

Comparative Smootheology

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Abstract

We compare various different definitions of “the category of smooth objects”. The definitions compared are due to Chen, Frölicher, Sikorski, Smith, and Souriau. The purpose of the comparison is to answer two questions: which, if any, captures the essence of smoothness? and how are the various categories related to each other? The first is a subjective question and we give a subjective answer: Frölicher spaces. For the second we give a more objective answer in terms of the existence of functors between the categories with certain nice properties, such as the existence of inverses and of adjunctions.

Disclaimer

This is version 0.4. This is a *beta release*. As such it should be considered usable but should not be relied upon to be bug-free. Any bugs should be reported to the author.

In particular, the relationship of this work to work already existing in the literature has not been fully examined. The author has cited all the sources actually used but does not discount the possibility that parts of this work have already been done.

A preliminary version of this paper was discussed on the blog *The n -Category Café*, [Sch08]. At time of writing, this discussion is still ongoing (though has meandered somewhat off-topic as such things are wont to do).

1 Introduction

The purpose of this note is to compare various definitions of categories of smooth objects. The definitions compared are due to Chen [Che77], Frölicher [Frö82], Sikorski [Sik72] (see also Mostow [Mos79]), Smith [Smi66], and Souriau [Sou80]. Each has the same underlying principle: we know what it means for a map to be smooth between Euclidean spaces and so in general we declare a function to be smooth if whenever, we examine it in a Euclidean space, it is smooth. This is a rather vague statement—what do we mean by “examine”—and the various definitions can all be seen as different ways of making this precise.

Most of the definitions were introduced because someone wished to extend some aspect of the theory of smooth manifolds to spaces which were not, traditionally, viewed as smooth manifolds. These definitions, therefore, were motivated by an initial problem and this influenced the choice of category. A definition was considered suitable if it helped solve the problem. This has led

to a proliferation of possible definitions for “smooth objects”. Such comparison as is already in the literature tends to focus on applications, see for example Mostow [Mos79, §4].

With so many different definitions of “the category of smooth objects” two questions naturally arise:

1. Which, if any, truly captures the essence of “smoothness”?
2. How are the various categories related to each other?

The first is, ultimately, subjective. The answer depends on what one decides the essence of smoothness to be. The second can be either subjective or (reasonably) objective. It is subjective if one considers the question as attempting to order the definitions by one being better than the other. It is (reasonably) objective if one considers the question as whether there are natural functors between the categories. The qualifier “reasonably” is there because the word “natural” in the previous sentence is being used in its traditional English meaning of “not contrived” rather than its mathematical meaning.

This paper attempts to answer both questions. The short answer to the first question is *Frölicher spaces*. Section 2 gives the long answer arguing that the definition of a Frölicher space captures smooth, the whole smooth, and nothing but the smooth.

The bulk of the rest of the paper considers the relationships between the different definitions. Section 3 contains the precise definitions. Section 5 constructs various functors between the categories, including functors from the category of smooth manifolds to each of the other categories. Also in section 5 we examine the properties of these functors in terms of existence of adjunctions. The main conclusion of this section is that the category of Frölicher spaces sits inside each of the other categories as a full subcategory and this is often reflective. Section 7 then examines the differences between the categories, this usually involves constructing “exotic” examples of objects in the categories under consideration. Section 8 returns to the question of adjunctions and shows that the adjunctions found earlier in Section 5 are all that there can be; this again involves finding exotic examples. Section 10 briefly examines the role of topology in some of the definitions.

The final section considers the definition of tangential and cotangential structures on an arbitrary Frölicher space. As these are the starting points for many constructions in differential topology, it is certainly worth looking at how one might define these notions more generally.

One thing that is missing from this paper is any discussion of non-set based theories. An early version of this paper has been discussed on the n -Category Café and from this discussion it is apparent that it would be interesting to develop a non-set based theory of “smooth objects”. Some of the definitions lend themselves easily to non-set based generalisations; for example, those by Chen [Che77] and Souriau [Sou80]. Indeed, it seems as though Chen had thoughts along those lines in [Che86]. The definition of Smith [Smi66] is based on the ideas of Clifton and Smith [CS62] where the authors construct a category of non-set based topological spaces. The question of a non-set based generalisation of any of these definitions is certainly an interesting one, but is also orthogonal to the purposes of this paper as this extendability is not related

to either of the questions that this paper attempts to answer. This issue will therefore be examined in a further paper.

Because the purpose of this paper is to examine the word “smooth”, I shall use the term “ C^∞ -map” when referring to a map between locally convex subsets of Euclidean spaces which is smooth in the standard sense; that is, all definable directional derivatives exist and are continuous on their domain of definition.

As many people defining an extension of smooth manifolds have used the term “differentiable space”, we adopt the convention that we shall refer to each type of structure by the name of its original author. We even do this for diffeological spaces although that name is unambiguous and has a nice ring to it.

Finally, I am grateful to the various people at the n -Category Café who commented on the preliminary version of this article. In particular I wish to acknowledge the helpful comments of Bruce Bartlett and Urs Schreiber, the latter being the one who started the discussion. I am especially grateful to Urs Schreiber for suggesting the title.

2 Frölicher Spaces: The Essence of Smoothness

In this section we shall examine the definition of a smooth map of manifolds with the purpose of extracting the essence of what it means for a map to be smooth. This will lead us naturally to the definition of Frölicher spaces. Let us start, for simplicity, with manifolds without boundary.

A map $f: M \rightarrow N$ is smooth if, and only if, whenever we have a chart $\phi: U \rightarrow V \subseteq N$ for N and a chart $\psi: W \rightarrow X \subseteq M$ with $X \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$ then the composition $\phi^{-1} \circ f \circ \psi$ is a C^∞ -map between open subsets of Euclidean spaces. The charts therefore form test functions for smoothness.

The property of having charts is too strong. The requirement that charts be homeomorphisms onto open subsets of the target space is too fragile a condition to keep. We wish to relax it. This breaks the link between the test functions *into* a manifold and those *out of* it. That is to say, we view the charts of a manifold in two ways. The family $\mathcal{I}(M)$ of chart maps $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \supseteq U \rightarrow V \subseteq M$ and the family $\mathcal{O}(M)$ of inverse chart maps $\phi^{-1}: M \supseteq V \rightarrow U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. A map $f: M \rightarrow N$ is now smooth if, and only if, $\phi f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map for $\phi \in \mathcal{O}(N)$ and $\psi \in \mathcal{I}(M)$.¹

So far, this is just a rephrasing. To take seriously the desire to lose the homeomorphism property of charts we need to allow more general maps into and out of M than those coming from charts. To avoid making arbitrary choices, the most sensible definition is to put

$$\mathcal{I}(M) := \bigcup_{U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n} C^\infty(U, M), \quad \mathcal{O}(M) := \bigcup_{V \subseteq M, n} C^\infty(V, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Notice that we have enlarged the domains to simplify matters a little and remove one source of redundancy. This implicitly uses the fact that a map into an open subset of a Euclidean space is a C^∞ -map if and only if it is a C^∞ -map when viewed as a map into the ambient space.

As the composition of smooth maps is again smooth, a smooth map $f: M \rightarrow N$ satisfies the condition that $\phi f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map for every $\psi \in \mathcal{I}(M)$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{O}(N)$.

On the other hand, as the chart and inverse chart maps are in $\mathcal{I}(M)$ and $\mathcal{O}(M)$ respectively, a map $f: M \rightarrow N$ for which $\phi f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map for every $\psi \in \mathcal{I}(M)$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{O}(N)$ is smooth.

At this stage one might propose the generalisation of a smooth space to be a topological space together with two families of maps; one family of maps from open subsets of Euclidean spaces into the space and one of maps from open subsets of the space to Euclidean spaces. There are problems with this definition, however, when one tries to define the composition of morphisms. An example may suffice to illustrate the point.

We define three of these objects: X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 . All have underlying topological space the real line, \mathbb{R} , with its usual topology. In the first, the input test functions are all continuous functions from open subsets of Euclidean spaces. The output test functions are not important. In the second, all input and output test functions are constant. In the third, the output test functions are all continuous functions from \mathbb{R} to Euclidean spaces. The input test functions are not important. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous map. View this as a map $X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ and consider $\phi f \psi$ for $\psi \in \mathcal{I}(X_1)$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{O}(X_2)$. As every output test function of X_2 is constant, the composition $\phi f \psi$ is constant and hence a C^∞ -map. Thus all continuous functions $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are smooth when regarded as maps $X_1 \rightarrow X_2$. A similar story happens for continuous functions $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ regarded as maps $X_2 \rightarrow X_3$ except that this time we use the fact that the input functions are constant. We therefore see that if we are to have a category, any continuous function $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ must underlie a smooth map $X_1 \rightarrow X_3$. However, it is easy to see—and we will show this later—that any map $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the property that $\phi f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map for any *continuous* functions ϕ and ψ must be constant.

We see, therefore, that allowing arbitrary families of maps as test functions prohibits us from building a category in which the morphisms are precisely those maps which appear to be smooth when tested with the given test functions. The problem with the naïve definition is that there is no relationship between the input and output test functions. Since input functions are used for testing maps out of the space and output functions for testing maps into the space, to build a category one needs some compatibility relationship between them.

The two requirements for morphisms in a category are that identity morphisms exist and that composition be definable. Let us consider the implications of each of these.

Let $(X, \mathcal{I}(X), \mathcal{O}(X))$ be a candidate object for a smooth space. We require the identity map on X to be a smooth map. Thus for any $\psi \in \mathcal{I}(X)$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{O}(X)$, the composition $\phi \psi = \phi 1_X \psi$ must be a C^∞ -map. That this cannot be the sole condition is shown by our example above since the test functions of the middle space, X_2 , satisfied this condition but they were what caused the problem in that example.

So let us consider composition. At this point it is useful to define auxiliary families of functions. For a triple $(X, \mathcal{I}(X), \mathcal{O}(X))$ let $\overline{\mathcal{I}}(X)$ be the set of functions $\psi: U \rightarrow X$ with domain some open subset of a Euclidean space such that $\phi \psi$ is a C^∞ -map for all $\phi \in \mathcal{O}(X)$. A map in $\overline{\mathcal{I}}(X)$ cannot be distinguished from an input test function using output test functions alone. Thus one may call them *generalised* input test functions. Define $\overline{\mathcal{O}}(X)$ similarly.

¹Here and henceforth we shall suppress obvious restrictions.

These two families could be taken to give a new smooth structure on X , however it might not satisfy the compatibility condition established above. If not, there will be $\psi \in \overline{I}(X)$ and $\phi \in \overline{O}(X)$ such that $\phi\psi$ is not a C^∞ -map. Let U be the domain of ψ and \mathbb{R}^n the codomain of ϕ . Equip U and \mathbb{R}^n with their standard families of test functions; then ψ and ϕ become smooth maps. However, the composition $\phi\psi$ is not a smooth map since it is not a C^∞ -map. Therefore for composition to work, we require the “generalised” test functions to satisfy the compatibility condition.

When rephrased as a statement about the original test functions, this becomes: suppose that $\psi: U \rightarrow X$ and $\phi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ are such that $\phi\psi$ is not a C^∞ -map. If ψ is a generalised input test function, then there is a genuine input test function ψ' such that $\phi\psi'$ is not a C^∞ -map. Similarly, if ϕ is a generalised output test function, then there is a genuine output test function ϕ' such that $\phi'\psi$ is not a C^∞ -map. One can then remove all reference to “generalised” test functions by substituting in the actual definition.

This is then also a sufficient condition for composition to work. For if X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 are all smooth objects, $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ and $g: X_2 \rightarrow X_3$ smooth maps, then for all $\psi \in \overline{I}(X_1)$, $f\psi$ is a generalised input test function of X_2 . Similarly, for all $\phi \in \overline{O}(X_3)$, ϕg is a generalised output test function of X_2 . Hence $\phi g f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map, whence gf is smooth.

We could therefore define a “smooth object” as being a triple, $(X, \overline{I}(X), \overline{O}(X))$, satisfying the above condition. If one does this, though, one finds that the two families $\overline{I}(X)$ and $\overline{O}(X)$ are not intrinsic to the smooth object. Rather, it is the families $\overline{I}(X)$ and $\overline{O}(X)$ that characterise the smooth structure. In fact, to see if $(\overline{I}_1(X), \overline{O}_1(X))$ and $(\overline{I}_2(X), \overline{O}_2(X))$ are two smooth structures on the same underlying space, X , then they are isomorphic (via the identity on X) if and only if $\overline{I}_1(X) = \overline{I}_2(X)$ (or, equivalently, $\overline{O}_1(X) = \overline{O}_2(X)$). Since one of our aims is to capture the essence of smoothness, it seems natural, therefore, to take only admissible triples with the additional property that $\overline{I}(X) = \overline{I}(X)$ and $\overline{O}(X) = \overline{O}(X)$.

The required condition on the families $\overline{I}(X)$ and $\overline{O}(X)$ can now be succinctly put as the following. A continuous map $\psi: U \rightarrow X$ is in $\overline{I}(X)$ if, and only if, $\phi\psi$ is a C^∞ -map for all $\phi \in \overline{O}(X)$. Similarly, a continuous map $\phi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is in $\overline{O}(X)$ if, and only if, $\phi\psi$ is a C^∞ -map for all $\psi \in \overline{I}(X)$.

There is another way to arrive at the same conclusion. We observe that we want the category of smooth manifolds to be a full subcategory of the category of smooth objects. Therefore for a smooth object X we can consider the set of smooth maps $U \rightarrow X$ for U an open subset of some Euclidean space. If X were a manifold, this would be the same as the set of input test functions with domain U . Now a continuous map $f: U \rightarrow X$ is smooth if, and only if, $\phi f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map for all $\phi \in \overline{O}(X)$ and $\psi \in \overline{I}(U)$. As U is a manifold, its input test functions are precisely its C^∞ -maps. In particular, the identity on U is a test function. From this and the fact that the composition of C^∞ -maps is again a C^∞ -map, we conclude $f: U \rightarrow X$ is smooth if, and only if, ϕf is a C^∞ -map for all $\phi \in \overline{O}(X)$. A similar argument holds for maps out of X . Thus if we wish to retain the link between test functions and smooth functions, we must have that the input and output test functions satisfy the condition that $\psi: U \rightarrow X$ is an input test function if and only if $\phi\psi$ is a C^∞ -map for all output test functions ϕ ,

and vice versa.

Our first candidate for a “smooth space” is therefore a topological space X together with two families of maps $\overline{I}(X)$ and $\overline{O}(X)$ where $\overline{I}(X)$ consists of continuous maps from open subsets of Euclidean spaces into X and $\overline{O}(X)$ consists of continuous maps from open subsets of X into Euclidean spaces. These two families have to satisfy the above saturation condition.

This candidate was motivated by examining manifolds without boundary. It is now time to ask what difference it would have made had we allowed a boundary, or more generally allowed corners. Our initial test functions (from charts) would now map into and out of open subsets of a quadrant in some Euclidean space. For maps *into* open subsets of a quadrant, this introduces no change as a map into an open subset of a quadrant is a C^∞ -map if and only if it is a C^∞ -map into the ambient space. Thus the only change would be to the input test functions.

At this point, we generalise further to *locally convex subsets of Euclidean spaces* (i.e. subsets in which every point has a convex neighbourhood). We do this purely because we can and because it introduces no technical difficulties. Thus our test functions for a manifold, possibly with corners, are now the families

$$\overline{I}(M) := \bigcup_{C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n} C^\infty(C, M), \quad \overline{O}(M) := \bigcup_{V \subseteq M, n} C^\infty(V, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

where C runs over the family of locally convex subsets of \mathbb{R}^n .

By the same argument for manifolds without boundary, a map $f: M \rightarrow N$ is smooth if and only if $\phi f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map for all $\phi \in \overline{O}(N)$ and $\psi \in \overline{I}(M)$. Also, $\overline{O}(M)$ and $\overline{I}(M)$ satisfy the saturation condition.

Our second candidate for a “smooth space” is now obvious.

We have certainly captured “smoothness” but it is not clear that we have captured the *essence* of smoothness. The families $\overline{I}(M)$ and $\overline{O}(M)$ are rather bloated and it is worth attempting to trim them down. Let us start with $\overline{O}(M)$ as the bloated is more obvious.

A map into \mathbb{R}^n is a C^∞ -map if and only if its composition with each of the standard projections is a C^∞ -map. It is therefore sufficient to consider only those elements of $\overline{O}(M)$ with codomain \mathbb{R} . Next, we observe that if $\phi: M \supseteq V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth map and $p \in V$, then—bump functions—there is a smooth map $\phi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which agrees with ϕ on a neighbourhood of p . Using this we deduce that it is sufficient to consider only those elements of $\overline{O}(M)$ which are globally defined. That is to say, if we take

$$\overline{O}(M) := C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$$

then we still have enough test functions: a map $f: M \rightarrow N$ is smooth if and only if for all $\phi \in \overline{O}(N)$ and $\psi \in \overline{I}(M)$, $\phi f \psi$ is a C^∞ -map; and $\overline{I}(M)$ and $\overline{O}(M)$ still satisfy the saturation condition.

Notice that we have not lost any information as we can still reconstruct the original output test functions; either by the saturation condition using the input test functions or by reversing the above debloating: a function $\phi: M \supseteq V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is in the bloated family of output test functions if each coordinate projection of ϕ locally agrees with an element of the trimmed-down family of output test functions.

Let us now address the bloat of the input test functions. If we were using only open subsets of Euclidean spaces then we could use Boman's result from [Bom67], see also [KM97, 2.4], to deduce that it is sufficient to test on smooth curves. As we are using locally convex subsets we need a generalisation of this result. Fortunately, such is provided in [KM97, §24]. As we are only concerned with locally convex subsets of Euclidean spaces, some of the notation simplifies and therefore we restate the result that we want.

Theorem 2.1 ([KM97, 24.5]) *Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a convex subset. Let $f : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a map. Then f maps smooth curves in K to smooth curves in \mathbb{R}^m , if and only if f is smooth on the relative interior of K and all derivatives (on the interior) extend continuously to the whole of K .* \square

This extends easily to arbitrary locally convex subsets of Euclidean spaces since smoothness is a local property.

From this we deduce that a trimmed down family of input test functions is the family $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, M)$. We can reconstruct the bloated family of input test functions by taking all maps $\phi : C \rightarrow M$ which map smooth curves in C to smooth curves in M . The above theorem guarantees that this is again $\bigcup C^\infty(C, M)$.

The final piece of bloat is the original topology. The topology on a manifold is determined by the charts since these are homeomorphisms onto their images. Although we have thrown out the requirement that the test functions be homeomorphisms we can still keep this link, namely that the topology is completely determined by the test functions. By doing this we avoid idiocies whereby functions such as the evaluation map $E^* \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on a non-normable locally convex vector space are smooth but not continuous. It also means that the topology can now be tested by using the same test functions as the smooth structure. In practical terms this means removing the topology from the definition altogether. If one wants to have a topology then one can be defined but for many purposes it is not needed. See Section 10 for more on the interaction between topology and smooth structures.

Our conclusion is that the essence of smoothness is controlled by the smooth curves and smooth functionals on a set (not a topological space) and that these two families determine each other. This is precisely the data of a Frölicher space.

Definition 2.2 (Frölicher [Fr82]) *A Frölicher space is a triple (X, C, \mathcal{F}) where X is a set, C is a family of curves in X , i.e. a subset of $\text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, X)$, and \mathcal{F} is a family of functionals on X , i.e. a subset of $\text{Map}(X, \mathbb{R})$. The sets C and \mathcal{F} have to satisfy the following compatibility condition: a curve $c : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$ is in C if and only if $fc \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all functionals $f \in \mathcal{F}$, and similarly a functional $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is in \mathcal{F} if and only if $fc \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all curves $c : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$.*

A map of Frölicher spaces is a map $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ on the underlying sets satisfying the following (equivalent) conditions.

1. $\phi c \in C_Y$ for all $c \in C_X$.
2. $f\phi \in \mathcal{F}_X$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}_Y$.
3. $f\phi c \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all $c \in C_X$ and $f \in \mathcal{F}_Y$.

Our reasoning above leads to the following relationship between manifolds and Frölicher spaces.

Proposition 2.3 *Let M be a manifold with corners. Let $C_M := C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, M)$ and $\mathcal{F}_M := C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$. Then (M, C_M, \mathcal{F}_M) is a Frölicher space. A smooth map of manifolds becomes a morphism of Frölicher spaces.* \square

By “becomes a morphism of Frölicher spaces” we mean that for a smooth map $f : M \rightarrow N$ of manifolds there is a morphism between the corresponding Frölicher spaces with the same underlying set function as f .

In more categorical language, we have described a functor from the category of manifolds to that of Frölicher spaces which covers the identity functor on the underlying sets.

3 A Basis of a Smooth Structure

We have argued that the concept of a Frölicher space captures the essence of smoothness. It has no arbitrary choices and the structure is reasonably trim. There is a measure of redundancy in that the families of input and output test functions determine each other so that one could simply specify one of the families. The problem with this approach is that the saturation condition becomes difficult to state simply without access to both families (essentially, one has to define the missing family to state the condition).

On the other hand, if one already knows that Frölicher spaces are “the right thing” for discussing smoothness, then one can specify a Frölicher structure on a set simply by taking a family of test functions, either input or output, and completing to a Frölicher structure. For comparison, one often specifies a topology by giving a basis, or even a subbasis. This is precisely what we did above for manifolds: we started with the charts and from them constructed a Frölicher structure.

Thus one can study “pre-Frölicher structures”, namely a set together with some information that uniquely specifies a Frölicher structure. Of course, there may be different ways to specify a “pre-Frölicher structure” and so one can devise many different categories of such objects. We shall now recall some of those that have appeared in the literature. There are probably many more in the literature (for example, Chen gave at least four different definitions in his writings). These four appear to be ones that are either used, or that illustrate important points. The other definitions that I have found are minor variations of these four.

The first two consist of taking maps out of the test spaces, the second two of maps into the test spaces.

Definition 3.1 (Chen [Che77]) *A Chen space is a pair (X, \mathcal{P}) where X is a set and \mathcal{P} is a family of maps (called plots) into X with domains convex subsets of Euclidean spaces. These have to satisfy the following conditions.*

1. Every constant map is a plot.
2. If $\phi : C \rightarrow X$ is a plot and $\theta : C' \rightarrow C$ is a C^∞ -map between convex regions then $\phi\theta$ is a plot.
3. If $\phi : C \rightarrow X$ is a map which is everywhere locally a plot then it is a plot.

A morphism of Chen spaces is a map on the underlying sets which takes plots to plots.

Definition 3.2 (Souriau [Sou80]) A Souriau space is a pair (X, \mathcal{D}) where X is a set and \mathcal{D} is a family of maps (also called plots) into X with domains open subsets of Euclidean spaces. These have to satisfy the following conditions.

1. Every constant map is a plot.
2. If $\phi: U \rightarrow X$ is a plot and $\theta: U' \rightarrow U$ is a C^∞ -map between open subsets of Euclidean spaces then $\phi\theta$ is a plot.
3. If $\phi: U \rightarrow X$ is a map which is everywhere locally a plot then it is a plot.

A morphism of Souriau spaces is a map on the underlying sets which takes plots to plots. The family \mathcal{D} is sometimes called the diffeology of the pair (X, \mathcal{D}) .

Definition 3.3 (Sikorski [Sik72]) A Sikorski space is a triple $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ where X is a set, \mathcal{T} a topology on X , and \mathcal{F} is a subalgebra of the algebra of continuous real-valued functions on X satisfying the following conditions.

1. Functionals in \mathcal{F} are locally detectable, in that $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is in \mathcal{F} if each point $x \in X$ has a neighbourhood, say V , for which there is a function $g \in \mathcal{F}$ with $f|_V = g|_V$.
2. If $f_1, \dots, f_k \in \mathcal{F}$ and $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k, \mathbb{R})$ then $g(f_1, \dots, f_k) \in \mathcal{F}$.

A morphism of Sikorski spaces is a map on the underlying sets, $g: X \rightarrow Y$, such that $f \circ g \in \mathcal{F}_X$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}_Y$.

Definition 3.4 (Smith [Smi66]) A Smith space is a triple $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ where X is a set, \mathcal{T} a topology on X , and \mathcal{F} a set of continuous real-valued functions on X . The set \mathcal{F} has to satisfy a certain closure condition. For an open set $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\mathcal{F}(U)$ denote the set of continuous maps $\phi: U \rightarrow X$ with the property that $f \circ \phi \in C^\infty(U, \mathbb{R})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}$. The closure condition is that \mathcal{F} contains all continuous functions $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the property that for all open sets $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ (n arbitrary) and $\phi \in \mathcal{F}(U)$, $g \circ \phi \in C^\infty(U, \mathbb{R})$.

Remark 3.5 1. Chen modified his definition considerably as he worked with it. The earliest definition seems to be from [Che73] and the latest from [Che77]. In between these two lies [Che75] which includes two further definitions (one, it should be said, is an incorrect recollection of the definition from [Che73]). Although all his definitions are based on the same theme, there is considerable variation from the first to the last. We shall comment a little on this in the next section.

2. A Souriau space is very similar to a Chen space except that the domains of the test functions are different. This is related to a very interesting fact. All of the above definitions consist of a set together with certain “test functions” between the set and certain “test spaces” with the functions either to the set or out of it. What is worth noting is that for models consisting of maps to the set, several choices of test spaces have been proposed. However, for models consisting of maps out of the set, all have used only \mathbb{R} for the test space. One could speculate that the reason for this is that it is well-known that a map into a subset of a Euclidean space is smooth if and only if all the coordinate projections are smooth; the corresponding result for maps out of a (suitable) subset of a Euclidean space—namely, Boman’s theorem and Kriegl and Michor’s extension—is much less well-known.

4 A General Recipe

All of the heretofore proposed categories of “smooth objects” can be put into a *standard form*. This standard form is determined by certain choices. In short, these choices are of an underlying category, of test spaces, and of forcing conditions. The underlying category should be thought of as “those objects to which one might wish to give a smooth structure”. The test spaces should be thought of as “those objects for which there is an indisputable smooth structure”. The forcing conditions should be thought of as ensuring that “morphisms which ought to be smooth actually are smooth”.

A close relative of this structure is of sheaves on a site. The site is the category of test spaces and the sheaf condition is the forcing condition. To see where the underlying category fits in, one should consider so-called *quasi-representable* sheaves on a site, or *concrete* sheaves on a *concrete* site, see [BH] and the references therein.

Another close relative of this is the *Isbell envelope* of an essentially small category. The Isbell envelope of \mathcal{A} , written $E(\mathcal{A})$, is a category whose objects consist of a contravariant functor $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{A}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, a covariant functor $\mathfrak{D}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, and a natural transformation $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(-, -)$. Morphisms in this category are pairs of natural transformations between the functors. One can think of an object in $E(\mathcal{A})$ as a *virtual* object of \mathcal{A} in that it can be experimented on using objects in \mathcal{A} . This notion can also be encoded using *profunctors*. We shall comment on this relationship later.

4.1 Virtual Objects

Let us now describe our structure precisely. We are not aiming for the most general approach here; rather we wish to find a general setting that helps with our study of the actual examples already posited. Therefore, we wish to keep our general recipe as close as possible to the definitions in section 3.

The easy part is the two categories. We fix these: the underlying category, \mathcal{U} , and the test category, \mathcal{T} . We also choose a faithful functor $\mathfrak{U}: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ from the test category to the underlying category (preferably one that is also injective on objects). This allows us to define the first stage.

Definition 4.1 Let \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{T} be categories—the underlying category and the test category respectively. Let $\mathfrak{U}: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ be a faithful functor that is injective on objects. The category of virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} , $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^\vee$, is the following category. A virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} consists of a triple (X, I, O) where

- X is an object in \mathcal{U} ,
- $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is a subfunctor of the functor $T \mapsto \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{U}(T), U)$,
- $\mathfrak{D}: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is a subfunctor of the functor $T \mapsto \mathcal{U}(U, \mathfrak{U}(T))$.

These have to satisfy the following compatibility condition. Consider the functors $\mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$,

$$(T, T') \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{U}(T), U) \times \mathcal{U}(U, \mathfrak{U}(T')), \quad (T, T') \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{U}(T), \mathfrak{U}(T')).$$

For a test object, T , and a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} , X , we shall say that a family of trials, \mathcal{F} , from T to X is sufficient if $\mathfrak{F}_i(T, X, \mathcal{F}) = 1$.

For a test object, T , and a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} , X , we shall say that a \mathcal{U} -morphism $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced if $\mathfrak{F}_i(T, X, \text{Tri}(u)) = 1$.

Remark 4.7 1. There is an obvious generalisation to output forcing conditions by “flipping” all the arrows. We shall write \mathfrak{F}_o for the corresponding functor.

2. From examining the definition of morphisms in the category of trials we see that if $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced and $t: T' \rightarrow T$, $x: X \rightarrow X'$ are suitable morphisms, then $|x|u\mathfrak{U}(t)$ is also forced.

3. Similarly, if \mathcal{F}' is a sufficient family of trials from T to X and $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$ then \mathcal{F}' is also sufficient.

4. The one restraint on the functor translates into the statement: “Nothing obviously non-smooth should ever be forced to be smooth”.

Definition 4.8 A forcing condition is a choice of input forcing condition, \mathfrak{F}_i , and output forcing condition, \mathfrak{F}_o .

A virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} , X , satisfies the forcing condition $(\mathfrak{F}_i, \mathfrak{F}_o)$ if, whenever T is a test object and $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced then $u \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T)$ and, similarly, whenever $u: |X| \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ is forced then $u \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T)$.

Given a forcing condition, we write $\mathcal{UT}_{\mathfrak{F}}$ for the full subcategory of \mathcal{UT}^v consisting of virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} satisfying this forcing condition.

Since forcing conditions take values in $\{0 \rightarrow 1\}$, they form a partially ordered set and can thus be combined using logical connectors.

4.2 Smooth Objects in the Wild

Let us now specify to the matter in hand. The above describes an extremely general set-up, far broader than we shall need. The first step to reducing to our examples is to find a minimal setting containing all of them. For this, we limit our choices for test category, underlying category, and forcing condition.

Firstly, let us consider the test category. This is, as we have said, the category of “objects for which there is an indisputable smooth structure”. Let us define such a category which contains all those that have been proposed.

Definition 4.9 The maximal test category is the amnesic, transportable construct generated by the following category. The objects in \mathcal{M} are those subsets $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ with the property that each $m \in M$ has an open neighbourhood, say V , in \mathbb{R}^n and a diffeomorphism $\psi: V \cong U$ with U also an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n such that $\psi(V \cap M)$ is convex. The morphisms in \mathcal{M} are the C^∞ -maps.

This category contains all convex subsets of finite dimensional affine spaces, all open subsets of affine spaces, all smooth manifolds, and all smooth manifolds with boundary, as well as a good deal else.

We limit the choice of the test category to be a full subcategory of the maximal test category (not necessarily closed under isomorphisms). It is therefore completely specified by the family of objects.

Now let us consider the underlying category. In the examples given, it is either Set or some category of topological spaces; either all topological spaces

or Hausdorff topological spaces. One might conceivably wish to restrict ones attention further to, say, regular, normal, paracompact, or metrisable spaces.

The main distinction is between Set and the others; the question being as to whether “smoothness” is a property that is built on continuity or whether it stands in its own right. In section 2, we argued the latter but other authors have taken the former view and we do not wish to discriminate at this juncture. We shall return to the issue of topology in section 10.

For now, we shall restrict ourselves to the underlying category being either Set or a full subcategory of the category of topological spaces which is closed under taking isomorphism classes and which contains the image of the obvious functor from the maximal test category to the category of all topological spaces. In particular, we have an amnesic, transportable construct.

Now let us define some forcing conditions. The way that we define, say, an input forcing condition is to list certain significant families of trials from a generic test object to a generic virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} . As the input forcing condition is a functor to $\{0 \rightarrow 1\}$, this will force many other families to also be significant—any family that is the target of a morphism from one of the specified ones. All the others are insignificant.

To check that these are well-defined, the only thing to check is the “non-stupid” condition, namely that nothing is forced that really shouldn’t be forced. We shall not do this here.

Definition 4.10 In the following, X will be a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} and T a test object. We list the determining families of trials.

The input saturation condition

$$\{(1_T, \phi) : \phi \in \mathfrak{S}_X\}$$

Here, we use the fact that $\mathfrak{S}_X(T) = \mathcal{UT}^v(X, \mathfrak{S}(T'))$ to regard ϕ as a \mathcal{UT}^v -morphism.

The output saturation condition

$$\{(\psi, 1_T) : \psi \in \mathfrak{S}_X\}$$

The input determined condition

$$\{(t_\lambda, 1_X) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

where $\{t_\lambda : T_\lambda \rightarrow T : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is a family of \mathcal{T} -morphisms with the property that a \mathcal{U} -morphism $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T')$ is in the image of \mathfrak{U} if $\mathfrak{U}(t_\lambda)u$ is in the image of \mathfrak{U} for all λ .

The output determined condition

$$\{(1_X, t_\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

where $\{t_\lambda : T \rightarrow T_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is a family of \mathcal{T} -morphisms with the property that a \mathcal{U} -morphism $u: \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ is in the image of \mathfrak{U} if $\mathfrak{U}(t_\lambda)u$ is in the image of \mathfrak{U} for all λ .

The input sheaf condition

$$\{(t_\lambda, 1_X) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

where $\{t_\lambda : T_\lambda \rightarrow T : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is a family of \mathcal{T} -morphisms with the property that $t_\lambda : T_\lambda \rightarrow T$ is the inclusion of an open subset and the T_λ cover T .

The output sheaf condition To define this, we require the underlying category to be of a topological flavour. Also given a subset $U \subseteq |X|$ we define the subspace virtual \mathcal{T} -object structure on U to be given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{S}(T') &= \{\psi : \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow U : |_\lambda | \psi \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T')\}, \\ \mathfrak{D}(T') &= \{\phi|_\lambda : U \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T') : \phi \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T')\}. \end{aligned}$$

With this we take families of trials of the form

$$\{(t_\lambda, 1_T) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

where $t_\lambda : X_\lambda \rightarrow X$ is a family of $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphisms such that $|_\lambda | : |X_\lambda| \rightarrow |X|$ is the inclusion of an open subset of $|X|$, the $|X_\lambda|$ cover $|X|$, and the virtual \mathcal{T} -object structure on X_λ is the subspace virtual \mathcal{T} -object.

The input terminal condition Assume that the test category has a terminal object, say $*_{\mathcal{T}}$. The empty family of trials from $*_{\mathcal{T}}$ to X is significant.

The output terminal condition Assume that the test category has a terminal object, say $*_{\mathcal{T}}$. The empty family of trials from X to $*_{\mathcal{T}}$ is significant.

The empty input condition No family of trials is significant.

The empty output condition No family of trials is significant.

Remark 4.11 1. One caveat of this method of specifying forcing conditions is that, due to the functorial nature of a forcing condition, there may be “unexpected” significant families. In the list above we gave, for most of the conditions, some significant families of trials for any pair (T, X) (thinking of input forcing conditions). It is tempting to think that a \mathcal{U} -morphism $u : \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced if and only if $\text{Tri}(u)$ contains one of these generating families. This may not be true; for example, if u is forced then $u|_t$ must also be forced even if $\text{Tri}(u|_t)$ doesn't contain a generating family.

However, all but the terminal conditions do have this property: that if a \mathcal{U} -morphism, u , is forced then $\text{Tri}(u)$ contains one of the given generating families.

2. In the input saturation condition, a \mathcal{U} -morphism $u : \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced if $\phi u : \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T')$ lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism $\mathfrak{S}(T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(T')$ for all T' ; equivalently, if it comes from a \mathcal{T} -morphism $T \rightarrow T'$.

3. The input sheaf condition makes sense even in the absence of a topology on X since the test spaces carry natural topologies. This is one reason why we separated our test category from our underlying category.

4. Let us consider the output sheaf condition. Consider a trial

$$U \xrightarrow{t} X \xrightarrow{\dots} T \xrightarrow{\cong} T$$

The statement that $u : |X| \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ succeeds this trial means that $u|_U : U \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ is an output test morphism for U . By definition, therefore, there is an output test morphism $u' : |X| \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ such that $u'|_U = u|_U$.

5. The saturation conditions allow us to effectively ignore the corresponding family of test functions when looking at whether a morphism on the underlying objects in \mathcal{U} lifts to a morphism in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$. For example, suppose that the output test functions are forced. Then if $u : |X_1| \rightarrow |X_2|$ is such that $u\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_{X_2}$ for all $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_{X_1}$ then for $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_{X_2}$ and $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_{X_1}$, $\phi u\psi$ came from a morphism in \mathcal{T} . Whence ϕu is forced and hence $\phi u \in \mathfrak{D}_{X_1}$. Thus u underlies a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism.

6. The empty forcing conditions translate to the fact that no morphisms are forced.

7. The terminal forcing conditions translate to the fact that any morphism which factors through the terminal object of the test category is forced.

8. The saturation condition is the “top” of the family of forcing conditions whilst the empty condition is the “bottom”. The forcing conditions thus form a complete (possibly large) lattice.

Let us now translate the examples already “in the wild” into our formalism. We shall also include all of Chen's definitions to provide a wider scope for comparisons.

Frölicher spaces

1. The underlying category is simply Set.
2. There is one test space, \mathbb{R} .
3. The input forcing conditions is saturation.
4. The output forcing conditions is saturation.

Chen spaces Although we have only given Chen's last definition in section 3, we shall give the standard form of all four of his definitions.

- [Che73]**
1. The underlying category is that of all Hausdorff topological spaces.
 2. The test spaces are all closed, convex subsets of Euclidean spaces.
 3. The input forcing condition is the terminal condition.
 4. The output forcing condition is saturation.

- [Che75]**
1. The underlying category is that of all topological spaces.
 2. The test spaces are all closed, convex subsets of Euclidean spaces.

3. The input forcing condition is terminal condition.
4. The output forcing condition is saturation.

[Che75] 1. The underlying category is that of all topological spaces.

2. The test spaces are all closed, convex subsets of Euclidean spaces.
3. The input forcing condition is determination and the terminal condition.
4. The output forcing condition is saturation.

[Che77] 1. The underlying category is Set.

2. The test spaces are all convex subsets of Euclidean spaces.
3. The input forcing condition is the sheaf condition and the terminal condition.
4. The output forcing condition is saturation.

Souriau Spaces

1. The underlying category is Set.
2. The test spaces are all open subsets of Euclidean spaces.
3. The input forcing condition is the sheaf condition and the terminal condition.
4. The output forcing condition is saturation.

Sikorski Spaces

1. The underlying category is that of topological spaces.
2. The test spaces are the Euclidean spaces.
3. The input forcing condition is saturation.
4. The output forcing conditions are the sheaf condition, the determination condition, and the terminal condition.

These spaces are, perhaps, the hardest to see how to make them fit our standard form. There appears to be one test space, \mathbb{R} , and three conditions that need to be satisfied: that of being an algebra, the locally detectable condition, and the last condition involving k -tuples of maps. The locally detectable condition is clearly the output sheaf condition. The last condition leads us to expand our set of test spaces. This condition appears to be saying that the composition of a test morphism to \mathbb{R}^k and a C^∞ -map $\mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is again a test morphism. Thus if we expand the test spaces to all Euclidean spaces, we appear to get this condition for free. The catch is that we need to force the condition that if f_1, \dots, f_k are test maps to \mathbb{R} then (f_1, \dots, f_k) is a test map to \mathbb{R}^k . This is the *determined* condition since we can simply take the coordinate projections as the determining family. The condition that the functions be an algebra is then almost vacuous. For providing that $\mathfrak{D}(\mathbb{R})$ is not empty we obtain the structure of an algebra using the smooth maps $1 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ and $\alpha, \mu \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ defined by $1(t) = 1$, $\alpha(s, t) = s + t$, and $\mu(s, t) = s \cdot t$. To ensure that $\mathfrak{D}(\mathbb{R})$ is not empty, we impose the output terminal condition.

Smith Spaces

1. The underlying category is that of topological spaces.
2. There is one test space, \mathbb{R} .
3. The input forcing condition is saturation.
4. The output forcing condition is saturation.

From the definition, it would appear that Smith requires different families for the input and output test spaces. However, due to Boman's theorem, [Bom67], it is clear that in the closure condition it is sufficient to consider only those maps from \mathbb{R} . It is interesting to note that the definition of a Smith space preceded Boman's result.

As we have remarked, there is generally not one unique standard form for a given category. There is often room for manoeuvre in choosing the test spaces and the forcing condition. In particular, a given forcing condition may mean that the family of test spaces is larger than it need be. For example, we could formulate the category of Frölicher spaces using any family of test spaces that contained \mathbb{R} . However, all these categories would be isomorphic since the saturation condition, together with Boman's theorem, means that test morphisms are completely determined by their composition with C^∞ -maps to or from \mathbb{R} . Technically these two formulations are different, but they are isomorphic (even as constructs) so there is no detectable difference.

5 Functors

Our purpose now is to define certain functors between our categories. We shall start by defining the "obvious" functors. Later, we shall show that these contain all the "interesting" functors.

The functors fall into three types: change of underlying category, change of family of test spaces, and change of forcing condition. By composing these functors, we obtain functors between any two of our categories. In addition, we can restrict our attention to functors where the change is particularly simple. The test category is specified by a subclass of the class of objects of the maximal test category. We can therefore order the test categories by inclusion and need only consider the case where one is contained in the other. Similarly, we can order forcing conditions. Informally, we say that one forcing condition is less than another if every forced morphism for the first is forced for the second. Formally, we say that $(\mathfrak{F}_1^1, \mathfrak{F}_0^1) \leq (\mathfrak{F}_1^2, \mathfrak{F}_0^2)$ if $\mathfrak{F}_1^1 \leq \mathfrak{F}_1^2$ and $\mathfrak{F}_0^1 \leq \mathfrak{F}_0^2$ (using the ordering on $\{0 \rightarrow 1\}$). Since we can "or" and "and" forcing conditions, we need only consider the case where one forcing condition is less than another.

The functor in one direction is usually straightforward. For functors in the opposite direction we use a little lattice theory.

5.1 The Fibre Categories

Let us fix the underlying category, \mathcal{U} , the test category, \mathcal{T} , and a forcing condition $(\mathfrak{F}_1, \mathfrak{F}_0)$. Let $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_f^\vee$ be the category of forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} .

Let U be an object in \mathcal{U} . Let $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$ be the fibre at U of the forgetful functor $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$. This is a, possibly large, partially ordered class. (Recall that in the definition of a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} we insisted that the input and output test functors be strict subfunctors of the hom-functor; this ensures that the obvious quasi-ordering on $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$ is a partial ordering; also if \mathcal{T} has a small skeleton then this class will be an actual set.)

Proposition 5.1 $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$ is a complete lattice.

Proof. Let s be a family in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$. Let s^c be the (possibly empty) family

$$s^c := \{X \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v : X \leq X' \text{ for all } X' \in s\}.$$

For a test object, T , define

$$\mathfrak{S}(T) := \bigcap_{X \in s^c} \mathfrak{S}_X(T),$$

$$\mathfrak{D}(T) := \bigcap_{X \in s^c} \mathfrak{D}_X(T),$$

$$\mathfrak{S}'(T) := \{\psi : \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow U : \phi\psi \in \text{im } \mathfrak{U} \text{ for all } \psi \in \mathfrak{S}\},$$

$$\mathfrak{D}'(T) := \{\phi : U \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T) : \phi\psi \in \text{im } \mathfrak{U} \text{ for all } \phi \in \mathfrak{D}\}.$$

Although the families may be large, the intersections are all taking place within the sets $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{U}(T), U)$ and $\mathcal{U}(U, \mathfrak{U}(T))$. In particular, if s^c is empty, $\mathfrak{S}(T) = \mathcal{U}(U, \mathfrak{U}(T))$.

That \mathfrak{S} and \mathfrak{D} are subfunctors of the requisite hom-functors is obvious: if t is a \mathcal{T} -morphism and $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}$ then $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_X$ for all $X \in s$ whence $\psi\mathfrak{U}(t) \in \mathfrak{S}_X$ for all $X \in s$ and so $\psi\mathfrak{U}(t) \in \mathfrak{S}$. For \mathfrak{S}' , let $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}'(T)$ and let $t : T' \rightarrow T$ be a \mathcal{T} -morphism. Let $\phi \in \mathfrak{S}'$. By definition, $\phi\psi \in \text{im } \mathfrak{U}$ whence $\phi\psi\mathfrak{U}(t) \in \text{im } \mathfrak{U}$. As this holds for all ϕ , $\psi\mathfrak{U}(t) \in \mathfrak{S}'(T')$. Hence \mathfrak{S} is a functor $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \text{Set}$. It is clearly a subfunctor of the requisite hom-functor.

By construction, \mathfrak{S} and \mathfrak{D}' are compatible, as are \mathfrak{D} and \mathfrak{S}' . Hence $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}')$ and $(U, \mathfrak{S}', \mathfrak{D})$ are virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} . We observe that, for any $X \in s$, $\mathfrak{S} \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_X$ and—by the compatibility condition— $\mathfrak{D}' \supseteq \mathfrak{D}_X$. Hence the identity on U lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}') \rightarrow X$ for any $X \in s$. Similarly, the identity on U lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism $X \rightarrow (U, \mathfrak{S}', \mathfrak{D})$ for any $X \in s^c$.

To show that both are forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} , we need to show that they satisfy the forcing condition. Let us consider $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}')$. Let T be a test object and let $u : \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow U$ be a \mathcal{U} -morphism that is forced for the pair $(T, (U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}'))$. Let $X \in s$. As the identity on U lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}') \rightarrow X$, u is also forced for the pair (T, X) . Hence $u \in \mathfrak{S}_X$. As this holds for all $X \in s$, $u \in \mathfrak{S}$. Now let $u : U \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ be forced for the pair $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}'), T$. Let $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}'(T)$. By Lemma 4.3, ψ lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism $\mathfrak{S}(T') \rightarrow (U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}')$. Hence $u\psi : \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ is forced. From Definition 4.6, $u\psi \in \text{im } \mathfrak{U}$. Hence $u \in \mathfrak{D}'(T)$. Thus $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}')$ is a forced virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} .

Similarly, $(U, \mathfrak{S}', \mathfrak{D})$ is a forced virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} . Clearly, $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}') \in s^c$. Hence $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}') \leq (U, \mathfrak{S}', \mathfrak{D})$. Thus $\mathfrak{D} \subseteq \mathfrak{D}'$ and $\mathfrak{S} \subseteq \mathfrak{S}'$; hence $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D})$ is a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} .

For any $X \in s$, clearly $\mathfrak{S} \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_X$. Then for $X' \in s^c$, $\mathfrak{D}_X \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{X'}$ so $\mathfrak{D}_X \subseteq \mathfrak{D}$. Hence the identity on U lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}) \rightarrow X$. Similarly, for $X \in s^c$, the identity on U lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}^v$ -morphism $X \rightarrow (U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D})$. We therefore have

our candidate for the meet of s . It remains to show that it is a forced virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} .

This is similar to the arguments above for $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}')$ and $(U, \mathfrak{S}', \mathfrak{D})$. If $u : \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow U$ is forced for $(T, (U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}))$ then u is forced for (T, X) for all $X \in s$. Hence $u \in \mathfrak{S}_X$ for all $X \in s$, whence $u \in \mathfrak{S}$. Similarly, \mathfrak{D} satisfies the forcing condition. Thus $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D})$ is the meet of s .

It is obvious how to adapt this to define the join of s . \square

It is interesting to see what is the maximum of $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$. From the above proof, it will have test functors

$$\mathfrak{S}(T) = \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{U}(T), U),$$

$$\mathfrak{D}(T) = \bigcap_{X \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v} \mathfrak{D}_X(T).$$

By sending a object in \mathcal{U} to the maximum and minimum of its fibre categories, we obtain functors from \mathcal{U} to $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$.

Definition 5.2 Let $\mathfrak{S}\text{nd} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$ and $\mathfrak{D}\text{is} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$ be the functors

$$\mathfrak{S}\text{nd} : U \mapsto \bigwedge \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$$

$$\mathfrak{D}\text{is} : U \mapsto \bigvee \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v.$$

We refer to these as, respectively, the indiscrete and discrete $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{fU}^v$ -functors.

In the following we shall use standard lattice notation. That is, in a complete lattice L , \top and \perp refer to the maximum and minimum respectively, \bigwedge is the meet (intersection), \bigvee is the join (union), and we use the standard interval notation, so for $a, b \in L$ with $a \leq b$ we write $[a, b]$ for $\{c \in L : a \leq c \leq b\}$. Recall that if $f : L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ is an order-preserving map then $a \mapsto \bigwedge f^{-1}[a, \top]$ and $a \mapsto \bigvee f^{-1}[\perp, a]$ are also order-preserving.

5.2 Forcing Functors

For this section, we fix the underlying category, \mathcal{U} , and the test category, \mathcal{T} . We choose two forcing conditions, $(\mathfrak{S}_f^1, \mathfrak{D}_f^1)$ and $(\mathfrak{S}_f^2, \mathfrak{D}_f^2)$, with $(\mathfrak{S}_f^1, \mathfrak{D}_f^1) \leq (\mathfrak{S}_f^2, \mathfrak{D}_f^2)$. These define two categories of smooth objects, $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,1}^v$ and $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,2}^v$, which are full subcategories of the category of virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} .

Proposition 5.3 The inclusion functor $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,2}^v \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,1}^v$ factors through $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,1}^v$.

Proof. Let X be an object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,2}^v$. Let T be a test object. Let $u : \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ be a \mathcal{U} -morphism. Suppose that u is forced by $(\mathfrak{S}_f^1, \mathfrak{D}_f^1)$. Then $\mathfrak{S}_f^1(\text{Tri}(u)) = 1$. Since $\mathfrak{S}_f^2 \geq \mathfrak{S}_f^1$, $\mathfrak{S}_f^2(\text{Tri}(u)) = 1$ also. Hence as X is an object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,2}^v$, $u \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T)$. The same holds for \mathcal{U} -morphisms out of X , whence X is an object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,1}^v$. \square

Definition 5.4 We write $\mathfrak{S}\text{nd} : \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,2}^v \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,1}^v$ for the inclusion functor.

Now we shall construct a functor in the opposite direction. Given an object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,1}^v$, we wish to define a “nearest” object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f,2}^v$. It is obvious that there are—usually—two choices.

Definition 5.5 Define two forcing functors $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^- : X &\mapsto \bigvee \tilde{\text{Incl}}^{-1}[\perp, X], \\ \tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+ : X &\mapsto \bigwedge \tilde{\text{Incl}}^{-1}[X, \top]. \end{aligned}$$

The idea, if not the fact, of these functors is that $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-(X)$ should be the nearest object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ below X and $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+(X)$ should be the nearest object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ above X (comparisons actually happening in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$). However, these naïve expectations may not be met as it is entirely possible that, for example, $\tilde{\text{Incl}}\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-(X)$ is actually above X .

The restriction of $\tilde{\text{Incl}}$ to a fibre is the inclusion of one lattice in another and the order on the first is that induced from the second. From this we can deduce some elementary properties of $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-$ and $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+$.

Lemma 5.6 *The compositions $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^- \tilde{\text{Incl}}$ and $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+ \tilde{\text{Incl}}$ are the identity on $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$. For all objects, X , in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$ $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-(X) \leq \tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+(X)$.*

Proof. The first comes from the fact that, as $\tilde{\text{Incl}}$ is an inclusion, for X a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$, $\tilde{\text{Incl}}^{-1}[\perp, \tilde{\text{Incl}}(X)] = [\perp, X]$. Thus $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^- \tilde{\text{Incl}}(X) = X$. The case of $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+$ is similar.

For the second, observe that if $X_1 \in \tilde{\text{Incl}}^{-1}[\perp, X]$ and $X_2 \in \tilde{\text{Incl}}^{-1}[X, \perp]$ then $\tilde{\text{Incl}}(X_1) \leq \tilde{\text{Incl}}(X_2)$. Hence $X_1 \leq X_2$. Thus $\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-(X) \leq \tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+(X)$. \square

We shall be particularly interested in the question of when $X \leq \tilde{\text{Incl}}\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+(X)$ and $\tilde{\text{Incl}}\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-(X) \leq X$ hold. To do this, we need explicit descriptions of $\tilde{\text{Incl}}\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+(X)$ and $\tilde{\text{Incl}}\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-(X)$.

Let X be a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$. Let us write X^+ for $\tilde{\text{Incl}}\tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^+(X)$. From the proof of Proposition 5.1, we see that

$$\mathfrak{S}_{X^+} = \bigcap \mathfrak{S}_X$$

where the indexing family is over objects, X' , in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ such that $X \leq \tilde{\text{Incl}}(X')$. Thus $\mathfrak{S}_X \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}$ and so $\mathfrak{S}_X \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}$. Thus to test whether or not $X \leq X^+$ it is sufficient to test whether or not $\mathfrak{S}_{X^+} \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_X$. This is not guaranteed—we shall see some examples later—but we can give some conditions for when it does hold.

Proposition 5.7 *1. If the output forcing condition $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}_{\mathfrak{O}_2}$ is independent of the output test functor then $X \leq X^+$ if and only if $X^+ = (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$.*

2. If the output forcing conditions $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}_{\mathfrak{O}_1}$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}_{\mathfrak{O}_2}$ are the same then $X^+ = (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$.

Proof. The key to both parts is the same: showing that $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$ is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$. Once this is shown, it is obviously X^+ . In particular, in the first condition the reverse implication is obvious. Let us consider the conditions in turn.

1. If $X \leq X^+$ then X^+ is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ with the property that $\mathfrak{D}_{X^+}(T) \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$ for all test objects, T . Suppose that $u : |X| \rightarrow T$ is forced (via $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}_{\mathfrak{O}_2}$) for $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$. By assumption, it is therefore also forced for $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X) = X^+$. Hence $u \in \mathfrak{D}_{X^+}(T)$ whence $u \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$.

Now consider the input side. Suppose that $u : T \rightarrow |X|$ is forced (via $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}_{\mathfrak{I}_2}$) for $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$. Then as the identity on $|X|$ lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$ -morphism

$x : (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X) \rightarrow X^+$, $u = |x|u$ is forced for X^+ . Thus as X^+ is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$, $u \in \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}(T)$.

Hence $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$ is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$.

2. Suppose that $u : |X| \rightarrow T$ is forced (via $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}_{\mathfrak{O}_2}$) for $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$. By assumption, it is therefore also forced via $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}_{\mathfrak{O}_1}$. Since the identity on $|X|$ lifts to a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$ -morphism $x : X \rightarrow (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$, $u = |u|x$ is forced for X . Thus as X^+ is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$, $u \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$.

Now consider the input side. Observe that if X' is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ such that $X \leq X'$ then $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X) \leq X'$ (comparisons in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$ for simplicity). Therefore if $u : T \rightarrow |X|$ is forced for $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$ then it is forced for X' . Hence it is in $\mathfrak{S}_{X^+}(T)$ as this is the intersection of the corresponding $\mathfrak{S}_{X'}(T)$. Hence $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_{X^+}, \mathfrak{D}_X)$ is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$. \square

A particular example of when the first condition holds is when the output forcing condition is saturation. The second example shows that if we change the forcing conditions one component at a time then we get good control over how the changes occur.

There are obvious analogues for the input forcing condition.

Let us conclude this section with an example of when $X^- = \tilde{\gamma}\text{or}^-(X) \leq X$ fails. In this example, the underlying category is Set and the test category is the category of open subsets of \mathbb{R} with C^∞ -maps between them. Both forcing conditions have saturation as output forcing condition. The weaker forcing condition has no input forcing condition whilst the stronger has the sheaf condition. As the output forcing conditions are saturation, both an object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$ and an object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ are determined by their input test functions.

Consider the object, X , in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_1}^v$ with $|X| = \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_X(T)$ those C^∞ -maps $\psi : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are bounded. To find X^- we take the join of all objects in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ below X with the same object in \mathcal{U} . For any bounded open interval, $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, we can define a object, X_I , in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ with $|X_I| = \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_{X_I}(T)$ those C^∞ -maps $\psi : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which factor through I . This is a object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$. (Note that we have not assumed the constant forcing condition on inputs, if we had we would have to include constant maps but this makes so substantial difference to the example.) Moreover, this object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ is below X . However, the identity on \mathbb{R} is locally in some X_I and so, because of the sheaf condition, is in the join of the X_I . Hence X^- is at least the object in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f_2}^v$ with input test functor $\mathfrak{S}(T) = C^\infty(T, \mathbb{R})$. In fact, it is exactly that.

Thus $X^- \neq X$.

5.3 Change of Test Spaces

In this section we wish to examine what happens when we change the test spaces. The underlying category remains the same and we choose two categories of test spaces, \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 . We therefore obtain the category of virtual \mathcal{T}_1 -objects in \mathcal{U} , $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_1^v$, and $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_2^v$.

As remarked at the start of this section, since we are viewing our the test categories as being subcategories of the maximal test category, we restrict to the case where \mathcal{T}_1 is a subcategory of \mathcal{T}_2 . Restriction of the test functors defines an obvious functor $\mathfrak{R}es : \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_2^v \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_1^v$.

As the forcing condition depends slightly on the test category, we must consider how to relate the two. Clearly, we wish to meddle with this as little as possible since we can apply a forcing functor afterwards.

Consider the categories of trials, Tri_1 and Tri_2 . There is an obvious inclusion functor $\text{Tri}_1 \rightarrow \text{Tri}_2$ induced from the inclusion $\mathcal{T}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_2$. We shall not give this a symbol, leaving to context the rôle of distinguishing. This has the property that if T is a test object in \mathcal{T}_1 , X a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} , and $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ a \mathcal{U} -morphism, then $\text{Tri}_1(u) \subseteq \text{Tri}_2(u)$.

Let (δ_i^+, δ_i^-) be a forcing condition with respect to \mathcal{T}_2 . Then we can restrict δ_i^+ and δ_i^- to Tri_1 . Let us call the resulting functors δ_i^{+1} and δ_i^{-1} . If, for T_1 and T_2 in \mathcal{T}_1 , $u: \mathfrak{U}(T_1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T_2)$ is not in the image of \mathfrak{U} then $\delta_i^{+1}(\text{Tri}_1(u)) = \delta_i^+(\text{Tri}_1(u)) \leq \delta_i^+(\text{Tri}_2(u)) = 0$, and similarly for δ_i^{-1} . Hence $(\delta_i^{+1}, \delta_i^{-1})$ is a forcing condition. Thus we have $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+$ and $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$.

Proposition 5.8 *The restriction of a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} is a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_1 -object in \mathcal{U} .*

Proof. Let X be a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} . Let us consider the input test functor. Let T be a test object in \mathcal{T}_1 . Let $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ be a \mathcal{U} -morphism which is forced via δ_i^+ . Then $\delta_i^{+1}(\text{Tri}_1(u)) = 1$. By definition, therefore, $\delta_i^+(\text{Tri}_1(u)) = 1$. Since $\text{Tri}_1(u) \subseteq \text{Tri}_2(u)$, u is forced via δ_i^+ . Hence $u \in \mathfrak{S}_X$. Since the source u is a test object from \mathcal{T}_1 , it persists in the restriction. Hence the restriction of X is again a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_1 -object in \mathcal{U} . \square

Since \mathfrak{Res} preserves the underlying objects in \mathcal{U} , for each object, U , in \mathcal{U} it restricts to a functor, i.e. an order-preserving map, $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2fU}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1fU}^+$. We can therefore define two reverse functors using the lattice structure of $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2fU}^+$ in a similar fashion to the change of forcing condition functors.

Definition 5.9 *Define two extension functors $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$ by*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{Ext}^+ : X &\mapsto \bigvee \mathfrak{Res}^{-1}[\perp, X], \\ \mathfrak{Ext}^- : X &\mapsto \bigwedge \mathfrak{Res}^{-1}[X, \top]. \end{aligned}$$

In studying functors from $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+$ to $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$ one encounters an obvious question: if T is a test object in \mathcal{T}_2 that is *not* in \mathcal{T}_1 , which \mathcal{U} -morphisms $\mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ should be included? The functors \mathfrak{Ext}^- and \mathfrak{Ext}^+ are intended to give, respectively, the minimum and maximum answers to this question. However, as with the forcing functors, these intentions are not always carried out.

Under a mild assumption on the relationship between \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 we can factor \mathfrak{Ext}^+ and \mathfrak{Ext}^- through $\mathfrak{S}\text{or}^-$ and $\mathfrak{S}\text{or}^+$ respectively. This assumption is closely related to the concept of an *adequate* subcategory as studied in [Isb60]. In essence, it says that when looking in \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{T}_2 can be determined by looking at morphisms to and from objects in \mathcal{T}_1 .

Definition 5.10 *We say that \mathcal{T}_1 is \mathcal{U} -adequate in \mathcal{T}_2 if, in \mathcal{U} , it determines $\text{im } \mathfrak{U}$. That is to say, if T_1 and T_2 are objects in \mathcal{T}_2 and $u: \mathfrak{U}(T_1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T_2)$ is a \mathcal{U} -morphism which is not in the image of \mathfrak{U} then there are objects in \mathcal{T}_1 , T_1' and T_2' , and morphisms $t_1: T_1' \rightarrow T_1$, $t_2: T_2 \rightarrow T_2'$ such that $\mathfrak{U}(t_2)\mathfrak{U}(t_1)$ is not in the image of \mathfrak{U} .*

In the following we shall assume that this condition holds. This allows us to extend the embedding of \mathcal{T}_1 in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f1}^+$ to the whole of \mathcal{T}_2 . As this is an extension of $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{f1}^+$ we shall use the same symbol.

Lemma 5.11 *There is a functor $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+$ which embeds \mathcal{T}_2 as a full subcategory of $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+$. The object, $\mathfrak{S}(T)$, in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+$ has underlying object, $\mathfrak{U}(T)$, in \mathcal{U} , input test functor $\mathfrak{S}(T) = \mathcal{T}_2(T', T)$, and output test functor $\mathfrak{S}(T') = \mathcal{T}_2(T, T')$. On morphisms, $\mathfrak{S}(t)$ is determined by the requirement that $|\mathfrak{S}(t)| = \mathfrak{U}(t)$.*

The restriction of this functor to \mathcal{T}_1 is the functor from Lemma 4.3.

Proof. The only part we need to worry about is showing that \mathcal{T}_2 embeds as a full subcategory of $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+$. This is where we need our assumption.

We know that it is true when restricted to \mathcal{T}_1 . Let T_1 and T_2 be objects in \mathcal{T}_2 . Let $u: |T_1| \rightarrow |T_2|$ be a \mathcal{U} -morphism which is not in the image of \mathfrak{U} . Then, by assumption, there are \mathcal{T}_2 -morphisms $t_1: T_1' \rightarrow T_1$ and $t_2: T_2 \rightarrow T_2'$ such that $\mathfrak{U}(t_2)\mathfrak{U}(t_1)$ is not in the image of \mathfrak{U} . However from Lemma 4.3, t_1 underlies a morphism of objects in $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$, $\mathfrak{S}(T_1') \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(T_1)$; similarly for t_2 . Thus if u underlay a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$ -morphism, we would have that $\mathfrak{U}(t_2)\mathfrak{U}(t_1)$ underlay a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$ -morphism from $\mathfrak{S}(T_1')$ to $\mathfrak{S}(T_2')$. As these come from \mathcal{T}_1 , we know that this would mean that $\mathfrak{U}(t_2)\mathfrak{U}(t_1)$ lay in the image of \mathfrak{U} , a contradiction. Hence \mathfrak{S} is full. \square

Let us write $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+$ and $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^-$ for the extension functors $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$; i.e. when there are no forcing conditions. Under our assumption on the relationship of \mathcal{T}_1 to \mathcal{T}_2 we can give explicit descriptions of $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$ and $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^-(X)$.

Proposition 5.12 *Let X be a virtual \mathcal{T}_1 -object in \mathcal{U} . For T a object in \mathcal{T}_2 , define*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{S}_a(T) &:= \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+(\mathfrak{S}(T), X), \\ \mathfrak{S}_a(T) &:= \{\phi: |X| \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T) : \phi = \mathfrak{U}(t)\phi' \text{ for some } T' \in \mathcal{T}_1, \phi' \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T'), t: T \rightarrow T'\}, \\ \mathfrak{S}_b(T) &:= \{\psi: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X| : \psi = \psi'\mathfrak{U}(t) \text{ for some } T' \in \mathcal{T}_1, \psi' \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T'), t: T' \rightarrow T\}, \\ \mathfrak{S}_b(T) &:= \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+(X, \mathfrak{S}(T)). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X) &= (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_a, \mathfrak{S}_b), \text{ and} \\ \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^-(X) &= (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_b, \mathfrak{S}_a). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. There is an obvious symmetry here so we shall concentrate on $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_a, \mathfrak{S}_b)$. Let us start by showing that this is a virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} . It is clear that the test functors are subfunctors of the requisite hom-functors. Therefore we just need to check the compatibility condition. Let $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_a(T)$ and $\phi \in \mathfrak{S}_a(T')$. Then $\phi = \mathfrak{U}(t)\phi'$ for some $T'' \in \mathcal{T}_1$, $\phi' \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T'')$, and $t: T' \rightarrow T''$. As $\phi' \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T'')$ it underlies a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$ -morphism $X \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(T'')$. Hence $\phi'\psi$ underlies a $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{2f}^+$ -morphism $\mathfrak{S}(T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(T'')$ which, as \mathfrak{S} is full, comes from a morphism in \mathcal{T}_2 . Hence $\phi\psi = \mathfrak{U}(t)\phi'\psi \in \text{im } \mathfrak{U}$.

For T an object in \mathcal{T}_1 ,

$$\mathfrak{S}_a(T) = \mathcal{U}\mathcal{T}_{1f}^+(\mathfrak{S}(T), X) = \mathfrak{S}_X(T),$$

whilst in $\mathfrak{S}_a(T)$ we can take 1_T as the auxiliary morphism whence $\mathfrak{S}_a(T) = \mathfrak{S}_X(T)$. Hence

$$\mathfrak{Res}(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_a, \mathfrak{S}_b) = X.$$

We therefore have $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_a, \mathfrak{S}_b) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$.

Let X' be a object in \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee with $|X'| = |X|$ such that $\mathfrak{Res}(X') \leq X$. Then for T an object in $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathfrak{S}_X(T) \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_X(T)$ and $\mathfrak{D}_X(T) \supseteq \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$. Let T' be an object in \mathcal{T}_2 . Let $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$ and $t: T \rightarrow T'$ a \mathcal{T}_2 -morphism. Then $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$ so, by functoriality, $\mathfrak{U}(t)\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T')$. Hence $\mathfrak{D}_X(T') \supseteq \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$. Let $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T')$. Let $t: T \rightarrow T'$ be a \mathcal{T}_2 -morphism. Then $\psi\mathfrak{U}(t) \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T) \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_X(T)$. Hence $\psi: \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow |X|$ underlies a \mathcal{UT}_2^\vee -morphism $\mathfrak{S}(T') \rightarrow X$, whence $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_a(T')$. Thus $\mathfrak{S}_X(T') \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_a(T')$. Hence $X' \leq (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_a, \mathfrak{D}_a)$.

Thus $(|X|, \mathfrak{S}_a, \mathfrak{D}_a) = \bigvee \mathfrak{Res}^{-1}[\perp, X] = \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$. \square

From this we can deduce a useful factorisation for when we do have a forcing condition.

Corollary 5.13 $\mathfrak{Ext}^+ = \mathfrak{For}^- \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+$ and $\mathfrak{Ext}^- = \mathfrak{For}^- \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+$.

Proof. As part of the previous proof we showed that $\mathfrak{Res}\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X) = X$. Thus

$$\mathfrak{Res}^{-1}[\perp, X] = \bigvee [\perp, \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)].$$

If we are extremely careful on the functors, we ought to write

$$\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X) = \bigvee (\mathfrak{Res}\mathfrak{Snd})^{-1}[\perp, X].$$

From which we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{Ext}^+(X) &= \bigvee \mathfrak{Snd}^{-1}\mathfrak{Res}^{-1}[\perp, X] \\ &= \bigvee \mathfrak{Snd}^{-1}[\perp, \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)] \\ &= \mathfrak{For}^- \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X). \end{aligned}$$

Equality on morphisms is a formality. \square

The idea here is that $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$ ought to be the maximum extension of X by a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} . Therefore any extension of X to a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} must lie below it. Since $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X)$ is meant to be the maximum such forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} , we can find it by looking at the “nearest” forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} below $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$. In other words, by applying \mathfrak{For}^- .

Since we know that it is not always true that $\mathfrak{For}^-(X) \leq X$, the obvious question is whether or not $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$.

Before proving this we observe that from proposition 5.12 we obtain another extension functor which will help us establish the relationships between the other various extension functors.

Lemma 5.14 *The assignment $X \mapsto (|X|, \mathfrak{S}_a, \mathfrak{D}_b)$ defines another functor $\mathfrak{Ext}: \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{UT}_2^\vee$. This functor has the following properties:*

1. $\mathfrak{Res}\mathfrak{Ext}$ is the identity on \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee ,
2. $\mathfrak{Ext}^-(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}^+(X)$ for all forced virtual \mathcal{T}_1 -objects, X , in \mathcal{U} , and
3. $\mathfrak{Ext}\mathfrak{S} = \mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{UT}_2^\vee$.

Proof. That this is a virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} comes from the fullness of $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee$. Composition defines a map

$$\mathcal{UT}_1^\vee(\mathfrak{S}(T'), X) \times \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee(X, \mathfrak{S}(T)) \rightarrow \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee(\mathfrak{S}(T'), \mathfrak{S}(T)) \cong \mathcal{T}_2(T', T).$$

It is clear that the restriction of this to \mathcal{T}_1 is X .

To show that it satisfies the forcing conditions, let $\psi: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ be forced for this object in \mathcal{UT}_2^\vee . Then for any \mathcal{T}_2 -morphism $t: T' \rightarrow T$ for an test object, T' , the composition ψt is forced. Since X satisfies the forcing conditions with respect to \mathcal{T}_1 , we therefore have that $\psi t \in \mathfrak{S}_X(T')$. As this holds for all such t , ψ underlies a \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee -morphism $\mathfrak{S}(T) \rightarrow X$. It is therefore in $\mathfrak{S}_a(T)$. The case for the output forcing condition is similar, and hence we have a object in \mathcal{UT}_2^\vee . \square

Lemma 5.15 *For all forced virtual \mathcal{T}_1 -objects, X , in \mathcal{U} ,*

$$\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^-(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}^-(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}^+(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X).$$

Proof. The relationship of \mathfrak{Ext} to the others is straightforward. From its description we have

$$\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^-(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X).$$

Hence as $\mathfrak{Ext}^- = \mathfrak{For}^- \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^-$ and $\mathfrak{Ext}^+ = \mathfrak{For}^- \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+$ we see that

$$\mathfrak{Ext}^-(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}^+(X).$$

The two outer relations are proved in the same fashion as each other so let us take the right-hand one. From section 5.2 we see that this depends on the input test functors. Let us write X^+ for $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X)$. Consider the virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object, \widehat{X} , in \mathcal{U} with object, $|X|$, in \mathcal{U} , input test functor \mathfrak{S}_a , and output test functor \mathfrak{S}_X . Note that \mathfrak{S}_a is the input test functor for $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$ and so $\widehat{X} \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$.

Suppose that $\psi: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced for \widehat{X} . Then for every test object, T' , and \mathcal{T} -morphism $t: T' \rightarrow T$, $\psi\mathfrak{U}(t): \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow |X|$ is forced for \widehat{X} and hence for $\mathfrak{Res}(\widehat{X})$.

It is possible to show that $\mathfrak{Res}(\widehat{X}) = X$ but for this step it is sufficient to note that as $\widehat{X} \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$, the identity on $|X|$ lifts to a \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee -morphism $\mathfrak{Res}(\widehat{X}) \rightarrow X$. Thus $\psi\mathfrak{U}(t): \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow |X|$ is forced for X and thus in $\mathfrak{S}_X(T')$. This is sufficient to show that $\psi: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ lifts to a \mathcal{UT}_1^\vee -morphism $\mathfrak{S}(T) \rightarrow X$ since for $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T')$ and $t: T' \rightarrow T$, $\phi\psi t \in \mathcal{T}_2(T', T')$ and hence $\phi\psi \in \mathfrak{D}_{\mathfrak{S}(T)}(T')$ by the assumption that \mathcal{T}_1 is \mathcal{U} -adequate in \mathcal{T}_2 .

Thus $\psi \in \mathfrak{S}_a(T)$ and so \widehat{X} satisfies the input forcing condition.

Now suppose that X' is a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} with underlying object, $|X|$, in \mathcal{U} such that the identity on $|X|$ lifts to a \mathcal{UT}_2^\vee -morphism $X' \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$. Then $\mathfrak{S}_X \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_a$ and $\mathfrak{D}_X \supseteq \mathfrak{D}_X$. Hence the identity on $|X|$ lifts to a \mathcal{UT}_2^\vee -morphism $X' \rightarrow \widehat{X}$. Thus if $\phi: |X| \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ is forced for \widehat{X} , ϕ is forced for X' as well. Hence as X' is a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} , $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T)$. As this holds for all such X' , $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_{\widehat{X}}(T)$ and thus \widehat{X} satisfies the output forcing condition.

Hence \widehat{X} is a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_2 -object in \mathcal{U} and so is $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X)$. Thus $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$. \square

Corollary 5.16 $\mathfrak{Res}\mathfrak{Ext}^+$ and $\mathfrak{Res}\mathfrak{Ext}^-$ are the identity on \mathcal{UT}_{1f}^v and $\mathfrak{Ext}^- \mathfrak{Res}(X) \leq X \leq \mathfrak{Ext}^+ \mathfrak{Res}(X)$ for all objects, X , in \mathcal{UT}_{2f}^v . \square

One further interesting question is as to when \mathfrak{Ext}^+ and \mathfrak{Ext}^- agree, or if either is the same as \mathfrak{Ext} . It transpires that it is sufficient to check this on the image of $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{UT}_{1f}^v$.

Proposition 5.17 If any of \mathfrak{Ext}^+ , \mathfrak{Ext}^- , and \mathfrak{Ext} agree on the image of $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{UT}_{1f}^v$ then they agree on the whole of \mathcal{UT}_{1f}^v .

Proof. Suppose that, say, \mathfrak{Ext}^+ and \mathfrak{Ext} agree on the image of \mathfrak{S} . Since, for a forced virtual \mathcal{T}_1 -object, X , in \mathcal{U} , $\mathfrak{Ext}(X) \leq \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$, and $\mathfrak{Ext}(X)$ and $\mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+(X)$ have the same input test functor, to show that \mathfrak{Ext}^+ and \mathfrak{Ext} agree it is sufficient to show that whenever $\phi: |X| \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(T)$ is in $\mathfrak{D}_{\mathfrak{Ext}(X)}(T)$ then it is in $\mathfrak{D}_{\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X)}(T)$.

Let $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_{\mathfrak{Ext}(X)}(T)$. Then for every $t: T \rightarrow T'$ with T' an object in \mathcal{T}_1 , $t\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_X(T')$. Hence ϕ underlies a \mathcal{UT}_{1f}^v -morphism $X \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(T)$. Applying \mathfrak{Ext}^+ we obtain a \mathcal{UT}_{2f}^v -morphism $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ext}^+(\mathfrak{S}(T))$. By assumption, $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(\mathfrak{S}(T)) = \mathfrak{Ext}(\mathfrak{S}(T))$. Since $\mathfrak{Ext}(\mathfrak{S}(T)) = \mathfrak{S}(T)$, we deduce that ϕ defines a \mathcal{UT}_{2f}^v -morphism $\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(T)$ and hence $\phi \in \mathfrak{D}_{\mathfrak{Ext}^+(X)}$.

Thus $\mathfrak{Ext}^+ = \mathfrak{Ext}$ as required.

The case for \mathfrak{Ext}^- and \mathfrak{Ext} is similar. Then if \mathfrak{Ext}^- and \mathfrak{Ext} agree on the image of \mathfrak{S} then they both agree with \mathfrak{Ext} and hence they agree on the whole of \mathcal{UT}_{1f}^v . \square

As a concluding remark for this section, let us consider a subtly different question on extensions. We have assumed in this section that we have a forcing condition on the larger test category which we restrict to the smaller. It is possible to consider the situation from the opposite angle: suppose we have a forcing condition on the smaller test category which we wish to extend to the larger. Can this be done, and in how many ways?

The work of this section shows that it can be done, and that the two extremes are straightforward to describe. The minimal extension of the forcing conditions is, say for the input forcing condition, to say that a morphism $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced if there is a factorisation of u as $u' \mathfrak{U}(t)$ where $t: T \rightarrow T'$ is such that T' is an object in \mathcal{T}_1 and $u': \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow |X|$ is forced. This is the minimum that can be done to preserve the fact that the forcing conditions are defined by functors. With this extension of the forcing conditions, the extension functors are $\mathfrak{Ext}^+ = \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^+$ and $\mathfrak{Ext}^- = \mathfrak{Ext}_{\text{pre}}^-$. The maximal extension of the forcing conditions is, again for the input, to say that a morphism $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ is forced if whenever $t: T' \rightarrow T$ is a \mathcal{T}_2 -morphism with T' an object in \mathcal{T}_1 then $u\mathfrak{U}(t)$ is forced. With this extension of the forcing conditions, the extension functors are $\mathfrak{Ext}^+ = \mathfrak{Ext}$ and, in fact, the categories \mathcal{UT}_{1f}^v and \mathcal{UT}_{2f}^v are isomorphic via the extension and restriction functors.

5.4 Change of Underlying Category

Now we turn to the possibility of changing the underlying category. We wish to consider two ways to do this. The first is when we have a functor from one underlying category to another. This will allow us to consider inclusions of subcategories and reflections and coreflections. The second is when we have a

topological category over another category and wish to transfer forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} from the lower category to the higher one.

5.4.1 Simple Transfers

The most obvious way to change the underlying category is to have two underlying categories, say \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 , together with a covariant functor $\mathfrak{G}: \mathcal{U}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_2$. Given that we want to say something about virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} and forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U} , we should ensure that this functor “plays nicely” with the structures defining them. Since we are focussing on the underlying categories here, we wish to avoid changing the rest of the structure as much as we can. Therefore we fix a test category, \mathcal{T} , with functors to \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 , both of which we shall denote by \mathfrak{U} . The compatibility that we require is that $\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{U} = \mathfrak{U}$. In the absence of forcing conditions, we get some simple results.

Proposition 5.18 For X a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_1 , $(\mathfrak{G}(|X|), \mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{U}_X, \mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{D}_X)$ is a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_2 . This assignment is functorial and covers \mathfrak{G} .

Proof. The only thing to check is the compatibility between the input and output test morphisms. Let $\psi: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}(|X|)$ be an input test morphism and $\phi: \mathfrak{G}(|X|) \rightarrow T'$ be an output test morphism. By definition, $\psi = \mathfrak{G}(\psi')$ for some $\psi': \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ and $\phi = \mathfrak{G}(\phi')$ for some $\phi': \mathfrak{U}(T') \rightarrow |X|$. Hence $\phi\psi = \mathfrak{G}(\phi'\psi')$. As X is a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U} , $\phi'\psi' \in \text{im } \mathfrak{U}$ and so $\phi\psi \in \text{im } \mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{U} = \text{im } \mathfrak{U}$. \square

We shall denote this functor \mathfrak{G}^v . Let us write $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2; \mathfrak{U})$ for the category of functors $\mathcal{U}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_2$ which intertwine \mathfrak{U} , with natural transformations that are the identity on $\text{im } \mathfrak{U}$.

Corollary 5.19 The assignment $\mathfrak{G} \mapsto \mathfrak{G}^v$ defines a functor

$$\text{Fun}(\mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2; \mathfrak{U}) \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{U}_1 \mathcal{T}^v, \mathcal{U}_2 \mathcal{T}^v).$$

In particular, adjoint pairs map to adjoint pairs.

Now let us consider forcing functors. Here we run into difficulties. What we want to be able to say is that if X is a forced virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_1 then $\mathfrak{G}^v(X)$ is a forced virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_2 . To do this we need to be able to assert that, for input morphisms, if X is a forced virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_1 and $u: \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |\mathfrak{G}^v(X)|$ is a forced \mathcal{U}_2 -morphism then there is a forced \mathcal{U}_1 -morphism $u': \mathfrak{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ such that $\mathfrak{G}(u') = u$. This is not a simple condition. Firstly, we observe that we can only force \mathcal{U}_1 -morphisms that lie in the image of \mathfrak{G} . Secondly, there is a potential problem if more than one forced virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_1 maps to the same virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_2 : we need to know that a given forced \mathcal{U}_2 -morphism has a forced preimage for each of the preimages of the virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_2 . This is particularly tricky when the virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_2 under question is the natural image of a test object since there we have additional restrictions on which \mathcal{U}_2 -morphisms can be forced. Thirdly, when testing whether a \mathcal{U}_2 -morphism is forced, we may need to use trials that have target (or source) outside the image of \mathfrak{G} . Thus it may be that a \mathcal{U}_2 -morphism would not be forced if we only considered those trials in the image of \mathfrak{G} but would be forced if we allowed all trials.

At the loss of some generality we can simplify matters a little. Let $(\mathfrak{S}_1, \mathfrak{S}_2)$ be a forcing condition on the category of virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U}_2 . We apply \mathfrak{G} to

the category of trials; this is defined by sending (t, x) to $(t, \mathbb{G}^\vee(x))$. The temptation at this point would be to define $(\delta_{i1}, \delta_{o1})$ by composition. However, this does not help resolve the potential difficulties given above. Rather, we define

$$\delta_{i1}(T, X, \mathcal{F}) = \max\{\delta_{i2}(T, \mathbb{G}^\vee(X), \mathcal{F}') : \mathcal{F}' \cap \text{im } \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{F})\}.$$

We define δ_{o1} similarly.

Lemma 5.20 (δ_{i1}, δ_{o1}) *is a forcing condition. If \mathbb{G} is injective on \mathcal{U}_1 -morphisms out of $\text{im } \mathbb{U}$ then δ_{i1} has the property that for a \mathcal{U}_1 -morphism, $u: \mathbb{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$, u is forced if $\mathbb{G}(u)$ is forced. Similarly, if \mathbb{G} is injective on \mathcal{U}_1 -morphisms into $\text{im } \mathbb{U}$ then δ_{o1} has the property that for a \mathcal{U}_1 -morphism, $u: |X| \rightarrow \mathbb{U}(T)$, u is forced if $\mathbb{G}(u)$ is forced.*

Proof. It is straightforward to show that δ_{i1} and δ_{o1} are functors. Thus we consider the “non-stupid” condition. This is immediate from the fact that for test objects T_1 and T_2 , $(1_{T_1}, 1_{\mathbb{E}(T_2)}) \in \text{im } \mathbb{G}$ so if $(T_1, \mathbb{E}(T_2), \mathcal{F})$ is such that $(1, 1) \notin \mathcal{F}$ and $(T_1, \mathbb{E}(T_2), \mathcal{F}')$ is such that $\mathcal{F}' \cap \text{im } \mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}(\mathcal{F})$ then $(1, 1) \notin \mathcal{F}'$ and so $\delta_{i2}(T_1, \mathbb{E}(T_2), \mathcal{F}') = 0$. Thus $\delta_{i1}(T_1, \mathbb{E}(T_2), \mathcal{F}) = 0$. The case for δ_{o1} is similar.

Let $u: \mathbb{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ be a \mathcal{U}_1 -morphism. We need to show that, under the stated condition, $\text{Tri}_2(\mathbb{G}(u)) \cap \text{im } \mathbb{G} = \text{Tri}_1(\mathbb{G}(u))$. It is clear that $\mathbb{G}(\text{Tri}_1(u)) \subseteq \text{Tri}_2(\mathbb{G}(u))$. Let (t, x) be a trial for u such that $\mathbb{G}(u)$ succeeds at $(t, \mathbb{G}^\vee(x))$. Let X' be the target of x . Then $|\mathbb{G}^\vee(x)|\mathbb{G}(u)\mathbb{U}(t) \in \mathbb{D}_{\mathbb{G}^\vee(X')}$. By definition of $\mathbb{G}^\vee(X)$, this means that there is some $\psi \in \mathbb{D}_X$ such that $\mathbb{G}(\psi) = |\mathbb{G}^\vee(x)|\mathbb{G}(u)\mathbb{U}(t)$. The right-hand side of this is equal to $\mathbb{G}(|x|\mathbb{U}(t))$. Thus, by the assumption, $\psi = |x|\mathbb{U}(t)$ so u succeeds at the trial (t, x) as required. \square

The case for the outputs is similar.

Corollary 5.21 *If \mathbb{G} is a full functor and is injective on \mathcal{U}_1 -morphisms in and out of $\text{im } \mathbb{U}$ then \mathbb{G}^\vee takes forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U}_1 to forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U}_2 .* \square

For example, if \mathbb{G} is the inclusion of a full subcategory then we have this condition. If we don't have this condition then the best strategy is to use one of the compositions

$$\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{T}_f^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{T}^\vee \xrightarrow{\mathbb{G}^\vee} \mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{T}^\vee \xrightarrow{\delta_{\text{out}}, \delta_{\text{out}}^\vee} \mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{T}_f^\vee.$$

If we have one of the two conditions then there is an obvious choice for which of the forcing functors to choose.

5.4.2 Topological Transfers

The second way of changing the underlying category that we shall consider concerns the situation when we have a topological category over another category. We assume the same set-up as at the start of the previous part, namely two underlying categories \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 with a functor $\mathbb{G}: \mathcal{U}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_2$ and a test category, \mathcal{T} , with functors to \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 intertwined by \mathbb{G} . Using the above, we obtain a functor $\mathbb{G}^\vee: \mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{T}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{T}^\vee$ which may, or may not, restrict to a functor on some subcategories of forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U}_1 .

Now we assume, in addition, that \mathcal{U}_1 is topological over \mathcal{U}_2 .

Lemma 5.22 $\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{T}^\vee$ *is topological over $\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{T}^\vee$.*

Proof. Let X be a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_2 and let $x_1: X \rightarrow \mathbb{G}^\vee(X_1)$ be a \mathbb{G}^\vee -structured source.

Let us consider the fibre of \mathbb{G}^\vee at X . If X' is a virtual \mathcal{T} -object in \mathcal{U}_1 with $\mathbb{G}^\vee(X') = X$ then the input and output test functors of X' are completely determined by X . This is because we have, for example, $\mathbb{D}_X = \mathbb{G}\mathbb{D}_{X'}$ and \mathbb{G} is faithful. Thus the only possible variation in X' is in regard to $|X'|$. Here we must have $\mathbb{G}(|X'|) = |X|$.

Thus we are looking for a lift of $|X|$ with certain properties. Firstly, the \mathcal{U}_2 -morphisms $\psi: \mathbb{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ and $\phi: |X| \rightarrow \mathbb{U}(T)$ for $\psi \in \mathbb{D}_X(T)$ and $\phi \in \mathbb{D}_X(T)$ must lift to \mathcal{U}_1 -morphisms. Secondly, the $\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{T}^\vee$ -morphisms $x_1: X \rightarrow \mathbb{G}^\vee(X_1)$ must lift to $\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{T}^\vee$ -morphisms. However it is straightforward to see that if the first condition holds then the second is equivalent to lifting the \mathcal{U}_2 -morphisms $|x_1|: |X| \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(|X_1|)$ to \mathcal{U}_1 -morphisms.

If we ignore the input test morphisms for the moment, then we have a family of \mathcal{U}_2 -morphisms out of $|X|$. Since \mathcal{U}_1 is topological over \mathcal{U}_2 there is a unique initial lift of this family, say U . Now we see that this also lifts the input test morphisms since the composition of ψ with either ϕ or with $|x_1|$ lifts to an \mathcal{U}_1 -morphism. Hence $(U, \mathbb{G}^{-1}\mathbb{D}_X, \mathbb{G}^{-1}\mathbb{D}_X)$ is the desired lift. \square

Corollary 5.23 *The functor $\mathbb{G}^\vee: \mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{T}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{T}^\vee$ has both a left and a right adjoint.* \square

Definition 5.24 *Let us write δ_{in} for the left adjoint and $\mathbb{G}\text{oa}$ for the right adjoint.*

The notation is to suggest “finest” and “coarsest”.

Under favourable conditions these adjoints allow us to transfer forcing conditions neatly from $\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{T}^\vee$ to $\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{T}^\vee$. The idea is that a \mathcal{U}_2 -morphism $u: \mathbb{U}(T) \rightarrow |X|$ should be forced if it is forced for at least one of the preimages of X . But if it is forced for at least one, it will be forced for the maximal one. Thus we need only test $\mathbb{G}\text{oa}(X)$. Similarly, for input test morphisms we need only look at $\delta_{\text{in}}(X)$. The caveat is, as always, that we need to check the “non-stupid” condition.

Proposition 5.25 *Suppose that δ_{in} and $\mathbb{G}\text{oa}$ satisfy $\delta_{\text{in}}\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}$ and $\mathbb{G}\text{oa}\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}$. Let $(\delta_{i1}, \delta_{o1})$ be a forcing condition on virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U}_1 . Define*

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{i2}(T, X, \mathcal{F}) &:= \max\{\delta_{i1}(T, \delta_{\text{in}}(X), \mathcal{F}') : \mathcal{F}' \cap \text{im } \delta_{\text{in}} = \delta_{\text{in}}(\mathcal{F}')\}, \\ \delta_{o2}(T, X, \mathcal{F}) &:= \max\{\delta_{o1}(\mathbb{G}\text{oa}(X), T, \mathcal{F}') : \mathcal{F}' \cap \text{im } \mathbb{G}\text{oa} = \mathbb{G}\text{oa}(\mathcal{F}')\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $(\delta_{i2}, \delta_{o2})$ is a forcing condition.

Proof. Functoriality is immediate. Let us check the “non-stupid” condition. Observe that the assumption on δ_{in} ensures that

$$\delta_{i2}(T, \mathbb{E}(T'), \mathcal{F}) = \max\{\delta_{i1}(T, \mathbb{E}(T'), \mathcal{F}') : \mathcal{F}' \cap \text{im } \delta_{\text{in}} = \delta_{\text{in}}(\mathcal{F}')\}.$$

Moreover, $(1, 1) \in \text{im } \delta_{\text{in}}$ so $(1, 1) \in \mathcal{F}'$ if and only if $(1, 1) \in \mathcal{F}$. Hence if $(1, 1) \notin \mathcal{F}$, $\delta_{i2}(T, \mathbb{E}(T'), \mathcal{F}) = 0$. The case of δ_{o2} is similar. \square

Proposition 5.26 δ_{in} and $\mathbb{G}\text{oa}$ *take forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U}_2 to forced virtual \mathcal{T} -objects in \mathcal{U}_1 .*

Proof. This follows from the argument in lemma 5.20 since both δ_{in} and $\mathbb{G}\text{oa}$ are full and faithful. \square

Souriau and Frölicher. Let (X, \mathcal{D}) be a Souriau space. Let \mathcal{F} be the set of morphisms of Souriau spaces from (X, \mathcal{D}) to \mathbb{R} , viewed as having its standard diffeology. Let C be the family of curves determined by \mathcal{F} . That is to say, C is the family of curves $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$ with the property that $fc \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}$. Then (X, C, \mathcal{F}) is a Frölicher space.

Let (X, C, \mathcal{F}) be a Frölicher space. Define a family \mathcal{D} on X by taking all maps $U \rightarrow X$ which underlie maps of Frölicher spaces with U an open subset of a Euclidean space equipped with its obvious Frölicher space structure. Then (X, \mathcal{D}) is a Souriau space.

Smith and Frölicher. The case of Smith spaces and Frölicher spaces is an interesting one because the definitions are so similar. One way to phrase the difference is to say that in a Smith space the smooth functions are a subset of the continuous functions whilst in a Frölicher space the continuous functions are a superset of the smooth functions.

Let $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a Smith space. Let C_X be the set of maps $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$ for which $fc \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}$. Let $\overline{\mathcal{F}}_X$ be the set of maps $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for which $fc \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all $c \in C_X$. Then (X, C, \mathcal{F}) is a Frölicher space.

For the reverse direction, let (X, C, \mathcal{F}) be a Frölicher space. To make this a Smith space we need to define a topology on X . There are two obvious choices: the *curvaceous* topology on X and the *functional* topology. The first is the finest topology for which all the smooth curves are continuous. The second is the coarsest topology for which all the smooth functionals are continuous. Let us denote them by \mathcal{T}_c and \mathcal{T}_f respectively. It is immediate that \mathcal{T}_c is finer than \mathcal{T}_f . Then $(X, \mathcal{T}_c, \mathcal{F})$ and $(X, \mathcal{T}_f, \mathcal{F})$ are Smith spaces.

Sikorski and Smith. Let $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a Sikorski space. For $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ an open subset, let $\mathcal{F}(U)$ be the family of continuous maps $\phi: U \rightarrow X$ for which $f\phi \in C^\infty(U, \mathbb{R})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}$. Let $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ be the family of continuous functions $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for which $f\phi \in C^\infty(U, \mathbb{R})$ for all $\phi \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ and for all open $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $(X, \mathcal{T}, \overline{\mathcal{F}})$ is a Smith space.

Conversely, if $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ is a Smith space then it is automatically a Sikorski space.

7 The Differences

We saw in the previous section that the category of Frölicher spaces is (isomorphic to) a full subcategory of that of Souriau spaces, likewise the category of Souriau spaces in that of Chen spaces, Frölicher spaces in Smith spaces, and Smith spaces in Sikorski spaces. An obvious question is whether any of these embeddings is dense.

As an aid to answering that, note that it is easy to characterise Souriau spaces and Chen spaces according to whether or not they have the same underlying Frölicher space: simply examine the set of morphisms to \mathbb{R} . In both categories, we regard \mathbb{R} as having its “standard” structure, namely the smallest which contains the identity map.

For Sikorski spaces and Smith spaces, the characterisation is slightly more problematical due to the topology. One cannot simply examine the set of

morphisms from \mathbb{R} with its standard Sikorski or Smith structure as these might not be all the smooth curves; the problem being that a smooth curve need not be continuous. Thus one has to simply compute the family of smooth curves irrespective of the topology and this cannot be described in terms of morphism sets. We shall comment further on topology later.

Let us now construct non-isomorphic objects in each of the categories which have the same underlying structure in the “next category down”. The most interesting of these examples is probably the one showing that Chen spaces and Souriau spaces are not the same.

We shall use the following notation.

- $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{R}$ for the category of Frölicher spaces.
- Ch for the category of Chen spaces.
- So for the category of Souriau spaces.
- Si for the category of Sikorski spaces.
- Sm for the category of Smith spaces.

We shall label the functors between them by the *target* category. For all but two pairs there is a single sensible functor in each direction. There are two functors from the category of Souriau spaces to the category of Chen spaces and from the category of Frölicher spaces to the category of Smith spaces. The latter differ only in a very minor way and can be treated together so we shall not specify which is which. Thus

- $\mathfrak{S}o: \mathcal{F}\mathcal{R} \rightarrow So$
- $\mathfrak{F}\mathcal{R}: So \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathcal{R}$
- $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}^\dagger: So \rightarrow Ch$ (corresponding to $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}^+$)
- $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}^\flat: So \rightarrow Ch$ (corresponding to $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{h}^-$)
- $\mathfrak{S}o: Ch \rightarrow So$
- $\mathfrak{S}m: \mathcal{F}\mathcal{R} \rightarrow Sm$
- $\mathfrak{F}\mathcal{R}: Sm \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathcal{R}$
- $\mathfrak{S}i: Sm \rightarrow Si$
- $\mathfrak{S}m: Si \rightarrow Sm$

Smith spaces. For Smith spaces, consider \mathbb{R} with its usual topology and the set of all continuous functions versus \mathbb{R} with the discrete topology and the set of all continuous functions (i.e. continuous for the discrete topology, whence all functions). The smooth curves for the latter are the constant curves. Let us show that the same holds for the former. Firstly, observe that if $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a map such that $fc \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all continuous functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ then c is a C^∞ -map as the identity is continuous. Suppose that $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a C^∞ -map which is not constant. Then $c'(t) \neq 0$ for some $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and so there is an interval around

8 More on Adjunctions

In section 6 we had several adjunctions. In this section we shall consider whether any other adjunctions are possible. Our conclusion will be that there aren't. One thing worth highlighting is that the examples in this section are not overly complicated. All have very simple underlying sets, often \mathbb{R} , and reasonably simple structure.

Frölicher and Smith. One surprise is that there is no an adjunction pairing between the categories of Frölicher spaces and Smith spaces. One would expect an adjunction $\mathfrak{F}r \rightarrow \mathfrak{Sm}$ since if $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ is a Smith space and $(X, \mathcal{T}', \mathcal{F}') = \mathfrak{F}r \mathfrak{Sm}(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ then $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$ which suggests that the identity on X should lift to a morphism $(X, \mathcal{T}', \mathcal{F}') \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$. The problem is that this need not be continuous. One might suppose that one could fix this by altering the topology used in defining the Smith space from a Frölicher space. For a Frölicher space (X, C, \mathcal{F}) one would need to be able to choose a topology \mathcal{T} on X such that $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ was a Smith space and if $(X, \mathcal{T}', \mathcal{F}')$ was another Smith space structure on X with $\mathcal{F}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ then the identity on X is continuous as a morphism $(X, \mathcal{T}') \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{T})$.

Let us show by example that this is not possible. Our example will also show that $\mathfrak{F}r$ cannot be a right adjoint as it does not preserve limits. Note that for any topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) the triple $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ is a Smith space where \mathcal{F} is the family of all continuous functionals from X to \mathbb{R} .

Let \mathcal{T}_+ be the topology on \mathbb{R} with basis $\{[a, \infty), a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and \mathcal{T}_- with basis $\{(-\infty, a], a \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Let $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$ be the standard topology on \mathbb{R} . For either of these non-standard topologies, a continuous map $f: (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\pm}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}})$ is constant. Let \mathcal{F}_c denote the family of constant functionals on \mathbb{R} . As remarked above, each of $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\pm}, \mathcal{F}_c)$ is a Smith space. The identity on \mathbb{R} underlies morphisms of Smith spaces $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\pm}, \mathcal{F}_c) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{F}_c)$ where $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$ is the indiscrete topology on \mathbb{R} . Let us consider the corresponding pullback. It is clear that the underlying set of the pullback is \mathbb{R} and that the underlying set morphisms are the identity. For these to be continuous, the topology on the pullback must be the discrete topology. The family of functionals is then forced, by either the locality condition or the saturation condition, to be *all* functionals. That is to say, the pullback is $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{R}}, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$.

The corresponding Frölicher spaces of $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\pm}, \mathcal{F}_c)$ and $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{F}_c)$ are all $(\mathbb{R}, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \mathcal{F}_c)$. The pullback in $\mathfrak{F}r$ is thus $(\mathbb{R}, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \mathcal{F}_c)$. However, the Frölicher space of $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{R}}, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$ is $(\mathbb{R}, C_c, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$ where C_c is the set of constant curves. Hence $\mathfrak{F}r$ cannot be a right adjoint.

To see that this shows that we cannot choose the topology on a Frölicher space in a manner suitable for Smith spaces, note that by this example the topology on $(X, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \mathcal{F}_c)$ would have to be finer than both \mathcal{T}_+ and \mathcal{T}_- . The only such topology is the discrete topology, but by the completion property of Smith spaces the resulting functionals would be *all* functionals.

Let us now show that \mathfrak{Sm} cannot be a left adjoint by examining its behaviour on colimits. Equip \mathbb{R} and $[0, 1]$ with their standard structure as Smith spaces and as Frölicher spaces (note that these correspond under \mathfrak{Sm}). Define two morphisms $a, b: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by $a(t) = 1$ and $b(t) = 1/(1 + t^2)$ (the exact form of b does not matter, just its image). Consider the coequalisers in both categories.

t on which the restriction of c is a diffeomorphism. Thus if $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a map for which $fc \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ then f must be a C^∞ -map in a neighbourhood of $c(t)$. As there is a continuous map which is not a C^∞ -map in this neighbourhood, c cannot be a smooth curve in the Frölicher structure underlying this Smith space. Thus all the smooth curves in this space are constant. Hence these two different Smith spaces define the same underlying Frölicher space.

Sikorski spaces. In the above, it sufficed that there was a functional that was non-smooth at each point in \mathbb{R} . From this we see that if \mathcal{F} is a family of functions $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which contains the identity, is translation-invariant, and contains a non-smooth function, then the only plots $\phi: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are the constant ones. The corresponding Smith space of such a family thus has family of functions all the continuous functions. One can find a family of functions \mathcal{F} satisfying these conditions and the conditions for a Sikorski structure on \mathbb{R} which is not the set of continuous functions. For example, one of the families of piecewise-smooth functions will do (there are various possibilities, any will do here). Thus the inclusion of Smith spaces in Sikorski spaces is not dense.

Souriau spaces. As Souriau spaces, \mathbb{R}^2 with its standard diffeology and with its "wire" diffeology (generated by the smooth curves) are not isomorphic. Nonetheless, by Boman's result, [Bom67], they have the same smooth functionals and thus the same underlying Frölicher structure.

Chen spaces. Let us now compare Chen spaces and Souriau spaces. We can show that they are different by exhibiting a Souriau space whose images under the two extension functors are different.

This Souriau space is $[0, 1]$ with its usual diffeology. The Chen space $\mathfrak{Ch}^{\sharp}([0, 1])$ is easily seen to be the standard Chen space structure on $[0, 1]$. In particular, it contains the identity on $[0, 1]$. On the other hand, every plot in $\mathfrak{Ch}^{\flat}([0, 1])$ factors through a C^∞ -map $U \rightarrow [0, 1]$ from an open subset of some Euclidean space into $[0, 1]$. The identity on $[0, 1]$ does not have this property: any factorisation of the inclusion $[0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ via some open set U must extend outside $[0, 1]$. Hence $\mathfrak{Ch}^{\sharp}([0, 1]) \neq \mathfrak{Ch}^{\flat}([0, 1])$.

One can extend this example to see that the main difference between Chen spaces and Souriau spaces is the ability to "approach boundary points at speed". In the Chen realm, one can approach a point at speed and stop. In the Souriau realm, one must always be able to go a little further. Now suppose that one wishes to declare that a certain point cannot be approached from certain directions. One therefore wishes to consider one-sided derivatives at those points. In the Chen realm, this presents no difficulties: one approaches at a steady speed along those directions that one is allowed to approach along. In the Souriau realm, this is more problematical. One has to approach along an allowed direction and then "bounce back", so one's speed has to approach zero as one nears the point of interest.

However, due to Kriegl and Michor's result, as quoted in section 2, this difference is illusory. One can define one-sided derivatives in the Souriau realm using functions that are required to "bounce back".

The underlying set of the coequalisers is $\{0, 1\}$ in each case. For each, a functional $\{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is smooth if and only if it pulls back to a smooth functional on $[0, 1]$. As a smooth functional on $[0, 1]$ is continuous, we see that the smooth functionals on $\{0, 1\}$ are the constant functionals. The Frölicher space structure is thus $(\{0, 1\}, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \{0, 1\}), \mathcal{F}_c)$. For the Smith space structure, we must also work out the topology. As constant functions are always continuous, there are no constraints on the topology from those whence we see that the topology must be the quotient topology. This is $\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{0, 1\}\}$. But the topology on $\mathfrak{S}m(\{0, 1\}, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \{0, 1\}), \mathcal{F}_c)$ is the indiscrete topology no matter which method of choosing the topology is used.

We can modify the above example to show that $\mathfrak{F}r$ also cannot be a left adjoint. In the above, change the Smith structure on $[0, 1]$ to be that with all continuous functions. The corresponding Frölicher space is $([0, 1], C_c, \text{Set}(\{0, 1\}, \mathbb{R}))$. The rest of the structure stays the same as above. Let us calculate the coequalisers in both categories. As before, both have underlying sets $\{0, 1\}$. The functionals on each are those functions $\{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which pull back to “smooth” functionals on $[0, 1]$. The Smith structure thus produces all continuous functionals $\{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. As the topology is the same as before, namely $\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{0, 1\}$, this is simply the constant functionals. The coequaliser in the category of Smith spaces is thus $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}_c)$ where \mathcal{T} is the above topology. The underlying Frölicher space of this is $(\{0, 1\}, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \{0, 1\}), \mathcal{F}_c)$. On the other hand, the coequaliser in the category of Frölicher spaces is clearly $(\{0, 1\}, C_c, \text{Set}(\{0, 1\}, \mathbb{R}))$. Hence $\mathfrak{F}r$ does not preserve colimits.

Finally, for these functors, let us show that $\mathfrak{S}m$ cannot be a right adjoint by considering its action on limits. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$ define a Frölicher space $(\mathbb{R}, C_t, \mathcal{F}_t)$ by taking \mathbb{R} and putting a kink in at t . That is, the functionals are those maps $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are continuous, are smooth on $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{t\}$, and all left and right derivatives exist at t (but are not necessarily equal). The corresponding curves are characterised by the property that they can only pass through t *infinitely slowly*. As an example, $(\mathbb{R}, C_0, \mathcal{F}_0)$ can be viewed as the union of the positive x - and y -axes in \mathbb{R}^2 . There is an obvious morphism from each of these spaces to \mathbb{R} with its usual Frölicher structure. Let us consider the limit of this family. The underlying set is again \mathbb{R} and the curves in the Frölicher space structure are those maps $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are in each of the C_t . Such a curve must be smooth and everywhere infinitely slow, whence constant. Hence the limiting Frölicher space is $(\mathbb{R}, C_c, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$.

Now let us transport this to the category of Smith spaces via $\mathfrak{S}m$. The underlying set of the limit is again \mathbb{R} . The topology is the standard topology, which immediately implies that $\mathfrak{S}m$ does not preserve limits, but let us examine the functionals as well to see that even if one could fix the topology then $\mathfrak{S}m$ would not preserve limits. As we have seen before, the plots of the corresponding Smith space are constant whence the functionals are all *continuous* functionals. As the topology is the standard one, we see that the limiting Smith space is $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}, C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$. This is not the result of applying $\mathfrak{S}m$ to $(\mathbb{R}, C_c, \text{Set}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$.

Smith and Sikorski. From section 6 we know that $\mathfrak{S}i \dashv \mathfrak{S}m$. Let us show that $\mathfrak{S}i$ is not a right adjoint and $\mathfrak{S}m$ is not a left adjoint.

To show that $\mathfrak{S}m$ is not a left adjoint, let us consider its behaviour on colimits. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, define a family of functionals \mathcal{F}_k to be the set of functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

which are continuous, are smooth on $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, all left and right derivatives exist at 0, and the left and right derivatives agree up to (at least) order k . It is straightforward to show that each of these families satisfies the axioms for a Sikorski space (with the standard topology on \mathbb{R}). The colimit of this family obviously has functionals the set of smooth functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Let us consider the underlying Smith space of $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{F}_k)$ ($\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$ being the standard topology on \mathbb{R}). Let $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a curve such that $f c \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}_k$. It is clear that c is smooth since the identity map is in \mathcal{F}_k . Let us suppose, for a contradiction, that there is some $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $c(t) = 0$, that c passes through 0 at t , and that c is not flat at t . Let us assume for simplicity that $t = 0$, the general case follows by precomposition with a translation. These conditions imply that the first non-vanishing derivative of c at 0 is odd. Thus there is some odd l and $C \neq 0$ such that $c(s) = Cs^l + O(s^{l+1})$. Let $f \in \mathcal{F}_k$ be the function $f(x) = |x|^k$ and consider $f c$. Expanding out, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} (f c)(s) &= |Cs^l + O(s^{l+1})|(Cs^l + O(s^{l+1}))^k \\ &= |C||s|^l(1 + O(s))|C|^k s^{lk}(1 + O(s)) \\ &= |C|^{k+1}|s|^{l(k+1)-1}(1 + O(s)) \end{aligned} \quad \text{as } l \text{ is odd.}$$

From this we deduce that the $l(k+1)$ th derivative of $f c$ does not exist at 0. Hence if $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is such that $f c \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{F}_k$ then c can only pass through 0 when flat. This obvious generalises to more general plots.

The key point is that this condition is independent of k . Thus the underlying Smith space of $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{F}_k)$ is independent of k . It is clearly also not the standard Smith structure on \mathbb{R} , in fact it is the Smith structure on \mathbb{R} with a kink at 0. Hence the functor $\mathfrak{S}m: \mathfrak{S}i \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}m$ does not take colimits to colimits and so cannot be a left adjoint.

Now let us consider the action of $\mathfrak{S}i: \mathfrak{S}m \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}i$ on limits. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$ define a Smith space $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{F}_t)$ by putting a kink in \mathbb{R} at t . There is an obvious morphism from each of these spaces to \mathbb{R} with its standard Smith space structure. We consider the limit of this. The underlying set is again \mathbb{R} and the underlying topology is the standard one. As we have said before, the plots into the Smith space structure are constant whence the functionals are all continuous functionals. Thus the limiting Smith space is $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}, C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$.

Now let us transport this to $\mathfrak{S}i$ via $\mathfrak{S}i$. The underlying set of the limit is again \mathbb{R} . The functionals in the Sikorski space structure on the limit must be the smallest family which contains all the \mathcal{F}_t . This is the family of piecewise-smooth maps, where we interpret “piecewise-smooth” to mean smooth except at a finite number of points and at those points all left and right derivatives exist. This is not $\mathfrak{S}i(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}, C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}))$ and hence $\mathfrak{S}i$ does not preserve limits.

Frölicher and Souriau. Let us consider $\mathfrak{F}r: \mathfrak{S}o \rightarrow \mathfrak{F}r$. This is a left adjoint and so preserves colimits. Let us consider its action on limits.

Let $\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a smooth curve. Define a diffeology on \mathbb{R}^2 , \mathcal{D}_γ , by starting with the family of smooth curves $\beta: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ for which $\beta^{-1}(\gamma(\mathbb{R}))$ has void interior, then take the minimal diffeology containing such curves. The condition ensures that the resulting diffeology does not contain γ .

The family $\{\mathcal{D}_\gamma: \gamma \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^2)\}$ defines a family of Souriau spaces. This has a limit which is formed by intersecting the diffeologies. As $\gamma \notin \mathcal{D}_\gamma$, we obtain

the discrete diffeology containing only the constant maps. The underlying Frölicher structure of this is the corresponding discrete Frölicher structure.

Let us consider the Frölicher structure of $(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{D}_\gamma)$. Clearly, a smooth map $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defines a morphism of Souriau spaces $(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{D}_\gamma) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D}_\mathbb{R})$. The converse also holds as can be proved by examining the crucial step in the proof of Boman's result in [KM97, 3.4]. This step is the "(4) \implies (3)". We need to show that a morphism $f: (\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{D}_\gamma) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D}_\mathbb{R})$ is a C^∞ -map. Clearly, it is smooth away from the image of γ . As the closure of $\text{im}(\gamma)$ has void interior (since γ is smooth), we can choose the smooth curve, c , from [KM97, 3.4] with the crucial property that $c^{-1}(\overline{\text{im}(\gamma)})$ has void interior. Thus f is a C^∞ -map. Hence the underlying Frölicher structure of $(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{D}_\gamma)$ is the standard Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R}^2 . Thus the limit of the family $\{\delta\tau(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{D}_\gamma)\}$ is again the standard Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R}^2 .

Hence $\delta\tau$ does not preserve limits and so cannot be a right adjoint.

The functor $\mathfrak{S}o: \mathcal{F}\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}o$ is a right adjoint and so preserves limits. Let us consider its action on colimits. With all the spaces having their natural Frölicher structures, consider the coequaliser of the maps $x, o: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by $x(t) = (t, 0)$ and $o(t) = (0, 0)$. The underlying set of this coequaliser is \mathbb{R}^2 "pinched" along the x -axis, let us call this X and write $q: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow X$ for the projection. The Frölicher structure is given by taking those functionals $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which pull-back to C^∞ -maps on \mathbb{R}^2 . Let (X, C, \mathcal{F}) be this Frölicher structure.

Applying $\mathfrak{S}o$ to this diagram of Frölicher spaces results in the standard diffeologies on \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R}^2 . The underlying set of the coequaliser is again \mathbb{R}^2 "pinched" along the x -axis, i.e. X , and the diffeology consists of those plots which factor through the projection $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow X$. Let us write this as (X, \mathcal{D}) . Let us compare \mathcal{D} with the diffeology coming from applying $\mathfrak{S}o$ to (X, C, \mathcal{F}) . By construction, C is in the diffeology of $\mathfrak{S}o(X, C, \mathcal{F})$.

Let $c_\sharp: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a strictly increasing curve which is smooth, maps 0 to 0, and is flat at 0. Let $c_\sharp: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the curve

$$c_\sharp(t) = \begin{cases} (-1, c_\flat(t)) & t < 0, \\ (0, 0) & t = 0, \\ (1, c_\flat(t)) & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

Let $c_\sharp = qc_\flat: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$. Clearly, any two lifts of c_\sharp through q can only differ in their value at 0 since q is a bijection away from the x -axis. Thus there cannot be a continuous lift of c_\sharp and so it cannot be in \mathcal{D} .

Let us show that c_\sharp is in C . Let $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be in \mathcal{F} . Then $f c_\sharp = f q c_\flat$ and $f q: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a C^∞ -map. Clearly, $f q c_\flat$ is smooth away from 0. Moreover, we see that all left and right limits of $f q c_\flat$ and its derivatives exist at 0. For $f q c_\flat$ itself, these limits are the same as they are $f q(-1, 0)$ and $f q(1, 0)$. For the derivatives, $f q$ is a C^∞ -map whence, as c_\flat is flat at 0, by the chain rule all the left and right limits of the derivatives at 0 are 0. Hence $f q c_\flat$ is a C^∞ -map and so c_\sharp is in C , whence in the diffeology of $\mathfrak{S}o(X, C, \mathcal{F})$.

Hence $\mathfrak{S}o$ does not take colimits to colimits and so cannot be a left adjoint.

Souriau and Chen. The functor $\mathfrak{S}o: \mathcal{C}h \rightarrow \mathcal{S}o$ has both a left and a right adjoint. Let us show that neither of its adjoints has further adjoints.

Consider first $\mathfrak{U}^\flat: \mathcal{S}o \rightarrow \mathcal{C}h$. This is a right adjoint and so preserves limits. Let us consider its action on colimits.

Let (X, \mathcal{P}) be a Chen space. From the axioms of a Chen structure, every plot $\phi: C \rightarrow X$ in \mathcal{P} underlies a morphism of Chen spaces $\phi: (C, \mathcal{P}_C) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{P})$. Since the identity lies in \mathcal{P}_C we see that

$$(X, \mathcal{P}) = \varinjlim_{\mathcal{P}} (C, \mathcal{P}_C).$$

Moreover, $(C, \mathcal{P}_C) = \mathfrak{U}^\flat(C, \mathcal{D}_C)$ where \mathcal{D}_C is the standard diffeology on C . Hence every Chen space is the colimit of things in the image of \mathfrak{U}^\flat . As \mathfrak{U}^\flat is not dense and $\mathcal{S}o$ is cocomplete, it cannot preserve colimits.

Now let us consider $\mathfrak{U}^\flat: \mathcal{S}o \rightarrow \mathcal{C}h$. This is a left adjoint and so preserves colimits. Let us consider its action on limits.

First we observe that if U is an open subset of some Euclidean space equipped with its standard diffeology then $\mathfrak{U}^\flat(U, \mathcal{D}_U) = \mathfrak{U}^\flat(U, \mathcal{D}_U)$. Secondly we observe that the standard Chen structure and standard diffeology on $[0, 1]$ are both limits in their respective categories of the family $\{(-\epsilon, 1 + \epsilon)\}$, again with their standard structures. Since $\mathfrak{U}^\flat([0, 1])$ is not the standard Chen structure on $[0, 1]$ we see that \mathfrak{U}^\flat does not preserve limits.

9 More on Equivalences

In the previous sections we have constructed a plethora of functors between the various categories of smooth spaces and shown that none of them are equivalences. However that does not exclude the possibility that there are other functors between these categories that are equivalences. In this section we consider this. Our conclusion is that these categories are not equivalent. Our strategy is to find things in each that may be termed *categorical invariants* which must, therefore, be preserved by any equivalence.

The first such invariant is the (rather, a) terminal object. This is obviously preserved (up to equivalence) by an equivalence of categories. The reason that this is an important invariant is that all of our categories are equipped with faithful functors to the category of sets, establishing them as "concrete categories". As we shall show, that the terminal object is a categorical invariant means that any *arbitrary* equivalence defines an isomorphism of concrete categories.

The relevant properties of the categories are as follows. All but one of these are standard properties of concrete categories.

Construct: That is, concrete over Set.

Cocomplete.

Amnesic: This means that if A and B are two objects in one of our categories with the same underlying set such that the identity on the underlying set lifts to morphisms $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow A$ (necessarily isomorphisms), then $A = B$.

Transportable: This means that if A is an object in one of our categories and X is a set isomorphic to the underlying set of A then there is an object, say B , in the category with underlying set X such that the isomorphism between X and the underlying set of A lifts to an isomorphism between B and A .

As the categories are amnestic, the object B is unique.

Terminally concrete: By this we mean that the underlying-set functor is equivalent to the evaluation of the hom-functor on a terminal object.

Proposition 9.1 *Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be cocomplete, amnestic, transportable constructs that are terminally concrete. If \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are equivalent then they are isomorphic as constructs.*

Proof. Let us write $|\cdot|$ for the underlying set functors of both \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be two functors giving an equivalence of categories. As these are equivalences, they preserve categorical constructions up to natural isomorphism. Since anything isomorphic to a terminal object is again a terminal object, if $*$ is a terminal object for, say, \mathcal{A} then $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(*)$ is a terminal object for \mathcal{B} .

We therefore have natural isomorphisms

$$|A| \cong \mathcal{A}(*, A) \cong \mathcal{B}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(*), \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A)) \cong |\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A)|$$

and similarly a natural isomorphism $|B| \cong |\tilde{\mathcal{G}}(B)|$.

As \mathcal{B} is transportable, for each object A of \mathcal{A} there is an object $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A)$ in \mathcal{B} with underlying set $|A|$ such that the isomorphism $|A| \cong |\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A)|$ lifts to an isomorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A) \cong \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A)$. We can then extend $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ to a functor by using the isomorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A) \cong \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A)$ to transfer $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(f): \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A_1) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A_2)$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A_1) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A_2)$. The isomorphisms $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A) \cong \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A)$ then fit together to define a natural isomorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} \cong \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. The resulting functor $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is then a concrete functor.

A similar construction results in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Since $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is equivalent to $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ still define equivalences of categories.

Now let us consider the natural isomorphism $1 \cong \tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. As \mathcal{A} is cocomplete and terminally concrete, the underlying-set functor has a left adjoint given by $X \mapsto \perp_X^*$. To see this, observe that there are natural isomorphisms

$$\text{Set}(X, |A|) \cong \text{Set}(*, |A|)^X \cong \mathcal{A}(*, A)^X \cong \mathcal{A}(\perp_X^*, A).$$

Using the transportability, we can adjust this functor to a functor $\mathcal{D}: \text{Set} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that $|\mathcal{D}(X)| = X$. The natural transformation $\mathcal{D}(|A|) \rightarrow A$ therefore covers the identity on $|A|$.

As the functor \mathcal{D} was defined using standard categorical constructions, $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ preserves \mathcal{D} up to natural isomorphism. However, as everything is now set-preserving, we see that $|\tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{D}(X)| = X$ from which we deduce that $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}$.

Applying the natural isomorphism $1 \cong \tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ to the natural transformation $\mathcal{D}(|A|) \rightarrow A$ we obtain the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}(|A|) & \longrightarrow & A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{D}(|A|) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}(A) \end{array}$$

Mapping down to Set we obtain the diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |A| & \longrightarrow & |A| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |A| & \longrightarrow & |A| \end{array}$$

in which the horizontal maps are the identity as is the left-hand vertical map. The right-hand vertical map is therefore the identity. From this we conclude that the natural isomorphism $1 \cong \tilde{\mathcal{G}}\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is also concrete.

A similar story holds for the natural isomorphism $1 \cong \tilde{\mathcal{F}}\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$. Hence the equivalence of categories defined by $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ is an equivalence of constructs.

Finally, we observe that an equivalence of amnestic constructs must be an isomorphism. \square

A simple adaptation of the above also shows that if we are interested in adjunctions, then many of these have similar properties.

Proposition 9.2 *Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be cocomplete, amnestic, transportable constructs that are terminally concrete. Suppose that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is left adjoint to $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ preserves terminal objects. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ is equivalent to a set-preserving functor.* \square

The above says that if we wish to look for equivalences between our categories then it is sufficient to look for isomorphisms of constructs. Another way of saying that is to say that if two of our categories have underlying category Set then they are equivalent via an arbitrary equivalence if and only if they are equivalent via one which preserves the underlying category.

To show that this is also true when the underlying category is the category of topological spaces we need to analyse the ‘‘topology classifier’’: $\{0, 1\}$ with its order topology.

This immediately implies that there are no equivalences of categories between certain of our categories.

Corollary 9.3 *There are no equivalences of categories between the categories of Smith or Sikorski spaces and the categories of Chen, Souriau, or Frölicher spaces.*

Proof. In the categories of Smith and Sikorski spaces there are four objects with underlying set $\{0, 1\}$. These are:

1. $\{0, 1\}$ with the indiscrete topology and constant functions,
2. $\{0, 1\}$ with the order topology and constant functions,
3. $\{0, 1\}$ with the reverse order topology and constant functions,
4. $\{0, 1\}$ with the discrete topology and all functions.

The functions in the first three are forced by the fact that all three have only constant continuous functions to \mathbb{R} . The forcing conditions for both Smith and Sikorski spaces for the functions for the discrete topology to be all functions.

In the categories of Chen, Souriau, and Frölicher spaces there are only two objects with underlying set $\{0, 1\}$. These are:

1. $\{0, 1\}$ with only constant (input) functions, and

2. $\{0, 1\}$ with all (input) functions.

Since these categories are amnesic, any set-preserving isomorphism must restrict to a bijection on the fibres above a given set. Thus there cannot be an equivalence between one of the categories of Smith or Sikorski spaces on the one hand, and one of the categories of Chen, Souriau, or Frölicher spaces on the other. \square

More careful analysis of the possible structure on the set $\{0, 1\}$ further reveals the following result.

Proposition 9.4 *Let \mathcal{A} be a category of smooth spaces built from our general recipe using the category of topological spaces as the underlying category. Any set-preserving isomorphism of \mathcal{A} preserves the underlying topological spaces.*

Proof. To see this we observe that the topology on a set is determined by the set of continuous functions to $\{0, 1\}$ equipped with the order topology $\{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{0, 1\}\}$, which we shall denote by \mathcal{T}_0 .

We define the structure of an object in \mathcal{A} on $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ by taking the indiscrete structure. This has all continuous maps from test objects to $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ as input test functions and then the appropriate output test functions to satisfy the forcing condition for \mathcal{A} . This has the property that any continuous map $|A| \rightarrow (\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ lifts to an \mathcal{A} -morphism. Thus the topology on the underlying object in Top of an object, A , in \mathcal{A} is determined by the set of \mathcal{A} -morphisms from object in \mathcal{A} to the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure on $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$.

A set-preserving automorphism of \mathcal{A} takes the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure on $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ to another object in \mathcal{A} with underlying set $\{0, 1\}$. Now $\{0, 1\}$ has four topologies: discrete, indiscrete, and the two order topologies. Each of these has a corresponding indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure. As these indiscrete structures are expressible as colimits, a set-preserving automorphism of \mathcal{A} must take indiscrete structures to indiscrete structures. Thus it defines an order-isomorphism of the lattice consisting of the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structures on the four topologies on $\{0, 1\}$. In particular, $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ with the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure either maps to itself or to the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure on the opposite order topology.

Suppose that there is a set-preserving automorphism of \mathcal{A} which sends the indiscrete structure on $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ to that on the other order topology.

Let X be an infinite set and let \mathcal{T} be the topology whose closed sets are the finite subsets. Equip (X, \mathcal{T}) with its indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure. The \mathcal{A} -morphisms between indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structures are simply the continuous maps on the underlying topological spaces and thus the \mathcal{A} -morphisms from the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure on (X, \mathcal{T}) to that on $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ are the characteristic functions of the closed sets.

Now under the supposed set-preserving automorphism of \mathcal{A} , the indiscrete structure on (X, \mathcal{T}) is sent to some object, A , in \mathcal{A} with underlying set X and the property that the \mathcal{A} -morphisms from A to the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure on $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$ are precisely the characteristic functions of the closed sets in \mathcal{T} .

Now A has underlying topological space (X, \mathcal{T}') and a are continuous. This means that a closed set in \mathcal{T} is open in \mathcal{T}' . Hence singleton sets are open and so \mathcal{T}' is the discrete topology. Then *all* maps $X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ lift to \mathcal{A} -morphisms from A to the indiscrete \mathcal{A} -structure on $(\{0, 1\}, \mathcal{T}_0)$. As X is infinite, this contradicts the statement that the \mathcal{A} -morphisms are the characteristic functions of the closed sets in \mathcal{T} .

Hence any set-preserving automorphism of \mathcal{A} also preserves the underlying topologies. \square

To further distinguish between the categories we note that under a set-preserving isomorphism, not only the underlying set is preserved but also the endomorphism monoid of the object (as a submonoid of the endomorphism monoid of the underlying set).

The first application of this enables us to distinguish the category of Frölicher spaces from those of Chen and Souriau spaces.

Proposition 9.5 *The only Frölicher structures on \mathbb{R} whose endomorphism monoid contains $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ are the standard, the discrete, and the indiscrete structures. In particular, the only Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} whose endomorphism monoid is precisely $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ is the standard structure.*

The proof of this depends on a modification of a result of Takens [Tak79]. (Interestingly, this paper was motivated by reading about what we are calling Souriau spaces.)

Theorem 9.6 [Tak79, Theorem 1] *Let $\Phi: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ be a bijection between two smooth n -manifolds such that $\lambda: M_2 \rightarrow M_2$ is a diffeomorphism iff $\Phi^{-1} \circ \lambda \circ \Phi$ is a diffeomorphism. Then Φ is a diffeomorphism.* \square

Proof of Proposition 9.5. Obviously those three structures have the property that their endomorphism monoids contain $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. Thus, to show the converse, let $(\mathbb{R}, C, \mathcal{F})$ be a Frölicher space with endomorphism monoid containing $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ which is neither discrete nor indiscrete.

Then for a smooth map $\psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\phi\psi\alpha \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ for all $\phi \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\alpha \in C$. In particular, this implies that if $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ and $\alpha \in C$ then $\psi\alpha \in C$, similarly for \mathcal{F} .

We start by showing that C consists of continuous maps. Suppose, for a contradiction, that $\alpha \in C$ is not continuous at, say, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then there is a sequence $(x_n) \rightarrow x$ such that $\alpha(x_n) \not\rightarrow \alpha(x)$. By passing to a subsequence if necessary, we can assume that there is some $\epsilon > 0$ such that $|\alpha(x_n) - \alpha(x)| \geq \epsilon$ for all n . Let ψ be a bump function at $\alpha(x)$ which vanishes outside $(\alpha(x) - \epsilon, \alpha(x) + \epsilon)$. Then $\psi\alpha \in C$ but $\psi\alpha(x) = 0$ for all n . Now for $\phi \in \mathcal{F}$, $\phi\psi\alpha \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. Thus $\phi\psi\alpha$ is continuous and so $(\phi\psi\alpha(x_n)) \rightarrow \phi\psi\alpha(x)$. Hence $\phi(0) = \phi(1)$. There was nothing special about 0 and 1 and thus ϕ is constant. As this holds for arbitrary ϕ , \mathcal{F} consists only of constant functions. However, the only Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} for which this holds is the indiscrete one which we assumed was not the structure under consideration. Thus C consists of continuous functions.

Now we want to show that at least one curve in C is injective on some interval. Suppose, for another contradiction, that this is not true. Then for every curve $\alpha \in C$ and interval $(a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, α is not injective on (a, b) . Let $\phi \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $\phi\alpha$ has the same property. As $\phi\alpha$ is smooth, this implies that $\phi\alpha$ has zero differential everywhere and hence is constant. As this holds for all ϕ and all α , either C or \mathcal{F} must consist only of constant functions. This results in either the discrete or indiscrete Frölicher structures, which again are ruled out by assumption.

Thus there is some $\alpha \in C$ which is injective on some interval. By restricting first to a compact subinterval and then to an open subinterval of this, we

see that α is a homeomorphism from some open interval to another open interval. By pre-composing with an appropriate smooth function, we obtain a homeomorphism $\beta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (a, b)$ in C . Choose a diffeomorphism $\psi: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We claim that $\psi\beta \in C$. To see this, note that for any bounded interval I in \mathbb{R} , there is a smooth function $\psi_I: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\psi_I\beta$ and $\psi_I\beta$ agree on I . By our assumption on $(\mathbb{R}, C, \mathcal{F})$, $\psi_I\beta \in C$ and thus $\psi\beta \in C$.

Hence C contains a homeomorphism, say γ .

Now we turn our attention to \mathcal{F} . For $\phi \in \mathcal{F}$, $\phi\gamma \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. As γ is a homeomorphism, we can write ϕ as $\phi\gamma\gamma^{-1}$. Thus $\mathcal{F} \subseteq C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})\gamma^{-1}$. Since \mathcal{F} must contain a non-constant map, there is some non-constant $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ with $\psi\gamma^{-1} \in \mathcal{F}$. As ψ is non-constant, there are bounded intervals, say $I, J \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, such that ψ restricts to a diffeomorphism $I \rightarrow J$. By restricting if necessary, we can assume that the inverse is the restriction of a smooth map $\theta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then $\theta\psi$ is the identity on I and so $\theta\psi\gamma^{-1}$ equals γ^{-1} on $\gamma(I) = (\gamma^{-1})^{-1}(I)$. Since \mathcal{F} is invariant under translation (as $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ acts on it on the right), we see that γ^{-1} is locally in \mathcal{F} and hence in \mathcal{F} . Thus $\mathcal{F} = C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})\gamma^{-1}$.

We therefore see that $C = \gamma C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. Thus the Frölicher structure is $(\mathbb{R}, \gamma C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})\gamma^{-1})$. The endomorphism monoid of this structure is $\gamma C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})\gamma^{-1}$. Thus $\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a homeomorphism with the property that $\gamma C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})\gamma^{-1} \supseteq C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. Equivalently, that $\gamma^{-1} C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \subseteq C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. This does not quite fit the hypotheses for Takens' theorem as that requires equality here. However, careful examination of [Tak79] shows that the proof still applies. It seems that the "if and only if" part of the hypotheses of Takens' theorem is required to prove that the bijections are homeomorphisms. As we already have that property, we can assume weaker conditions.

In detail, the proof of [Tak79, Lemma 3.1] shows that if (using notation of [Tak79]) $\Phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a homeomorphism such that $\Phi^{-1}(\Phi(y) + c)$ is differentiable for all $y, c \in \mathbb{R}$ then Φ and Φ^{-1} are differentiable everywhere. Then the rest of the proof of [Tak79, Theorem 2] for the case $n = 1$ applies as stated. Hence our Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} is the standard one. \square

Corollary 9.7 *The only set-preserving automorphism of the category of Frölicher spaces is the identity.* \square

The proof of the proposition involves much of the structure specific to Frölicher spaces and thus would seem difficult to generalise to the other categories of interest, save perhaps for Smith spaces. However, there is still something that can be said without too much extra work by looking at underlying Frölicher spaces.

Definition 9.8 *In each category, a pseudo- \mathbb{R} is an object with underlying object \mathbb{R} (with its standard topology if appropriate) and endomorphism monoid $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$.*

For Frölicher spaces there is only one pseudo- \mathbb{R} . We strongly suspect that this is true for the other spaces as well (though note that it is not true when the forcing conditions are very weak) but even without direct proof of this we can still show that the standard structure on \mathbb{R} is special.

The proposition above shows that there are at most three choices for the underlying Frölicher space of a pseudo- \mathbb{R} .

Proposition 9.9 *In the categories of Chen and Souriau spaces, there are no pseudo- \mathbb{R} s which map to the indiscrete Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} and only one that maps to the standard Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} . In particular, if \mathbb{R}_α is a pseudo- \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R} denotes*

the "standard" \mathbb{R} then

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}_\alpha, \mathbb{R}) = \begin{cases} C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) & \text{if } \mathbb{R}_\alpha = \mathbb{R}, \\ \mathbb{R} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where \mathcal{A} is either Ch or So.

In the categories of Smith and Sikorski spaces, there are no pseudo- \mathbb{R} s which map to the discrete Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} and only one that maps to the standard Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} . In particular, if \mathbb{R}_α is a pseudo- \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R} denotes the "standard" \mathbb{R} then

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}_\alpha) = \begin{cases} C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) & \text{if } \mathbb{R}_\alpha = \mathbb{R}, \\ \mathbb{R} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where \mathcal{A} is either Si or Sm.

Proof. The arguments are essentially the same for all four cases. We shall consider Souriau spaces in detail and then indicate the necessary changes for the others.

When forming a Frölicher space from a Souriau space one only adds functions from \mathbb{R} to those already in the plots. The output functions stay the same. Thus if a Souriau space maps to a discrete Frölicher space, the only plots from \mathbb{R} in the Souriau structure can have been constant plots. Therefore the only plots from any test object can have been locally constant and so the Souriau structure must have been the discrete one. In particular, only the discrete Souriau structure on \mathbb{R} maps to the discrete Frölicher structure and the discrete Souriau structure is not a pseudo- \mathbb{R} .

Now suppose that a \mathbb{R}_α is a pseudo- \mathbb{R} which maps to the standard Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} . By the above, the Souriau structure cannot have been the discrete one and thus there is a non-constant map $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in the plots of \mathbb{R}_α . As this becomes a smooth in the Frölicher structure, it must be a C^∞ -map. It is therefore a diffeomorphism when restricted to some interval. By precomposition with an appropriate C^∞ -map, we can obtain the identity map on some interval in the Souriau structure on \mathbb{R}_α . As the endomorphism monoid of \mathbb{R}_α is $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, the Souriau structure must be translation invariant. The identity on \mathbb{R} is therefore locally in the Souriau structure of \mathbb{R}_α and hence, by the sheaf condition, the identity itself is in the structure. Thus the Souriau structure on \mathbb{R}_α contains $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. On the other hand, it can contain no more than this as it maps to the standard Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} . Hence \mathbb{R}_α is the standard Souriau structure on \mathbb{R} .

All the other pseudo- \mathbb{R} s must map to the indiscrete Frölicher structure. As the functor from Souriau spaces to Frölicher spaces is faithful, the set of morphisms from another pseudo- \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R}_α to \mathbb{R} must be contained in the set of morphisms on the underlying Frölicher spaces. However, the only morphisms from the indiscrete Frölicher structure on \mathbb{R} to the standard one are the constant maps.

The argument is exactly the same for Chen spaces. For Smith and Sikorski, one swaps the rôles of the input and output functions in the various arguments. \square

The key in this proof is obviously that the forcing conditions in each case are sufficient to guarantee that if the identity on \mathbb{R} is locally a test function then it is a test function.

This result singles out the standard structure on \mathbb{R} in each category because although, in the Chen and Souriau categories, there are no morphisms into \mathbb{R} with its standard structure from a pseudo- \mathbb{R} , there must be morphisms out of it because a pseudo- \mathbb{R} cannot be the discrete structure. It can be thought of, therefore, as a sort of “initial” pseudo- \mathbb{R} for Chen, Souriau, and Frölicher spaces and a “final” pseudo- \mathbb{R} for Sikorski, Smith, and Frölicher spaces.

Corollary 9.10 *Any set-preserving isomorphism between two of the categories of Chen, Souriau, or Frölicher spaces preserves \mathbb{R} with its standard structure. Similarly between two of the categories of Sikorski, Smith, or Frölicher spaces.*

Proof. The two cases are formally similar so we shall just do one. Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be two of the categories of Chen, Souriau, or Frölicher spaces and suppose that $\mathfrak{F}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a set-preserving isomorphism. Then \mathfrak{F} defines a bijection from the set of pseudo- \mathbb{R} s in \mathcal{A} that in \mathcal{B} . Let us write \mathbb{R} for the standard structure on \mathbb{R} in each category.

Let \mathbb{R}_α be such that $\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{R}_\alpha) = \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}_\alpha, \mathbb{R}) = \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{R}_\alpha), \mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{R})) = \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}, \mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{R})).$$

As $\mathfrak{F}(\mathbb{R})$ is a pseudo- \mathbb{R} , it is not discrete and so the latter hom-set must contain something non-trivial. Thus $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}_\alpha, \mathbb{R}) \neq \mathbb{R}$ and so $\mathbb{R}_\alpha = \mathbb{R}$. Hence \mathfrak{F} preserves the “standard” \mathbb{R} . \square

Corollary 9.11 *Any set-preserving isomorphism between two of the categories of Chen, Souriau, or Frölicher spaces on the one hand, or between two of the categories of Sikorski, Smith, or Frölicher spaces on the other, preserves the test objects.*

Proof. Once \mathbb{R} with its standard structure is fixed then so are the product structures on the spaces \mathbb{R}^n and the subspace structures on any subsets, in particular on the test objects. \square

Corollary 9.12 *There are no equivalences between any of the categories of Chen, Souriau, and Frölicher spaces. Nor are there any between any of the categories of Sikorski, Smith, and Frölicher spaces.*

Proof. The argument is the same in all cases so let us take Chen and Souriau as an example. Any equivalence between these two defines a set-preserving isomorphism which must preserve the test objects. We therefore find that if $\mathfrak{F}: \text{So} \rightarrow \text{Ch}$ is set-preserving isomorphism then for a object, D , in So and test object, T ,

$$\mathfrak{F}_D(T) = \text{So}(\mathfrak{F}(T), D) = \text{Ch}(\mathfrak{F}(T), \mathfrak{F}(D))$$

and thus applying the restriction functor to $\mathfrak{F}(D)$ yields D again. However, the restriction functor is not an isomorphism as there are at least two distinct Chen structures on $[0, 1]$ which restrict to the same Souriau structure. Therefore \mathfrak{F} cannot exist.

This strategy works for each pair: we find two objects in the “higher” category that restrict to the same object in the “lower” one.

For Souriau and Frölicher we take \mathbb{R}^2 with its standard Souriau structure and the “wire” structure where all input test functions factor through \mathbb{R} .

For Smith and Frölicher we take \mathbb{R} with its usual topology and all continuous maps, and \mathbb{R} with its discrete topology and all maps.

For Sikorski and Smith we take \mathbb{R} with its usual topology and all continuous maps, and \mathbb{R} with its usual topology and all piecewise-smooth maps. \square

There is one final situation to rule out. Our strategy of focussing on \mathbb{R} works well so long as we restrict ourselves to one “side” at a time. It does not rule out an equivalence between, say, Souriau spaces and Sikorski spaces. Indeed, swapping “sides” like this is a more complicated issue and so we shall take the easy way out by using the fact that in our particular examples we can use the underlying categories to rule out any equivalences.

Proposition 9.13 *There are no equivalences between either the category of Chen spaces or the category of Souriau spaces and the category of Sikorski spaces or the category of Smith spaces.*

Proof. It is sufficient to look for a set-preserving isomorphism. Any such isomorphism must preserve the number of structures on a given set. The set $\{0, 1\}$ has two Chen and Souriau structures but four Smith and Sikorski structures. \square

In this section we have proceeded on a mixture of general results and case-by-case analysis. It is entirely possible that a fuller analysis of the general structure would lead to an elimination of the more ad hoc aspects, but as the goal was to analyse the specific examples of these categories where a simple ad hoc argument sufficed we deemed it more appropriate to give it than to search for what could be a more complicated but more general result.

10 Topology

Two of the main categories under consideration and three of Chen’s definitions involve topology directly. This proves to be somewhat of a nuisance. If one takes seriously the maxim that anything related to smooth structure must be detectable by test functions, one must make certain assumptions as to the relationship between the topology and the test functions. In simple language, if we cannot detect the difference between two topologies with test functions then we should not distinguish between them.

This does not mean that topology does not have a rôle to play in the theory of smooth structures. Rather, it means that the topology must depend on the smooth structure and not the other way around. It is easy to consistently define a topology on a Frölicher space: either take the curvaceous topology or the functional topology. However, this topology may not be the one first thought of.

By looking at the evolution of Chen’s definitions, it is clear that he came to this opinion on the rôle of topology and he eventually disposed of it. Indeed, one can avoid the issue of topology in Chen’s definitions by ensuring that it is sufficiently weak that any “reasonable” map is continuous. The only situation where this might cause a problem is in Chen’s first definition where he used Hausdorff spaces. Fortunately he quickly dropped this condition and, eventually, dropped the topology condition altogether.

Rather we have to extend the notion of a trial to include diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\dots\dots\dots} & T \\ \downarrow x & & \downarrow t \\ X & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \\ \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow t \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\phi} & T' \end{array}$$

This is clearly doable, but given that the only example that requires it is this of de-topologised Sikorski spaces we have elected not to further burden the rest of the paper.

11 Non-Set-Based Theories

Our general recipe does not cover everything that one would wish to treat as a smooth manifold. The common property of all our categories is that they are fundamentally set-based theories. However, this approach does not cover other extensions such as synthetic and non-commutative differential geometry where objects do not have underlying sets. It is, nonetheless, easy to extend part of the general recipe to non-set-based theories. Instead of starting with triples $(U, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D})$ one starts with pairs $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{D}, \circ)$ where \mathfrak{S} and \mathfrak{D} are, respectively, a contravariant and a covariant functor on the test category and \circ is a natural transformation of bifunctors from $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{D}$ to the hom-functor on the test category.

Providing the test category is essentially small, these are the objects of a category which is known, in folklore at least, as the *Isbell Envelope* of the test category. It can also be understood in terms of profunctors. The two functors $\mathfrak{S}: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ and $\mathfrak{D}: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ are profunctors $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow 1$ and $1 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ respectively. Their composition, as profunctors, is the product $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{D}$ and the natural transformation $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(-, -)$ is a morphism of profunctors. Thus we obtain what may be termed a *lax factorisation of $\mathcal{T}(-, -)$ through 1*.

However it is described, the main difficulty is in selecting the appropriate generalisation of the forcing conditions. With an underlying category, the forcing conditions are answers to the question “Which, of the *available* morphisms on the underlying objects should be viewed as smooth?”. Without an underlying category, the forcing conditions need to answer a more subtle question. What this question should be is something that will become evident with further study of the extant examples of non-set-based theories of generalised smooth objects; a study that we defer to another paper.

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However, topology is used in a more intricate fashion in Smith spaces and Sikorski spaces. In both there is the requirement that all the functionals be continuous. This puts a limit on how weak the topology could be. If this were the only place that the topology was used then we could remove it again by ensuring that it is sufficiently strong that any “reasonable” map is continuous. However the other use of the topology in each definition puts a limit on how strong the topology can be. Nonetheless, it is still possible to modify the definitions to remove the topology.

For Smith spaces it is obvious that if one removes the topology from the picture, and thus the requirement that all the maps involved be continuous, then one simply gets Frölicher spaces. The completeness axiom is, by Boman’s result [Bom67], equivalent to that of Frölicher.

For Sikorski spaces it is less obvious what to do. The axioms that the functionals should form an algebra and be closed under post-composition by smooth functions do not involve the topology and so can be left as they are. The interaction between the family of functions and the topology comes in two places: the continuity of the functionals (referred to above) and the fact that the functionals are locally detectable. Let us consider these.

Let X be a set and suppose that \mathcal{F} is a family of functionals on X for which there exists some topology \mathcal{T} making $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ into a Sikorski space. Let \mathcal{T}_f denote the topology on X induced by the family of functionals, \mathcal{F} . As the functionals in \mathcal{F} must be continuous, the topology \mathcal{T} is at least as fine as \mathcal{T}_f . If $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is \mathcal{T}_f -locally in \mathcal{F} then, since $\mathcal{T}_f \subseteq \mathcal{T}$, it is \mathcal{T} -locally in \mathcal{F} and hence, as $(X, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ is a Sikorski space, in \mathcal{F} . Thus $(X, \mathcal{T}_f, \mathcal{F})$ is a Sikorski space. In conclusion, if \mathcal{F} is a family of functions on X for which *some* topology exists making it into a Sikorski space then we can take the topology to be that defined by \mathcal{F} .

We can use this to drop the topology from the definition. First, the fact that the functionals in \mathcal{F} are continuous is now a tautology. This leaves us with locally detectable.

Let $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in X$ be such that there is a neighbourhood V of x and $g \in \mathcal{F}$ with $f|_V = g|_V$. As \mathcal{F} is an algebra and is closed under post-composition by smooth functions, a basis for the functional topology is given by the sets $h^{-1}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})$ for $h \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus there is some $h \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $h(x) \neq 0$ and $h^{-1}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}) \subseteq V$. As h is zero outside V , $hf = hg$ as functions on X . As \mathcal{F} is an algebra, this means that $hf \in \mathcal{F}$.

Conversely, suppose that $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in X$ are such that there is some $h \in \mathcal{F}$ with $h(x) \neq 0$ and $hf \in \mathcal{F}$. As $h(x) \neq 0$ we can find a function $g \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $g(y) = h(y)^{-1}$ in a neighbourhood of x . Then $ghf \in \mathcal{F}$ and ghf agrees with f in a neighbourhood of x .

Thus a suitable non-topological replacement for the “locally detectable” axiom of a Sikorski space would be: if $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a functional such that for each $x \in X$ there is some $f_x \in \mathcal{F}$ with $f_x(x) \neq 0$ and $f_x \in \mathcal{F}$ then $f \in \mathcal{F}$.

However, note that this condition does not fit into our general picture. It cannot be tested by diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & t \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & T \\ \downarrow x & & \downarrow t \\ X & \xrightarrow{\dots\dots\dots} & T \end{array}$$

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