

COSMIC APPROXIMATE LIMITS AND FIXED POINTS

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Dedicated to Professor Yukihiro Kodama on his sixtieth birthday

ABSTRACT. We define a condition for approximate inverse systems which implies that the limit of the system has the fixed point property. Moreover, this condition is categorical in the approximate shape category. We investigate the class of complex projective n -space like continua with respect to the fixed point property by means of this condition. As a further application we show that the hyperspace $C(X)$ of nonempty subcontinua of an arc-like or circle-like Hausdorff continuum X has the fixed point property. We also prove that 2^X and $C(X)$ have the fixed point property for any locally connected Hausdorff continuum X .

INTRODUCTION

Recently Mardešić and Rubin [MR] defined a generalization of the classical notion of (commutative) inverse limits called approximate limits. In addition, Mardešić and Segal [MS1, MS2, MS3], Mardešić and Watanabe [MW], and Watanabe [W1, W2, W3] have recently dealt with the idea of nearly commutative inverse systems. Since the classical notion of inverse limits has some defects even for nonmetric compacta, it was necessary to introduce this new notion of approximate limits. Approximate limits have proved to be especially useful in attacking problems in dimension theory. In this paper we use the approximate limit approach to obtain results about fixed points.

We define a cosmicity condition for approximate systems which implies that the limit of the system has the fixed point property. Moreover, this property is categorical in the approximate shape category. The significance of the latter statement is that as far as this cosmicity condition is concerned it does not matter which representation as an inverse limit of polyhedra of a Hausdorff continuum is used. As an application we show that the hyperspace $C(X)$ of all nonempty subcontinua of an arc-like or circle-like Hausdorff continuum X has the fixed point property. Such results had been previously obtained only in the metric case for $C(X)$ (see [N1] or [S2]). We also show that a map $f : X \rightarrow X$ has a fixed point if and only if its approximate resolution $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$

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has an approximate fixed point (see (3.2)). Further, we prove that 2^X and $C(X)$ have the fixed point property for any locally connected Hausdorff continuum X . This was previously known in the metric case since in that case both hyperspaces are absolute retracts. However, in the nonmetric (locally connected) case the hyperspace $C(X)$ may not even be contractible (see Example (16.41) of [N1]).

In §1 we summarize the needed properties of approximate limits and resolutions. In §2 we investigate the approximate nearness of system maps. In §3 we consider approximate coincidence points. In §4 we define and investigate the notion of cosmicity. In §5 we define the notion of cosmicity for approximate inverse systems and approximate resolutions. We prove that if such a system has this property then its limit space has the fixed point property. Further we generalize the notion of cosmicity to maps of approximate systems. We also exhibit an example of a continuum with the fixed point property, but which does not satisfy the cosmicity condition. In §6 we investigate the class of complex projective n -space like continua with respect to the fixed point property by means of the cosmicity condition. In §7 we consider nearly extendable maps and approximate resolutions. In §8 we consider refinable maps and cosmicity. In §9 we investigate the functorial properties of hyperspaces and then prove that if an approximate resolution for a Hausdorff continuum X induces a cosmic approximate ANR-resolution for 2^X (or $C(X)$), then 2^X ($C(X)$) has the fixed point property. As a corollary we have that if X is an arc-like or circle-like Hausdorff continuum, then $C(X)$ has the fixed point property. As another corollary we have if X is a locally connected Hausdorff continuum, then 2^X and $C(X)$ have the fixed point property.

LOCATION OF SPECIAL NOTATION

(A1)	1.1	(AN1)	2.2	(NE)	[W3]
(A2)	1.1	(AN2)	2.3	(NE)*	7.0
(A3)	1.1	(AS)	1.7	(R1)	1.10
(AC)	5.1	(AU)	1.2	(R2)	1.10
(AC1)	5.1	(API)	8.0	(RF1)	1.14
(AFP)	3.2	(API1)	8.5	(RF1)'	1.15
(AI3)	[W1]	(B1)	1.11	(SF)	1.15
(AM)	1.10	(B2)	1.11	(U)	1.15
(AM2)	[W1]	(C)	1.3	(UL)	1.8
(AMC)	4.0	(CS)	1.7	(US)	5.8
(AMU)	1.10	(E1)	[MS]	(*)	1.15
(AN)	2.0	(E2)	[MS]	(**)	7.8

1. APPROXIMATE SYSTEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

In this section we summarize the needed properties of approximate resolutions. Without any specification we use the same notation and terminology as in [MW]. In the following we use normal (open) coverings. Recall that these coverings coincide with numerable coverings, i.e., open coverings which admit a subordinate partition of unity. Every normal covering \mathcal{U} of a space X admits a normal covering \mathcal{U}' of X such that the star $\text{st } \mathcal{U}' = \{\text{st}(U', \mathcal{U}') : U' \in \mathcal{U}'\}$ refines \mathcal{U} . Here, for any subset X_0 of X , $\text{st}(X_0, \mathcal{U}') = \bigcup\{U' \in \mathcal{U}' : U' \cap X_0 \neq \emptyset\}$. Inductively, $\text{st}^0 \mathcal{U}' = \mathcal{U}'$, $\text{st}^1 \mathcal{U}' = \text{st } \mathcal{U}'$ and $\text{st}^n \mathcal{U}' = \text{st}(\text{st}^{n-1} \mathcal{U}')$ for each positive integer n . We denote the set of all normal coverings of X by $\text{Cov}(X)$. If $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$, then also $\text{st } \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$. If $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ and \mathcal{V} refines \mathcal{U} , we write $\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$. For $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X)$, put $\mathcal{U} \wedge \mathcal{V} = \{U \cap V : U \in \mathcal{U} \text{ and } V \in \mathcal{V}\} \in \text{Cov}(X)$. If $f, g : Y \rightarrow X$ are \mathcal{U} -near mappings, i.e., if for any $y \in Y$ there exists a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ with $f(y), g(y) \in U$, we write $(f, g) < \mathcal{U}$.

(1.1) **Definition.** An *approximate inverse system* (shorter, an *approximate system*) $\mathcal{X} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ consists of the following data. A preordered set $A = (A, <)$ (we do not assume antisymmetry), which is directed and unbounded (no maximal element), for each $a \in A$, a topological space X_a and a normal covering \mathcal{U}_a of X_a (called the *mesh* of X_a), and for $a < a'$, a (continuous) mapping $p_{aa'} : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_a$ ($p_{aa} = 1_{X_a}$ is the identity mapping on X_a). We require three conditions:

(A1) $(p_{aa'} p_{a'a''}, p_{aa''}) < \mathcal{U}_a$ for $a < a' < a''$.

(A2) For each $a \in A$ and each $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$, there exists an $a' > a$ such that $(p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a_2}, p_{aa_2}) < \mathcal{U}$, whenever $a_2 > a_1 > a'$.

(A3) For each $a \in A$ and each $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$, there exists an $a' > a$ such that $\mathcal{U}_{a''} < p_{aa''}^{-1} \mathcal{U} = \{p_{aa''}^{-1} U : U \in \mathcal{U}\}$, whenever $a'' > a'$.

If all the spaces X_a belong to a class \mathcal{E} of spaces, we speak of an *approximate inverse system in \mathcal{E}* or an *approximate \mathcal{E} -system*. Sometimes we write $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ to emphasize the meshes $\mathcal{U}_a, a \in A$.

(1.2) **Definition.** An approximate system \mathcal{X} is said to be *uniform* provided it satisfies the additional condition:

(AU) $\mathcal{U}_{a'} < p_{aa'}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a$ for $a < a'$.

(1.3) **Definition.** An approximate system \mathcal{X} is said to be *commutative* provided it satisfies the commutativity condition:

(C) $p_{aa'} p_{a'a''} = p_{aa''}$ for $a < a' < a''$.

(1.4) *Remark.* Uniform commutative approximate systems over cofinite index sets coincide with approximate inverse systems of Watanabe [W1–W3].

(1.5) **Definition.** By deleting the meshes \mathcal{U}_a in an approximate system $\mathcal{X} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$, we obtain a system $\mathbb{X} = \{X_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$, which we also call an *approximate system*. We say that \mathcal{X} and \mathbb{X} are associated with each other. We distinguish the two notions by using script and blackboard boldface characters respectively. By definition, \mathcal{X} determines \mathbb{X} . Conversely, every \mathbb{X} admits

an associated \mathcal{L} , which is not unique. In our statements and arguments we shall often switch from \mathcal{L} to \mathbb{X} and from \mathbb{X} to \mathcal{L} .

(1.6) *Remark.* Let $\mathbb{X} = \{X_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ be an inverse system with an unbounded indexing set A in the usual sense. By the Mardešić trick (see [MS, Theorem 2, p.10]), we can assume that A is cofinite. If each X_a is a metric compactum and if the directed set A is cofinite and infinite, then \mathbb{X} is an approximate system (see [W1, Proposition (3.8)]).

For approximate systems of metric compacta Mardešić and Rubin [MR] have defined limits. In [MW] they generalize these results to approximate systems of arbitrary spaces.

(1.7) **Definition.** An *approximate map* $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ into an approximate system $\mathbb{X} = \{X_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ is a collection of maps $p_a : X \rightarrow X_a$, $a \in A$, such that the following condition holds:

(AS) For any $a \in A$ and any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$ there exists an $a' > a$ such that $(p_{aa''}p_{a''}, p_a) < \mathcal{U}$ for $a'' > a'$.

$\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ is called *commutative* provided \mathbb{X} is commutative and

$$(CS) \quad p_{aa'}p_{a'} = p_a \quad \text{for } a' > a.$$

(1.8) **Definition.** Let $\mathbb{X} = \{X_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ be an approximate system and let $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ be an approximate map. We say that \mathbf{p} is a *limit* of \mathbb{X} provided it has the following universal property:

(UL) For any approximate map $\mathbf{q} = \{q_a : a \in A\} : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ of a space Y there exists a unique map $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $p_a g = q_a$ for any $a \in A$.

(1.9) *Remark.* If $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ is a limit of \mathbb{X} , then the space X is determined up to a unique homeomorphism. Therefore, we often speak of the limit X of \mathbb{X} and we write $X = \lim \mathbb{X}$.

(1.10) **Definition.** Let $\mathcal{L} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y_b, \mathcal{V}_b, q_{bb'}, B\}$ be approximate inverse systems. An *approximate map* $\mathbf{f} = \{f, f_b : b \in B\} : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ consists of a function $f : B \rightarrow A$ and of maps $f_b : X_{f(b)} \rightarrow Y_b$, $b \in B$, such that the following condition is satisfied:

(AM) Whenever $b, b' \in B$, $b < b'$, there exists an $a \in A$, $a > f(b), f(b')$, such that $(q_{bb'}f_{b'}p_{f(b'), a'}, f_b p_{f(b), a'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_b$ for any $a' > a$.

The approximate map \mathbf{f} is called *uniform* provided \mathbf{f} satisfies the additional condition

$$(AMU) \quad \mathcal{U}_{f(b)} < f_b^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b \quad \text{for } b \in B.$$

We will now define the basic notion of approximate resolution of a space.

Let \mathcal{P} be a collection of spaces. For an approximate map $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ into an approximate system $\mathcal{L} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ we consider the following conditions:

(R1) For any $P \in \mathcal{P}$, $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(P)$, and mapping $f : X \rightarrow P$ there is an $a \in A$ such that for every $a' > a$ there exists a mapping $g : X_{a'} \rightarrow P$ satisfying $(gp_{a'}, f) < \mathcal{V}$.

(R2) For every $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(P)$ there is a $\mathcal{V}' \in \text{Cov}(P)$ such that for any $a \in A$ and for any two maps $g, g' : X_a \rightarrow P$, for which $(gp_a, g'p_a) < \mathcal{V}'$, there exists an $a' > a$ such that $(gp_{aa'}, g'p_{aa'}) < \mathcal{V}$ for any $a'' > a'$.

(1.11) **Definition.** An *approximate resolution* of a space X is an approximate map $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of X into an approximate system $\mathcal{X} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$, which satisfies conditions (R1) and (R2) for the collection $\mathcal{P} = \mathbf{POL}$ of all polyhedra (endowed with the CW topology). If \mathcal{C} is a class of spaces and all $X_a, a \in A$, belong to \mathcal{C} , we speak of an *approximate \mathcal{C} -resolution*.

Approximate resolutions can also be characterized by conditions of a different nature, which are usually easier to verify than conditions (R1) and (R2):

$$(B1) \quad (\forall \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)) (\exists a \in A) (\forall a' > a) p_a^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a < \mathcal{U},$$

$$(B2) \quad (\forall a \in A) (\exists a' > a) (\forall a'' > a') p_{aa''}(X_{a''}) \subset \text{st}(p_a(X), \mathcal{U}_a).$$

The following is proved in [MW, Theorem 2.8].

(1.12) **Theorem.** An approximate map $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ is an approximate resolution of the space X if and only if it satisfies conditions (B1) and (B2).

(1.13) **Remark.** Let $\mathbb{X} = \{X_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ be an inverse system of compact spaces with an unbounded indexing set A in the usual sense. Let $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ be an inverse limit. By Remark (1.6), we may assume that A is cofinite and that $\mathcal{X} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ is an approximate system associated with \mathbb{X} . Then $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an approximate resolution by (3.9) of [W1]. So any compact Hausdorff space has an approximate APOL-resolution. Moreover, any space has an approximate APOL-resolution by (3.15) of [M1]. Here, APOL denotes the collection of all approximate polyhedra (see [M1]).

For our discussion, we need the following basic lemmas about approximate resolutions of maps.

(1.14) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be an approximate resolution over a cofinite index set B . Then for each positive integer n , there is an n -refinement function $s : B \rightarrow B$ of \mathcal{Y} (see (7.4) of [MW]) with the property:

$$(RF1) \quad (q_b, q_{bb'} q_{b'}) < \mathcal{V}_b \text{ for any } b \text{ and any } b' > s(b).$$

By (A3) and (AS), for cofinite B , we can easily show Lemma (1.14).

(1.15) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be an approximate resolution and let $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be an approximate APOL-resolution over a cofinite index set. Then every map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ admits a uniform approximate map $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ such that $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ is an approximate resolution of f (see (6.1) of [MW]) and

$$(*) \quad (f_b p_{f(b)}, q_b f) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_b \text{ for } b \in B.$$

Sometimes we say that $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is an approximate resolution of f with respect to \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} provided $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ is an approximate resolution of f . More simply, when \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} are obvious in the paragraph, we say merely that $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is an approximate resolution of f provided that $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ is an approximate resolution of f .

Proof. By (6.3) of [MW] there exists an approximate map $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ such that $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ is an approximate resolution. By step (21) of the proof of [MW, (6.3)] one may assume (*).

To modify \mathbf{f} to a uniform $\mathbf{h} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, we choose an increasing function $\psi : B \rightarrow A$ such that $f < \psi$ and

$$(SF) \quad (p_{f(b)a'} p_{a'a''}, p_{f(b)a''}) < f_b^{-1} q_{b_0 b}^{-1} \mathcal{V}_{b_0} \quad \text{for all } b_0 < b \text{ and } \psi(b) < a' < a'',$$

$$(U) \quad p_{f(b)a'}^{-1} f_b^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b > \mathcal{U}_{a'} \quad \text{for any } a' > \psi(b),$$

$$(RF') \quad (p_{f(b)}, p_{f(b)a'} p_{a'}) < f_b^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b \quad \text{for any } a' > \psi(b).$$

Such a shift function ψ of \mathbf{f} exists by (8.4) of [MW], (A3), and (AS). By Lemma (1.14), there exists a 2-refinement function $s : B \rightarrow B$ with (RF1). Let $h = \psi s : B \rightarrow A$ and $h_b = q_{bs(b)} f_{s(b)} p_{f_{s(b)} \psi s(b)} : X_{h(b)} \rightarrow Y_b$ for $b \in B$. Then, using (SF) and (U), the shift $\mathbf{h} = \{h, h_b : b \in B\} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of \mathbf{f} by ψ and s is a uniform approximate map by (8.5) and (8.6) (see especially the proof of (8.6)) of [MW].

We show that \mathbf{h} is an approximate resolution of f . Take any $b \in B$. By (RF1)' and (*),

$$(1) \quad (f_{s(b)} p_{f_{s(b)}}, f_{s(b)} p_{f_{s(b)} \psi s(b)} p_{\psi s(b)}) < \mathcal{V}_{s(b)},$$

$$(2) \quad (q_{s(b)} f, f_{s(b)} p_{f_{s(b)}}) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{s(b)}.$$

Since s is a 2-refinement function, by (1) and (2)

$$(3) \quad (q_{bs(b)} q_{s(b)} f, q_{bs(b)} f_{s(b)} p_{f_{s(b)} \psi s(b)} p_{\psi s(b)}) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

By (RF1),

$$(4) \quad (q_b f, q_{bs(b)} q_{s(b)} f) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

By (3) and (4), we have the condition (*). By the same argument in the proof of (5.5) of [MW], (*) implies (LAM) (see [MW]). Thus \mathbf{h} is an approximate resolution of f . Hence \mathbf{h} has the required properties.

(1.16) **Lemma.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be maps. Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, and $\mathbf{r} : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be approximate resolutions. Let $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathbf{g} : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be uniform approximate maps. Let $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ and $(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{g})$ be approximate resolutions of f and g with (*) in Lemma (1.15), respectively. If the index set of \mathcal{Z} is cofinite, then there is a 2-refinement function s for \mathcal{Z} such that $s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f}) : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is a uniform approximate map and $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f}))$ is an approximate resolution of gf with (*) in Lemma (1.15).*

Proof. By Lemma (1.14), there exists a 2-refinement function $s : C \rightarrow C$ for \mathcal{Z} such that

$$(1) \quad (r_c, r_{cc'} r_{c'}) < \mathcal{W}_c \quad \text{for any } c' > s(c).$$

Since C is cofinite, we can assume that $s : C \rightarrow C^*$ (see (1.6) of [MW] for C^*) is increasing. By the proof of (8.2) of [MW], $s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f}) : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is an approximate map. Since \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} are uniform and s is a 2-refinement function, it is easy to show that $s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})$ is uniform.

Since \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} have the property (*), for any $c \in C$,

$$(2) \quad (r_{s(c)} g, g_{s(c)} q_{g_{s(c)}}) < \text{st } \mathcal{W}_{s(c)},$$

$$(3) \quad (q_{g_{s(c)}} f, f_{g_{s(c)}} p_{f_{g_{s(c)}}}) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{g_{s(c)}}.$$

Since \mathbf{g} is uniform, (3) implies

$$(4) \quad (\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}f, \mathcal{G}_{s(c)}f_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}\mathcal{P}_{f_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}}) < \text{st } \mathcal{W}_{s(c)}.$$

By (2)

$$(5) \quad (r_{s(c)}\mathcal{G}f, \mathcal{G}_{s(c)}\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}f) < \text{st } \mathcal{W}_{s(c)}.$$

Since s is a 2-refinement function, by (4) and (5)

$$(6) \quad (r_{cs(c)}r_{s(c)}\mathcal{G}f, r_{cs(c)}\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}f_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}\mathcal{P}_{f_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}}) < \mathcal{W}_c.$$

By (1)

$$(7) \quad (r_c\mathcal{G}f, r_{cs(c)}r_{s(c)}\mathcal{G}f) < \mathcal{W}_c.$$

By (6) and (7)

$$(8) \quad (r_c\mathcal{G}f, r_{cs(c)}\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}f_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}\mathcal{P}_{f_{\mathcal{G}_{s(c)}}}) < \text{st } \mathcal{W}_c.$$

Inequality (8) means that $s(\mathbf{g}f)$ satisfies (*). Thus by the same argument in the proof of (5.5) of [MW], (8) implies that $s(\mathbf{g}f)$ is an approximate resolution of gf .

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be maps. Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, and $\mathbf{r} : Z \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be cofinite approximate APOL-resolutions.

(1.17) **Corollary.** *If $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, $\mathbf{g} : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, and $\mathbf{h} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ are approximate resolutions of f , g , and gf , respectively, then $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}] = [\mathbf{h}]$.*

Proof. By Lemma (1.15) there exist uniform approximate maps $\mathbf{f}_1 : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathbf{g}_1 : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ with (*) such that $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f}_1)$ and $(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{g}_1)$ are approximate resolutions of f and g , respectively. By Lemma (1.16), there exists a 2-refinement function s for \mathcal{Z} such that $s(\mathbf{g}_1\mathbf{f}_1) : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is a uniform approximate map and $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, s(\mathbf{g}_1\mathbf{f}_1))$ is a resolution of gf . Thus, by (7.6) of [MW], $[\mathbf{f}] = [\mathbf{f}_1]$, $[\mathbf{g}] = [\mathbf{g}_1]$, and $[\mathbf{h}] = [s(\mathbf{g}_1\mathbf{f}_1)]$. By the definition of composition, $[s(\mathbf{g}_1\mathbf{f}_1)] = [\mathbf{g}_1][\mathbf{f}_1]$. Thus $[\mathbf{h}] = [\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$.

(1.18) **Corollary.** *If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homeomorphism, then $[\mathbf{f}] : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is an isomorphism in the category APRO-APOL (see (8.16) of [MW]) for any approximate resolution $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of f .*

(1.19) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ be an approximate resolution of a space X . Let $A = (A, <)$ be a cofinite, antisymmetric, infinite, directed set. Then for each $\mathcal{V}_a \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$ with $\mathcal{V}_a < \mathcal{U}_a$, there exists an order \ll in A with the following conditions:*

- (i) $A^* = (A, \ll)$ is cofinite, antisymmetric, infinite and directed.
- (ii) If $a \ll a'$, then $a < a'$.
- (iii) If $a \ll a'$, $a' < a''$, and $a \neq a'$, then $a \ll a''$.

There exists an approximate resolution $\mathbf{q} = \{q_a : a \in A^\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W}) = \{Y_a, \mathcal{W}_a, q_{aa'}, A^*\}$ such that*

- (iv) each $Y_a, \mathcal{W}_a, q_{aa'}$, and q_a are $X_a, \mathcal{V}_a, p_{aa'}$, and p_a , respectively,
- (v) $(q_a, q_{aa'}q_{a'}) < \mathcal{V}_a$ for any $a \ll a'$.

Moreover, if, in addition, \mathcal{X} and \mathbf{p} are commutative, we can achieve that \mathcal{Y} and \mathbf{q} are commutative.

Proof. Since $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate resolution, $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ satisfies the conditions (A1)–(A3) and \mathbf{p} satisfies the conditions (AS), (R1), and (R2).

Take any $\mathcal{V}_a \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$. Since A is infinite and directed, by (A2) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ and (AS) for \mathbf{p} there exists a function $\varphi : A \rightarrow A$ such that for each $a \in A$,

- (1) $\varphi(a) > a$ and $\varphi(a) \neq a$,
- (2) $(p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a_2}, p_{aa_2}) < \mathcal{V}_a$ for any $a_2 > a_1 > \varphi(a)$,
- (3) $(p_a, p_{aa_1} p_{a_1}) < \mathcal{V}_a$ for any $a_1 > \varphi(a)$.

We define a new order \ll in the set A as follows: Let $a, a' \in A$. Then $a \ll a'$ provided that (*) $a = a'$ or (**) $a \neq a'$ and $\varphi(a) < a'$. Since $(A, <)$ is cofinite, antisymmetric, infinite, and directed, it is easy, by (1), to show that $A^* = (A, \ll)$ satisfies the conditions (i)–(iii).

We define $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W}) = \{Y_a, \mathcal{W}_a, q_{aa'}, A^*\}$ as follows: For each $a \in A^*$, $Y_a = X_a$ and $\mathcal{W}_a = \mathcal{V}_a \in \text{Cov}(Y_a)$, and for any $a \ll a'$, $q_{aa'} = p_{aa'} : Y_{a'} = X_{a'} \rightarrow Y_a = X_a$.

Claim 1. $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$ is an approximate inverse system.

To show Claim 1 we need to show the conditions (A1), (A2), and (A3) for $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$. (A1) for $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$ follows from (2) and (ii). (A2) and (A3) for $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$ follows from (A2) and (A3) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, respectively.

Let $q_a = p_a : X \rightarrow Y_a = X_a$ for each $a \in A^*$. Then $\mathbf{q} = \{q_a : a \in A^*\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$ satisfies (v) by (3). By definition, (iv) is satisfied.

Claim 2. $\mathbf{q} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$ is an approximate resolution.

To show Claim 2, we need to show conditions (AS), (R1), and (R2) for \mathbf{q} . It is not difficult to show (AS), (R1), and (R2) for \mathbf{q} by (AS), (R1), (R2) for \mathbf{p} and (i)–(iii).

Hence by Claims 1 and 2, \mathbf{q} is an approximate resolution. By the definitions of $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$ and \mathbf{q} , if, in addition \mathcal{X} and \mathbf{p} are commutative, then so are \mathcal{Y} and \mathbf{q} . Hence this completes the proof of (1.19).

Let $[k]$ be the homotopy class of a map $k : X \rightarrow Y$, and let HTOP and HANR be the homotopy category of all spaces and of all ANR's, respectively.

(1.20) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ be an approximate ANR resolution of a space X . We assume the following condition that for each $a \in A$,

- (i) for any space Y and maps $h, k : Y \rightarrow X_a$, if $(h, k) < st^A \mathcal{U}_a$, then h and k are homotopic,
- (ii) $(p_a, p_{aa'} p_{a'}) < \mathcal{U}_a$ for any $a' > a$.

Then $H(\mathbf{p}) = \{[p_a] : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow H(\mathcal{X}) = \{X_a, [p_{aa'}], A\}$ is a ANR expansion (see p. 48 of [MS]).

Proof. By (A1) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ and (i), $[p_{aa''}] = [p_{aa'}][p_{a'a''}]$ for $a < a' < a''$. Thus $H(\mathcal{X})$ is an inverse system in HANR. Moreover, by (i) and (ii), $[p_a] = [p_{aa'}][p_{a'}]$ for $a < a'$. Thus $h(\mathbf{p}) : X \rightarrow H(\mathcal{X})$ is a system map. We need to show that

Claim 1. $H(\mathbf{p})$ satisfies the conditions (E1) and (E2) for ANR's (see p. 48 of [MS]).

By [M1] and Theorem 2 of p. 10 of [MS] we have an ANR-resolution $\mathbf{q} = \{q_b : b \in B\} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} = \{Y_b, q_{bb'}, B\}$ of X such that

- (1) B is cofinite, antisymmetric, infinite, and directed,

(2) each Y_b is an ANR.

By (3.7) of [W1], there exists an approximate resolution $\mathbf{r} = \{r_c : c \in C\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{V}) = \{R_c, \mathcal{V}_c, r_{cc'}, C\}$ such that

(3) C is cofinite, antisymmetric, infinite, and directed,

(4) $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{V})$ and \mathbf{r} are commutative,

(5) each R_c is some Y_b .

By (4) and (2), each R_c is an ANR. So there exists a $\mathcal{W}_c \in \text{Cov}(R_c)$ such that for each $c \in C$,

(6) $\mathcal{W}_c < \mathcal{V}_c$,

(7) for any space Y and any maps $h, k : Y \rightarrow R_c$,
if $(h, k) < \text{st } \mathcal{W}_c$, then h and k are homotopic.

By Lemma (1.19), there exists an approximate resolution $\mathbf{s} = \{s_d : d \in D\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{K}) = \{Z_d, \mathcal{K}_d, s_{dd'}, D\}$ such that

(8) D is cofinite, antisymmetric, infinite, and directed,

(9) $(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{K})$ and \mathbf{s} are commutative,

(10) each Z_d and \mathcal{K}_d are some Y_c and \mathcal{W}_c , respectively.

Since \mathbf{s} is an approximate resolution, it satisfies the conditions (R1) and (R2) for ANR's. Then, by (9), $\mathbf{s} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{Z} = \{Z_d, s_{dd'}, D\}$ satisfies the conditions (R1) and (R2) for ANR's in the sense of [MS]. Thus, by (2), (5), and (9), $\mathbf{s} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is an ANR-resolution. Hence by Theorem 2 of p. 75 of [MS], $H(\mathbf{s}) = \{[s_d] : d \in D\} : X \rightarrow H(\mathcal{Z}) = \{Z_d, [s_{dd'}], D\}$ is an HANR-expansion, i.e.,

(11) $H(\mathbf{s}) : X \rightarrow H(\mathcal{Z})$ satisfies the conditions (E1) and (E2) for ANR's.

Since $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ and $\mathbf{s} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{K})$ are approximate resolutions with cofinite index sets, by Lemma (1.15) we have uniform approximate maps $\mathbf{f} = \{f, f_d : d \in D\} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{K})$ and $\mathbf{g} = \{g, g_a : a \in A\} : (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{K}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ such that $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{f})$ and $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{g})$ are approximate resolutions of 1_X , i.e.,

(12) $(f_d p_{f(d)}, s_d 1_X) < \text{st } \mathcal{K}_d$ for $d \in D$,

(13) $(g_a s_{g(a)}, p_a 1_X) < \text{st } \mathcal{U}_a$ for $a \in A$,

(14) $g_a^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a > \mathcal{K}_{g(a)}$ for $a \in A$.

Since \mathbf{f} is an approximate map, for each $d < d'$ there exists an $a \in A$ with $a > f(d)$, $f(d')$ such that

(15) $(f_d p_{f(d)a}, s_{dd'} f_{d'} p_{f(d')a}) < \text{st } \mathcal{K}_d$.

By (10), $Z_d = Y_c$ and $\mathcal{K}_d = \mathcal{W}_c$ for some $c \in C$. By (7) and (15)

(16) $[f_d][p_{f(d)a}] = [s_{dd'}][f_{d'}][p_{f(d')a}]$.

Equality (16) means that $H(\mathbf{f}) = \{f, [f_d] : d \in D\} : H(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow H(\mathcal{Z})$ is a morphism of inverse systems in HANR. Similarly, $H(\mathbf{g}) : H(\mathcal{Z}) \rightarrow H(\mathcal{X})$ is also.

Claim 2. $H(\mathbf{g})H(\mathbf{f}) \sim 1_{H(\mathcal{X})}$ and $H(\mathbf{f})H(\mathbf{g}) \sim 1_{H(\mathcal{Z})}$.

By (7), (12), and (13),

$$(17) \quad [f_d][p_{f(d)}] = [s_d] \quad \text{for } d \in D,$$

$$(18) \quad [g_a][s_{g(a)}] = [p_a] \quad \text{for } a \in A.$$

For each $d \in D$, there exists a $d' \in D$ such that $d' > d$, $gf(d)$. By (17) and (18), $[s_{dd'}][s_{d'}] = [s_d] = [f_d][p_{f(d)}] = [f_d][g_{f(d)}][s_{gf(d)}] = [f_d][g_{f(d)}][s_{gf(d)d'}][s_{d'}]$. Since $H(\mathbf{s})$ satisfies (E2) by (11), there exists a $d'' > d'$ such that

$$(19) \quad [s_{dd''}] = [f_d][g_{f(d)}][s_{gf(d)d''}][s_{d''}].$$

This means that $H(\mathbf{f})H(\mathbf{g}) \sim 1_{H(\mathcal{X})}$.

Now, take any $a \in A$. By (12) and (14), $(f_{g(a)}p_{fg(a)}, s_{g(a)}) < \text{st } \mathcal{X}_{g(a)} < g_a^{-1}(\text{st } \mathcal{U}_a)$. Thus

$$(20) \quad (g_a f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)}, g_a s_{g(a)}) < \text{st } \mathcal{U}_a.$$

Since $(g_a f_{g(a)})^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a \in \text{Cov}(X_{fg(a)})$, by (AS) for \mathbf{p} there exists an $a_1 > fg(a)$ such that $(p_{fg(a)}, p_{fg(a)a'} p_{a'}) < (g_a f_{g(a)})^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a$ for any $a' > a_1$. Then

$$(21) \quad (g_a f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)}, g_a f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)a'} p_{a'}) < \mathcal{U}_a \quad \text{for any } a' > a_1.$$

By (AS) for \mathbf{p} , there exists an $a_2 > a$, a_1 such that

$$(22) \quad (p_a, p_{aa'} p_{a'}) < \mathcal{U}_a \quad \text{for } a' > a_2.$$

By (21) for $a' = a_2$ and (20), (13), and (22) for $a' = a_2$,

$$(23) \quad (g_a f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)a_2} p_{a_2}, p_{aa_2} p_{a_2}) < \text{st}^3 \mathcal{U}_a.$$

Since $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate ANR-resolution, by (1.12) it satisfies the conditions (B1) and (B2). By (2.14) of [MW], it satisfies (R3) for ANR's. By (R3) for \mathbf{p} and (23) there exists an $a_3 > a_2$ such that

$$(24) \quad (g_a f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)a_2} p_{a_2} p_{a_3}, p_{aa_2} p_{a_2} p_{a_3}) < \text{st}^4 \mathcal{U}_a.$$

By (i) and (24)

$$(25) \quad [g_a][f_{g(a)}][p_{fg(a)a_3}] = [p_{aa_3}].$$

This means that $H(\mathbf{g})H(\mathbf{f}) \sim 1_{H(\mathcal{X})}$. Hence we have Claim 2.

Now, we show Claim 1. First, we consider the condition (E1). Take any map $h : X \rightarrow P$ into an ANR. Since $H(\mathbf{s})$ satisfies (E1) by (11), there exist a $d \in D$ and a map $k : Z_d \rightarrow P$ such that

$$(26) \quad [h] = [k s_d].$$

By (17) and (26), $[h] = [k f_d][p_{f(d)}]$. This means that $H(\mathbf{p})$ satisfies (E1) for ANR's.

Next, we consider the condition (E2) for ANR's. Take any $a \in A$ and any maps $h, k : X_a \rightarrow P$ into an ANR P such that

$$(27) \quad [h p_a] = [k p_a].$$

By (18) and (27),

$$(28) \quad [hg_a s_{g(a)}] = [kg_a s_{g(a)}].$$

Since $H(\mathbf{s})$ satisfies (E2) for ANR's by (11), by (28) there exists a $d_1 > g(a)$ such that

$$(29) \quad [hg_a s_{g(a)d_1}] = [kg_a s_{g(a)d_1}].$$

By (16) for $d_1 > g(a)$, there exists an $a_0 > a_3$, $f(d_1)$ such that

$$(30) \quad [f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)a_0}] = [s_{g(a)d_1} f_{d_1} p_{f(d_1)a_0}].$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} [p_{aa_0}] &= [p_{aa_3}] [p_{a_3 a_0}] = [g_a f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)a_3}] [p_{a_3 a_0}] \\ &= [g_a] [f_{g(a)} p_{fg(a)a_0}] = [g_a] [s_{g(a)d_1} f_{d_1} p_{f(d_1)a_0}] \end{aligned}$$

by (25) and (30),

$$(31) \quad [p_{aa_0}] = [g_a s_{g(a)d_1} f_{d_1} p_{f(d_1)a_0}].$$

By (29) and (31), $[hp_{aa_0}] = [hg_a s_{g(a)d_1}] [f_{d_1} p_{f(d_1)a_0}] = [kg_a s_{g(a)d_1}] [f_{d_1} p_{f(d_1)a_0}] = [kp_{aa_0}]$, i.e.,

$$(32) \quad [hp_{aa_0}] = [kp_{aa_0}].$$

(32) means that $H(\mathbf{s})$ satisfies (E2). Thus we have Claim 1 and hence we have completed the proof.

2. APPROXIMATE NEARNESS OF SYSTEM MAPS

Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ and $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) = \{Y_b, \mathcal{V}_b, q_{bb'}, B\}$ be approximate inverse systems with cofinite directed sets. Let $\mathbf{f} = \{f, f_b; b \in B\}$, $\mathbf{g} = \{g, g_b; b \in B\} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate maps. We consider approximate nearness as follows:

(AN) For each $b \in B$, there exist a $b_0 > b$ and an $a_0 > f(b_0)$, $g(b_0)$ with the property: for each $a > a_0$ there exist an $x \in X_a$ and a $V \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that $q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a}(x)$, $q_{bb_0} g_{b_0} p_{g(b_0)a}(x) \in V$.

(2.1) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{f}' = \{f', f'_b; b \in B\}$, $\mathbf{g}' = \{g', g'_b; b \in B\} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate maps. Let $\mathbf{f} \sim \mathbf{f}'$ and $\mathbf{g} \sim \mathbf{g}'$. If \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy condition (AN), then so do \mathbf{f}' and \mathbf{g}' .

Proof. Since $\mathbf{f} \sim \mathbf{f}'$ and $\mathbf{g} \sim \mathbf{g}'$, by (7.8) of [MW] there exist positive integers n, m with the following properties: For each $b \in B$ there exists $a > f(b)$, $f'(b)$, $g(b)$, $g'(b)$ such that

$$(1) \quad (f_b p_{f(b)a'}, f'_b p_{f'(b)a'}) < \text{st}^n \mathcal{V}_b,$$

$$(2) \quad (g_b p_{g(b)a'}, g'_b p_{g'(b)a'}) < \text{st}^m \mathcal{V}_b$$

for each $a' > a$.

Take any $b \in B$. By (A3) there exists a $b_1 > b$ such that

$$(3) \quad q_{bb_1}^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b > \text{st}^{n+m+2} \mathcal{V}_{b_1} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_1.$$

There exist a $b_2 > b_1$ and an $a_1 > f(b_2)$, $g(b_2)$ satisfying condition (AN) for \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} , and b_1 .

By (AM), there exists an $a_2 > f(b_1), f(b_2), a_1, g(b_1), g(b_2)$ such that

$$(4) \quad (q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'} , f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1) a'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_{b_1} ,$$

$$(5) \quad (q_{b_1 b_2} g_{b_2} p_{g(b_2) a'} , g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1) a'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$$

for any $a' > a_2$.

By (1) and (2), there exists an $a_3 > a_2, f'(b_1), g'(b_1)$ such that

$$(6) \quad (f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1) a'} , f'_{b_1} p_{f'(b_1) a'}) < \text{st}^n \mathcal{Z}_{b_1} ,$$

$$(7) \quad (g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1) a'} , g'_{b_1} p_{g'(b_1) a'}) < \text{st}^m \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$$

for any $a' > a_3$.

Take any $a' > a_3$. By the choice of a_1 and b_2 , there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V_0 \in \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(8) \quad q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}(x) , q_{b_1 b_2} g_{b_2} p_{g(b_2) a'}(x) \in V_0.$$

By (4) and (5), there exist $V_1, V_2 \in \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(9) \quad q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}(x) , f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1) a'}(x) \in V_1 ,$$

$$(10) \quad q_{b_1 b_2} g_{b_2} p_{g(b_2) a'}(x) , g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1) a'}(x) \in V_2.$$

By (6) and (7), there exist a $V_3 \in \text{st}^n \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ and a $V_4 \in \text{st}^m \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(11) \quad f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1) a'}(x) , f'_{b_1} p_{f'(b_1) a'}(x) \in V_3 ,$$

$$(12) \quad g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1) a'}(x) , g'_{b_1} p_{g'(b_1) a'}(x) \in V_4.$$

By (11), (9), (8), (10), and (12), there exists a $V_5 \in \text{st}^{n+m+2} \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(13) \quad f'_{b_1} p_{f'(b_1) a'}(x) , g'_{b_1} p_{g'(b_1) a'}(x) \in V_3 \cup V_1 \cup V_0 \cup V_2 \cup V_4 \subset V_5.$$

By (3), there exists a $V_6 \in \mathcal{Z}_b$ such that $q_{bb_1}^{-1} V_6 \supset V_5$. Then, by (13), we have that

$$(14) \quad q_{bb_1} f'_{b_1} p_{f'(b_1) a'}(x) , q_{bb_1} g'_{b_1} p_{g'(b_1) a'}(x) \in V_6.$$

(14) means that \mathbf{f}' and \mathbf{g}' satisfy property (AN).

(2.2) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate maps. \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy property (AN) if and only if they satisfy the following condition:

(AN1) There exists an integer $k \geq 0$ having the property: for any $b \in B$ there exist an $a > f(b), g(b)$ such that for any $a' > a$ there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V \in \text{st}^k \mathcal{Z}_b$ with $f_b p_{f(b) a'}(x) , g_b p_{g(b) a'}(x) \in V$.

Proof. (AN) \Rightarrow (AN1). Take any $b \in B$. By (AN), there exist a $b_0 > b$ and an $a_0 > f(b_0), g(b_0)$ satisfying property (AN). By (AM) of (1.10) there exists an $a_1 > a_0, f(b), g(b)$ such that

$$(1) \quad (q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0) a'} , f_b p_{f(b) a'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_b ,$$

$$(2) \quad (q_{bb_0} g_{b_0} p_{g(b_0) a'} , g_b p_{g(b) a'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_b$$

for any $a' > a_1$.

Take any $a' > a_1$. By the choices of a_0 and b_0 , there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V_0 \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(3) \quad q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a'}(x), \quad q_{bb_0} g_{b_0} p_{g(b_0)a'}(x) \in V_0.$$

By (1) and (2), there exist $V_1, V_2 \in \text{st } \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(4) \quad q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a'}(x), \quad f_b p_{f(b)a'}(x) \in V_1,$$

$$(5) \quad q_{bb_0} g_{b_0} p_{g(b_0)a'}(x), \quad g_b p_{g(b)a'}(x) \in V_2.$$

By (4), (3), and (5), there exists a $V_3 \in \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_b$ such that $f_b p_{f(b)a'}(x), g_b p_{g(b)a'}(x) \in V_1 \cup V_0 \cup V_2 \subset V_3$. Therefore, \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy property (AN1) for $k = 2$.

(AN1) \Rightarrow (AN). By assumption, there exists an integer $k \geq 0$ having the property (AN1). Take any $b \in B$. By (A3) there exist a $b_0 > b$ such that

$$(6) \quad q_{bb'}^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b > \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_{b'} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_0.$$

By the choice of k , there exists an $a_0 > f(b_0), g(b_0)$ with the property: for any $a' > a_0$ there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V_0 \in \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_{b_0}$ such that

$$(7) \quad f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a'}(x), \quad g_{b_0} p_{g(b_0)a'}(x) \in V_0.$$

By (6) there exists a $V_1 \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that $q_{bb_0}^{-1} V_1 \supset V_0$. Thus, by (7),

$$(8) \quad q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a'}(x), \quad q_{bb_0} g_{b_0} p_{g(b_0)a'}(x) \in V_1.$$

This means that \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy (AN).

(2.3) **Lemma.** *Condition (AN) is equivalent to the following*

(AN2) *For each $b \in B$ and each $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y_b)$, there exist a $b_0 > b$ and an $a_0 > f(b_0), g(b_0)$ with the property: for each $a' > a_0$ there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a'}(x), q_{bb_0} g_{b_0} p_{g(b_0)a'}(x) \in V$.*

Proof. Clearly (AN2) implies (AN). We show that (AN) implies (AN2). Take any $b \in B$ and any $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y_b)$. Take a $\mathcal{V}' \in \text{Cov}(Y_b)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \text{st } \mathcal{V}' < \mathcal{V}.$$

By (A2) there exists a $b_1 > b$ such that

$$(2) \quad (q_{bb'} q_{b'b''}, q_{bb''}) < \mathcal{V}' \quad \text{for any } b'' > b' > b_1.$$

By (A3) there exists a $b_2 > b_1$ such that

$$(3) \quad q_{bb'}^{-1} \mathcal{V}' > \mathcal{V}_{b'} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_2.$$

By (AN) there exist a $b_3 > b_2$ and an $a_0 > f(b_3), g(b_3)$ with the property: for any $a' > a_0$ there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V_0 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_2}$ such that

$$(4) \quad q_{b_2 b_3} f_{b_3} p_{f(b_3)a'}(x), \quad q_{b_2 b_3} g_{b_3} p_{g(b_3)a'}(x) \in V_0.$$

By (3), there exists a $V_1 \in \mathcal{V}'$ such that $q_{bb_2}^{-1} V_1 \supset V_0$. Thus, by (4), we have that

$$(5) \quad q_{bb_2} q_{b_2 b_3} f_{b_3} p_{f(b_3)a'}(x), \quad q_{bb_2} q_{b_2 b_3} g_{b_3} p_{g(b_3)a'}(x) \in V_1.$$

By (2) there exist $V_2, V_3 \in \mathcal{V}'$ such that

$$(6) \quad q_{bb_2} q_{b_2 b_3} f_{b_3} p_{f(b_3)a'}(x), \quad q_{bb_3} f_{b_3} p_{f(b_3)a'}(x) \in V_2,$$

$$(7) \quad q_{bb_2}q_{b_2b_3}g_{b_3}p_{g(b_3)a'}(x), \quad q_{bb_3}g_{b_3}p_{g(b_3)a'}(x) \in V_3.$$

By (6), (5), (7), and (1), there exists a $V \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(8) \quad q_{bb_3}f_{b_3}p_{f(b_3)a'}(x), \quad q_{bb_3}g_{b_3}p_{g(b_3)a'}(x) \in V_2 \cup V_1 \cup V_3 \subset \text{st}(V_1, \mathcal{V}') \subset V.$$

This means that \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy property (AN2).

(2.4) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathbf{h} = \{h, h_c : c \in C\} : (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W}) = \{\mathcal{Z}_c, \mathcal{W}_c, r_{cc'}, C\}$ be approximate maps. Let \mathbf{h} be uniform. If \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy property (AN1), then $s(\mathbf{hf}), s(\mathbf{hg}) : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfy (AN) for some 2-refinement function s of $(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W})$.*

Proof. Since \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy property (AN1), there exists an integer $k \geq 0$ having the property (AN1). Let $s : C \rightarrow C$ be a $(k+2)$ -refinement function for $(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W})$. Take any $c \in C$. There exists an $a_0 > f_{hs}(c), g_{hs}(c)$ such that for any $a' > a_0$ there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V \in \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_{hs(c)}$ with

$$(1) \quad f_{hs(c)}p_{f_{hs(c)}a'}(x), \quad g_{hs(c)}p_{g_{hs(c)}a'}(x) \in V.$$

Since \mathbf{h} is uniform, $h_{s(c)}^{-1}(\mathcal{W}_{s(c)}) > \mathcal{V}_{hs(c)}$. Thus

$$(2) \quad h_{s(c)}^{-1}(\text{st}^k \mathcal{W}_{s(c)}) > \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_{hs(c)}.$$

Since s is a $(k+2)$ -refinement,

$$(3) \quad r_{c,s(c)}^{-1}(\mathcal{W}_c) > \text{st}^{k+2} \mathcal{W}_{s(c)} > \text{st}^k \mathcal{W}_{s(c)}.$$

By (1), (2), and (3), there exists a $W \in \mathcal{W}_c$ such that

$$(4) \quad r_{cs(c)}h_{s(c)}f_{hs(c)}p_{f_{hs(c)}a'}(x), \quad r_{cs(c)}h_{s(c)}g_{hs(c)}p_{g_{hs(c)}a'}(x) \in W.$$

This means that $s(\mathbf{hf})$ and $s(\mathbf{hg})$ satisfy condition (AN).

Now, by Lemma (2.1), we can say that $[\mathbf{f}]$ and $[\mathbf{g}]$ satisfy property (AN) provided any/some representatives \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy property (AN). By Lemmas (2.1), (2.2), and (2.4), we can easily show that

(2.5) **Corollary.** *Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathbf{h} : (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W})$ be approximate maps. If $[\mathbf{f}]$ and $[\mathbf{g}]$ satisfy property (AN), then so do $[\mathbf{h}][\mathbf{f}]$ and $[\mathbf{h}][\mathbf{g}]$.*

(2.6) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{k} = \{k, k_a : a \in A\} : (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ and $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate system maps. Let \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} be uniform. Let $s : B \rightarrow B$ be a 2-refinement function for $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$. If $s(\mathbf{fk})$ and $s(\mathbf{gk})$ satisfy property (AN), then so do \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} .*

Proof. Take any $b \in B$ and a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y_b)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V} < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

By (A2) there exists a $b_1 > b$ such that

$$(2) \quad (q_{bb'}q_{b'b''}, q_{bb''}) < \mathcal{V}$$

for any $b'' > b' > b_1$. By (2.2) there exists an integer $n \geq 0$ having the property in (AN1) for $s(\mathbf{fk})$ and $s(\mathbf{gk})$. By (A3), there exists a $b_2 > b_1$ such that

$$(3) \quad q_{bb'}^{-1} \mathcal{V} > \text{st}^{n+2} \mathcal{V}_{b'}$$

for any $b' > b_2$. Take an $a_1 > fs(b_2)$, $gs(b_2)$ and any $a' > a_1$. By (AM) there exists a $c_1 > kfs(b_2)$, $k(a')$, $kgs(b_2)$ such that

$$(4) \quad (p_{fs(b_2)a'}k_{a'}r_{k(a')c'}, k_{fs(b_2)}r_{kfs(b_2)c'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{U}_{fs(b_2)},$$

$$(5) \quad (p_{gs(b_2)a'}k_{a'}r_{k(a')c'}, k_{gs(b_2)}r_{kgs(b_2)c'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{U}_{gs(b_2)}$$

for any $c' > c_1$.

Since \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are uniform, we have $f_{s(b_2)}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{s(b_2)} > \mathcal{U}_{fs(b_2)}$ and $g_{s(b_2)}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{s(b_2)} > \mathcal{U}_{gs(b_2)}$. Thus, by (3), (4), and (5),

$$(6) \quad (q_{bs(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}p_{fs(b_2)a'}k_{a'}r_{k(a')c'}, q_{bs(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}k_{fs(b_2)}r_{kfs(b_2)c'}) < \mathcal{V},$$

$$(7) \quad (q_{bs(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}p_{gs(b_2)a'}k_{a'}r_{k(a')c'}, q_{bs(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}k_{gs(b_2)}r_{kgs(b_2)c'}) < \mathcal{V}$$

for any $c' > c_1$.

By the choice of n , there exists a $c_2 > c_1$ satisfying property (AN1) for $s(\mathbf{fk})$, $s(\mathbf{gk})$, and b_2 . Take any $c' > c_2$. By the choice of c_2 , there exists a $z \in Z_{c'}$ and a $V_1 \in \text{st}^n \mathcal{V}_{b_2}$ such that

$$(8) \quad q_{b_2s(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}k_{fs(b_2)}r_{kfs(b_2)c'}(z), q_{b_2s(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}k_{gs(b_2)}r_{kgs(b_2)c'}(z) \in V_1.$$

By (3) and (8), there exists a $V_2 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $q_{bb_2}(V_1) \subset V_2$, i.e.,

$$(9) \quad q_{bb_2}q_{b_2s(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}k_{fs(b_2)}r_{kfs(b_2)c'}(z), q_{bb_2}q_{b_2s(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}k_{gs(b_2)}r_{kgs(b_2)c'}(z) \in V_2.$$

By (2) for $s(b_2) > b_2 > b$, there exist $V_3, V_4 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(10) \quad q_{bb_2}q_{b_2s(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}k_{fs(b_2)}r_{kfs(b_2)c'}(z), q_{bs(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}k_{fs(b_2)}r_{kfs(b_2)c'}(z) \in V_3,$$

$$(11) \quad q_{bb_2}q_{b_2s(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}k_{gs(b_2)}r_{kgs(b_2)c'}(z), q_{bs(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}k_{gs(b_2)}r_{kgs(b_2)c'}(z) \in V_4.$$

By (6) and (7), there exist $V_5, V_6 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(12) \quad q_{bs(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}p_{fs(b_2)a'}k_{a'}r_{k(a')c'}(z), q_{bs(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}k_{fs(b_2)}r_{kfs(b_2)c'}(z) \in V_5,$$

$$(13) \quad q_{bs(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}p_{gs(b_2)a'}k_{a'}r_{k(a')c'}(z), q_{bs(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}k_{gs(b_2)}r_{kgs(b_2)c'}(z) \in V_6.$$

By (12), (10), (9), (11), (13), and (1), there exists a $V \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(14) \quad q_{bs(b_2)}f_{s(b_2)}p_{fs(b_2)a'}(x), q_{bs(b_2)}g_{s(b_2)}p_{gs(b_2)a'}(x) \in V.$$

Here $x = k_{a'}r_{k(a')c'}(z) \in X_{c'}$. Thus, (14) means that indices a_1 and $s(b_2)$ satisfy (AN) for \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} , and b . Hence \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy (AN).

(2.7) **Corollary.** *Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathbf{k} : (Z, \mathcal{W}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ be approximate maps. If $[\mathbf{f}][\mathbf{k}]$ and $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{k}]$ satisfy condition (AN), then so do $[\mathbf{f}]$ and $[\mathbf{g}]$.*

3. APPROXIMATE COINCIDENCE POINT

Let $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. A point $x \in X$ is said to be a \mathcal{V} -coincidence point of f and g provided $f(x), g(x) \in V$ for some $V \in \mathcal{V}$. A point $x \in X$ is said to be a \mathcal{V} -fixed point of f provided $x, f(x) \in V$ for some $V \in \mathcal{V}$. Let $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ and $\mathbf{q} = \{q_b : b \in B\} : Y \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate polyhedral resolutions with cofinite directed sets. Let $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ be maps. Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate resolutions of f and g with respect to \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} , respectively.

(3.1) **Lemma.** *f and g satisfy condition (AN) if and only if f and g have a \mathcal{V} -coincidence point for each $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$.*

Proof. First, we assume that **f** and **g** satisfy condition (AN). Take any $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. By (B1), there exists a $b \in B$ such that

$$(1) \quad q_b^{-1}\mathcal{V}_b < \mathcal{V}.$$

Take a $\mathcal{V}' \in \text{Cov}(Y_b)$ such that

$$(2) \quad \text{st } \mathcal{V}' < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

By Lemma (2.2) there exist an integer $k \geq 0$ and an $a_0 > f(b), g(b)$ satisfying (AN1) for $b \in B$. By (A3) and (AS), there exists a $b_1 > b$ such that

$$(3) \quad q_{bb'}^{-1}\mathcal{V}' > \text{st}^{k+3}\mathcal{V}_{b'} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_1,$$

$$(4) \quad (q_{bb'}q_{b'}, q_b) < \mathcal{V}' \quad \text{for any } b' > b_1.$$

By (AS) and (A2), there exists an $a_1 > a_0$ such that

$$(5) \quad (p_{f(b_1)a'}p_{a'}, p_{f(b_1)}) < f_{b_1}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1},$$

$$(6) \quad (p_{g(b_1)a'}p_{a'}, p_{g(b_1)}) < g_{b_1}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1}$$

for any $a' > a_1$,

$$(7) \quad (p_{f(b_1)a'}p_{a'a''}, p_{f(b_1)a''}) < f_{b_1}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1},$$

$$(8) \quad (p_{g(b_1)a'}p_{a'a''}, p_{g(b_1)a''}) < g_{b_1}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1}$$

for $a'' > a' > a_1$.

Let $\mathcal{W} = (f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_1})^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1} \wedge (g_{b_1}p_{g(b_1)a_1})^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1} \in \text{Cov}(X_{a_1})$. By (B2), there exists an $a_2 > a_1$ such that

$$(9) \quad p_{a_1a'}(X_{a'}) \subset \text{st}(p_{a_1}(X), \mathcal{W}) \quad \text{for any } a' > a_2.$$

By the choice of a_0 , there exist a point $z \in X_{a_2}$ and a $V_0 \in \text{st}^k\mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(10) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_2}(z), g_{b_1}p_{g(b_1)a_2}(z) \in V_0.$$

By (9), $p_{a_1a_2}(z) \in \text{st}(p_{a_1}(X), \mathcal{W})$. Thus, there exist $V_1, V_2 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ and a point $x \in X$ such that

$$(11) \quad p_{a_1a_2}(z), p_{a_1}(x) \in (f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_1})^{-1}(V_1) \cap (g_{b_1}p_{g(b_1)a_1})^{-1}(V_2).$$

By (11),

$$(12) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_1}p_{a_1a_2}(z), f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_1}p_{a_1}(x) \in V_1,$$

$$(13) \quad g_{b_1}p_{g(b_1)a_1}p_{a_1a_2}(z), g_{b_1}p_{g(b_1)a_1}p_{a_1}(x) \in V_2.$$

By (5) and (6), there exist $V_3, V_4 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(14) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_1}p_{a_1}(x), f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)}(x) \in V_3,$$

$$(15) \quad g_{b_1}p_{g(b_1)a_1}p_{a_1}(x), g_{b_1}p_{g(b_1)}(x) \in V_4.$$

By (7) and (8), there exist $V_5, V_6 \in \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(16) \quad f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)a_1} p_{a_1 a_2}(z), f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)a_2}(z) \in V_5,$$

$$(17) \quad g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1)a_1} p_{a_1 a_2}(z), g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1)a_2}(z) \in V_6.$$

Since \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are approximate resolutions of f and g , respectively, by Lemma (1.15), Lemma (2.1), and (7.6) of [MW] we can assume

$$(18) \quad (q_{b_1} f, f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)}) < \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_{b_1},$$

$$(19) \quad (q_{b_1} g, g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1)}) < \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}.$$

By (18) and (19), there exist $V_7, V_8 \in \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(20) \quad q_{b_1} f(x), f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)}(x) \in V_7,$$

$$(21) \quad q_{b_1} g(x), g_{b_1} p_{g(b_1)}(x) \in V_8.$$

By (20), (14), (12), (16), (10), (17), (13), (15), and (21) there exists a $V \in \text{st}^{k+3} \mathcal{Z}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(22) \quad q_{b_1} f(x), q_{b_1} g(x) \in V.$$

By (3), there exists a $V'_1 \in \mathcal{Z}'$ such that

$$(23) \quad q_{bb_1} q_{b_1} f(x), q_{bb_1} q_{b_1} g(x) \in V'_1.$$

By (4), there exist $V'_2, V'_3 \in \mathcal{Z}'$ such that

$$(24) \quad q_{bb_1} q_{b_1} f(x), q_b f(x) \in V'_2,$$

$$(25) \quad q_{bb_1} q_{b_1} g(x), q_b g(x) \in V'_3.$$

By (24), (23), and (25),

$$(26) \quad q_b f(x), q_b g(x) \in \text{st}(V'_1, \mathcal{Z}').$$

By (1) and (2), there exist $V' \in \mathcal{Z}'_b$ and $V \in \mathcal{Z}$ such that $\text{st}(V'_1, \mathcal{Z}') \subset V'$ and $q_b^{-1} V' \subset V$. Thus by (26),

$$(27) \quad f(x), g(x) \in V.$$

This means that x is a \mathcal{Z} -coincidence point for f and g .

Next, we assume that f and g have a \mathcal{Z} -coincidence point for any $\mathcal{Z} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. Take any $b \in B$. By the assumption, there exist a point $x \in X$ and a $V_1 \in \mathcal{Z}_b$ such that $f(x), g(x) \in q_b^{-1} V_1$, i.e.,

$$(28) \quad q_b f(x), q_b g(x) \in V_1.$$

Since \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are approximate resolutions, by Lemma (1.15), Lemma (2.1), and (7.6) of [MW] we may assume (18) and (19) for any $b_1 \in B$. Thus, there exist $V_2, V_3 \in \text{st } \mathcal{Z}_b$ such that

$$(29) \quad q_b f(x), f_b p_{f(b)}(x) \in V_2,$$

$$(30) \quad q_b g(x), g_b p_{g(b)}(x) \in V_3.$$

By (AS) for \mathbf{p} there exists an $a_0 > f(b), g(b)$ such that

$$(31) \quad (p_{f(b)a'} p_{a'}, p_{f(b)}) < f_b^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b,$$

$$(32) \quad (p_{g(b)a'} p_{a'}, p_{g(b)}) < g_b^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b$$

for any $a' > a_0$.

Take any $a' > a_0$. By (31) and (32), there exist $V_4, V_5 \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(33) \quad f_b p_{f(b)a'} p_{a'}(x), f_b p_{f(b)}(x) \in V_4,$$

$$(34) \quad g_b p_{g(b)a'} p_{a'}(x), g_b p_{g(b)}(x) \in V_5.$$

We put $z = p_{a'}(x) \in X_{a'}$. By (33), (29), (28), (30), and (34), there exists a $V \in \text{st}^4 \mathcal{V}_b$ such that $f_b p_{f(b)a'}(z), g_b p_{g(b)a'}(z) \in V$. Thus, \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy condition (AN1). Hence, by Lemma (2.2), they satisfy (AN).

(3.2) **Corollary.** *$f : X \rightarrow X$ has a \mathcal{V} -fixed point for any $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ if and only if any/some approximate resolution $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ of f satisfies the following condition:*

(AFP) *For any $a \in A$ there exist $a_0 > a, a_1 > a_0, f(a_0)$ such that $p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a'}$ and $p_{aa_0} f_{a_0} p_{f(a_0) a'}$ have a \mathcal{U}_a -coincidence point for any $a' > a_1$.*

4. COSMICALITY

An approximate map $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is *cosmic* provided it satisfies the following condition:

$$(AMC) \quad (\forall b)(\exists b_0 > b)(\exists a_0 > f(b_0))(\forall a' > a_0)(\forall h : X_{a'} \rightarrow Y_{b_0}) \\ (\exists x \in X_{a'})(\exists V \in \mathcal{V}_b) \quad q_{bb_0} h(x), q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a'}(x) \in V.$$

(4.1) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathbf{f} \sim \mathbf{g}$. If \mathbf{f} satisfies (AMC), then so does \mathbf{g} .*

Proof. Since $\mathbf{f} \sim \mathbf{g}$, by Lemma (7.8) of [MW] there exists an integer $k \geq 0$ with the property:

$$(1) \quad \text{For each } b \in B \text{ there exists an } a > f(b), g(b) \text{ such that} \\ (f_b p_{f(b)a'}, g_b p_{g(b)a'}) < \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_b \text{ for any } a' > a.$$

Take any $b \in B$ and a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y_b)$ such that

$$(2) \quad \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V} < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

By (A2) and (A3), there exists a $b_1 > b$ such that

$$(3) \quad (q_{bb'} q_{b'b''}, q_{bb''}) < \mathcal{V} \quad \text{for any } b'' > b' > b_1,$$

$$(4) \quad q_{bb'}^{-1} \mathcal{V} > \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_{b'} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_1.$$

Since \mathbf{f} satisfies (AMC), there exist a $b_2 > b_1$ and an $a_1 > f(b_1)$ with the property:

$$(5) \quad \text{For any } a' > a_1 \text{ and any map } h : X_{a'} \rightarrow Y_{b_2} \text{ there exist an } x \in \\ X_{a'} \text{ and a } V \in \mathcal{V}_{b_1} \text{ such that } q_{b_1 b_2} h(x), q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2)a'}(x) \in V.$$

By (1) there exists an $a_2 > f(b_2), g(b_2)$ such that

$$(6) \quad (f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2)a'}, g_{b_2} p_{g(b_2)a'}) < \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_{b_2}$$

for any $a' > a_2$.

Take an $a_3 > a_1, a_2$. Take any $a' > a_3$ and any map $h : X_{a'} \rightarrow Y_{b_2}$. By (5), there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V_1 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(7) \quad q_{b_1 b_2} h(x), q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}(x) \in V_1.$$

Since $(q_{bb_1} q_{b_1 b_2}, q_{bb_2}) < \mathcal{V}$ by (3), we have

$$(8) \quad (q_{bb_1} q_{b_1 b_2} h, q_{bb_2} h) < \mathcal{V},$$

$$(9) \quad (q_{bb_1} q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}, q_{bb_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}) < \mathcal{V}.$$

By (8) and (9), there exist $V_2, V_3 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(10) \quad q_{bb_1} q_{b_1 b_2} h(x), q_{bb_2} h(x) \in V_2,$$

$$(11) \quad q_{bb_1} q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}(x), q_{bb_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}(x) \in V_3.$$

Since $(q_{bb_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}, q_{bb_2} g_{b_2} p_{g(b_2) a'}) < \mathcal{V}$ by (4) and (6), there exists a $V_4 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(12) \quad q_{bb_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}(x), q_{bb_2} g_{b_2} p_{g(b_2) a'}(x) \in V_4.$$

Since $q_{bb_1}^{-1} \mathcal{V} > \text{st}^k \mathcal{V}_{b_1} > \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ by (4), there exists a $V_5 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $q_{bb_1}^{-1} V_5 \supset V_1$. By (7) we have

$$(13) \quad q_{bb_1} q_{b_1 b_2} h(x), q_{bb_1} q_{b_1 b_2} f_{b_2} p_{f(b_2) a'}(x) \in V_5.$$

By (10), (13), (11), (12), and (2), there exists a $V \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(14) \quad q_{bb_2} h(x), q_{bb_2} g_{b_2} p_{g(b_2) a'}(x) \in V_2 \cup V_5 \cup V_3 \cup V_4 \subset V.$$

This means that \mathbf{g} satisfies (AMC).

By Lemma (4.1) we say that $[\mathbf{f}]$ has property (AMC) provided \mathbf{f} has property (AMC).

(4.2) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, $\mathbf{g} : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, and $\mathbf{h} : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be approximate maps. Let $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{h}] = [1_{\mathcal{Z}}]$. If $[\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (AMC), then so does $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$.

Proof. By (8.6) of [MW] and Lemma (4.1) we may assume that \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} , and \mathbf{h} are uniform. Let $s : C \rightarrow C$ be a 2-refinement function of \mathcal{Z} . Since $[1_{\mathcal{Z}}] = [\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{h}] = [s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{h})]$, by Lemma (7.8) of [MW], there exists an integer $k \geq 0$ with the property: for each $c \in C$ there exists a $c' > s(c)$, $hgs(c)$ such that

$$(1) \quad (r_{cc''}, r_{c, s(c)} g_{s(c)} h_{gs(c)} r_{hgs(c), c''}) < \text{st}^k \mathcal{W}_c$$

for any $c'' > c'$.

Take any $c \in C$ and any $\mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(Z_c)$ such that

$$(2) \quad \text{st}^2 \mathcal{W} < \mathcal{W}_c.$$

By (A2) and (A3), there exists a $c_1 > c$ such that

$$(3) \quad r_{cc'}^{-1} \mathcal{W} > \text{st}^{k+2} \mathcal{W}_{c'} \quad \text{for any } c' > c_1,$$

$$(4) \quad (r_{cc'} r_{c'c''}, r_{cc''}) < \mathcal{W} \quad \text{for any } c'' > c' > c_1.$$

By (1), there exists a $c_2 > s(c_1)$, $hgs(c_1)$ such that

$$(5) \quad (r_{c_1 c'}, r_{c_1, s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} h_{gs(c_1)} r_{hgs(c_1), c'}) < \text{st}^k \mathcal{W}_{c_1} \quad \text{for any } c' > c_2.$$

Since \mathbf{f} satisfies (AMC), there exist a $b_1 > g_S(c_1)$ and an $a_1 > f(b_1)$ satisfying the condition (AMC) for \mathbf{f} and $g_S(c_1)$. By (AM) there exists a $c_3 > h(b_1)$, c_2 such that

$$(6) \quad (q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} h_{b_1} r_{h(b_1), c'} , h_{g_S(c_1)} r_{h_{g_S(c_1)}, c'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{g_S(c_1)} \quad \text{for any } c' > c_3.$$

By (AM), there exists an $a_2 > f(b_1)$, $f_{g_S(c_1)}$ such that

$$(7) \quad (q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1), a'} , f_{g_S(c_1)} p_{f_{g_S(c_1)}, a'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{g_S(c_1)} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_2.$$

By (AM) for $s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})$, there exists an $a_3 > a_2$, $f_{g_S(c_3)}$ such that

$$(8) \quad (r_{c_1 c_3} r_{c_3, s(c_3)} g_{s(c_3)} f_{g_S(c_3)} p_{f_{g_S(c_3)}, a'} , r_{c_1, s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} f_{g_S(c_1)} p_{f_{g_S(c_1)}, a'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{W}_{c_1}$$

for any $a' > a_3$.

We show that $s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})$ satisfies (AMC), i.e., indices a_3 and c_3 are the required ones. To do so, take any $a' > a_3$ and any map $\alpha : X_{a'} \rightarrow Z_{c_3}$. By the choice of a_1 , there exist a point $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $V_0 \in \mathcal{V}_{g_S(c_1)}$ such that

$$(9) \quad q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1) a'}(x) , q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} h_{b_1} r_{h(b_1), c_3} \alpha(x) \in V_0.$$

Since \mathbf{g} is uniform, there exists a $W_0 \in \mathcal{W}_{c_1}$ such that $g_{s(c_1)}^{-1} r_{c_1 s(c_1)}^{-1}(W_0) \supset V_0$. Then, by (9),

$$(10) \quad r_{c_1, s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1), a'}(x) , r_{c_1, s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} h_{b_1} r_{h(b_1), c_3} \alpha(x) \in W_0.$$

Since \mathbf{g} is uniform and s is a 2-refinement function, (5), (6), and (7) imply that

$$(11) \quad (r_{c_1 c_3} \alpha , r_{c_1 s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} h_{g_S(c_1)} r_{h_{g_S(c_1)}, c_3} \alpha) < \text{st}^k \mathcal{W}_{c_1} ,$$

$$(12) \quad (r_{c_1 s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} h_{b_1} r_{h(b_1), c_3} \alpha , r_{c_1 s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} h_{g_S(c_1)} r_{h_{g_S(c_1)}, c_3} \alpha) < \mathcal{W}_{c_1} ,$$

$$(13) \quad (r_{c_1, s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} q_{g_S(c_1), b_1} f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1) a'} , r_{c_1, s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} f_{g_S(c_1)} p_{f_{g_S(c_1)}, a'}) < \mathcal{W}_{c_1} .$$

By (11), (12), (10), and (13), there exists a $W_1 \in \text{st}^{k+2} \mathcal{W}_{c_1}$ such that

$$(14) \quad r_{c_1 c_3} \alpha(x) , r_{c_1 s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} f_{g_S(c_1)} p_{f_{g_S(c_1)}, a'}(x) \in \text{st}(\text{st}(W_0), \mathcal{W}_{c_1}), \text{st}^k \mathcal{W}_{c_1}) \subset W_1.$$

By (3) and (14), there exists a $W_2 \in \mathcal{W}$ such that

$$(15) \quad r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_3} \alpha(x) , r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} f_{g_S(c_1)} p_{f_{g_S(c_1)}, a'}(x) \in r_{cc_1}(W_1) \subset W_2.$$

By (4) there exist $W_3, W_4 \in \mathcal{W}$ such that

$$(16) \quad r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_3} \alpha(x) , r_{cc_3} \alpha(x) \in W_3 ,$$

$$(17) \quad r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_3} r_{c_3, s(c_3)} g_{s(c_3)} f_{g_S(c_3)} p_{f_{g_S(c_3)}, a'}(x) , \\ r_{cc_3} r_{c_3, s(c_3)} g_{s(c_3)} f_{g_S(c_3)} p_{f_{g_S(c_3)}, a'}(x) \in W_4.$$

By (8) and (3), there exists a $W_5 \in \mathcal{W}$ such that

$$(18) \quad r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_3} r_{c_3, s(c_3)} g_{s(c_3)} f_{g_S(c_3)} p_{f_{g_S(c_3)}, a'}(x) , \\ r_{cc_1} r_{c_1, s(c_1)} g_{s(c_1)} f_{g_S(c_1)} p_{f_{g_S(c_1)}, a'}(x) \in W_5.$$

By (16), (15), (17), (18), and (2), there exists a $W_6 \in \mathcal{W}_c$ such that

$$(19) \quad r_{cc_3} r_{c_3, s(c_3)} g_{s(c_3)} f_{g_S(c_3)} p_{f_{g_S(c_3)}, a'}(x) , \\ r_{cc_3} \alpha(x) \in W_4 \cup W_3 \subset \text{st}(\text{st}(W_2), \mathcal{W}), \text{st} \mathcal{W}) \subset W_6.$$

This means that $s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})$ satisfies (AMC). Hence $[s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})] = [\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$ has (AMC).

The proof of the next lemma is similar to the proof of Lemma (4.2).

(4.3) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, $\mathbf{g} : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, and $\mathbf{u} = \{u, u_a : a \in A\} : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be approximate maps. Let $[\mathbf{f}][\mathbf{u}] = [1_{\mathcal{Y}}]$. If $[\mathbf{g}]$ has (AMC), then so does $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$.

(4.4) **Lemma.** Let $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and $\mathbf{g} : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be approximate maps. If $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (AMC), then so does $[\mathbf{g}]$.

Proof. We may assume that \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are uniform. Let $w : C \rightarrow C$ be a 2-refinement function for \mathcal{Z} . Take any $c \in C$ and a $\mathscr{W} \in \text{Cov}(Z_c)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \text{st}^2 \mathscr{W} < \mathscr{W}_c.$$

By (A2) and (A3), there exists a $c_1 > c$ such that

$$(2) \quad (r_{cc''}, r_{cc'}r_{c'c''}) < \mathscr{W} \quad \text{for any } c'' > c' > c_1,$$

$$(3) \quad r_{cc'}^{-1} \mathscr{W} > \mathscr{W}_{c'} \quad \text{for any } c' > c_1.$$

By the assumption, $w(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})$ satisfies (AMC). Then, there exist indices $c_2 > c_1$ and $a_1 > fgw(c_2)$ satisfying the condition (AMC) for $w(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})$ and c_1 .

We show that \mathbf{g} satisfies (AMC), i.e., we show the indices $w(c_2) > c$ and $gw(c_2) > gw(c_2)$ satisfy the condition (AMC) for \mathbf{g} and c . Take any $b' > gw(c_2)$ and any map $\alpha : Y_{b'} \rightarrow Z_{w(c_2)}$. By (AM) for \mathbf{f} , there exists an $a_2 > a_1$, $f(b')$ such that

$$(4) \quad (f_{gw(c_2)} \mathcal{P}_{fgw(c_2)a_1}, q_{gw(c_2), b'} f_{b'} \mathcal{P}_{f(b')a_1}) < \text{st} \mathscr{V}_{gw(c_2)} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_2.$$

By the choice of a_1 and c_2 , there exist a point $x \in X_{a_2}$ and a $W_1 \in \mathscr{W}_{c_1}$ such that

$$(5) \quad r_{c_1 c_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \mathcal{G}_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} \mathcal{P}_{fgw(c_2)a_2}(x), r_{c_1 c_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \alpha f_{b'} \mathcal{P}_{f(b')a_2}(x) \in W_1.$$

By (5) and (3), there exists a $W_2 \in \mathscr{W}$ such that

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} & r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \mathcal{G}_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} \mathcal{P}_{fgw(c_2)a_2}(x), \\ & r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \alpha f_{b'} \mathcal{P}_{f(b')a_2}(x) \in r_{cc_1}(W_1) \subset W_2. \end{aligned}$$

By (2),

$$(7) \quad (r_{cc_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)}, r_{cw(c_2)}) < \mathscr{W},$$

$$(8) \quad (r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)}, r_{cc_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)}) < \mathscr{W}.$$

By (8), there exist $W_3, W_4 \in \mathscr{W}$ such that

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} & r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \mathcal{G}_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} \mathcal{P}_{fgw(c_2)a_2}(x), \\ & r_{cc_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \mathcal{G}_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} \mathcal{P}_{fgw(c_2)a_2}(x) \in W_3, \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \quad r_{cc_1} r_{c_1 c_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \alpha f_{b'} \mathcal{P}_{f(b')a_2}(x), r_{cc_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \alpha f_{b'} \mathcal{P}_{f(b')a_2}(x) \in W_4.$$

By (7), there exist $W_5, W_6 \in \mathscr{W}$ such that

$$(11) \quad \begin{aligned} & r_{cc_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \mathcal{G}_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} \mathcal{P}_{fgw(c_2)a_2}(x), \\ & r_{cw(c_2)} \mathcal{G}_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} \mathcal{P}_{fgw(c_2)a_2}(x) \in W_5, \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \quad r_{cc_2} r_{c_2 w(c_2)} \alpha f_{b'} \mathcal{P}_{f(b')a_2}(x), r_{cw(c_2)} \alpha f_{b'} \mathcal{P}_{f(b')a_2}(x) \in W_6.$$

Since \mathbf{g} is uniform, by (3) $g_{w(c_2)}^{-1} r_{cw(c_2)}^{-1} \mathscr{W} > \mathscr{V}_{gw(c_2)}$. Then, by (4),

$$(13) \quad (r_{cw(c_2)} g_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} p_{fgw(c_2)a_2}, r_{cw(c_2)} g_{w(c_2)} q_{gw(c_2)b'} f_{b'} p_{f(b')a_2}) < \text{st } \mathscr{W}.$$

By (13), there exists a $W_7 \in \text{st } \mathscr{W}$ such that

$$(14) \quad r_{cw(c_2)} g_{w(c_2)} f_{gw(c_2)} p_{fgw(c_2)a_2}(x), r_{cw(c_2)} g_{w(c_2)} q_{gw(c_2)b'} f_{b'} p_{f(b')a_2}(x) \in W_7.$$

By (12), (10), (6), (9), (11), (14), and (1), there exists a $W \in \mathscr{W}_c$ such that

$$(15) \quad r_{cw(c_2)} \alpha(y), r_{cw(c_2)} g_{w(c_2)} q_{gw(c_2)b'}(y) \in W_6 \cup W_4 \cup W_2 \cup W_3 \cup W_5 \cup W_7 \\ \subset \text{st}(\text{st}(W_3, \mathscr{W}), \text{st } \mathscr{W}) \subset W.$$

Here $y = f_{b'} p_{f(b')a_2}(x) \in Y_{b'}$. Therefore, (15) means that \mathbf{g} satisfies (AMC). Hence $[\mathbf{g}]$ satisfies (AMC).

The proof of the following lemma is similar to the proof of Lemma (4.2).

(4.5) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{f} : \mathscr{X} \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}$, $\mathbf{g} : \mathscr{Y} \rightarrow \mathscr{Z}$, and $\mathbf{h} : \mathscr{Z} \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}$ be approximate maps. Let $[\mathbf{h}][\mathbf{g}] = [1_{\mathscr{Y}}]$. If $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (AMC), then so does $[\mathbf{f}]$.*

Let $\mathbf{p}' : X \rightarrow \mathscr{X}'$ and $\mathbf{q}' : Y \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}'$ be cofinite approximate APOL-resolutions. Let $\mathbf{f}' : \mathscr{X}' \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}'$ be an approximate resolution of f .

(4.6) **Lemma.** *Let $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ and $(\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{q}', \mathbf{f}')$ be approximate resolutions of f . Then $[\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (AMC) if and only if $[\mathbf{f}']$ satisfies (AMC).*

Proof. By (6.3) of [MW] there exist approximate resolutions $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}', \mathbf{u})$, $(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}', \mathbf{v})$, and $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}', \mathbf{h})$ of 1_X , 1_Y , and f , respectively. Then by Corollary (1.17),

$$(1) \quad [\mathbf{v}][\mathbf{f}] = [\mathbf{h}] = [\mathbf{f}'][\mathbf{u}].$$

We assume that $[\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (AMC). Since $[\mathbf{v}]$ is an isomorphism by Corollary (1.18), by Lemma (4.2), $[\mathbf{v}][\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (AMC). Thus, by (1), $[\mathbf{f}'][\mathbf{u}]$ satisfies (AMC). Hence by Lemma (4.4), $[\mathbf{f}']$ satisfies (AMC).

Similarly we can show the converse. Hence, we have Lemma (4.6).

By Lemma (4.6), we say a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies (AMC) provided some/any approximate APOL-resolution $\mathbf{f} : \mathscr{X} \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}$ of f satisfies (AMC).

(4.7) **Lemma.** *If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies (AMC), then for any map $g : X \rightarrow Y$ and for any $\mathscr{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$, f and g have a \mathscr{V} -coincidence point.*

Proof. Take any map $g : X \rightarrow Y$. Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathscr{X}$ and $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}$ be cofinite APOL-resolutions. Let $\mathbf{f} : \mathscr{X} \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}$ and $\mathbf{g} : \mathscr{X} \rightarrow \mathscr{Y}$ be approximate resolutions of f and g , respectively.

We show that \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy condition (AN). By the assumption on f , \mathbf{f} satisfies (AMC). Take any $b \in B$. Thus there exist a $b_0 > b$ and an $a_0 > f(b_0)$ satisfying condition (AMC). Take an $a_1 > a_0$, $g(b_0)$. We easily show that the indices a_1 and b_0 satisfy condition (AN). Thus \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy (AN). Hence, by (3.1), f and g have a \mathscr{V} -coincidence point for any $\mathscr{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$.

(4.8) **Lemma.** *Let Y be an approximate polyhedron, and let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map. Then f satisfies (AMC) if and only if*

(i) for any map $g : X \rightarrow Y$ and any $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$, f and g have a \mathcal{V} -coincidence point.

Proof. Let B be the set of all nonempty finite sets $b = \{\mathcal{V}_1, \dots, \mathcal{V}_n\}$, $\mathcal{V}_i \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. An order $<$ in B is defined as follows: $b < b'$ provided $b \subset b'$. Thus $(B, <)$ is a cofinite directed ordered set.

For each $b = \{\mathcal{V}_1, \dots, \mathcal{V}_n\}$, let $\mathcal{V}_b = \mathcal{V}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \mathcal{V}_n = \{V_1 \cap \dots \cap V_n : V_i \in \mathcal{V}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$, $Y_b = Y$, $q_b = 1_Y : Y \rightarrow Y_b$, and $q_{bb'} = 1_Y : Y_{b'} = Y \rightarrow Y = Y_b$ for $b < b'$. It is easy to show that $\mathbf{q} = \{q_b : b \in B\} : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} = \{Y_b, \mathcal{V}_b, q_{bb'}, B\}$ satisfies (B1) and (B2). Hence, by (2.8) of [MW], \mathbf{q} is an approximate **APOL**-resolution of Y . This is called the *rudimentary* (approximate) resolution of Y .

Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a cofinite approximate **APOL**-resolution and $\mathbf{f} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be an approximate resolution of f . By Lemma (1.15), we may assume that

$$(1) \quad (f_b \mathbf{p}_{f(b)}, q_b f) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_b \quad \text{for } b \in B.$$

We show that (i) implies (AMC) for \mathbf{f} . To do so take any $b = \{\mathcal{V}_1, \dots, \mathcal{V}_n\} \in B$. Take a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$ such that

$$(2) \quad \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V} < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

Let $b_0 = \{\mathcal{V}_1, \dots, \mathcal{V}_n, \mathcal{V}\} \in B$. By (AS) for \mathbf{p} , there exists $a_0 > f(b_0)$ such that

$$(3) \quad (\mathbf{p}_{f(b_0)}, \mathbf{p}_{f(b_0)a'} \mathbf{p}_{a'}) < f_{b_0}^{-1}(\mathcal{V}_{b_0})$$

for any $a' > a_0$.

We show that the indices a_0 and b_0 satisfy property (AMC) for \mathbf{f} . Take any $a' > a_0$ and any map $h : X_{a'} \rightarrow Y_{b_0}$. By the assumption (i), there exist a point $x \in X$ and a $V_1 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_0}$ such that

$$(4) \quad f(x), h \mathbf{p}_{a'}(x) \in V_1.$$

By (1) for b_0 , there exists a $V_2 \in \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{b_0}$ such that

$$(5) \quad f_{b_0} \mathbf{p}_{f(b_0)}(x), q_{b_0} f(x) \in V_2.$$

By (3), there exists a $V_3 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_0}$ such that

$$(6) \quad f_{b_0} \mathbf{p}_{f(b_0)}(x), f_{b_0} \mathbf{p}_{f(b_0)a'} \mathbf{p}_{a'}(x) \in V_3.$$

Since $q_{b_0} = 1_Y$, by (4), (5), and (6)

$$(7) \quad h \mathbf{p}_{a'}(x), f_{b_0} \mathbf{p}_{f(b_0)a'} \mathbf{p}_{a'}(x) \in (\text{st}(V_2), \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{b_0}).$$

Since $q_{bb_0} = 1_Y$, by (2) and the choice of b_0 , $q_{bb_0}^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b = \mathcal{V}_b > \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V} > \text{st}^2(\mathcal{V}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \mathcal{V}_n \wedge \mathcal{V}) = \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_{b_0}$. Thus, by (7), there exists a $V_4 \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(8) \quad q_{bb_0} h(x'), q_{bb_0} f_{b_0} \mathbf{p}_{f(b_0)a'}(x') \in q_{bb_0}(\text{st}(V_2), \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{b_0}) \subset V_4.$$

Here $x' = \mathbf{p}_{a'}(x) \in X_{a'}$. (8) means that \mathbf{f} satisfies (AMC). Hence f satisfies (AMC).

The converse assertion follows from Lemma (4.7).

5. COSMIC SYSTEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

In this section we generalize the notion of universality due to Holsztynski [H] and Mioduszewski and Rochowski [MiR] to approximate systems and resolutions. It should be noted that the version of universality we describe (condition

(AC)) is more than just a generalization of the previous notion to approximate systems. We not only show that the limit of an ANR-resolution satisfying condition (AC) has the fixed point property (5.12), but that condition (AC) also is an approximate shape invariant (see (5.3)). In other words, condition (AC) is categorical and hence does not depend on the particular expansion chosen. This is in contradistinction to the notion of universality due to Holsztynski (see Example (5.7)).

(5.1) **Lemma.** *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) $[1_{\mathcal{X}}] : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ satisfies (AMC).
- (ii) \mathcal{X} satisfies condition (AC):

$$(AC) \quad \begin{aligned} & (\forall a \in A)(\exists a_0 > a)(\forall a' > a_0)(\forall h : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_{a_0}) \\ & (\exists x \in X_{a'}) (\exists U \in \mathcal{U}_a) p_{aa_0} h(x), p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a'}(x) \in U. \end{aligned}$$

- (iii) \mathcal{X} satisfies condition (AC1):

$$(AC1) \quad \begin{aligned} & (\forall a \in A)(\forall \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X_a))(\exists a_0 > a)(\forall a' > a_0)(\forall h : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_{a_0}) \\ & (\exists x_0 \in X_{a'}) (\exists U \in \mathcal{U}) p_{aa_0} h(x_0), p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a'}(x_0) \in U. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We first show that (i) implies (ii). Take any $a \in A$ and a $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \text{st}^2 \mathcal{U} < \mathcal{U}_a.$$

By (A2) and (A3), there exists an $a_0 > a$ such that

$$(2) \quad (p_{aa''}, p_{aa'} p_{a'a''}) < \mathcal{U} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a' > a_0,$$

$$(3) \quad p_{aa'}^{-1} \mathcal{U} > \mathcal{U}_{a'} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_0.$$

By (i), there exist indices $a_2 > a_1 > a_0$ satisfying the condition (AMC) for $1_{\mathcal{X}}$ and a_0 .

We show that the index a_2 satisfies (AC) for a . To do so take any $a' > a_2$ and any map $h : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_{a_2}$. Since $p_{a_1 a_2} h : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_{a_1}$, by the choices of a_1 and a_2 there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $U_1 \in \mathcal{U}_{a_0}$ such that

$$(4) \quad p_{a_0 a_1} p_{a_1 a_2} h(x), p_{a_0 a_1} p_{a_1 a'}(x) \in U_1.$$

By (3), there exists a $U_2 \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $p_{aa_0}^{-1} U_2 \supset U_1$. Thus, by (4),

$$(5) \quad p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a_1} p_{a_1 a_2} h(x), p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a_1} p_{a_1 a'}(x) \in p_{aa_0}(U_1) \subset U_2.$$

Since $(p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a_1}, p_{aa_1}) < \mathcal{U}$ by (2),

$$(6) \quad (p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a_1} p_{a_1 a_2} h, p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a_2} h) < \mathcal{U},$$

$$(7) \quad (p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a_1} p_{a_1 a'}, p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a'}) < \mathcal{U}.$$

Since $(p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a_2}, p_{aa_2}) < \mathcal{U}$ by (2)

$$(8) \quad (p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a_2} p_{a_2 a'}, p_{aa_2} p_{a_2 a'}) < \mathcal{U},$$

$$(9) \quad (p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a_2} h, p_{aa_2} h) < \mathcal{U}.$$

Since $(p_{a_1 a_2} p_{a_2 a'}, p_{a_1 a'}) < \mathcal{U}_{a_1}$ by (A1) and $p_{aa_1}^{-1} \mathcal{U} > \mathcal{U}_{a_1}$ by (3),

$$(10) \quad (p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a_2} p_{a_2 a'}, p_{aa_1} p_{a_1 a'}) < \mathcal{U}.$$

By (9), (6), (5), (7), (10), (8), and (1), there exists a $U \in \mathcal{U}_a$ such that

$$(11) \quad p_{aa_2}h(x), p_{aa_2}p_{a_2a'}(x) \in \text{st}(\text{st}(U_2, \mathcal{U}), \text{st}\mathcal{U}) \subset U.$$

This means that a_2 satisfies the condition (AC) for a . Thus \mathcal{Z} satisfies (AC).

We show that (ii) implies (i). Take any $a \in A$. By (ii), there exists an $a_0 > a$ satisfying (AC) for \mathcal{Z} and a . We show that the indices $a_0 > 1_A(a_0)$ and $a_0 > a$ satisfy (AMC) for $1_{\mathcal{Z}}$ and a . To do so take any $a' > a_0$ and any map $h : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_{a_0}$. By the choice of a_0 , there exist an $x \in X_{a'}$ and a $U \in \mathcal{U}_a$ such that $p_{aa_0}h(x), p_{aa_0}p_{a_0a'}(x) \in U$. Since $p_{aa_0}p_{a_0a'} = p_{aa_0}1_{X_{a_0}}p_{a_0a'}$, this means that $1_{\mathcal{Z}}$ satisfies (AMC).

We now consider (ii) and (iii). Clearly, (AC1) \Rightarrow (AC). We show that (AC) \Rightarrow (AC1). To do so take any $a \in A$ and any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$. Take a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$ such that

$$(12) \quad \text{st}\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}.$$

By (A2) and (A3), there exists an $a_1 > a$ such that

$$(13) \quad (p_{aa'}p_{a'a''}, p_{aa''}) < \mathcal{V} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a' > a_1,$$

$$(14) \quad p_{aa'}^{-1}\mathcal{V} > \text{st}\mathcal{U}_{a''} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_1.$$

By the assumption, there exists an $a_2 > a_1$ satisfying condition (AC) for a_1 .

We show that a_2 is the required index. Take any $a'' > a_2$ and any map $h : X_{a''} \rightarrow X_{a_2}$. By the choice of a_2 and (AC), there exist a $z \in X_{a''}$ and a $U_1 \in \text{st}\mathcal{U}_{a_1}$ such that

$$(15) \quad p_{a_1a_2}h(z), p_{a_1a_2}p_{a_2a''}(z) \in U_1.$$

By (14), there exists a $V_1 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $p_{aa_1}^{-1}V_1 \supset U_1$. Then, by (15),

$$(16) \quad p_{aa_1}p_{a_1a_2}h(z), p_{aa_1}p_{a_1a_2}p_{a_2a''}(z) \in V_1.$$

By (13), $(p_{aa_1}p_{a_1a_2}, p_{aa_2}) < \mathcal{V}$. Thus, there exist $V_2, V_3 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(17) \quad p_{aa_1}p_{a_1a_2}h(z), p_{aa_2}h(z) \in V_2,$$

$$(18) \quad p_{aa_1}p_{a_1a_2}p_{a_2a''}(z), p_{aa_2}p_{a_2a''}(z) \in V_3.$$

By (16), (17), (18), and (12), there exists a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that

$$(19) \quad p_{aa_2}h(z), p_{aa_2}p_{a_2a''}(z) \in V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_3 \subset \text{st}(V_1, \mathcal{V}) \subset U.$$

This means that a_2 is the required index. Hence \mathcal{Z} satisfies (AC1).

We say that an approximate resolution $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ satisfies (AC) or is *cosmic* provided \mathcal{Z} satisfies (AC).

(5.2) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ and $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be cofinite approximate APOL-resolutions. Let X and Y be homeomorphic. Then \mathbf{p} satisfies (AC) if and only if \mathbf{q} satisfies (AC).*

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a homeomorphism. By (1.15) there exists an approximate resolution $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ of f . By Corollary (1.18), $[\mathbf{f}]$ is an isomorphism.

First, we assume that \mathbf{p} satisfies (AC), i.e., \mathcal{Z} satisfies (AC). Then by Lemma (5.1), $[1_{\mathcal{Z}}]$ satisfies (AMC). By Lemma (4.2), $[\mathbf{f}][1_{\mathcal{Z}}]$ satisfies (AMC). Since $[\mathbf{f}][1_{\mathcal{Z}}] = [\mathbf{f}] = [1_{\mathcal{Y}}][\mathbf{f}]$, $[1_{\mathcal{Y}}][\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (AMC). Thus, by Lemma (4.4), $[1_{\mathcal{Y}}]$

satisfies (AMC). Hence, by Lemma (5.1), \mathcal{Y} satisfies (AC), i.e., \mathbf{q} satisfies (AC).

Applying the above fact to the homeomorphism $f^{-1} : Y \rightarrow X$, we have the converse assertion.

(5.3) **Corollary.** *Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathbf{p}' : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ be cofinite approximate APOL-resolutions. Then \mathbf{p} satisfies (AC) if and only if \mathbf{p}' satisfies (AC).*

By Corollary (5.3), we say that a space X satisfies (AC) or is cosmic provided any/some cofinite approximate APOL-resolution $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of X satisfies (AC).

By Lemma (5.2), we have that

(5.4) **Corollary.** *Property (AC) is a topological invariant.*

Lemmas (4.4) and (1.17) imply that

(5.5) **Corollary.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be maps. If $gf : X \rightarrow Z$ satisfies (AMC), then so does g .*

(5.6) **Corollary.** *If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies (AMC), then Y satisfies (AC).*

(5.7) **Example.** Holsztynski [H] only considers universality in terms of a fixed morphism between commutative inverse systems and the induced map on the limit. In our approach a given map may be induced by many different morphisms of approximate systems associated with the given map. Some of the expansions of a given map may be universal in the sense of Holsztynski and others may not. To see this consider a metric continuum X which is the inverse limit of both a sequence of arcs and of a sequence of circles, i.e., X is arc-like and circle-like. Any indecomposable arc-like continuum has this property (see [Bu, Theorem 7]). Then X has an expansion \mathbb{X} whose coordinate spaces are all arcs and an expansion of the identity map $1_X : X \rightarrow X$, $\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ given by $f_i = 1_{X_i}$, which is universal in the sense of Holsztynski. On the other hand, X also has an expansion \mathbb{X}' whose coordinate spaces are all circles and an expansion of 1_X , $\mathbf{f}' : \mathbb{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{X}'$ given by $f'_i = 1_{X'_i}$, which is not universal in the sense of Holsztynski. Therefore universality in the sense of Holsztynski depends on which expansion one uses and so it is not categorical.

We easily show

(5.8) **Lemma.** *If \mathcal{X} satisfies condition (US), then it satisfies (AC).*

$$(US) \quad (\forall a, \forall a' \in A)(a' > a)(\forall h : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_a)(\exists x \in X_{a'}) h(x) = p_{aa'}(x).$$

(5.9) **Remark.** In (5.8), if \mathcal{X} is commutative, then the condition (US) is equivalent to universality in the sense of Holsztynski [H] and Mioduszewski and Rochowski [MiR]. Note that the condition (US) is not an approximate shape invariant, i.e., it depends on (approximate) polyhedral resolutions (see Example (5.7)).

Let X be a compact Hausdorff space and $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ be continuous maps. Let \mathcal{U} be an open covering of Y . We say that a point $x \in X$ is a \mathcal{U} -coincidence point of f and g provided that $f(x), g(x) \in U$ for some $U \in \mathcal{U}$.

(5.10) **Lemma.** *Let X be compact Hausdorff and Y Tychonoff. If f and g have a \mathcal{U} -coincidence point for any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$, then f and g have a coincidence point. Moreover, if g is the identity map, then f has a fixed point.*

Proof. Let $F(\mathcal{U}) = \{x \in X; x \text{ is a } \mathcal{U}\text{-coincidence point of } f \text{ and } g\}$ for any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. By the definition, we have

Claim 1. If $\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$, then $F(\mathcal{V}) \subset F(\mathcal{U})$.

Now, we show that

Claim 2. If $\text{st}\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$, then $\overline{F(\mathcal{V})} \subset F(\mathcal{U})$.

To prove Claim 2, take any $x \in \overline{F(\mathcal{V})}$. There exist $V_1, V_2 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(1) \quad f(x) \in V_1 \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) \in V_2.$$

Since $f^{-1}V_1 \cap g^{-1}V_2$ is an open neighborhood of x by (1), $f^{-1}V_1 \cap g^{-1}V_2 \cap F(\mathcal{V}) \neq \emptyset$. So there exists a point y such that

$$(2) \quad y \in f^{-1}V_1 \cap g^{-1}V_2 \cap F(\mathcal{V}).$$

By (2),

$$(3) \quad f(y) \in V_1 \quad \text{and} \quad g(y) \in V_2.$$

Since $y \in F(\mathcal{V})$, there exists a $V_3 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(4) \quad f(y), g(y) \in V_3.$$

By (1), (3), and (4), we have that $f(x), g(x) \in V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_3 \subset \text{st}(V_3, \mathcal{V})$. Since $\text{st}\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$, there exists a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $\text{st}(V_3, \mathcal{V}) \subset U$. Then, $f(x), g(x) \in U$, i.e., x is a \mathcal{U} -coincidence point of f and g . Therefore we have Claim 2.

Let $j_{\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}} : \overline{F(\mathcal{V})} \rightarrow \overline{F(\mathcal{U})}$ be the inclusion map for each $\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$ with $\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$. Thus $\mathbb{F}(f, g) = \{\overline{F(\mathcal{U})}, j_{\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}}, \text{Cov}(Y)\}$ forms an inverse system. Let $F(f, g)$ be the set of all coincidence points of f and g .

Claim 3. $F(f, g) = \lim \mathbb{F}(f, g)$.

Clearly $\lim \mathbb{F}(f, g) = \bigcap \{\overline{F(\mathcal{U})} : \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)\}$. Since $F(f, g) \subset \overline{F(\mathcal{U})} \subset \overline{F(\mathcal{U})}$ for any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$, $F(f, g) \subset \bigcap \{\overline{F(\mathcal{U})} : \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)\}$.

We must show that $\bigcap \{\overline{F(\mathcal{U})} : \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)\} \subset F(f, g)$. Take any $x \in \bigcap \{\overline{F(\mathcal{U})} : \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)\}$. We assume that $x \notin F(f, g)$, i.e., $f(x) \neq g(x)$. Since Y is Tychonoff, there exists a $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$ such that

$$(5) \quad \text{st}(f(x), \mathcal{U}) \cap \text{st}(g(x), \mathcal{U}) = \emptyset.$$

There exists $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$ such that $\text{st}\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$. By Claim 2 and the choice of x ,

$$(6) \quad x \in \overline{F(\mathcal{V})} \subset \overline{F(\mathcal{U})}.$$

By (6), $x \in \overline{F(\mathcal{U})}$, i.e., there exists a member $K \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $f(x), g(x) \in K$. By (5), such a K does not exist. Thus, we have a contradiction. Thus, $f(x) = g(x)$, i.e., $x \in F(f, g)$. Therefore, $\bigcap \{\overline{F(\mathcal{U})} : \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(Y)\} \subset F(f, g)$ and we have Claim 3.

Since $\mathbb{F}(f, g)$ is an inverse system consisting of nonempty compact Hausdorff spaces $\overline{F(\mathcal{U})}$, $\lim \mathbb{F}(f, g)$ is not empty. By Claim 3, $F(f, g)$ is not empty. Hence, f and g have a coincidence point and the proof is complete.

(5.11) **Theorem.** *Let $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ be maps from a compact Hausdorff space X to a Tychonoff space Y . Then their approximate APOL-resolutions satisfy (AN) if and only if f and g have a coincidence point.*

Theorem (5.11) follows from Lemmas (3.1) and (5.10).

(5.12) **Lemma.** *If X satisfies (AC), then any map $f : X \rightarrow X$ has a \mathcal{V} -fixed point for any $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X)$.*

Proof. Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a cofinite approximate APOL-resolution. By the assumption, \mathcal{X} satisfies (AC). By Lemma (5.1), $[1_{\mathcal{X}}] : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ satisfies (AMC). Since $1_{\mathcal{X}} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an approximate resolution of $1_X : X \rightarrow X$, then 1_X satisfies the condition (i) in Lemma (4.8). Hence, we have the required property.

(5.13) **Theorem.** *If X is a compact Hausdorff space with a cosmic approximate ANR-resolution, then X has the fixed point property.*

Theorem (5.13) follows from Lemmas (5.10) and (5.12).

(5.14) **Corollary.** *Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ be an approximate resolution of compact Hausdorff spaces X_a . If \mathcal{X} satisfies (US), then X has the fixed point property.*

(5.15) **Corollary.** *If X is an arc-like Hausdorff continuum, then X has the fixed point property.*

Proof. By [MM] X has an approximate resolution $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{X} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ such that each X_a is an arc and each $p_{aa'}$ is surjective. Since $p_{aa'}$ is surjective, $p_{aa'}$ is universal by Proposition 8 of [H] and so \mathcal{X} satisfies property (US). Hence, by (5.14), X has the fixed point property.

(5.16) **Remark.** This corollary extends a similar result in [H] to the Hausdorff case. Mardesić [M] constructed an arc-like continuum which is not an inverse limit of any (commutative) inverse system of arcs. Therefore, we need the notion of approximate resolution for our proof. The approximate limit approach also allows for a generalization of fixed point results for tree-like continua to the nonmetric case. Marsh [Ma] has introduced a class of maps between trees, called u -maps, which are cosmic. So if a tree-like Hausdorff continuum X has an approximate resolution as trees and u -mappings as bonding maps, then X has the fixed point property.

(5.17) **Corollary.** *If X is an essentially $(n\text{-cell})$ -like Hausdorff continuum, $n \geq 2$, then X has the fixed point property.*

Proof. Let B^n be an n -cell and S^{n-1} be its boundary. The hypothesis means X has an approximate resolution with n -cells B^n as coordinate spaces X_a and bonding maps $p_{aa'} : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_a$ such that $p_{aa'}|_{p_{aa'}^{-1}(S^{n-1})} : p_{aa'}^{-1}(S^{n-1}) \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ is essential (i.e., cannot be extended to a map of B^n to S^{n-1}). Then by Proposition 10 of [H], \mathcal{X} satisfies (US). Therefore X has the fixed point property by (5.14).

(5.18) **Remark.** Note that essentiality is necessary since there are (3-cell)-like continua without the fixed point property (see [Bo1] or [B, Theorem 20]).

We now give an example of continuum having the fixed point property but which is not cosmic.

(5.19) **Example.** The Warsaw Circle is a continuum X which has the fixed point property, but does not satisfy property (AC).

We consider points $a_n, b_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, c_0$ and c_1 in the plane as follows: $a_0 = (0, -1), a_n = (\frac{1}{n}, -1)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots, c_0 = (0, 0), c_1 = (1, 0), b_0 = (0, 1), b_n = (\frac{1}{n}, 1)$ for each odd n , and $b_n = (\frac{1}{n}, 0)$ for each even n . Then $X = \overline{b_0a_0} \cup \overline{a_0a_1} \cup \overline{a_1b_1} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \overline{b_i b_{i+1}}$ is a continuum in the plane R^2 .

Let

$$X_n = \overline{b_0c_0} \cup \overline{c_0a_0} \cup \overline{a_0a_1} \cup \overline{a_1c_1} \cup \overline{c_1b_1} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{2n-1} \overline{b_i b_{i+1}} \cup \overline{b_{2n}b_0}$$

be a simplicial complex in R^2 for $n \geq 1$. Let $p_{nm} : X_m \rightarrow X_n$ be a simplicial map defined for $m \geq n$ by

$$p_{nm}(v) = \begin{cases} b_0 & \text{if } v = b_j, j \text{ is odd and } 2m \geq j > 2n, \\ c_0 & \text{if } v = b_j, j \text{ is even and } 2m \geq j > 2n, \\ v & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is easy to show that $p_{m_1m_2}p_{m_2m_3} = p_{m_1m_3}$ for $m_1 \leq m_2 \leq m_3$. Then $\mathbb{X} = \{X_n, p_{nm}, N^+\}$ is an (commutative) inverse sequence. Here N^+ is the set of all positive integers with the usual order.

Let $\varphi_n : \{b_0, c_0, a_0, a_1, c_1\} \cup \{b_i : i = 1, 2, \dots\} \rightarrow X_n^0 = \{b_0, c_0, a_0, a_1, c_1\} \cup \{b_i : i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$ be a map defined by

$$\varphi_n(v) = \begin{cases} b_0 & \text{if } v = b_j, j \text{ is odd and } j > 2n, \\ c_0 & \text{if } v = b_j, j \text{ is even and } j > 2n, \\ v & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Clearly φ_n defines a map $p_n : X \rightarrow X_n$. Since $\varphi_n = p_{nm}\varphi_m$ for $n \leq m$, we have $p_n = p_{nm}p_m$. Thus $\mathbf{p} = \{p_n : n \in N^+\} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ is a (commutative) system map. It is not difficult to show that $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ is an inverse limit. By Theorem 8 of [M1], \mathbf{p} is a resolution. Then by (3.9) of [W1], there are coverings $\mathcal{U}_i \in \text{Cov}(X_i)$ such that $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_n, \mathcal{U}_n, p_{nm}, N^+\}$ is an (commutative) approximate resolution of X .

We show that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ does not satisfy property (AC). We assume that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ satisfies condition (AC). By Lemma (5.1), it satisfies condition (AC1). Take any $n \in N^+$ and any covering \mathcal{V}_n of X_n such that the mesh of $\mathcal{V}_n < 1$. Then by (AC1), there exists an $n_0 \geq n$ satisfying

(1) for each $m \geq n_0$ and each map $h : X_m \rightarrow X_{n_0}$, there exists a point $x \in X_m$ and a $U \in \mathcal{V}_n$ such that $p_{nm}(x), p_{nn_0}h(x) \in U$.

Take any $m \geq n_0$. We define a map $h : X_m \rightarrow X_m$ as follows: We subdivide X_m by

$$\overline{b_0c_0} \cup \overline{c_0a_0} \cup \overline{a_0a_{2m}} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{2m-1} \overline{a_{j+1}a_j} \cup \overline{a_1c_1} \cup \overline{c_1b_1} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{2m-1} \overline{b_j b_{j+1}} \cup \overline{b_{2m}b_0}.$$

Let $h : X_m \rightarrow X_m$ be a simplicial map defined by

$$h(v) = \begin{cases} a_1 & \text{if } v = b_0, \\ c_1 & \text{if } v = c_0, \\ b_1 & \text{if } v = a_0, \\ b_{j+2} & \text{if } v = a_{2m-j}, 0 \leq j \leq 2m-2, \\ b_0 & \text{if } v = a_1, \\ c_0 & \text{if } v = c_1, \\ a_0 & \text{if } v = b_1, \\ a_{2m+2-j} & \text{if } v = b_j, 2 \leq j \leq 2m. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to show that

- (2) if $x \in \overline{b_0c_0} \cup \overline{c_0a_0} \cup \overline{a_1c_1} \cup \overline{c_1b_1} = K$, then $|\pi_1 p_{nm}(x) - \pi_1 p_{nm}h(x)| = 1$,
- (3) if $x \in X_m - K$, then $|\pi_2 p_{nm}(x) - \pi_2 p_{nm}h(x)| \geq 1$.

Here $\pi_i : R^2 \rightarrow R$ is the projection to the i th coordinate for each $i = 1, 2$. By (2) and (3), for each $x \in X_m$, the distance between $p_{nm}(x)$ and $p_{nm}h(x)$ is not less than 1. Since the mesh of $\mathcal{V}_n < 1$, we cannot find a member $U \in \mathcal{V}_n$ containing both points $p_{nm}(x)$ and $p_{nm}h(x)$ for each $x \in X_m$. Thus, this contradicts (1). Hence $(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})$ does not satisfy property (AC). However, it is well known that X has the fixed point property (see Theorem 13 of [B]).

6. COMPLEX PROJECTIVE n -SPACE LIKE CONTINUA AND THE FIXED POINT PROPERTY

Let $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ be the n -dimensional complex projective space. Note that the geometrical dimension of $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ is $2n$. The following data is well known:

- (1) $H_j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{for } j = 0, 2, 4, \dots, 2n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$
- (2) $\pi_j(P^n(\mathbb{C})) = \begin{cases} 0, & j \leq 2n \text{ and } j \neq 2, \\ \mathbb{Z}, & j = 2. \end{cases}$

Here, \mathbb{Z} is the additive group of all integers, and \mathbb{C} is the field of all complex numbers. Let \mathbb{Q} be the field of all rational numbers.

- (3) $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ is a $2n$ -dimensional orientable manifold without boundary. Moreover, it is simply connected.

Let $f : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$ be a map. Then, f induces a homomorphism $f_* : H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$. Since $H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ by (1), we take a generator α of $H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$ and then $H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) = \{k\alpha : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. We may define a $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ by $f_*(\alpha) = \lambda\alpha$. We say that λ is the *2-dimensional degree* of f and write it as $\lambda = \deg(f)$. Note that λ does not depend on the choice of the generator α . (See the proof of (7).)

By the universal coefficient theorem, we have the following exact sequence:

- (4) $0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(H_{j-1}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$
 $\rightarrow \text{Hom}(H_j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow 0.$

By (1) and (4), we have

- (5) $H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q} & \text{for } j = 0, 2, 4, \dots, 2n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

By the naturality of the universal coefficient theorem,

$$(6) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{Hom}(H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q} & & & & & & \\ f^* \downarrow & \text{Hom}(f_*, 1_{\mathbb{Q}}) \downarrow & \text{Hom}(\times \lambda, 1_{\mathbb{Q}}) \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \times \lambda \\ H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{Hom}(H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Q}) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}, & & & & & & \end{array}$$

where $\lambda = \text{deg}(f)$ and $\times \lambda$ is the homomorphism determined by multiplication by λ . Let β be the generator of $H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ determined by $\varphi^{-1}(1)$, where φ is an isomorphism in (5) and $1 \in \mathbb{Q}$. Thus $H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) = \{r\beta : r \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ and $f^*(r\beta) = \lambda r\beta$ for each $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Let β' be another generator of $H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$. We put $f^*(\beta') = \lambda' \beta'$, $\lambda' \in \mathbb{Q}$. We show that

$$(7) \quad \lambda = \lambda'.$$

Since β, β' are generators, $\beta \neq 0$ and $\beta' \neq 0$. We put $\beta = t\beta'$, where $t = \frac{t_1}{t_2} \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $\beta \neq 0$ and $\beta' \neq 0$, then $t_1 \neq 0$ and $t_2 \neq 0$. Since $t_2\beta = t_1\beta'$, $t_2\lambda\beta = t_2f_*(\beta) = f_*(t_2\beta) = f_*(t_1\beta') = t_1f_*(\beta') = t_1\lambda'\beta'$, i.e., $t_1\lambda'\beta' = t_2\lambda\beta$. Since $\beta = \frac{t_1}{t_2}\beta'$, $t_1\lambda'\beta' = t_2\lambda\beta = t_2\lambda\frac{t_1}{t_2}\beta' = \lambda t_1\beta'$. Since $\beta' \neq 0$ and $t_1 \neq 0$, $t_1\lambda'\beta' = \lambda t_1\beta'$ implies $\lambda' = \lambda$ and we have (7). Thus we have that

$$(8) \quad f^* : H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \text{ satisfies } f^*(\beta) = \lambda\beta \text{ for any generator } \beta \text{ of } H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}).$$

Hence $\lambda = \text{deg}(f)$.

Now, \mathbb{Q} is a commutative field. It is well known that $H^*(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ forms a cohomological ring such that $H^*(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ is a truncated polynomial ring over \mathbb{Q} generated by a generator x of $H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ and height $n + 1$, i.e.,

$$(9) \quad H^*(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \cong P_{\mathbb{Q}}[x]/(x^{n+1}).$$

Here $P_{\mathbb{Q}}[x]$ is the ring of polynomials generated by x with rational coefficients, and (x^{n+1}) is an ideal generated by x^{n+1} . Note that the cup product induces the ring product structure of $H^*(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$. (9) means that

$$(10) \quad x^j \text{ is a generator of } H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}).$$

By (8), we have that

$$(11) \quad f^*(x) = \lambda x, \quad \text{where } f^* : H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}).$$

By (10) and (11), $f^* : H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ has the property:

$$f^*(x^j) = f^* \overbrace{(x \cdots x)}^{j \text{ times}} = \overbrace{f^*(x) \cdots f^*(x)}^{j \text{ times}} = (\lambda x) \cdots (\lambda x) = \lambda^j x^j.$$

Hence

$$(12) \quad f^*(x^j) = \lambda^j x^j \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Take any $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$. Since f induces a homomorphism $f_* : H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$, by (1) there exists a $\tilde{\lambda}_{2j} \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f_*(\alpha_{2j}) = \tilde{\lambda}_{2j}\alpha_{2j}$, where $\alpha_{2j} \in H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$ is a generator. Note that $\tilde{\lambda}_{2j}$ does not depend on the choice of the generator α_{2j} . Using the same argument as (6)–(8) we have by (5) that for $f^* : H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$,

$f_*(\beta_{2j}) = \tilde{\lambda}_{2j}\beta_{2j}$ for any generator β_{2j} of $H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$. However, by (10) and (12), we have $\tilde{\lambda}_{2j} = \lambda^j$. Hence, for $f_* : H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$,

$$(13) \quad f_*(\beta_{2j}) = \lambda^j \beta_{2j}$$

for any generator $\beta_{2j} \in H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$ and $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$.

By the universal coefficient theorem, we have

$$(14) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\psi} H_j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(H_{j-1}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow 0$$

for each j . Thus, by (1),

$$(15) \quad H_j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \begin{cases} H_j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q} & \text{for } j = 0, 2, \dots, 2n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By (14) for $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$(16) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \\ \downarrow f_* \otimes 1_{\mathbb{Q}} & & \downarrow f_* \\ H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \end{array}$$

is commutative. Since ψ is an isomorphism, by (13) and (16)

$$(17) \quad f_*(\tilde{\beta}_{2j}) = \lambda^j \tilde{\beta}_{2j},$$

where $\tilde{\beta}_{2j} = \psi(\beta_{2j} \otimes 1)$.

By the same way as in (7), we can show that λ^j does not depend on the choice of the generator β_{2j} , i.e., for $f_* : H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$,

$$(18) \quad f_*(\beta_{2j}) = \lambda^j \beta_{2j}$$

for any generator $\beta_{2j} \in H_{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ and $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

Now, by (3) we have the Poincaré duality theorem: There exists an isomorphism

$$(19) \quad D_j : H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_{2n-j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$$

for any $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2n$.

We define a Gysin homomorphism $f^! : H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$ such that $f^! = D_j^{-1} f_* D_j$, i.e.,

$$(20) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow{f^!} & H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \\ \cong \downarrow D_j & & \cong \downarrow D_j \\ H_{2n-j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & H_{2n-j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \end{array}$$

is commutative.

We show that for $f^! : H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$,

$$(21) \quad f^!(x^j) = \lambda^{n-j} x^j \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

By (10) and (19), $D_{2j}(x^j)$ is a generator of $H_{2n-2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q})$. By (18),

$$(22) \quad f_*(D_{2j}(x^j)) = \lambda^{n-j} D_{2j}(x^j).$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} f!(x^j) &= D_{2j}^{-1} f_* D_{2j}(x^j) = D_{2j}^{-1} (\lambda^{n-j} D_{2j}(x^j)) \\ &= \lambda^{n-j} D_{2j}^{-1} D_{2j}(x^j) = \lambda^{n-j} x^j. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have (21).

We calculate the Lefschetz number $\lambda(f, g)$ for maps $f, g : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$ as follows.

(6.1) **Lemma.** *Let $f, g : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$ be maps. Then $\lambda(f, g) = \lambda^n + \lambda^{n-1}\mu + \lambda^{n-2}\mu^2 + \dots + \lambda\mu^{n-1} + \mu^n$. Here $\lambda = \deg(f)$ and $\mu = \deg(g)$.*

Proof. Note that $\lambda(f, g)$ is defined by

$$\lambda(f, g) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \text{trace}(g!^j f^{*j}).$$

Here

$$H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{f^{*j}} H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{g!^j} H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}).$$

Take any $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$. By (12)

$$(23) \quad f^{*2j}(x^j) = f^*(x^j) = \lambda^j x^j.$$

By (21), since $\mu = \deg(g)$,

$$(24) \quad g!^{2j}(x^j) = \mu^{n-j} x^j.$$

By (23) and (24)

$$(25) \quad g!^{2j} f^{*2j}(x^j) = \lambda^j \mu^{n-j} x^j.$$

Since $H^{2j}(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$,

$$(26) \quad \text{trace}(g!^{2j} f^{*2j}) = \lambda^j \mu^{n-j} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Let j be an odd integer. By (5)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow{f^{*j}} & H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow{g!^j} & H^j(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Q}) \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

must be the zero homomorphism. Thus

$$(27) \quad \text{trace}(g!^j f^{*j}) = 0 \quad \text{for any odd integer } j.$$

Hence, by (26) and (27),

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(f, g) &= \sum_{j=0}^{2n} (-1)^j \text{trace}(g!^j f^{*j}) \\ &= \sum_{j:\text{ odd}} (-1)^j \text{trace}(g!^j f^{*j}) + \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^{2j} \text{trace}(g!^{2j} f^{*2j}) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^n \lambda^j \mu^{n-j}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have Lemma (6.1).

(6.2) **Lemma.** *Under the conditions of Lemma 6.1, we have*

- (i) *Let n be an even integer. Then $\lambda(f, g) = 0$ if and only if $\deg(f) = \deg(g) = 0$.*
- (ii) *Let n be an odd integer. Then $\lambda(f, g) = 0$ if and only if $\deg(f) = -\deg(g)$.*

Proof. Let $\deg(f) = \deg(g) = 0$. Thus $\lambda = \mu = 0$. By Lemma (6.1), $\lambda(f, g) = 0$. Next, we assume that $\lambda(f, g) = 0$. We show that

$$(1) \quad \text{if } \lambda = 0, \text{ then } \mu = 0.$$

Since $0 = \lambda(f, g) = \lambda^n + \lambda^{n-1}\mu + \cdots + \lambda\mu^{n-1} + \mu^n = \mu^n$, $\mu = 0$. Similarly, we have

$$(2) \quad \text{if } \mu = 0, \text{ then } \lambda = 0.$$

We show that

$$(3) \quad \text{if } \lambda \neq 0, \text{ then } \lambda \neq \mu.$$

We assume that $\lambda \neq 0$ and $\lambda = \mu$. Thus,

$$0 = \lambda(f, g) = \lambda^n + \lambda^{n-1}\mu + \cdots + \lambda\mu^{n-1} + \mu^n = (n+1)\lambda^n.$$

Thus $\lambda^n = 0$ and hence $\lambda = 0$. This contradicts $\lambda \neq 0$. Therefore $\lambda \neq \mu$.

We show that

$$(4) \quad \text{if } \lambda \neq 0, \text{ then } \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \neq 0, 1.$$

If $\frac{\mu}{\lambda} = 0$, then $\mu = 0$. By (2), $\lambda = 0$. This contradicts the assumption $\lambda \neq 0$. Therefore $\frac{\mu}{\lambda} \neq 0$. Next, we put $\frac{\mu}{\lambda} = 1$. Since $\frac{\mu}{\lambda} = 1$, then $\lambda = \mu$. This contradicts (3). Hence $\frac{\mu}{\lambda} \neq 0, 1$.

We assume that $\lambda \neq 0$. By (4), $y = \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \neq 0, 1$. Since $\lambda(f, g) = 0$, $0 = \lambda(f, g) = \lambda^n(1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda} + (\frac{\mu}{\lambda})^2 + \cdots + (\frac{\mu}{\lambda})^n)$ and then

$$(5) \quad 1 + y + \cdots + y^n = 0.$$

Since $1 + y + \cdots + y^n = \frac{1-y^{n+1}}{1-y}$, by (5)

$$(6) \quad y^{n+1} = 1.$$

Let $w = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n+1} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n+1}$. It is well known that the solutions of (6) are $y = 1, w, w^2, \dots, w^n$. Since $y \neq 1$, the solutions of (5) are

$$(7) \quad y = w, w^2, \dots, w^n.$$

We now show (i). First let $\lambda \neq 0$. Since $y = w^j = \cos \frac{2j}{n+1}\pi + i \sin \frac{2j}{n+1}\pi$ for some j , $1 \leq j \leq n$, by (7) and $y = \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \in \mathbb{Q}$, $\sin \frac{2j}{n+1}\pi = 0$. Hence $\frac{2j\pi}{n+1} = 0$ or $\frac{2j\pi}{n+1} = \pi$. If $\frac{2j}{n+1}\pi = 0$, then $j = 0$. This contradicts $1 \leq j \leq n$. If $\frac{2j}{n+1}\pi = \pi$, then $j = \frac{n+1}{2}$. Since n is even, $\frac{n+1}{2}$ is not an integer, but j must be an integer. Hence $j = \frac{n+1}{2}$ is a contradiction. Next let $\lambda = 0$. By (1), $\lambda = \mu = 0$. Hence we have (i).

Now, we consider (ii). If $\lambda = -\mu$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(f, g) &= \lambda^n \mu^0 + \lambda^{n-1} \mu + \cdots + \lambda \mu^{n-1} + \lambda^0 \mu^n \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{n+1}{2}} (\lambda^j \mu^{n-j} + \lambda^{n-j} \mu^j) = \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{n+1}{2}} ((-1)^j + (-1)^{n-j}) \lambda^n. \end{aligned}$$

Since n is odd, $(-1)^j + (-1)^{n-j} = 0$. Thus $\lambda(f, g) = 0$.

We assume that $\lambda(f, g) = 0$. First let $\lambda \neq 0$. Since $\cos \frac{2j}{n+1} \pi + i \sin \frac{2j}{n+1} \pi = y = \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \in \mathbb{Q}$ for some j , $1 \leq j \leq n$, by (7), $\sin \frac{2\pi j}{n+1} = 0$. Thus $\frac{2\pi j}{n+1} = 0$ or $\frac{2\pi j}{n+1} = \pi$. If $\frac{2\pi j}{n+1} = 0$, then $j = 0$. This contradicts $1 \leq j \leq n$. Hence $\frac{2\pi j}{n+1} = \pi$, i.e., $j = \frac{n+1}{2}$. In this case $y = w^j = \cos \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot 2\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$. Hence $y = -1$, i.e., $\frac{\mu}{\lambda} = -1$, so $\lambda = -\mu$. Next let $\lambda = 0$. Then by (1) $\lambda = \mu = 0$. Hence, we have (ii).

(6.3) **Corollary.** Let $\deg(f) \neq 0$.

- (i) If n is even, then $\lambda(f, g) \neq 0$ for any $g : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$.
- (ii) If n is odd, then $\lambda(f, g) \neq 0$ for any map $g : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$ with $\deg(g) \neq -\deg(f)$.

(6.4) **Lemma.** Let n be even and $f : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$. If $\deg(f) \neq 0$, then f is cosmic.

Proof. By (i) of Corollary (6.3), $\lambda(f, g) \neq 0$ for any g . By the coincidence point theorem of Lefschetz (see p. 320 of [L]), f and g have a coincidence point. Hence f is cosmic.

(6.5) **Lemma.** Let n be odd. If $\deg(f) \neq 0$, then f and g have a coincidence point for any $g : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$ with $\deg(g) \neq -\deg(f)$.

By (ii) of Corollary (6.3) and the Lefschetz coincidence point theorem [L] we have Lemma (6.5).

Let $[f]$ be the homotopy class of a map $f : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$, and let $[P^n(\mathbb{C}), P^n(\mathbb{C})]$ be the set of all homotopy classes of all maps between $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ and itself. Since $f_* : H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$ depends only on $[f]$, we define $\deg([f])$ by $\deg(f)$.

(6.6) **Lemma.** $\deg : [P^n(\mathbb{C}), P^n(\mathbb{C})] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is bijective.

To prove Lemma (6.6) we need some general results: Let Y be an $(n-1)$ -connected and n -simple space. By the universal coefficient theorem and the Hurewicz theorem, we have isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} H^n(Y; \pi_n(Y)) &\stackrel{K}{\cong} \text{Hom}(H_n(Y; \mathbb{Z}), \pi_n(Y)), \\ \pi_n(Y) &\stackrel{E}{\cong} H_n(Y; \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we may define a cohomology class $\gamma_Y \in H^n(Y; \pi_n(Y))$ by $K(\gamma_Y) = E^{-1}$. This cohomology class γ_Y is called the n -characteristic cohomology class of Y .

(6.7) **Lemma (Hopf-Eilenberg [Sp]).** Let X be a CW complex with $\dim X = k$. Let Y be $(n-1)$ -connected and j -simple for $n \leq j \leq k$ such that $H^{j+1}(X; \pi_j(Y)) = 0$ for $n < j < k$, and $H^1(X; \pi_j(Y)) = 0$ for $n < j \leq k$.

Then there is a bijection $\varphi : [X, Y] \rightarrow H^n(X; \pi_n(Y))$. This φ is defined by $[f] \rightarrow f^*(\gamma_Y)$.

Proof of Lemma (6.6). In the first paragraph of this section we described algebraic data (1), (2), and (3) for $P^n(\mathbb{C})$. Using this data we can apply Lemma (6.7) with $X = Y = P^n(\mathbb{C})$, $n = 2$, $k = 2n$. Thus we have a bijection

$$(1) \quad \varphi : [P^n(\mathbb{C}), P^n(\mathbb{C})] \rightarrow H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}))),$$

which is defined by $\varphi([f]) = f^*(\gamma)$ for any $[f]$. Take any $f : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$. We have the commutative diagrams:

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C})) & \xrightarrow[E]{\cong} & H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}))) & \xrightarrow[K]{\cong} & \text{Hom}(H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}))) \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow \text{Hom}(f_*, 1) \\ H^2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}))) & \xrightarrow[K]{\cong} & \text{Hom}(H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}))). \end{array}$$

Let α and β be generators of $H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z})$ and $\pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}))$, respectively. Since $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ is simply connected, the Hurewicz homomorphism $E : \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C})) = \mathbb{Z}\beta \rightarrow H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}\alpha$ is an isomorphism. Thus

$$(4) \quad E(\beta) = (\pm 1)\alpha.$$

However, when we replace a generator β by $-\beta$, without loss of generality, we may assume that $E(\beta) = \alpha$, i.e.,

$$(5) \quad E^{-1}(\alpha) = \beta.$$

Therefore, $E^{-1} : H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}\alpha \rightarrow \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C})) = \mathbb{Z}\beta$ is defined by $k\alpha \rightarrow k\beta$ for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

It is well known that for any homomorphism $h : \mathbb{Z}\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\beta$, there exists a unique integer $\psi(h) \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$(6) \quad h(k\alpha) = \psi(h)k\beta$$

for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

For any integer $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$, we define the homomorphism $n_0 E^{-1} : \mathbb{Z}\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\beta$ by

$$(7) \quad n_0 E^{-1}(k\alpha) = n_0 k\beta \quad \text{for any } k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Therefore, (6) and (7) mean that

$$(8) \quad h = \psi(h)E^{-1}.$$

Clearly,

$$(9) \quad \psi : \text{Hom}(H_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}); \mathbb{Z}), \pi_2(P^n(\mathbb{C}))) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

is bijective. Moreover it is group isomorphic. By (8),

$$(10) \quad \psi(E^{-1}) = 1.$$

By (3), $Kf^*(\gamma) = Kf^*K^{-1}(E^{-1}) = \text{Hom}(f_*, 1)KK^{-1}(E^{-1}) = \text{Hom}(f_*, 1)(E^{-1}) = E^{-1}f_*$, i.e.,

$$(11) \quad Kf^*(\gamma) = E^{-1}f_*.$$

By the definition and (5), $E^{-1}f_*(k\alpha) = E^{-1}((\deg f)k\alpha) = (\deg f)k\beta$, i.e.,

$$(12) \quad E^{-1}f_* = (\deg f)E^{-1}.$$

By (11) and (12), $\psi(Kf^*(\gamma)) = \deg f$. Thus by (1),

$$(13) \quad \psi K\varphi([f]) = \deg f.$$

This means that

$$(14) \quad \psi K\varphi = \deg.$$

Since φ , K , and ψ are bijective, by (14) \deg is also bijective. Hence we have completed the proof of Lemma (6.6).

(6.8) **Lemma.** $\deg[g \circ f] = (\deg[g])(\deg[f])$ for any $f, g : P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C})$.

This lemma is trivial by using the definition of \deg .

(6.9) **Lemma.** Let n be even. Let X be a $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ -like Hausdorff continuum. If X is not movable, then it is cosmic.

Proof. Since X is a $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ -like Hausdorff continuum, by [MM] there exists an approximate resolution $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ such that

- (1) each X_a is $P^n(\mathbb{C})$,
- (2) A is cofinite, antisymmetric, infinite and directed.

Since each X_a is an ANR by (1), there exists a $\mathcal{V}_a \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$, $\mathcal{V}_a < \mathcal{W}_a$, with the property (see [HU]):

- (3) For any space Y and any maps $h, k : Y \rightarrow X_a$, if $(h, k) < st^4 \mathcal{V}_a$, then h and k are homotopic.

By (1.19) there exists an approximate resolution $\mathbf{q} = \{q_a : a \in A^*\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W}) = \{Y_a, \mathcal{W}_a, q_{aa'}, A^*\}$ such that

- (4) A^* is A as sets,
- (5) $Y_a, \mathcal{W}_a, q_{aa'}$, and q_a are $X_a, \mathcal{V}_a, p_{aa'}$, and p_a for each $a \in A^*$,
- (6) $(q_a, q_{aa'}q_{a'}) < \mathcal{V}_a$ for any $a' \gg a$.

By (1.20) and (3)–(5),

- (7) $H(\mathbf{q}) : X \rightarrow H(\mathcal{Y})$ is an HANR-expansion.

By (1) and (5), each $q_{aa'} : Y_{a'} = P^n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow P^n(\mathbb{C}) = Y_a$ for $a' \gg a$ has degree $\deg[q_{aa'}]$. We show that

- (8) there exists an $a_0 \in A$ such that $\deg[q_{a_0a'}] \neq 0$ for any $a' \gg a_0$.

We assume that (8) is not true. Then by (8)

- (9) for each $a \in A$ there exists an $a' \gg a$ such that $\deg[q_{aa'}] = 0$.

We claim that

- (10) $H(\mathcal{Y})$ is movable.

To show (10) take any $a \in A^*$. By (9) there exists an $a' \gg a$ such that $\deg[q_{aa'}] = 0$. Take any $a'' \gg a$ and let $h : Y_{a'} \rightarrow Y_{a''}$ be a constant map. Since $\deg[h] = 0$, $\deg[q_{aa''}h] = \deg[q_{aa''}]\deg[h] = 0 = \deg[q_{aa'}]$. Since $\deg[q_{aa''}h] = \deg[q_{aa'}]$, by (6.6)

$$(11) [q_{aa''}][h] = [q_{aa'}].$$

This means that $H(\mathcal{Y})$ is movable. So we have (10).

By (10), X is movable. Thus it contradicts the assumption. Hence we have (8). Since $0 \neq \deg[q_{a_0a''}] = \deg[q_{a_0a'}]\deg[q_{a'a''}]$ and $\deg[q_{a_0a'}] \neq 0$ for $a'' \gg a' \gg a$ by (8), $\deg[q_{a'a''}] \neq 0$. Thus by (8)

(12) there exists an $a_0 \in A^*$ such that $\deg[q_{a'a''}] \neq 0$ for any $a'' \gg a' \gg a_0$. Let $A^*(a_0) = \{a \in A : a \gg a_0\}$. Since $\mathbf{q} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})$ is an approximate resolution and $A^*(a_0)$ is a cofinal subset of A^* , it is easy to show that

(13) $\mathbf{q}^* = \{q_a : a \in A^*(a_0)\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})^* = \{Y_a, \mathcal{W}_a, q_{aa'}, A^*(a_0)\}$ is an approximate resolution.

Since $\deg[q_{a'a''}] \neq 0$ for each $a'' \gg a' \gg a_0$ by (12), $q_{a'a''}$ and any map $h : Y_{a''} \rightarrow Y_{a'}$ have a coincidence point. Thus, $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{W})^*$ satisfies condition (AC). Hence, by (13), X is cosmic.

(6.10) **Corollary.** *Let n be even. Let X be a $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ -like Hausdorff continuum. If X is not movable, then it has the fixed point property.*

Corollary (6.10) follows from (5.13) and (6.9).

(6.11) **Lemma.** *Let n be even. Let X be a $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ -like Hausdorff continuum. If X has the shape of $P^n(\mathbb{C})$, then it satisfies (AC) and hence has the fixed point property.*

Proof. In the same way as above, we can obtain an approximate system $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, f_{aa'}, A\}$ satisfying (1), (2), (3), (4) in the proof of Lemma (6.9), and

$$(2') \quad \deg[f_{aa'}] = 1 \quad \text{for all } a \leq a'.$$

In the same way as in Lemma (6.9), we can show that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ satisfies (AC). Hence X has the fixed point property by (5.13).

Watanabe [W4] has shown that there is only one other shape class for a $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ -like Hausdorff continuum X to consider, namely the case when X is of trivial shape.

(6.12) **Question.** *Let n be even. Let X be a $P^n(\mathbb{C})$ -like Hausdorff continuum. If X has the trivial shape, does it have the fixed point property? (See (7.13) for some partial results for this question.)*

(6.13) *Remark.* Note that for $n = 1$, $P^n(\mathbb{C}) = S^2$. So one can readily see that (6.9), (6.10), and (6.11) are all false in this case. For the first two cases consider X to be the suspension of the Dyadic Solenoid and for the third consider X to be S^2 .

7. NEARLY EXTENDABLE MAPS AND APPROXIMATE RESOLUTIONS

In [Bo2] Borsuk introduced the notion of a nearly extendable map between compact metric spaces. This notion was extended to a map between arbitrary spaces by Watanabe [W3]. He used approximate resolutions in his sense, i.e., commutative approximate resolutions in our sense. Thus, we shall give a definition of a nearly extendable map by using approximate resolutions in our sense, i.e., by using noncommutative approximate resolutions.

Let $\mathbf{f} = \{f, f_b : b \in B\} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\} \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) = \{Y_b, \mathcal{V}_b, q_{bb'}, B\}$ be an approximate map. We consider the following condition:

(NE)* For each $b \in B$ there exists an $a_0 > f(b)$ with two properties:

- (i) $(p_{f(b)a_0}p_{a_0a'}, p_{f(b)a'}) < f_b^{-1}\mathcal{V}_b$ for any $a' > a_0$.
- (ii) There exists a map $h : X_{a_0} \rightarrow Y_{b'}$ such that $(f_b p_{f(b)a_0}, q_{bb'}h) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_b$ for any $b' > b$.

(7.1) **Lemma.** *If \mathbf{f} is a uniform approximate map, then it satisfies property (i) in (NE)*.*

Proof. By (A2) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, for each $b \in B$, there exists an $a_0 > f(b)$ such that

$$(1) \quad (p_{f(b)a_0}p_{a_0a'}, p_{f(b)a'}) < \mathcal{U}_{f(b)} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_0 > f(b).$$

Since \mathbf{f} is uniform,

$$(2) \quad f_b^{-1}\mathcal{V}_b > \mathcal{U}_{f(b)}.$$

By (1) and (2), we have property (i).

(7.2) **Lemma.** *Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ and $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be commutative approximate systems. If $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ is uniform, then the condition (NE)* is equivalent to condition (NE) in [W3].*

Proof. By Lemma (7.1), we need only property (ii) in (NE)*. Thus, clearly the condition (NE) implies the condition (NE)*.

We show that (NE)* implies (NE). Take any $b \in B$. By (AI3) (see [W1]) there exists a $b_1 > b$ such that

$$(1) \quad q_{bb_1}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_b > \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

By the assumption, there exists an $a_0 > f(b_1)$ satisfying (NE)* for b_1 . Since $b_1 > b$, by (AM2) of [W1] there exists an $a_1 > a_0, f(b)$ such that

$$(2) \quad (f_b p_{f(b)a_1}, q_{bb_1} f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)a_1}) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

Take any $b' > b$. Take any $b'' > b', b_1$. By the choice of a_0 , there exists a map $h : X_{a_0} \rightarrow Y_{b''}$ such that

$$(3) \quad (q_{b_1 b''} h, f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)a_0}) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$$

Since $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ is commutative, by (1) and (3),

$$(4) \quad (q_{bb''} h, q_{bb_1} f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)a_0}) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

Since $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is commutative, by (4),

$$(5) \quad (q_{bb'} q_{b'b''} h p_{a_0 a_1}, q_{bb_1} f_{b_1} p_{f(b_1)a_1}) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

We put $\tilde{h} = q_{b'b''} h p_{a_0 a_1} : X_{a_1} \rightarrow Y_{b'}$. By (2) and (5),

$$(6) \quad (q_{bb'} \tilde{h}, f_b p_{f(b)a_1}) < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_b.$$

Thus we have the condition (NE).

(7.3) **Corollary.** *Let $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be an approximate system map in the sense of [W1]. Then \mathbf{f} satisfies the condition (NE) if and only if it satisfies condition (NE)*.*

We can prove the following lemma by a slight modification of the proof of (1.1) in [W3].

(7.4) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate system maps. If $\mathbf{f} \sim \mathbf{g}$ and \mathbf{f} satisfies condition (NE)*, then so does \mathbf{g} .*

By Lemma (7.4), we can say that $[\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies the condition (NE)* provided \mathbf{f} satisfies condition (NE)*. We can prove the following lemma by a slight modification of the proof of (1.2) in [W3].

(7.5) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W})$ be approximate system maps.*

- (i) *If $[\mathbf{f}]$ satisfies (NE)*, then so does $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$.*
- (ii) *If $[\mathbf{g}]$ satisfies (NE)*, then so does $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$.*

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map. Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, $\mathbf{p}' : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})'$, $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$, and $\mathbf{q}' : Y \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})'$ be approximate APOL-resolutions. Let $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathbf{f}' : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})' \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})'$ be approximate resolutions of f .

(7.6) **Lemma.** *\mathbf{f} satisfies (NE)* if and only if \mathbf{f}' does.*

Proof. Let $\mathbf{i} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})'$, and $\mathbf{i}' : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})' \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ be approximate resolutions of $1_X : X \rightarrow X$. Let $\mathbf{j} : (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})'$ and $\mathbf{j}' : (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})' \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate resolutions of $1_Y : Y \rightarrow Y$. Thus $[\mathbf{f}'] = [\mathbf{j}][\mathbf{f}][\mathbf{i}']$ and $[\mathbf{f}] = [\mathbf{j}'][\mathbf{f}'][\mathbf{i}]$ by Corollary (1.17). So (7.6) follows from Lemma (7.5).

We say that a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *nearly extendable* (or is an NE-map) provided any/some approximate resolution satisfies (NE)*. So (7.5) implies

(7.7) **Lemma.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$, $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be maps.*

- (i) *If f is an NE-map, then so is gf .*
- (ii) *If g is an NE-map, then so is gf .*

A space X is an *NE-set* provided $1_X : X \rightarrow X$ is an NE-map. It is easy to show the following:

(7.8) **Lemma.** *A space X is an NE-set if and only if any/some approximate APOL-resolution $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ satisfies the condition:*

(**) *For each $a \in A$ there exists an $a_0 > a$ such that for any $a' > a$ there exists a map $h : X_{a_0} \rightarrow X_{a'}$ with $(p_{aa_0}, p_{aa'}h) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{U}_a$.*

Now, this condition (**) is equivalent to *approximate movability*.

(7.9) **Lemma** ((1.11) of [W3]). *A space X is an NE-set if and only if X is approximately movable.*

(7.10) **Theorem.** *Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ be an approximate APOL-resolution of a compact Hausdorff space X . We assume that all terms X_a have the fixed point property. If $f : X \rightarrow X$ is an NE-map, then f has a fixed point.*

Proof. Let $\mathbf{f} = \{f, f_a : a \in A\} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ be an approximate resolution of f . Take any $a \in A$. By (A3) there exists $a_0 > a$ such that

$$(1) \quad p_{aa'}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a > \text{st}^3 \mathcal{U}_{a'} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_0.$$

By the assumption, there exists an $a_1 > a_0$, $f(a_0)$ satisfying (i) and (ii) in (NE)* for a_0 and \mathbf{f} .

Take any $a' > a_1$. By the choice of a_1 , there exists a map $h : X_{a_1} \rightarrow X_{a'}$ such that

$$(2) \quad (p_{f(a_0)a_1} p_{a_1 a'}, p_{f(a_0)a'}) < f_{a_0}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_{a_0},$$

$$(3) \quad (f_{a_0} p_{f(a_0)a_1}, p_{a_0 a'} h) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{U}_{a_0}.$$

Since $X_{a'}$ has the fixed point property, there exists a point $x_0 \in X_{a'}$ such that

$$(4) \quad h p_{a_1 a'}(x_0) = x_0.$$

By (2) and (3),

$$(5) \quad (f_{a_0} p_{f(a_0)a'}, p_{a_0 a'} h p_{a_1 a'}) < \text{st}^3 \mathcal{U}_{a_0}.$$

By (1) and (5),

$$(6) \quad (p_{aa_0} f_{a_0} p_{f(a_0)a'}, p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a'} h p_{a_1 a'}) < \mathcal{U}_a.$$

Since $p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a'} h p_{a_1 a'}(x_0) = p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a'}(x_0)$ by (4), by (6) there exists a $U \in \mathcal{U}_a$ such that

$$(7) \quad p_{aa_0} f_{a_0} p_{f(a_0)a'}(x_0), p_{aa_0} p_{a_0 a'}(x_0) \in U.$$

This means that \mathbf{f} satisfies (AFP). Then, by Corollary (3.2), $f : X \rightarrow X$ has a \mathcal{U} -fixed point for any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$. Hence, by Lemma (5.10), f has a fixed point.

(7.11) **Corollary.** *Let X be an approximately movable Hausdorff compactum. If X has an approximate resolution of polyhedra having the fixed point property, then X has the fixed point property.*

Corollary (7.11) follows from (7.9), (7.7), and (7.10).

(7.12) *Remark.* Without approximate movability, (7.11) does not hold. For example, the continua mentioned in Remark (5.18) have approximate resolutions with polyhedra each having the fixed point property, but do not have the fixed point property.

(7.13) *Remark.* In [W3] we proved a Lefschetz-type fixed point theorem for NE-maps. So under the conditions of Question (6.12) any NE-map has a fixed point. In the special case when X is approximately movable, X has the fixed point property by Lemma (7.9).

8. REFINABLE MAPS AND COSMICITY

Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$, $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) = \{Y_b, \mathcal{V}_b, q_{bb'}, B\}$, and $(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W}) = \{Z_c, \mathcal{W}_c, r_{cc'}, C\}$ be approximate inverse systems over cofinite directed sets. Let $\mathbf{f} = \{f, f_b : b \in B\} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be a system map. We say that \mathbf{f} is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism provided it satisfies the following condition:

$$(API) \quad \begin{aligned} & (\forall b \in B)(\exists a_0 > f(b))(\forall a' > a_0) \\ & (\exists b' > b)(\exists g : Y_{b'} \rightarrow X_{a'}) (f_b p_{f(b)a'} g, q_{bb'}) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_b \\ & (\forall b'' > b')(\exists a'' > a')(\exists h : X_{a''} \rightarrow Y_{b''}) \\ & (g q_{b'b''} h, p_{a'a''}) < \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a'}. \end{aligned}$$

(8.1) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{f}' = \{f', f'_b : b \in B\} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate system maps. Let $\mathbf{f} \sim \mathbf{f}'$. If \mathbf{f} is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism, then so is \mathbf{f}' .*

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\mathbf{f} \equiv \mathbf{f}'$. Take any $b_1 \in B$. By (A3) there exists a $b > b_1$ such that

$$(1) \quad q_{b_1 b}^{-1} \mathcal{V}_{b_1} > \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_b.$$

There exists an $a_0 > f(b)$ satisfying (API) for \mathbf{f} and b . Since $\mathbf{f} \equiv \mathbf{f}'$, by (AM) for \mathbf{f}' and (EM) of [MW] there exists an $a_1 > f'(b_1), f'(b), a_0$ such that

$$(2) \quad (f'_b p_{f'(b_1)a'}', q_{b_1 b} f'_b p_{f'(b)a'}') < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$$

for any $a' > a_1$ and

$$(3) \quad (f_b p_{f(b)a'}, f'_b p_{f'(b)a'}) < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_b$$

for any $a' > a_1$.

Take any $a' > a_1$. By the choice of a_0 there exist a $b' > b$ and a map $g : Y_{b'} \rightarrow X_{a'}$ satisfying (API). Then

$$(4) \quad (f_b p_{f(b)a'} g, q_{bb'}) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_b.$$

Take any $b'' > b'$. By (API) and the choices of b' and g , there exist an $a'' > a'$ and a map $h : X_{a''} \rightarrow Y_{b''}$ such that

$$(5) \quad (g q_{b'b''} h, p_{a'a''}) < \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a'}.$$

By (1) and (4),

$$(6) \quad (q_{b_1 b} f_b p_{f(b)a'} g, q_{b_1 b} q_{bb'}) < \mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

By (1) and (3),

$$(7) \quad (q_{b_1 b} f_b p_{f(b)a'} g, q_{b_1 b} f'_b p_{f'(b)a'} g) < \mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

By (2),

$$(8) \quad (f'_b p_{f'(b_1)a'} g, q_{b_1 b} f'_b p_{f'(b)a'} g) < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

Since $(q_{b_1 b} q_{bb'}, q_{b_1 b'}) < \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ by (A1), by (6), (7), and (8),

$$(9) \quad (q_{b_1 b'}, f'_b p_{f'(b_1)a'} g) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

Inequalities (9) and (5) mean that \mathbf{f}' satisfies (API).

By (8.1) we can say that $[\mathbf{f}]$ is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism provided \mathbf{f} is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism.

(8.2) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathbf{g} : (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W})$ be approximate system maps. If $[\mathbf{f}]$ and $[\mathbf{g}]$ are approximate pseudo-isomorphisms, then so is $[\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}]$.*

Proof. By Lemma (8.1) and (8.6) of [MW] we may assume that \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are uniform. Moreover, by (8.2) of [MW] we may assume that

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{g}\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W}) \text{ is an approximate map}$$

and

$$(2) \quad [\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f}] = [\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}].$$

We show that \mathbf{gf} satisfies (API). Take any $c_1 \in C$. By (A3) there exists a $c_2 > c_1$ such that

$$(3) \quad r_{c_1 c'}^{-1} \mathscr{W}_{c_1} > \text{st}^4 \mathscr{W}_{c'} \quad \text{for any } c' > c_2.$$

By (1) and (AM), there exists an $a_1 > fg(c_1), fg(c_2)$ such that

$$(4) \quad (g_{c_1} f_{g(c_1)} p_{fg(c_1) a'} , r_{c_1 c_2} g_{c_2} f_{g(c_2)} p_{fg(c_2) a'}) < \text{st} \mathscr{W}_{c_1} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_1.$$

Since \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} satisfy (API), there exist a $b_1 > g(c_2)$ and an $a_2 > fg(c_2)$ satisfying (API) for \mathbf{g} , c_2 , and for \mathbf{f} , $g(c_2)$.

There exists an $a_3 > a_1, a_2$. Take any $a' > a_3$. By (A3) there exists an $a_4 > a'$ such that

$$(5) \quad p_{a' a''}^{-1} \mathscr{U}_{a'} > \text{st}^2 \mathscr{U}_{a''} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a_4.$$

Then $a_4 > a_2$, so by the choice of a_2 , there exist a $b_2 > g(c_2)$ and a map $\alpha : Y_{b_2} \rightarrow X_{a_4}$ satisfying (API). Then

$$(6) \quad (f_{g(c_2)} p_{fg(c_2) a_4} \alpha , q_{g(c_2) b_2}) < \text{st}^2 \mathscr{V}_{g(c_2)}.$$

By (A2) and (A3) there exists a $b_3 > b_1, b_2$ such that

$$(7) \quad q_{b_2 b'}^{-1} (\alpha^{-1} \mathscr{U}_{a_4}) > \text{st} \mathscr{V}_{b'} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_3,$$

$$(8) \quad (q_{b_2 b_3} q_{b_3 b''} , q_{b_2 b''}) < \alpha^{-1} \mathscr{U}_{a_4} \quad \text{for any } b'' > b_3.$$

By (API) for \mathbf{g} and the choice of b_1 , there exist a $c_3 > c_2$ and a map $\beta : Z_{c_3} \rightarrow Y_{b_3}$ satisfying (API). Thus

$$(9) \quad (g_{c_2} q_{g(c_2) b_3} \beta , r_{c_2 c_3}) < \text{st}^2 \mathscr{W}_{c_2}.$$

Take any $c'' > c_3$. By (API) for \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} , there exist a $b'' > b_3$, an $a'' > a_4$, and maps $\gamma : Y_{b''} \rightarrow Z_{c''}$, $\delta : X_{a''} \rightarrow Y_{b''}$ such that

$$(10) \quad (\beta r_{c_3 c''} \gamma , q_{b_3 b''}) < \text{st} \mathscr{V}_{b_3},$$

$$(11) \quad (\alpha q_{b_2 b''} \delta , p_{a_4 a''}) < \text{st} \mathscr{U}_{a_4}.$$

By (6),

$$(12) \quad (f_{g(c_2)} p_{fg(c_2) a_4} \alpha q_{b_2 b_3} \beta , q_{g(c_2) b_2} q_{b_2 b_3} \beta) < \text{st}^2 \mathscr{V}_{g(c_2)}.$$

By (A1),

$$(13) \quad (q_{g(c_2) b_2} q_{b_2 b_3} \beta , q_{g(c_2) b_3} \beta) < \mathscr{V}_{g(c_2)}.$$

Since \mathbf{g} is uniform,

$$(14) \quad g_{c_2}^{-1} \mathscr{W}_{c_2} > \mathscr{V}_{g(c_2)}.$$

By (12), (13), and (14),

$$(15) \quad (g_{c_2} f_{g(c_2)} p_{fg(c_2) a_4} \alpha q_{b_2 b_3} \beta , g_{c_2} q_{g(c_2) b_3} \beta) < \text{st}^3 \mathscr{W}_{c_2}.$$

By (9), (15), (3), and (A1),

$$(16) \quad (r_{c_1 c_2} g_{c_2} f_{g(c_2)} p_{fg(c_2) a_4} \alpha q_{b_2 b_3} \beta , r_{c_1 c_3}) < \text{st} \mathscr{W}_{c_1}.$$

By (4),

$$(17) \quad (g_{c_1} f_{g(c_1)} p_{fg(c_1) a_4} \alpha q_{b_2 b_3} \beta , r_{c_1 c_2} g_{c_2} f_{g(c_2)} p_{fg(c_2) a_4} \alpha q_{b_2 b_3} \beta) < \text{st} \mathscr{W}_{c_1}.$$

Since $(p_{fg(c_1)a'}p_{a'a_4}, p_{fg(c_1)a_4}) < \mathcal{U}_{fg(c_1)}$ by (A1) and $(g_{c_1}f_{g(c_1)})^{-1}\mathcal{W}_{c_1} > \mathcal{U}_{fg(c_1)}$ by uniformities of \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} ,

$$(18) \quad (g_{c_1}f_{g(c_1)}p_{fg(c_1)a'}p_{a'a_4}\alpha q_{b_2b_3}\beta, g_{c_1}f_{g(c_1)}p_{fg(c_1)a_4}\alpha q_{b_2b_3}\beta) < \mathcal{W}_{c_1}.$$

By (16), (17), and (18),

$$(19) \quad (g_{c_1}f_{g(c_1)}p_{fg(c_1)a'}p_{a'a_4}\alpha q_{b_2b_3}\beta, r_{c_1c_3}) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{W}_{c_1}.$$

By (10) and (7),

$$(20) \quad (\alpha q_{b_2b_3}\beta r_{c_3c''}\gamma\delta, \alpha q_{b_2b_3}q_{b_3b''}\delta) < \mathcal{U}_{a_4}.$$

By (8),

$$(21) \quad (\alpha q_{b_2b_3}q_{b_3b''}\delta, \alpha q_{b_2b''}\delta) < \mathcal{U}_{a_4}.$$

By (20), (21), (11), and (5),

$$(22) \quad (p_{a'a_4}\alpha q_{b_2b_3}\beta r_{c_3c''}\gamma\delta, p_{a'a_4}p_{a'a''}) < \mathcal{U}_{a'}.$$

Since $(p_{a'a_4}p_{a_4a''}, p_{a'a''}) < \mathcal{U}_{a'}$ by (A1), by (22) we have

$$(23) \quad (p_{a'a_4}\alpha q_{b_2b_3}\beta r_{c_3c''}\gamma\delta, p_{a'a''}) < \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a'}.$$

Inequalities (19) and (23) mean that $m = p_{a'a_4}\alpha q_{b_2b_3}\beta : Z_{c_3} \rightarrow X_{a'}$ and $n = \gamma\delta : X_{a''} \rightarrow Z_{c''}$ satisfy the condition (API) for \mathbf{gf} .

(8.3) **Lemma.** *If $[\mathbf{f}] : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ is an isomorphism in APRO-TOP, then $[\mathbf{f}]$ is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism.*

Proof. Since $[\mathbf{f}]$ is an isomorphism, there exists a morphism $[\mathbf{g}] : (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ such that

$$(1) \quad [\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}] = [1_{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}] \quad \text{and} \quad [\mathbf{f}][\mathbf{g}] = [1_{(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})}].$$

By (8.6) of [MW] and (8.1) we may assume that \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are uniform. Then by (8.2) of [MW] there are 2-refinement functions $s : A \rightarrow A$ and $s' : B \rightarrow B$ such that

$$(2) \quad [\mathbf{g}][\mathbf{f}] = [s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})] \quad \text{and} \quad [\mathbf{f}][\mathbf{g}] = [s'(\mathbf{f}\mathbf{g})].$$

By (7.8) of [MW] there exist refinement functions $w : A \rightarrow A$ and $w' : B \rightarrow B$ such that

$$(3) \quad w(s(\mathbf{g}\mathbf{f})) \equiv w(1_{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}) \quad \text{and} \quad w'(s'(\mathbf{f}\mathbf{g})) \equiv w'(1_{(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})}).$$

Take any $b \in B$. By (A3) there exists a $b_0 > b$ such that

$$(4) \quad q_{bb_0}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_b > \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_{b_0}.$$

Let $\phi = q_{b_0w'(b_0)}q_{w'(b_0)s'(b_0)}f_{s'w'(b_0)} : X_{f_{s'w'(b_0)}} \rightarrow Y_{b_0}$. By the second formula in (3) there exists a $b_1 > w'(b_0)$, $gf_{s'w'(b_0)}$ such that

$$(5) \quad (\phi gf_{s'w'(b_0)}q_{gf_{s'w'(b_0)}b'}, q_{b_0w'(b_0)}q_{w'(b_0)b'}) < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_{b_0} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_1.$$

By (AM) for \mathbf{f} there exists an $a_0 > f(b)$, $f_{s'w'(b_0)}$ such that

$$(6) \quad (q_{bs'w'(b_0)}f_{s'w'(b_0)}p_{f_{s'w'(b_0)}a'}, f_b p_{f(b)a'}) < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_b \quad \text{for any } a' > a_0.$$

Take any $a' > a_0$. By (A3) there exists an $a_1 > a'$ such that

$$(7) \quad p_{a'a_1}^{-1}\mathcal{U}_{a'} > \text{st}^2 \mathcal{U}_{a_1}.$$

Let $\psi = p_{a_1 w(a_1)} p_{w(a_1) s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} : Y_{g s w(a_1)} \rightarrow X_{a_1}$. By (3) there exists an $a_2 > w(a_1)$, $f_{g s w(a_1)}$ such that

$$(8) \quad (\psi f_{g s w(a_1)} p_{f g s w(a_1) a''}, p_{a_1 w(a_1)} p_{w(a_1) a''}) < \text{st } \mathcal{U}_{a_1} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a_2.$$

By (AM) for \mathbf{g} there exists a $b_2 > b_1$, $g_{s w(a_1)}$ such that

$$(9) \quad (g_{f s' w'(b_0)} q_{g f s' w'(b_0) b'}, p_{f s' w'(b_0) s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} q_{g s w(a_1) b'}) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}'_{f s' w'(b_0)} \quad \text{for any } b' > b_2.$$

Take any $b' > b_2$. By (AM) for \mathbf{f} there exists an $a_3 > a_2$, $f(b')$ such that

$$(10) \quad (f_{g s w(a_1)} p_{f g s w(a_1) a_3}, q_{g s w(a_1) b'} f_{b'} p_{f(b') a_3}) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}_{g s w(a_1)}.$$

Let $\alpha = p_{a' s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} q_{g s w(a_1) b_2} : Y_{b_2} \rightarrow X_{a'}$ and $\beta = f_{b'} p_{f(b') a_3} : X_{a_3} \rightarrow Y_{b'}$. Since \mathbf{f} is uniform, w' , s' are refinement functions, and $(p_{f s' w'(b_0) a'} p_{a' s w(a_1)}, p_{f s' w'(b_0), s w(a_1)}) < \mathcal{U}'_{f s' w'(b_0)}$ by (A1),

$$(11) \quad (\phi p_{f s' w'(b_0) a'} \alpha, \phi p_{f s' w'(b_0) s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} q_{g s w(a_1) b_2}) < \mathcal{V}'_{b_0}.$$

Since \mathbf{f} is uniform and s' , w' are refinement functions, by (9)

$$(12) \quad (\phi p_{f s' w'(b_0) s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} q_{g s w(a_1) b_2}, \phi g_{f s' w'(b_0)} q_{g f s' w'(b_0) b_2}) < \mathcal{V}'_{b_0}.$$

Let $\lambda = q_{b_0 s' w'(b_0)} f_{s' w'(b_0)} p_{f s' w'(b_0) a'} : X_{a'} \rightarrow Y_{b_0}$. By (A1) for $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$

$$(13) \quad (\phi p_{f s' w'(b_0) a'} \alpha, \lambda \alpha) < \mathcal{V}_{b_0},$$

$$(14) \quad (q_{b_0 w'(b_0)} q_{w'(b_0) b_2}, q_{b_0 b_2}) < \mathcal{V}'_{b_0}.$$

By (14), (5), (12), (11), and (13),

$$(15) \quad (q_{b_0 b_2}, \lambda \alpha) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}'_{b_0}.$$

By (4) and (15),

$$(16) \quad (q_{b b_0} q_{b_0 b_2}, q_{b b_0} \lambda \alpha) < \mathcal{V}'_b.$$

By (A1),

$$(17) \quad (q_{b b_0} q_{b_0 b_2}, q_{b b_2}) < \mathcal{V}'_b,$$

$$(18) \quad (q_{b b_0} \lambda \alpha, q_{b s' w'(b_0)} f_{s' w'(b_0)} p_{f s' w'(b_0) a'} \alpha) < \mathcal{V}'_b.$$

By (6),

$$(19) \quad (q_{b s' w'(b_0)} f_{s' w'(b_0)} p_{f s' w'(b_0) a'} \alpha, f_b p_{f(b) a'} \alpha) < \text{st } \mathcal{V}'_b.$$

By (17), (16), (18), and (19),

$$(20) \quad (q_{b b_2}, f_b p_{f(b) a'} \alpha) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}'_b.$$

Since s , w are refinement functions and \mathbf{g} is uniform, by (10) and (A1) for $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$

$$(21) \quad (\psi f_{g s w(a_1)} p_{f g s w(a_1) a_3}, \psi q_{g s w(a_1) b'} f_{b'} p_{f(b') a_3}) < \mathcal{U}_{a_1},$$

$$(22) \quad (\psi \omega, \psi q_{g s w(a_1) b'} f_{b'} p_{f(b') a_3}) < \mathcal{U}_{a_1},$$

where $\omega = q_{g s w(a_1) b_2} q_{b_2 b'} f_{b'} p_{f(b') a_3} : X_{a_3} \rightarrow Y_{g s w(a_1)}$. By (A1) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$

$$(23) \quad (\psi \omega, p_{a_1 s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} \omega) < \mathcal{U}_{a_1}.$$

Since $(p_{a_1 w(a_1)} p_{w(a_1) a_3}, p_{a_1 a_3}) < \mathcal{U}_{a_1}$, by (8) for $a'' = a_3$, (21), (22), and (23)

$$(24) \quad (p_{a_1 a_3}, p_{a_1 s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} \omega) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{U}_{a_1}.$$

By (7) and (24),

$$(25) \quad (p_{a' a_1} p_{a_1 a_3}, p_{a' a_1} p_{a_1 s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} \omega) < \mathcal{U}'_a.$$

By (A1) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$,

$$(26) \quad (p_{a' a_1} p_{a_1 s w(a_1)} g_{s w(a_1)} \omega, \alpha q_{b_2 b'} \beta) < \mathcal{U}'_a.$$

Since $(p_{a' a_1} p_{a_1 a_3}, p_{a' a_3}) < \mathcal{U}'_a$ by (A1), by (25) and (26)

$$(27) \quad (p_{a' a_3}, \alpha q_{b_2 b'} \beta) < \text{st} \mathcal{U}'_a.$$

Inequalities (20) and (27) mean that \mathbf{f} satisfies (API).

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map. Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, $\mathbf{p}' : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})'$, $\mathbf{q} : Y \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$, and $\mathbf{q}' : Y \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})'$ be approximate APOL-resolutions, respectively. Then we have the following lemma.

(8.4) **Lemma.** *Let $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{f})$ and $(\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{q}', \mathbf{f}')$ be approximate APOL-resolutions of f . Then \mathbf{f} is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism if and only if \mathbf{f}' is.*

Proof. By (1.15) there exist approximate resolutions $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}', \mathbf{u})$, $(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}', \mathbf{v})$, and $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}', \mathbf{h})$ of 1_X , 1_Y , and \mathbf{f} , respectively. Thus by (1.17) $[\mathbf{f}][\mathbf{u}] = [\mathbf{h}] = [\mathbf{v}][\mathbf{f}']$. By (1.18) $[\mathbf{u}]$ and $[\mathbf{v}]$ are isomorphisms. So if $[\mathbf{f}]$ is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism, then $[\mathbf{f}'] = [\mathbf{v}][\mathbf{f}][\mathbf{u}]^{-1}$ is also an approximate pseudo-isomorphism by (8.2) and (8.3). The converse follows in the same way.

By (8.4) we may say a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism provided some/any of its approximate APOL-resolutions is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism.

(8.5) **Lemma.** *Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ and $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be approximate inverse systems and an approximate system map in the sense of [W1], respectively. Then \mathbf{f} satisfies (API) if and only if it satisfies the following condition:*

$$(API1) \quad \begin{aligned} & (\forall b \in B)(\forall a' > f(b))(\exists b' > b)(\exists g : Y_{b'} \rightarrow X_{a'}) \\ & (f_b p_{f(b) a'} g, q_{b b'}) < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_b \\ & (\forall b'' > b_1)(\exists a'' > a)(\exists h : X_{a''} \rightarrow Y_{b''}) \\ & (g q_{b' b''} h, p_{a' a''}) < \mathcal{U}_{a'}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Note that $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ are approximate commutative inverse systems and \mathbf{f} is uniform by (AM2) of [W1].

We show that (API) implies (API1). Take any $b \in B$ and $a \in A$ with $a > f(b)$. By (A3) there exists a $b_0 > b$ such that

$$(1) \quad q_{b b_0}^{-1} \mathcal{V}_b > \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_{b_0}.$$

By (AM2) of [W1] there exists an $a_1 > f(b)$, $f(b_0)$ such that

$$(2) \quad (f_b p_{f(b) a_1}, q_{b b_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0) a_1}) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

By the assumption, there exists an $a_0 > f(b_0)$ satisfying (API) for b_0 . By (A3) there exists an $a_2 > a_0$, a_1 , a such that

$$(3) \quad p_{a a_2}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a > \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a_2}.$$

By the choice of a_0 , there exist a $b_1 > b_0$ and a map $g : Y_{b_1} \rightarrow X_{a_2}$ such that

$$(4) \quad (f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a_2} g, q_{b_0 b_1}) < \text{st}^2 \mathcal{V}_{b_0},$$

and satisfying (API) for a_0, b_1 , and g . Take any $b' > b_1$. By the choices of a_0, b_1 , and g , there exists an $a_3 > a_2$ and a map $h : X_{a_3} \rightarrow Y_{b'}$ such that

$$(5) \quad (g q_{b_1 b'} h, p_{a_2 a_3}) < \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a_2}.$$

Let $\alpha = p_{a a_2} g : Y_{b_1} \rightarrow X_a$. Since $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ is commutative, by (1) and (4) we have

$$(6) \quad (q_{b b_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a_2} g, q_{b b_1}) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

Since $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is commutative, by (2)

$$(7) \quad (f_b p_{f(b)a} \alpha, q_{b b_0} f_{b_0} p_{f(b_0)a_2} g) < \mathcal{V}_b.$$

By (6) and (7) we have

$$(8) \quad (f_b p_{f(b)a} \alpha, q_{b b_1}) < \text{st} \mathcal{V}_b.$$

Since $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is commutative, by (3) and (5) we have

$$(9) \quad (\alpha q_{b_1 b'} h, p_{a a_3}) < \mathcal{U}_a.$$

Thus (8) and (9) mean that \mathbf{f} satisfies (API1).

Finally, we show that (API1) implies (API). This is done by taking $a_0 = f(b)$ for any $b \in B$ in (API).

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map. Let $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$. We say that f is a \mathcal{U} -map provided for each $y \in Y$, $f^{-1}(y) \subset U$ for some $U \in \mathcal{U}$. We say that f is a *refinable map* provided f is onto and it satisfies the following condition: For any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ and $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$ there exists a map $g : X \rightarrow Y$ such that g is a \mathcal{U} -map and $(f, g) < \mathcal{V}$.

Clearly, the above definition of refinability for a map between compact metric spaces is equivalent to the original one of Ford and Rogers [FR].

(8.6) **Theorem.** *If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a refinable map between compact Hausdorff spaces, then f is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism.*

In Chapters 21 and 27 of [W] we investigated property (API1) for approximate system maps in the sense of [W1]. Also we showed that any approximate resolution in the sense of [W1] of a refinable map between compact Hausdorff spaces satisfies (API1). Thus by (8.5) we have (8.6). Koyama [K] generalized (8.6) to locally compact paracompact spaces in the commutative case. So (8.5) and his proof also yield a proof of (8.6). Since his proof has been published, we omit our proof.

(8.7) **Theorem.** *Let $\mathbf{f} : (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$ be an approximate pseudo-isomorphism. If $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ satisfies (AC), then so does $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{V})$.*

Proof. Take any $b \in B$ and a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y_b)$ such that $\text{st} \mathcal{V} < \mathcal{V}_b$. There exists a $b_1 > b$ such that

$$(1) \quad q_{b b_1}^{-1}(\mathcal{V}) > \text{st}^3 \mathcal{V}_b \quad \text{for any } b' > b_1,$$

$$(2) \quad (q_{b b'} q_{b' b''}, q_{b b''}) < \mathcal{V} \quad \text{for any } b'' > b' > b_1.$$

There exists an $a_2 > f(b_1)$ such that

$$(3) \quad p_{f(b_1)a'}^{-1}(f_{b_1}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1}) > \mathcal{U}_{a'} \quad \text{for any } a' > a_2,$$

$$(4) \quad (p_{f(b_1)a'}p_{a'a''}, p_{f(b_1)a''}) < f_{b_1}^{-1}\mathcal{V}_{b_1} \quad \text{for } a'' > a' > a_2.$$

By the assumption, there exists an $a_3 > a_2$ satisfying condition (AC) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ and a_2 . Since \mathbf{f} is an approximate pseudo-isomorphism, applying Lemma (8.5), there exist a $b_2 > b_1$ and a map $g : Y_{b_2} \rightarrow X_{a_3}$ and for each $b_3 > b_2$ there exist an $a_4 > a_3$ and a map $h : X_{a_4} \rightarrow Y_{b_3}$ such that

$$(5) \quad (f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}g, q_{b_1b_2}) < \text{st}^2\mathcal{V}_{b_1},$$

$$(6) \quad (gq_{b_2b_3}h, p_{a_3a_4}) < \text{st}\mathcal{U}_{a_3}.$$

Take any map $\alpha : Y_{b_3} \rightarrow Y_{b_2}$. We may consider $\alpha' = g\alpha h : X_{a_4} \rightarrow X_{a_3}$. By the choice of a_3 , there exist a point $x_0 \in X_{a_4}$ and a $U_0 \in \mathcal{U}_{a_2}$ such that

$$(7) \quad p_{a_2a_3}p_{a_3a_4}(x_0), p_{a_2a_3}\alpha'(x_0) \in U_0.$$

By (3) and (7), there exists a $V_0 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(8) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_2}p_{a_2a_3}p_{a_3a_4}(x_0), f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_2}p_{a_2a_3}\alpha'(x_0) \in V_0.$$

By (4),

$$(9) \quad (f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_2}p_{a_2a_3}, f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}) < \mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

Thus, by (9), there exist $V_1, V_2 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(10) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_2}p_{a_2a_3}p_{a_3a_4}(x_0), f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}p_{a_3a_4}(x_0) \in V_1,$$

$$(11) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_2}p_{a_2a_3}\alpha'(x_0), f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}\alpha'(x_0) \in V_2.$$

By (3) and (6),

$$(12) \quad (f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}gq_{b_2b_3}h, f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}p_{a_3a_4}) < \mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

By (5),

$$(13) \quad (f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}g\alpha h, q_{b_1b_2}\alpha h) < \text{st}^2\mathcal{V}_{b_1},$$

$$(14) \quad (f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}gq_{b_2b_3}h, q_{b_1b_2}q_{b_2b_3}h) < \text{st}^2\mathcal{V}_{b_1}.$$

By (12), (13), and (14), there exist $V_3 \in \mathcal{V}_{b_1}$, $V_4, V_5 \in \text{st}^2\mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(15) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}gq_{b_2b_3}h(x_0), f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}p_{a_3a_4}(x_0) \in V_3,$$

$$(16) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}\alpha'(x_0), q_{b_1b_2}\alpha h(x_0) \in V_4,$$

$$(17) \quad f_{b_1}p_{f(b_1)a_3}gq_{b_2b_3}h(x_0), q_{b_1b_2}q_{b_2b_3}h(x_0) \in V_5.$$

By (16), (11), (8), (10), (15), and (17), there exists a $V_6 \in \text{st}^3\mathcal{V}_{b_1}$ such that

$$(18) \quad q_{b_1b_2}\alpha h(x_0), q_{b_1b_2}q_{b_2b_3}h(x_0) \in V_6.$$

By (1) and (18), there exists a $V_7 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(19) \quad q_{bb_1}q_{b_1b_2}\alpha h(x_0), q_{bb_1}q_{b_1b_2}q_{b_2b_3}h(x_0) \in V_7.$$

By (2), there exist $V_8, V_9 \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(20) \quad q_{bb_1}q_{b_1b_2}\alpha h(x_0), q_{bb_2}\alpha h(x_0) \in V_8,$$

$$(21) \quad q_{bb_1}q_{b_1b_2}q_{b_2b_3}h(x_0), q_{bb_2}q_{b_2b_3}h(x_0) \in V_9.$$

By (20), (19), (21), and the choice of \mathcal{V} , there exists a $V \in \mathcal{V}_b$ such that

$$(22) \quad q_{bb_2}\alpha h(x_0), q_{bb_2}q_{b_2b_3}h(x_0) \in \text{st}(V_7, \mathcal{V}_b) \subset V.$$

Therefore, we put $y_0 = h(x_0)$; then (22) means that b_2 satisfies condition (AC) for b . Hence, $(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies (AC).

(8.8) **Corollary.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a refinable map between compact Hausdorff spaces. If X is cosmic, then so is Y .*

We consider the question: Does a refinable map preserve the fixed point property? The next example gives a negative answer to this question.

(8.9) **Example.** There exists a refinable map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between compacta such that X has the fixed point property, but Y does not have it.

Proof. We shall use the same notation as in Example (5.19). Let $X = \overline{b_0a_0} \cup \overline{a_0a_1} \cup \overline{a_1b_1} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \overline{b_i b_{i+1}}$ be a continuum in R^2 . Let $Y = \overline{c_0a_0} \cup \overline{a_0a_1} \cup \overline{a_1c_1} \cup \overline{c_0c_1}$ be a continuum in R^2 . X and Y are the Warsaw circle and a circle, respectively.

We define a map $\pi : R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ as follows:

$$\pi((x, y)) = \begin{cases} (x, 0) & \text{if } y \geq 0, \\ (x, y) & \text{if } y \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

Clearly π is continuous and $\pi(X) = Y$. Let $f = \pi|_X : X \rightarrow Y$. We show that *Claim. f is a refinable map.*

Take any $\varepsilon > 0$ and then there is an integer n with $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$. We put $b'_1 = (1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}, 1) \in R^2$. We put

$$Z_{2n+1} = \overline{b_{2n+1}c_0} \cup \overline{c_0a_0} \cup \overline{a_0a_1} \cup \overline{a_1c_1} \cup \overline{c_1b'_1} \cup \overline{b'_1b_2} \cup \bigcup_{j=2}^{2n} \overline{b_j b_{j+1}} \subset R^2.$$

We define a map $r_{2n+1} : X \rightarrow Z_{2n+1}$ as follows:

$$r_{2n+1}((x, y)) = \begin{cases} (\frac{y}{2n+1}, y) & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2n+1}, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ (\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}y + \frac{1}{2}, y) & \text{for } \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ (1 - \frac{y}{2n+1}, y) & \text{for } x = 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ (x, y) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Finally, we put $f_\varepsilon = \pi r_{2n+1} : X \rightarrow Z_{2n+1} \rightarrow Y$. By definition, $d(f, f_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$ and f_ε is an ε -mapping. Thus f is a refinable map.

It is well known that X has the fixed point property (Theorem 13 of [B]), but Y does not. Hence, the refinable map f does not preserve the fixed point property.

9. HYPERSPACES AND THE FIXED POINT PROPERTY

In 1952, Knaster raised the question of when does the hyperspace $C(X)$ have the fixed point property (see Chapter VII of [N]). There have been a number

of positive and negative results given for this question in the compact metric case. Here we extend some of these results to the compact Hausdorff case as an application of the theorems obtained in §5.

Let X be a compact Hausdorff space. Let 2^X be the set of all nonempty closed subsets of X . Let $C(X)$ be the set of all nonempty closed connected subsets of X .

Let U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n be open subsets of X . Let $\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \rangle = \{K \in 2^X : K \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i \text{ and } U_i \cap K \neq \emptyset \text{ for each } i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$. Then, $\mathcal{B} = \{\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \rangle : U_1, \dots, U_n \text{ are open subsets of } X \text{ and } n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is a basis of the Vietoris topology of 2^X . Let $C(X)$ be a subspace of 2^X . 2^X and $C(X)$ are hyperspaces of X .

Let \mathcal{U} be an open covering of X . Let $\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle = \{\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \rangle : U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \in \mathcal{U} \text{ and } n = 1, 2, \dots\}$. Morita [Mo] has proved that $\{\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle : \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)\}$ is a uniformity of 2^X . By the uniqueness of the uniformity on a compact Hausdorff space, we have

(9.1) **Lemma** (see (3.1) of [W3]). *The uniformities $\{\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle : \mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)\}$ and $\text{Cov}(2^X)$ are equivalent, that is, for each $\mathcal{W} \in \text{Cov}(2^X)$ there exists a $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ such that $\langle \mathcal{U} \rangle < \mathcal{W}$.*

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map between compact Hausdorff spaces. Then f induces maps $\bar{f} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^Y$ and $\tilde{f} : C(X) \rightarrow C(Y)$.

(9.2) **Lemma** (see (3.2) of [W3]). *Let $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ and $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. If $f^{-1}\mathcal{V} > \mathcal{U}$, then $(\tilde{f})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) > \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle$ for $\tilde{f} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^Y$. Similarly, this holds for $\bar{f} : C(X) \rightarrow C(Y)$.*

(9.3) **Lemma** (see (3.4) of [W3]). *Let $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ be maps and $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. If $(f, g) < \mathcal{V}$, then $(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}) < \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle$ for $\tilde{f}, \tilde{g} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^Y$. Similarly, this holds for $\bar{f}, \bar{g} : C(X) \rightarrow C(Y)$.*

Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\}$ be an approximate inverse system of compact Hausdorff spaces X_a . Thus, we define $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})} = \{2^{X_a}, \langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle, \bar{p}_{aa'}, A\}$ and $C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}) = \{C(X_a), \langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle | C(X_a), \bar{p}_{aa'}, A\}$.

(9.4) **Lemma.** *If $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate inverse system, then so are $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ and $C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$.*

Proof. We must show the conditions (A1)–(A3) for $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$.

Since $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate inverse system, it satisfies (A1)–(A3). By (A1) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, for $a < a' < a''$, $(p_{aa'}p_{a'a''}, p_{aa''}) < \mathcal{U}_a$. Since $(\tilde{f}g) = \tilde{f} \cdot \tilde{g}$ for $f : X \rightarrow Y, g : Y \rightarrow Z$, by Lemma (9.3), $(\bar{p}_{aa'}\bar{p}_{a'a''}, \bar{p}_{aa''}) < \langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle$. Thus $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ satisfies (A1).

To show (A2) for $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$, take any $a \in A$ and any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(2^{X_a})$. By Lemma (9.1), there exists a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle < \mathcal{U}.$$

By (A2) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, there exists an $a' > a$ such that

$$(2) \quad (p_{aa_1}p_{a_1a_2}, p_{aa_2}) < \mathcal{V} \quad \text{for any } a_2 > a_1 > a'.$$

By Lemma (9.3), (1), and (2),

$$(3) \quad (\bar{p}_{aa_1}\bar{p}_{a_1a_2}, \bar{p}_{aa_2}) < \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle < \mathcal{U} \quad \text{for any } a_2 > a_1 > a'.$$

Hence, by (3), $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ satisfies (A2).

To show (A3) for $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$, take any $a \in A$ and any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(2^{X_a})$. By Lemma (9.1), there exists a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$ satisfying (1). By (A3) for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, there exists an $a' > a$ such that

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{U}_{a''} < p_{aa''}^{-1} \mathcal{V} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a'.$$

By Lemma (9.2), (4) and (1),

$$(5) \quad \langle \mathcal{U}_{a''} \rangle < (\bar{p}_{aa''})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) < (\bar{p}_{aa''})^{-1}(\mathcal{U}) \quad \text{for any } a'' > a'.$$

Hence, by (5), $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ satisfies (A3). Therefore, $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ is an approximate inverse system. Similarly, we can show that $C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate inverse system.

Let $\mathbf{p} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ be an approximate map. \mathbf{p} induces the collection of maps $\bar{\mathbf{p}} = \{\bar{p}_a : a \in A\} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ and also $\bar{\mathbf{p}} = \{\bar{p}_a : a \in A\} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$.

(9.5) **Lemma.** *If $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate map, then so are $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$.*

Proof. We show that condition (AS) of (1.7) is satisfied. To do so, take any $a \in A$ and any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(2^{X_a})$. By Lemma (9.1), there exists a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X_a)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle < \mathcal{U}.$$

Since $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate map, it satisfies condition (AS). Thus, there exists an $a' > a$ such that

$$(2) \quad (p_{aa''} p_{a''}, p_a) < \mathcal{V} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a'.$$

By Lemma (9.3), (2) and (1),

$$(3) \quad (\bar{p}_{aa''} \bar{p}_{a''}, \bar{p}_a) < \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle < \mathcal{U} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a'.$$

By (3), $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ satisfies (AS). Similarly, $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ satisfies (AS).

(9.6) **Lemma.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map.*

- (i) *If $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$, then $(\bar{f})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) < \langle f^{-1} \mathcal{V} \rangle$ for $\bar{f} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^Y$ and $\bar{f} : C(X) \rightarrow C(Y)$.*
- (ii) *Let $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ and $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. If $f^{-1} \mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$, then $(\bar{f})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) < \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle$ for $\bar{f} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^Y$ and $\bar{f} : C(X) \rightarrow C(Y)$.*

Proof. We show (i) and (ii) for only $\bar{f} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^Y$. We first show (i).

Take any $K_1, \dots, V_n \in \mathcal{V}$ and any $K \in (\bar{f})^{-1}(\langle V_1, V_2, \dots, V_m \rangle)$. Since $\bar{f}(K) = f(K)$, $f(K) \in \langle V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n \rangle$. Thus,

$$(1) \quad f(K) \subset V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_n,$$

$$(2) \quad f(K) \cap V_j \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for any } j, 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

By (1),

$$(3) \quad K \subset f^{-1} V_1 \cup f^{-1} V_2 \cup \dots \cup f^{-1} V_n.$$

By (2),

$$(4) \quad K \cap f^{-1}V_j \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for any } j, 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

Equations (3) and (4) mean that

$$(5) \quad K \in \langle f^{-1}V_1, f^{-1}V_2, \dots, f^{-1}V_n \rangle.$$

Thus, by (5), we have

$$(6) \quad (\tilde{f})^{-1}(\langle V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n \rangle) \subset \langle f^{-1}V_1, f^{-1}V_2, \dots, f^{-1}V_n \rangle.$$

Since $\langle f^{-1}V_1, f^{-1}V_2, \dots, f^{-1}V_n \rangle \in \langle f^{-1}\mathcal{V} \rangle$, (6) means that $(\tilde{f})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) \subset \langle f^{-1}\mathcal{V} \rangle$. Thus we have (i).

We now show (ii). Since $f^{-1}\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$,

$$(7) \quad \langle f^{-1}\mathcal{V} \rangle < \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle.$$

By (i) and (7), $(\tilde{f})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) < \langle f^{-1}\mathcal{V} \rangle < \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle$. Hence $(\tilde{f})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) < \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle$. Hence we have (ii). Similarly, (i) and (ii) hold for $\tilde{f}: C(X) \rightarrow C(Y)$.

(9.7) **Lemma.** *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map. Let $S \subset X$ and $T \subset Y$ be subspaces. Let $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ and $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(Y)$. If $f(S) \subset \text{st}(T, \mathcal{V})$ and $f^{-1}\mathcal{V} > \text{st}\mathcal{U}$, then $f(\overline{\text{st}(S, \text{st}\mathcal{U})}) \subset \text{st}(T, \text{st}\mathcal{V})$.*

Proof. Take any $x \in \overline{\text{st}(S, \text{st}\mathcal{U})}$. Since \mathcal{U} is an open covering of X , there exists a $U_1 \in \mathcal{U}$ such that

$$(1) \quad x \in U_1.$$

Since $x \in \overline{\text{st}(S, \text{st}\mathcal{U})}$, then $U_1 \cap \text{st}(S, \text{st}\mathcal{U}) \neq \emptyset$, i.e., there exists an $x_1 \in U_1 \cap \text{st}(S, \text{st}\mathcal{U})$. Then, there exists a $U_2 \in \mathcal{U}$ such that

$$(2) \quad x_1 \in \text{st}(U_2, \mathcal{U})$$

and

$$(3) \quad S \cap \text{st}(U_2, \mathcal{U}) \neq \emptyset.$$

By (3), there exists an $x_2 \in S \cap \text{st}(U_2, \mathcal{U})$. Since $f^{-1}\mathcal{V} > \text{st}\mathcal{U} > \mathcal{U}$, there exist $V_1, V_2 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $f^{-1}V_1 \supset U_1$ and $f^{-1}V_2 \supset \text{st}(U_2, \mathcal{U})$. Then,

$$(4) \quad V_1 \supset f(U_1) \quad \text{and} \quad V_2 \supset f(\text{st}(U_2, \mathcal{U})).$$

Since $f(S) \subset \text{st}(T, \mathcal{V})$, then $f(x_2) \in \text{st}(T, \mathcal{V})$. Thus, there exists a $V_3 \in \mathcal{V}$ such that

$$(5) \quad f(x_2) \in V_3 \quad \text{and} \quad V_3 \cap T \neq \emptyset.$$

By (1), (4), (2), and (5),

$$(6) \quad f(x) \in \text{st}(V_2, \mathcal{V}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{st}(V_2, \mathcal{V}) \cap T \neq \emptyset.$$

This means that $f(x) \in \text{st}(T, \text{st}\mathcal{V})$. Hence, $f(\overline{\text{st}(S, \text{st}\mathcal{U})}) \subset \text{st}(T, \text{st}\mathcal{V})$.

(9.8) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X)$.*

(i) $\text{st}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) < \langle \text{st}\mathcal{V} \rangle$.

(ii) *If $\text{st}\mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$, then $\text{st}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) < \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle$.*

Proof. We show (i). Take any $\langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle \in \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle$. We show that

$$(1) \quad \text{st}(\langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle, \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) \subset \langle W_1, \dots, W_n \rangle.$$

Here $W_i = \text{st}(V_i, \mathcal{V})$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Take any $K \in \text{st}(\langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle, \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle)$. Thus, there exists an $\langle V'_1, \dots, V'_m \rangle \in \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle$ such that

$$(2) \quad K \in \langle V'_1, \dots, V'_m \rangle$$

and

$$(3) \quad \langle V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n \rangle \cap \langle V'_1, V'_2, \dots, V'_m \rangle \neq \emptyset.$$

By (3), there exists an $L \in \langle V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n \rangle \cap \langle V'_1, V'_2, \dots, V'_m \rangle$. Thus,

$$(4) \quad L \subset V'_1 \cup \dots \cup V'_m,$$

$$(5) \quad L \cap V'_j \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for } j, 1 \leq j \leq m,$$

and

$$(6) \quad L \subset V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_n,$$

$$(7) \quad L \cap V_i \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for } i, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Take any i , $1 \leq i \leq n$. By (4) and (7), there exists a $z_i \in L \cap V_i \subset L \subset V'_1 \cup \dots \cup V'_m$. There is a $j(i)$, $1 \leq j(i) \leq m$, such that $z_i \in V'_{j(i)}$, i.e., $V_i \cap V'_{j(i)} \neq \emptyset$, in other words,

$$(8) \quad V'_{j(i)} \subset \text{st}(V_i, \mathcal{V}) = W_i \quad \text{for each } i, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

By (2),

$$(9) \quad K \subset V'_1 \cup V'_2 \cup \dots \cup V'_m,$$

$$(10) \quad K \cap V'_j \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

By (8) and (10), $\emptyset \neq K \cap V'_{j(i)} \subset K \cap W_i$, i.e.,

$$(11) \quad K \cap W_i \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for each } i, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Take any j , $1 \leq j \leq m$. By (5) and (6), there exist $x_j \in L \cap V'_j \subset L \subset V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_n$. There exists an $i(j)$, $1 \leq i(j) \leq n$, such that $x_j \in V_{i(j)}$, i.e., $V'_j \cap V_{i(j)} \neq \emptyset$. Thus,

$$(12) \quad V'_j \subset \text{st}(V_{i(j)}, \mathcal{V}) = W_{i(j)} \quad \text{for each } j, 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

By (9) and (12),

$$(13) \quad K \subset W_1 \cup \dots \cup W_n.$$

Thus, by (11) and (13), $K \in \langle W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n \rangle$. Hence, we have (1).

Since $W_i = \text{st}(V_i, \mathcal{V}) \in \text{st} \mathcal{V}$, (1) means that $\text{st}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) \subset \langle \text{st} \mathcal{V} \rangle$. Hence we have (i).

We show (ii). By (i), we have $\text{st}(\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle) \subset \langle \text{st} \mathcal{V} \rangle \subset \langle \mathcal{W} \rangle$. Hence we have (ii).

(9.9) **Lemma.** *If $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate POL/ANR-resolution, then $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{\langle \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U} \rangle}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ are ANR-resolutions.*

Proof. First, we consider $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{\langle \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U} \rangle}$. Since $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate resolution, it is an approximate map. By Lemma (9.5), $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{\langle \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U} \rangle}$ is an approximate map. Thus, by (1.12), it is sufficient to show conditions (B1) and (B2) hold for $\bar{\mathbf{p}}$.

We first show that (B1) holds for $\bar{\mathbf{p}}$. Since $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate resolution, by (1.12), \mathbf{p} satisfies (B1) and (B2). Take any $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(2^X)$. By Lemma (9.1), there exists a $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle < \mathcal{U}.$$

By (B1) for $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$, there exists an $a \in A$ such that

$$(2) \quad p_{a'}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_{a'} < \mathcal{V} \quad \text{for any } a' > a.$$

By (2), Lemma (9.6), and (1),

$$(3) \quad (\bar{p}_{a'})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{U}_{a'} \rangle) < \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle < \mathcal{U} \quad \text{for any } a' > a.$$

This means that $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{\langle \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U} \rangle}$ satisfies (B1).

We now show that (B2) holds for $\bar{\mathbf{p}}$. We assume that $\bar{\mathbf{p}}$ does not satisfy (B2)* (since by (4.10) of [MW], (B2) and (B2)* are equivalent). Thus, there exists an $a_0 \in A$ satisfying the following condition: For any $a' > a_0$, there is a $\beta(a') > a'$ such that

$$(4) \quad \bar{p}_{a_0 \beta(a')} (2^{X_{\beta(a')}}) \not\subset \text{st}(\bar{p}_{a_0}(2^X), \text{st}^3 \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_0} \rangle).$$

By (4), there exists a $K_{\beta(a')} \in 2^{X_{\beta(a')}}$ such that

$$(5) \quad \bar{p}_{a_0 \beta(a')} (K_{\beta(a')}) = p_{a_0 \beta(a')} (K_{\beta(a')}) \notin \text{st}(\bar{p}_{a_0}(2^X), \text{st}^3 \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_0} \rangle).$$

We put $S_{a'} = \{\bar{p}_{a' \beta(a'')} (K_{\beta(a'')}) : a'' \in A \text{ with } a'' > a'\}$ for $a' > a_0$. We show that

$$(6) \quad \bar{p}_{a_1 a_2} (S_{a_2}) \subset \text{st}(S_{a_1}, \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_1} \rangle) \quad \text{for } a_2 > a_1 > a_0.$$

To do so, take any $a'' > a_2$. Thus, $\beta(a'') > a'' > a_2 > a_1$. Since $2^{\langle \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U} \rangle}$ satisfies (A1) by Lemma (9.4), $(\bar{p}_{a_1 a_2} \bar{p}_{a_2 \beta(a'')}, \bar{p}_{a_1 \beta(a'')}) < \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_1} \rangle$. Thus

$$\bar{p}_{a_1 a_2} (\bar{p}_{a_2 \beta(a'')} (K_{\beta(a'')})), \bar{p}_{a_1 \beta(a'')} (K_{\beta(a'')}) \in \langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \rangle$$

for some $\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \rangle \in \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_1} \rangle$. Therefore,

$$\bar{p}_{a_1 a_2} (\bar{p}_{a_2 \beta(a'')} (K_{\beta(a'')})) \in \text{st}(\bar{p}_{a_1 \beta(a'')} (K_{\beta(a'')}), \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_1} \rangle) \subset \text{st}(S_{a_1}, \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_1} \rangle).$$

Hence, we have (6).

Let $A' = \{a \in A : a > a_0\}$. Since A' is cofinal in A , $\mathbf{p}' = \{p_a : a \in A'\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})' = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A'\}$ is an approximate resolution of X . Thus we may assume that $A = A'$, i.e., A has a minimum index a_0 satisfying (4).

Now, we introduce a new ordering $<^*$ in A as follows: let $a, a' \in A$. We put $a <^* a'$ provided (i) $a = a'$ or (ii) $a < a'$, $a \neq a'$, and

$$(7) \quad p_{aa'}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a > \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a'} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a'.$$

Note by the definition of $\overset{*}{<}$

$$(8) \quad a \overset{*}{<} a', a \neq a', \text{ and } a' < a'' \text{ imply } a \overset{*}{<} a'',$$

and by (A3)

$$(9) \quad \text{for each } a \in A, \text{ there exists an } a' \in A \text{ such that } a \overset{*}{<} a'.$$

Put $A^* = (A, \overset{*}{<})$. By (8), it is easy to show that

$$(10) \quad \mathbf{p}^* = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})^* = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A^*\}$$

is an approximate resolution.

Let $a \overset{*}{<} a'$. Since $p_{aa'}^{-1}\mathcal{U}_a > \text{st}\mathcal{U}_{a'}$ by (7), Lemmas (9.2) and (9.8) imply that $(\bar{p}_{aa'})^{-1}\langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle > \langle \text{st}\mathcal{U}_{a'} \rangle > \text{st}\langle \mathcal{U}_{a'} \rangle$, i.e.,

$$(11) \quad (\bar{p}_{aa'})^{-1}(\langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle) > \text{st}\langle \mathcal{U}_{a'} \rangle \text{ for any } a'' \overset{*}{>} a'.$$

By (6), (11), and Lemma (9.7),

$$(12) \quad \bar{p}_{aa'}(\overline{\text{st}(S_{a'}, \text{st}(\langle \mathcal{U}_{a'} \rangle))}) \subset \overline{\text{st}(S_a, \text{st}(\langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle))} \text{ for } a \overset{*}{<} a'.$$

Since $S_a \neq \emptyset$, $T_a = \overline{\text{st}(S_a, \text{st}(\langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle))}$ is a nonempty compact Hausdorff space for each $a \in A^*$. We show that

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{F} = \{T_a, \langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle | T_a, p_{aa'} | T_{a'}, A^*\}$$

is an approximate inverse system of nonempty compact Hausdorff spaces.

By (12), $\bar{p}_{aa'}(T_{a'}) \subset T_a$ for any $a \overset{*}{<} a'$. Thus \mathcal{F} is well defined. We need to show (A1)–(A3) for \mathcal{F} .

Since $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})^*$ is an approximate inverse system, so is $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})^*}$. Then $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})^*}$ satisfies (A1)–(A3). (A1) for \mathcal{F} follows from (A1) for $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})^*}$.

To prove (A2) for \mathcal{F} , take any $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(T_a)$ for any $a \in A$. Let $\mathcal{V} = \{V_1, \dots, V_n\}$. Then there are open subsets $U_i \subset 2^{X_a}$ such that

$$(14) \quad U_i \cap T_a = V_i \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Since T_a is closed in 2^{X_a} , $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n\} \cup \{2^{X_a} - T_a\}$ is an open covering of 2^{X_a} . By (A2) for $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})^*}$, there exists an $a' \overset{*}{>} a$ such that

$$(15) \quad (\bar{p}_{aa_1}|T_{a_1}\bar{p}_{a_1a_2}|T_{a_2}, \bar{p}_{aa_2}|T_{a_2}) < \mathcal{U} \text{ for } a_2 \overset{*}{>} a_1 \overset{*}{>} a'.$$

Since $\bar{p}_{aa'}(T_{a'}) \subset T_a$ for $a' \overset{*}{>} a$, (15) means that $(\bar{p}_{aa_1}|T_{a_1}\bar{p}_{a_1a_2}|T_{a_2}, \bar{p}_{aa_2}|T_{a_2}) < \mathcal{V}$ for $a_2 \overset{*}{>} a_1 \overset{*}{>} a'$ in \mathcal{F} . Thus, we have (A2) for \mathcal{F} .

To prove (A3) for \mathcal{F} , take any $\mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(T_a)$ for any $a \in A$. By the same way as in (A2) for \mathcal{F} , we define an open covering $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(2^{X_a})$. By (A3) for $2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})^*}$, there exists an $a' > a$ such that

$$(16) \quad (\bar{p}_{aa'})^{-1}\mathcal{U} > \langle \mathcal{U}_{a'} \rangle \text{ for } a'' \overset{*}{>} a'.$$

Since $\bar{p}_{aa''}(T_{a''}) \subset T_a$ for $a'' \overset{*}{>} a'$ and $\mathcal{U}|T_a = \{U \cap T_a : U \in \mathcal{U}\} = \mathcal{V}$, (16) implies that

$$(17) \quad (\bar{p}_{aa''})^{-1}\mathcal{V} > \langle \mathcal{U}_{a''} | T_{a''} \rangle \text{ for } a'' \overset{*}{>} a'.$$

This means that \mathcal{T} satisfies (A3). Hence \mathcal{T} is an approximate inverse system, i.e., we have (13).

Since \mathcal{T} is an approximate inverse system of nonempty compact Hausdorff spaces T_a , by (4.1) of [MW] $\lim \mathcal{T} \neq \emptyset$. Let $\mathbf{t} = \{t_a : a \in A^*\} : \lim \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an approximate limit. Take any $M \in \lim \mathcal{T}$ and put $M_a = t_a(M)$ for $a \in A^*$. Thus,

$$(18) \quad M_a = \lim \{\bar{p}_{aa'}(M_{a'}) : a' \in A^* \text{ with } a' \succ^* a\}$$

in T_a for each $a \in A^*$. That is, for each $a \in A^*$ and each $\mathcal{U} \in \text{Cov}(2^{X_a})$ there exists a $\gamma(a, \mathcal{U}) \in A^*$ such that $\gamma(a, \mathcal{U}) \succ^* a$ and

$$(19) \quad \bar{p}_{aa'}(M_{a'}) \in \text{st}(M_a, \mathcal{U}) \quad \text{for } a' \succ^* \gamma(a, \mathcal{U}).$$

Let $\beta(a) = \gamma(a, \langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle)$ for each $a \in A^*$. We show that

$$(20) \quad p_{aa'}(M_{a'}) \subset \text{st}(M_a, \mathcal{U}_a) \quad \text{for } a' \succ^* \beta(a).$$

By the choice of a' , $\bar{p}_{aa'}(M_{a'}) \in \text{st}(M_a, \langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle)$. Thus, there exists $\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \rangle \in \langle \mathcal{U}_a \rangle$ such that

$$(21) \quad \bar{p}_{aa'}(M_{a'}), M_a \in \langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n \rangle.$$

By (21),

$$(22) \quad p_{aa'}(M_{a'}) \cup M_a \subset U_1 \cup U_2 \cup \dots \cup U_n,$$

$$(23) \quad M_a \cap U_i \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for } i, 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$(24) \quad p_{aa'}(M_{a'}) \cap U_i \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for } i, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

By (23), $U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n \subset \text{st}(M_a, \mathcal{U})$. Thus by (22), $p_{aa'}(M_{a'}) \subset U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n \subset \text{st}(M_a, \mathcal{U})$, i.e., we have (20).

We introduce an order \prec^{**} in A as follows: $a \prec^{**} a'$ provided (i) $a = a'$ or (ii) $a \neq a'$, $\beta(a) < a'$.

Note that

$$(25) \quad a \prec^{**} a', a \neq a', \text{ and } a' \prec^* a'' \text{ imply } a \prec^{**} a'',$$

$$(26) \quad \text{for each } a \in A, \text{ there exists an } a' \in A \text{ such that } a \prec^{**} a', a \neq a'.$$

Put $A^{**} = (A, \prec^{**})$. By (25) it is easy to show that

$$(27) \quad \mathbf{p}^{**} = \{p_a : a \in A\} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{U})^{**} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A^{**}\}$$

is an approximate resolution.

Since $a \prec^{**} a'$ implies $a \prec^* a'$ by the definition,

$$(28) \quad p_{aa'}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_a \succ \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''} \quad \text{for } a'' \succ^* a'.$$

By (20), (28), and Lemma (9.7),

$$(29) \quad p_{aa'}(\overline{\text{st}(M_{a'}, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a'})}) \subset \overline{\text{st}(M_a, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_a)} \quad \text{for } a' \succ^* a.$$

By (29), $(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{U}|L) = \{L_a, \mathcal{U}_a|L_a, p_{aa'}|L_{a'}, A^{**}\}$ is an approximate inverse system. Here $L_a = \text{st}(M_a, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_a)$.

Let $\pi = \{\pi_a : a \in A\} : \lim \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and $\pi' = \{\pi'_a : a \in A\} : \lim \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ be the canonical approximate inverse limits. By definition, $\Pi\{L_a : a \in A\} \supset \lim \mathcal{L} \subset \lim \mathcal{X} \subset \Pi\{X_a : a \in A\}$ and $\pi'_a = \pi_a|_{\lim \mathcal{L}}$. π_a is induced by the projections $\pi_a : \Pi X_a \rightarrow X_a$.

Since $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is a resolution of compact spaces, by (9.1) of [MW] it is a limit. Thus there exists a homeomorphism $f : \lim \mathcal{L} \rightarrow X$ such that

$$(30) \quad p_a f = \pi_a \quad \text{for each } a \in A.$$

Now let $L = f(\lim \mathcal{L}) \subset X$. Since $\lim \mathcal{L}$ is compact by (5.1) of [MW], L is also compact, i.e.,

$$(31) \quad L \in 2^X.$$

By (30), $\mathbf{p}|L = \{p_a|L : a \in A\} : L \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{U}|_{\mathcal{L}})$ is also an approximate inverse limit. By (4.2) of [MW],

$$(32) \quad \mathbf{p}|L : L \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{U}|_{\mathcal{L}}) \text{ is an approximate resolution.}$$

By (B2) for $\mathbf{p}|L$, there exists an $a_1 > a_0$ such that

$$(33) \quad p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) \subset \text{st}(p_{a_0}(L), \mathcal{U}_{a_0}) \quad \text{for any } a'' > a_1.$$

Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_m\} \in \text{Cov}(X_{a_0})$ and put $\{U_1, \dots, U_n\} = \{U_i \in \mathcal{U} : U_i \cap p_{a_0} L \neq \emptyset\}$. We show that

$$(34) \quad \text{there exists } a_2 > a_1 \text{ such that} \\ p_{a_0}(L), p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) \in \langle U_1, \dots, U_n \rangle \quad \text{for any } a'' > a_2.$$

Take any $i, 1 \leq i \leq n$. Since $U_i \cap p_{a_0}(L) \neq \emptyset$, there exists an $x = (x_{a''}) \in L$ such that $p_{a_0}(x) = x_{a_0} \in U_i$. Since $x \in L = \lim \mathcal{L}$, $x_a = \lim_{a'' > a_0} p_{a_0 a''}(x_{a''})$. Thus, there exists an $a_2^i > a_1$ such that

$$(35) \quad p_{a a''}(x_{a''}) \in U_i \quad \text{for any } a'' > a_2^i.$$

Take any $a_2 > a_2^1, a_2^2, \dots, a_2^n$. Take any $a'' > a_2$. By (35),

$$(36) \quad U_i \cap p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for any } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Since $p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) \subset \text{st}(p_{a_0}(L), \mathcal{U}_{a_0}) = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n$ by (33), (36) means that

$$(37) \quad p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}), p_{a_0}(L) \in \langle U_1, \dots, U_n \rangle \quad \text{for any } a'' > a_2.$$

Thus (37) implies (34). Hence, (34) means that

$$(38) \quad \lim_{a'' > a_0} p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) = p_{a_0}(L) \quad \text{in } 2^{X_{a_0}}.$$

Next, we show that

$$(39) \quad \lim_{a'' > a_0} p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) = M_{a_0} \quad \text{in } 2^{X_{a_0}}.$$

Take any $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \in \text{Cov}(X_{a_0})$ with $\text{st } \mathcal{V} < \mathcal{U}$. By Lemma (9.8), $\text{st}(\mathcal{V}) < \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle$. Take any $\langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle \in \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle$ such that $M_{a_0} \in \langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle$. By the definition of M_{a_0} , $\lim_{a'' > a_0} p_{a_0 a''}(M_{a''}) = M_{a_0}$. Thus, there exist an $a_1 > a_0$ such that for any $a'' > a_1$

$$(40) \quad p_{a_0 a''}(M_{a''}) \in \langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle.$$

By (A1), there exists an $a_2 > a_1$ such that

$$(41) \quad p_{a_0 a''}^{-1} \mathcal{V} > \text{st}^2 \mathcal{U}_{a''} \quad \text{for any } a'' > a_2.$$

Take any $a'' > a_2$ and put $\text{st}(M_{a''}, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''}) = U_1 \cup \cdots \cup U_s$, i.e., $U_j \in \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''}$, $U_j \cap M_{a''} \neq \emptyset$. Thus

$$(42) \quad M_{a''} \subset \overline{\text{st}(M_{a''}, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''})} = \overline{U_1} \cup \cdots \cup \overline{U_s} = L_{a''}.$$

Since $\overline{U_j} \subset \text{st}(U_j, \mathcal{U}_{a''})$, by (42)

$$(43) \quad \begin{aligned} M_{a''}, L_{a''} &\in \langle \text{st}(U_1, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''}), \text{st}(U_2, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''}), \dots, \text{st}(U_s, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''}) \rangle \\ &\in \langle \text{st}^2 \mathcal{U}_{a''} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

By (41) there exist $V'_1, \dots, V'_s \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $p_{a_0 a''}(\text{st}(U_j, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_{a''})) \subset V'_j$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, s$. Then

$$(44) \quad p_{a_0 a''}(M_{a''}), p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) \in \langle V'_1, \dots, V'_s \rangle \in \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle.$$

By (40) and (44), $\langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle \cap \langle V'_1, \dots, V'_s \rangle \neq \emptyset$. Thus, since $\text{st}(\mathcal{V}) < \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle$

$$p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) \in \text{st}(M_{a_0}, \text{st}(\mathcal{V})) \subset \text{st}(M_{a_0}, \langle \mathcal{U} \rangle).$$

This means (39).

Since $M_{a_0} \in T_{a_0} = \overline{\text{st}(S_{a_0}, \text{st}(\mathcal{U}_{a_0}))}$ and $S_{a_0} \subset 2^{X_{a_0}} - \text{st}(\bar{p}_{a_0}(2^X), \text{st}^3 \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_0} \rangle)$ (see (5)), then $M_{a_0} \in 2^{X_{a_0}} - \text{st}(\bar{p}_{a_0}(2^X), \langle \mathcal{U}_{a_0} \rangle)$, i.e.,

$$(45) \quad M_{a_0} \notin \bar{p}_{a_0}(2^X).$$

By (38) and (39) $M_{a_0} = \lim p_{a_0 a''}(L_{a''}) = p_{a_0}(L) \in \bar{p}_{a_0}(2^X)$, i.e., $M_{a_0} \in \bar{p}_{a_0}(2^X)$. This contradicts (45). Hence $\bar{\mathbf{p}}$ satisfies (B2). Hence $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})}$ is an approximate resolution. Since X_a is a locally connected metric compactum, 2^{X_a} is an ANR and so $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})}$ is an ANR-resolution.

Next we must show that $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate resolution. When, in the previous proof, we replace 2^X and $2^{(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})}$ by $C(X)$ and $C(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})$, respectively, we can use our previous proof for this purpose. We must show that conditions (B1) and (B2) hold. We can easily show (B1) as before. To show (B2) we must pay attention to connectedness in the previous proof of (B2). Since the X_a are polyhedra or ANR's, they are also locally connected. Making use of the cofiniteness of the index set, we may assume that all coverings \mathcal{U}_a consist of connected open sets. Therefore, in the proof of the condition (B2), since $M_a \in C(X_a)$, we have $L_a = \overline{\text{st}(M_a, \text{st} \mathcal{U}_a)}$ are continua. Thus, by the following Lemma (9.10), $L = \lim \mathcal{L}$ is a continuum. In the same way as before, we obtain a contradiction. So we have (B2). Thus, $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})$ is an approximate resolution. Hence we have completed the proof of (9.9).

(9.10) **Lemma.** *Let $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{U})$ be an approximate resolution. Let X and all X_a be compact Hausdorff spaces. If all the X_a are connected, so is X .*

Proof. We assume that X is not connected. Then X has at least two components, X_1 and X_2 . Since X is compact, components are quasi-components. Thus there is an open-closed subset U of X such that $X_1 \subset U$, $X_2 \subset X - U$. Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U, X - U\} \in \text{Cov}(X)$. By (B1), there exists an $a_0 \in A$ such that

$$(1) \quad p_{a_0}^{-1} \mathcal{U}_{a_0} < \mathcal{U}.$$

Put $\mathcal{U}_{a_0} = \{U_\beta : \beta \in B\}$. Put $B_0 = \{\beta \in B : p_{a_0}^{-1}U_\beta \subset U\}$ and $B_1 = \{\beta \in B, p_{a_0}^{-1}U_\beta \subset X - U\}$. Since the elements of \mathcal{U} are disjoint, by (1) $B = B_0 \cup B_1$ and $B_0 \cap B_1 = \emptyset$. Moreover, $W_0 = \bigcup\{U_\beta : \beta \in B_0\}$ and $W_1 = \bigcup\{U_\beta : \beta \in B_1\}$ are open in X_{a_0} and $W_0 \cup W_1 = X_{a_0}$, $W_0 \cap W_1 = \emptyset$. Since $X_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $X_2 \neq \emptyset$, then $W_0 \neq \emptyset$ and $W_1 \neq \emptyset$. This is a contradiction, since we have obtained the disconnectedness of X_{a_0} . Hence X must be connected.

By Theorem (5.13) we have

(9.11) **Theorem.** *If X is a Hausdorff continuum with an approximate resolution $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ such that the induced resolution $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow (2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})})$ (or $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$) is a cosmic approximate ANR-resolution, then $2^X(C(X))$ has the fixed point property.*

(9.12) **Corollary.** *If X is an arc-like (or circle-like) Hausdorff continuum, then $C(X)$ has the fixed point property.*

Proof. Since X is arc-like (circle-like) there is an approximate resolution $\mathbf{p} : X \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ where all the coordinate spaces are arcs (circles) and the bonding maps are surjective. Then by an argument due to Rogers [R, Theorem 4] $\bar{p}_{aa'} : C(X_{a'}) \rightarrow C(X_a)$ is a cosmic map between 2-cells. So $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : C(X) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ is a cosmic approximate ANR-resolution. Therefore by (9.11) $C(X)$ has the fixed point property.

(9.13) **Corollary.** *If X is a locally connected Hausdorff continuum, then 2^X and $C(X)$ have the fixed point property.*

Proof. We consider only 2^X , the case of $C(X)$ is similar. By Theorem 2 of [M2] X is the (inverse) limit of a monotone system of locally connected metric continua \mathbb{X} . We consider \mathbb{X} as an approximate system

$$\mathcal{X} = \{X_a, \mathcal{U}_a, p_{aa'}, A\},$$

where $p_{aa'} : X_{a'} \rightarrow X_a$ is a monotone surjective map of locally connected metric continua.

Then we have $\bar{p}_{aa'} : 2^{X_{a'}} \rightarrow 2^{X_a}$ is a cosmic map of ANR's by Theorem 2.3 of [N2]. Therefore $\bar{\mathbf{p}} : 2^X \rightarrow 2^{(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})}$ is a cosmic approximate ANR-resolution and by (9.11), 2^X has the fixed point property.

Remark. The above corollary was known in the metric case since the hyper-spaces are AR's in that case.

The following was obtained by Nadler in [N2] for the metric case.

(9.14) **Corollary.** *Let X have an approximate resolution $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U})$ where each X_a is a Peano continuum and for each $a \in A$ there is a subcontinuum $Y_{a'}$ of $X_{a'}$ for all $a' > a$ such that $p_{aa'}|Y_{a'} : Y_{a'} \rightarrow X_a$ maps $Y_{a'}$ monotonically onto X_a . Then 2^X and $C(X)$ have the fixed point property.*

Proof. We consider only 2^X , since $C(X)$ is similar. By Theorem 2.3 of [N2] $\overline{(p_{aa'}|Y_{a'})} : 2^{Y_{a'}} \rightarrow 2^{X_a}$ is cosmic. Since $\overline{(p_{aa'}|Y_{a'})} = \overline{p_{aa'}}|2^{Y_{a'}}$, each $\overline{p_{aa'}}|2^{Y_{a'}} : 2^{Y_{a'}} \rightarrow 2^{X_a}$ is cosmic, hence so is $\overline{p_{aa'}} : 2^{X_{a'}} \rightarrow 2^{X_a}$ (see Proposition 5 of [H]). Since each X_a is a Peano continuum, each 2^{X_a} is an AR, so by Theorem (9.11) we have 2^X has the fixed point property.

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