Sheaves and duality
Mai Gehrke, Sam van Gool

To cite this version:
Mai Gehrke, Sam van Gool. Sheaves and duality. Journal of Pure and Applied Algebra, 2018. hal-02405303

HAL Id: hal-02405303
https://hal.science/hal-02405303
Submitted on 16 Dec 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Sheaves and duality

Mai Gehrke\textsuperscript{1,*}

\textit{IRIF, Université Paris Diderot – Paris 7, Case 7014, 75205 Paris Cedex 13, France}

Samuel J. v. Gool\textsuperscript{2,*}

\textit{Mathematics Department, City College of New York, NY 10031, USA}
and
\textit{ILLC, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Postbus 94242, 1090 GE Amsterdam, The Netherlands}

Abstract

It has long been known in universal algebra that any distributive sublattice of congruences of an algebra which consists entirely of commuting congruences yields a sheaf representation of the algebra. In this paper we provide a generalisation of this fact and prove a converse of the generalisation. To be precise, we exhibit a one-to-one correspondence (up to isomorphism) between soft sheaf representations of universal algebras over stably compact spaces and frame homomorphisms from the dual frames of such spaces into subframes of pairwise commuting congruences of the congruence lattices of the universal algebras. For distributive-lattice-ordered algebras this allows us to dualize such sheaf representations.

Keywords: soft sheaves, congruence lattice, Stone duality

1. Introduction

Sheaf theory emerged in the 1950’s and is still central to cohomology theory. Sheaves, as generalized Stone duality, have also found applications in logic \cite{23,17} and model theory \cite{26,25,27}. Since the 1970’s, sheaf representation results for universal algebras, and in particular for lattice-ordered algebras, have been studied at various levels of generality \cite{20,6,7,39,4}. As identified in \cite{39,38},

\textsuperscript{*}Corresponding author.

\textit{Email addresses: mgehrke@irif.fr} (Mai Gehrke), \textit{samvangool@me.com} (Samuel J. v. Gool)

\textsuperscript{1}The research of this author has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the ERC Advanced grant agreement No.670624.

\textsuperscript{2}The research of this author has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No.655941.
the existence of a distributive lattice of pairwise commuting congruences seems
an essential ingredient for a good sheaf representation.

Our intention in this paper is to identify exactly which sheaf representations
correspond to a distributive lattice of pairwise commuting congruences. Our
main contribution is to identify the notion of softness, which originated with
Godement’s treatment of homological algebra [12], as central in this respect.

Our work here grew out of our work on sheaf representations of MV-algebras
with Marra [10] and as such it is closely related to recent work on sheaf rep-
representations for MV-algebras [9, 34] and ℓ-groups [36]. Softness has also been
considered in the study of Gelfand rings, see [2, 28, 1], and more recently [35].

An important feature that is essential for applications is that we allow the
base spaces of the sheaves we consider to be non-Hausdorff. On the other hand,
a tight relationship between the open and the compact sets of the base spaces
is required for our results. A natural class of spaces, whose features are par-
ticularly well adapted to our results, are the stably compact spaces [24, 11].
This class of topological spaces, which is closely related to Nachbin’s compact
ordered spaces, provides a common generalization of compact Hausdorff spaces
and spectral spaces. Stably compact topologies naturally come with an associ-
ated dual topology; the two topologies are related by being the open up-sets and
the open down-sets, respectively, of the topology of a compact ordered space.

This so-called co-compact duality for stably compact spaces plays a promi-
nent role in our main result (Theorem 3.10): soft sheaf representations of an
algebra over a stably compact base space correspond bijectively to frame homo-
morphisms from the open set lattice of the co-compact dual of the frame of the
base space to a frame of commuting congruences of the algebra. Congruence lat-
tices are not frames in general. By frame homomorphisms into the congruence
lattice we mean a map preserving finite meets and arbitrary joins. Since open
set lattices are frames it will follow that the image of such a map is a frame in
the inherited operations.

Our main application of this result is that soft sheaf representations of a
distributive lattice correspond bijectively to continuous decompositions of its
Priestley dual space which satisfy an ‘interpolation’ property that we introduce
(Theorem 5.7). Applying this result, we also obtain a general framework for
previously known results on sheaf representations of MV-algebras.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we give the necessary back-
ground on stably compact spaces. In Section 3 we prove our main theorem on
soft sheaves as morphisms into the congruence lattices of universal algebras. In
Section 4 we show how direct image sheaves fare under our correspondence. In
Section 5 we apply our result to distributive-lattice-ordered algebras.

2. Stably compact spaces

We identify here the main technical facts about topological and ordered
topological spaces that we will need.

A compact ordered space is a tuple $(Y, π, \leq)$ where $(Y, π)$ is a compact Haus-
dorff space and $\leq$ is a partial order on $Y$ which is a closed subset of the product
space \((Y, \pi) \times (Y, \pi)\). Given a compact ordered space \((Y, \pi, \leq)\), we denote by \(\pi^\uparrow\) the topology on \(Y\) consisting of \(\pi\)-open up-sets, i.e., \(\pi\)-open sets which are moreover upward closed in the partial order \(\leq\), and by \(\pi^\downarrow\) the topology on \(Y\) consisting of \(\pi\)-open down-sets. Given a compact ordered space \((Y, \pi, \leq)\), we write \(Y^\uparrow\) for the topological space \((Y, \pi^\uparrow)\), and \(Y^\downarrow\) for the space \((Y, \pi^\downarrow)\). Both \(Y^\uparrow\) and \(Y^\downarrow\) are so-called stably compact spaces, for which see, e.g., [11, Sec. VI-6], [24] and the references therein. In fact, every stably compact space arises as \(Y^\uparrow\) for a unique compact ordered space with the same underlying set; cf., e.g., [24, Prop. 2.10]. The order on this compact ordered space \(Y\) is the specialization order of \(Y^\uparrow\), defined by \(x \leq y\) iff every open set containing \(x\) also contains \(y\). The topology of a stably compact space can be characterized as a stably continuous frame with compact top element [11, Sec. VI-7].

A subset of a topological space is said to be saturated provided it is an intersection of open sets. In a \(T_1\) space, and thus in particular in a Hausdorff space, every subset is saturated. In general, the saturated subsets of a topological space are the up-sets of its specialization order. The notion of saturated sets is central to toggling between the topological spaces \(Y^\uparrow\) and \(Y^\downarrow\):

**Proposition 2.1.** Let \((Y, \pi, \leq)\) be a compact ordered space. For any subset \(S \subseteq Y\), the following are equivalent:

1. \(S\) is a closed up-set in \((Y, \pi, \leq)\),
2. \(S\) is compact and saturated in \((Y, \pi^\uparrow)\),
3. \(S\) is closed in \((Y, \pi^\downarrow)\).

In particular, the complements of compact-saturated sets of \(\pi^\uparrow\) are exactly the open sets of \(\pi^\downarrow\).

**Proof.** See, e.g., [18, Lem. 2.4 & Thm. 2.12].

Stably compact spaces can be characterized intrinsically: they are those topological spaces which are \(T_0\), compact, locally compact, coherent (the intersection of compact-saturated sets is compact) and sober (the only union-irreducible closed sets are closures of points), see, e.g., [18, Subsec. 2.3]. The fact that stably compact spaces are in particular sober will allow us to apply the celebrated Hofmann-Mislove Theorem, which we will recall now.

Let \(\Omega\) be a frame (that is, a complete lattice in which binary meets distribute over arbitrary joins). A filter \(F \subseteq \Omega\) is called Scott-open if, for any directed \((u_i)_{i \in I}\) in \(\Omega\) such that \(\bigvee_{i \in I} u_i \in F\), there exists \(i \in I\) such that \(u_i \in F\). We denote by \(\text{Filt}(\Omega)\) the lattice of filters of \(\Omega\), ordered by inclusion, and by \(\sigma\text{Filt}(\Omega)\) the lattice of Scott-open filters of \(\Omega\) ordered by inclusion.

If \(Y\) is a topological space, we denote by \(\Omega Y\) the set of opens of \(Y\), and by \(\mathcal{K} Y\) the set of compact-saturated subsets of \(Y\), and both are partially ordered by inclusion.

---

3Note that if \((Y, \pi, \leq)\) is a compact ordered space, then so is \(Y^{\text{op}} = (Y, \pi, \geq)\) and thus \(Y^\downarrow\) is \((Y^{\text{op}})^\uparrow\) so that these constructions give rise to the same class of spaces.
Theorem 2.2 (Hofmann-Mislove Theorem). Let $Y$ be a sober space. The function $\varphi: KY \to \text{Filt}(\Omega Y)$ defined for $K \in KY$ by

$$K \mapsto \mathcal{F}_K := \{U \in \Omega Y \mid K \subseteq U\} \in \text{Filt}(\Omega Y)$$

is an order-embedding whose image consists precisely of the Scott-open filters. In particular, given a Scott-open filter $\mathcal{F}$ of $\Omega Y^\dagger$, the intersection $K_F := \bigcap \mathcal{F}$, is the unique compact-saturated set in $Y^\dagger$ such that $\varphi(K_F) = \mathcal{F}$.

Proof. This is \cite{15} Theorem 2.16]. Also see \cite{22} for a shorter proof. \hfill \Box

Let $Y$ be a locally compact space. Recall, see e.g. \cite{24} Prop. 3.3], that, for $U, U' \in \Omega Y$, we have that $U$ is way below $U'$, denoted $U \ll U'$, if, and only if, there exists $K \in KY$ such that $U \subseteq K \subseteq U'$. For $K, K' \in KY$, we will also write $K \prec K'$ if there exists $U \in \Omega Y$ such that $K \subseteq U \subseteq K'$. \footnote{Note that this notation is consistent with the use of the same symbol ‘$\ll$’ for the way below relation between opens: if either $S$ or $S'$ is compact and open, and the other is compact or open, then $S \ll S'$ if, and only if, $S \subseteq S'$, for either interpretation of the symbol ‘$\ll$’.}

We recall three topological facts that we need in the proof of our main theorem in the next section. We include the short proofs for the sake of completeness. The first of these facts is a property of locally compact spaces that has been called Wilker’s condition in the literature \cite{21}.

Lemma 2.3. Let $Y$ be a locally compact space. If $K$ is compact-saturated and $(\mathcal{V}_i)_{i=1}^n$ is a finite open cover of $K$, then there exists a finite open cover $(\mathcal{U}_i)_{i=1}^n$ of $K$ such that $\mathcal{U}_i \ll \mathcal{V}_i$ for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Proof. For each $y \in K$, pick some $i(y)$ such that $y \in \mathcal{V}_{i(y)}$, and by local compactness of $Y$ pick an open $U_y$ such that $y \in U_y \ll \mathcal{V}_{i(y)}$. Then $(U_y)_{y \in K}$ is an open cover of $K$, so pick $S \subseteq K$ finite such that $(U_y)_{y \in S}$ covers $K$. For each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, define $U_i := \bigcup\{U_y \mid y \in S, i(y) = i\}$. Then $(U_i)_{i=1}^n$ is an open cover of $K$ and $U_i \ll \mathcal{V}_i$ for each $i$. \hfill \Box

The second property we will need is specific to stably compact spaces, and is called weakly Hausdorff in the literature \cite{21}.

Lemma 2.4. Let $(Y, \leq, \tau)$ be a compact ordered space. Let $K_1, \ldots, K_n \in KY^\dagger$ and $U \in \Omega Y^\dagger$ such that $\bigcap_{i=1}^n K_i \subseteq U$. There exist $L_1, \ldots, L_n \in KY^\dagger$ such that $K_i \ll L_i$ and $\bigcap_{i=1}^n L_i \subseteq U$.

Proof. By Proposition 2.1 (($Y \setminus K_i)_{i=1}^n$ is an open cover in $Y^\dagger$ of the set $Y \setminus U$ which is compact-saturated in $Y^\dagger$). Apply Lemma 2.3 to $Y^\dagger$ to obtain a finite $Y^\dagger$-open cover $(\mathcal{V}_i)_{i=1}^n$ of $Y \setminus U$ such that $\mathcal{V}_i \ll Y \setminus K_i$. For each $i$, pick $L_i \in KY^\dagger$ such that $\mathcal{V}_i \subseteq L_i \subseteq Y \setminus K_i$. Defining $L_i := Y \setminus V_i$ now gives the result. \hfill \Box

Finally, the third property we need is closely related to the frame-theoretic characterization of stably compact spaces as stably continuous frames with compact top element \cite[Section VI-7]{11].
Lemma 2.5. Let \((Y,\pi,\leq)\) be a compact ordered space. For any compact-saturated set \(K\) in \(Y\), the collection \(\uparrow K := \{K' \in KY\uparrow \mid K' \prec K\}\) is filtered, and \(K = \bigcap \uparrow K\).

Proof. If \(K_1, K_2 \in KY\uparrow\) are such that \(K \prec K_1\), pick \(U_1, U_2 \in \Omega Y\uparrow\) such that \(K \subseteq U_1 \subseteq K_1\). Then, as \(KY\) is coherent, \(K_1 \cap K_2 \in KY\uparrow\) and \(U_1 \cap U_2\) witnesses that \(K \prec K_1 \cap K_2\), so \(\uparrow K\) is filtered. Clearly \(K \subseteq \bigcap \uparrow K\). For the reverse inclusion, suppose that \(y \notin K\). As \(K\) is saturated, it is an intersection of open sets, so there is \(V \in \Omega Y\uparrow\) with \(K \subseteq V\) and \(y \notin V\). By Lemma 2.3 with \(n = 1\), there is \(U \in \Omega Y\uparrow\) with \(K \subseteq U \prec V\). It follows that there is \(K' \in KY\uparrow\) with \(U \subseteq K' \subseteq V\). Thus \(K' \in \uparrow K\) and \(y \notin K\) so that \(K = \bigcap \uparrow K\). \(\Box\)

3. Sheaves and congruences

We are interested in sheaf representations of algebras, and for the work on sheaves we need an ambient category, in which we will assume that products and subobjects are given by Cartesian products and (isomorphic copies of) subalgebras. We will also need colimits, and thus it is natural to assume we are working in a category \(\mathcal{V}\) which is a variety of algebras of some finitary signature with their algebra homomorphisms.

A presheaf of \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebras over a topological space \(Y\) is a functor \(F : (\Omega Y)^{\text{op}} \to \mathcal{V}\). Given a collection \((U_i)_{i \in I}\) of opens of \(Y\) and a collection \((s_i)_{i \in I}\) with \(s_i \in FU_i\) for each \(i \in I\), we say that the \(s_i\) are patching provided for any \(i, j \in I\) we have\(^5\)

\[ s_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} = s_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}. \]

A presheaf is a sheaf provided it satisfies the patch property: any patching family extends uniquely to the union of their domains. That is, for any collection of opens \((U_i)_{i \in I}\) of \(Y\) and \((s_i)_{i \in I}\) with \(s_i \in FU_i\) for each \(i \in I\), so that the \(s_i\) are patching, there exists a unique \(s \in F(\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i)\) such that \(s|_{U_i} = s_i\) for all \(i \in I\).

A closely related notion is that of a bundle of \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebras. A bundle of \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebras over a space \(Y\) is a continuous map \(p : E \to Y\) together with, for each \(y \in Y\) and each \(n\)-ary operation symbol \(f\) of \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebras, an operation \(f^{E_y} : (E_y)^n \to E_y\), where \(E_y := p^{-1}(y)\), in such a way that \((E_y, (f^{E_y}))\) is a \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebra, and such that the partial operation \(f^E\) from \(E^n\) to \(E\), defined as the union of the functions \(f^{E_y}\), is continuous. For each \(y \in Y\), the topological \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebra \(E_y\) is called the stalk at of the bundle at \(y\). Given an open \(U \subseteq Y\), a continuous function \(s : U \to E\) such that \(ps = \text{id}_U\) is called a local section of \(p\) over \(U\). A global section is a local section whose domain is \(Y\).

Given a bundle \(E \to Y\) of \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebras, assign to every open set \(U\) of the base space \(Y\) the \(\mathcal{V}\)-algebra \(FU\) of local sections over \(U\), the subalgebra of the direct product \(\prod_{y \in U} E_y\) consisting of the continuous functions. In the case \(U = Y\), the algebra \(FY\) is called the algebra of global sections of \(F\). This assignment

\(^5\)As usual in sheaf theory, if \(U' \subseteq U\) are open sets in \(Y\), we use the notation \(s|_{U'}\) for the image of an element \(s \in FU\) under the map obtained by applying \(F\) to the inclusion \(U' \subseteq U\).
on objects extends to a sheaf of $V$-algebras by letting $F(U \subseteq V)$ send a local section over $V$ to its restriction over $U$. There is a reverse process which assigns to every presheaf $F$ of $V$-algebras a bundle $p: E \to Y$ of $V$-algebras. This bundle will always be a so-called étale space, that is, a bundle $p$ for which every $e \in E$ has an open neighborhood $V$ such that $pV$ is open and $p|_V: V \to pV$ is a homeomorphism, see [23] Chapter II.5] for the construction of the étale space associated with a sheaf. These two assignments extend to an adjunction between bundles and presheaves, which restricts to an equivalence of categories between sheaves of $V$-algebras and étale spaces of $V$-algebras [23] Thm. II.6.2]. In the sequel it will be useful to know that, in an étale space, there is a local section through any point $e \in E$, and both the function $p$ and any local section $s$ of $p$ are open mappings [23, Prop. II.6.1].

**Definition 3.1.** A sheaf representation of a $V$-algebra $A$ is a sheaf $F$ such that $A$ is isomorphic to $FY$, the algebra of global sections of $F$.

In this case, $A$ embeds into the direct product $\prod_{y \in Y} E_y$, where $E_y$ is the stalk at $y \in Y$ of the étale space corresponding to $F$.

For $U \subseteq Y$ open and $s, t \in FU$, we write $\|s = t\|$ for the equalizer of $s$ and $t$, which is defined as the set of those $y \in U$ so that there exists an open $V$ with $y \in V \subseteq U$ and $s|_V = t|_V$. It is clear from the definition that equalizers are always open. It is also not hard to see that in the setting of the étale space $p: E \to Y$ corresponding to $F$, the equalizer of two local sections consists of the set of points $y \in U$ at which they take the same value.

In the étale space formulation of sheaves, one can consider continuous sections over subsets of $Y$ which are not necessarily open. Given a sheaf representation $F$ of an algebra $A$ with corresponding étale space $p: E \to Y$, we define for each subset $S \subseteq Y$ the subalgebra

$$\Gamma S := \{s: S \to E \mid s \text{ is a continuous section of } p\}$$

of the direct product $\prod_{y \in S} E_y$. For each open $U \subseteq Y$ we have $\Gamma U \cong FU$. Also, for $S \subseteq T \subseteq Y$, we denote the restriction morphism $\Gamma T \to \Gamma S$ by $h_{TS}$.

We now introduce the notion of ‘softness’ [12] Sec. II.3.4] which is appropriate in our context.

**Definition 3.2.** Let $F$ be a sheaf of $V$-algebras over a space $Y$ and let $p: E \to Y$ be the corresponding étale space. Then $F$ is called soft if, for every compact saturated $K \subseteq Y$ and continuous section $s: K \to E$ of $p$, there exists a global section $t$ of $p$ such that $t|_K = s$.

**Remark 3.3.**

1. In the special case where the base space is assumed to be locally compact and Hausdorff, Definition 3.2 remains the same if ‘compact saturated’ is replaced by ‘closed’, cf. [12] Prop. 2.5.6]. However, our underlying space may fail to be Hausdorff, and the definition with compact sets, rather than closed sets, turns out to be the appropriate one for our purposes. What we call ‘soft’ here is
sometimes called ‘c-soft’, but since we never use the competing notion in this paper, no confusion will arise.

2. In Definition 3.2 we define ‘soft’ using the étale space of a sheaf. An equivalent definition which directly uses the functor is: $F$ is soft if, and only if, for every Scott-open filter $F$ in $\Omega Y$, $U \in F$ and $s \in FU$, there exists $t \in FY$ such that, for some $V \in F$ with $V \subseteq U$, $s|_V = t|_V$. We leave it as an exercise for the interested reader to prove that this definition is indeed equivalent.

Before we can get to our main results, we need the following lemma, which shows how to recover the value of a sheaf on open sets given its value on compact-saturated sets.

**Lemma 3.4.** Let $Y$ be a locally compact space, and $F$ a sheaf of $\mathcal{V}$-algebras over $Y$. For each open $U$ in $Y$, $FU$ is the inverse limit of the filtering diagram of maps $h_{KL}: \Gamma K \to \Gamma L$, where $K, L \in K$, $L \subseteq K \subseteq U$. For any $U \subseteq V$ open in $Y$, the restriction map $FV \to FU$ is given by the universal property of the inverse limit $FU$.

**Proof.** For each $K \subseteq U$, we have the restriction map $h_{UK}: FU \to \Gamma K$ and these commute with the restriction maps $h_{KL}: \Gamma K \to \Gamma L$. We prove that $(h_{UK}: FU \to \Gamma K)_{K \subseteq U}$ is the inverse limit.

Let $(s_K)_{K \subseteq U}$ be a consistent family for the diagram for $U$. By Lemma 2.3 in the case $n = 1$, for each $K \subseteq U$, pick $V_K$ open and $M_K$ compact-saturated in $Y$ such that $K \subseteq V_K \subseteq M_K \subseteq U$. Note that $(V_K)_{K \subseteq U}$ is an open covering of $U$ and, since $(s_K)_{K \subseteq U}$ is a consistent family, $(s_{M_K}|_{V_K})_{K \subseteq U}$ is a patching family of local sections. By the patching property of $F$, there is a unique section $s \in FU$ such that $s|_{V_K} = s_{M_K}|_{V_K}$ for each $K \subseteq U$. Since $(s_K)_{K \subseteq U}$ is a consistent family, it follows that $s|_K = s_K$ for each $K \subseteq U$, and $s$ is clearly the unique such section. Finally suppose $V \subseteq U$ are opens of $Y$. The restriction map $(-)|_V: FU \to FV$ is carried by the isomorphisms $FU \cong \Gamma U$ and $FV \cong \Gamma V$ to the restriction map $h_{UV}: \Gamma U \to \Gamma V$, which is given uniquely by the universal property of the limit $\Gamma V$ since $\{h_{K|L} \mid L \subseteq K \subseteq V\} \subseteq \{h_{KL} \mid L \subseteq K \subseteq U\}$. \(\square\)

In the following proposition, we associate to a sheaf representation $F$ of an algebra $A$ a function $\vartheta_F$ into the congruence lattice of $A$. Although $\text{Con} A$ is not in general a frame, we will call a function into $\text{Con} A$ a **frame homomorphism** if, and only if, it preserves finite meets and arbitrary joins. Note that it follows that the image of such a function will be a $(\land, \lor)$-substructure of $\text{Con} A$ and a frame.

**Proposition 3.5.** Let $A$ be an algebra and let $Y$ be a compact ordered space. For any soft sheaf representation $F$ of $A$ over $Y^\uparrow$ and any $K \in K Y^\uparrow$, the set

$$\vartheta_F(K) := \{(a, b) \in A \times A \mid K \subseteq \|a = b\|\}$$

is a congruence of $A$ and the ensuing map

$$\vartheta_F: (KY^\uparrow)^{\text{op}} \to \text{Con} A, \ K \mapsto \vartheta_F(K)$$

is a frame homomorphism for which any two congruences in the image commute.
Proof. Let $F$ be a soft sheaf representation of $A$. We identify $A$ with its image under the isomorphism between $A$ and $FY$. Denote by $e: A \times A \to \Omega Y^\uparrow$ the function which assigns to $(a, b) \in A \times A$ the open set $\|a = b\|$. Notice that, for any $K \in \mathcal{K} Y^\uparrow$,

$$\vartheta_F(K) = e^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_K),$$  

(1)

where $\mathcal{F}_K$ denotes the Scott-open filter $\{U \in \Omega \mid K \subseteq U\}$ corresponding to $K$ (Theorem 2.2). It is straightforward to check that, for any filter $\mathcal{F}$ in $\Omega Y^\uparrow$, $e^{-1}(\mathcal{F})$ is a congruence, so $\vartheta_F$ is well-defined. Since $e^{-1}$, viewed as a map from $\mathcal{P}(\Omega Y^\uparrow)$ to $\mathcal{P}(A \times A)$, preserves arbitrary unions and intersections, and since finite meets and directed joins in both $\sigma \text{Filt} (\Omega Y^\uparrow)$ and $\text{Con}(A)$ are calculated as finite intersections and directed unions, respectively, it is immediate from (1) that $\vartheta_F$ preserves finite meets and directed joins.

We now show that, for any $K_1, K_2 \in \mathcal{K} Y^\uparrow$, we have

$$\vartheta_F(K_1 \cap K_2) \subseteq \vartheta_F(K_1) \circ \vartheta_F(K_2).$$  

(2)

Suppose that $(a_1, a_2) \in \vartheta_F(K_1 \cap K_2)$, i.e., $K_1 \cap K_2 \subseteq \|a_1 = a_2\|$. By Lemma 2.4, pick $U_1, U_2$ open in $Y^\uparrow$ such that $K_i \subseteq U_i$ $(i = 1, 2)$ and $U_1 \cap U_2 \subseteq \|a_1 = a_2\|$. It follows that $\{a_i|_{U_i}\}_{i=1,2}$ is a compatible family of sections for the covering $\{U_1, U_2\}$ of $U_1 \cup U_2$, so, since $F$ is a sheaf, pick $b \in F(U_1 \cup U_2)$ such that $b|_{U_i} = a_i$ $(i = 1, 2)$. Now $b|_{K_1 \cup K_2}$ is a section over a compact-saturated set, so by softness of $F$, pick a global section $c \in A$ such that $c|_{K_1 \cup K_2} = b|_{K_1 \cup K_2}$. Notice that, for $i = 1, 2$, $a_i|_{K_i} = b|_{K_i} = c|_{K_i}$, so $(a_i, c) \in \vartheta_F(K_i)$. Thus, $c$ witnesses that $(a_1, a_2) \in \vartheta_F(K_1) \circ \vartheta_F(K_2)$, as required.

Combining (2) with the inclusions

$$\vartheta_F(K_1) \circ \vartheta_F(K_2) \subseteq \vartheta_F(K_1) \cup \vartheta_F(K_2) \subseteq \vartheta_F(K_1 \cap K_2),$$

where the last inclusion holds because $\vartheta_F$ is order-reversing, we conclude that

$$\vartheta_F(K_1 \cap K_2) = \vartheta_F(K_1) \circ \vartheta_F(K_2) = \vartheta_F(K_1) \cup \vartheta_F(K_2).$$

Thus, $\vartheta_F$ preserves finite joins and any two congruences in the images of $\vartheta_F$ commute.\]

The crucial technical step that we need for our main theorem is to recover a sheaf representation $F$ from the map $\vartheta_F$ defined in Proposition 3.5. To this end, we make the following definitions.

**Definition 3.6** (Sheaf associated to a homomorphism). Let $\vartheta: (\mathcal{K} Y^\uparrow)^{\text{op}} \to \text{Con}(A)$ be a frame homomorphism such that any two congruences in the image of $\vartheta$ commute. For each $y \in Y$, denote by $\vartheta_y$ the congruence $\vartheta(\uparrow y)$. Define the disjoint union of $\mathcal{V}$-algebras

$$E_\vartheta := \bigsqcup_{y \in Y} A / \vartheta_y.$$
and let \( p: E_\vartheta \to Y \) be the function which maps each summand \( A/\vartheta_y \) to its index \( y \). For each \( a \in A \), denote by \( s_a: Y \to E_\vartheta \) the function defined by \( s_a(y) := a/\vartheta_y \), for \( y \in Y \). Equip \( E_\vartheta \) with the topology generated by the collection

\[ B = \{ s_a(U) \mid a \in A, U \in H \}. \]

Note that \( p: E_\vartheta \to Y \) is a continuous function, since for any \( U \in H \), we have \( p^{-1}(U) = \bigcup_{a \in A} s_a(U) \). Denote by \( F_\vartheta \) the sheaf of local sections of \( p \).

It is almost immediate that, for each \( y \in Y \), the kernel of the evaluation map \( a \mapsto s_a(y) \) is exactly the congruence \( \vartheta(|y) \). We now prove that this connection between \( \vartheta \) and \( F_\vartheta \) ‘lifts’ from stalks to all compact saturated sets.

**Lemma 3.7.** Let \( K \in KY^\uparrow \) and \( a, b \in A \). Then:

1. \( \vartheta(K) = \bigcup \{ \vartheta(K') \mid K \preceq K' \} \).
2. \( K \subseteq \| s_a = s_b \| \) if, and only if, \( (a, b) \in \vartheta(K) \).

**Proof.** 1. By Lemma 2.5, since \( \vartheta \) is a frame homomorphism, and directed joins in \( \text{Con} A \) are calculated as unions.

2. \((\Rightarrow)\) Suppose that \( K \subseteq \| s_a = s_b \| \). Then, for each \( y \in K \), we have \( (a, b) \in \vartheta_y = \vartheta(|y) \). By the first item, applied to \( K = \uparrow y \), there exist \( U_y \in H \) and \( K_y \in KY^\uparrow \) with \( y \in U_y \subseteq K_y \) and \( (a, b) \in \vartheta(K_y) \). Since \( K \) is compact, there is a finite subset \( M \subseteq K \) so that \( K \subseteq \bigcup_{y \in M} U_y \subseteq \bigcup_{y \in M} K_y \). Thus \( (a, b) \in \bigcap \{ \vartheta(K_y) \mid y \in M \} = \vartheta(\bigcup \{ K_y \mid y \in M \}) \subseteq \vartheta(K) \), where we have used the fact that \( \vartheta \) preserves finite unions.

\((\Leftarrow)\) Suppose that \( (a, b) \in \vartheta(K) \). Let \( y \in K \) be arbitrary. Then \( \uparrow y \subseteq K \), so \( (a, b) \in \vartheta(\uparrow y) \), which means that \( y \in \| s_a = s_b \| \). \( \square \)

Next, we recall a universal algebraic version of the Chinese Remainder Theorem, cf. [14, Ex. 5.68] and [39, Lem. 1.1].

**Lemma 3.8.** Suppose \( \vartheta_1, \ldots, \vartheta_n \) are congruences on an algebra \( A \) that generate a distributive sublattice of \( \text{Con} A \) in which any two congruences commute. Suppose further that \( a_1, \ldots, a_n \in A \) are such that \( (a_i, a_j) \in \vartheta_i \circ \vartheta_j \) for all \( 1 \leq i, j \leq n \). Then there exists \( a \in A \) such that \( (a, a_i) \in \vartheta_i \) for each \( 1 \leq i \leq n \).

Combining Lemmas 3.7 and 3.8 we obtain the following key result.

**Proposition 3.9.** Let \( \vartheta: KY^\uparrow \to \text{Con}(A) \), \( p: E_\vartheta \to Y^\uparrow \) and \( F_\vartheta \) be as in Definition 3.6. Then:

1. The map \( p: E_\vartheta \to Y^\uparrow \) is an étale bundle of \( V \)-algebras.
2. The assignment \( a \mapsto s_a \) is an isomorphism from \( A \) to the algebra of continuous global sections of \( F_\vartheta \).
3. For every \( K \in KY^\uparrow \), the kernel of the restriction map \( A \cong F_\vartheta Y \to F_\vartheta K \), \( a \mapsto s_a|_K \), is equal to \( \vartheta(K) \).
Proof. 1. We first note that for \( a, b \in A \), the set \( \|s_a = s_b\| \) is open in \( Y^\uparrow \). Indeed, if \( y \in \|s_a = s_b\| \), then \((a, b) \in \vartheta_y = \vartheta(\uparrow y)\), so by Lemma 3.7.1, pick \( U \) open and \( K' \) compact-saturated in \( Y^\uparrow \) such that \((a, b) \in \vartheta(K')\) and \( \uparrow y \subseteq U \subseteq K' \). By Lemma 3.7.2, since \((a, b) \in \vartheta(K')\), we get \( K' \subseteq \|s_a = s_b\| \), so \( y \in U \subseteq \|s_a = s_b\| \).

In particular, for each \( a \in A \), the map \( s_a : Y^\uparrow \to E \) is continuous: for each \( b \in A \) and \( U \in \Omega Y^\uparrow \), we have \( s_a^{-1}(s_b(U)) = \|s_a = s_b\| \cap U \), showing that the inverse image of any set in \( B \), the generating set for the topology on \( E \), is open.

Since each \( e \in E \) is of the form \( e = a/\partial_y \) for some \( a \in A \) and \( y \in Y \), it now also follows that \( p \) is étale, since \( p|_{\text{im} s_a} \) and \( s_a \) are mutually inverse continuous maps between \( Y^\uparrow \) and \( \text{im} s_a \). Notice also that, for each \( n \)-ary operation of \( \mathcal{V} \)-algebras \( f \), the partial function \( f^E : E^n \to E \) is continuous on its domain. Indeed, let \( y \in Y \), \( \pi \in (E_y)^n \), and \( s_a(U) \in B \) be such that \( f^E(\pi) \in s_a(U) \), i.e., \( f^E(\pi) = s_a(\pi) \). For each \( i = 1, \ldots, n \), pick \( b_i \in A \) such that \( e_i = [b_i]_{\partial_y} \). Then \( (f^A(b_1, \ldots, b_n), a) \in \vartheta_y \). By the previous paragraph, the set \( V := ||s_f(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = s_a|| \) is a \( Y^\uparrow \)-open neighborhood of \( y \). Now \( s_{b_1}(U \cap V) \times \cdots \times s_{b_n}(U \cap V) \) is an open neighborhood of \( y \) in \( E^n \) whose intersection with \( \text{dom}(f^E) \) is contained in \( (f^E)^{-1}(s_a(U)) \), as required.

2. The homomorphism

\[
\eta : A \to \prod_{y \in Y} A/\partial_y, \quad a \mapsto s_a.
\]

is injective. Indeed, by Lemma 3.7.2 applied to \( K = Y \), if \( \eta(a) = \eta(b) \), then \((a, b) \in \vartheta(Y)\), but \( \vartheta(Y) = \Delta_A \) since \( \vartheta \) preserves bottom, so \( a = b \).

We show that the image of \( \eta \) is \( \Gamma Y \). We already noted in the proof of the first item that \( s_a \) is continuous for every \( a \in A \). Conversely, let \( s : Y \to E \) be a continuous global section of \( p \). For each \( y \in Y \), pick \( a_y \in A \) such that \( s(y) = [a_y]_{\partial_y} \). Since \( ||s = s_{a_y}|| \) is open and \( Y^\uparrow \) is locally compact, pick \( U_y \in \Omega Y^\uparrow \) and \( K_y \in K Y^\uparrow \) with \( y \in U_y \subseteq K_y \subseteq ||s = s_{a_y}|| \). By compactness of \( Y \), pick a finite \( F \subseteq Y \) such that \((U_y)_{y \in F} \) covers \( Y \). Note that, for any \( y, z \in Y \), we have \( K_y \cap K_z \subseteq ||s = s_{a_y}|| \cap ||s = s_{a_z}|| \subseteq ||s_{a_y} = s_{a_z}|| \). Using Lemma 3.7.2 and the assumption that any two congruences in the image of \( \vartheta \) commute

\[
(a_y, a_z) \in \vartheta(K_y \cap K_z) = \vartheta(K_y) \circ \vartheta(K_z) = \vartheta(K_y) \circ \vartheta(K_z).
\]

Since \( \vartheta \) is a homomorphism, the sublattice of \( \text{Con} A \) generated by the congruences \((\vartheta(K_y))_{y \in F}\) is the image under \( \vartheta \) of the sublattice generated by \((K_y)_{y \in F}\); hence, it is distributive and any congruences in it commute pairwise. By Lemma 3.8, pick \( a \in A \) such that \((a, a_y) \in \vartheta(K_y)\) for each \( y \in F \). Now, for any \( z \in Y \), pick \( y \in F \) such that \( z \in U_y \subseteq K_y \), and notice that \( s(z) = s_{a_y}(z) = s_a(z) \). Thus, \( \eta(a) = s \).

3. Note that \( s_a|_K = s_b|_K \) if, and only if, \( K \subseteq ||s_a = s_b|| \), which, by Lemma 3.7.2, is equivalent to \((a, b) \in K \).

We are now ready to prove our main theorem, by relativizing the result in Proposition 3.9.
**Theorem 3.10.** The assignment $F \mapsto \vartheta_F$ is a bijection between isomorphism classes of soft sheaf representations of $A$ over $Y^\uparrow$ and frame homomorphisms from $(KY^\uparrow)^{\text{op}}$ to into subframes of $\text{Con} A$ of pairwise commuting congruences.

**Proof.** Let $\vartheta : (KY^\uparrow)^{\text{op}} \to \text{Con} A$ be a frame homomorphism such that any two congruences in the image of $\vartheta$ commute. By Proposition 3.9, $F_\vartheta$ is a sheaf representation of $A$ over $Y^\uparrow$ such that $\vartheta F_\vartheta = \vartheta$. It remains to show that (1) $F_\vartheta$ is soft, (2) $F_\vartheta$ is up to isomorphism the unique soft sheaf representation of $A$ such that $\vartheta F_\vartheta = \vartheta$.

1. Let $Z$ be any compact saturated set in $Y^\uparrow$. We need to prove that the restriction map $\Gamma Y \to \Gamma Z$ is surjective. Note that $Z$, with the subspace topology from $Y^\uparrow$, is a stably compact space, with patch topology and order the restrictions of the compact ordered space structure on $Y$ (cf., e.g., [13, Prop 9.3.4]). Let $A' := A/\vartheta(Z)$ and let $\vartheta' : KZ^\uparrow \to \text{Con}(A')$ be defined, for $K \in KZ^\uparrow$, by $\vartheta'(K) := \vartheta(K)/\vartheta(Z)$. Then $\vartheta'$ is a frame homomorphism into a subframe of pairwise commuting congruences of $\text{Con}(A')$, since $KZ^\uparrow$ is isomorphic to the interval $[\emptyset, Z]$ in $KY^\uparrow$, and $\text{Con}(A')$ is isomorphic to the interval $[\vartheta(Z), \nabla A]$ in $\text{Con}(A)$ (cf., e.g., [3, Thm. 6.20]). We may therefore apply Definition 3.6 to the map $\vartheta' : KZ^\uparrow \to \text{Con}(A')$ to obtain a sheaf $F_{\vartheta'}$. Notice from the definitions that $F_{\vartheta'}$ is the restriction of the sheaf $F_\vartheta$ to the subspace $Z$ of $Y$. By Proposition 3.9.2, applied to $\vartheta'$, the algebra of global sections of this restricted sheaf is $A' = A/\vartheta(Z)$. The restriction map $\Gamma Y \to \Gamma Z$ is isomorphic to the quotient map $A \to A'$, which is clearly surjective.

2. To show that $F$ is unique up to isomorphism, let $\tilde{F}$ be any soft sheaf representation of $A$ with $\vartheta_{\tilde{F}} = \vartheta$. For any $K \in KY^\uparrow$, the algebras of local sections over $K$ for both $F$ and $\tilde{F}$ are isomorphic to $A/\vartheta(K)$, and these isomorphisms are natural in $K$. It follows from Lemma 3.4 that the sheaves $F$ and $\tilde{F}$ are naturally isomorphic. \qed

Since $(KY^\uparrow)^{\text{op}}$ and $\Omega Y^\downarrow$ are isomorphic for a compact ordered space $Y$ (see Proposition 2.1), we can reformulate Theorem 3.10 in terms of $\Omega Y^\downarrow$. To this end, given a soft sheaf representation $F$ of $Y$, define

$$\psi_F : \Omega Y^\downarrow \to \text{Con} A,$$

$$U \mapsto \vartheta_F(Y \setminus U) = \{(a, b) \in A^2 \mid U \cup \|a = b\| = Y\}.$$  

We obtain the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.11.** The assignment $F \mapsto \psi_F$ is a bijection between isomorphism classes of soft sheaf representations of $A$ over $Y^\uparrow$ and frame homomorphisms $\Omega Y^\downarrow \to \text{Con} A$ into subframes of pairwise commuting congruences.

We end this section by drawing a further corollary from Corollary 3.11, which will connect our results to those of [39, 38]. Note that for algebras in a congruence-permutable variety, any subframe will do in the corollary above.
Now, since any congruence lattice is an algebraic lattice, finite meets always distribute over directed joins. Thus, as soon as the algebra is congruence distributive, it follows that \( \text{Con} A \) is a frame. Further, since every congruence is an intersection of completely meet-irreducible congruences by Birkhoff’s subdirect decomposition theorem (see, e.g., [3, Thm. II.8.6]), in particular, every element is an intersection of meet-irreducible elements of \( \text{Con} A \). That is, in a congruence-permutable and congruence-distributive variety, the congruence lattices are always spatial frames of pairwise commuting congruences. Finally, since congruence lattices are algebraic lattices, the compact elements form a basis.

In the frame of opens of a stably compact space, since the compact saturated sets of the space are closed under finite intersections, it follows that the compact-open sets are closed under finite intersections as well. Thus, if a congruence lattice is isomorphic to the frame of opens of a stably compact space, then the compact-opens form a sublattice and a basis, that is, it is in fact the frame of opens of a spectral space. Conversely, as soon as the set of compact elements of a spatial frame is closed under finite meets and is join-generating, it is in fact the frame of opens of a spectral space.

Recall that \( A \) is said to have the Compact Intersection Property \( \text{(CIP)} \) provided the intersection of two compact congruences on \( A \) is again compact. The preceding two paragraphs yield the following general corollary of Corollary 3.11.

**Corollary 3.12.** Let \( V \) be a congruence-permutable and congruence-distributive variety. Then, for any algebra \( A \) in \( V \), the lattice \( \text{Con} A \) is isomorphic to \( \Omega Y \downarrow \) for some Priestley space \( Y \) if, and only if, \( A \) has the CIP. In this case, \( A \) has a soft sheaf representation over \( Y \uparrow \).

### 4. Direct image sheaves and representations over varying spaces

In this short section, we consider how varying the base space of the sheaf and constructing a direct image sheaf is reflected at the level of frames of pairwise commuting congruences. We will apply the main result of this section, Theorem 4.1, to sheaf representations of MV-algebras in Section 5.

Let \( Y_1 \) and \( Y_2 \) be compact ordered spaces, \( f: Y_1 \to Y_2 \) a function, and \( F_1: \Omega Y_1 \uparrow \to V \) a soft sheaf representation of an algebra \( A \). If \( f^\uparrow: Y_1 \uparrow \to Y_2 \uparrow \) is continuous, then we obtain a sheaf

\[
F_2 = F_1 \circ \Omega f^\uparrow: Y_2 \uparrow \to V,
\]

known as the direct image sheaf under \( f \) obtained from \( F_1 \). However, it is not clear in general whether \( F_2 \) is soft even if \( F_1 \) is.

As we have seen in Corollary 3.11 soft sheaf representations of \( A \) over a stably compact space \( Y \uparrow \) correspond to frame homomorphisms \( \psi: \Omega Y \downarrow \to \text{Con} A \) into a frame of pairwise commuting congruences of \( A \). Now, suppose \( F_1 \) is a soft sheaf representation of \( A \) and let \( \psi_1 := \psi F_1: \Omega Y_1 \uparrow \to \text{Con} A \) be the corresponding frame homomorphism. Suppose further that \( f^\downarrow: Y_1 \downarrow \to Y_2 \downarrow \) is continuous. In
this case, we obtain a frame homomorphism into a frame of pairwise commuting
congruences of $A$
\[ \psi_2 := \psi_1 \circ \Omega f^\downarrow : \Omega Y_2^\downarrow \rightarrow \text{Con} A. \]

Thus, using Corollary 3.11, the soft sheaf representation $F_1$ over $Y_1^\uparrow$ yields a
soft sheaf representation $F_{\psi_2}$ of $A$ over $Y_2^\uparrow$. However, it is not clear in general
whether $F_{\psi_2}$ is a homomorphic image, and in particular a direct image sheaf,
of the sheaf $F_1$.

If $f : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ is a morphism of compact ordered spaces, that is, if it is both
continuous and order preserving, then we have the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.1.** Let $Y_1$ and $Y_2$ be compact ordered spaces, $f : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ a mor-
phism of compact ordered spaces and $F_1 : \Omega Y_1^\uparrow \rightarrow V$ a soft sheaf representa-
tion of $A$ with corresponding frame homomorphism $\psi_1 : \Omega Y_1^\downarrow \rightarrow \text{Con} A$. Then
\[ F_2 = F_1 \circ \Omega f^\downarrow : \Omega Y_2^\downarrow \rightarrow V \]
is a soft sheaf representation of $A$ and the corresponding frame homomorphism is
\[ \psi_2 = \psi_1 \circ \Omega f^\downarrow : \Omega Y_2^\downarrow \rightarrow \text{Con} A. \]

**Proof.** Denote by $\vartheta_1$ and $\vartheta_2$ the functions $(KY_1^\uparrow)^{op} \rightarrow \text{Con} A$ defined by $\vartheta_i(K) := \psi_i(Y \setminus K)$. By Theorem 3.10 pick a soft sheaf representation $G$ of $A$ over $Y_2^\uparrow$ such that $\vartheta_G = \vartheta_2$. We prove that $G$ is naturally isomorphic to $F_2$.

Let $U$ be open in $Y_2^\uparrow$. By definition, $F_2 U = F_1 f^{-1}(U)$. Since $Y_2^\uparrow$ is locally
compact and $F_1$ is a soft sheaf representation of $A$ with corresponding frame homomorphism $\vartheta_1$, Lemma 3.4 gives
\[ F_2 U = F_1 f^{-1}(U) = \lim \{ A/\vartheta_1(M) \mid M \in KY_1^\uparrow \text{ and } M \subseteq f^{-1}(U) \}. \]

On the other hand, since $\vartheta_G = \vartheta_2$,
\[ GU = \lim \{ A/\vartheta_2(K) \mid K \in KY_2^\uparrow \text{ and } K \subseteq U \}
= \lim \{ A/\vartheta_1(f^{-1}(K)) \mid K \in KY_2^\uparrow \text{ and } K \subseteq U \}. \]

Thus, to show that $G$ and $F_2$ are naturally isomorphic, it suffices to show that the filtering limit systems
\[ S = \{ A/\vartheta_1(f^{-1}(K)) \mid K \in KY_2^\uparrow \text{ and } K \subseteq U \} \]
and
\[ T = \{ A/\vartheta_1(M) \mid M \in KY_1^\uparrow \text{ and } M \subseteq f^{-1}(U) \} \]
are equivalent. To this end we first note that $S \subseteq T$. On the other hand, let $M \in KY_1^\uparrow$ be such that $M \subseteq f^{-1}(U)$. Then $f[M] \subseteq U$, and thus $K := \uparrow f[M] \subseteq U$. Also, since $Y_2$ is Hausdorff, $f[M]$ is compact and thus closed in $Y_2$ and thus $K$ is compact-saturated in $Y_2^\uparrow$. By construction we have $M \subseteq f^{-1}(K)$, and thus $S$ is filtering in $T$. 

\[ \square \]
5. Applications to distributive-lattice-ordered algebras

In this section, we apply Theorem 3.10 and its corollaries to the specific setting of algebras with a distributive lattice reduct. First, we recall basic facts about distributive lattices and Stone-Priestley duality. We then prove a new, purely duality-theoretic, result on commuting congruences (Lemma 5.4), which may also be of independent interest. We combine this result with Corollary 3.11 to obtain our main theorem about sheaf representations of distributive lattices (Theorem 5.7). We end with illustrating how several sheaf representations of MV-algebras and commutative Gelfand rings available in the literature may be recovered using the general results.

Stone [37] showed that any distributive lattice $A$ is isomorphic to the lattice of compact-open subsets of a topological space $X$. Moreover, there is up to homeomorphism a unique such spectral space, i.e., a stably compact space in which the compact-open sets form a basis for the topology; we call this space $X$ the Stone spectrum of $A$. As in the spectral theory of rings, the points of $X$ may be identified with prime ideals of $A$, and any element $a \in A$ gives a compact-open set $\hat{a} \subseteq X$ of prime ideals not containing $a$; the assignment $a \mapsto \hat{a}$ is an isomorphism between the lattice $A$ and the lattice of compact-open sets of $X$. We note that the order of inclusion on the prime ideals is the reverse of the order of specialization of the Stone spectrum $X$.

Since the Stone spectrum $X$ is in particular a stably compact space, recall from Section 2 that $X$ is $X^\downarrow$ for a unique compact ordered space $(X, \pi, \leq)$. We call the latter the Priestley spectrum of $A$, after Priestley [32], who characterized the compact ordered spaces arising in this manner as those which are totally order-disconnected: whenever $x, x' \in X$ and $x \not\leq x'$, there exists a clopen down-set $K$ of $X$ containing $x'$ and not $x$. The compact-open sets of the Stone spectrum $X^\downarrow$ are exactly the clopen down-sets of the Priestley spectrum. By the results cited in Section 2 (which post-date Priestley’s results), the Stone and Priestley spectra of a distributive lattice are inter-definable. Still, some facts are more easily formulated using the Priestley spectrum, in particular the following result.

**Theorem 5.1** (Duality between congruences and closed subspaces [32, 33]). Let $A$ be a distributive lattice and let $(X, \pi, \leq)$ be the Priestley spectrum of $A$. The assignment

$$C \mapsto \{(a, b) \in A \times A \mid \hat{a} \cap C = \hat{b} \cap C\}$$

is an isomorphism from $(\text{Cl} X)^{\text{op}}$ to $\text{Con } A$, where $\text{Cl} X$ is the dual frame of closed subsets of $(X, \pi)$ ordered by inclusion.

---

7 In this paper we will assume all distributive lattices to be bounded, so we drop the adjective ‘bounded’ for readability. This restriction is not necessary but it is convenient.

8 We choose the orientation of the order which fits with the inclusion of prime ideals rather than the order of specialization of the Stone spectrum.
Corollary 5.2. The congruence lattice $\text{Con } A$ of a distributive lattice $A$ is isomorphic to the frame of open sets of the space $(X, \pi)$ underlying the Priestley spectrum of $A$.

Proof. Compose the isomorphism of Theorem 5.1 with the isomorphism between $(\text{CL}X)^{\text{op}}$ and $\Omega X$ given by complementation.

The correspondence between closed sets and congruences can be viewed as a consequence of the duality (contravariant equivalence) between the categories of distributive lattices and Priestley spaces. We recall another related result from duality theory, which is not hard to prove directly.

Proposition 5.3 ([31 Prop. 7]). Let $X$ and $Y$ be $T_0$ sober spaces. There is a bijection between the set of continuous functions from $X$ to $Y$ and the set of frame homomorphisms from $\Omega Y$ to $\Omega X$, which sends a continuous function $q : X \to Y$ to the frame homomorphism $q^{-1} : \Omega Y \to \Omega X$.

The last insight that we need in order to prove our main theorem about distributive lattices is the following lemma, which, to the best of our knowledge, is brand new.

Lemma 5.4. Let $A$ be a distributive lattice and $X$ its Priestley spectrum. Let $\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2$ be congruences on $A$ and let $C_1, C_2$ be the corresponding closed subsets of $X$, respectively. The following are equivalent:

1. The congruences $\vartheta_1$ and $\vartheta_2$ commute;
2. For any $x_1 \in C_1$, $x_2 \in C_2$, if $\{i,j\} = \{1,2\}$ and $x_i \leq x_j$ then there exists $z \in C_1 \cap C_2$ such that $x_i \leq z \leq x_j$.

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2). Let $x_1 \in C_1$, $x_2 \in C_2$, and without loss of generality suppose $i = 1$, $j = 2$. Now suppose that $\uparrow x_1 \cap \downarrow x_2 \cap C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$; we prove that $x_1 \not\in x_2$.

Since $X$ is totally order-disconnected, we have $\uparrow x_1 = \bigcap \{ X \setminus \hat{a} \mid x_1 \not\in \hat{a} \}$ and $\downarrow x_2 = \bigcap \{ \hat{b} \mid x_2 \in \hat{b} \}$. Note that these are intersections of filtered families. Therefore, since $X$ is compact, there exist $a, b \in A$ such that $x_1 \not\in \hat{a}$, $x_2 \in \hat{b}$, and $(X \setminus \hat{a}) \cap \hat{b} \cap C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$. This means that $\hat{b} \cap C_1 \cap C_2 = \hat{a} \cap \hat{b} \cap C_1 \cap C_2$, so the elements $b$ and $a \land b$ are identified by the congruence corresponding to $C_1 \cap C_2$, which, by Theorem 5.1, is $\vartheta_1 \lor \vartheta_2$. Since $\vartheta_1$ and $\vartheta_2$ commute, we have $\vartheta_1 \lor \vartheta_2 = \vartheta_2 \lor \vartheta_1$, so pick $c \in A$ such that $b \vartheta_2 c \vartheta_1 (a \land b)$. Since $x_2 \in \hat{b} \cap C_2$, we have $x_2 \in \hat{c} \cap C_2$ since $b \vartheta_2 c$. On the other hand, $x_1 \in C_1$ and $x_1 \not\in \hat{a}$, so $x_1 \not\in \hat{c}$ since $c \vartheta_1 (a \land b)$. Since $\hat{c}$ is a down-set, it follows that $x_1 \not\in x_2$.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (1). Let $a, b \in A$ be such that $a (\vartheta_1 \lor \vartheta_2) b$. Pick $c \in A$ such that $a \vartheta_1 c \vartheta_2 b$. Consider the following two closed subsets of $X$:

$$K := \downarrow \left( (\hat{a} \cap C_2) \cup (\hat{b} \cap C_1) \right),$$
$$L := \uparrow \left( (C_2 \setminus \hat{a}) \cup (C_1 \setminus \hat{b}) \right).$$

Claim. $K$ and $L$ are disjoint.
Proof of Claim. A simple calculation shows that

\[ K \cap L = \left( \downarrow(\hat{a} \cap C_2) \cap \uparrow(C_1 \setminus \hat{b}) \right) \cup \left( \downarrow(\hat{b} \cap C_1) \cap \uparrow(C_2 \setminus \hat{a}) \right). \]

Reasoning towards a contradiction, suppose that \( x \in K \cap L \), and without loss of generality assume \( x \in \downarrow(\hat{a} \cap C_2) \cap \uparrow(C_1 \setminus \hat{b}) \). Pick \( x_1 \in C_1 \setminus \hat{b} \) and \( x_2 \in \hat{a} \cap C_2 \) such that \( x_1 \leq x \leq x_2 \). By (2), pick \( z \in C_1 \cap C_2 \) such that \( x_1 \leq z \leq x_2 \). Since \( x_2 \in \hat{a} \) and \( \hat{a} \) is a down-set, we have \( z \in \hat{a} \). Since \( z \in C_1 \), and \( a \triangledown_1 c \), we have \( z \in \hat{c} \). Since \( z \in C_2 \) and \( c \triangledown_2 b \), we have \( z \in \hat{b} \). However, \( x_1 \leq z \) and \( x_1 \not\in \hat{b} \), which is a contradiction.

By the claim and the order-normality of Priestley spaces [8 Lem. 11.21(ii)(b)], there exists \( d \in A \) such that \( K \subseteq \hat{d} \) and \( L \cap \hat{d} = \emptyset \). It now follows from the definitions of \( K \) and \( L \) that \( \hat{a} \cap C_2 = \hat{d} \cap C_2 \) and \( \hat{d} \cap C_1 = \hat{b} \cap C_1 \), so that \( a \triangledown_2 d \triangledown_1 b \), and \( a \triangledown_2 (d \triangledown_1 b) \) as required.

We now come to the main definition of this section.

**Definition 5.5.** Let \( (X, \pi, \leq_X) \) be a Priestley space and \( (Y, \tau, \leq_Y) \) a compact ordered space. We say a continuous function \( q: X \to Y^\perp \) is an interpolating decomposition of \( X \) over \( Y \) if, for all \( x_1, x_2 \in X \), if \( x_1 \leq_X x_2 \), then there exists \( z \in X \) such that \( q(x_1) \leq_Y q(z) \), \( q(x_2) \leq_Y q(z) \) and \( x_1 \leq_X z \leq_X x_2 \).

If \( X \) is the Priestley spectrum of a distributive lattice \( A \) and \( q: X \to Y^\perp \) is a continuous function, denote by \( \psi_q: \Omega Y^\perp \to \text{Con} A \) the function obtained by composing the frame homomorphism \( q^{-1}: \Omega Y^\perp \to \Omega X \) with the frame isomorphism \( \Omega X \cong \text{Con} A \) given in Corollary 5.2.

**Proposition 5.6.** The following are equivalent:

1. The function \( q \) is an interpolating decomposition;
2. Any two congruences in the image of \( \psi_q \) commute.

**Proof.** (1) \( \Rightarrow \) (2). Let \( U_i, U_2 \in \Omega Y^\perp \). To show that \( \psi_q(U_1) \) and \( \psi_q(U_2) \) commute, it suffices to prove that the closed subsets \( C_i := q^{-1}(Y \setminus U_i) \) (\( i = 1, 2 \)) satisfy property (2) in Lemma 5.4. Let \( x_i \in C_i \) and suppose without loss of generality that \( x_1 \leq_X x_2 \). By assumption, pick \( z \) such that \( x_1 \leq_X z \leq_X x_2 \) and \( q(x_1) \leq_Y q(z) \) and \( q(x_2) \leq_Y q(z) \) for \( i = 1, 2 \). Since \( U_i \) for \( i = 1, 2 \) are open in \( Y^\perp \), they are down-sets in the order on \( Y \). It follows that \( Y \setminus U_i \) is an up-set and since \( q(x_1) \in Y \setminus U_i \) for \( i = 1, 2 \), it follows that \( q(z) \in (Y \setminus U_1) \cap (Y \setminus U_2) \) so that \( z \in C_1 \cap C_2 \), as required.

(2) \( \Rightarrow \) (1). Let \( x_1, x_2 \in X \) be such that \( x_1 \leq X x_2 \). Write \( y_i := q(x_i) \) and \( C_i := q^{-1}(\uparrow y_i) \) for \( i = 1, 2 \). By continuity of \( q \), \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) are closed, and clearly \( x_i \in C_i \) for \( i = 1, 2 \). Moreover, note that, by definition of \( \psi_q \), \( C_i \) is the closed subset corresponding to the congruence \( \psi_q(Y \setminus \uparrow y_i) \) under the isomorphism of Theorem 5.1. The congruences \( \psi_q(Y \setminus \uparrow y_1) \) and \( \psi_q(Y \setminus \uparrow y_2) \) commute by assumption, so by Lemma 5.4, there exists \( z \in C_1 \cap C_2 \) such that \( x_1 \leq_X z \leq_X x_2 \). The fact that \( z \in C_i \) is equivalent to \( q(x_i) \leq_Y q(z) \) for \( i = 1, 2 \), as required.

\[ \square \]
We are now ready for the main theorem of this section. Let \( A \) be a distributive lattice with Priestley spectrum \( X \). If \( F \) is a sheaf representation of \( A \) over a stably compact space \( Y \uparrow \), recall that at the end of Section \( \ref{sec:sheaves} \) we defined the function \( \psi_F: \Omega Y \uparrow \to \text{Con} A \). By Corollary \( \ref{cor:psi} \), \( \psi_F \) is a frame homomorphism. Denote by \( \chi_F \) the frame homomorphism \( \Omega Y \downarrow \to \text{Con} A \) obtained by composing \( \psi_F \) with the isomorphism \( \text{Con} A \cong \Omega X \) from Corollary \( \ref{cor:con} \). By Proposition \( \ref{prop:prop} \), let \( q_F: X \to Y \downarrow \) be the unique continuous function such that \( \chi_F = (q_F)^{-1} \).

**Theorem 5.7.** Let \( A \) be a distributive lattice with dual Priestley space \( X \). The assignment \( F \mapsto q_F \) is a bijection between isomorphism classes of soft sheaf representations of \( A \) over \( Y \uparrow \) and interpolating decompositions of \( X \) over \( Y \downarrow \).

**Proof.** Note that, by Proposition \( \ref{prop:prop} \), the image of the composition of the bijections of Corollary \( \ref{cor:psi} \) and Proposition \( \ref{prop:prop} \) consists exactly of interpolating decompositions.

**Theorem 5.8.** Let \( A \) be a distributive lattice with Priestley spectrum \( X \), and let \( q: X \to Y \downarrow \) be an interpolating decomposition of \( X \). Any map \( f: Y \to Z \) between compact ordered spaces which is continuous with respect to the down-topologies on \( Y \) and \( Z \) yields an interpolating decomposition of \( X \) over \( Z \uparrow \) and thus a soft sheaf representation of \( A \) over \( Z \uparrow \). If \( f \) is also continuous with respect to the up-topologies, then the soft sheaf representation of \( A \) over \( Z \uparrow \) is the direct image sheaf given by \( f \) of the soft sheaf representation of \( A \) over \( Y \uparrow \) corresponding to \( q \).

**Proof.** This is a direct consequence of Theorem \( \ref{thm:thm} \), the comments preceding it and Theorem \( \ref{thm:thm} \).

We end the paper by connecting our results to three concrete instances in the literature, namely MV-algebras, Gelfand rings, and distributive lattices themselves.

**MV-algebras.** For readers familiar with MV-algebras and their sheaf representations, we show how the results of this paper apply to that setting. (For definitions and background on MV-algebras, cf. [5, 29] ) The variety of MV-algebras is congruence distributive since MV-algebras have a (distributive) lattice reduct and the variety of lattices is congruence distributive. Furthermore, the variety of MV-algebras is congruence-permutable (a fact that is sometimes referred to as the Chinese remainder theorem for MV-algebras). Finally, the variety of MV-algebras satisfies CIP. In fact, the map

\[
\lambda: A \to \text{KCon} A \quad \quad \text{(4)}
\]

\[
a \mapsto \vartheta(0, a)
\]

is a lattice homomorphism (see e.g. [10] Proposition 4.3) onto \( \text{KCon} A \), the lattice of compact congruences of \( A \). That is, all finitely generated congruences are principal and \( \vartheta(0, a) \cap \vartheta(0, b) = \vartheta(0, a \land b) \) so that the intersection of two compact congruences is again compact. Thus it follows from Corollary \( \ref{cor:cor} \)
Con A is isomorphic to \( \Omega Y \) where \( Y \) is the Priestley spectrum of the lattice \( \text{KCon}A \), and \( A \) has a soft sheaf representation over \( Y \).

The Priestley dual of the homomorphism \( \lambda \) defined in (4) is an embedding of \( Y \) into \( X \), the Priestley spectrum of the distributive lattice reduct of \( A \). Indeed, an alternative description of \( Y \), more common in the literature on MV-algebras, is that it is the space of prime MV-ideals of \( A \), which is a closed subspace of the Priestley space \( X \) of prime lattice ideals of \( A \). The compact-open sets of \( Y \) are those of the form \( \hat{a} = \{ p \in Y \mid a \notin p \} \), for \( a \in A \). This space \( Y \) is what is known in the literature on MV-algebras as the MV spectrum of \( A \) endowed with the Zariski topology. In this presentation, the isomorphism between \( \Omega Y \) and \( \text{Con} A \) can be given explicitly by

\[
\Omega Y \rightarrow \text{Con} A,
\]

\[
U \mapsto \bigcap_{p \notin U} \vartheta_p,
\]

where \( \vartheta_p \) is the kernel of \( A \rightarrow A/p \), which identifies \( a, b \in A \) iff \( (a \oplus b) \oplus (b \ominus a) \in p \).

Note that the sheaf representation obtained as explained above from Corollary 3.12 is a sheaf representation of \( A \) over the MV spectrum endowed with the co-Zariski topology. This is in fact the sheaf representation for MV-algebras presented in [9] by Dubuc and Poveda.

In [10], part of the results presented here were first developed to analyze sheaf representations of MV-algebra. Indeed, there, an interpolating map from \( X \) to \( Y \) was exhibited and the sheaf representation discussed above was seen to be definable from this map. Theorem 5.7 tells us that it is precisely soft sheaf representations that are obtainable in this way. Given an MV-algebra \( A \), the interpolating decomposition \( k: X \rightarrow Y \) given in [10] may be described as follows

\[
k: X \rightarrow Y,
q \mapsto \{ a \in A \mid \forall c \in q \ a \oplus c \in q \}.
\]

The maximal MV-ideals of an MV-algebra \( A \), that is, the maximal points of the MV spectrum \( Y \) of \( A \) form a compact Hausdorff space \( Z \) when endowed with the subspace topology from \( Y \). Furthermore, the order on \( Y \) is a root system so that each point \( y \in Y \) is below a unique maximal point \( m(y) \in Z \). In fact the map \( m: Y \rightarrow Z \) is continuous as a map of stably compact spaces (where \( Z \) carries the trivial order). As a consequence of Theorem 5.8, we obtain a soft sheaf representation of \( A \) over \( Z \) and this sheaf representation is the direct image sheaf of the sheaf representation of \( A \) over \( Y \) under the map \( m \).

**Gelfand rings.** A Gelfand ring is a ring such that every prime ideal is contained in a unique maximal ideal; equivalently, the frame of radical ideals of the ring is normal [17, Prop. V.3.7]. Banaschewski and Vermeulen [1], building on results in [2, 28], characterize commutative Gelfand rings in terms of their sheaf representations. Their results imply that commutative Gelfand rings are

18
exactly those rings which admit a *locally soft* sheaf representation of local rings over a compact Hausdorff space. Due to the fact that the base space is normal, local softness as defined in [1] is in fact equivalent to softness [2, Prop. 2.6.2], [12, Thm. II.3.7.2].

The soft sheaf representation of commutative Gelfand rings in [1] can be seen as an application of our Corollary 3.11 as follows. For any commutative Gelfand ring $A$, the frame $\text{Reg}(\text{RId}\,A)$ of regular radical ideals of $A$ is a subframe of commuting congruences of the congruence lattice of $A$, where we have identified, as usual, the ideals of $A$ with the congruences on $A$. Moreover, the frame $\text{Reg}(\text{RId}\,A)$ is isomorphic to the open set lattice of the space $\text{max}\,A$ of maximal ideals of $A$ with the Zariski topology, which is a compact Hausdorff space, and is therefore equal to its co-compact dual. Let $\vartheta: \Omega(\text{max}\,A) \to \text{Con}\,A$ be the injective frame homomorphism which sends an open set of maximal ideals to the congruence for the corresponding regular radical ideal. Then Corollary 3.11 yields a soft sheaf representation of $A$ over $\text{max}\,A$, corresponding to $\vartheta$, which is exactly the sheaf considered in [1].

**Distributive lattices and beyond.** The representation theorem for Boolean algebras provided by Stone’s duality may be seen as a sheaf representation: Every Boolean algebra $B$ is isomorphic to the algebra of global sections of the sheaf $F: \Omega X \to BA$ where $X$ is the dual space of $B$ and $F(U) := [U, 2]$ is the set of all continuous functions from $U$ into the two-element discrete space. This is a soft sheaf representation whose stalks are all isomorphic to the two-element lattice; as a section over $X$ each element $a \in B$ is represented by the characteristic function of the corresponding clopen subset $\hat{a} \subseteq X$. In this sense sheaf representations may be viewed as a generalization of Stone’s representation theorem for Boolean algebras.

By contrast, the representation theorem for distributive lattices provided by Stone’s duality does not correspond to a sheaf representation for these lattices. The identity map from $X$ to $X^\downarrow$ is order preserving and thus in particular interpolating. However, the stalks of the corresponding sheaf are the lattices dual to the sets $\uparrow x$ for $x \in X$. These are all isomorphic to the two-element lattice if and only if the order on $X$ is trivial, which happens by Nachbin’s Theorem [30] if and only if the lattice is in fact Boolean. Relative to sheaves, the representation theorem for distributive lattices provided by Stone’s duality is more naturally seen through the perspective of Priestley duality: Let $A$ be a distributive lattice and $B$ its Booleanization. Then the topological space reduct of the Priestley space $X$ of $A$ is the Stone space of $B$, and the order on $X$ identifies $A$ as those global sections of the sheaf for $B$ which are not only continuous but also order preserving. Once the stalks have more than two elements, order preserving sections are not the right concept, but rather what was identified by Jipsen as so-called *ac-labellings* [19]. An investigation of the ensuing notion of so-called Priestley products in the spirit of this paper with applications to GBL-algebras is on-going work by the first author with Peter Jipsen and Anna Carla Russo.
Acknowledgements

The authors thank the anonymous referee for a thorough reading of the paper and many helpful comments and suggestions, which improved the paper. We want to acknowledge in particular that we adopted an alternative proof strategy for Theorem 3.10 that was suggested to us by the referee.

[1] B. Banaschewski and J. C. C. Vermeulen, On the sheaf characterization of Gelfand rings, Quaestiones Mathematicae 34 (2011), 137–145.

[2] R. Bkouche, Couples spectraux et faisceaux associés, applications aux anneaux de fonctions, Bull. Soc. Math. France 98 (1970), 253–295.

[3] S. Burris and H. P. Sankappanavar, A course in universal algebra: The millennium edition, 2000, Available online at http://www.math.uwaterloo.ca/~snburris/htdocs/ualg.html

[4] S. Burris and H. Werner, Remarks on Boolean products, Algebra Universalis 10 (1980), 333–344.

[5] R. Cignoli, I. D’Ottaviano, and D. Mundici, Algebraic foundations of many-valued reasoning, Trends in Logic—Studia Logica Library, vol. 7, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 2000.

[6] S. D. Comer, Representation by algebras of sections over Boolean spaces, J. Math. 38 (1971), 29–38.

[7] B. A. Davey, Sheaf spaces and sheaves of universal algebras, Math. Z. 134 (1973), 275–290.

[8] B. A. Davey and H. A. Priestley, Introduction to Lattices and Order, 2nd ed., Cambridge University Press, May 2002.

[9] E. J. Dubuc and Y. A. Poveda, Representation theory of MV algebras, Annals of Pure and Applied Logic 161 (2010), no. 8, 1024–1046.

[10] M. Gehrke, S.J. v. Gool, and V. Marra, Sheaf representations of MV-algebras and lattice-ordered abelian groups via duality, J. Algebra 417 (2014), 290–332.

[11] G. Gierz, K. H. Hofmann, K. Keimel, J. D. Lawson, M. Mislove, and D. S. Scott, Continuous lattices and domains, Encyclopedia of Mathematics and its Applications, vol. 93, Cambridge University Press, 2003.

[12] R. Godement, Topologie algébrique et théorie des faisceaux, Publications de l’institut de mathématique de l’université de Strasbourg, vol. XIII, Hermann, Paris, 1958.

[13] J. Goubault-Larrecq, Non-Hausdorff Topology and Domain Theory, New Mathematical Monographs, vol. 22, Cambridge University Press, 2013.
[14] G. Grätzer, *Universal algebra*, 2 ed., Springer, 1979.

[15] Karl H. Hofmann and Michael W. Mislove, *Local compactness and continuous lattices*, Continuous Lattices (B. Banaschewski and R.-E. Hoffman, eds.), Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 871, Springer, 1981, pp. 209–248.

[16] P. Jipsen, *Generalizations of boolean products for lattice-ordered algebras*, Annals of Pure and Applied Logic 161 (2009), 228–234.

[17] P. T. Johnstone, *Stone spaces*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 3, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1986, Reprint of the 1982 edition.

[18] A. Jung, *Stably compact spaces and the probabilistic powerspace construction*, Electron. Notes Theor. Comput. Sci. 87 (2004), 15 pages.

[19] M. Kashiwara and P. Schapira, *Sheaves on Manifolds*, 2nd ed., Grundlehren der mathematischen Wissenschaften, vol. 292, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg GmbH, 1994.

[20] K. Keimel, *Darstellung von Halbgruppen und universellen Algebren durch Schnitte in Garben; bireguläre Halbgruppen*, Math. Nachrichten 45 (1970), 81–96.

[21] K. Keimel and J. Lawson, *Measure extension theorems for $T_0$-spaces*, Topol. Appl. 149 (2005), no. 1-3, 57–83.

[22] K. Keimel and J. Paseka, *A direct proof of the Hofmann-Mislove theorem*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 120 (1994), no. 1, 301–303.

[23] S. Mac Lane and I. Moerdijk, *Sheaves in Geometry and Logic: A First Introduction to Topos Theory*, Springer, 1992.

[24] J. Lawson, *Stably compact spaces*, Mathematical Structures in Computer Science 21 (2011), 125–169.

[25] L. Lipshitz and D. Saracino, *The model companion of the theory of commutative rings without nilpotent elements*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 38 (1973), 381–387.

[26] A. Macintyre, *Model-completeness for sheaves of structures*, Fundamenta Mathematicae 81 (1973), 73–85.

[27] J. Monk, *Cardinal functions on Boolean algebras*, Lectures in Mathematics ETH Zürich, Birkhäuser Verlag, 1990.

[28] C. J. Mulvey, *A Generalisation of Gelfand Duality*, J. Algebra 56 (1979), 499–505.

[29] D. Mundici, *Advanced Lukasiewicz calculus and MV-algebras*, Trends in Logic—Studia Logica Library, vol. 35, Springer, Dordrecht, 2011.
[30] L. Nachbin, *Une propriété caractéristique des algèbres booléennes*, Portugaliae Mathematica 6 (1947), 115–118.

[31] D. Papert and S. Papert, *Sur les treillis des ouverts et les paratopologies*, Séminaire Ehresmann (topologie et géométrie différentielle) (1re année (1957-8)), no. 1, 1–9.

[32] H. A. Priestley, *Representation of distributive lattices by means of ordered stone spaces*, Bull. Lond. Math. Soc. 2 (1970), 186–190.

[33] ______, *Ordered topological spaces and the representation of distributive lattices*, Proc. London Math. Soc. 3 (1972), no. 24, 507–530.

[34] W. Rump and Y. C. Yang, *Jaffard-Ohm correspondence and Hochster duality*, Bull. Lond. Math. Soc. 40 (2008), no. 2, 263–273.

[35] N. Schwartz and M. Tressl, *Elementary properties of minimal and maximal points in Zariski spectra*, J. Algebra 323 (2010), no. 3, 698–728.

[36] Niels Schwartz, *Sheaves of abelian l-groups*, Order 30 (2013), no. 2, 497–526.

[37] M. H. Stone, *Topological representations of distributive lattices and Brouwerian logics*, Časopis pro Pěstování Matematiky a Fysiky 67 (1937), 1–25.

[38] D. J. Vaggione, *Sheaf representation and Chinese Remainder Theorems*, Algebra Universalis 29 (1992), 232–272.

[39] A. Wolf, *Sheaf representations of arithmetical algebras*, Recent Advances in the Representation Theory of Rings and $C^*$-algebras by Continuous Sections (K. H. Hofmann and J. R. Liukkonen, eds.), no. 148, Mem. Amer. Math. Soc., 1974, pp. 87–93.