

PROOF.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{X} \left[\begin{array}{c} (A) \\ \text{Pr } f \\ k \end{array} \right] \mathcal{Y} \Leftrightarrow \\
& \forall X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y} : X \left[\begin{array}{c} (A) \\ \text{Pr } f \\ k \end{array} \right]^* Y \Leftrightarrow \\
& \forall X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y} : \prod_{i \in \text{dom } A}^{\text{RLD}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1^{\mathfrak{F}(A_i)} \text{ if } i \neq k; \\ \uparrow^{A_i} X \text{ if } i = k \end{array} \right) [f] \prod_{i \in \text{dom } B}^{\text{RLD}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1^{\mathfrak{F}(B_i)} \text{ if } i \neq k; \\ \uparrow^{B_i} Y \text{ if } i = k \end{array} \right) \Leftrightarrow \\
& \forall X \in \prod_{i \in \text{dom } A}^{\text{RLD}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1^{\mathfrak{F}(A_i)} \text{ if } i \neq k; \\ \mathcal{X} \text{ if } i = k \end{array} \right), Y \in \prod_{i \in \text{dom } B}^{\text{RLD}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1^{\mathfrak{F}(B_i)} \text{ if } i \neq k; \\ \mathcal{Y} \text{ if } i = k \end{array} \right) : X [f]^* Y \Leftrightarrow \\
& \prod_{i \in \text{dom } A}^{\text{RLD}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \top^{\mathfrak{F}(A_i)} \text{ if } i \neq k; \\ \mathcal{X} \text{ if } i = k \end{array} \right) [f] \prod_{i \in \text{dom } B}^{\text{RLD}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \top^{\mathfrak{F}(B_i)} \text{ if } i \neq k; \\ \mathcal{Y} \text{ if } i = k \end{array} \right). \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

REMARK 1404. Reloidal product above can be replaced with starred reloidal product, because of finite number of non-maximal multipliers in the products.

OBVIOUS 1405. $\text{Pr}_k^{(A)} \prod^{(A)} x = x_k$ provided that x is an indexed family of non-zero functors.

17.14.4. Other.

CONJECTURE 1406. Values x_i (for every $i \in \text{dom } x$) can be restored from the value of $\prod^{(C)} x$ provided that x is an indexed family of non-zero reolds.

DEFINITION 1407. *Displaced product* $\prod^{(DP)} f = \Downarrow \prod^{(C)} f$ for every indexed family of pointfree functors, where downgrading is defined for the filtrator

$$\left(\text{FCD}(\text{StarMor}(\text{Src } \circ f); \text{StarMor}(\text{Dst } \circ f)); \langle \uparrow^{\text{FCD}} \rangle^* \mathcal{P} \left(\prod(\text{Src } \circ f) \times \prod(\text{Dst } \circ f) \right) \right).$$

REMARK 1408. Displaced product is a functor (not just a pointfree functor).

CONJECTURE 1409. Values x_i (for every $i \in \text{dom } x$) can be restored from the value of $\prod^{(DP)} x$ provided that x is an indexed family of non-zero functors.

DEFINITION 1410. Let $f \in \mathcal{P}(Z \amalg^Y)$ where Z is a set and Y is a function.

$$\text{Pr}_k^{(D)} f = \text{Pr}_k \left\{ \frac{\text{curry } z}{z \in f} \right\}.$$

PROPOSITION 1411. $\text{Pr}_k^{(D)} \prod^{(D)} F = F_k$ for every indexed family F of non-empty relations.

PROOF. Obvious. \square

COROLLARY 1412. $\text{GR Pr}_k^{(D)} \prod^{(D)} F = \text{GR } F_k$ and form $\text{Pr}_k^{(D)} \prod^{(D)} F = \text{form } F_k$ for every indexed family F of non-empty anchored relations.

17.15. Relationships between cross-composition and subatomic products

PROPOSITION 1413. $a [f \times^{(C)} g] b \Leftrightarrow \text{dom } a [f] \text{ dom } b \wedge \text{im } a [g] \text{ im } b$ for functors f and g and atomic functors $a \in \text{FCD}(\text{Src } f; \text{Src } g)$ and $b \in \text{FCD}(\text{Dst } f; \text{Dst } g)$.