

Uncountable collections of pairwise disjoint non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

L. C. Hoehn
(lhoehn@uab.edu)

University of Alabama at Birmingham

March 19, 2011
STDC11

Definitions, Moore's Theorem

Continuum \equiv compact connected metric space

Definitions, Moore's Theorem

Continuum \equiv compact connected metric space

Definition

Let X be a continuum.

Definitions, Moore's Theorem

Continuum \equiv compact connected metric space

Definition

Let X be a continuum.

- X is *tree-like* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a tree T and a map $f : X \rightarrow T$ whose fibres have diameters $< \varepsilon$

Definitions, Moore's Theorem

Continuum \equiv compact connected metric space

Definition

Let X be a continuum.

- X is *tree-like* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a tree T and a map $f : X \rightarrow T$ whose fibres have diameters $< \varepsilon$
- X is *arc-like*, or *chainable*, if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an arc A and a map $f : X \rightarrow A$ whose fibres have diameters $< \varepsilon$

Definitions, Moore's Theorem

Continuum \equiv compact connected metric space

Definition

Let X be a continuum.

- X is *tree-like* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a tree T and a map $f : X \rightarrow T$ whose fibres have diameters $< \varepsilon$
- X is *arc-like*, or *chainable*, if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an arc A and a map $f : X \rightarrow A$ whose fibres have diameters $< \varepsilon$
- X is a *triod* if there is a subcontinuum $Z \subset X$ such that $X \setminus Z$ is the union of three disjoint non-empty open sets.

Definitions, Moore's Theorem

Continuum \equiv compact connected metric space

Definition

Let X be a continuum.

- X is *tree-like* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a tree T and a map $f : X \rightarrow T$ whose fibres have diameters $< \varepsilon$
- X is *arc-like*, or *chainable*, if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an arc A and a map $f : X \rightarrow A$ whose fibres have diameters $< \varepsilon$
- X is a *triod* if there is a subcontinuum $Z \subset X$ such that $X \setminus Z$ is the union of three disjoint non-empty open sets.

Theorem (R. L. Moore, 1928)

The plane \mathbb{R}^2 does not contain an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint triods.

Homogeneous plane continua

Definition

A space M is *homogeneous* if for every $x, y \in M$ there is a homeomorphism $h : M \rightarrow M$ such that $h(x) = y$.

Homogeneous plane continua

Definition

A space M is *homogeneous* if for every $x, y \in M$ there is a homeomorphism $h : M \rightarrow M$ such that $h(x) = y$.

The known homogeneous (non-degenerate) continua in the plane \mathbb{R}^2 are: the **circle** (\mathbb{S}^1), **pseudo-arc**, and **circle of pseudo-arcs**.

Homogeneous plane continua

Definition

A space M is *homogeneous* if for every $x, y \in M$ there is a homeomorphism $h : M \rightarrow M$ such that $h(x) = y$.

The known homogeneous (non-degenerate) continua in the plane \mathbb{R}^2 are: the **circle** (\mathbb{S}^1), **pseudo-arc**, and **circle of pseudo-arcs**.

If this is not all of them, then by (Jones, 1955) and (Hagopian, 1976), there must be another one which is hereditarily indecomposable and tree-like.

Indecomposable homogeneous plane continua and triods

Lemma (Hagopian, 1975)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. Then M does not contain a triod.

Proof.

Indecomposable homogeneous plane continua and triods

Lemma (Hagopian, 1975)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. Then M does not contain a triod.

Proof.

- Triods are decomposable, so M is not a triod

Indecomposable homogeneous plane continua and triods

Lemma (Hagopian, 1975)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. Then M does not contain a triod.

Proof.

- Triods are decomposable, so M is not a triod
- Suppose $T \subsetneq M$ is a triod

Indecomposable homogeneous plane continua and triods

Lemma (Hagopian, 1975)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. Then M does not contain a triod.

Proof.

- Triods are decomposable, so M is not a triod
- Suppose $T \subsetneq M$ is a triod
- Since M is indecomposable, it has uncountably many composants, which are pairwise disjoint; T is contained in one of them

Indecomposable homogeneous plane continua and triods

Lemma (Hagopian, 1975)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. Then M does not contain a triod.

Proof.

- Triods are decomposable, so M is not a triod
- Suppose $T \subsetneq M$ is a triod
- Since M is indecomposable, it has uncountably many composants, which are pairwise disjoint; T is contained in one of them
- By homogeneity, each component of M contains a copy of T

Indecomposable homogeneous plane continua and triods

Lemma (Hagopian, 1975)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. Then M does not contain a triod.

Proof.

- Triods are decomposable, so M is not a triod
- Suppose $T \subsetneq M$ is a triod
- Since M is indecomposable, it has uncountably many composants, which are pairwise disjoint; T is contained in one of them
- By homogeneity, each component of M contains a copy of T
- This contradicts Moore's theorem □

Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

Theorem (Oversteegen & Tymchatyn, 1984)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. If every proper subcontinuum of M is chainable, then M is the pseudo-arc.

Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

Theorem (Oversteegen & Tymchatyn, 1984)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. If every proper subcontinuum of M is chainable, then M is the pseudo-arc.

Example (Ingram, 1974)

There exists an uncountable family of pairwise disjoint non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane.

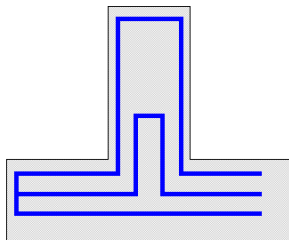
Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

Theorem (Oversteegen & Tymchatyn, 1984)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. If every proper subcontinuum of M is chainable, then M is the pseudo-arc.

Example (Ingram, 1974)

There exists an uncountable family of pairwise disjoint non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane.



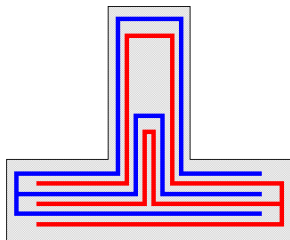
Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

Theorem (Oversteegen & Tymchatyn, 1984)

Let M be an indecomposable homogeneous continuum in the plane. If every proper subcontinuum of M is chainable, then M is the pseudo-arc.

Example (Ingram, 1974)

There exists an uncountable family of pairwise disjoint non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane.



Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

Question

Is there a non-chainable tree-like continuum X such that the plane contains an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint copies of X ?

Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

Question

Is there a non-chainable tree-like continuum X such that the plane contains an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint copies of X ?

Example (H, 2011)

Let X be the non-chainable continuum with span zero from (H, 2011). Then $X \times \mathcal{C}$ is embeddable in the plane, where \mathcal{C} is the middle-thirds Cantor set.

Moreover, if $p, q \in \mathcal{C}$ with $|p - q| < \varepsilon$, then there is a ε -homeomorphism of the plane to itself taking $X \times \{p\}$ to $X \times \{q\}$.

Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

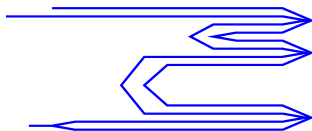
Question

Is there a non-chainable tree-like continuum X such that the plane contains an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint copies of X ?

Example (H, 2011)

Let X be the non-chainable continuum with span zero from (H, 2011). Then $X \times \mathcal{C}$ is embeddable in the plane, where \mathcal{C} is the middle-thirds Cantor set.

Moreover, if $p, q \in \mathcal{C}$ with $|p - q| < \varepsilon$, then there is a ε -homeomorphism of the plane to itself taking $X \times \{p\}$ to $X \times \{q\}$.



Non-chainable tree-like continua in the plane

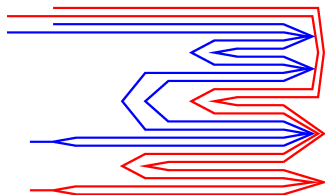
Question

Is there a non-chainable tree-like continuum X such that the plane contains an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint copies of X ?

Example (H, 2011)

Let X be the non-chainable continuum with span zero from (H, 2011). Then $X \times \mathcal{C}$ is embeddable in the plane, where \mathcal{C} is the middle-thirds Cantor set.

Moreover, if $p, q \in \mathcal{C}$ with $|p - q| < \varepsilon$, then there is a ε -homeomorphism of the plane to itself taking $X \times \{p\}$ to $X \times \{q\}$.



Open questions

Questions

- 1 Is there a *hereditarily indecomposable* non-chainable tree-like continuum X such that the plane contains an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint copies of X ?

Open questions

Questions

- 1 Is there a *hereditarily indecomposable* non-chainable tree-like continuum X such that the plane contains an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint copies of X ?
- 2 If X is a tree-like continuum and $X \times \mathcal{C}$ embeds in the plane, must X have span zero?

Open questions

Questions

- 1 Is there a *hereditarily indecomposable* non-chainable tree-like continuum X such that the plane contains an uncountable collection of pairwise disjoint copies of X ?
- 2 If X is a tree-like continuum and $X \times \mathcal{C}$ embeds in the plane, must X have span zero?
- 3 Is there a hereditarily indecomposable non-chainable continuum with span zero?