
TOPOLOGY PROCEEDINGS



Volume 13, 1988

Pages 137–160

<http://topology.auburn.edu/tp/>

CONTINUA ARBITRARY PRODUCTS OF WHICH DO NOT CONTAIN NONDEGENERATE HEREDITARILY INDECOMPOSABLE CONTINUA

by

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Topology Proceedings

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ISSN: 0146-4124

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**CONTINUA ARBITRARY PRODUCTS OF WHICH DO
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Let $X = [0, \infty)$, let βX be the Stone-Ćech compactification of X , and let $X^* = \beta X - X$. (See [W], [S1] for background information.) The author has shown [S2] that if κ is a cardinal then the topological product $\prod_{\alpha \in \kappa} X^*$ does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum. This result is surprising in view of Bellamy's result [Be] which implies that every nondegenerate subcontinuum of X^* contains a nondegenerate indecomposable continuum. Also in the metric case Bing [Bi] showed that every two dimensional continuum contains a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum. Therefore every product of two nondegenerate metric continua contains a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum.

It is the purpose of this paper to generalize the author's original result. Let X denote a locally compact σ -compact metric space. We define the property of uniformly subdecomposable and show that if compact subsets of X have this property then X^* does not contain a hereditarily indecomposable continuum. Furthermore if X is a locally compact σ -compact metric space so that X^* does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum then $\prod_{\alpha \in \kappa} X^*$ also does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum.

Definitions and Notation

If X is a space and $H \subset X$ then $Cl_X(H)$ denotes the closure of H in X and $Bd_X(H)$ denotes the boundary of H in X . If $Y = \prod_{\alpha \in \kappa} X_\alpha$ is a product space and $n \in \kappa$ then $\pi_n: Y \rightarrow X_n$ is the natural projection of Y onto the n^{th} coordinate space. The set of positive integers is denoted by N . If X is a metric space then the space βX will be identified with the space of ultrafilters of closed subsets of X [W] and the points of X will be identified with the fixed ultrafilters in βX . If 0 is open in X then $Rgn_{\beta X}(0)$ denotes the open set in βX defined by $Rgn_{\beta X}(0) = \{u \in \beta X \mid 0 \text{ contains a set in } u\}$. The subscript βX may be omitted for notational convenience. If X is a locally compact metric space and H is a closed subset of X then the spaces H^* and $X^* \cap Cl_{\beta X} H$ are homeomorphic and are sometimes identified. If G is a collection of subsets of X so that if G' is a finite subcollection of G then some member of G is contained in $\bigcap G'$ then G is called a filter base of subsets of X .

If X is a space then $K(X)$ denotes the space of compact subsets of X with the standard hyperspace topology (see [N]), and $C(X)$ denotes the subspace of $K(X)$ consisting of the elements of $K(X)$ which are subcontinua of X . If X is compact (metric) then so are $K(X)$ and $C(X)$.

We now wish to define a general class of metric spaces whose remainders will not contain hereditarily indecomposable continua.

Definition. The metric space X is uniformly subdecomposable if and only if in each closed (with respect to the Hausdorff metric) collection Z of subcontinua of X a closed collection W of subcontinua can be inscribed so that each member of Z contains a member of W and the members of W admit a decomposition into two subcontinua $A(I)$ and $B(I)$ so that non-empty subcompacta $a(I)$ can be chosen in $A(I) - B(I)$ with $a(I) \cap \cup\{B(J) \mid J \in W\} = \emptyset$ and analogous compacta $b(I)$ can be chosen in $B(I) - A(I)$.

Definition. Suppose that G is a set each element of which is a collection of subsets of the space X . Then let $Ls(G) = \cap\{Cl_{\beta X}(Ug) \mid g \in G\}$. Note that $p \in Ls(G)$ if and only if $p \in \beta X$ and every open set in βX containing p intersects a set in each element of G .

The following lemma follows easily from the definition.

Lemma 1.1. If G is a set of collections of subsets of the space X then $Ls(G)$ is closed in βX .

Assume in the following lemmas that X is a locally compact metric space.

Lemma 1.2. Suppose that K is a subcontinuum of X^* , p and q are two points of K and U is an open set in X so that there is an element $H_p \in p$ and an element $H_q \in q$ so that $H_p \subset U$ and $H_q \subset X - Cl_X U$. Then $Cl_{\beta X}(BdU) \cap K \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Assume $Cl_{\beta X}(BdU) \cap K = \emptyset$. Let $V = X - Cl_X U$. Then $K \subset Rgn(U) \cup Rgn(V)$ because $Cl_{\beta X}(BdU) \cap K = \emptyset$. But $p \in Rgn(U)$ and $q \in Rgn(V)$, and $Rgn(U)$ and $Rgn(V)$ are disjoint open sets in βX . This contradicts the connectedness of K .

Lemma 1.3. Suppose that J is a set of collections of subsets of X which is a filter base and for each $j \in J$, j is a collection of continua. Suppose further that M is a collection of closed subsets of X which is a filter base such that if $j \in J$ then $\cup j$ contains an element of M , and that u is an ultrafilter in βX that extends M . Furthermore for each $j \in J$ and $H \in u$ let

$f(j, H) = \{I \in j \mid I \cap H \neq \emptyset\}$ and let $F = \{f(j, H) \mid j \in J, H \in u\}$. Then $Ls(F)$ is a continuum in βX which contains u .

Proof. Assume the hypothesis of the lemma and let $j \in J$ and $H \in u$. Then there is a set $\hat{H} \in M$ so that $\hat{H} \subset \cup j$. Then $\hat{H} \cap H \neq \emptyset$ and $\hat{H} \cap H \subset \cup j$. So some element I of j intersects $\hat{H} \cap H$. So $I \in f(j, H)$. Therefore for each $j \in J$ and $H \in u$ we have $f(j, H) \neq \emptyset$.

Assume that $u \notin Ls(F)$. Then there is an open set 0 containing u and an element $f(j, H) \in F$ so that $(\cup f(j, H)) \cap 0 = \emptyset$. Since $u \in 0$ there is an element $H' \in u$ such that $H' \subset 0 \cap X$. By hypothesis there is an element $H'' \in M$ so that $H'' \subset \cup j$. Therefore $H \cap H' \cap H'' \in u$. But $H \cap H' \cap H'' \subset 0 \cap X$ and $H \cap H' \cap H'' \subset \cup f(j, H)$ which is a contradiction. Therefore $u \in Ls(F)$.

Suppose that $Ls(F)$ is not a continuum. Then $Ls(F)$ is the union of two disjoint compact sets A and B , and assume $u \in A$. Let U_A and U_B be disjoint open sets containing A and B respectively. Then $Ls(F) \subset U_A \cup U_B$. For each point $x \in \beta X - U_A \cup U_B$ there is an open set 0_x and an element $f(j_x, H_x)$ of F so that $(\cup f(j_x, H_x)) \cap 0_x = \emptyset$. Some finite

subcollection $0_{x_1}, 0_{x_2}, \dots, 0_{x_n}$ of $\{0_x | x \in \beta X - U_A \cup U_B\}$ covers $\beta X - U_A \cup U_B$. Let \hat{H} be an element of u with $\hat{H} \subset U_A$, let \tilde{j} be an element of J which is a subset of $j_{x_1} \cap j_{x_2} \cap \dots \cap j_{x_n}$, and let $\tilde{H} = \hat{H} \cap H_{x_1} \cap \dots \cap H_{x_n}$. But then $(\cup f(\tilde{j}, \tilde{H})) \cap (\cup_{i=1}^n 0_{x_i}) = \emptyset$ and so each element of $f(\tilde{j}, \tilde{H})$ intersects \hat{H} and cannot intersect $\cup_{i=1}^n 0_{x_i}$ and hence cannot intersect $\beta X - U_A \cup U_B$. Furthermore each element of $f(\tilde{j}, \tilde{H})$ is connected and intersects U_A . Therefore $\cup f(\tilde{j}, \tilde{H}) \subset U_A$. Therefore $Ls(F) \subset U_A$ which is a contradiction.

Theorem 1. Let X be a locally compact σ -compact space so that every compact subspace of X is uniformly subdecomposable. Then X^ does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum.*

Proof. Let $K \subset X^*$ be a nondegenerate continuum. Let $p \in K$, U be an open set in X so that $p \in Rgn(U)$, $K \not\subset Cl_{\beta X} U$, and let $H \in p$ be such that $H \subset U$. Since X is σ -compact there exists be a sequence of compact sets H_1, H_2, \dots with $H_i \cap H_j = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$, $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} H_i \subset H$, and $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} H_i \in p$. Let U_1, U_2, \dots be a sequence of open sets in X so that $H_i \subset U_i \subset Cl_X U_i \subset U$ and $Cl_X(U_i)$ is compact for all i and $Cl_X U_i \cap Cl_X U_j = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$. Let \hat{U} denote $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$ and let \hat{H} denote $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} H_i$.

Let $Q = Cl_{\beta X} Bd(\hat{U})$. By Lemma 2, $Q \cap K \neq \emptyset$.

Let G be the set to which the collection g belongs if and only if g is an open set in βX which contains K . If $g \in G$ then let Tg be the collection to which I belongs if and only if I is a subcontinuum of $Cl_X(\hat{U})$ which intersects both Q and \hat{H} and which lies in $Cl_X(X \cap g)$.

Claim 1. $Tg \neq \emptyset$ for all $g \in G$.

Proof. Suppose $g \in G$ and $Tg = \emptyset$. Let d be an open set in βX such that $K \subset d \subset Cl_{\beta X} d \subset g$. Let $W = X \cap d$. Let $H' \subset \hat{H}$ be such that $H' \subset W$ and $H' \in p$. Let $H_i' = H_i \cap H'$. Then by assumption no subcontinuum of $Cl_X W \cap Cl_X U_i$ intersects both H_i' and Q . So $Cl_X W \cap Cl_X U_i$ is the union of two disjoint compact sets A_i and B_i with $H_i \subset A_i$ and $Q \cap (Cl_X W \cap Cl_X U_i) \subset B_i$. Furthermore since $BdU_i \subset Q$ we have $A_i \subset U_i$. Then $A_i \cup B_i \subset g$ for all i . Let U_A and U_B be disjoint open sets in X so that

$$Cl_X U_A \cap Cl_X U_B = \emptyset,$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \subset U_A \subset Cl_X U_A \subset \hat{U} \text{ and}$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \subset U_B \subset g.$$

So $Cl_X W \cap Cl_X U_i \subset U_A \cup U_B$, $Cl_{\beta X}(W \cap \hat{U}) \subset Cl_{\beta X} U_A \cup Cl_{\beta X} U_B$.

Let K' be the closure in βX of the component of $K \cap Rgn(\hat{U})$ which contains p . By construction $Cl_{\beta X} U_A \subset Rgn(\hat{U})$ and $Cl_{\beta X} U_A \cap Q = \emptyset$. However $Q \cap K \subset d \subset g$ and K' must intersect $Bd(d \cap Rgn \hat{U})$. But $K' \subset d$ so K' intersects $Bd(Rgn \hat{U})$, hence $K' \cap Q \neq \emptyset$. By Lemma 1.2, $Cl_{\beta X}(BdU_A) \cap K' \neq \emptyset$. Let $q \in Bd_{\beta X}(Rgn(U_A)) \cap K'$. There exists $J \in q$ so that $J \subset \hat{U}$ and $J \subset W$, so $J \subset Cl_X \hat{U} \cap Cl_X W$, so $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \in q$, so either $J \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) \in q$ or

$J \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i) \in q$. In either case $q \notin \text{Bd}(\text{Rgn}(U_A))$ which is a contradiction and Claim 1 is verified.

Claim 2. $\{Tg | g \in G\}$ is a filter base.

Proof. Let g_1 and g_2 be elements of G and let $g \in G$ be $g_1 \cap g_2$. Then

$$Tg \subset Tg_1 \cap Tg_2.$$

So the claim is easily verified by finite induction.

Claim 3. Tg is a closed subset of $C(X)$ for all $g \in G$.

Proof. Suppose that Tg is not closed in $C(X)$ and that I_1, I_2, \dots is a sequence of elements of Tg which converges to a point $I \in C(X)$ and $I \notin Tg$. Without loss of generality we may assume that there is an integer k so that $I_n \subset \text{Cl}_X U_k$ for all n . Therefore I must also lie in $\text{Cl}_X U_k$; furthermore since $I_n \subset \text{Cl}_X (X \cap g)$ for all n we have $I \subset \text{Cl}_X (X \cap g)$. Since \hat{H} and Q are closed and $Q \cap I_n \neq \emptyset$ and $\hat{H} \cap I_n \neq \emptyset$ for all n then $I \cap \hat{H} \neq \emptyset$ and $I \cap Q \neq \emptyset$. Therefore $I \in Tg$ and so Tg is closed.

Note that since each element of Tg intersects both Q and \hat{H} it follows that each element of Tg is nondegenerate.

Let $\tilde{g} \in G$. Let $T^n = \{I \in T\tilde{g} | I \subset \text{Cl}_X(U_n)\}$. Then $T\tilde{g} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} T^n$ and $T^n \subset C(\text{Cl}_X U_n)$. So by hypothesis for each n there exists a subset W^n of T^n and mappings $A^n, B^n: W^n \rightarrow C(\text{Cl}_X(U_n))$; $a^n, b^n: W^n \rightarrow K(\text{Cl}_X(U_n))$ which satisfy the definition of uniformly subdecomposable. Let $W = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} W^n$ and let $A, B: W \rightarrow C(X)$; $a, b: W \rightarrow K(X)$ be defined by $A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A^n$, $B = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B^n$, $a = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n$, and

$b = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} b^n$. These are well-defined maps since the domains of the unioned maps are disjoint compact sets.

Let $S: W \rightarrow K(X)$ be defined by $S(I) = A(I) \cap B(I)$.

It is not difficult to verify that S is also continuous.

Let $\tilde{G} = \{g \in G \mid g \subset \tilde{g}\}$. For each $g \in \tilde{G}$ let $Wg = \{J \in W \mid \text{there exists } I \in Tg \text{ so that } J \subset I\}$ and let $Eg = \cup\{S(J) \mid J \in Wg\}$. Thus Eg is a closed subset of X . Let $E = \{Eg \mid g \in \tilde{G}\}$. Since $\{Tg \mid g \in \tilde{G}\}$ is a filter base then so is $\{Wg \mid g \in \tilde{G}\}$ and hence so is E . Therefore there is an ultrafilter $u \in X^*$ which extends E , so $E \subset u$.

For each $g \in \tilde{G}$ and $L \in u$ let

$$\ell_A(g, L) = \{A(I) \mid I \in Wg \text{ and } I \cap L \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\ell_B(g, L) = \{B(I) \mid I \in Wg \text{ and } I \cap L \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Claim 4. $\ell_A(g, L) \neq \emptyset$ and $\ell_B(g, L) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Let $g \in \tilde{G}$ and $L \in u$. Then since u extends E we have $L \cap Eg \neq \emptyset$. So there is an element $I \in Wg$ so that $S(I) \cap L \neq \emptyset$, but $S(I) \subset A(I) \subset I$, so $I \cap L \neq \emptyset$. Thus $A(I) \in \ell_A(g, L)$. So $\ell_A(g, L) \neq \emptyset$ and similarly $\ell_B(g, L) \neq \emptyset$.

Define $FA = \{\ell_A(g, L) \mid g \in \tilde{G}, L \in u\}$

$FB = \{\ell_B(g, L) \mid g \in \tilde{G}, L \in u\}$.

Then by Lemma 1.3 $Ls(FA)$ and $Ls(FB)$ are continua in βX which contain u .

Claim 5. $Ls(FA) \subset K$ and $Ls(FB) \subset K$.

Proof. If $z \notin K$ then there is an element $g \in G$ so that $z \notin Cl_{\beta X}(g)$. Let $L \in u$. But $Ls(FA) \subset Cl_{\beta X}(\cup \ell_A(g, L)) \subset Cl_{\beta X}(g)$ which is a contradiction. Similarly $Ls(FB) \subset K$.

Let $\tilde{a} = a(W) = \cup\{a(I) \mid I \in W\}$, and

$\tilde{b} = b(W) = \cup\{b(I) \mid I \in W\}$.

Claim 6. $Ls(FA) \cap Cl_{\beta X}(\tilde{a}) \neq \emptyset$ and $Ls(FB) \cap Cl_{\beta X}(\tilde{b}) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. If $Ls(FA) \cap Cl_{\beta X}(\tilde{a}) = \emptyset$ then there is a covering $0_1, 0_2, \dots, 0_n$ of $Cl_{\beta X} \tilde{a}$ and a set of elements of FA , $\{\ell_A(g_i, L_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ so that

$\{0_i\}_{i=1}^n$ covers $Cl_{\beta X} \tilde{a}$ and

$$0_i \cap (\cup \ell_A(g_i, L_i)) = \emptyset.$$

Let $\hat{g} = \cap_{i=1}^n g_i$ and let $\hat{L} = \cap_{i=1}^n L_i$. Then

$\ell_A(\hat{g}, \hat{L}) \cap (\cup_{i=1}^n 0_i) = \emptyset$ but this is a contradiction since by the definition $\ell_A(\hat{g}, \hat{L})$ contains an element which intersects \hat{a} . Similarly $Ls(FQ) \cap Cl_{\beta X}(\tilde{b}) \neq \emptyset$.

Claim 7. $Ls(FA) \cap Cl_{\beta X} \tilde{b} = \emptyset$ and $Ls(FB) \cap Cl_{\beta X} \tilde{a} = \emptyset$.

Proof. If $\ell_A(g, L) \in FA$ then $\cup \ell_A(g, L) = \cup\{A(I) \mid I \in Wg\} \subset \{A(I) \mid I \in W\}$ and by condition 3 in the definition of uniformly subdecomposable we have $\tilde{b} \cap (\cup\{A(I) \mid I \in W\}) = \emptyset$. So $Ls(FA) \cap Cl_{\beta X} \tilde{b} = \emptyset$. Similarly $Ls(FB) \cap Cl_{\beta X} \tilde{a} = \emptyset$.

So Claims 5, 6, and 7 show that $Ls(FP)$ and $Ls(FQ)$ are two intersecting continua neither one of which is a subset

of the other. Therefore $Ls(FA) \cup Ls(FB)$ is a nondegenerate decomposable subcontinuum of K .

It is not difficult to verify that locally compact subspaces of some nice spaces such as the $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ continuum, the Knaster U continuum, or a solenoid satisfy the hypothesis of Theorem 1. For example if Y is a solenoid and X is a proper subspace of Y which is locally compact and Z is a compact subset of $C(X)$ then let $W = Z$ and define A , B , a , and b as follows. Let Y be embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 with the standard embedding with a "clockwise" orientation assigned to it. Then for each $I \in W$, I is a rectifiable arc in \mathbb{R}^3 , let C_I denote the midpoint of I and let P_I and Q_I be the end points of I with $[P_I, Q_I]$ having a clockwise orientation. Then let $A(I)$ be the arc $[P_I, C_I]$, $B(I)$ be the arc $[C_I, Q_I]$, $a(I) = \{P_I\}$, and $b(I) = \{Q_I\}$. Then it can be seen that X is uniformly subdecomposable.

Also included among locally compact spaces which are uniformly subdecomposable are those which have finite rim type.

A theorem due to H. Cook [C] is needed for Theorem 2. Although the theorem was first proven in the metric case it is also true in the non-metric setting.

Definition. If X and Y are topological spaces and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a function then f is said to be confluent provided that if C is a continuum in Y then every component of $f^{-1}(C)$ is mapped onto C by f .

Theorem C [C]. Suppose that X and Y are continua, $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a mapping of X onto Y and Y is hereditarily indecomposable. Then f is confluent.

Definition. The space X satisfies condition C means that for each nondegenerate subcontinuum E of X we have: $L = H \cup K$ is a subcontinuum of E where H and K are proper subcontinua of L , points $P \in H - K$ and $Q \in K - H$, open sets U, R, S , and V in X , a hereditarily indecomposable continuum M , an open set D in M , and mappings $h: X \rightarrow M$ and $g: X \rightarrow M$ such that:

- 1) $H \subset U$ and $K \subset V$,
- 2) $P \in R$ and $Cl_X R \subset U - V$,
- 3) $Q \in S$ and $Cl_X S \subset V - U$,
- 4) $h(P) \in D$ and $g(Q) \in D$,
- 5) $h^{-1}(D) \subset R$ and $g^{-1}(D) \subset S$,
- 6) $h(U) \cap h(S) = \emptyset$ and $g(V) \cap g(R) = \emptyset$.

Observe that if X is a nondegenerate continuum which satisfies condition C then X does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum.

Theorem 2. Suppose that X is a compact Hausdorff space which satisfies condition C. The if κ is a cardinal, no nondegenerate subcontinuum of $\prod_{\alpha \in \kappa} X$ is hereditarily indecomposable.

Proof. Suppose that the theorem is not true and that X is a compact Hausdorff space which satisfies the hypothesis of the theorem, that $Y = \prod_{j \in J} X$ and that I is a nondegenerate

hereditarily indecomposable subcontinuum of Y . Let $n \in J$ be chosen so that $\pi_n(I)$ is nondegenerate. Let $E = \pi_n(I)$. Then there exists $L = H \cup K$ as described in the hypothesis and there exist points $P \in H - K$ and $Q \in K - H$, open sets U, V, R , and S in X , a hereditarily indecomposable continuum M , an open set D in M and mappings h and g satisfying conditions 1 - 6.

Let $a \in I$ be a point such that $a_n = \pi_n(a) \in H \cap K$. By Theorem C, $h|_{\pi_n(I)} \circ \pi|_I: I \rightarrow M$ and $g|_{\pi_n(I)} \circ \pi|_I: I \rightarrow M$ are confluent. Let $\hat{h} = h|_{\pi_n(I)}$, $\hat{g} = g|_{\pi_n(I)}$, and $\hat{\pi} = \pi_n|_I$. Let C_H denote the component of $(\hat{h} \circ \hat{\pi})^{-1}(h(H))$ that contains a and let C_K be the component of $(\hat{g} \circ \hat{\pi})^{-1}(g(K))$ that contains a .

Claim. $\hat{\pi}(C_H) \cap R \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. By condition 5, $h^{-1}(D) \subset R$ and by confluence $\hat{h} \circ \hat{\pi}(C_H) = \hat{h}(H)$. Since $h(P) \in D$ we have $h(H) \cap D \neq \emptyset$, so there is an element $x \in C_H$ so that $\hat{h} \circ \hat{\pi}(x) \in D$. But $h^{-1}(D) \subset R$ so $\hat{\pi}(x) \in R$.

Similarly we have $\hat{\pi}(C_K) \cap S \neq \emptyset$. Let $x_H \in C_H$ be a point so that $\hat{\pi}(x_H) \in R$ and let $x_K \in C_K$ be such that $\hat{\pi}(x_K) \in S$. Suppose $x_H \in C_K$ then $\hat{\pi}(x_H) \in \hat{\pi}(C_K)$ and since $\hat{g}(\hat{\pi}(C_K)) = g(K)$ we have $\hat{g}(\hat{\pi}(x_H)) \in g(K)$. By condition 6, $g(V) \cap g(R) = \emptyset$ and $K \subset V$. So $g(K) \cap g(R) = \emptyset$ which contradicts $\hat{\pi}(x_H) \in R$. Therefore $x_H \notin C_K$. Similarly $x_K \notin C_H$. Therefore $C_K \not\subset C_H$, $C_H \not\subset C_K$, and $C_K \cap C_H \neq \emptyset$; so $C_H \cup C_K$ is a decomposable subcontinuum of I . This establishes the theorem.

We need the following lemma which was proven in [S2]. We include the proof of the lemma for completeness.

Lemma 3.1. Suppose $X = [0, \infty)$, M is a pseudo-arc in the plane and A is a piecewise linear ray disjoint from M that limits down to M , H is a nondegenerate subcontinuum of X^ , $P \in H$ and $Q \in X^* - H$. Suppose that U, R , and S are open sets in βX so that $H \subset U$, $P \in R$, $Q \in S$, $Cl_{\beta X} R \subset U$, $Cl_{\beta X} U \cap Cl_{\beta X} S = \emptyset$. Suppose further that $p \in M$, $q \in M$, D_p and D_q are closed circular discs in the plane with p and q in their respective interiors so that no vertex of A intersects $Bd(D_p \cup D_q)$, and $D_p \cap D_q = \emptyset$. Then there exists a mapping $h: X^* \rightarrow M$ so that:*

1. $h(P) \in D_p$,
2. $h(S \cap X^*) \subset D_q$
3. $h^{-1}(D_p \cap M) \subset R$, and
4. $h(U \cap X^*) \cap h(S \cap X^*) = \emptyset$.

Proof. Suppose that X, H, P , etc. are as in the hypothesis. We will construct a mapping $h: X \rightarrow A$ so that the extension to βX when restricted to X^* will have the desired properties. Let Y denote $M \cup A$. Since A is piecewise linear, no vertex of A intersects $Bd(D_p \cup D_q)$ and D_p and D_q are discs then no component of $A \cap (D_p \cup D_q)$ is degenerate and these components can be listed in order along A . Let B_1, B_2, \dots be the components of $A \cap D_p$ listed in order along the ray A . Let C_1, C_2, \dots be the components of $A \cap D_q$ listed in order along A . Since $Cl_{\beta X} U \cap Cl_{\beta X} S = \emptyset$, there exist countable sequences $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ and $\{S_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ of open intervals in X so that

$$\text{Cl}_X(X \cap U) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} V_i, \text{Cl}_X(X \cap S) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i,$$

$\text{Cl}_X(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} V_i) \cap \text{Cl}_X(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i) = \emptyset$, and $V_1 < S_1 < V_2 < S_2 <$
along X . Let $\{V_{n_i}\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ denote the subsequence of $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$

each element of which contains a component of $R \cap X$.

Without loss of generality we can assume $V_{n_1} = V_1$, and $B_1 < C_1$ along A .

Let $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \cup \{C_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ be listed in order along A :

$B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{a_1}, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{b_1}, B_{a_1+1}, B_{a_1+2}, \dots,$

$B_{a_2}, C_{b_1+1}, C_{b_1+2}, \dots, C_{b_2}, \dots$. Thus $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ and

$\{b_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ are increasing sequences of integers so that

every element of $\{B_n\}_{n=a_i+1}^{a_{i+1}}$ follows C_{b_i} and precedes

$C_{b_{i+1}}$ along A and every element of $\{C_n\}_{n=b_{i-1}+1}^{b_i}$ follows

B_{a_i} and precedes $B_{a_{i+1}}$ along A . Let L_P and L_Q be

elements of the ultrafilters P and Q respectively so that

$L_P \subset R \cap X$ and $L_Q \subset S \cap X$. Thus $L_P \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} V_{n_i}$ and

$L_Q \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i$.

We wish to introduce some notation. Let M_1 and M_2 be two closed intervals in X . Then let $[M_1, M_2]$ denote the set $\{x | y < x < z \text{ for all } y \in M_1 \text{ and } z \in M_2\} \cup M_1 \cup M_2$ and let (M_1, M_2) denote the set $\{x | y < x < z \text{ for all } y \in M_1 \text{ and } z \in M_2\}$. Note that with this notation $[M_1, M_2]$ is a closed interval and (M_1, M_2) is an open interval in X . The sets $[M_1, M_2]$ and (M_1, M_2) are similarly defined for open intervals M_1 and M_2 in X , but in this case $[M_1, M_2]$ is

open and (M_1, M_2) is closed in X . We use the same notation if M_1 and M_2 are intervals in A .

We will construct $h: X \rightarrow A$ inductively. Suppose that h has been defined for all points of $V_{n_1} \cup (V_{n_1}, V_{n_k})$

so that:

1. $h(S_n) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{b_{k-1}} C_i$ for $n < n_k$,
2. $h(V_n) \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i = \emptyset$ for $n < n_k$,
3. $h^{-1}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{a_{k-1}} B_i) \subset R \cap (V_{n_1} \cup (V_{n_1}, V_{n_k}))$, and
4. $h(L_P \cap (V_{n_1} \cup (V_{n_1}, V_{n_k}))) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{a_{k-1}} B_i$.

Now we will construct h for $[V_{n_k}, V_{n_{k+1}}]$. Notice by construction that

$$(B_{a_i+1}, B_{a_{i+1}}) \cap D_q = \emptyset \text{ and}$$

$$(C_{b_i+1}, C_{b_{i+1}}) \cap D_p = \emptyset \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

Map V_{n_k} into $(C_{b_{k-1}}, C_{b_{k-1}+1})$ so that each B_i for

$a_{k-1} + 1 \leq i \leq a_k$ is the image of a subset of $R \cap X \cap V_{n_k}$,

$[B_{a_{k-1}+1}, B_{a_k}]$ is in the image of V_{n_k} , and if

$L_P \cap V_{n_k} \neq \emptyset$ then $h(L_P \cap V_{n_k}) \subset \bigcup_{i=a_{k-1}+1}^{a_k} B_i$. Map

$(V_{n_k}, V_{n_{k+1}})$ onto (B_{a_k}, B_{a_k+1}) so that $h(S_{n_k}) \subset \bigcup_{i=b_{k-1}+1}^{b_k} C_i$.

Map V_{n_k+1} into $(C_{b_k}, B_{a_{k+1}})$,

S_{n_k+1} into C_{b_k} ,

\vdots

$V_{n_k+\ell}$ into $(C_{b_k}, B_{a_{k+1}})$

$S_{n_k+\ell}$ into C_{b_k}

\vdots

$S_{n_{k+1}-1}$ into C_{b_k} .

Map $V_{n_{k+1}}$ into $(C_{b_k}, C_{b_{k+1}})$ so that each B_i for

$a_k + 1 \leq i \leq a_{k+1}$ is the image of a subset of

$R \cap X \cap V_{n_{k+1}}$, $[B_{a_k+1}, B_{a_{k+1}}]$ lies in the image of $V_{n_{k+1}}$,

and if $L_p \cap V_{n_{k+1}} \neq \emptyset$ then $L_p \cap V_{n_{k+1}}$ is mapped into

$\bigcup_{i=a_k+1}^{a_{k+1}} B_i$. Furthermore require that: $Cl_A(h(V_i)) \cap$

$Cl_A(h(S_j)) = \emptyset$, $Cl_A(h(V_i)) \cap C_j = \emptyset$, and $B_i \cap Cl_A(h(S_j))$

$= \emptyset$ for all positive integers i and j . Then extend the

map linearly over $[V_{n_k}, V_{n_{k+1}}] - \bigcup_{i=n_k}^{n_{k+1}} S_i \cup V_i$. It is not

difficult to verify that h as defined above on $[V_{n_1}, V_{n_{k+1}}]$

satisfies conditions 1 - 4 with k replaced by $k + 1$.

Therefore by induction there exists a mapping

$h: X \rightarrow A$ so that

$$I1: h(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i$$

$$I2: h(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} V_i) \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i) = \emptyset$$

$$I3: h^{-1}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i) \subset (R \cap X)$$

$$I4: h(L_p) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

Thus h extends to a mapping $\hat{h}: \beta X \rightarrow Y$ so that $\hat{h}|_{X^*}: X^* \rightarrow M$ and from the above conditions we have:

$$J1: \hat{h}(S \cap X^*) \subset Cl_Y(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i) \cap M \subset D_q \cap M,$$

$$J2: \hat{h}(U \cap X^*) \subset Y - D_q,$$

$$J3: \hat{h}^{-1}(D_p) \subset R, \text{ and}$$

$$J4: \hat{h}(L_p) \subset Cl_Y(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i) = D_p \cap Y.$$

Conditions J1, J2, and J4 follow easily from conditions I1, I2, and I4 respectively. Suppose that condition J3 is not satisfied. Then there exists a point $z \in \beta X - R$ so that $\hat{h}(z) \in D_p$. By condition I3, $z \notin X$.

So $z \in X^*$ and then there is a closed set L in z so that $L \cap (R \cap X) = \emptyset$. But then $h(L) \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i) = \emptyset$ so $h(L) \cap (Cl_Y(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i)) = \emptyset$ and hence $\hat{h}(z) \notin D_p$ which is a contradiction. Let $g = \hat{h}|_{X^*}$. By condition J4, $g(P) \in D_p$. By condition J1, $g(S \cap X^*) \subset D_p$. By condition J3, $g^{-1}(D_p \cap M) \subset R$. And $g(U \cap X^*) \cap g(S \cap X^*) = \emptyset$ follows from conditions J2 and J1. Then g is the required mapping and the lemma is established.

Theorem 3. Let X be a locally compact σ -compact metric space so that X^ does not contain a non-degenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum. Then X^* satisfies condition C.*

Proof. We wish to show that X^* satisfies condition C. Let $z \in X^*$ be a point which lies in a subcontinuum E of X^* . Let B_1, B_2, \dots be a sequence of open sets so that if $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

1. $Cl_X(B_n)$ is compact,
2. $Cl_X(B_n) \subset B_{n+1}$, and
3. $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = X$.

Let $C_n = Cl_X(B_n) - B_{n-1}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Either $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{2n} \in z$ or $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{2n-1} \in z$. Without loss of generality let us assume that $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{2n} \in z$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let $L_n \subset C_{2n-1}$ be a closed separator so that $X - L_n$ is the union of two disjoint open sets X_n^1 and X_n^2 containing $\bigcup_{i=1}^{2n-2} C_i$ and $\bigcup_{i=2n}^{\infty} C_i$ respectively. Let $D_n = X_{n+1}^1 \cap X_n^2$, thus $C_{2n} \subset D_n$. Let O_n be an open set in X containing C_{2n} such that

$$C_{2n} \subset O_n \subset Cl_X O_n \subset D_n.$$

Let $O = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} O_n$ and let $\hat{O} = Rgn_{\beta X}(O)$. Note that $Cl_X O_n \cap Cl_X O_m = \emptyset$ for $n \neq m$, and $L_n \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} Cl_X O_i = \emptyset$ for all n . Then $z \in \hat{O}$. Let L be a decomposable subcontinuum of \hat{O} which is a subset of E . Let H and K be proper subcontinua of L so that $L = H \cup K$. Let $P \in H - K$ and let $Q \in K - H$. Let U, V, R , and S be open sets in βX so that

$$H \subset U \subset Cl_{\beta X} U \subset \hat{O},$$

$$K \subset V \subset Cl_{\beta X} V \subset \hat{O},$$

$$P \in R \subset Cl_{\beta X} R \subset U - Cl_{\beta X} V, \text{ and}$$

$$Q \in S \subset Cl_{\beta X} S \subset V - Cl_{\beta X} U.$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let

$$U_n = U \cap O_n,$$

$$V_n = V \cap O_n,$$

$$R_n = R \cap O_n, \text{ and}$$

$$S_n = S \cap O_n.$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let h_n be a mapping $h_n: L_n \cup D_n \cup L_{n+1} \rightarrow [n, n+1]$ so that

$$1. \quad h_n^{-1}(n) = L_n,$$

$$h_n^{-1}(n+1) = L_{n+1}, \text{ and}$$

$$2. \quad h_n(\text{Cl}_X(U_n) \cup \text{Cl}_X(V_n)) = n + \frac{1}{2}.$$

Let $J^P \in P$ be such that $J^P \subset R \subset X$ and let $J^Q \in Q$ be such that $J^Q \subset S \cap X$. Let $J_n^P = J^P \cap O_n$ and $J_n^Q = J^Q \cap O_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let $g_n: \text{Cl}_X V_n \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a map such that

$$g_n^{-1}(0) = \text{Bd}_X V_n \cup \text{Cl}_X(V_n \cap U_n),$$

$$g_n^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = \text{Bd}_X S_n,$$

$$g_n^{-1}((\frac{1}{2}, 1]) = S_n, \text{ and}$$

$$g_n^{-1}(1) = J_n^Q$$

(where g is not onto whenever $S_n = \emptyset$ or $J_n^Q = \emptyset$).

If $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let $f_n: \text{Cl}_X U_n \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a map such that:

$$f_n^{-1}(0) = \text{Bd}(U_n) \cup \text{Cl}_X(V_n \cap U_n),$$

$$f_n^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = \text{Bd}(R_n),$$

$$f_n^{-1}((\frac{1}{2}, 1]) = R_n, \text{ and}$$

$$f_n^{-1}(1) = J_n^P.$$

Let $Z \subset E^2$ be defined as follows: $Z = \{(x,y) \mid y = 0$
and $x \geq 0$ or $x = n + \frac{1}{2}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $-1 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

Let $h: X \rightarrow Z$ be defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= (h_n(t), 0) \text{ if } t \in L_n \cup D_n \cup L_{n+1} \text{ and } t \notin U_n \cup V_n \\ &= (h_n(t), f_n(t)) \text{ if } t \in U_n \\ &= (h_n(t), -g_n(t)) \text{ if } t \in V_n. \end{aligned}$$

Since $f_n(\text{Cl}_X(U_n \cap V_n)) = g_n(\text{Cl}_X(U_n \cap V_n)) = 0$ then $h: X \rightarrow Z$ is continuous. Note that $R \cap X = h^{-1}(\{(x,y) \in z \mid \frac{1}{2} < y\})$ and $S \cap X = h^{-1}(\{(x,y) \in z \mid y < -\frac{1}{2}\})$. Let $A = [0, \infty)$.

Let $j: Z \rightarrow A$ be defined by

$$\begin{aligned} j(x,y) &= x \text{ if } y = 0 \\ &= n + \frac{1}{4} + (1-y)\frac{1}{4} \text{ if } x = n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } y \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then j is continuous. Therefore $j \circ h: X \rightarrow A$ extends to a function $F: \beta X \rightarrow \beta A$ and since $(j \circ h)^{-1}([0, n])$ is compact, F maps X^* into A^* .

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let

$$\begin{aligned} U_n^A &= \{x \in A \mid n + \frac{1}{16} < x < n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16}\}, \\ R_n^A &= \{x \in A \mid n + \frac{1}{8} < x < n + \frac{3}{8}\}, \\ V_n^A &= \{x \in A \mid n - \frac{1}{16} < x < n + 1 - \frac{1}{16}\}, \\ S_n^A &= \{x \in A \mid n + \frac{5}{8} < x < n + \frac{7}{8}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $U^A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n^A$, $R^A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n^A$, $V^A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n^A$, $S^A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n^A$, and

$$\hat{U} = F^{-1}(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A} U^A), \quad \hat{R} = F^{-1}(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A} R^A),$$

$$\hat{V} = F^{-1}(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A} V^A) \text{ and } \hat{S} = F^{-1}(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A} S^A).$$

Then \hat{U} , \hat{R} , \hat{V} , and \hat{S} satisfy properties 1 - 3 of condition C with respect to L , H , K , P , and Q .

Furthermore by Lemma 3.1 there exists a pseudo-arc M in the plane and functions α and γ with $\alpha, \gamma: A^* \rightarrow M$ and a disc D in the plane so that:

$$i1. \quad \alpha(F(P)) \in D \cap M_A$$

$$i2. \quad \alpha(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(S^A) \cap A^*) \subset D$$

$$i3. \quad \alpha^{-1}(D \cap M) \subset \text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(R)$$

$$i4. \quad \alpha(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(U^A) \cap A^*) \cap \alpha(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(S^A) \cap A^*) = \emptyset.$$

$$j1. \quad \gamma(F(Q)) \in D \cap M$$

$$j2. \quad \gamma(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(R^A) \cap A^*) \subset D$$

$$j3. \quad \gamma^{-1}(D \cap M) \subset \text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(S^A)$$

$$j4. \quad \gamma(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(V^A) \cap A^*) \cap \gamma(\text{Rgn}_{\beta A}(R^A) \cap A^*) = \emptyset.$$

Then by letting $h = \alpha \circ F$ and $g = \gamma \circ F$ conditions 4 - 6 of condition C are satisfied.

Corollary 3.1. If X is a locally compact σ -compact metric space so that X^ does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum, then if κ is a cardinal $\prod_{\alpha \in \kappa} X^*$ does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum.*

Theorem 4. Suppose that X is a continuum which satisfies condition C and Y is a continuum which does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum. Then $X \times Y$ does not contain a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum.

Proof. Suppose that X and Y satisfy the hypothesis and that I is a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum which lies in $X \times Y$. Then since Y does not

contain a hereditarily indecomposable continuum $\pi_1(I)$ is nondegenerate. Let π denote the projection $\pi_1: X \times Y \rightarrow X$ and let $E = \pi(I)$. Then by condition C there exists $L \subset E$ so that L is decomposable $L = H \cup K$ and there exist points $P \in H - K$ and $Q \in K - H$, open sets U, V, R , and S in X , a hereditarily indecomposable continuum M , and open set D in M , and mappings h and g satisfying 1-6 of condition C.

There is a point $a \in I$ such that $a = (a_1, a_2)$ and $a_1 = \pi(a) \in H \cap K$. From theorem C:

$$h|_{\pi(I)} \circ \pi|_I : I \rightarrow M \text{ and}$$

$$g|_{\pi(I)} \circ \pi|_I : I \rightarrow M$$

are confluent. Let \hat{h} , \hat{g} , and $\hat{\pi}$ denote $h|_{\pi(I)}$, $g|_{\pi(I)}$, and $\pi|_I$ respectively. Let C_H and C_K denote the components of $(\hat{h} \circ \hat{\pi})^{-1}(h(H))$ and $(\hat{g} \circ \hat{\pi})^{-1}(g(K))$ respectively that contain a .

By (5) of condition C, $h^{-1}(D) \subset R$ and by confluence we have $h \circ \pi(C_H) = \hat{h}(H)$. Since $h(P) \in D$ we have $h(H) \cap D \neq \emptyset$, so there is a point $x_H \in C_H$ so that $\hat{h} \circ \hat{\pi}(x_H) \in D$. Since $h^{-1}(D) \subset R$ we have $\hat{\pi}(x_H) \in R$. Similarly there is a point $x_K \in C_K$ so that $\hat{\pi}(x_K) \in S$. Suppose $x_H \in C_K$ the $\hat{\pi}(x_K) \in \hat{\pi}(C_K)$, so since $\hat{g}(\hat{\pi}(C_K)) = g(K)$ we have $\hat{g}(\hat{\pi}(x_K)) \in g(K)$. But by (6) of condition C, $g(V) \cap g(R) = \emptyset$ and $K \subset V$, so $g(K) \cap g(R) = \emptyset$ which contradicts the fact that

$\hat{\pi}(x_H) \in R$. Therefore the assumption that $x_H \in C_K$ is false so $x_H \notin C_K$. Similarly $x_K \notin C_H$. Therefore $C_K \not\subset C_H$, $C_H \not\subset C_K$, and $C_H \cap C_K \neq \emptyset$. So $C_H \cup C_K$ is a decomposable subcontinuum of I . This establishes the theorem.

Corollary 4.1. If $A = [0, \infty)$ then $\beta A \times \beta A$ and $\beta(A \times A)$ are not homeomorphic.

Proof. The space $\beta(A \times A)$ contains a nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continuum by Theorem 7 of [S3] which is non-metric. However $\beta A \times \beta A = A \times A \cup A^* \times A \cup A \times A^* \cup A^* \times A^*$ and by Theorem 4 none of these spaces contain a nondegenerate non-metric hereditarily indecomposable continuum.

Question. What conditions on the space X guarantee that X^* does not contain nondegenerate hereditarily indecomposable continua for X locally compact metric.

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