

- Objects are filter objects on small sets.
- The morphisms from a f.o. \mathcal{A} to a f.o. \mathcal{B} are triples $(f; \mathcal{A}; \mathcal{B})$ where $f \in \text{RLD}(\text{Base}(\mathcal{A}); \text{Base}(\mathcal{B}))$ and $\text{dom } f \subseteq \mathcal{A} \wedge \text{im } f \subseteq \mathcal{B}$.
- The composition is defined by the formula $(g; \mathcal{B}; \mathcal{C}) \circ (f; \mathcal{A}; \mathcal{B}) = (g \circ f; \mathcal{A}; \mathcal{C})$.
- Identity morphism for an f.o. \mathcal{A} is $I_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{RLD}}$.

To prove that it is really a category is trivial.

4.5 Monovalued and injective reloids

Following the idea of definition of monovalued morphism let's call **monovalued** such a reloid f that $f \circ f^{-1} \subseteq I_{\text{im } f}^{\text{RLD}}$.

Similarly, I will call a reloid **injective** when $f^{-1} \circ f \subseteq I_{\text{dom } f}^{\text{RLD}}$.

Obvious 21. A reloid f is

- monovalued iff $f \circ f^{-1} \subseteq I^{\text{RLD}(\text{Dst } f)}$;
- injective iff $f^{-1} \circ f \subseteq I^{\text{RLD}(\text{Src } f)}$.

In other words, a funcooid is monovalued (injective) when it is a monovalued (injective) morphism of the category of funcooids.

Monovaluedness is dual of injectivity.

Obvious 22.

1. A morphism $(f; \mathcal{A}; \mathcal{B})$ of the category of reloid triples is monovalued iff the reloid f is monovalued.
2. A morphism $(f; \mathcal{A}; \mathcal{B})$ of the category of reloid triples is injective iff the reloid f is injective.

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1. A reloid f is a monovalued iff it exists a function (monovalued binary relation) $F \in \text{up } f$.
2. A reloid f is a injective iff it exists an injective binary relation $F \in \text{up } f$.
3. A reloid f is a both monovalued and injective iff exists an injection (a monovalued and injective binary relation = injective function) $F \in \text{up } f$.

Proof The reverse implications are obvious. Let's prove the direct implications: