

PROOF.

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle g \circ f \rangle \langle \mu \rangle^* @\{x\} &= \\
\langle g \rangle \langle f \rangle \langle \mu \rangle^* @\{x\} &\sqsupseteq \\
\langle g \rangle \langle \nu \rangle \langle f \rangle^* @\{x\} &\sqsupseteq \text{ (using that } f \text{ is monovalued and principal)} \\
\langle \pi \rangle \langle g \rangle \langle f \rangle^* @\{x\} &= \\
\langle \pi \rangle \langle g \circ f \rangle @\{x\}. &
\end{aligned}$$

□

PROBLEM 966. Devise a pointfree (not using a particular point x) proof of the above theorem. It should refer to a lemma which may use a particular point, but the proof of the theorem itself should be without a particular point.

7.17. T_0 -, T_1 -, T_2 -, T_3 -, and T_4 -separable functors

For functors it can be generalized T_0 -, T_1 -, T_2 -, and T_3 -separability. Worthwhile note that T_0 and T_2 separability is defined through T_1 separability.

DEFINITION 967. Let call T_1 -separable such endofunctor f that for every $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Ob } f$ is true

$$\alpha \neq \beta \Rightarrow \neg(@\{\alpha\} [f]^* @\{\beta\}).$$

PROPOSITION 968. An endofunctor f is T_1 -separable iff $\text{Cor } f \sqsubseteq 1_{\text{Ob } f}^{\text{FCD}}$.

PROOF.

$$\forall x, y \in \text{Ob } f : (@\{x\} [f]^* @\{y\} \Rightarrow x = y) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\forall x, y \in \text{Ob } f : (@\{x\} [\text{Cor } f]^* @\{y\} \Rightarrow x = y) \Leftrightarrow \text{Cor } f \sqsubseteq 1_{\text{Ob } f}^{\text{FCD}}.$$

□

PROPOSITION 969. An endofunctor f is T_1 -separable iff $\text{Cor} \langle f \rangle^* \{x\} \sqsubseteq \{x\}$ for every $x \in \text{Ob } f$.

PROOF. $\text{Cor} \langle f \rangle^* \{x\} \sqsubseteq \{x\} \Leftrightarrow \langle \text{CoCompl } f \rangle^* \{x\} \sqsubseteq \{x\} \Leftrightarrow \text{Compl } \text{CoCompl } f \sqsubseteq 1_{\text{Ob } f}^{\text{FCD}} \Leftrightarrow \text{Cor } f \sqsubseteq 1_{\text{Ob } f}^{\text{FCD}}$. □

DEFINITION 970. Let call T_0 -separable such functor $f \in \text{FCD}(A, A)$ that $f \square f^{-1}$ is T_1 -separable.

DEFINITION 971. Let call T_2 -separable such functor f that $f^{-1} \circ f$ is T_1 -separable.

For symmetric transitive functors T_0 -, T_1 - and T_2 -separability are the same (see theorem 252).

OBVIOUS 972. A functor f is T_2 -separable iff $\alpha \neq \beta \Rightarrow \langle f \rangle^* @\{\alpha\} \not\asymp \langle f \rangle^* @\{\beta\}$ for every $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Src } f$.

DEFINITION 973. Functor f is *regular* iff for every $C \in \mathcal{D} \text{ Dst } f$ and $p \in \text{Src } f$

$$\langle f \rangle \langle f^{-1} \rangle C \asymp \langle f \rangle @\{p\} \Leftarrow \uparrow^{\text{Src } f} \{p\} \asymp \langle f^{-1} \rangle C.$$

PROPOSITION 974. The following are pairwise equivalent:

- 1°. A functor f is regular.
- 2°. $\text{Compl}(f \circ f^{-1} \circ f) \sqsubseteq \text{Compl } f$.
- 3°. $\text{Compl}(f \circ f^{-1} \circ f) \sqsubseteq f$.