

The left and the right products, and the relative torsion theories

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$C_2\mathcal{V}$ is the topological vector locally convex spaces Hausdorff .

Definition 1. (see [1]) Let \mathcal{K} be a coreflective subcategory, and \mathcal{R} a reflective subcategory of category C . The pair $(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{R})$ is called a relative torsion theory (TTR), that is, relative to the subcategory $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{R}$, if the functors $k : C \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ and $r : C \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ check the following two relationships:

(1) The functors k and r commuted: $k \cdot r = r \cdot k$;

(2) For any object X of category C the square $r^X \cdot k^X = k^{rX} \cdot r^{kX}$ is pull-back and pushout.

Remark 1. In the abelian categories a torsion theory $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ is a TTR in relation to the intersection $\mathcal{T} \cap \mathcal{F} = 0$ [1].

Let \mathcal{K} (respectively \mathcal{R}) be a coreflective subcategory (respectively reflective) and the functors $k : C_2\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ and $r : C_2\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$.

We note: $\mu\mathcal{K} = \{m \in \text{Mono} \mid k(m) \in \text{Iso}\}$, $\varepsilon\mathcal{R} = \{e \in \text{Epi} \mid r(e) \in \text{Iso}\}$.

We examine the following conditions:

(S) The subcategory \mathcal{K} is closed in relation to $\varepsilon\mathcal{R}$ -factorobjects;

(D) The subcategory \mathcal{R} is closed in relation to $\mu\mathcal{K}$ -subobjects;

$\mathcal{K} *_s \mathcal{R}$ (respectively $\mathcal{K} *_d \mathcal{R}$) the left(respectively the right) product of subcategories \mathcal{K} and \mathcal{R} (see [3]).

Let \tilde{M} (respectively \mathcal{S}) be the coreflective subcategory of spaces with Mackey (respectively with weak locally convex) topology. Referring to the structure of factorization $(\mathcal{P}''(\mathbb{R}), \mathcal{I}''(\mathbb{R}))$ and $(\mathcal{E}'(\mathcal{K}), \mathcal{M}'(\mathcal{K}))$ see [2].

Theorem 1. Let \mathcal{K} be a coreflective subcategory, and \mathcal{R} - a nonzero reflective category of category $C_2\mathcal{V}$. The following stated are equivalent:

(1) The pair $(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{R})$ forms a TTR.

- (2) (a) *The coreflector $k : C_2\mathcal{V} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}$ and reflector $r : C_2\mathcal{V} \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}$ functors commuted: $kr = rk$;*
 (b) $\mathcal{K} *_s \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{K}$;
 (c) $\mathcal{K} *_d \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}$.
- (3) (a) *The functors k and r commuted: $kr = rk$;*
 (b) *The subcategory \mathcal{K} posed the property (S);*
 (c) *The subcategory \mathcal{R} posed the property (D).*
If $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{K}$ and $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{R}$ then the previous conditions are equivalent to the following:
- (4) (a) *The functors k and r commuted: $kr = rk$;*
 (b) *The subcategory \mathcal{K} is $I''(\mathcal{R})$ -coreflective;*
 (c) *The subcategory \mathcal{R} is $\mathcal{E}'(\mathcal{K})$ -reflective.*

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