Convenient Properties of Stratified $L$-Convergence Tower Spaces

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Abstract. In this paper, convenient properties of stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces are investigated. Firstly, it is shown that the construct of stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces and the construct of stratified $L$-Kent convergence tower spaces are strong topological universes. Secondly, the concepts of symmetric stratified $L$-Kent convergence tower spaces and complete stratified $L$-filter tower spaces are introduced and it is proved that the resulting constructs are isomorphic and they are strongly Cartesian closed.

1. Introduction

From a structural point of view, the construct (i.e., concrete category) $SL$-$\text{Top}$ of stratified $L$-topological spaces and continuous maps cannot be discussed in a satisfactory way [21], e.g. it is not Cartesian closed. In the classical case, this deficiency can be overcome by considering suitable superconstructs of $\text{Top}$, the construct of topological spaces. This leads to some generalizations of topological spaces such as generalized convergence spaces introduced by Fischer [8]. So it is quite natural to apply a related approach in the lattice-valued case. In the case $L = [0, 1]$, Lowen et al. [21] considered fuzzy convergence spaces as a generalization of Choquet convergence spaces [2]. The resulting construct is Cartesian closed. However, this theory relies essentially on Lowen’s definition of convergence for stratified $[0, 1]$-topological spaces [22], where prime prefilters play a crucial role. As Höhle [11] pointed out, this theory may turn out to be void in the case of more general lattices $L$. Later, Höhle suggested to develop a new convergence theory based on (stratified) $L$-filters [12] and on the definition of convergence in (stratified) $L$-topological spaces. Following this idea, there are at least two kinds of lattice-valued convergence spaces. In 2001, Jäger [14] introduced the concept of stratified $L$-generalized convergence spaces and showed that the resulting construct is a Cartesian closed topological construct, which contains the construct of stratified $L$-topological spaces as a reflective subconstruct. Later, Flores et al. [9] proposed a new kind of lattice-valued convergence spaces, which is called stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces in this paper. Moreover, the resulting construct is not only Cartesian closed, but also extensional. There are so many following works on lattice-valued convergence spaces (see [1, 3, 4, 10, 15–20, 24, 26, 29, 33, 40]). From the aspect of convexity theory, a categorical approach has also been applied to the fuzzy convex structures (see [30–32, 34, 36–38]). In this framework, Pang [28] proposed the concept of fuzzy convergence structures in fuzzy convex spaces and established the categorical relationship between fuzzy convex structures and fuzzy convergence structures.

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Besides Cartesian closedness, Preuss [35] proposed several categorical properties, such as extensionality and closedness of products of quotient maps. Since the terminology of “convenient topology” is adopted in [35], all these categorical properties are also called convenient properties. Actually, the construct $G\text{Conv}$ of generalized convergence spaces and continuous maps fulfils all these properties: (1) it is Cartesian closed; (2) it is extensional; (3) product of quotient maps is a quotient map. That is, $G\text{Conv}$ is a strong topological universe. In the classical case, there are some other constructs possessing these convenient properties, such as semiuniform convergence spaces and filter spaces. In the lattice-valued case, Fang introduced stratified $L$-semiuniform convergence spaces [5], stratified $L$-ordered quasiuniform limit spaces [6], lattice-valued preuniform convergence spaces [7]. Pang introduced stratified $L$-filter spaces [23] and stratified $L$-ordered filter spaces [25]. Furthermore, for $L$-fuzzifying convergence spaces [41], Pang [27] also studied its convenient properties. It is shown that these resulting constructs are all strong topological universes. All these motivate us to consider the convenient properties of lattice-valued convergence spaces. In this paper, we will focus on the convenient properties of stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall some necessary concepts and notations. In Section 3, we discuss the convenient properties of stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces in the sense of Flores et al. In Section 4, we study the convenient properties of stratified $L$-Kent convergence tower spaces. In Sections 5 and 6, we propose the notions of symmetric stratified $L$-Kent convergence tower spaces and complete stratified $L$-filter tower spaces, and investigate their convenient properties as well as their categorical relationship.

2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, $L$ denotes a frame, which means that $L$ is a complete lattice, and for all $a, b_i \in L$ ($i \in I$), the following distributive law is valid

$$a \wedge \bigvee_{i \in I} b_i = \bigvee_{i \in I} (a \wedge b_i).$$

The least element and the greatest element of $L$ are denoted by $\bot$ and $\top$, respectively. Let $a, b$ be elements in $L$. We say “$a$ is wedge below $b$” in symbols $a < b$ if for every subset $D \subseteq L$, $\bigvee D > b$ implies $a < d$ for some $d \in D$. We denote $\beta(a) = \{b \mid b < a\}$. It is easy to see that $a < \bigwedge_{i \in I} b_i$ implies $a < b_i$ for every $i \in I$, whereas $a < \bigvee_{i \in I} b_i$ is equivalent to $a < b_i$ for some $i \in I$. Clearly, every completely distributive complete lattice is a frame, and $a = \bigvee \beta(a)$ holds for each $a \in L$, whenever $L$ is completely distributive complete lattice.

For a nonempty set $X$, we can extend the lattice operations pointwise from $L$ to $L^X$, the set of all $L$-subsets on $X$. The smallest element and the largest element in $L^X$ are denoted by $\bot$ and $\top$, respectively. For each $a \in L$, $g$ denotes the constant map $X \rightarrow L, x \mapsto a$.

Definition 2.1 (Höhle and Šostak [12]). A map $F : L^X \rightarrow L$ is called a stratified $L$-filter on $X$ if it satisfies

(1) $F(\bot) = \bot, F(\top) = \top$;
(2) $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow F(A) \subseteq F(B)$;
(3) $F(A \wedge B) = F(A) \wedge F(B)$;
(4) $F(a \wedge A) \subseteq F(a \wedge A)$.

The family of all stratified $L$-filters on $X$ will be denoted by $\mathcal{F}_L(X)$. For every $x \in X$, $[x] \in \mathcal{F}_L(X)$ is defined by $[x](A) = A(x)$ for all $A \in L^X$.

On the set $\mathcal{F}_L(X)$ of all stratified $L$-filters on $X$, define $F \leq G$ by $F(A) \subseteq G(A)$, $\mathcal{F}_L(X) = \wedge_{x \in X} A(x)$ for all $A \in L^X$. Then $\langle \mathcal{F}_L(X), \leq \rangle$ is a poset having the least element $\mathcal{F}_L(X)$. For a nonempty family $\{F_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of stratified $L$-filters, the infimum $\bigwedge_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_{\lambda}$ is given by $(\bigwedge_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_{\lambda})(A) = \bigwedge_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_{\lambda}(A)$ for all $A \in L^X$. In order to guarantee the least upper bound for a family $\{F_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, Höhle and Šostak presented the following lemma.

Lemma 2.2 (Höhle and Šostak [12]). For a family $\{F_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of stratified $L$-filters on $X$, there exists a stratified $L$-filter $F$ such that $F_{\lambda} \leq F$ ($\forall \lambda \in \Lambda$), if and only if

$$F_{\lambda}(A_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge F_{\lambda}(A_n) = \bot$$

whenever $A_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge A_n = \bot$. 
for \( n \in \mathbb{N}, A_1, \cdots, A_n \in L^X, (\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n) \subseteq \Lambda \). In the case of existence, the supremum \( \bigvee_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_{\lambda} \) of a nonempty family \( \{ F_{\lambda} \}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \) of stratified \( L \)-filters is given by
\[
\left( \bigvee_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_{\lambda} \right)(A) = \bigvee_{\mu \in \mathbb{N}} \left[ F_{\lambda_1}(A_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge F_{\lambda_n}(A_n) \mid A_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge A_n \leq A \right]
\]
for all \( A \in L^X \).

Let \( \varphi : X \rightarrow Y \) be a map and \( F \) be a stratified \( L \)-filter on \( X \). Define \( \varphi^+ : L^X \rightarrow L^Y \) and \( \varphi^- : L^Y \rightarrow L^X \) by \( \varphi^+(A)(y) = \bigvee_{\varphi(x) = y} A(x) \) for \( A \in L^X \) and \( y \in Y \), and \( \varphi^-(B) = B \circ \varphi \) for \( B \in L^Y \), respectively. Then the map \( \varphi^-(F) : L^Y \rightarrow L \) defined by \( \varphi^-(F)(A) = F(\varphi^-(A)) \) for \( A \in L^Y \), is a stratified \( L \)-filter on \( Y \), which is called the image of \( F \) under \( \varphi \) (see [12]). In [14], Jäger also proved that given a map \( \varphi : X \rightarrow Y \) and a stratified \( L \)-filter \( F \) on \( Y \), the map \( \varphi^-(F) : L^X \rightarrow L \) defined by
\[
\forall A \in L^X, \quad \varphi^-(F)(A) = \bigvee_{\varphi^-B \in A} F(B)
\]
is a stratified \( L \)-filter on \( X \) if and only if \( F(B) = \perp \) whenever \( \varphi^-B = \perp \) for all \( B \in L^Y \). In case \( \varphi^-(F) \in \mathcal{F}_L(X) \), it is called the inverse image of \( F \) under \( \varphi \).

**Lemma 2.3 (Höhle [13] and Jäger [14]).** Let \( F \) be a stratified \( L \)-filter on \( Y \) and \( \varphi : X \rightarrow Y \) be a map. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. \( \varphi^-(F) \) is a stratified \( L \)-filter.
2. \( F(B) = \perp \) whenever \( \varphi^-(B) = \perp \) for all \( B \in L^Y \).
3. \( F(\tau_{Y \rightarrow \varphi(X)}) = \perp \), where \( \tau_{Y \rightarrow \varphi(X)}(y) = \perp \) whenever \( y \in Y \setminus \varphi(X) \), and \( \perp \), otherwise.

In [14], Jäger proposed that the product \( \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_{\lambda} \) of a family of stratified \( L \)-filters \( \{ F_{\lambda} \}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \), where for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \), \( X_\lambda \) is a nonempty set and \( F_{\lambda} \in \mathcal{F}_L(X_\lambda) \), is defined as follows:
\[
\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_{\lambda} := \bigvee_{\lambda \in \Lambda} p_{\lambda}^+(F_{\lambda}) \in \mathcal{F}_L \left( \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda \right),
\]
where for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \), \( p_{\lambda} : \prod_{\mu \in \Lambda} X_\mu \rightarrow X_\lambda \) is the projection map. The existence of \( \bigvee_{\lambda \in \Lambda} p_{\lambda}^+(F_{\lambda}) \) was clarified in [3].

**Lemma 2.4 (Jäger [14]).** Let \( \{ X_\lambda \}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \) be a family of nonempty sets, \( p_{\lambda} : \prod_{\mu \in \Lambda} X_\mu \rightarrow X_\lambda \) the projection map, \( F_{\lambda} \in \mathcal{F}_L(X_\lambda) (\forall \lambda \in \Lambda) \) and \( F \in \mathcal{F}_L(\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda) \). Then the following statements hold:

1. \( \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} p_{\lambda}^+(F_{\lambda}) \leq F \).
2. \( p_{\lambda}^+(\prod_{\mu \in \Lambda} F_{\mu}) \Rightarrow F_{\lambda}, \forall \lambda \in \Lambda \).
3. \( p_{\lambda}^+(\prod_{\mu \in \Lambda} F_{\mu}) = p_{\lambda}^+(F), \forall \lambda \in \Lambda \).

In the following, we list some related concepts about category theory.

**Definition 2.5 (Preuss [35]).** A morphism \( f : A \rightarrow B \) in a construct \( C \) is called an isomorphism provided that there is a \( C \)-morphism \( g : B \rightarrow A \) such that \( g \circ f = 1_A \) and \( f \circ g = 1_B \).

**Definition 2.6 (Preuss [35]).** A subconstruct \( A \) of \( C \) is called an isomorphism-closed subconstruct of \( C \) provided that for each \( C \)-object \( C \), if \( C \) is isomorphic to an \( A \)-object \( A \), then \( C \) is also an \( A \)-object.

**Definition 2.7 (Preuss [35]).** A construct \( C \) is called Cartesian closed provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

1. For each pair \((X, Y)\) of \( C \)-objects, there exists a product \( X \times Y \) in \( C \).
2. For each pair of \( C \)-objects \( X \) and \( Y \), there exists a \( C \)-object \( Y^X \) (called power object) and a \( C \)-morphism \( ev_{[X,Y]} : Y^X \times X \rightarrow Y \) (called evaluation morphism) such that for each \( C \)-object \( Z \) and each \( C \)-morphism \( \varphi : Z \times X \rightarrow Y \), there exists a unique \( C \)-morphism \( \varphi_\lambda : Z \rightarrow Y^X \) such that \( ev_{[X,Y]} \circ (\varphi \times id_X) = \varphi \).
Recall in a topological construct $C$, a partial morphism from $X$ to $Y$ is a $C$-morphism $\varphi : Z \to Y$ whose domain is a subobject of $X$. A topological construct $C$ is called extensional provided that every $C$-object $Y$ has a one-point extension $Y^{\ast}$, in the sense that every $C$-object $Y$ can be embedded via the addition of a single point $\omega_Y$ into a $C$-object $Y^{\ast}$ such that for every partial morphism $\varphi : Z \to Y$ from $X$ to $Y$, the map $\varphi^{\ast} : X \to Y^{\ast}$ defined by

$$\varphi^{\ast}(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x), & \text{if } x \in Z; \\ \omega_Y, & \text{if } x \notin Z \end{cases}$$

is a $C$-morphism.

Several categorical properties for a topological construct are proposed by Preuss in the book [35], namely

(CP1) $C$ is Cartesian closed;
(CP2) $C$ is extensional;
(CP3) In $C$ product of quotient maps is a quotient map.

According to the terminology of [35], a topological construct $C$ is called

(1) strongly Cartesian closed provided that $C$ fulfills (CP1) and (CP3);
(2) a topological universe provided that $C$ fulfills (CP1) and (CP2);
(3) a strong topological universe provided that $C$ fulfills (CP1)–(CP3).

For other notions about category theory, we refer to [35].

3. Stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces

In this section, we will show that the construct $\text{SL-CTS}$ of stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces is a strong topological universe.

**Definition 3.1 (Flores et al. [9]).** A stratified $L$-convergence tower space is a pair $(X, q)$, where $q = \{ q_{\alpha} | \alpha \in L \}$ is a nonempty family of subsets of $F^L_1(X) \times X$ which satisfies

(LCT1) For each $x \in X$ and $\alpha, \beta \in L$, $(\{x\}, x) \in q_{\alpha}$ and $(F^X, x) \in q_{\beta}$;
(LCT2) If $(F, x) \in q_{\alpha}$ and $F \subseteq G$, then $(G, x) \in q_{\alpha}$;
(LCT3) $q_{\beta} \subseteq q_{\alpha}$ whenever $\alpha \leq \beta$.

For a stratified $L$-convergence tower space $(X, q)$, $q$ is called a stratified $L$-convergence tower structure on $X$.

A stratified $L$-convergence tower space $(X, q)$ is called left continuous provided that $\bigcap_{\alpha \in L} q_{\alpha} = q_{\text{ind}}$ for any nonempty subset $U \subseteq L$.

A map $\varphi : (X, q) \to (Y, q')$ between two stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces is called continuous provided $(F, x) \in q_{\alpha}$ implies $(\varphi^{\ast}(F), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \in L$. The construct of stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces (resp., left continuous stratified $L$-convergence tower spaces) and continuous maps is denoted by $\text{SL-CTS}$ (resp., $\text{LC-LS-CTS}$).

**Remark 3.2.** In [9], the authors called the structured spaces in Definition 3.1 stratified $L$-convergence spaces. In order to distinguish this concept from Jäger’s stratified $L$-generalized convergence spaces, we call it stratified $L$-convergence tower space.

**Definition 3.3.** For a nonempty set $X$, let $q(X)$ denote the fibre

$$\{ q | q : (X, q) \text{ is a stratified } L \text{-convergence tower structure on } X \}$$

of $X$. For all $q_1, q_2 \in q(X)$, we say that $q_1 \preceq q_2$ if the identity map $\text{id}_X : (X, q_1) \to (X, q_2)$ is continuous. In this case, we also say $(X, q_1)$ is finer than $(X, q_2)$, or $(X, q_2)$ is coarser than $(X, q_1)$, denoted by $(X, q_1) \preceq (X, q_2)$.

**Example 3.4.** Let $X$ be a nonempty set.

(1) We define $q_{\text{ind}} = F^L_1(X) \times X$ for all $\alpha \in L$. Then $q_{\text{ind}} = \{ (q_{\text{ind}})_{\alpha} | \alpha \in L \}$ is the coarsest stratified $L$-convergence tower structure on $X$, called the indiscrete stratified $L$-convergence tower structure on $X$.

(2) We define the discrete stratified $L$-convergence tower structure $q_{\text{dis}} = \{ (q_{\text{dis}})_{\alpha} | \alpha \in L \}$ on $X$ as follows: for each $\alpha \in L$,
Let \( \alpha = \bot \), then \( (q_{\bot})_\alpha = F^\alpha_L(X) \times X \);
if \( \alpha \neq \bot \), then \((F,x) \in (q_{\alpha})_\alpha\) if \( F \ni x \).

Then \( q_{\alpha} = \{(q_{\alpha})_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\} \) is the finest stratified \( L \)-convergence tower structure on \( X \).

Next we will discuss the convenient properties of stratified \( L \)-convergence tower spaces. In [9], Flores et al. had proved that the construct \( SL-CTS \) is topological, Cartesian closed and extensional. However, many proofs are omitted. In order to keep self-contained, we recall some conclusions and give the concrete form of some special objects in \( SL-CTS \).

**Theorem 3.5 (Flores et al. [9]).** \( SL-CTS \) is topological over \( Set \).

**Proof.** We only give the concrete form of the initial structures. For a family of stratified \( L \)-convergence tower spaces \( \{(X_\alpha,q_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) and a family of maps \( \{\varphi_\alpha : X \rightarrow X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \), define \( q = \{q_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) as follows: for each \( \alpha \in L \), \( q_\alpha \subseteq F^\alpha_L(X) \times X \) and

\[
(F,x) \in q_\alpha \iff \forall \lambda \in \Lambda, (\varphi_\lambda^\alpha(F),\varphi_\lambda(x)) \in (q_\lambda)_\alpha.
\]

Then \( q \) is the initial structure w.r.t. the source \( \{q_\alpha : X \rightarrow (X_\alpha,q_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \).

**Definition 3.6.** Let \( \{(X_\alpha,q_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) be a family of stratified \( L \)-convergence tower spaces and \( \{p_\alpha : \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_\alpha \rightarrow X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) be the source formed by the family of the projection maps \( \{p_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \). The initial structure w.r.t. \( \{p_\alpha : \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_\alpha \rightarrow X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) is called the stratified product \( L \)-convergence tower structure, denoted by \( \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha \). The pair \((\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_\alpha, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha)\) is called the product space of \( \{(X_\alpha,q_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \). For the product space of two stratified \( L \)-convergence tower spaces \( (X,q_X) \) and \( (Y,q_Y) \), we write \((X \times Y, q_X \times q_Y)\) for \((X,q_X) \times (Y,q_Y)\).

Since the construct \( SL-CTS \) is topological over \( Set \), there exists a unique final structure w.r.t. a sink \( \{\varphi_\alpha : (X_\alpha,q_\alpha) \rightarrow X\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) in \( SL-CTS \). Now we explore the concrete form of the final structures.

**Proposition 3.7.** Let \( X \) be a nonempty set, \( \{(X_\alpha,q_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) be a family of stratified \( L \)-convergence tower spaces and \( \{\varphi_\alpha : X \rightarrow X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \) be a family of maps. Then define \( q = \{q_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\} \) as follows: for each \( \alpha \in L \), \( q_\alpha \subseteq F^\alpha_L(X) \times X \) and

1. \( q_\alpha = F^\alpha_L(X) \times X \);
2. \( (F,x) \in q_\alpha \iff \exists \lambda \in \Lambda \text{ and } (\varphi_\lambda^\alpha(F),\varphi_\lambda(x)) \in (q_\lambda)_\alpha \).

Further, if \( X = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \varphi_\alpha(X_\alpha) \), then it follows that \( q = \{q_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\} \) has the following form:

1. \( q_\alpha = F^\alpha_L(X) \times X \);
2. \( (F,x) \in q_\alpha \iff \exists \lambda \in \Lambda \text{ and } (\varphi_\lambda^\alpha(F),\varphi_\lambda(x)) \in (q_\lambda)_\alpha \).

**Proof.** Firstly, it is easy to check that \( (X,q) \) is a stratified \( L \)-convergence tower space.

Secondly, let \((Y,q_0)\) be a stratified \( L \)-convergence tower space and \( \varphi : X \rightarrow Y \) be a map. It suffices to prove that the continuity of \( \varphi \circ \varphi_\lambda \) for all \( \lambda \in \Lambda \) implies the continuity of \( \varphi \). For each \( \alpha \in L \), take any \((F,x) \in q_\alpha \), we need only show that \( (\varphi^\alpha(F),\varphi(x)) \in q^\alpha_\alpha \).

If \( \alpha = \bot \), then it follows from \((F^\alpha_L,\varphi(x)) \in q^\alpha_\alpha \) and \( \varphi^\alpha(F) \ni \varphi(x) \) that \( (\varphi^\alpha(F),\varphi(x)) \in q^\alpha_\alpha \).

If \( \alpha \neq \bot \), then we divide into two cases:

Case 1: \( F \ni [x] \), then \( \varphi^\alpha(F) \ni \varphi^\alpha([x]) = [\varphi(x)] \). Since \(([\varphi(x)],\varphi(x)) \in q^\alpha_\alpha \), by (LCT2), we have \( (\varphi^\alpha(F),\varphi(x)) \in q^\alpha_\alpha \).

Case 2: \( F \ni [x] \), then there exist \( \lambda \in \Lambda \text{ and } (\varphi^\alpha(x_\lambda),x_\lambda) \in (q^\lambda_\alpha) \) such that \( \varphi^\alpha_\lambda(\varphi^\lambda_\alpha) \in F \) and \( \varphi^\lambda_\alpha(x_\lambda) = x \). Since \( \varphi \circ \varphi_\lambda \) is continuous, we have \( (\varphi^\alpha(F),\varphi(x)) \in (q^\alpha_\alpha) \). This implies \( (\varphi^\alpha(F),\varphi(x)) \in q^\alpha_\alpha \).

As a consequence, \( (\varphi^\alpha(F),\varphi(x)) \in q^\alpha_\alpha \) for all \((F,x) \in q_\alpha \). This proves the continuity of \( \varphi \).

Further, if \( X = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \varphi_\alpha(X_\alpha) \), then for each \( x \in X \) with \( F \ni [x] \), there exist \( \lambda_0 \in \Lambda \) and \( x_\lambda \in X_\lambda \) such that \( x = \varphi_\lambda(\varphi_\lambda(x_\lambda)) \). Let \( G_{\lambda_0} = [x_\lambda_0] \). Then \( (\varphi^\lambda_\alpha(x_\lambda),x_\lambda) \in (q^\lambda_\alpha) \) and \( \varphi^\alpha_\lambda(G_{\lambda_0}) = \varphi^\alpha_\lambda([x_\lambda_0]) = [\varphi_\lambda(x_\lambda)] = [x] \in F \), as desired.
Proposition 3.9. If \((Y, q')\) is a quotient space of \((X, q)\) w.r.t. the quotient map \(\varphi : X \rightarrow Y\). Then for each \(\alpha \in L\), it follows that
\[
(G, y) \in q'_\alpha \iff \exists (F, x) \in q_\alpha \text{ such that } \varphi^\alpha(F) \leq G \text{ and } \varphi(x) = y.
\]

Proof. By Proposition 3.7 and Definition 3.8, it suffices to prove that for each \((G, y) \in q'_\alpha = \mathcal{F}_X^\alpha(Y) \times Y\), there exist \(\lambda \in \Lambda\) and \((F, x) \in (q_\lambda)_\perp\) such that \(\varphi^\alpha(F) \leq G\) and \(\varphi(x) = y\).

Since \(\varphi : X \rightarrow Y\) is surjective, there exists \(x \in X\) such that \(\varphi(x) = y\). By (LCT1), we know \((\mathcal{F}_X^\lambda, x) \in q_\lambda\).

Further, for each \(A \in L_Y\), it follows that
\[
\varphi^\alpha(\mathcal{F}_X^\lambda)(A) = \mathcal{F}_X^\lambda(\varphi^\alpha(A)) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} A(\varphi(x)) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} A(y) = \mathcal{F}_Y^\lambda(A),
\]
where the third equality holds since \(\varphi\) is surjective. This implies that \(\varphi^\alpha(\mathcal{F}_X^\lambda) = \mathcal{F}_Y^\lambda\). Since \(\mathcal{F}_Y^\lambda\) is the least stratified \(L\)-filter on \(Y\), we have \(\varphi^\alpha(\mathcal{F}_X^\lambda) = \mathcal{F}_Y^\lambda \leq G\). As a consequence, for each \((G, y) \in q'_\lambda\), there exists \((\mathcal{F}_X^\lambda, x) \in q_\lambda\) such that \(\varphi^\alpha(\mathcal{F}_X^\lambda) \leq G\) and \(\varphi(x) = y\), as desired.

Proposition 3.10 (Flores et al [9]). \(SL-CTS\) is Cartesian closed.

Proposition 3.11 (Flores et al [9]). \(SL-CTS\) is extensional.

The proofs of Propositions 3.10 and 3.11 can be found in [9]. We only give the concrete form of one-point extensions in \(SL-CTS\). Given a stratified \(L\)-convergence tower space \((X, q)\), denote \(X^* = X \cup \{\infty\}\) and let \(i_X : X \rightarrow X^*\) be the inclusion map, where \(\infty \notin X\). Define \(q^* = \{q_\alpha^* \mid \alpha \in L\}\) as follows: \((F, x) \in q_\alpha^*\) if it satisfies either of the following conditions:

1. \(x = \infty\);
2. \(x \neq \infty\), \(\mathcal{F}_X\) fails to exist;
3. \(x \neq \infty\), \((F, x) \in q_\alpha\) if \(\mathcal{F}_X\) exists,

where \(\mathcal{F}_X = i_X^*(\mathcal{F})\) provided that the latter is a stratified \(L\)-filter.

In order to show the productivity of quotient maps in \(SL-CTS\), the following lemma is necessary.

Lemma 3.12 (Pang [23]). Let \(\{q_\alpha : X_\alpha \rightarrow Y_\alpha\}\) be a family of surjective maps and \(\{\mathcal{F}_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\) be a family of stratified \(L\)-filters with \(\mathcal{F}_\alpha \in \mathcal{F}_X^\alpha(X_\alpha)\). Then
\[
\left(\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha\right)^\alpha \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \mathcal{F}_\alpha\right) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha^\alpha(\mathcal{F}_\alpha).
\]

Proposition 3.13. If \(\{q_\alpha : (X_\alpha, q_\alpha) \rightarrow (Y_\alpha, q'_\alpha)\}\) is a family of quotient maps in \(SL-CTS\), then the product map
\[
\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha : \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_\alpha, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha\right) \rightarrow \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} Y_\alpha, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q'_\alpha\right)
\]
is a quotient map in \(SL-CTS\).

Proof. Define \(\varphi := \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha\). \((X, q) := (\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_\alpha, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_\alpha)\) and \((Y, q') := (\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} Y_\alpha, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q'_\alpha)\).

Let
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(X, q) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & (Y, q') \\
\downarrow p_\lambda & & \downarrow p'_\lambda \\
(X_\lambda, q_\lambda) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_\lambda} & (Y_\lambda, q'_\lambda)
\end{array}
\]
be the product commutation diagram in \(Set\).

In order to show that \(\varphi\) is a quotient map, it suffices to prove:
Proposition 3.14. 

SL-4. Stratified

Theorem 3.15. 

tower space if it satisfies: for each

A stratified L-convergence tower space is called a stratified L-Kent convergence

Definition 4.1 (Flores et al. [9]).

Firstly, we list some definitions and lemmas in preparations for the proofs.

Lemma 4.2 (Flores et al. [9]).

Proof. 

Let (X, q) be a stratified L-convergence tower space and define \( cq = \{cq_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L \} \) as follows: For each \( \alpha \in L \),

\[
(F, x) \in cq_\alpha \iff (F \land [x], x) \in q_\alpha.
\]

Then \( id_X : (X, cq) \longrightarrow (X, q) \) is the SL-KCTS bicoreflector. \(\square\)
Lemma 4.3 (Preuss [35]). Let $C$ be a topological construct. Then

1. If $D$ is a bicoreflective (full and isomorphism-closed) subconstruct of $C$ which is closed under the formation of finite products in $C$, then $D$ fulfills (CP1) whenever $C$ fulfills (CP1). The power objects in $D$ arise from the corresponding power objects in $C$ by applying the bicoreflector.

2. If $D$ is a bicoreflective (full and isomorphism-closed) subconstruct of $C$ which is closed under the formation of subspaces in $C$, then $D$ fulfills (CP2) whenever $C$ fulfills (CP2). The one-point extensions in $D$ arise from the corresponding one-point extensions in $C$ by applying the bicoreflector.

3. If $D$ is a bicoreflective (full and isomorphism-closed) subconstruct of $C$ which is closed under the formation of products in $C$, then $D$ fulfills (CP3) whenever $C$ fulfills (CP3). The quotient objects are formed as in $C$.

Definition 4.4. A continuous map $\varphi : (X, q) \to (Y, q')$ between stratified $\mathcal{L}$-convergence tower spaces is called an isomorphism provided that $\varphi : X \to Y$ is bijective and that its inverse map $\psi : (Y, q') \to (X, q)$ is continuous. We say that a stratified $\mathcal{L}$-convergence tower space $(X, q)$ is isomorphic to a stratified $\mathcal{L}$-convergence tower space $(Y, q')$ if there exists an isomorphism between them.

Since the morphisms in $SL$-CTS are continuous maps between stratified $\mathcal{L}$-convergence tower spaces, it is easy to see that isomorphisms in Definition 4.4 are precisely isomorphisms in $SL$-CTS.

Lemma 4.5. The construct $SL$-KCTS is an isomorphism-closed subconstruct of $SL$-CTS.

Proof. Let $\varphi : (X, q) \to (Y, q')$ be an isomorphism in $SL$-CTS and $(X, q)$ be a stratified $\mathcal{L}$-Kent convergence tower space. It suffices to show that $(Y, q')$ satisfies (LKCT). Now let $\psi$ denote the inverse map of $\varphi$. By the continuity of $\varphi$ and $\psi$, we have

\[(G, y) \in q'_a \iff (\psi^{-1}(G), \psi(y)) \in q_a \iff (\psi^{-1}(G) \land \psi([y]), \psi(y)) \in q_a \iff (\psi^{-1}(G \land [y]), \psi(y)) \in q_a \iff (\psi^{-1}(G \land [y]), \psi([y])) \in q'_a \iff (G \land [y], y) \in q'_a.\]

This means $(G, y) \in q'_a$ implies $(G \land [y], y) \in q'_a$, as desired. □

Proposition 4.6. $SL$-KCTS is Cartesian closed.

Proof. Since $SL$-KCTS is bireflective in $SL$-CTS, the initial structures in $SL$-KCTS are formed as in $SL$-CTS. Thus $SL$-KCTS is closed under the formation of finite products in $SL$-CTS. By Proposition 3.10 and Lemma 4.3 (1), we obtain that the construct $SL$-KCTS satisfies (CP1), i.e., $SL$-KCTS is Cartesian closed. Next we give the concrete form of power objects in $SL$-KCTS. Let $(X, q)$ and $(Y, q')$ be stratified $\mathcal{L}$-Kent convergence tower spaces and let $C[X, Y]$ be the set of all continuous maps from $(X, q)$ to $(Y, q')$, and denote the evaluation map $ev : C[X, Y] \times X \to Y$ by $ev(q, x) = q(x)$ for each $(q, x) \in C[X, Y] \times X$. Let $c = \{c_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\}$ denote the power structure in $SL$-CTS w.r.t. $(X, q)$ and $(Y, q')$ (see [9]). Then for each $\alpha \in L$ and $(\Phi, q) \in \mathcal{F}_L(c[X, Y]) \times C[X, Y]$, we have

\[(\Phi, q) \in c_\alpha \iff (F, x) \in q_\beta \text{ implies } (ev^{-1}(\Phi \times F), q(x)) \in q'_\beta \text{ for all } \beta \leq \alpha.\]

By Lemma 4.3 (1), the power object in $SL$-KCTS arise from $(C[X, Y], c)$ by applying the $SL$-KCTS-bicoreflector. Hence, let $(C[X, Y], Kc)$ denote the power object w.r.t. $(X, q)$ and $(Y, q')$ in $SL$-KCTS. Then by Lemma 4.2, for each $\alpha \in L$, we have

\[(\Phi, q) \in Kc_\alpha \iff (F, x) \in q_\beta \text{ implies } (ev^{-1}((\Phi \land [q]) \times F), q(x)) \in q'_\beta \text{ for all } \beta \leq \alpha,\]

which provides the concrete form of $Kc$. □

Proposition 4.7. $SL$-KCTS is extensional.
**Proof.** Since \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) is bireflective in \( SL\text{-CTS} \), it follows that \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) is closed under the formation of subspaces in \( SL\text{-CTS} \). By Proposition 3.11 and Lemma 4.3 (2), we know that the construct \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) satisfies (CP2). Next we give the concrete form of one-point extensions in \( SL\text{-KCTS} \). Given a stratified \( L\text{-Kent} \) convergence tower space \((X,q)\), denote the one-point extension of \((X,q)\) in \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) by \((X^*,q')\) and \((X',q')\), respectively. By Lemma 4.3 (2), \((X^*,q')\) arises from \((X',q')\) by applying the \( SL\text{-KCTS}\)-bicoreflector. This means that for each \( \alpha \in L \),

\[
(F,x) \in Kq_{\alpha} \iff (F \land [x],x) \in q_{\alpha}.
\]

By the definition of \( q_{\alpha} \), for each \((F,x) \in Kq_{\alpha} \), there are the following cases:

1. \( x = \infty \);
2. \( x \neq \infty \), \((F \land [x])_{\alpha} = i_{\alpha}^{\infty}(F \land [x])\) fails to exist;
3. \( x \neq \infty \), \((F \land [x])_{\alpha} = i_{\alpha}^{\infty}(F \land [x])\) exists and \((F \land [x])_{\alpha} \in q_{\alpha} \).

Further, for each \( A \in L^X \) with \( i_{\alpha}^{\infty}(A) = \perp_\alpha (F \land [x])(A) = F(A) \land A(x) = \perp \) whenever \( x \neq \infty \). By Lemma 2.3, \((F \land [x])_{\alpha} \) exists whenever \( x \neq \infty \). Therefore, we have

\[
(F,x) \in Kq_{\alpha} \iff x = \infty \text{ or } ((F \land [x])_{\alpha},x) \in q_{\alpha} \text{ for } x \neq \infty,
\]

which provides the concrete form of \( Kq^{\alpha} \).

**Proposition 4.8.** \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) satisfies (CP3), i.e., in \( SL\text{-KCTS} \), the product of quotient maps is a quotient map.

**Proof.** Since \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) is both bireflective and bicoreflective in \( SL\text{-CTS} \), it follows that \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) is closed under the formation of products and quotient objects. By Proposition 3.14 and Lemma 4.3 (3), we obtain that \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) satisfies (CP3). Further, the quotient spaces in \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) are formed as in \( SL\text{-CTS} \). That is, for a stratified \( L\text{-Kent} \) convergence tower space \((X,q)\) and a surjective map \( \varphi : X \to Y \), the quotient space \((Y,q')\) of \((X,q)\) in \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) has the following form. That is,

\[
(G,y) \in q_{\alpha} \iff \exists (F,x) \in q_{\alpha} \text{ s.t. } \varphi^{\alpha}(F) \leq G \text{ and } \varphi(x) = y,
\]

for each \( \alpha \in L \).

By Propositions 4.6–4.8, we obtain

**Theorem 4.9.** \( SL\text{-KCTS} \) is a strong topological universe.

### 5. Symmetric stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower spaces} \)

In this section, we will introduce the notion of symmetric stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower spaces} \) and discuss its convenient properties.

**Definition 5.1.** A stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower space} \((X,q)\) is called symmetric provided that for each \( \alpha \in L \),

\[
(\text{SLKCT}) \text{ if } (F,x) \in q_{\alpha} \text{ and } F \leq [y], \text{ then } (F,y) \in q_{\alpha}.
\]

The full construct of \( SL\text{-KCTS} \), consisting of symmetric stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower spaces} \), is denoted by \( SSL\text{-KCTS} \).

In order to show the relations between symmetric stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower spaces} \) and stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower spaces} \), we first give the following lemma.

**Lemma 5.2.** Let \((X,q)\) be a stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower space} \) and define \( sq = \{sq_{\alpha} | \alpha \in L\} \) as follows: for each \( \alpha \in L \),

\[
(F,x) \in sq_{\alpha} \iff \exists y \in X, \text{ s.t. } (F \land [x],y) \in q_{\alpha}.
\]

Then \((X,sq)\) is a symmetric stratified \( L\text{-Kent convergence tower space} \).
Proof. (LCT1) For each $\alpha \in L$, $([x], x) \in sq_a$ is obvious. Since $(F^X, x) \in q_{\perp}$, it follows that $(F^X, x) \in q_{\perp}$. This implies $F, x) \in sq_a$.

(LCT2) and (LKCT) are straightforward.

(LCT3) Take any $\alpha \leq \beta$ with $(F, x) \in sq_{\beta}$. Then there exists $y \in X$ such that $(F, x, y) \in q_{\beta} \subseteq q_{\alpha}$. This implies $(F, x) \in sq_a$.

(LKCT) Take $(F, x) \in sq_a$ and $F \subseteq \{y\}$. Then there exists $z \in X$ such that $(F, [x], z) \in q_{\alpha}$. Since $F \subseteq [y] = F \supseteq [x]$, we have $(F, [y], z) \in q_{\alpha}$. This implies $(F, y) \in sq_a$.

**Proposition 5.3.** SSL-KCTS is bireflective in SL-KCTS.

Proof. Let $(X, q)$ be a stratified L-Kent convergence tower space and define $sq = \{sq_a | \alpha \in L\}$ as follows: for each $\alpha \in L$, 

$$(F, x) \in sq_a \iff \exists y \in X \text{ s.t. } (F, x, y) \in q_{\alpha}.$$ 

By Lemma 5.2, we know $(X, sq)$ is symmetric stratified L-Kent convergence tower space. Further, we claim that $id_X : (X, q) \rightarrow (X, sq)$ is the SSL-KCTS-bireflector.

For this it suffices to prove:

1. $id_X : (X, q) \rightarrow (X, sq)$ is continuous.
2. For each symmetric stratified L-Kent convergence tower space $(Y, q')$ and each map $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$, the continuity of $\varphi : (X, q) \rightarrow (Y, q')$ implies the continuity of $\varphi : (X, sq) \rightarrow (Y, q')$.

For (1), take any $(F, x) \in q_{\alpha}$. By (LKCT), we have $(F, [x], z) \in q_{\alpha}$. This implies $(F, x) \in sq_a$. Hence the continuity of $id_X : (X, q) \rightarrow (X, sq)$ is proved.

For (2), take any $(F, x) \in sq_a$. Then there exists $y \in X$ such that $(F, [x], y) \in q_{\alpha}$. By the continuity of $\varphi : (X, q) \rightarrow (Y, q')$, it follows that $(\varphi^a(F) \cap \varphi([x]), \varphi(y)) \in q'_{\alpha}$. Since $(Y, q')$ is symmetric and $\varphi^a(F) \cap \varphi([x]) \subseteq \varphi([x])$, we have $(\varphi^a(F), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\alpha}$. This implies $(\varphi^a(F), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\alpha}$. Therefore, $\varphi : (X, sq) \rightarrow (Y, q')$ is continuous.

**Corollary 5.4.** SSL-KCTS is closed under the formation of products in SL-KCTS.

Next we will show the construct SSL-KCTS satisfies (CP1) and (CP3). For this we first give the following lemmas.

**Lemma 5.5 (Preuss [35]).** Let $C$ be a topological construct. Then

1. If $D$ is a bireflective (full and isomorphism-closed) subconstruct of $C$ which is closed under the formation of power objects in $C$, then $D$ fulfills (CP1) whenever $C$ fulfills (CP1).
2. If $D$ is a bireflective (full and isomorphism-closed) subconstruct of $C$, then the quotient objects in $D$ arise from the quotient objects in $C$ by applying the bireflector.

**Lemma 5.6.** SSL-KCTS is an isomorphism-closed subconstruct of SL-KCTS.

Proof. Let $\varphi : (X, q) \rightarrow (Y, q')$ be an isomorphism in SL-KCTS and $(X, q)$ be a symmetric stratified L-Kent convergence tower space. It suffices to show that $(Y, q')$ satisfies (SLKCT). Now let $\psi$ denote the inverse map of $\varphi$. By the continuity of $\varphi$ and $\psi$, we have

$$(G, y) \in q'_{\alpha} \text{ and } G \subseteq [z] \implies (\psi^a(G), \psi(y)) \in q_{\alpha} \text{ and } \psi^a(G) \subseteq [\psi(z)] \implies (\psi^a(G), \psi(z)) \in q_a \implies (\psi^a(\psi^a(G)), \psi(\psi(z))) \in q'_{\alpha} \implies (G, z) \in q'_{\alpha}.$$ 

This shows that if $(G, y) \in q'_{\alpha} \text{ and } G \subseteq [z]$, then $(G, z) \in q'_{\alpha}$, as desired.

**Lemma 5.7 (Jäger [14]).** Let $\psi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map and $x \in X$. Then $ev^a([\psi] \times [x]) = [\psi(x)]$. 

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Proposition 5.8. **SSL-KCTS is Cartesian closed.**

**Proof.** By Proposition 4.6 and Lemma 5.5 (1), it suffices to show that SSL-KCTS is closed under the formation of power objects in SL-KCTS. Let \((X, q)\) and \((Y, q')\) be two symmetric stratified \(L\)-Kent convergence spaces. By Proposition 4.6, the corresponding power object \((C[X, Y], Kc)\) in SL-KCTS is defined as follows: for each \(\alpha \in L\),

\[(\Phi, \varphi) \in Kc_{\alpha} \iff (\mathcal{F}, x) \in q_{\beta} \text{ implies } (ev^{\alpha}((\Phi \land [\varphi]) \times \mathcal{F}), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\beta} \text{ for all } \beta \leq \alpha.
\]

We need only show that \((C[X, Y], Kc)\) is symmetric.

Suppose that \((\Phi, \varphi) \in Kc_{\alpha}\) and \(\psi \in C[X, Y]\) such that \(\Phi \leq \psi\). Take any \(\beta \leq \alpha\) with \((\mathcal{F}, x) \in q_{\beta}\). Then by (LKCT), it follows that \((\mathcal{F} \land [x], x) \in q_{\beta}\). Since \((\Phi, \varphi) \in Kc_{\alpha}\), we have \((ev^{\alpha}((\Phi \land [\varphi]) \times (\mathcal{F} \land [x])), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\beta}\). By Lemma 5.7 and \(\Phi \leq \psi\), it follows that

\[ev^{\alpha}((\Phi \land [\varphi]) \times (\mathcal{F} \land [x])) \leq ev^{\alpha}((\psi \land [\varphi]) \times (\mathcal{F} \land [x])) \leq ev^{\alpha}([\psi] \times [x]) \leq [\psi(x)].\]

Since \((Y, q')\) is symmetric, we have \((ev^{\alpha}((\Phi \land [\varphi]) \times (\mathcal{F} \land [x])), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\beta}\). This implies

\[ev^{\alpha}((\Phi \land [\varphi]) \times \mathcal{F}), \varphi(x)) = (ev^{\alpha}(\Phi \times \mathcal{F}), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\beta}.\]

As a consequence, for each \(\beta \leq \alpha\), \((\mathcal{F}, x) \in q_{\beta}\) implies \((ev^{\alpha}((\Phi \land [\varphi]) \times \mathcal{F}), \varphi(x)) \in q'_{\beta}\). This means \((\Phi, \varphi) \in Kc_{\alpha}\), as desired. \(\square\)

**Proposition 5.9.** Let \((X, q)\) be a symmetric stratified \(L\)-Kent convergence tower space and \(\varphi : X \rightarrow Y\) be a surjective map. Define \(Kq' = \{Kq'_{\alpha} | \alpha \in L\}\) as follows: for each \(\alpha \in L\),

\[(G, y) \in Kq'_{\alpha} \iff \exists z \in Y \text{ s.t. } \varphi^{\alpha}(\mathcal{F}, x) \times [y, z]) \leq G \land [y] \text{ and } \varphi(x) = z.\]

Then \((Y, Kq')\) is the quotient space of \((X, q)\) in SSL-KCTS w.r.t. the map \(\varphi\).

**Proof.** Suppose that \((Y, q')\) and \((Y, Kq')\) denote the quotient space of \((X, q)\) in SL-KCTS and SSL-KCTS, respectively. Then for each \(\alpha \in L\),

\[(G, y) \in Kq'_{\alpha} \iff \exists (\mathcal{F}, x) \in q_{\alpha} \text{ s.t. } \varphi^{\alpha}(\mathcal{F}, x) \leq G \land [y] \text{ and } \varphi(x) = y.\]

By Proposition 5.3 and Lemma 5.5 (1), we know \((Y, Kq')\) arises from \((Y, q')\) by applying the SSL-KCTS-bireflector. Thus it follows that

\[(G, y) \in Kq'_{\alpha} \iff \exists z \in Y \text{ s.t. } (\mathcal{G}, x) \in q_{\alpha} \text{ s.t. } \varphi^{\alpha}(\mathcal{G}, x) \leq \mathcal{G} \land [y] \text{ and } \varphi(x) = z,\]

as desired. \(\square\)

**Proposition 5.10.** If \(q_{\lambda} : (X_{\lambda}, q_{\lambda}) \rightarrow (Y_{\lambda}, q'_{\lambda})\) is a family of quotient maps in SSL-KCTS, then the product map

\[
\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_{\lambda} : \left( \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_{\lambda}, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_{\lambda} \right) \rightarrow \left( \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} Y_{\lambda}, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q'_{\lambda} \right)
\]

is a quotient map in SSL-KCTS.

**Proof.** Define \(\varphi := \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_{\lambda}, (X, q) := (\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_{\lambda}, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q_{\lambda})\) and \((Y, q') := (\prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} Y_{\lambda}, \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} q'_{\lambda})\).

Let

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(X, q) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & (Y, q') \\
\phantom{p} \downarrow p_\lambda & & \downarrow p'_{\lambda} \\
(X_{\lambda}, q_{\lambda}) & \xrightarrow{q_{\lambda}} & (Y_{\lambda}, q'_{\lambda})
\end{array}
\]
be the product commutation diagram in \( \text{Set} \).

It suffices to prove that \((Y, q')\) is the quotient space of \((X, q)\) in \(\text{SSL-KCTS}\) w.r.t. the map \(q\). Since \(\{q_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\) are all surjective, we know \(q\) is surjective. Suppose that \((Y, Kq')\) is the quotient space of \((X, q)\) in \(\text{SSL-KCTS}\) w.r.t. the map \(q\). Then by Proposition 5.9, for each \(\alpha \in L\),

\[
(\mathcal{G}, y) \in Kq' \iff \exists z \in Y \text{ and } (F, x) \in q_\alpha \text{ s.t. } q_\alpha(F) \leq \mathcal{G} \wedge [y] \text{ and } q_\alpha(x) = z.
\]

Since \((Y, q')\) is the product space of \(\{(Y_\lambda, q'_\lambda)\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\), by Corollary 5.4, we know for each \(\alpha \in L\),

\[
(\mathcal{G}, y) \in q'_\alpha \iff (p_\alpha^{-1}(\mathcal{G}), p_\alpha^{-1}(y)) \in (q'_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{ for all } \lambda \in \Lambda.
\]

We need only show that \(Kq' = q'_\alpha\).

On one hand, take any \((\mathcal{G}, y) \in Kq'\). Then there exist \(z \in Y \) and \((F, x) \in q_\alpha\) such that \(q_\alpha(F) \leq \mathcal{G} \wedge [y] \) and \(q_\alpha(x) = z\). It follows from \((F, x) \in q_\alpha\) that \((p_\alpha^{-1}(F), p_\alpha^{-1}(x)) \in (q'_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\) for all \(\lambda \in \Lambda\). By the continuity of \(q_\lambda\), we have \((q_\alpha^{-1}(p_\alpha^{-1}(F), p_\alpha^{-1}(x))) \in (q'_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\) for all \(\lambda \in \Lambda\), as the diagram is commutative. This implies \(q_\alpha^{-1}(F) \in q'_\lambda\). Thus we have \((\mathcal{G} \wedge [y], z) \in q'_\alpha\). Since \(\mathcal{G} \wedge [y] \leq \mathcal{G} \), by (SLKCT), we obtain \((\mathcal{G} \wedge [y], y) \in q'_\alpha\). Then it follows that \((\mathcal{G}, y) \in q'_\alpha\). This proves \(Kq' \subseteq q'_\alpha\).

On the other hand, take any \((\mathcal{G}, y) \in q'_\alpha\). Then \((p_\alpha^{-1}(\mathcal{G}), p_\alpha^{-1}(y)) \in (q'_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\) for all \(\lambda \in \Lambda\). Since \((Y_\lambda, q'_\lambda)\) is the quotient space of \((X_\lambda, q_\lambda)\) w.r.t. \(q_\lambda\), there exist \(z_\lambda \in Y_\lambda\) and \((F_\lambda, x_\lambda) \in q_\lambda\) such that \(q_\lambda(F_\lambda) \leq \mathcal{G} \wedge [y] \) and \(q_\lambda(x_\lambda) = z_\lambda\). Let \(F = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_\lambda, x = (x_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\) and \(z = (z_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\). By Lemma 2.4, we know \(p_\alpha^{-1}(F) \geq F_\alpha\). Then it follows from \((F_\lambda, x_\lambda) \in (q_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\) that \((p_\alpha^{-1}(F), p_\alpha^{-1}(x)) \in (q'_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}\) for all \(\lambda \in \Lambda\). This implies that \((F, x) \in q_\alpha\). Further, by Lemmas 2.4 and 3.12, we have

\[
q_\alpha^{-1}(F) = \left(\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} q_\lambda\right)^{-1} \left(\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} F_\lambda\right) = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} q_\alpha^{-1}(F_\lambda) \leq \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} p_\alpha^{-1}(\mathcal{G} \wedge [y]) \leq \mathcal{G} \wedge [y]
\]

and \(q_\alpha(x) = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} q_\alpha((x_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}) = (z_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} = z\). This implies \((\mathcal{G}, y) \in Kq'\). So we have \(q'_\alpha \subseteq Kq'\), as desired. \(\square\)

By Propositions 5.8 and 5.10, we obtain

**Theorem 5.11.** \(\text{SSL-KCTS}\) is strongly Cartesian closed.

### 6. Complete stratified L-filter tower spaces

In this section, we will introduce the concept of complete stratified L-filter tower spaces and show that the resulting construct is isomorphic to \(\text{SSL-KCTS}\).

**Definition 6.1 (Yang and Li [39]).** A stratified L-filter tower space is a pair \((X, \mathcal{F})\), where \(\mathcal{F} = \{\mathcal{F}_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\}\) is a nonempty family of subsets of \(\mathcal{F}_\alpha(X)\) which satisfies

- (LFT1) For each \(x \in X\) and \(\alpha \in L\), \([x] \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha\);  
- (LFT2) If \(\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}\), then \(\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}\);  
- (LTF1) \(\mathcal{F}_\beta \subseteq \mathcal{F}_\alpha\) whenever \(\alpha \leq \beta\);  
- (LTF2) \(\mathcal{F}_\alpha = \mathcal{F}_\alpha(X)\).

A map \(q : (X, \mathcal{F}) \to (Y, \mathcal{F}')\) between two stratified L-filter tower spaces is called Cauchy continuous provided that \(\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_\alpha\) implies \(q_\alpha^{-1}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_\alpha\) for all \(\alpha \in L\). The construct of stratified L-filter tower spaces and Cauchy continuous maps is denoted by \(\text{SL-FTS}\).

**Definition 6.2.** A stratified L-filter tower space \((X, \mathcal{F})\) is called complete provided that for each \(\alpha \in L\),

- (CLFT) If \(\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_\alpha\), then there exists \(x \in X\) s.t. \(\mathcal{F} \wedge [x] \subseteq \mathcal{F}_\alpha\).

The full subconstruct of \(\text{SL-KCTS}\), consisting of complete stratified L-filter tower spaces, is denoted by \(\text{SL-CFTS}\).

In order to show the relations between \(\text{SL-CFTS}\) and \(\text{SL-FTS}\), we first give the following lemma.
Lemma 6.3. Let \((X, F)\) be a stratified \(L\)-filter tower space and define \(cF = \{cF_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\}\) as follows: for each \(\alpha \in L\) and \(F \in F^*_\alpha(X)\),
\[ F \in cF_\alpha \iff \exists x \in X, \text{ s.t. } F \land [x] \in F_\alpha. \]
Then \((X, cF)\) is a complete stratified \(L\)-filter tower space.

Proof. (LFT1), (LFT2), (LTI) and (LTF2) are straightforward.

(CLFT) Take any \(F \in cF_\alpha\). Then there exists \(x \in X\) such that \(F \land [x] \in F_\alpha\). Further, \((F \land [x]) \land [x] \in F_\alpha\). This implies there exists \(x \in X\) such that \((F \land [x]) \land [x] \in F_\alpha\). Thus \(F \land [x] \in cF_\alpha\). \(\Box\)

Theorem 6.4. \(SL-CFTS\) is bireflective in \(SL-FTS\).

Proof. Let \((X, F)\) be a stratified \(L\)-filter tower space and define \(cF = \{cF_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\}\) as follows:
\[ F \in cF_\alpha \iff \exists x \in X, \text{ s.t. } F \land [x] \in F_\alpha. \]
By Lemma 6.3, we know \((X, cF)\) is a complete stratified \(L\)-filter tower space. Further, we claim that \(id_X : (X, cF) \rightarrow (X, F)\) is the \(SL-CFTS\)-bicoreflector. For this, it suffices to prove that
(1) \(id_X : (X, cF) \rightarrow (X, F)\) is Cauchy continuous.
(2) For each complete stratified \(L\)-filter tower space \((Y, F')\) and a map \(\varphi : Y \rightarrow X\), the Cauchy continuity of \(\varphi : (Y, F') \rightarrow (X, F)\) implies the Cauchy continuity of \(\varphi : (Y, F') \rightarrow (X, cF)\).

For (1), take any \(F \in cF_\alpha\), then there exists \(x \in X\) such that \(F \land [x] \in F_\alpha\). So \(F \in F_\alpha\). This means the Cauchy continuity of \(id_X : (X, cF) \rightarrow (X, F)\).

For (2), take any \(G \in F'_\alpha\). By (CLFT), there exists \(y \in Y\) such that \(G \land [y] \in F'_\alpha\). Since \(\varphi : (Y, F') \rightarrow (X, F)\) is Cauchy continuous, it follows that \(\varphi = (\varphi \land [y]) = \varphi = (\varphi \land [y]) \in F_\alpha\). This means there exists \(\varphi(y) \in X\) such that \(\varphi = (\varphi \land [y]) \in F_\alpha\). Hence, we have \(\varphi = (\varphi \land [y]) \in cF_\alpha\). This proves the Cauchy continuity of \(\varphi : (Y, F') \rightarrow (X, cF)\). \(\Box\)

Next we discuss the relations between \(SSL-KCTS\) and \(SL-CFTS\).

Proposition 6.5. Let \((X, F)\) be a complete stratified \(L\)-filter tower space and define \(q_F = \{(q_F)_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\}\) as follows:
\[ (F, x) \in (q_F)_\alpha \iff F \land [x] \in F_\alpha. \]
Then \((X, q_F)\) is a symmetric stratified \(L\)-Kent convergence tower space.

Proof. (LCT1), (LCT2) and (LKT) are obvious.

(LCT3) Take any \(\alpha, \beta \in L\) such that \(\alpha \leq \beta\). Then for each \((F, x) \in (q_F)_\alpha\), it follows that \(F \land [x] \in F_\beta \subseteq F_\alpha\). So we have \((F, x) \in (q_F)_\beta\). This proves \((q_F)_\beta \subseteq (q_F)_\alpha\).

(SLKCT) Take any \((F, x) \in (q_F)_\alpha\), with \(F \leq [y]\). Then \(F \land [x] \in F_\alpha\). By (LFT2), we know \(F \land [y] = F \in F_\alpha\). This implies \((F, y) \in (q_F)_\alpha\). \(\Box\)

Proposition 6.6. Let \((X, q)\) be a symmetric stratified \(L\)-Kent convergence tower space and define \(F_q = \{(F_q)_\alpha \mid \alpha \in L\}\) as follows:
\[ F \in (F_q)_\alpha \iff \exists x \in X, \text{ s.t. } (F, x) \in q_\alpha. \]
Then \((X, F_q)\) is complete stratified \(L\)-filter tower space.

Proof. (LFT1), (LFT2) and (LTI) are straightforward.

(LTF2) By (LCT1), we know \((F^X, x) \in q_\perp\). Thus for each \(F \in F^*_\perp(X)\), it follows from \(F \geq F^X\) that \((F, x) \in q_\perp\). This means \(F \in (F_q)_\perp\). By the arbitrariness of \(F\), we obtain \((F_q)_\perp = F^*_\perp(X)\).

(CLFT) If \(F \in (F_q)_\perp\), then there exists \(x \in X\) such that \((F, x) \in q_\perp\). By (LKCT), we know \((F \land [x], x) \in q_\perp\). This shows \(F \land [x] \in (F_q)_\perp\). \(\Box\)

Proposition 6.7. (1) If \(\varphi : (X, F) \rightarrow (Y, F')\) is Cauchy continuous, then \(\varphi : (X, q_F) \rightarrow (Y, q_{F'})\) is continuous.
(2) If \(\varphi : (X, q) \rightarrow (Y, q')\) is continuous, then \(\varphi : (X, F_q) \rightarrow (Y, F_{q'})\) is Cauchy continuous.
Theorem 6.9. \( \text{SL-CFTS} \) is isomorphic to \( \text{SSL-KCTS} \).

By Theorems 5.11 and 6.9, we have

Corollary 6.10. \( \text{SL-CFTS} \) is strongly Cartesian closed.

7. Conclusions

In this paper, we have discussed the convenient properties of stratified \( L \)-convergence tower spaces and stratified \( L \)-Kent convergence tower spaces. Besides Cartesian-closedness, we show the resulting constructs are both extensional and closed under the formation of products of quotient maps. That is to say, they are strong topological universes in the sense of Preuss [35]. Moreover, we introduced symmetric stratified \( L \)-Kent convergence tower spaces and complete stratified \( L \)-filter tower spaces based on the preceding works in [9, 39] and showed that they are isomorphic. As the future work, we will study the further convenient properties of stratified \( L \)-generalized convergence structures in the sense of Jäger [14].

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