

Corollary 4 *Connectedness generated by an extendable connector space is a c-structure in the sense of [4].*

Remark 5 Connectedness generated by an extendable connector space is not necessarily a connective structure in the sense of [4]. A counter-example is proximal connectedness on the set $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. (Take $A = (-\infty; 0)$, $B = (0; +\infty)$ to violate the axiom (iii) in the main definition of [4].)

5.3. *Links generated by a connector*

Definition 18 $a \rho(E) b \Leftrightarrow \exists K \in E : a, b \in K$ for every collection E of sets.

Definition 19 $L(E)_A = \rho(\mathcal{P}A \cap E)$ for every collection E of sets and a set A .

Let $(U; r)$ is a connector space.

Definition 20 $\zeta_{(U;r)}(\star)$ is the link space defined by the formula $\zeta_{(U;r)}(\star)_A = (U; \star_{(U;r)|_A})$.

Definition 21 Let $(\equiv_{(U;r)}) = \rho(\text{CC}(U; r))$.

Proposition 12 $\zeta_{(U;r)}(\equiv)_K = (\equiv_{(U;r)|_K}) = L(\text{CC}(U; r))_K = \rho(\text{CC}((U; r)|_K))$ for every connector space $(U; r)$ and set $K \in \mathcal{P}U$.

Proof $(\equiv_{(U;r)|_K}) = \rho(\text{CC}((U; r)|_K)) = \rho(\text{CC}(U; r) \cap \mathcal{P}K) = L(\text{CC}(U; r))_K$.
 $\zeta_{(U;r)}(\equiv)_K = (\equiv_{(U;r)|_K})$ by definition. \square

Obvious 14 $\zeta_{(U;r)}(\equiv)$ is an increasing link space.

Obvious 15 $(\equiv_{(U;r)})$ is symmetric for every connector space $(U; r)$.

Proposition 13 $(\equiv_{(U;r)})$ is reflexive on U for every connector space $(U; r)$.

Proof Follows from the fact that singletons are connected. \square

Theorem 9 $(\equiv_{(U;r)})$ is an equivalence relation on U for every extendable connector space $(U; r)$.

Proof We need to prove only transitivity. Let $a \equiv_{(U;r)} b$ and $b \equiv_{(U;r)} c$. Then exist $X, Y \in \text{CC}(U; r)$ such that $a, b \in X$ and $b, c \in Y$. Because $X \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ we have $X \cup Y \in \text{CC}(U; r)$. So $a \equiv_{(U;r)} c$. \square

Definition 22 A **connected component** (regarding a connectedness space $(U; r)$) is a non-empty maximal connected set.

Proposition 14 A set $A \in \mathcal{P}U$ is connected regarding a connector space $(U; r)$ iff there are exactly one connected component of the connector space $(U; r)|_A$.