

$\bigsqcup_{\alpha \in X} ]\alpha - \exp \alpha; \alpha + \exp \alpha[ \supseteq \prod_{X \in \text{up } x} \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in X} ]\alpha - \varepsilon; \alpha + \varepsilon[$  for some  $\varepsilon > 0$  and thus by properties of generalized filter bases ( $\left\{ \frac{\bigsqcup_{\alpha \in X} ]\alpha - \varepsilon; \alpha + \varepsilon[}{X \in \text{up } x} \right\}$  is a filter base) for some  $X' \in \text{up } x$

$$\bigsqcup_{\alpha \in X} ]\alpha - \exp \alpha; \alpha + \exp \alpha[ \supseteq \bigsqcup_{\alpha \in X'} ]\alpha - \varepsilon; \alpha + \varepsilon[$$

what is impossible by the fact that  $\exp \alpha$  goes infinitely small as  $\alpha \rightarrow -\infty$  and the fact that we can take  $X = \mathbb{Z}$  for some  $x$ .  $\square$

Now prove the general case:

PROOF. Suppose that  $K \in \text{up} \prod^{\text{FCD}} S$  and thus  $\langle K \rangle x \supseteq \langle \prod^{\text{FCD}} S \rangle x$ . We need to prove that there is some  $L \in S$  such that  $K \supseteq L$ .

Take an ultrafilter  $x$ .

$$\langle \prod^{\text{FCD}} S \rangle x = \prod_{L \in S} \langle L \rangle x = \prod_{L \in S, X \in \text{up } x} \langle L \rangle^* X.$$

$$\langle K \rangle x = \prod_{X \in \text{up } x} \langle K \rangle^* X.$$

Then  $\langle K \rangle^* X \supseteq \prod_{L \in S, X \in \text{up } x} \langle L \rangle^* X$  for every  $X \in \text{up } x$ ; thus by properties of generalized filter bases ( $\left\{ \frac{\langle L \rangle^* X}{L \in S} \right\}$  is a filter base);

$\langle K \rangle^* X \supseteq \prod_{X \in \text{up } x} \langle L \rangle^* X$  for some  $L \in S$  and thus by properties of generalized filter bases ( $\left\{ \frac{\langle L \rangle^* X}{X \in \text{up } x} \right\}$  is a filter base) for some  $X' \in \text{up } x$

$$\langle K \rangle^* X \supseteq \langle L \rangle^* X' \supseteq \langle L \rangle x.$$

So  $\langle K \rangle x \supseteq \langle L \rangle x$  because this equality holds for every  $X \in \text{up } x$ . Therefore  $K \supseteq L$ .  $\square$

EXAMPLE 1417. A base of a funcoid which is not a filter base.

PROOF. Consider  $f = \text{id}_{\Omega}^{\text{FCD}}$ . We know that  $\text{up } f$  is not a filter base. But it is a base of a funcoid.  $\square$

EXERCISE 1418. Prove that a set  $S$  is a filter (on some set) iff

$$\forall X_0, \dots, X_n \in S : \text{up}(X_0 \sqcap \dots \sqcap X_n) \subseteq S$$

for every natural  $n$ .

A similar statement does *not* hold for funcoids:

EXAMPLE 1419. For a set  $S$  of binary relations

$$\forall X_0, \dots, X_n \in S : \text{up}(X_0 \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} \dots \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} X_n) \subseteq S$$

does not imply that there exists funcoid  $f$  such that  $S = \text{up } f$ .

PROOF. Take  $S_0 = \text{up } 1^{\text{FCD}}$  (where  $1^{\text{FCD}}$  is the identity funcoid on any infinite set) and  $S_1 = \bigcup_{F \in S_0} \left\{ \frac{\text{up } G}{G \in \text{up}^{\Gamma} F} \right\}$  (that is  $S_1 = \bigcup_{F \in \text{up}^{\Gamma} 1^{\text{FCD}}} \text{up } F$ ).

Both  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  are upper sets.  $S_0 \neq S_1$  because  $1^{\text{FCD}} \in S_0$  and  $1^{\text{FCD}} \notin S_1$ .

The formula in the example works for  $S = S_0$  because  $X_0, \dots, X_n \in \text{up } 1^{\text{FCD}}$ . It also holds for  $S = S_1$  by the following reason:

Suppose  $X_0, \dots, X_n \in S_1$ . Then  $X_i \supseteq F_i$  where  $F_i \in S_0$ . Consequently (take into account that  $\Gamma$  is a sublattice of FCD)  $X_0, \dots, X_n \supseteq F_0 \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} \dots \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} F_n$  and so  $X_0 \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} \dots \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} X_n = X_0 \sqcap \dots \sqcap X_n \supseteq F_0 \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} \dots \sqcap^{\text{FCD}} F_n \supseteq 1^{\text{FCD}}$ . Thus  $X_0 \sqcap \dots \sqcap X_n \in \text{up}^{\Gamma} 1^{\text{FCD}} \subseteq S_1$ ;  $\text{up}(X_0 \sqcap \dots \sqcap X_n) \subseteq S_1$  as  $S_1$  is an upper set.

To finish the proof suppose for the contrary that  $\text{up } f_0 = S_0$  and  $\text{up } f_1 = S_1$  for some funcoids  $f_0$  and  $f_1$ . In this case  $f_0 = \prod^{\text{FCD}} S_0 = 1^{\text{FCD}} = \prod^{\text{FCD}} \text{up}^{\Gamma} 1^{\text{FCD}} = \prod^{\text{FCD}} S_1 = f_1$  and thus  $S_0 = S_1$ , contradiction.  $\square$