

$\rho_0 \circ x = \rho_0 \circ y \Rightarrow \lambda i \in n: (\text{Src } x = \text{Src } y \wedge \text{Dst } x = \text{Dst } y) \Rightarrow \rho_1 \prod^{(C)} x = \text{FCD}(\text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Src } x_i); \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Dst } x_i)) = \text{FCD}(\text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } y: \text{Src } y_i); \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } y: \text{Dst } y_i)) = \rho_1 \prod^{(C)} y$.

We have proved that it is a pre-quasi-cartesian function.

Next prove that it is a quasi-cartesian function, that is

$$\left(\prod^{(C)} \right) \Big|_{\{x \in X_0^{\text{dom } \mathfrak{A}} \mid \rho_0 \circ x = \mathfrak{A}\} \setminus \text{ZC}_0}$$

is an injection for every indexed family \mathfrak{A} of forms. Let $x \in \{x \in X_0^{\text{dom } \mathfrak{A}} \mid \rho_0 \circ x = \mathfrak{A}\} \setminus \text{ZC}_0$. To prove that it is an injection we will restore the value of x from $\prod^{(C)} x$.

$\left\langle \prod^{(C)} x \right\rangle \{p\} = \text{StarComp}(\{p\}; x)$ for every $p \in \mathcal{U}^n$.

$L \in \text{GR StarComp}(\{p\}; x) \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in n: p_i x_i L_i \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in n: L_i \in \langle x_i \rangle \{p_i\}$ for every $L \in \mathcal{U}^n$.

Thus $\text{GR StarComp}(\{p\}; x) = \prod_{i \in n} \langle x_i \rangle \{p_i\}$.

Since $x_i \neq 0$ there exist p such that $\langle x_i \rangle \{p_i\} \neq \emptyset$. Take $k \in n$, $p'_i = p_i$ for $i \neq k$ and $p_k = q$ for an arbitrary value q ; then

$$\langle x_k \rangle \{q\} = \text{Pr}_k \prod_{i \in n} \langle x_i \rangle \{p'_i\} = \text{Pr}_k \text{GR StarComp}(\{p'\}; x) = \text{Pr}_k \text{GR} \left\langle \prod^{(C)} x \right\rangle \{p'\}.$$

So the value of x can be restored from $\prod^{(C)} x$ by this formula.

It remained to prove that it is with injective aggregation.

We have $\Upsilon F = (\text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } f: F_{i,0}); \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } f: F_{i,1}))$ for every form F .

It is really an injection because $\text{StarHom}(-)$ are disjoint. \square

Theorem 37. *Cross-composition product (for small indexed families of pointfree functors between separable atomic posets with least elements and atomistic posets) is a quasi-cartesian function (with injective aggregation) from the quasi-cartesian situation \mathfrak{S}_0 of pointfree functors over posets with least elements to the quasi-cartesian situation \mathfrak{S}_1 of pointfree functors over posets with least elements.*

Proof. First prove that it is a pre-quasi-cartesian function. We need to show that for every small indexed families x, y of pointfree functors:

$$1. x \in \text{ZC}_0 \Leftrightarrow \prod^{(C)} x = Z_1 \left(\rho_1 \prod^{(C)} x \right);$$

$$2. \rho_0 \circ x = \rho_0 \circ y \Rightarrow \rho_1 \prod^{(C)} x = \rho_1 \prod^{(C)} y;$$

$\prod^{(C)} x = Z_1 \left(\rho_1 \prod^{(C)} x \right) \Leftrightarrow \prod^{(C)} x = Z_1(\text{FCD}(\text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Src } x_i); \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Dst } x_i))) \Leftrightarrow \prod^{(C)} x = \mathbf{0}^{\text{FCD}(\text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Src } x_i); \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Dst } x_i))} \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Src } x_i): \left\langle \prod^{(C)} x \right\rangle a = \mathbf{0}^{\text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Dst } x_i)} \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Src } x_i): \text{GR StarComp}(a; x) = \emptyset;$

$\forall a \in \text{StarHom}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } x: \text{Src } x_i): \text{GR StarComp}(a; x) = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow x \in \text{ZC}_0$.