

# Components of a funcoïd: part 2

We have

$$\langle f^{-1} \rangle = \beta.$$

Thus a funcoïd  $f$  has two components:

$$\langle f \rangle = \alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \langle f^{-1} \rangle = \beta.$$

An important property of funcoïds: a funcoïd  $f$  is completely characterized by just one of its components, say  $\langle f \rangle$ . Moreover  $f$  is determined by values of  $\langle f \rangle$  on principal filters.