

### 16.7. More on properties of funcoids

PROPOSITION 1403.  $\Gamma(A, B)$  is the center of lattice  $\text{FCD}(A, B)$ .

PROOF. Theorem 610. □

PROPOSITION 1404.  $\text{up}^{\Gamma(A, B)}(\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{FCD}} \mathcal{B})$  is defined by the filter base  $\left\{ \frac{A \times B}{A \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}, B \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}} \right\}$  on the lattice  $\Gamma(A, B)$ .

PROOF. It follows from the fact that  $\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{FCD}} \mathcal{B} = \prod^{\text{FCD}} \left\{ \frac{A \times B}{A \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}, B \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}} \right\}$ . □

PROPOSITION 1405.  $\text{up}^{\Gamma(A, B)}(\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{FCD}} \mathcal{B}) = \mathfrak{F}(\Gamma(A, B)) \cap \text{up}(\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{RLD}} \mathcal{B})$ .

PROOF. It follows from the fact that  $\mathcal{A} \times^{\text{FCD}} \mathcal{B} = \prod^{\text{FCD}} \left\{ \frac{A \times B}{A \in \text{up } \mathcal{A}, B \in \text{up } \mathcal{B}} \right\}$ . □

PROPOSITION 1406. For every  $f \in \mathfrak{F}(\Gamma(A, B))$ :

- 1°.  $f \circ f$  is defined by the filter base  $\left\{ \frac{F \circ F}{F \in \text{up } f} \right\}$  (if  $A = B$ );
- 2°.  $f^{-1} \circ f$  is defined by the filter base  $\left\{ \frac{F^{-1} \circ F}{F \in \text{up } f} \right\}$ ;
- 3°.  $f \circ f^{-1}$  is defined by the filter base  $\left\{ \frac{F \circ F^{-1}}{F \in \text{up } f} \right\}$ .

PROOF. I will prove only 1° and 2° because 3° is analogous to 2°.

1°. It's enough to show that  $\forall F, G \in \text{up } f \exists H \in \text{up } f : H \circ H \sqsubseteq G \circ F$ . To prove it take  $H = F \sqcap G$ .

2°. It's enough to show that  $\forall F, G \in \text{up } f \exists H \in \text{up } f : H^{-1} \circ H \sqsubseteq G^{-1} \circ F$ . To prove it take  $H = F \sqcap G$ . Then  $H^{-1} \circ H = (F \sqcap G)^{-1} \circ (F \sqcap G) \sqsubseteq G^{-1} \circ F$ . □

THEOREM 1407. For every sets  $A, B, C$  if  $g, h \in \mathfrak{F}\Gamma(A, B)$  then

- 1°.  $f \circ (g \sqcup h) = f \circ g \sqcup f \circ h$ ;
- 2°.  $(g \sqcup h) \circ f = g \circ f \sqcup h \circ f$ .

PROOF. It follows from the order isomorphism above, which preserves composition. □

THEOREM 1408.  $f \sqcap g = f \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} g$  if  $f, g \in \Gamma(A, B)$ .

PROOF. Let  $f = X_0 \times Y_0 \cup \dots \cup X_n \times Y_n$  and  $g = X'_0 \times Y'_0 \cup \dots \cup X'_m \times Y'_m$ . Then

$$f \sqcap g = \bigcup_{i=0, \dots, n, j=0, \dots, m} ((X_i \times Y_i) \cap (X'_j \times Y'_j)) = \bigcup_{i=0, \dots, n, j=0, \dots, m} ((X_i \cap X'_j) \times (Y_i \cap Y'_j)).$$

But  $f = X_0 \times Y_0 \sqcup^{\text{FCD}} \dots \sqcup^{\text{FCD}} X_n \times Y_n$  and  $g = X'_0 \times Y'_0 \sqcup^{\text{FCD}} \dots \sqcup^{\text{FCD}} X'_m \times Y'_m$ ;

$$f \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} g = \bigsqcup_{i=0, \dots, n, j=0, \dots, m} ((X_i \times Y_i) \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} (X'_j \times Y'_j)) = \bigsqcup_{i=0, \dots, n, j=0, \dots, m} ((X_i \sqcap X'_j) \times^{\text{FCD}} (Y_i \sqcap Y'_j)).$$

COROLLARY 1409. If  $X$  and  $Y$  are finite binary relations, then

- 1°.  $X \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} Y = X \sqcap Y$ ;
- 2°.  $(\top \setminus X) \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} (\top \setminus Y) = (\top \setminus X) \sqcap (\top \setminus Y)$ ;
- 3°.  $X \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} (\top \setminus Y) = X \sqcap (\top \setminus Y)$ .