

REFINABLE MAPS AND SHAPE

By Hisao Kato

(筑波大学数学系 加藤久男)

In [9], J. J. Kelley defined very important notion "property [K]" and he proved that if X is a continuum which has property [K], then the hyperspace $C(X)$ of subcontinua of X is contractible. In [6], R. W. Wardle proved that every confluent map preserves property [K]. It is well-known that every refinable map is weakly confluent (see [1]), but simple examples show that weakly confluent maps do not preserve property [K]. In [2, (16.38) Question], S. B. Nadler asked the following question; what kinds of mappings preserve property [K]? We show that every refinable map preserves property [K]. In [1], J. Ford and J. W. Rogers proved that every refinable map onto a Peano continuum (locally connected) is monotone. In [7], S. B. Nadler proved that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a near-homeomorphism between compacta and Y has property [K], then f is confluent. Note that every near-homeomorphism is a refinable map but the converse is not true. We show that if $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compacta and Y has property [K], then r is confluent. The condition that Y has property [K] cannot be omitted. We give an example in which refinable maps are not confluent. Also, we show that if $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between continua, then X is irreducible iff Y is irreducible. Moreover, in shape theory, we have the following: If $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable

map between compacta and Y is calm, then r is a shape equivalence. As a corollary, if $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compacta and either X or Y is S^n -like ($n \geq 1$), then r is a shape equivalence, where S^n denotes the n -sphere (cf. [3]). Several properties concerning refinable maps have been studied in ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.]).

The word compactum means a compact metric space. A connected compactum is called a continuum. If x and y are points of a metric space, $d(x, y)$ denotes the distance from x to y . For any subsets A, B of a metric space, let $d(A, B) = \inf\{d(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$. Also, let $d_H(A, B) = \max\{\sup_{a \in A} d(a, B), \sup_{b \in B} d(b, A)\}$. d_H is called the Hausdorff metric (see [9], [12]). A compactum X is said to have property [K] (see [9]) provided that given $\xi > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $a, b \in X$, $d(a, b) < \delta$, and A is a subcontinuum of X with $a \in A$, then there exists a subcontinuum B of X such that $b \in B$ and $d_H(A, B) < \xi$. Note that every locally connected compactum has a property [K], but the converse is not true. A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between compacta is confluent (weakly confluent) if for every subcontinuum Q of Y each (at least one, respectively) component of the inverse image $f^{-1}(Q)$ is mapped by f onto Q . A map $r: X \rightarrow Y$ between compacta is refinable [1] if for every $\xi > 0$ there exists an onto map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that $\text{diam } f^{-1}(y) < \xi$ for each $y \in Y$ and $d(r, f) = \sup\{d(r(x), f(x)) \mid x \in X\} < \xi$. By definitions, each refinable map is surjective, each near-homeomorphism is refinable and if there is a refinable map from a compactum X to a compactum Y , then X is Y -like (see [5] for the definition that X is Y -like). But any converse assertions of them are not true.

Theorem. Let $r: X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between compacta. If X has property $[K]$, then Y has the same property.

Corollary. If $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between continua and X has property $[K]$, then the hyperspaces 2^Y and $C(Y)$ are contractible.

Theorem. Let $r: X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between compacta. If Y has property $[K]$, then r is confluent.

Remark. In the statement of above theorem, we cannot omit the condition that Y has property $[K]$. In the plane R^2 , put

$$A = \{(2, y) \mid -1 \leq y \leq 2\},$$

$$B = \text{Cl}\{(x, \sin [2\pi/x]) \mid -1 \leq x < 0\},$$

$$C = \text{Cl}\{(x, \sin [2\pi/x]) \mid 0 < x \leq 1\},$$

$$D = \text{Cl}\{(x, \sin [2\pi/x-2]) \mid 1 \leq x < 2\}, \text{ and}$$

$$E = \{(0, y) \mid -1 \leq y \leq 2\}.$$

Also, let $X = A \cup B \cup C \cup D$ and $Y = B \cup E$. Define a map $r: X \rightarrow Y$ by

$$r(p) = \begin{cases} (0, y) & \text{if } p = (2, y) \in A, \\ (0, \sin [2\pi/x]) & \text{if } p = (x, \sin [2\pi/x]) \in C, \\ (0, \sin [2\pi/x-2]) & \text{if } p = (x, \sin [2\pi/x-2]) \in D, \\ p & \text{if } p \in B. \end{cases}$$

Then it is easily seen that r is a refinable map, but not confluent.

Corollary. If $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compacta and X has property $[K]$, then r is confluent.

It is well-known that the condition that the hyperspaces 2^X and $C(X)$ of a continuum X is contractible does not imply that X has property $[K]$. Hence, the following question is raised.

Question. Let $r: X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between continua. If the hyperspaces 2^X and $C(X)$ are contractible, are the hyperspaces 2^Y and $C(Y)$ contractible?

Recall that a continuum X is irreducible if there exist two points $p, q \in X$ such that no proper subcontinuum of X contains p and q . A continuum is hereditarily decomposable (hereditarily indecomposable) if for any non-degenerate subcontinuum A of X , there exists (there does not exist) a decomposition of A into two proper subcontinua A_1 and A_2 of A such that $A = A_1 \vee A_2$. A continuum T is a triod if there are three subcontinua A, B and C of T such that $T = A \vee B \vee C$, $A \cap B \cap C = A \cap B = B \cap C = C \cap A$ and this common part is a proper subcontinuum of each of them. A continuum is atriodic if X fails to contain a triod ([2]).

Theorem. Let $r: X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between continua. Then X is irreducible iff Y is irreducible.

To prove the above theorem, we need the following characterization of irreducible continua.

Theorem (R. H. Sorgenfrey [5]). A necessary and sufficient condition that X is irreducible is that if X is the essential sum of three proper subcontinua, then some pair fails to intersect.

Proposition. Let $r: X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between compacta. If either X or Y is a Cantor set, then r is a near-homeomorphism, i.e., X and Y are Cantor sets.

Proposition. Let $r: X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between continua. Then

- (1) if X is hereditarily decomposable, then Y is also,
- (2) X is hereditarily indecomposable iff Y is also, and
- (3) X is atriodic iff Y is also.

Corollary. Let $r: X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between continua. If either X or Y is the pseudo-arc, then r is a near-homeomorphism, i.e., X and Y are pseudo-arcs.

A compactum X is calm if whenever $X \subset M \in \text{ANR}$, there is a neighborhood V of X in M such that for any neighborhood U of X in M there is a neighborhood W of X in M , $W \subset U$ such that if $f, g: Y \rightarrow W$ are maps with $f \simeq g$ in V , then $f \simeq g$ in U for all $Y \in \text{ANR}$.

Theorem. If $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compacta and Y is calm, then r is a shape equivalence, i.e., $\text{sh}(X) = \text{sh}(Y)$.

Corollary. If $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compacta and Y is an FANR, then r is a shape equivalence (see [3]).

Corollary. If $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compacta and Y is an AANR_N , then r is a shape equivalence.

Remark. In the statements of above results, we cannot replace "calm" by "movable". Also, we cannot replace " AANR_N " by " AANR_C " (see [4]).

As a corollary, we have

Corollary. If $r: X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compacta and if either X or Y is S^n -like ($n \geq 1$), then r is a shape equivalence, where S^n denotes the n -sphere.

Question. Does every refinable map preserve calmness (FANR, AANR_N) ?

References

- [1] J. Ford and J. W. Rogers, Refinable maps, Colloq. Math. 39 (1978), 263-269.
- [2] J. Ford and G. Kozłowski, Refinable maps on ANR's, Top. and appl. 11 (1980), 247-263.
- [3] H. Kato, Refinable maps in the theory of shape, Fund. Math. 113 (1981), 119-129.
- [4] _____, Refinable maps onto locally n -connected compacta, Tsukuba J. Math. 4 (1980), 83-87.
- [5] _____, A note on refinable maps and quasi-homeomorphic compacta, Proc. Japan Acad. 58 (1982), 69-71.
- [6] _____, A note on infinite-dimension under refinable maps, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 88 (1983), 177-180.
- [7] _____, A remark on refinable maps and calmness, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. (to appear).
- [8] _____, Concerning a property of J. L. Kelley and refinable maps, preprint.
- [9] J. L. Kelley, Hyperspaces of a continuum, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 52 (1942), 22-36.
- [10] S. B. Nadler, Concerning completeness of the space of confluent mappings, Houston J. Math. 2 (1976), 561-580.
- [11] _____, Confluent images of the sinusoidal curve, to appear in Houston J. Math.
- [12] _____, Hyperspaces of sets, Marcel Dekker, 1978.
- [13] P. R. Patten, Refinable maps and generalized absolute neighborhood retracts, Top. and its appl. 14 (1982), 183-188.

- [14] J. Segal, Refinable maps on 2-manifolds, Top. Proc. 2 (1977) 261-263.
- [15] R. H. Sorgenfrey, Concerning continua irreducible about n points, Amer. J. Math. 68 (1946), 667-671.
- [16] R. W. Wardle, On a property of J. L. Kelley, Houston J. Math. 3 (1977), 291-299.