

Proof. For every sets $X \in \mathcal{P}(\text{Src } f)$, $Y \in \mathcal{P}(\text{Dst } f)$

$$\begin{aligned} X [(FCD)(RLD)_{\text{in}} f]^* Y &\Leftrightarrow \\ \uparrow^{\text{Src } f} X \times^{\text{RLD}} \uparrow^{\text{Dst } f} Y \not\sqsubseteq (RLD)_{\text{in}} f &\Leftrightarrow \\ \uparrow^{\text{RLD}(\text{Src } f; \text{Dst } f)}(X \times Y) \not\sqsubseteq \bigsqcup \{a \times^{\text{RLD}} b \mid a \in \text{atoms}^{\mathfrak{F}(A)}, b \in \text{atoms}^{\mathfrak{F}(B)}, a \times^{\text{FCD}} b \sqsubseteq f\} &\Leftrightarrow (*) \\ \exists a \in \text{atoms}^{\mathfrak{F}(A)}, b \in \text{atoms}^{\mathfrak{F}(B)}: (a \times^{\text{FCD}} b \sqsubseteq f \wedge a \sqsubseteq \uparrow^{\text{Src } f} X \wedge b \sqsubseteq \uparrow^{\text{Dst } f} Y) &\Leftrightarrow \\ X [f]^* Y. & \end{aligned}$$

* proposition 4.215.

Thus $(FCD)(RLD)_{\text{in}} f = f$. □

Remark 8.21. The above theorem allows to represent funcoids as reloids.

Obvious 8.22. $(RLD)_{\text{in}}(\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{FCD}} \mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}$ for every filters \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} .

Conjecture 8.23. $(RLD)_{\text{out}} \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{FCD}} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{RLD}}$ for every filter \mathcal{A} .

Exercise 8.1. Prove that generally $(RLD)_{\text{in}} \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{FCD}} \neq \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{RLD}}$.

Conjecture 8.24. $\text{dom}(RLD)_{\text{in}} f = \text{dom } f$ and $\text{im}(RLD)_{\text{in}} f = \text{im } f$ for every funcoid f . [TODO: easy using products of ultrafilters?]

Proposition 8.25. $\text{dom}(f|_{\mathcal{A}}) = \mathcal{A} \sqcap \text{dom } f$ for every reloid f and filter $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{F}(\text{Src } f)$.

Proof. $\text{dom}(f|_{\mathcal{A}}) = \text{dom } (FCD)(f|_{\mathcal{A}}) = \text{dom } ((FCD)f)|_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A} \sqcap \text{dom } (FCD)f = \mathcal{A} \sqcap \text{dom } f$. □

Theorem 8.26. For every composable reloids f, g :

1. If $\text{im } f \sqsupseteq \text{dom } g$ then $\text{im}(g \circ f) = \text{im } g$.
2. If $\text{im } f \sqsubseteq \text{dom } g$ then $\text{dom}(g \circ f) = \text{dom } g$.

Proof.

1. $\text{im}(g \circ f) = \text{im}(FCD)(g \circ f) = \text{im}((FCD)g \circ (FCD)f) = \text{im } (FCD)g = \text{im } g$.
2. Similar. □

Conjecture 8.27. $(RLD)_{\text{in}}(g \circ f) = (RLD)_{\text{in}} g \circ (RLD)_{\text{in}} f$ for every composable funcoids f and g . [TODO: Solved.]

Theorem 8.28. $a \times^{\text{RLD}} b \sqsubseteq (RLD)_{\text{in}} f \Leftrightarrow a \times^{\text{FCD}} b \sqsubseteq f$ for every funcoid f and $a \in \text{atoms}^{\mathfrak{F}(\text{Src } f)}$, $b \in \text{atoms}^{\mathfrak{F}(\text{Dst } f)}$. [TODO: Move to “funcoidal reloids” section?]

Proof. $a \times^{\text{FCD}} b \sqsubseteq f \Rightarrow a \times^{\text{RLD}} b \sqsubseteq (RLD)_{\text{in}} f$ is obvious.

$a \times^{\text{RLD}} b \sqsubseteq (RLD)_{\text{in}} f \Rightarrow a \times^{\text{RLD}} b \not\sqsubseteq (RLD)_{\text{in}} f \Rightarrow a [(FCD)(RLD)_{\text{in}} f] b \Rightarrow a [f] b \Rightarrow a \times^{\text{FCD}} b \sqsubseteq f$. □

Conjecture 8.29. If $\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B} \sqsubseteq (RLD)_{\text{in}} f$ then $\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{FCD}} \mathcal{B} \sqsubseteq f$ for every funcoid f and $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{F}(\text{Src } f)$, $\mathcal{B} \in \mathfrak{F}(\text{Dst } f)$.

Theorem 8.30. $\text{GR}(FCD)g \supseteq \text{GR } g$ for every reloid g .

Proof. Let $K \in \text{GR } g$. Then for every sets $X \in \mathcal{P} \text{Src } g$, $Y \in \mathcal{P} \text{Dst } g$

$$X [K] Y \Leftrightarrow X [\uparrow^{\text{FCD}} K]^* Y \Leftrightarrow X [(FCD)\uparrow^{\text{RLD}} K]^* Y \Leftrightarrow X [(FCD)g]^* Y.$$

Thus $\uparrow^{\text{FCD}} K \supseteq (FCD)g$ that is $K \in \text{GR}(FCD)g$. □

Theorem 8.31. $g \circ (\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}) \circ f = \langle (FCD)f^{-1} \rangle \mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \langle (FCD)g \rangle \mathcal{B}$ for every reloids f, g and filters $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{F}(\text{Dst } f)$, $\mathcal{B} \in \mathfrak{F}(\text{Src } g)$. [TODO: Similar proposition for funcoids?]