

## 4. Examples of connectedness

### 4.1. Topological connectedness

Let  $\mathfrak{X}$  is a topological space. If we take

$$X r Y \Leftrightarrow (X \text{ is not open or } Y \text{ is not open})$$

or

$$X r Y \Leftrightarrow (X \text{ is not closed or } Y \text{ is not closed})$$

or

$$X r Y \Leftrightarrow \text{cl}_{X \cup Y}(X) \cap Y \neq \emptyset \vee \text{cl}_{X \cup Y}(Y) \cap X \neq \emptyset \quad (2)$$

where openness and closedness is taken on the space  $\mathfrak{X}$  restricted to the set  $X \cup Y$  and  $\text{cl}_A$  means the closure on the subspace  $A$ , then we get the classical definition of a set connected regarding a topology.

Observe that there are several connectors which define the same connectedness (because their normalized connectors are identical).

### 4.2. Path connectedness and similar

**Definition 6** I will call a ternary relation  $\tau \in \mathcal{P}(U \times U \times \mathcal{P}U)$  **link**.

I will call the pair  $(U; \tau)$  a **link space**.

I will denote  $a \tau_A b = \tau_A(a, b) = \tau(a, b, A)$ .

**Remark 1** The expression  $\tau(a, b, A)$  generalizes the statement “There exists a path from  $a$  to  $b$  through  $A$ .” (where path may be taken in the sense used in topology or the sense used in graph theory).

**Definition 7** I will call a link space  $(U; \tau)$  **increasing** iff

$$\forall A, B \in \mathcal{P}U : (A \supseteq B \Rightarrow \tau_A \supseteq \tau_B).$$

**Definition 8** I will call the **restriction** of a link space  $(U; \tau)$  to a set  $A \in \mathcal{P}U$  the link space  $(A; \tau \cap (A \times A \times \mathcal{P}A))$ .

**Definition 9** I call a link space  $(U; \tau)$  **symmetric** when  $\tau_A$  is symmetric for every  $A \in \mathcal{P}U$ , **transitive** when  $\tau_A$  is transitive for every  $A \in \mathcal{P}U$ , **reflexive** when  $\tau_A$  is reflexive on  $A$  for every  $A \in \mathcal{P}U$ . I will call a link space **equivalence** when it is symmetric, transitive, and reflexive.

**Definition 10** I will call a set  $A$  **connected regarding a link**  $\tau$  when  $\forall x, y \in A : \tau(x, y, A)$ . I call **connectedness** regarding a link space  $(U; \tau)$  the collection of all connected (regarding  $\tau$ ) sets on  $U$ . I will denote  $\text{LC}(U; \tau)$  the connectedness regarding  $(U; \tau)$ . (“LC” is deciphered as “link connectedness”.)