

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

REMARK ON MAPPINGS NOT RAISING DIMENSION OF CURVES

JOZEF KRASINKIEWICZ

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The purpose of this note is to prove three theorems on dimension raising ability of certain classes of maps defined on 1-dimensional continua. In particular we obtain a generalization of a recent result of J. Jobe concerning dimension raising ability of inverse arc functions defined on dendrites.

By a continuum we mean a compact connected metric space. A 1-dimensional continuum is called a curve. If each point of a continuum X has arbitrary small neighborhood with finite boundary, then X is said to be regular. X is suslinian provided any collection of mutually disjoint nondegenerate subcontinua of X is at most countable [6]. For a nondegenerate continuum we have the following implications:

(i) (regular) \Rightarrow (suslinian) \Rightarrow (1-dimensional).

Let f be a mapping of a continuum X into a continuum Y . We shall consider the following properties of f :

(α) for every arc $L \subset Y$ there exists an arc $M \subset X$ which is mapped by f onto L , i.e., $f(M) = L$.

(β) for every arc $L \subset Y$ there exists a continuum $M \subset X$ which is mapped by f onto L .

(γ) for every continuum $L \subset Y$ there exists a continuum $M \subset X$ which is mapped by f onto L .

THEOREM 1. *If f is a mapping with property (β) of a suslinian continuum X onto a locally connected continuum Y , then Y is suslinian.*

Proof. Suppose it is not true. Then there is an uncountable collection $\{B\}$ of nondegenerate mutually disjoint subcontinua of Y . Consider a member $B \in \{B\}$. Let a and b be distinct points of B . Let U_1, U_2, \dots be a decreasing sequence of neighborhoods of B (in Y) which limits on B , i.e.,

$$(1) \quad \bigcap_n U_n = B.$$

For each positive integer n there is a locally connected continuum C_n such that

$$(2) \quad B \subset C_n \subset U_n \quad (\text{see [5], p. 260}).$$

Let L_n be an arc in C_n joining a and b . We may assume that $\{L_n\}$ is a convergent sequence (otherwise we take a convergent subsequence). Let B' denote the limit of this sequence. Hence by (1) and (2) we have

(3) B' is a nondegenerate subcontinuum of B (because $a, b \in B'$).

For each integer n there is a continuum $A_n \subset X$ which is mapped by f onto L_n . Choose a convergent subsequence of $\{A_n\}$ and let A_B be its limit. It is clear that

(4) $f(A_B) = B'$.

According to (3) and (4) we see that for each $B \in \{B\}$ we can construct a nondegenerate continuum $A_B \subset X$ which is mapped by f onto a subcontinuum of B . It follows that $\{A_B; B \in \{B\}\}$ constitute an uncountable collection of nondegenerate mutually disjoint subcontinua of X , contrary to our assumption on X . This proves the theorem.

Mappings with property (α) were considered by J. Jobe in [3] (where they are called inverse arc functions). There was shown that if f is a mapping with property (α) from a dendrite X with countably number of endpoints onto Y , then $\dim Y \leq 1$ (dendrite = locally connected continuum containing no simple closed curve). J. Jobe asks if the above result can be extended onto all dendrites. Since $(\alpha) \Rightarrow (\beta)$, then the following corollary to Theorem 1 answers this question in the affirmative.

COROLLARY. If f is a mapping with property (β) defined on a dendrite X , then $f(X)$ is at most 1-dimensional.

Proof. Clearly, $f(X)$ is a locally connected continuum. Since each dendrite is regular ([5], p. 301), the corollary is an immediate consequence of (i) and Theorem 1.

We are now going to prove two theorems related to the above corollary.

Let D be the unit disk in the complex plane and let S denote the boundary of D . A mapping $f: X \rightarrow D$ is called essential in the sense of Alexandroff-Hopff, briefly: *AH-essential*, provided the partial mapping

$$f|_{f^{-1}(S)}: f^{-1}(S) \longrightarrow S$$

can not be extended onto X . It is known that

(ii) If X is compact and $\dim X \geq 2$, then there exists an *AH-essential* map of X onto D (see [7]).

By a classical result of Mazurkiewicz [7] we have

(iii) An AH -essential map has property (γ) .

A space X is said to be contractible with respect to S , briefly: cr S , if each map $f: X \rightarrow S$ is nullhomotopic. It is well known that

(iv) Each closed subset of a cr S curve is cr S ([2], p. 83).

It has been proved by M. K. Fort, Jr. [1] that there exists a continuum $K \subset D$ such that

(v) No continuum cr S can be mapped onto K .

Using these facts we shall prove the following

THEOREM 2. *If X is a cr S curve and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ has property (γ) , then $\dim Y \leq 1$.*

Proof. Suppose $\dim Y \geq 2$. Hence by (ii) there is an AH -essential map $g: Y \rightarrow D$. Since the composition of two maps having property (γ) is a map with property (γ) , then by (iii) the map $h = gf$ has property (γ) . Let $K \subset D$ be the Fort continuum. There exists a continuum $L \subset X$ such that $h(L) = K$. By (iv), L is cr S . Hence K can be obtained as a continuous image of a cr S continuum, contrary to (v). This contradiction completes the proof.

A continuum X is tree-like if for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist a finite tree T and a continuous map $f: X \rightarrow T$ onto T such that $\text{diam } f^{-1}(t) < \varepsilon$ for every $t \in T$. It is known that every tree-like continuum is cr S . Recently the author has proved that if Y is a cr S curve and if there exists a tree-like curve which can be mapped onto Y , then Y is tree-like [4]. Combining these results with Theorem 2 we obtain

THEOREM 3. *Let f be a mapping from a tree-like curve onto a continuum Y . If f has property (γ) and Y is cr S , then Y is tree-like.*

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Walter Allegretto, <i>On the equivalence of two types of oscillation for elliptic operators</i>	319
Edward Arthur Bertram, <i>A density theorem on the number of conjugacy classes in finite groups</i>	329
Arne Brøndsted, <i>On a lemma of Bishop and Phelps</i>	335
Jacob Burbea, <i>Total positivity and reproducing kernels</i>	343
Ed Dubinsky, <i>Linear Pincherle sequences</i>	361
Benny Dan Evans, <i>Cyclic amalgamations of residually finite groups</i>	371
Barry J. Gardner and Patrick Noble Stewart, <i>A "going down" theorem for certain reflected radicals</i>	381
Jonathan Light Gross and Thomas William Tucker, <i>Quotients of complete graphs: revisiting the Heawood map-coloring problem</i>	391
Sav Roman Harasymiv, <i>Groups of matrices acting on distribution spaces</i>	403
Robert Winship Heath and David John Lutzer, <i>Dugundji extension theorems for linearly ordered spaces</i>	419
Chung-Wu Ho, <i>Deforming p-l. homeomorphisms on a convex polygonal 2-disk</i>	427
Richard Earl Hodel, <i>Metrizability of topological spaces</i>	441
Wilfried Imrich and Mark E. Watkins, <i>On graphical regular representations of cyclic extensions of groups</i>	461
Jozef Krasinkiewicz, <i>Remark on mappings not raising dimension of curves</i>	479
Melven Robert Krom, <i>Infinite games and special Baire space extensions</i>	483
S. Leela, <i>Stability of measure differential equations</i>	489
M. H. Lim, <i>Linear transformations on symmetric spaces</i>	499
Teng-Sun Liu, Arnoud C. M. van Rooij and Ju-Kwei Wang, <i>On some group algebra modules related to Wiener's algebra M_1</i>	507
Dale Wayne Myers, <i>The back-and-forth isomorphism construction</i>	521
Donovan Harold Van Osdol, <i>Extensions of sheaves of commutative algebras by nontrivial kernels</i>	531
Alan Rahilly, <i>Generalized Hall planes of even order</i>	543
Joylyn Newberry Reed, <i>On completeness and semicompleteness of first countable spaces</i>	553
Alan Schwartz, <i>Generalized convolutions and positive definite functions associated with general orthogonal series</i>	565
Thomas Jerome Scott, <i>Monotonic permutations of chains</i>	583
Eivind Stensholt, <i>An application of Steinberg's construction of twisted groups</i>	595
Yasuji Takeuchi, <i>On strongly radical extensions</i>	619
William P. Ziemer, <i>Some remarks on harmonic measure in space</i>	629
John Grant, <i>Corrections to: "Automorphisms definable by formulas"</i>	639
Peter Michael Rosenthal, <i>Corrections to: "On an inversion for the general Mehler-Fock transform pair"</i>	640
Carl Clifton Faith, <i>Corrections to: "When are proper cyclics injective"</i>	640