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7.1. Proposition. *If $\langle B, C \rangle$ is decomposition of $A \in \mathfrak{A}$, then $u[\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)] = \mathcal{F}(A)$, hence $\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{F}(A)$.*

Proof. I. By definition (5.5), $L\mathcal{S}(B)$ and $L\mathcal{S}(C)$ generate the filters $\mathcal{F}(B)$ and $\mathcal{F}(C)$, respectively. Hence $L\mathcal{S}(B) \otimes L\mathcal{S}(C)$ generates $\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)$. By 6.5, $u[L\mathcal{S}(B) \otimes L\mathcal{S}(C)] = L[\mathcal{S}(B) \odot \mathcal{S}(C)]$. By 6.3, $L[\mathcal{S}(B) \odot \mathcal{S}(C)] \subset L\mathcal{S}(A)$. Hence $L[\mathcal{S}(B) \odot \mathcal{S}(C)]$ generates $u[\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)]$, and $u[\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)] \subset \mathcal{F}(A)$. II. By 6.7, for every $P \in L\mathcal{S}(A)$ there exists a set $Q \in L[\mathcal{S}(B) \odot \mathcal{S}(C)]$ such that $Q \subset P$. Hence, for every $P \in \mathcal{F}(A)$ there exists a set $Q \in u[L\mathcal{S}(B) \otimes L\mathcal{S}(C)] \subset u[\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)]$ such that $Q \subset P$. This implies $\mathcal{F}(A) \subset u[\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)]$, which proves the proposition.

7.2. Theorem. *There exists a mapping \mathcal{F} of the class \mathfrak{A} of all dense linearly ordered sets with a first and with no last element into the class of all filters such that (1) $\mathcal{F}(A)$ is a filter on eA , (2) if $\langle B, C \rangle$ is a decomposition of A , then $\mathcal{F}(B) \cdot \mathcal{F}(C)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{F}(A)$, (3) if A_1 is isomorphic (as an ordered set) to A_2 , then the filters $\mathcal{F}(A_1), \mathcal{F}(A_2)$ are isomorphic. If $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ has a decomposition $\langle B, C \rangle$ such that A, B, C are mutually isomorphic, then $\mathcal{F}(A)$ is an idempotent filter.*

This follows at once from 7.1.

References

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- [3] *M. Katětov: On descriptive classification of functions, General Topology and its Relations to Modern Analysis and Algebra III (Proc. 1971 Prague Topological Symposium), pp. 235—242. Academia, Prague, 1972.*

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