TREE-LIKE CONTINUA AND CELLULARITY

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Abstract. In this paper the equivalence of tree-like and cellular is proved for 1-dimensional continua in $E^n$. More precisely, if $X$ is a tree-like continuum, then the collection of all embeddings $h: X \to E^n$, $n \geq 3$, such that $h[X]$ is cellular in $E^n$ is a dense $G_δ$-subset of the collection of all maps from $X$ into $E^n$. Conversely, if $X$ is a 1-dimensional cellular subset of $E^n$, then $X$ is a tree-like continuum.

1. Terminology. Throughout this paper a continuum will be a nondegenerate compact connected metric space and a covering will be a finite open covering. The symbol $\sim$ should be translated “homotopic to.” If $X$ is a continuum and $\mathcal{O} = \{O_1, \ldots, O_m\}$ is a covering of $X$, the mesh of $\mathcal{O}$, denoted $\text{mesh } \mathcal{O}$, is the maximum of the diameters of the elements of $\mathcal{O}$. The nerve of $\mathcal{O}$, denoted $\pi(\mathcal{O})$, is the abstract complex consisting of those simplexes $(O_{i_1} \ldots O_{i_l})$ such that $O_{i_1} \cap \ldots \cap O_{i_l} \neq \emptyset$. A continuum $X$ is tree-like if for each $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a covering $\mathcal{O}$ of $X$ such that mesh $\mathcal{O} < \epsilon$ and $\pi(\mathcal{O})$ is a contractible 1-complex.

Let $X$ be a subset of a topological space $Y$ and let $n$ be a nonnegative integer. The statement that $X$ has property $n$-$UV$ means that for each open set $U$ containing $X$, there is an open set $V$ containing $X$ and contained in $U$ such that each singular $n$-sphere in $V$ is homotopic to 0 in $U$. $X$ has property $UV^n$ if it has property $i$-$UV$ for each $i \leq n$ and $X$ has property $UV^\omega$ if it has property $i$-$UV$ for each nonnegative integer $i$. $X$ has property $UV^\omega$ if for each open set $U$ containing $X$, there is an open set $V$ containing $X$ and contained in $U$ such that $V$ is contractible in $U$. For a good discussion of the $UV$ properties the reader is referred to Armentrout [1].

A subset $X$ of $E^n$ is said to be cellular in $E^n$ if there is a sequence $C_1, C_2, \ldots$ of $n$-cells in $E^n$ such that

1. for each positive integer $i$, $C_{i+1} \subset \text{Int } C_i$, and
2. $\bigcap_{i=1}^\infty C_i = X$.

This paper is devoted to studying the relationship between tree-like, the $UV$-properties, and cellularity in Euclidean space. In §2 we show that for 1-dimensional continua they are essentially the same and in §3 we prove an embedding theorem for tree-like continua.

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2. An equivalence theorem. In this section we shall show that a 1-dimensional continuum \( X \) is tree-like if and only if the image of each embedding of \( X \) into \( E^n \) has property \( UV^\infty \). This is equivalent to the statement that there is an embedding \( h \) of \( X \) into some Euclidean space such that \( h[X] \) is cellular.

**Lemma 1.** Let \( X \) be a continuum in \( E^n, n \geq 3 \). If \( X \) is 1-dimensional, then \( X \) has property \( i-UV \) for \( i = 0, 2, 3, \ldots \). If \( X \) is tree-like, then \( X \) has property \( UV^\infty \).

**Proof.** Let \( U \) and \( W \) be open subsets of \( E^n \) such that \( W \) is compact and \( X \subset W \subset U \). There is a positive real number \( \epsilon \) such that if \( A \) is any subset of \( U \) which meets \( W \) and has diameter less than \( \epsilon \), then the convex hull of \( A \) is contained in \( U \).

Let \( \theta = \{O_1, \ldots, O_m\} \) be a covering of \( X \) by open sets contained in \( W \) such that mesh \( \theta < \epsilon/3 \) and \( \mathfrak{N}(\theta) \) is a 1-complex. If \( X \) is tree-like then \( \theta \) may be chosen so that \( \mathfrak{N}(\theta) \) is contractible. For each \( i = 1, \ldots, m \), let \( p_i \) be a point of \( O_i \) such that the set \( \{p_1, \ldots, p_m\} \) is in general position in \( E^n \). Since \( n \geq 3 \), the collection \( L \) consisting of vertices \( p_1, \ldots, p_m \) and 1-simplexes \( \langle p_i, p_j \rangle \) such that \( O_i \cap O_j \neq \emptyset \) is a subcomplex of \( E^n \). The choice of \( \epsilon \) implies that \( L \) is contained in \( U \). Moreover, \( L \) is the image under a simplicial embedding of \( \mathfrak{N}(\theta) \) into \( E^n \) and therefore is contractible if \( X \) is tree-like.

Let \( V = \bigcup_{i=1}^n O_i \). Using the methods employed in [4, p. 69], there is a mapping \( f \) from \( V \) onto \( L \) such that \( O_i = f^{-1}[s^0(p_i)] \) (here \( s^0(p_i) \) denotes the open star of \( p_i \) in \( L \)). Note that \( f \) moves no point \( x \) in \( V \) more than \( \epsilon \), for if \( x \in O_i \), then \( d(x, f(x)) \leq d(x, p_i) + d(p_i, f(x)) < \epsilon/3 + 2\epsilon/3 = \epsilon \).

Now let \( S \) denote the standard \( k \)-dimensional sphere for some nonnegative integer \( k \) and let \( g : S \rightarrow V \) be a map. Then \( fg \) maps \( S \) into \( L \subset U \) and \( d(g(y), fg(y)) < \epsilon \) for each \( y \in S \). Thus \( fg \) and \( g \) are homotopic in \( E^n \) by a homotopy which moves \( fg(y) \) to \( g(y) \) along a straight line segment of length less than \( \epsilon \). In particular, the choice of \( \epsilon \) implies that \( fg \) and \( g \) are homotopic in \( U \). But \( fg[S] \) is contained in \( L \) and therefore, if \( k \neq 1 \), \( fg \sim 0 \) in \( L \subset U \). If \( X \) is tree-like, then \( fg \sim 0 \) in \( L \subset U \) for all nonnegative integers \( k \). Thus \( g \sim fg \sim 0 \) in \( U \) for the desired cases.

The next lemma is proved by Case and Chamberlin in [2].

**Lemma 2.** A 1-dimensional continuum is tree-like if and only if each continuous map of \( X \) into any linear graph is homotopic to 0.

**Lemma 3.** If \( X \) is a 1-dimensional continuum in \( E^n \) having property \( UV^\infty \), then \( X \) is tree-like.
Proof. Let \( g : X \to K \) be a map from \( X \) into a linear graph \( K \). Since \( g \) is homotopic to a map from \( X \) onto a subcomplex of \( K \), there is no loss of generality in assuming that \( g \) is onto. Let \( p_1, \ldots, p_m \) be the vertices of \( K \) and for each \( i = 1, \ldots, m \), let \( O_i = g^{-1} [s^0 + p_i] \). Then \( \emptyset = \{ O_i \} \) is a covering of \( X \) and \( \mathfrak{R}(\emptyset) \) is a 1-complex simplicially isomorphic to \( K \). Let \( U_1, \ldots, U_m \) be open subsets of \( E^n \) such that \( U_i \cap X = O_i \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, m \) and such that if \( \mathfrak{U} = \{ U_i \} \), then \( \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{U}) \) is simplicially isomorphic to \( \mathfrak{R}(\emptyset) \). Let \( U = \bigcup_{i=1}^m U_i \) and let \( f : U \to K \) be a map such that \( f^{-1} [s^0 + p_i] = U_i \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, m \). Note that for each \( x \in X \), \( f(x) \) and \( g(x) \) lie in the same simplex of \( K \) and therefore \( g \sim f \) on \( X \) in \( K \). We show \( f \mid X \) is homotopic to 0 in \( K \).

Now \( X \) has property \( UV^\infty \) in \( E^n \) and \( U \) is an open set containing \( X \), so there is a homotopy \( H' : X \times [0, 1] \to U \) such that \( H'(x, 0) = x \) and \( H'(x, 1) = x_0 \) for some point \( x_0 \in U \). Define \( H : X \times [0, 1] \to K \) by \( H = f \circ H' \). Then \( H(x, 0) = f(x) \) and \( H(x, 1) = f(x_0) \).

Theorem 1. If \( X \) is a 1-dimensional continuum, then the following are equivalent:

1. \( X \) is tree-like,
2. the image of each embedding of \( X \) into \( E^n \) has property 1-UV,
3. the image of each embedding of \( X \) into \( E^n \) has property \( UV^\infty \), and
4. \( X \) can be embedded as a cellular subset of some Euclidean space.

Proof. If \( n \geq 3 \), then the implications (1) \( \implies \) (2) \( \implies \) (3) follow directly from Lemma 1. If \( n < 3 \), then Lemma 5.1 of [1] applies.

If \( h : X \to E^n \) is an embedding such that \( h[X] \) has property \( UV^\infty \), then McMillan [5] has shown that \( h[X] \) is cellular in \( E^{n+1} \). Thus (3) and (4) are equivalent (observing Lemma 5.1 of [1] again). The proof is then completed by applying Lemma 3.

The previous theorem and the results of [2] provide an interesting example concerning the \( UV \)-properties. Case and Chamberlin construct an example of a subset \( X \) of \( E^3 \) which is not tree-like, but which has trivial Čech groups.

Corollary 1. There is a 1-dimensional continuum \( X \) in \( E^3 \) which has trivial Čech homology groups, cohomology groups, and fundamental group, but not having property \( UV^\infty \) in \( E^3 \).

2. Embeddings of tree-like continua in \( E^n \). Throughout this section let \( X \) be a fixed tree-like continuum. Let \( F[X] \) denote the collection of all mappings from \( X \) into \( E^n \) with the compact open topology. Recall that \( F[X] \) is a complete metric space (cf. [4]) with the usual sup metric.

Consider the following subsets of \( F[X] \):
In this section we prove that if \( n \geq 3 \), then \( I_c[X] \) is a dense \( G_\delta \)-subset of \( F[X] \). Note that if \( n < 3 \), then \( I_c[X] = I[X] \). We assume therefore that \( n \) is a fixed integer \( \geq 3 \).

If \( \epsilon \) is a positive real number, an \( \epsilon \)-mapping \( f : X \to E^n \) is an element of \( F[X] \) such that for each \( y \in f[X] \), the set \( f^{-1}(y) \) has diameter less than \( \epsilon \). For each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots \), let \( G_i \) be the subset of \( F[X] \) consisting of all \( 1/i \)-mappings. The following result is proved in [4].

**Lemma 4.** For each positive integer \( i \), \( G_i \) is a dense open subset of \( F[X] \). Moreover, \( I[X] = \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty G_i \) is a dense \( G_\delta \)-subset of \( F[X] \).

For each \( i = 1, 2, \cdots \), let \( C_i \) be the collection of all elements \( f \) of \( F[X] \) such that there is an \( n \)-cell \( C \) in \( E^n \) with \( f[X] \subset \text{Int} \ C \subset N(f[X], 1/i) \). (Here, the set \( N(f[X], 1/i) \) denotes the \( 1/i \)-neighborhood of \( f[X] \) in \( E^n \).) Clearly \( F_c[X] = \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty C_i \). The following two lemmas show that each \( C_i \) is a dense open subset of \( F[X] \).

**Lemma 5.** \( F_c[X] \) is dense in \( F[X] \).

**Proof.** Let \( g \) be an element of \( F[X] \) and let \( \epsilon \) be a positive real number. Lemma 4 implies that \( X \) can be considered a subset of \( E^n \) such that \( g \) moves no point more than \( \epsilon/2 \). Corresponding to \( \epsilon/2 \), let \( f \) and \( L \) be as in the proof of Lemma 1; that is, \( f \) maps \( X \) onto the contractible 1-complex \( L \) in \( E^n \) without moving points more than \( \epsilon/2 \). Then \( f \) and \( g \) are within \( \epsilon \) of each other and, since \( L \) is collapsible, \( f[X] \) is cellular in \( E^n \).

**Lemma 6.** For each positive integer \( i \), \( C_i \) is an open subset of \( F[X] \).

**Proof.** Suppose \( f \in C_i \) and let \( C \) be an \( n \)-cell in \( E^n \) such that \( f[X] \subset \text{Int} \ C \subset C \subset N(f[X], 1/i) \). Let

\[
\epsilon = \min \{ d(f[X], E^n - \text{Int} C), d(C, E^n - N(f[X], 1/i)) \}.
\]

Since \( \epsilon < 1/i \), any \( \epsilon/2 \)-approximation \( g \) to \( f \) will have the property that \( g[X] \subset \text{Int} C \subset C \subset N(g[X], 1/i) \).

**Theorem 2.** If \( n \geq 3 \), \( I_c[X] \) is a dense \( G_\delta \)-subset of \( F[X] \).

**Proof.** The previous lemmas imply that for each \( i = 1, 2, \cdots \), both \( G_i \) and \( C_i \) are dense and open in \( F[X] \). Thus \( G_i \cap C_i \) is dense and open. By Theorem 2–79 of [3], the set \( \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty (G_i \cap C_i) = I[X] \cap F_c[X] = I_c[X] \) is a dense \( G_\delta \)-subset of \( F[X] \).
The following corollary is now obvious.

**Corollary 2.** Let $X$ be a 1-dimension continuum in $E^n$ having property $UV^\infty$ and let $\epsilon$ be a positive real number. Then there is an embedding $h: X \to E^n$ such that $d(x, h(x)) < \epsilon$ for each $x \in X$ and such that $h[X]$ is cellular in $E^n$.

**References**


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