

Werk

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The automaton $gA_t = (X, \prod_{t \in T} S_t, \prod_{t \in T} Y_t, \delta, \lambda)$, where δ, λ are defined in diagram (7), is called the g -product of the family $(A_t)_{t \in T}$ with the connecting morphism φ .

In the case when $K = \text{Set}$, the g -product is the generalized product considered in [4].

There exist q -morphisms $p^k : gA_t \rightarrow A_k, k \in T$, from the g -product to each of its components. In fact, p^k may be defined by $p^k = (pr_k^{\prod X_t} \cdot \varphi, pr_k^{\prod S_t}, pr_k^{\prod Y_t})$.

Now we shall assume that \otimes is the categorical product \times . In this case we can show a relation between c -products and g -products (cf. [4] for the case when $K = \text{Set}$).

The g -product gA_t of the family $(A_t)_{t \in T}$ with the connecting morphism φ is called g - α_0 -product if there exists a family of morphisms $(\varphi_k : (\prod_{i < k} S_i) \times X \rightarrow X_k)_{k \in T}$

such that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\prod_{t \in T} S_t) \times X & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \prod_{t \in T} X_t \\
 \downarrow pr_2^{\prod S_t \times X} & & \downarrow pr_1^{\prod X_t} \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & X_1
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 (\prod_{t \in T} S_t) \times X & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \prod_{t \in T} X_t \\
 \downarrow pr^{\prod S_t \times X} / pr_{S_i \times X} & & \downarrow pr_k^{\prod X_t} \\
 (\prod_{i < k} S_i) \times X & \xrightarrow{\varphi_k} & X_k
 \end{array}$$

$k \in T, k \geq 2$, are commutative.

It may be shown that the c -product of a family of automata in K with $\eta = \eta' \cdot pr_2^{\prod S_t \times X}$, where $\eta' : X \rightarrow X_1$ is a morphism of K , is a g - α_0 -product.

References

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