

More on order theory

3.1. Straight maps and separation subsets

3.1.1. Straight maps.

DEFINITION 204. An *order reflecting* map from a poset \mathfrak{A} to a poset \mathfrak{B} is such a function f that (for every $x, y \in \mathfrak{A}$)

$$fx \sqsubseteq fy \Rightarrow x \sqsubseteq y.$$

OBVIOUS 205. Order embeddings are exactly the same as monotone and order reflecting maps.

DEFINITION 206. Let f be a monotone map from a meet-semilattice \mathfrak{A} to some poset \mathfrak{B} . I call f a *straight* map when

$$\forall a, b \in \mathfrak{A} : (fa \sqsubseteq fb \Rightarrow fa = f(a \sqcap b)).$$

PROPOSITION 207. The following statements are equivalent for a monotone map f :

- 1°. f is a straight map.
- 2°. $\forall a, b \in \mathfrak{A} : (fa \sqsubseteq fb \Rightarrow fa \sqsubseteq f(a \sqcap b))$.
- 3°. $\forall a, b \in \mathfrak{A} : (fa \sqsubseteq fb \Rightarrow fa \not\sqsupseteq f(a \sqcap b))$.
- 4°. $\forall a, b \in \mathfrak{A} : (fa \sqsupseteq f(a \sqcap b) \Rightarrow fa \not\sqsubseteq fb)$.

PROOF.

1° \Leftrightarrow 2° \Leftrightarrow 3°. Due $fa \sqsupseteq f(a \sqcap b)$.

3° \Leftrightarrow 4°. Obvious. □

REMARK 208. The definition of straight map can be generalized for any poset \mathfrak{A} by the formula

$$\forall a, b \in \mathfrak{A} : (fa \sqsubseteq fb \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathfrak{A} : (c \sqsubseteq a \wedge c \sqsubseteq b \wedge fa = fc)).$$

This generalization is not yet researched however.

PROPOSITION 209. Let f be a monotone map from a meet-semilattice \mathfrak{A} to a meet-semilattice \mathfrak{B} . If

$$\forall a, b \in \mathfrak{A} : f(a \sqcap b) = fa \sqcap fb$$

then f is a straight map.

PROOF. Let $fa \sqsubseteq fb$. Then $f(a \sqcap b) = fa \sqcap fb = fa$. □

PROPOSITION 210. Let f be a monotone map from a meet-semilattice \mathfrak{A} to some poset \mathfrak{B} . If f is order reflecting, then f is a straight map.

PROOF. $fa \sqsubseteq fb \Rightarrow a \sqsubseteq b \Rightarrow a = a \sqcap b \Rightarrow fa = f(a \sqcap b)$. □

The following theorem is the main reason of why we are interested in straight maps: