

THEOREM 1011. $\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B} = \bigsqcup \left\{ \frac{a \times^{\text{RLD}} b}{a \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{A}, b \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{B}} \right\}$ for every filters \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} .

PROOF. Obviously $\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B} \supseteq \bigsqcup \left\{ \frac{a \times^{\text{RLD}} b}{a \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{A}, b \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{B}} \right\}$.

Reversely, let $K \in \text{up} \bigsqcup \left\{ \frac{a \times^{\text{RLD}} b}{a \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{A}, b \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{B}} \right\}$. Then $K \in \text{up}(a \times^{\text{RLD}} b)$ for every $a \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{A}$, $b \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{B}$. $K \supseteq X_a \times Y_b$ for some $X_a \in \text{up } a$, $Y_b \in \text{up } b$;

$$K \supseteq \bigsqcup \left\{ \frac{X_a \times Y_b}{a \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{A}, b \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{B}} \right\} = \bigsqcup \left\{ \frac{X_a}{a \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{A}} \right\} \times \bigsqcup \left\{ \frac{Y_b}{b \in \text{atoms } \mathcal{B}} \right\} \supseteq A \times B$$

where $A \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}$, $B \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}$; $K \in \text{up}(\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B})$. \square

THEOREM 1012. If $\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_1 \in \mathcal{F}(A)$, $\mathcal{B}_0, \mathcal{B}_1 \in \mathcal{F}(B)$ for some sets A, B then

$$(\mathcal{A}_0 \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}_0) \sqcap (\mathcal{A}_1 \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}_1) = (\mathcal{A}_0 \sqcap \mathcal{A}_1) \times^{\text{RLD}} (\mathcal{B}_0 \sqcap \mathcal{B}_1).$$

PROOF.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{A}_0 \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}_0) \sqcap (\mathcal{A}_1 \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}_1) = \\ & \bigsqcap^{\text{RLD}} \left\{ \frac{P \sqcap Q}{P \in \text{up}(\mathcal{A}_0 \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}_0), Q \in \text{up}(\mathcal{A}_1 \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}_1)} \right\} = \\ & \bigsqcap^{\text{RLD}} \left\{ \frac{(\mathcal{A}_0 \times B_0) \sqcap (\mathcal{A}_1 \times B_1)}{\mathcal{A}_0 \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}_0, B_0 \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}_0, \mathcal{A}_1 \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}_1, B_1 \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}_1} \right\} = \\ & \bigsqcap^{\text{RLD}} \left\{ \frac{(\mathcal{A}_0 \sqcap \mathcal{A}_1) \times (B_0 \sqcap B_1)}{\mathcal{A}_0 \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}_0, B_0 \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}_0, \mathcal{A}_1 \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}_1, B_1 \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}_1} \right\} = \\ & \bigsqcap^{\text{RLD}} \left\{ \frac{K \times L}{K \in \text{up}(\mathcal{A}_0 \sqcap \mathcal{A}_1), L \in \text{up}(\mathcal{B}_0 \sqcap \mathcal{B}_1)} \right\} = \\ & (\mathcal{A}_0 \sqcap \mathcal{A}_1) \times^{\text{RLD}} (\mathcal{B}_0 \sqcap \mathcal{B}_1). \end{aligned}$$

\square

THEOREM 1013. If $S \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}(A) \times \mathcal{F}(B))$ for some sets A, B then

$$\bigsqcap \left\{ \frac{\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}}{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \in S} \right\} = \bigsqcap \text{dom } S \times^{\text{RLD}} \bigsqcap \text{im } S.$$

PROOF. Let $\mathcal{P} = \bigsqcap \text{dom } S$, $\mathcal{Q} = \bigsqcap \text{im } S$; $l = \bigsqcap \left\{ \frac{\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}}{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \in S} \right\}$.

$\mathcal{P} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{Q} \sqsubseteq l$ is obvious.

Let $F \in \text{up}(\mathcal{P} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{Q})$. Then there exist $P \in \text{up } \mathcal{P}$ and $Q \in \text{up } \mathcal{Q}$ such that $F \supseteq P \times Q$.

$P = P_1 \sqcap \dots \sqcap P_n$ where $P_i \in \text{dom } S$ and $Q = Q_1 \sqcap \dots \sqcap Q_m$ where $Q_j \in \text{im } S$.

$P \times Q = \bigsqcap_{i,j} (P_i \times Q_j)$.

$P_i \times Q_j \in \text{up}(\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B})$ for some $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \in S$. $P \times Q = \bigsqcap_{i,j} (P_i \times Q_j) \in \text{up } l$. So $F \in \text{up } l$. \square

COROLLARY 1014. $\bigsqcap \langle \mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \rangle^* T = \mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \bigsqcap T$ if \mathcal{A} is a filter and T is a set of filters with common base.

PROOF. Take $S = \{\mathcal{A}\} \times T$ where T is a set of filters.

Then $\bigsqcap \left\{ \frac{\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B}}{\mathcal{B} \in T} \right\} = \mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \bigsqcap T$ that is $\bigsqcap \langle \mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \rangle^* T = \mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \bigsqcap T$. \square

DEFINITION 1015. I will call a reloid *convex* iff it is a join of direct products.