

A CHAINABLE CONTINUUM NOT HOMEOMORPHIC TO AN INVERSE LIMIT ON $[0, 1]$ WITH ONLY ONE BONDING MAP

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Introduction. In this note by a continuum we mean a nondegenerate, compact, connected metric space. It is known (see [4] or [6]) that each chainable continuum is homeomorphic to the inverse limit of a sequence of maps from $[0, 1]$ onto $[0, 1]$, and it is not difficult to show, conversely, that if each of f_1, f_2, \dots maps $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$, then the inverse limit of this sequence is a chainable continuum. G. W. Henderson has recently shown [5] that there is a map of $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$ such that the inverse limit with it as the only bonding map is a pseudo arc. We observe that not every chainable continuum can be so represented (using only one bonding map) but that each chainable continuum can be embedded in such an inverse limit.

If each term of the sequence $\alpha = \{f_1, f_2, \dots\}$ maps $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$ then the inverse limit of the sequence α , denoted by $\lim \alpha$, is the subspace of the infinite cartesian product $[0, 1]^\infty$ consisting of all number sequences x_1, x_2, \dots such that for each positive integer i , $f_i(x_{i+1}) = x_i$. If f maps $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$, then $\lim f$ denotes $\lim \alpha$ where $\alpha = \{f, f, \dots\}$. For a discussion of properties of inverse limit spaces see [3].

General results. We first observe

THEOREM 1. *If f maps $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$, then there is a nontrivial homeomorphism of $\lim f$ on $\lim f$.*

For if f is such a map, then for each point x_1, x_2, \dots in $\lim f$ we define $\phi(x_1, x_2, \dots) = (f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots) = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ and it follows by direct argument that ϕ is a homeomorphism of $\lim f$ on $\lim f$. Moreover, ϕ is nontrivial unless f is the identity map in which case $\lim f$ is an arc and clearly there is then a nontrivial homeomorphism of $\lim f$ onto itself. As an immediate consequence of Theorem 1 we have

EXAMPLE 1. A chainable continuum M such that if f maps $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$, then M is not homeomorphic to $\lim f$.

Let M denote a chainable continuum such that no two of its subcontinua are homeomorphic (see [1]). That M is not homeomorphic to $\lim f$ for any map f of $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$ follows from the fact that

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if ϕ is a nontrivial homeomorphism of M onto M , then M contains a subcontinuum H such that $\phi(H)$ is different from H .

In order that a chainable continuum be representable as an inverse limit with only one bonding map it is not sufficient that it support a nontrivial homeomorphism as may be seen by

EXAMPLE 2. A chainable continuum M such that (1) if f maps $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$, then $\lim f$ is not homeomorphic to M and (2) there is a nontrivial homeomorphism of M on M .

R. Bennett has shown [2] that if A' is a chainable continuum, there is a chainable continuum B which is the union of a topological ray R and a continuum A homeomorphic to A' such that $A \cap R = 0$ and R is dense in A . Thus there is a chainable continuum M which is the union of a topological ray R and a chainable continuum H such that (1) no two subcontinua of H are homeomorphic, (2) R does not intersect H , and (3) R is dense in H . Clearly there are nontrivial homeomorphisms of M on M . M is not $\lim f$ for any map f of $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$ since if it were, then a homeomorphism ϕ as described in the proof of Theorem 1 could be defined. ϕ would map H into M but, since $\phi(H)$ contains no arc, $\phi(H) \cap R = 0$, and thus $\phi(H) = H$. But this would imply that ϕ is the identity on H , that f is the identity on some subinterval of I and that H contains an arc. It follows that M is not homeomorphic to $\lim f$ for any map f of $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$.

Finally we note that

THEOREM 2. *If M is a chainable continuum, there is a map f of $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$ such that $\lim f$ contains a continuum homeomorphic to M .*

Let M denote a chainable continuum and $\alpha = \{f_1, f_2, \dots\}$ a sequence of maps of $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$ such that M is homeomorphic to $\lim \alpha$. We shall describe an f such that $\lim f$ contains a homeomorphic image of M by considering a collection of "copies" of the maps f_1, f_2, \dots in the disc $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ placed in such a way that the domain of the "copy" of f_i is the range of the "copy" of f_{i+1} for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. Suppose $0 < x_1 < x_2 < 1, 0 < y_1 < y_2 < 1$, and i is a positive integer. By the copy of f_i in $[x_1, x_2] \times [y_1, y_2]$ we mean the map h of $[x_1, x_2]$ on $[y_1, y_2]$ defined by

$$h(x) = y_1 + (y_2 - y_1)f_i[(x - x_1)/(x_2 - x_1)] \text{ for } x \text{ in } [x_1, x_2].$$

For each nonnegative integer i , let $a_i = 1/2^{i+1}$ and $b_i = 3/2^{i+2}$; and for each positive integer i , let h_i denote the copy of f_i in $[a_i, b_i] \times [a_{i-1}, b_{i-1}]$. Let f denote the map from $[0, 1]$ on $[0, 1]$ such that (1) $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 1$, (2) if x is in $[a_i, b_i]$ for some positive integer i , $f(x) = h_i(x)$, and (3) f is linear on each component of $[0, 1] \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} [a_i, b_i]$.

The subset of $\lim f$ consisting of those points x_0, x_1, \dots of $\lim f$, such that for each nonnegative integer i , x_i is in $[a_i, b_i]$, is homeomorphic to M .

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