

Jiří Rosický

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## A NOTE ON EXPONENTIATION IN REGULAR LOCALES

J. ROSICKÝ

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**Abstract.** It is known that local compactness characterizes exponentiability in the categories of topological spaces, regular topological spaces and locales (see [1], [5] and [2]). Johnstone [4] showed that locally compact regular locales are exponentiable in the category of regular locales. We will show that the converse is true for spacial locales.

**Key words.** Locale

We refer to [3] for basic facts concerning locales. Recall that an object  $A$  of a category  $\mathcal{A}$  is exponentiable if for any  $B, C \in \mathcal{A}$  there is a natural bijection between morphisms  $A \times C \rightarrow B$  and  $C \rightarrow B^A$ .

**Proposition:** *Let a regular space  $A$  be exponentiable in the category of regular locales. Then  $A$  is locally compact.*

**Proof:** Let  $B, C$  be regular  $k$ -spaces and  $q : B \rightarrow C$  a quotient map. Following [5] 2.1., it is enough to verify that  $1 \times q : A \times B \rightarrow A \times C$  is the quotient. By exponentiability,  $1 \times_1 q : A \times_1 B \rightarrow A \times_1 C$  is the quotient where  $\times_1$  denotes the locale product. Consequently, it is sufficient to prove that  $A \times X \cong A \times_1 X$  for any regular  $k$ -space  $X$ . Since  $X$  is a  $k$ -space, it is a quotient  $f : Y \rightarrow X$  of a regular locally compact space  $Y$ . Hence  $1 \times_1 f : A \times_1 Y \rightarrow A \times_1 X$  is the quotient and thus injective as the frame map. Since  $A \times Y \cong A \times_1 Y$  (see [3], p. 61), the canonical morphism  $A \times X \rightarrow A \times_1 X$  is injective and thus the isomorphism.

The question whether exponentiable objects in the category of regular locales are locally compact was put in [4]. Johnstone works constructively while the Michael's proof of [5] 2.1. is non-constructive.

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*J. Rosický*  
*Department of Mathematics,*  
*Faculty of Science,*  
*J. E. Purkyně University*  
*Janáčkovo nám. 2a*  
*662 95 Brno*  
*Czechoslovakia*