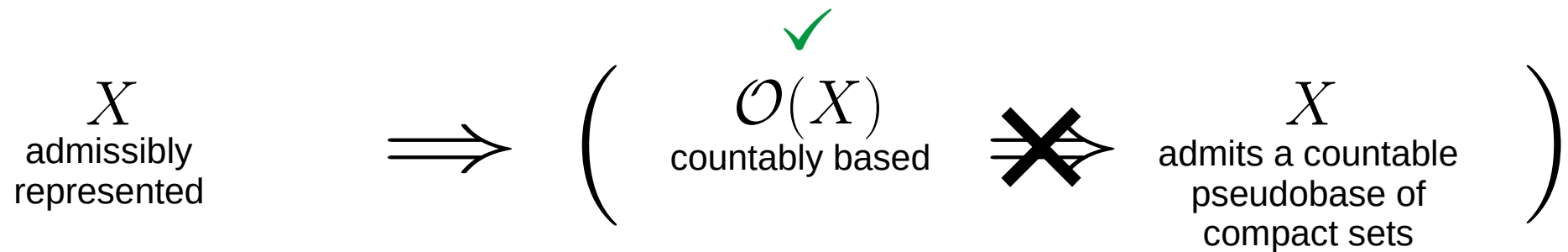
$X = \text{monochromatic pairs} \subseteq I \times J$

$(\mathcal{O}(X), \subseteq) \cong (\mathcal{O}(I \times J), \subseteq)$

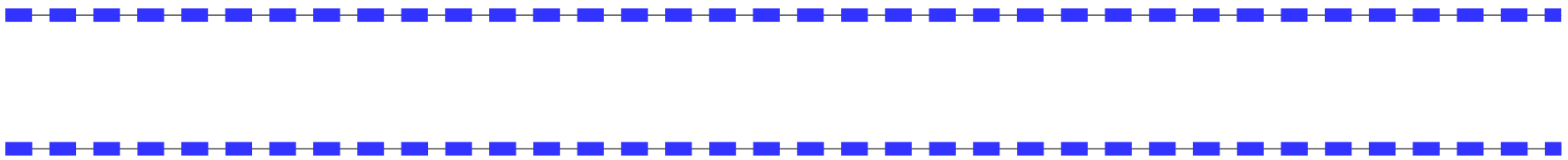


III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

A less complexe counter-example



$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$ A Bernstein set



$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$ $(K_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ pseudobase of compact sets

$X =$ monochromatic paires $\subseteq I \times J$

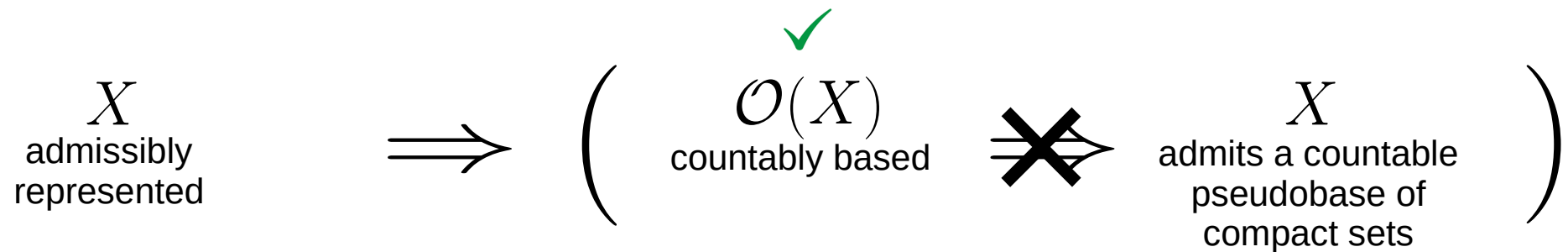
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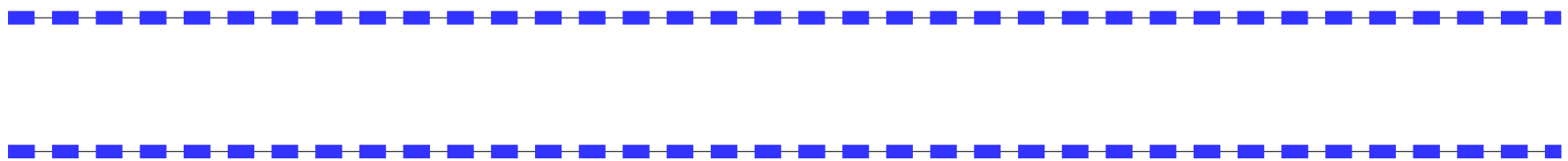
$A \in \Sigma_3^0$

III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

A less complexe counter-example



$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$ $A \Pi_3^0\text{-complete}$



$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$ $(K_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ pseudobase of compact sets

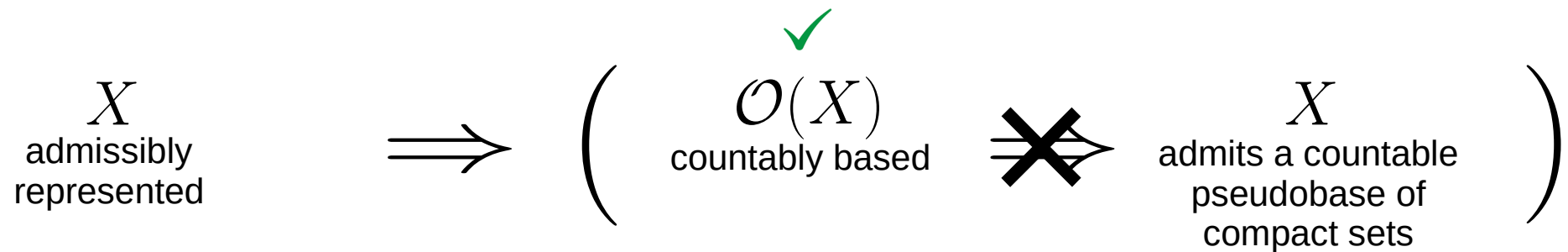
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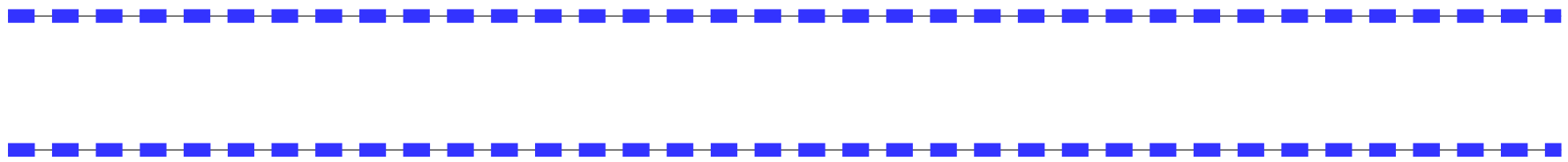
\Downarrow
 $A \in \Sigma_3^0$

III) Countable pseudobase of compact sets

A less complexe counter-example



$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$ $A \Pi_3^0\text{-complete}$



$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$ $(K_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ pseudobase of compact sets

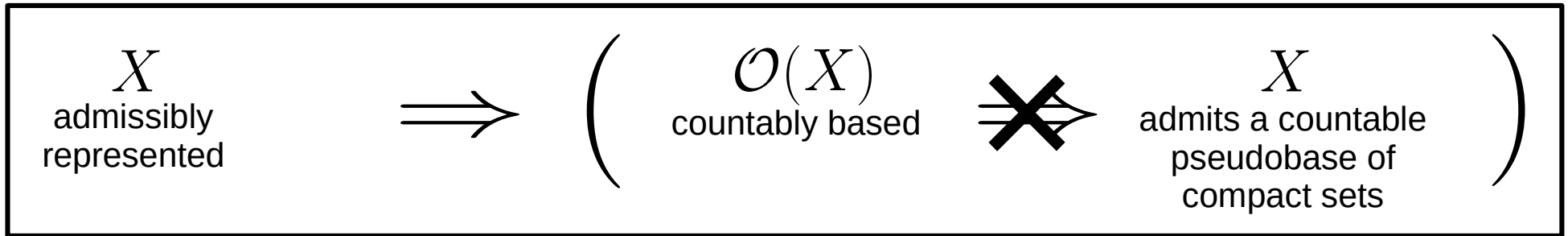
$X =$ monochromatic paires Δ_4^0

$(\mathcal{O}(X), \subseteq) \cong (\mathcal{O}(I \times J), \subseteq)$

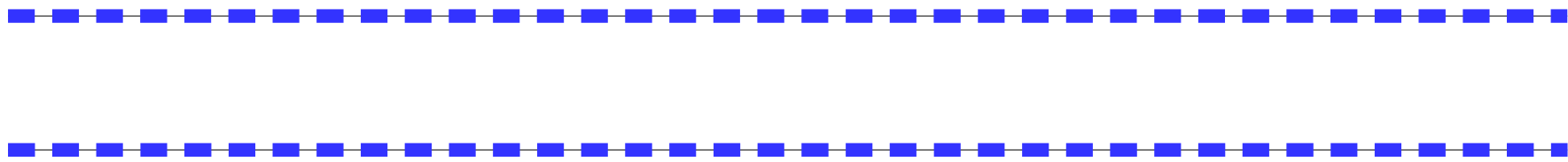
\Downarrow
 $A \in \Sigma_3^0$

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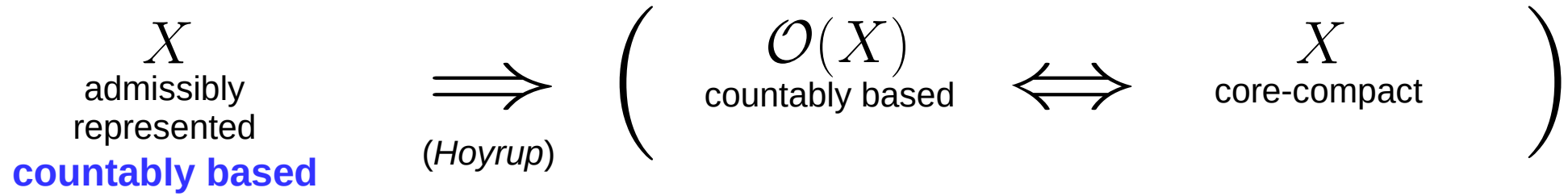
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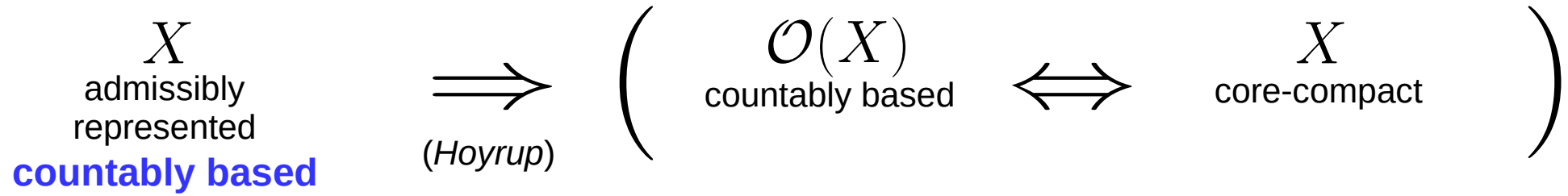
IV) Core-compactness

Definition



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Definition



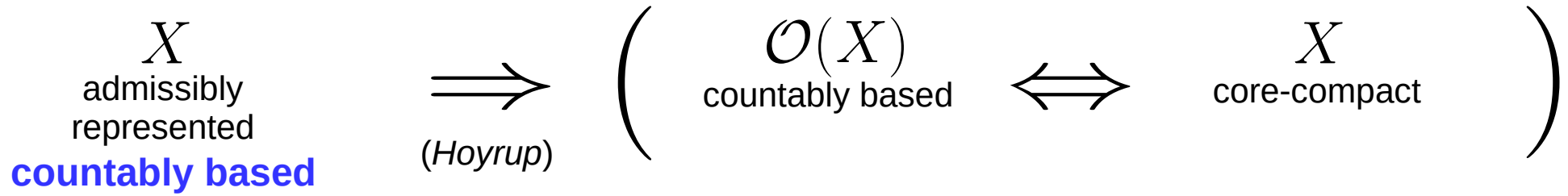
local compactness

core-compactness

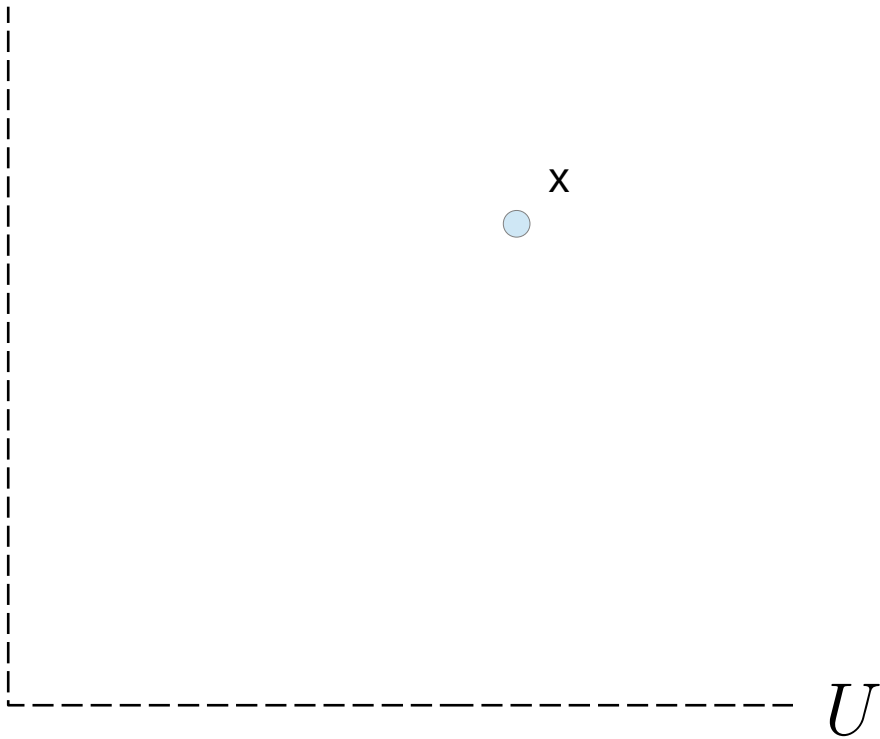


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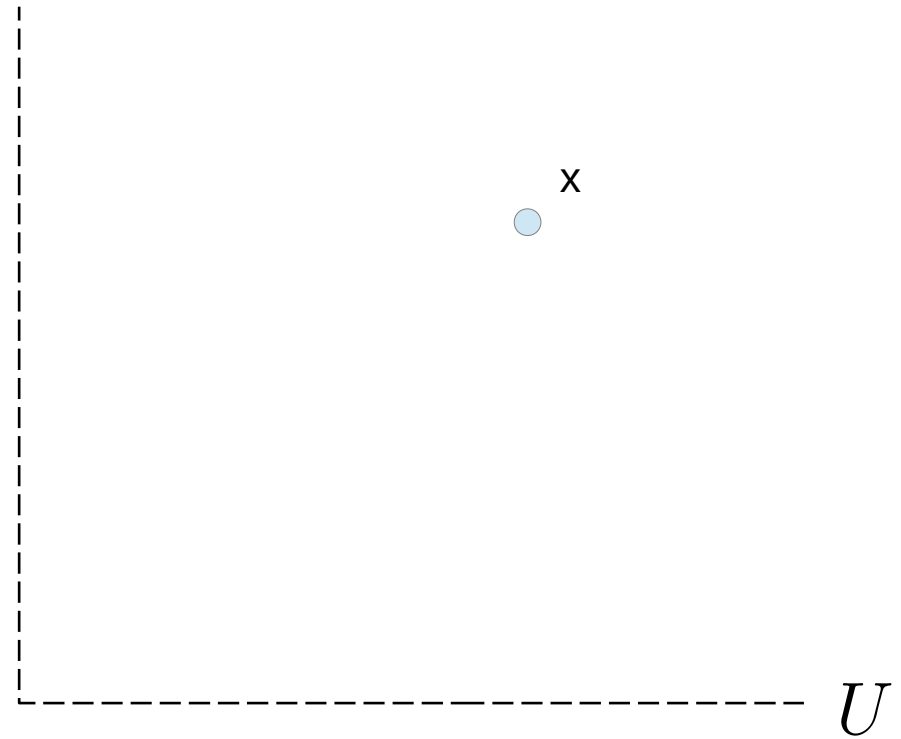
Definition



local compactness

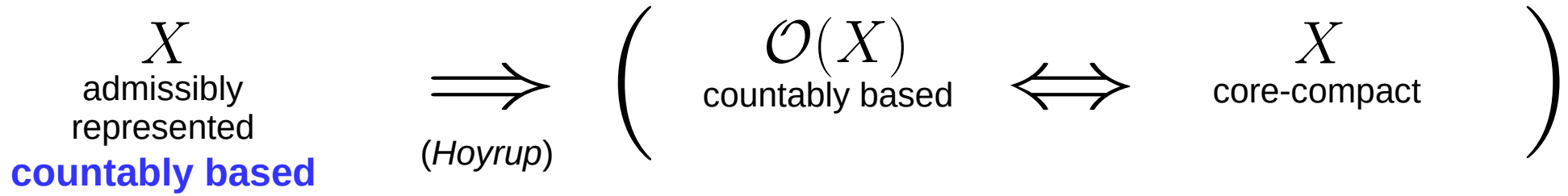


core-compactness

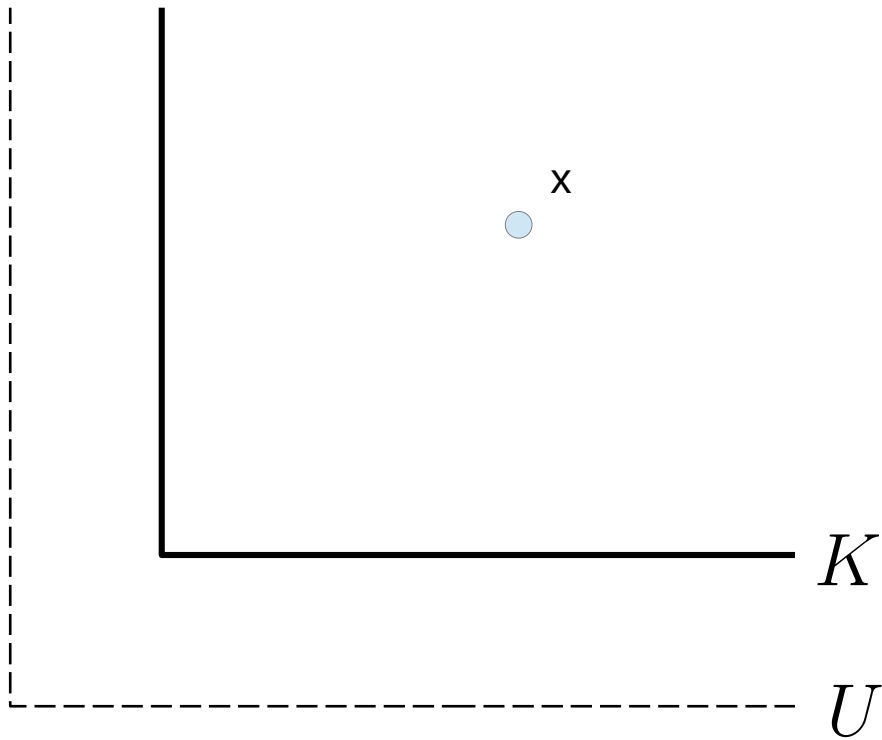


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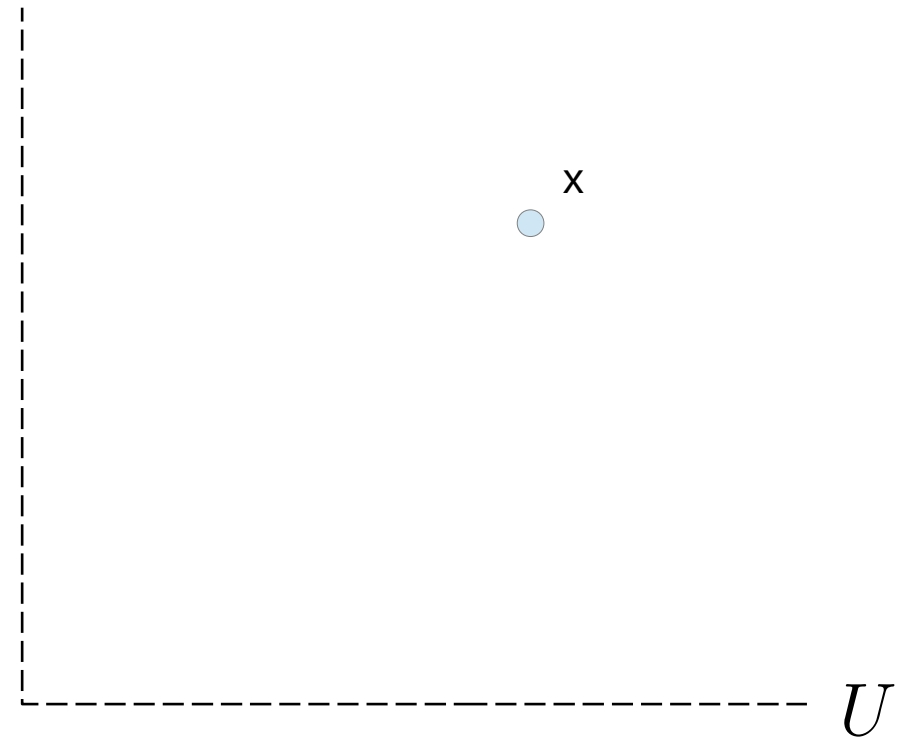
Definition



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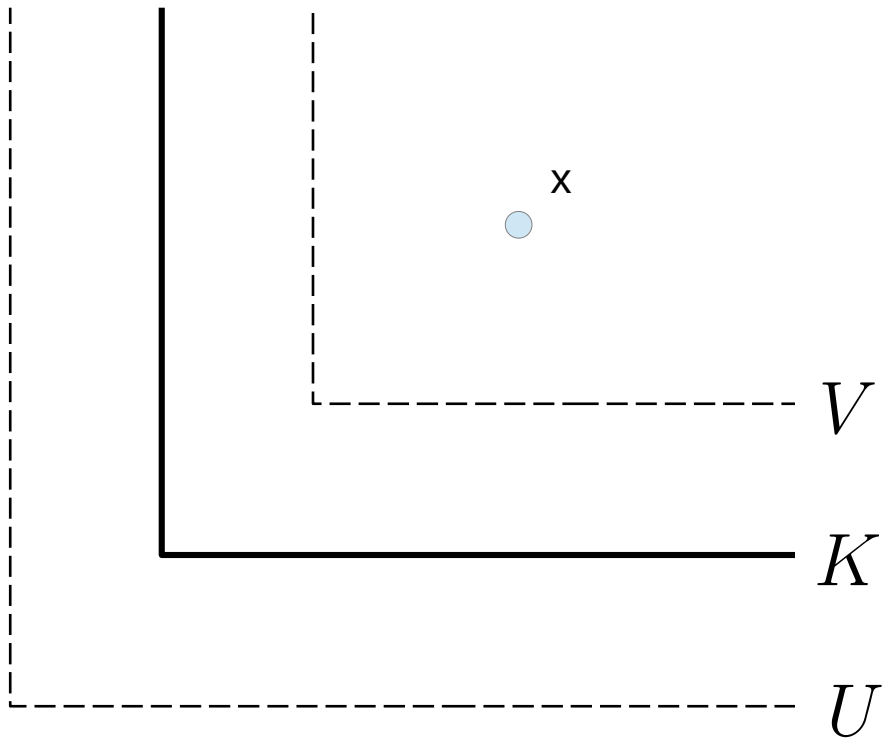


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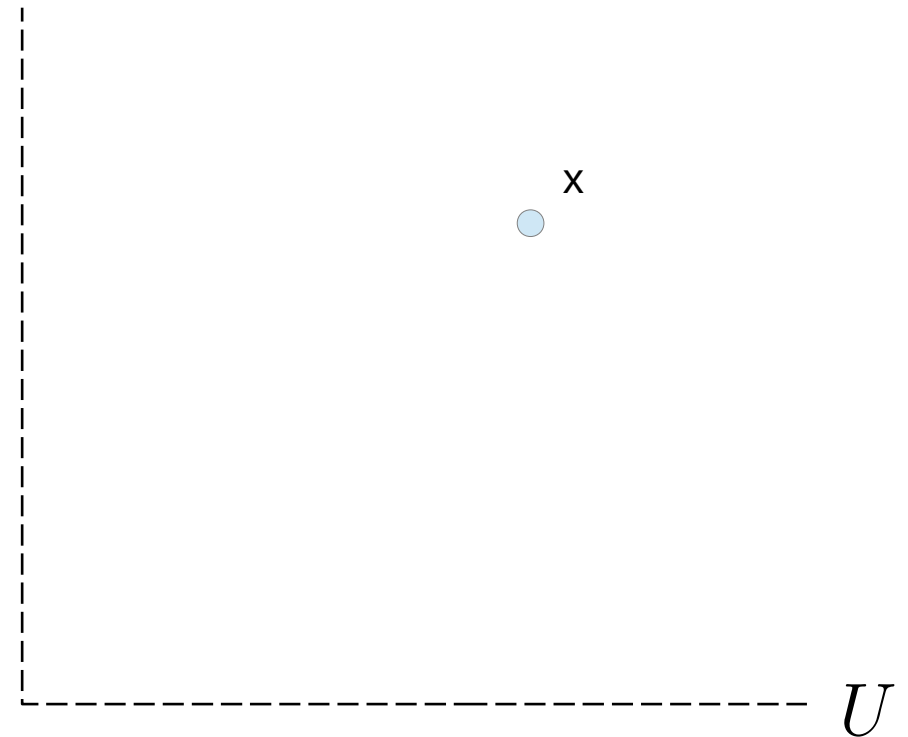
Definition

$$\begin{array}{c} X \\ \text{admissibly} \\ \text{represented} \\ \text{countably based} \end{array} \xRightarrow{\text{(Hoyrup)}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}(X) \\ \text{countably based} \end{array} \iff \begin{array}{c} X \\ \text{core-compact} \end{array} \right)$$

local compactness



core-compactness

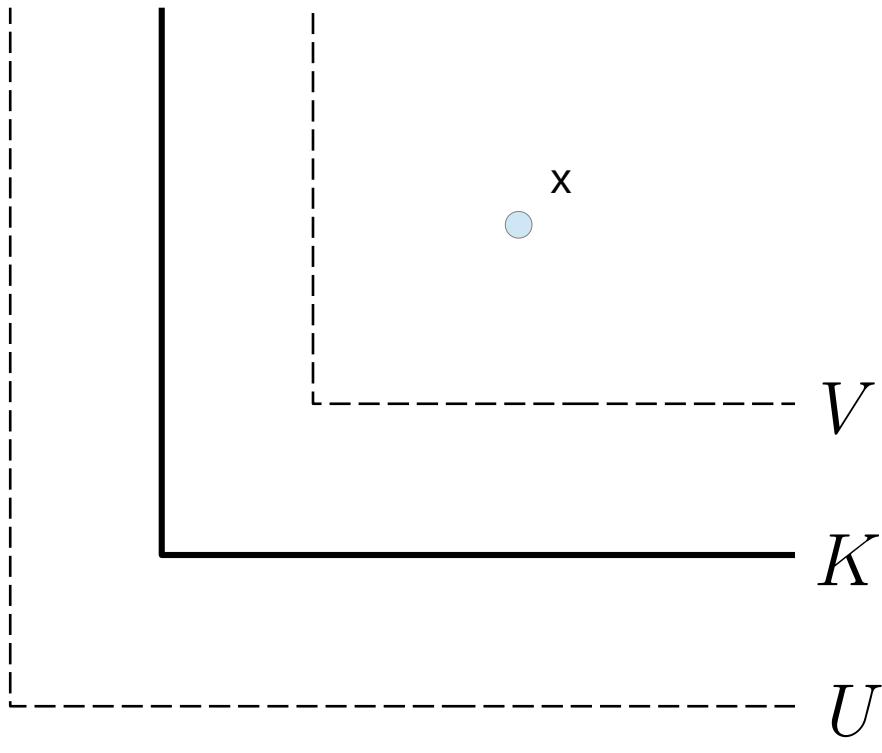


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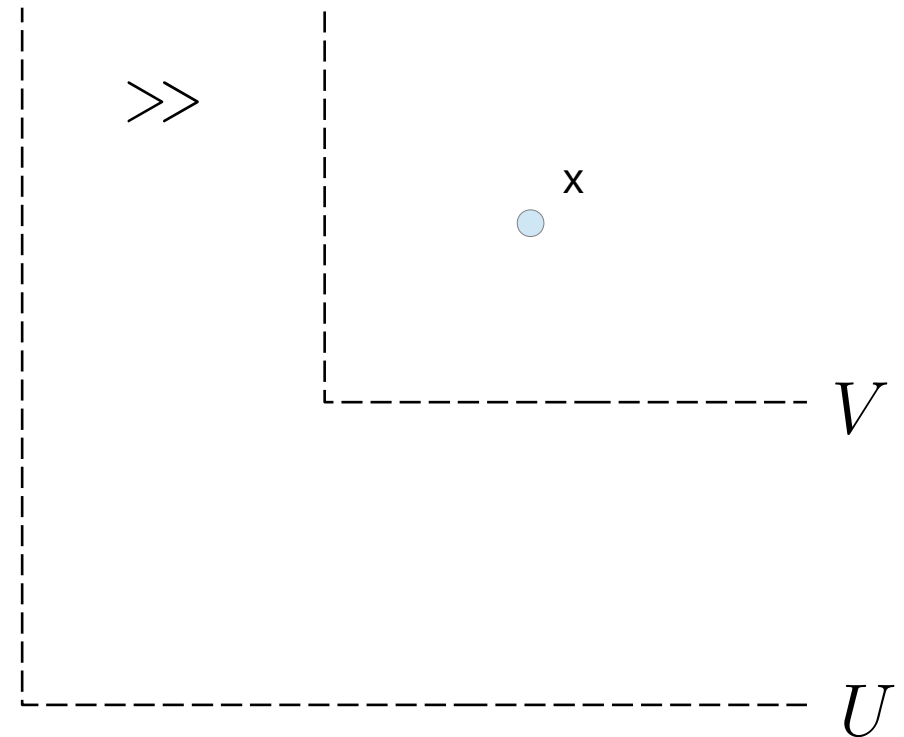
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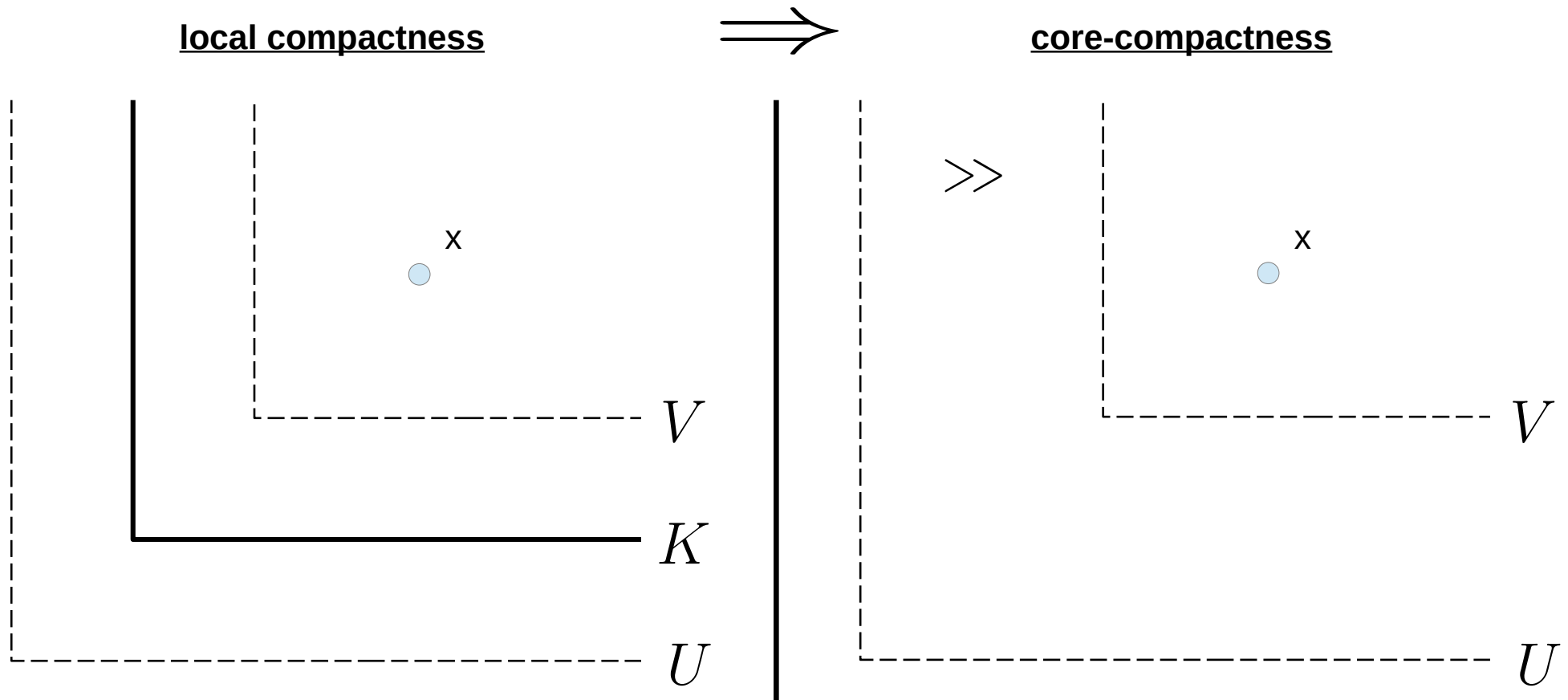
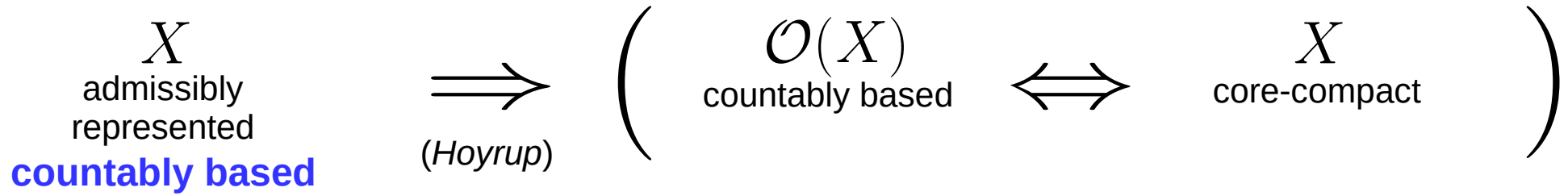


core-compactness



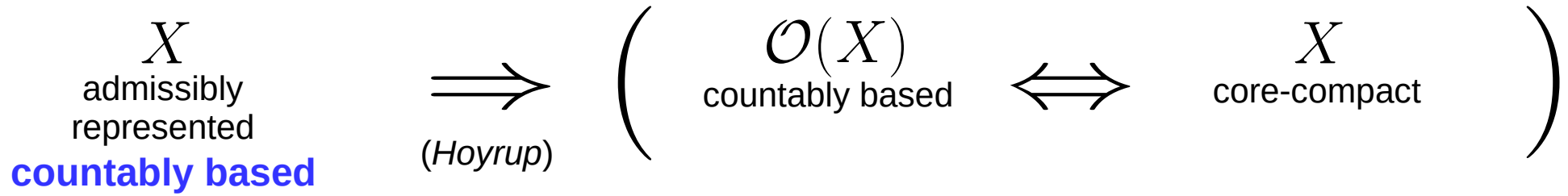
IV) Core-compactness

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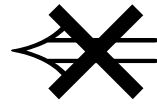


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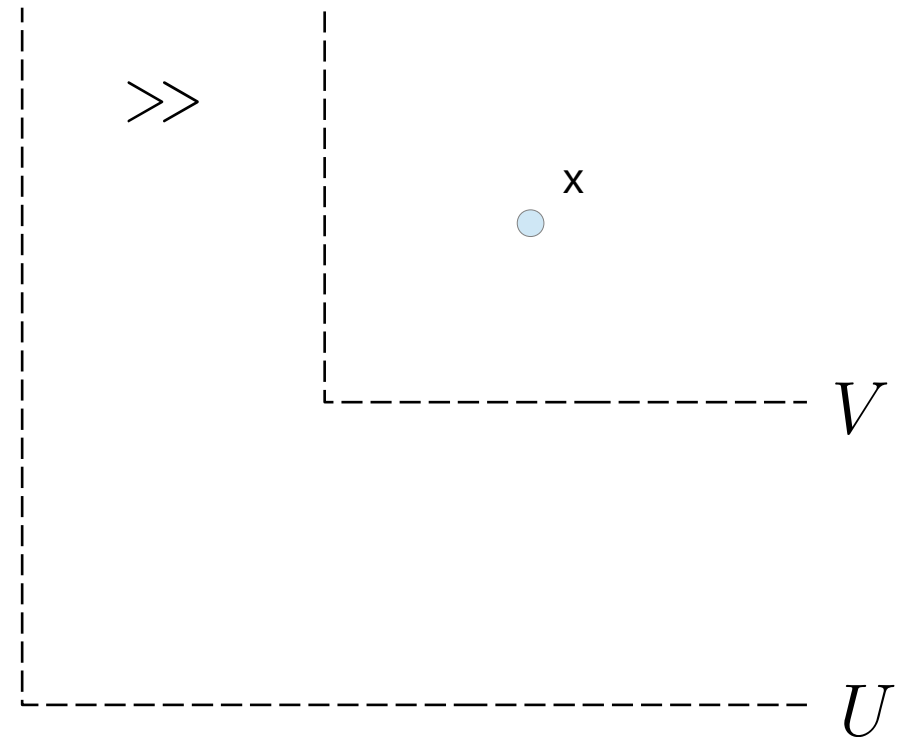
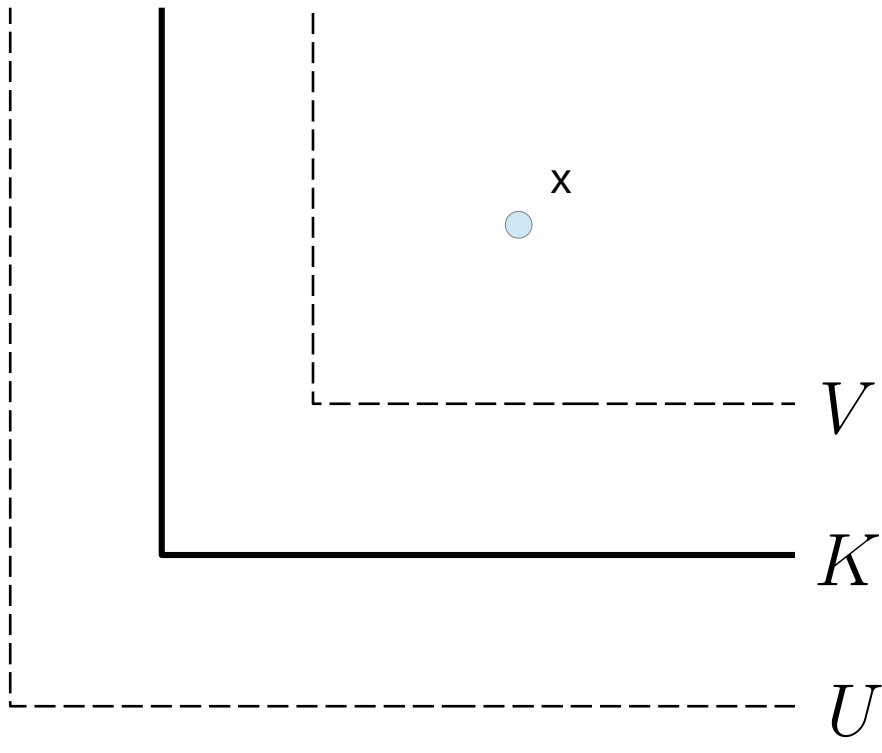
Counter-exemple



local compactness

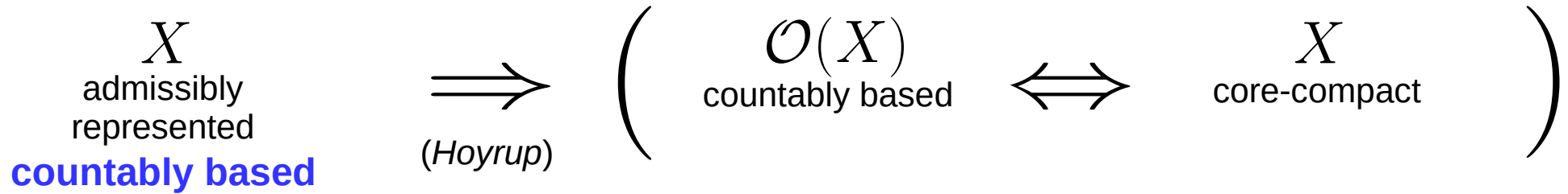


core-compactness



IV) Core-compactness

Counter-exemple



local compactness

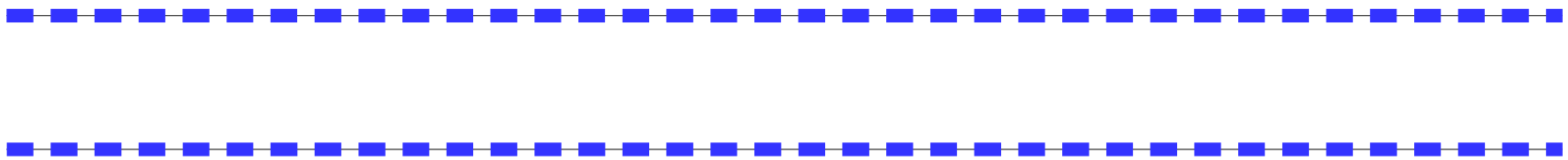


(Hofmann & Lawson)

core-compactness

$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide}$

$A \Pi_3^0\text{-complete}$



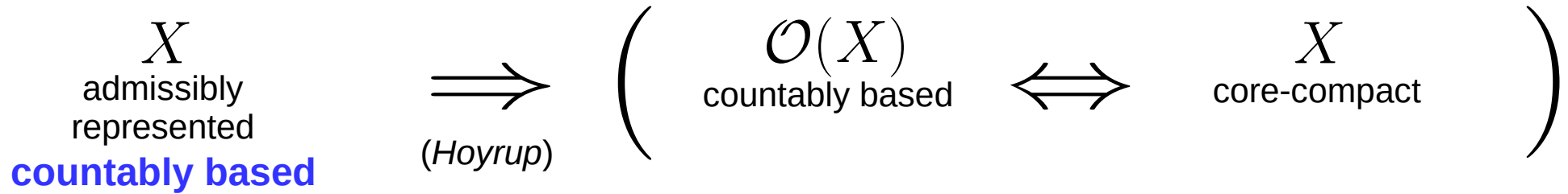
$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq}$ open sets are $[0; a)$

$X = \text{monochromatic pairs} \subseteq I \times J$

$(\mathcal{O}(X), \subseteq) \cong (\mathcal{O}(I \times J), \subseteq)$

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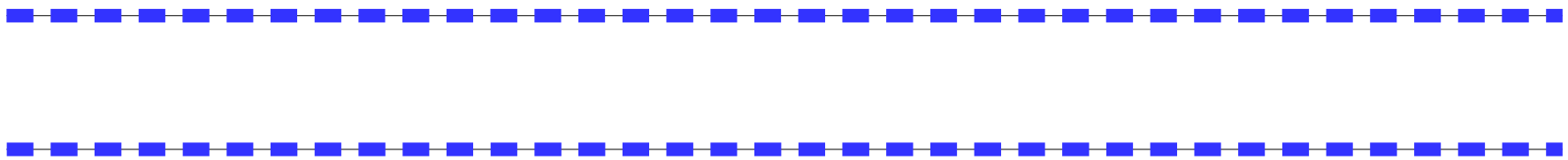


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X non sigma-compact

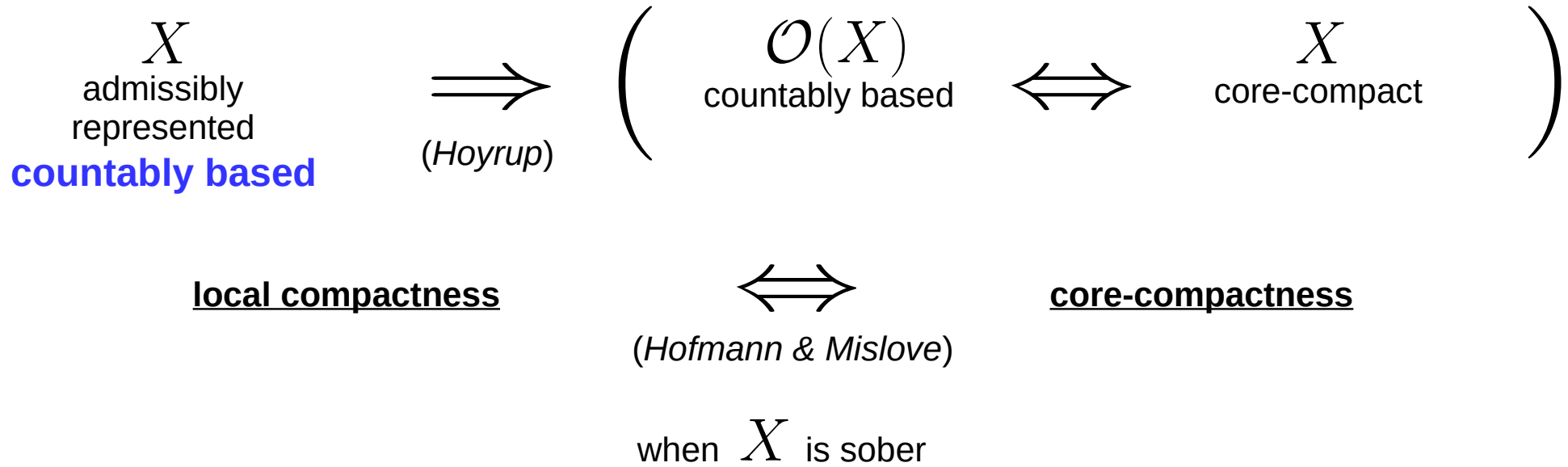
$X = \text{monochromatic pairs} \subseteq I \times J$

locally compact countably based
implies sigma-compact

$(\mathcal{O}(X), \subseteq) \cong (\mathcal{O}(I \times J), \subseteq)$

IV) Core-compactness

Core-compactness and local compactness

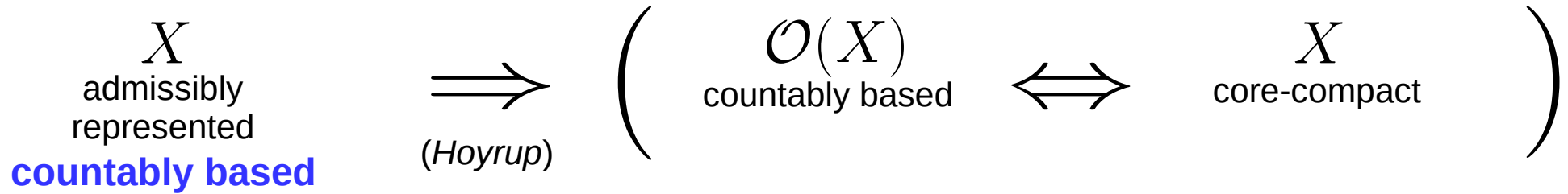


Sober space

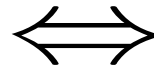
A topological space X is sober iff every irreducible closed subset of X is the closure of a (unique) point.

IV) Core-compactness

Core-compactness and local compactness



local compactness



core-compactness

when $X \subseteq [0; 1]_{\leq}^2$

open sets are

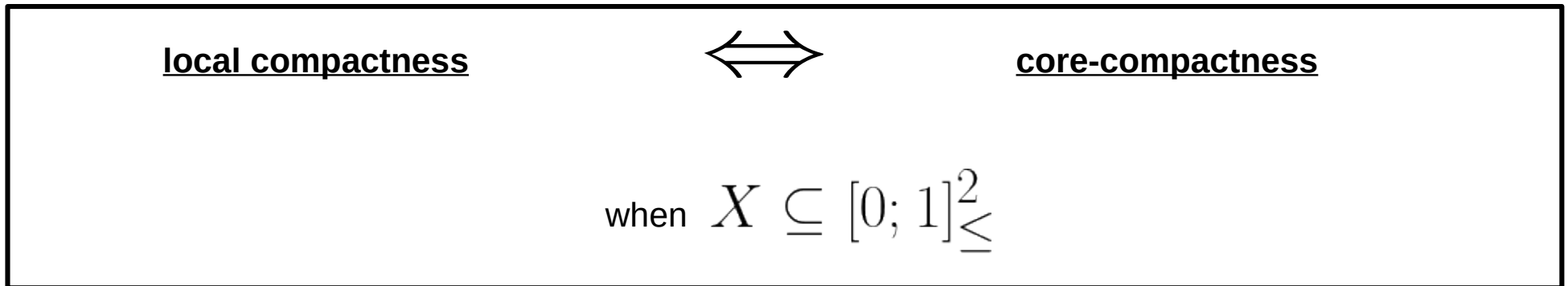
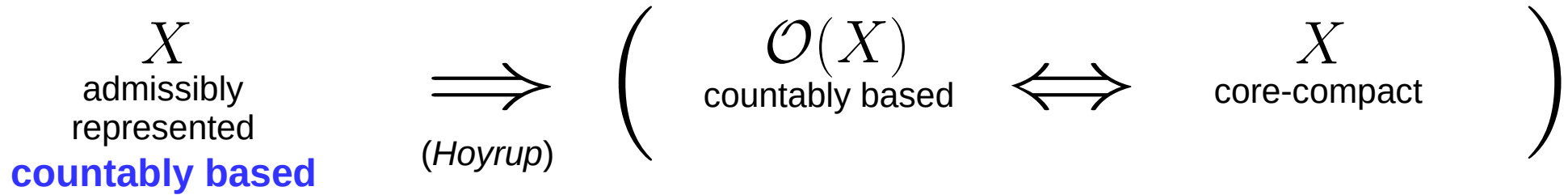


where

$x \in [0; 1]_{\leq}^2$

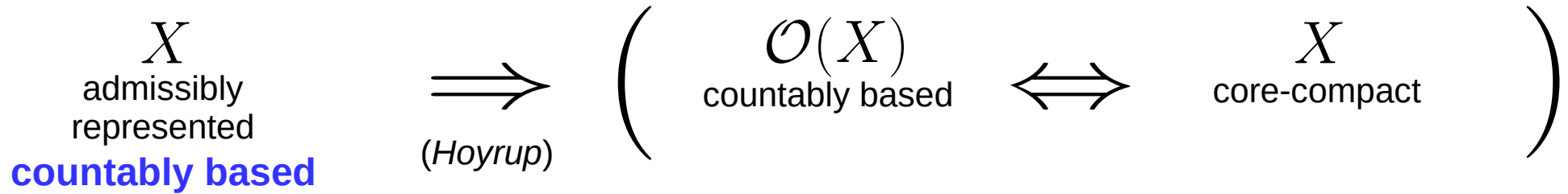
IV) Core-compactness

Core-compactness and local compactness



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Core-compactness and local compactness



local compactness

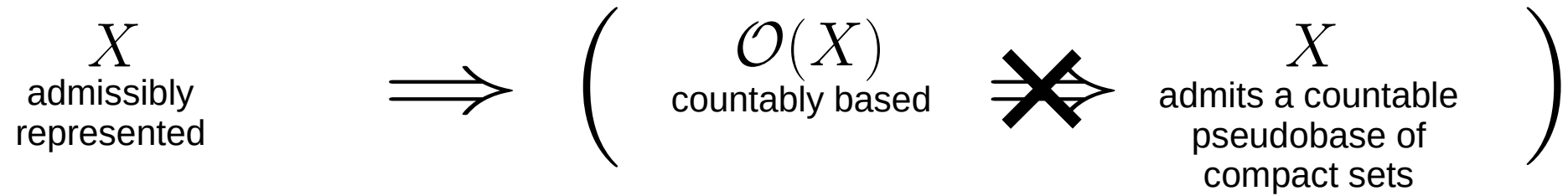


core-compactness

when $X \subseteq [0; 1]_{\leq}^n$

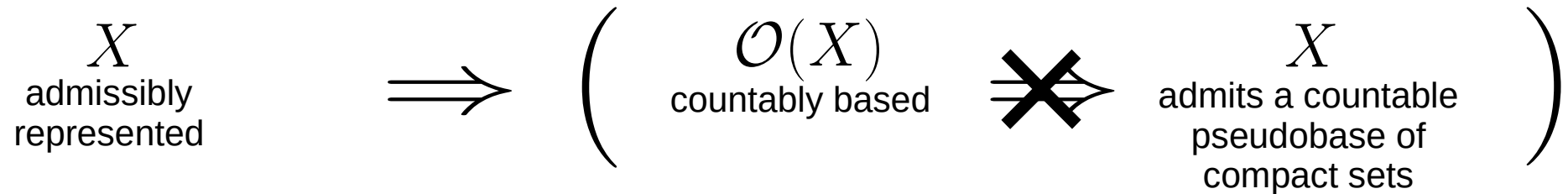
V) Countable pseudobase of compact sets (cont'd)

Lack of sobriety



V) Countable pseudobase of compact sets (cont'd)

Lack of sobriety



$$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide} \quad A \text{ } \Pi_3^0\text{-complete}$$



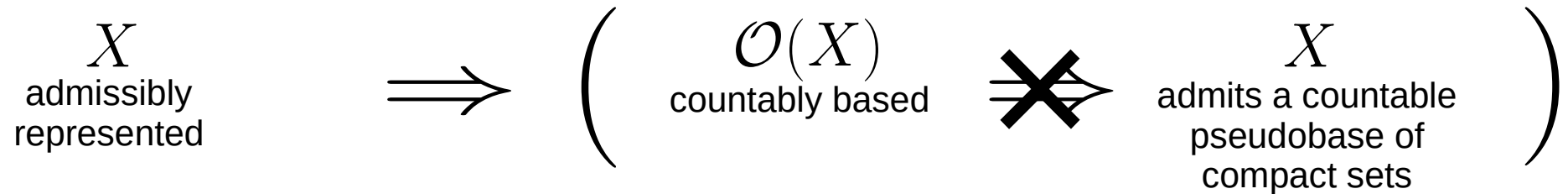
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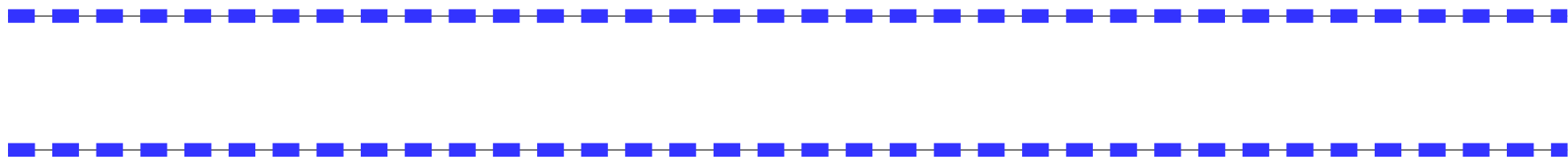
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Lack of sobriety



$$A \subseteq I = [0; 1]_{euclide} \quad A \text{ } \Pi_3^0\text{-complete}$$



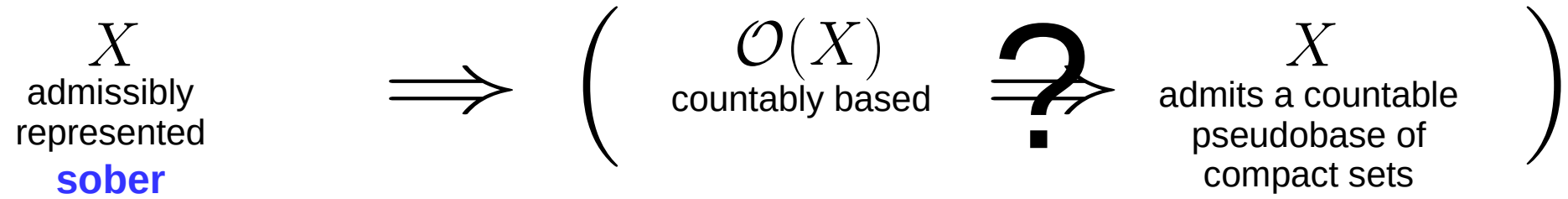
$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq J = [0; 1)_{\geq} \quad \text{open sets are } [0; a)$$

$$\text{non-sober } X = \text{monochromatic pairs} \subseteq I \times J \quad \text{sober}$$

$$(\mathcal{O}(X), \subseteq) \cong (\mathcal{O}(I \times J), \subseteq)$$

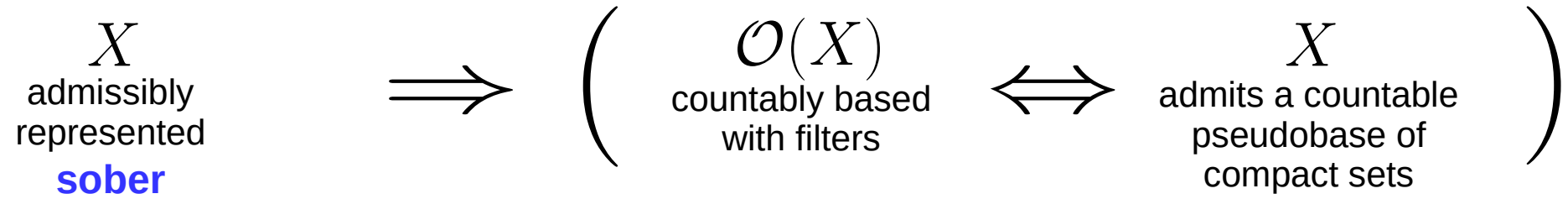
V) Countable pseudobase of compact sets (cont'd)

Lack of sobriety



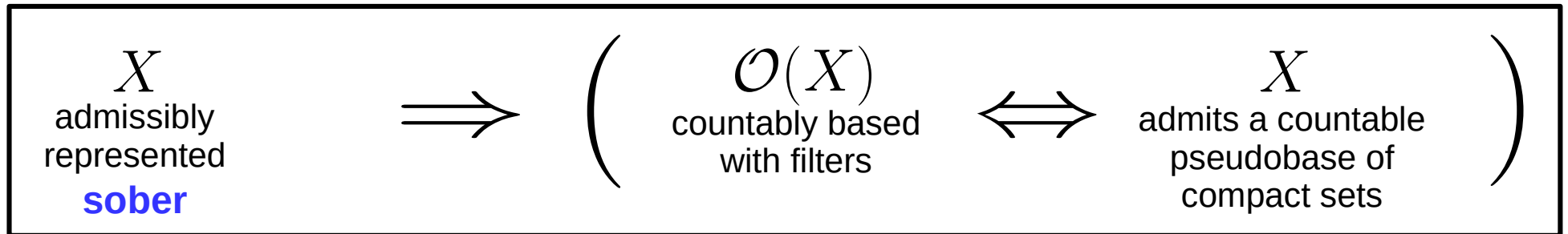
V) Countable pseudobase of compact sets (cont'd)

Lack of sobriety



V) Countable pseudobase of compact sets (cont'd)

Lack of sobriety



Conclusion

when $X \subseteq [0; 1]_{\leq}^2$

local compactness \iff core-compactness

X admissibly represented sober	\implies	$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}(X) \\ \text{countably based} \\ \text{with filters} \end{array} \iff \begin{array}{c} X \\ \text{admits a countable} \\ \text{pseudobase of} \\ \text{compact sets} \end{array} \right)$
X admissibly represented counter-example $X \Delta_4^0$	\implies	$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}(X) \\ \text{countably based} \end{array} \not\iff \begin{array}{c} X \\ \text{admits a countable} \\ \text{pseudobase of} \\ \text{compact sets} \end{array} \right)$
X admissibly represented	\implies	$\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}(X) \\ \text{countably based} \end{array} \iff \begin{array}{c} X_n \xrightarrow{Lim} X \\ X_n \text{ admissibly} \\ \text{represented} \\ \mathcal{O}(X_n) \text{ countably} \\ \text{based} \end{array} \right)$

canonical δ_X admissible \iff $X_n \xrightarrow{Lim} X$ X_n admissibly represented X_n upward closed in X_{n+1}

Y countably based \implies $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O}(Y))$ countably based