2.15. Corollary. *Let* (G, F) *be an algebra,* $A \in R(G)$ *and* $B = \langle \bigcup A \cup \bigcup A^{-1} \rangle$. *Then* $(u, v) \in \Psi_A$ *if and only if there exist a sequence* $u = z_0, z_1, \ldots, z_n = v$ *of elements of* B, *elements* $(a_i, b_i) \in A$ $(i = 1, \ldots, n)$ *and unary algebraic functions* $p_1(x), \ldots, p_n(x)$ *in* (B, F) *such that* $p_i(a_i) = z_{i-1}$, $p_i(b_i) = z_i$ *or* $p_i(b_i) = z_{i-1}$, $p_i(a_i) = z_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

2.16. Denotation. *If* $A = \{(a, b)\}$ *is a one-element relation we put* $\Psi_{a,b}$ *instead of* $\Psi_{\{(a,b)\}}$.

2.17. Corollary (see [6] 5.5). *Let* (G, F) *be an algebra,* $A = \{(a, b)\}$ *a one-element relation in* G *and* $B = \bigcup \Psi_A$. *Then* $(u, v) \in \Psi_{a,b}$, *if and only if there exist a sequence* $u = z_0, z_1, \ldots, z_n = v$ *of elements of* B *and unary algebraic functions* $p_1(x), \ldots$ $\ldots, p_n(x)$ *such that* $z_{i-1} = p_i(a)$, $z_i = p_i(b)$ *or* $z_{i-1} = p_i(b)$, $z_i = p_i(a)$.

This is a special case of 2.15.

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Author's address: 662 73 Brno, Čechyňská 16, Výzkumný ústav tvářecích strojů a technologie tváření).