Theory and Applications of Categories, Vol. 25, No. 20, 2011, pp. 533–536.

ON REFLECTIVE-COREFLECTIVE EQUIVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED PAIRS

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Abstract. We show that a reflective/coreflective pair of full subcategories satisfies a "maximal-normal"-type equivalence if and only if it is an associated pair in the sense of Kelly and Lawvere.

1. Introduction

In a recent paper [1] we explored a special type of category equivalence between reflective/coreflective pairs of subcategories that we first encountered in the context of crossed-product duality for C^*-algebras. Because our main example of this phenomenon involved categories of maximal and normal C^*-coactions of locally compact groups, we called it a "maximal-normal"-type equivalence.

Since then, F.W. Lawvere has drawn our attention to [3], where G.M. Kelly and he introduced the concept of *associated pairs* of subcategories. The purpose of this short note is to show that these two notions of equivalence are the same: a reflective/coreflective pair of full subcategories satisfies the "maximal-normal"-type equivalence considered in [1] if and only if it is an associated pair in the sense of [3].

As operator algebraists, we had hoped with [1] to initiate a cross-fertilization between operator algebras and category theory, and we are grateful to Ross Street for the role he has played in helping this happen. Our understanding of the operator-algebraic examples has certainly been deepened by this connection; ideally, the techniques and examples of "maximal-normal"-type equivalence will in turn provide a way of looking at associated pairs that will also be useful to category theorists.

2. Maximal-normal equivalences and associated pairs

Our conventions regarding category theory follow [4]; see also [1]. Throughout this note, we let $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ denote full subcategories of a category $\mathcal{C}$, with $\mathcal{N}$ reflective and $\mathcal{M}$ coreflective. The inclusion functors $I : \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{C}$ and $J : \mathcal{N} \to \mathcal{C}$ are then both full and faithful. We also use the following notation:

- $N : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{N}$ is a reflector and $\theta : 1_{\mathcal{C}} \to JN$ denotes the unit of the adjunction $N \dashv J$;

Received by the editors 2011-11-09 and, in revised form, 2011-12-07.

Transmitted by R. Street. Published on 2011-12-18.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 18A40; Secondary 46L55, 46L89.

Key words and phrases: reflective and coreflective subcategories, equivalent categories, associated pairs of subcategories.

- $M\colon \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{M}$ is a coreflector and $\psi\colon IM \to 1_{\mathcal{C}}$ denotes the counit of the adjunction $I \dashv M$.

In [1, Corollary 4.4] we showed that the adjunction $NI \dashv MJ$ is an adjoint equivalence between $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ if and only if

(I) for each $y \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{N}$, (y, ψ_y) is an initial object in the comma category $My \downarrow \mathcal{N}$; and

(F) for each $x \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{M}$, (x, θ_x) is a final object in the comma category $\mathcal{M} \downarrow Nx$.

In all our examples in [1], the adjoint equivalence $NI \dashv MJ$ between $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ was what we called the "maximal-normal" type (recall that this terminology was motivated by the particular example of maximal and normal coactions on C^*-algebras; see [1, Corollary 6.16]): in addition to (I) and (F), such an adjunction satisfies

(A) for each $z \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{C}$, $(Nz, \theta_z \circ \psi_z)$ is an initial object in $Mz \downarrow \mathcal{N}$.

Equivalently, by [1, Theorem 3.4], (I) and (F) hold, and

(B) for each $z \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{C}$, $(Mz, \theta_z \circ \psi_z)$ is a final object in $\mathcal{M} \downarrow Nz$.

In fact, conditions (A) and (B) alone suffice:

2.1. Proposition. *The adjunction $NI \dashv MJ$ between $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ is a "maximal-normal" adjoint equivalence if and only if (A) and (B) hold.*

Proof. By [1, Theorem 4.3], (I) is equivalent to

(I′) for each $y \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{N}$, $N\psi_y : NMy \to Ny$ is an isomorphism,

while (F) is equivalent to

(F′) for each $x \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{M}$, $M\theta_x : Mx \to MNx$ is an isomorphism.

On the other hand, by [1, Theorem 3.4], (A) is equivalent to

(A′) for each $z \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{C}$, $N\psi_z$ is an isomorphism,

while (B) is equivalent to

(B′) for each $z \in \operatorname{Obj} \mathcal{C}$, $M\theta_z$ is an isomorphism.

Now clearly, (A′) implies (I′) and (B′) implies (F′), so (A) implies (I) and (B) implies (F). ∎

We now recall from [2, 3] that a morphism f in $\mathcal{C}(x, y)$ and an object z of $\mathcal{C}$ are said to be *orthogonal* when the map $\Phi_{f,z}$ from $\mathcal{C}(y, z)$ into $\mathcal{C}(x, z)$ given by $\Phi_{f,z}(g) = g \circ f$ is a bijection. The collection of all morphisms in $\mathcal{C}$ that are orthogonal to every object of $\mathcal{N}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{N}^\perp$.

As shown in [3, Proposition 2.1], a morphism $f : x \to y$ in $\mathcal{C}$ belongs to $\mathcal{N}^\perp$ if and only if f is inverted by N, that is, Nf is an isomorphism. (The standing assumption in [3] that $\mathcal{N}$ is replete is not necessary for this fact to be true. To see this, note that Nf is an isomorphism if and only if the map $\Psi_{f,z}$ from $\mathcal{N}(Ny, z)$ into $\mathcal{N}(Nx, z)$ given by $\Psi_{f,z}(h) = h \circ Nf$ is a bijection for each object z of $\mathcal{N}$. For each such z, the universal properties of θ imply that the map $\tau_{w,z}$ from $\mathcal{N}(Nw, z)$ into $\mathcal{C}(w, z)$ given by $\tau_{w,z}(g) = g\circ\theta_w$ is a bijection for each object w of $\mathcal{C}$. Now, as $\theta_y \circ f = Nf \circ \theta_x$, the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{N}(Ny, z) \arrow[r, "\Psi_{f,z}"] \arrow[d, "\tau_{y,z}"'] & \mathcal{N}(Nx, z) \arrow[d, "\tau_{x,z}"] \\ \mathcal{C}(y, z) \arrow[r, "\Phi_{f,z}"'] & \mathcal{C}(x, z) \end{tikzcd}$$

is readily seen to commute. It follows that $\Psi_{f,z}$ is a bijection if and only if $\Phi_{f,z}$ is a bijection. This shows that Nf is an isomorphism if and only if f is orthogonal to z for each object z of $\mathcal{N}$, *i.e.*, if and only if f belongs to $\mathcal{N}^\perp$.)

Similarly, a morphism f in $\mathcal{C}(x, y)$ and an object z in $\mathcal{C}$ are *co-orthogonal* when the map $g \to f \circ g$ from $\mathcal{C}(z, x)$ into $\mathcal{C}(z, y)$ is a bijection. The collection of all morphisms in $\mathcal{C}$ that are co-orthogonal to every object in $\mathcal{M}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{M}^\top$. Equivalently, a morphism $f : x \to y$ in $\mathcal{C}$ belongs to $\mathcal{M}^\top$ if and only if f is inverted by M, that is, if and only if Mf is an isomorphism.

The pair $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})$ is called an *associated pair* if $\mathcal{N}^\perp = \mathcal{M}^\top$; equivalently, if for every morphism f in $\mathcal{C}$, N inverts f if and only if M does. We refer to [3, Section 2] for more information concerning this concept (in the case where both $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ are also assumed to be replete).

2.2. Theorem. *The adjunction $NI \dashv MJ$ is a "maximal-normal" adjoint equivalence if and only if $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})$ is an associated pair.*

Proof. First assume that $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})$ is an associated pair, and let x be an object in $\mathcal{C}$. As pointed out above, the map $\tau_{x,z}$ is a bijection from $\mathcal{N}(Nx, z)$ into $\mathcal{C}(x, z)$ for each object z of $\mathcal{N}$. But $\Phi_{\theta_x,z} = \tau_{x,z}$, so this means that θ_x lies in $\mathcal{N}^\perp$, and therefore in $\mathcal{M}^\top$. As $\mathcal{M}^\top$ consists of the morphisms in $\mathcal{C}$ that are inverted by M, we deduce that $M\theta_x$ is an isomorphism. This shows that (B′) holds, and therefore that (B) holds. The argument that (A) holds is similar, so $NI \dashv MJ$ is a "maximal-normal" adjoint equivalence by Proposition 2.1.

Now assume that the adjunction $NI \dashv MJ$ is a "maximal-normal" adjoint equivalence. Then $N \cong NIM$ by [1, Proposition 5.3], and NI is an equivalence. So for any morphism f

of $\mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Nf \text{ is an isomorphism} &\Leftrightarrow NIMf \text{ is an isomorphism} \\ &\Leftrightarrow Mf \text{ is an isomorphism.} \end{aligned}$$

Thus $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})$ is an associated pair. ∎

2.3. Remark. In the examples presented in [1, Section 6], the adjunctions $NI \dashv MJ$ are "maximal-normal" adjoint equivalences, so all the pairs $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})$ there are associated pairs. Moreover, all these pairs consist of subcategories that are easily seen to be replete. It follows from [3, Theorem 2.4] that $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ are uniquely determined as subcategories by each other, a fact that is not *a priori* obvious in any of the examples.

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