

Then  $\forall X \in \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle \text{GR } a, Y \in \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle \text{GR } b: X [f_i]^* Y$ .

Thus  $\text{Pr}_i^{\text{RLD}} a [f_i] \text{Pr}_i^{\text{RLD}} b$ . So

$$\forall i \in \text{dom } f: \text{Pr}_i^{\text{RLD}} a [f_i] \text{Pr}_i^{\text{RLD}} b$$

and thus  $a [f \times^{(A)} g] b$ .  $\square$

**Remark 17.189.** It seems that the proof of the above theorem can be simplified using cross-composition product.

**Theorem 17.190.**  $\prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} (g_i \circ f_i) = \prod^{(A)} g \circ \prod^{(A)} f$  for indexed (by an index set  $n$ ) families  $f$  and  $g$  of funcoids such that  $\forall i \in n: \text{Dst } f_i = \text{Src } g_i$ .

**Proof.** Let  $a, b$  be ultrafilters on  $\prod_{i \in n} \text{Src } f_i$  and  $\prod_{i \in n} \text{Dst } g_i$  correspondingly,

$$\begin{aligned} a \left[ \prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} (g_i \circ f_i) \right] b &\Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \text{dom } f: \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [g_i \circ f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \text{dom } f \exists C \in \text{atoms}^{\mathfrak{F}(\text{Dst } f_i)}: (\langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [f_i] C \wedge \\ &C [g_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b) \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \text{dom } f \exists c \in \text{atoms}^{\text{RLD}(\lambda i \in n: \text{Dst } f)}: (\langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c \wedge \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c [g_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b) \Leftrightarrow \exists c \in \\ &\text{atoms}^{\text{RLD}(\lambda i \in n: \text{Dst } f)} \forall i \in \text{dom } f: (\langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c \wedge \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c [g_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b) \Leftrightarrow \exists c \in \text{atoms}^{\text{RLD}(\lambda i \in n: \text{Dst } f)}: \\ &\left( a \left[ \prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} f \right] c \wedge c \left[ \prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} g \right] b \right) \Leftrightarrow a \left[ \prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} g \circ \prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} f \right] b. \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\forall i \in \text{dom } f \exists c \in \text{atoms}^{\text{RLD}(\lambda i \in n: \text{Dst } f)}: (\langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c \wedge \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c [g_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b).$$

Then there exists  $c' \in (\text{atoms}^{\text{RLD}(\lambda i \in n: \text{Dst } f)})^n$  such that

$$\forall i \in \text{dom } f: (\langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c'_i \wedge \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c'_i [g_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b).$$

Then take  $c'' = \prod^{\text{RLD}} c'$ . Then  $\forall i \in \text{dom } f: (\langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c''_i \wedge \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c''_i [g_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b)$ . Thus

$$\exists c \in \text{atoms}^{\text{RLD}(\lambda i \in n: \text{Dst } f)} \forall i \in \text{dom } f: (\langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle a [f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c \wedge \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle c [g_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle b).$$

We have  $a \left[ \prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} (g_i \circ f_i) \right] b \Leftrightarrow a \left[ \prod^{(A)} g \circ \prod^{(A)} f \right] b$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 17.191.**  $\left( \prod^{(A)} f_{k-1} \right) \circ \dots \circ \left( \prod^{(A)} f_0 \right) = \prod_{i \in n}^{(A)} (f_{k-1} \circ \dots \circ f_0)$  for every  $n$ -indexed families  $f_0, \dots, f_{n-1}$  of composable funcoids.

**Proposition 17.192.**  $\prod^{\text{RLD}} a \left[ \prod^{(A)} f \right] \prod^{\text{RLD}} b \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \text{dom } f: a_i [f_i] b_i$  for an indexed family  $f$  of funcoids and indexed families  $a$  and  $b$  of filters where  $a_i \in \mathfrak{F}(\text{Src } f_i)$ ,  $b_i \in \mathfrak{F}(\text{Dst } f_i)$  for every  $i \in \text{dom } f$ .

**Proof.** If  $a_i = 0$  or  $b_i = 0$  for some  $i$  our theorem is obvious. We will take  $a_i \neq 0$  and  $b_i \neq 0$ , thus there exist

$$x \in \text{atoms} \prod^{\text{RLD}} a, \quad y \in \text{atoms} \prod^{\text{RLD}} b.$$

$\prod^{\text{RLD}} a \left[ \prod^{(A)} f \right] \prod^{\text{RLD}} b \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in \text{atoms} \prod^{\text{RLD}} a, y \in \text{atoms} \prod^{\text{RLD}} b: x \left[ \prod^{(A)} f \right] y \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in \text{atoms} \prod^{\text{RLD}} a, y \in \text{atoms} \prod^{\text{RLD}} b \forall i \in \text{dom } f: \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle x [f_i] \langle \text{Pr}_i \rangle y \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \text{dom } f \exists x \in \text{atoms } a_i, y \in \text{atoms } b_i: x [f_i] y \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \text{dom } f: a_i [f_i] b_i$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 17.193.**  $\left\langle \prod^{(A)} f \right\rangle x = \prod_{i \in \text{dom } f}^{\text{RLD}} \langle f_i \rangle \text{Pr}_i^{\text{RLD}} x$  for an indexed family  $f$  of funcoids and  $x \in \text{atoms}^{\text{RLD}(\lambda i \in \text{dom } f: \text{Src } f_i)}$  for every  $n \in \text{dom } f$ .

**Proof.** For every ultrafilter  $y \in \mathfrak{F}(\prod_{i \in \text{dom } f} \text{Dst } f_i)$  we have: