

# A NOTE ON MONOTONE DEFORMATION-FREE MAPPINGS

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If  $M$  is a closed subset of a space  $S$  and  $h: MxI \rightarrow S$  is a deformation, then  $h$  is called a deformation-free mapping of  $M$  into  $S$  if, for each  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,  $h(Mxt) \cap M = 0$ . In the case  $M$  is a locally simply connected continuum separating the  $n$ -sphere  $S^n$ ,  $A$  is a component of  $S^n - M$ , and  $M$  is deformation free into  $\bar{A}$  with a monotone open deformation-free map, then  $A$  is uniformly locally simply connected [1, Theorem 3.1]. The purpose of this note is to show that the condition that  $h$  be open can be omitted.

The first lemma is a standard result in the theory of covering spaces. The second lemma is a simple consequence of the first (also noted by G. D. Mostow [2] in the case  $\pi_1(X) = 0$ ).

**LEMMA 1.** *Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be arcwise connected and locally arcwise connected topological spaces. Let  $\tilde{Y}$  be a covering of  $Y$  with projection  $p: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$  and let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be onto. If  $p_*(\pi_1(Y)) \supseteq f_*(\pi_1(X))$ , then there exists a map  $g: X \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$  such that  $pg = f$ . ( $p_*$  and  $f_*$  denote the maps induced on the fundamental groups by  $p$  and  $f$  respectively.)*

**LEMMA 2.** *If  $X$  and  $Y$  are as in Lemma 1 and*

- (1)  *$Y$  is locally simply connected,*
- (2)  *$f: X \rightarrow Y$  is monotone and onto,*

*then  $f_*: \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y)$  is onto.*

**PROOF.** Take a covering  $\tilde{Y}$  of  $Y$  such that  $p_*(\pi_1(\tilde{Y})) = f_*(\pi_1(X))$  and factor  $f$  as in Lemma 1. Define a map  $\beta: Y \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$  as follows: If  $y \in Y$ , then  $f^{-1}(y)$  is a connected set ( $f$  is monotone) so that  $g(f^{-1}(y))$  is also connected. Since  $g(f^{-1}(y))$  is contained in the discrete set  $p^{-1}(y)$ , it is a single point, and the definition  $\beta(y) = g(f^{-1}(y))$  gives a single-valued function. It is almost immediate that  $\beta$  is one-to-one, continuous and open. Since  $\tilde{Y}$  is a covering of  $Y$ , this implies that  $\tilde{Y} = Y$ ,  $p$  is the identity, and  $\pi_1(Y) = \pi_1(\tilde{Y}) = f_*\pi_1(X)$ , so that  $f_*$  is onto.

**THEOREM.** *If  $M$  is a locally simply-connected continuum which separates  $S^n$  and which is deformation free into  $\bar{A}$  ( $A$  a component of  $S^n - M$ ) with a monotone deformation-free mapping, then  $A$  is uniformly locally simply connected.*

**PROOF.** Let  $h: MxI \rightarrow \bar{A}$  be a monotone deformation-free mapping.

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Since  $\bar{A}$  is compact, showing  $A$  to be uniformly simply connected is equivalent to showing  $A$  to be locally simply connected relative to  $\bar{A}$  [3]. Since  $A$  is locally simply connected, one must simply show that given  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $x \in M$ , there exists a  $\delta > 0$  such that any continuous 1-sphere in  $S(x, \delta) \cap A$  is nullhomotopic in  $S(x, \epsilon) \cap A$ . ( $S(x, \alpha)$  means the open ball of radius  $\alpha$  with center  $(x, 0)$ .)

Let  $R(x, \zeta)$  denote the set of points in  $MxI - Mx0$  which are a distance less than  $\zeta$  from  $x$ , using a metric in  $SxI$ . Since  $h$  is a deformation-free map and  $M$  is locally simply-connected, it is easy to show that one can choose  $\delta' > 0$  so that any continuous 1-sphere in  $R(x, \delta')$  is homotopic to a point in  $h^{-1}(S(x, \epsilon) \cap A)$ . Choose  $\delta > 0$  so that  $R(x, \delta')$  contains  $h^{-1}(S(x, \delta) \cap A)$ .

Let  $f(S^1)$  be a continuous 1-sphere in  $S(x, \delta) \cap A$ . Let  $T$  be a connected open set in  $S(x, \delta) \cap A$  such that  $f(S^1) \subset T$ . Since  $h$  is monotone  $h^{-1}(T)$  is connected, and  $h^{-1}(T) \subset R(x, \delta')$  by the choice of  $\delta$ . Letting  $h^{-1}(T) = X$ ,  $T = Y$  and  $h|_{h^{-1}(T)} = f$ , the conditions of Lemma 2 are satisfied. ( $h^{-1}(T)$  is locally arcwise connected because  $M$  is, and  $M$  is by Theorem 1.1 in [1]). Hence there is a map  $f'$  which is homotopic (in  $T$ ) with  $f$  and a map  $g: S^1 \rightarrow h^{-1}(T)$  such that  $f' = hg$ . Now  $g(S^1)$  is nullhomotopic in  $h^{-1}(S(x, \epsilon) \cap A)$  so that  $f(S^1)$  is nullhomotopic in  $S(x, \epsilon) \cap A$  and the theorem is proved.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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