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by

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## THE CONNECTEDNESS OF SUBSETS IN A CONTINUUM IMPLIES CONNECTEDNESS OF VIETORIC SETS IN THE HYPERSPACE $C_n(X)$

## FLORENCIO CORONA-VÁZQUEZ, JOSÉ A. MARTÍNEZ-CORTEZ, RUSSELL-AARÓN QUIÑONES-ESTRELLA, AND JAVIER SÁNCHEZ-MARTÍNEZ

Abstract. Let X be a continuum and n be a positive integer. The symbol  $C_n(X)$  denotes the hyperspace of all nonempty, closed subsets of X having at most n components, equipped with the Vietoris topology. Given a finite family of subcontinua of  $X, \{C_1, \ldots, C_r\},\$ it is well known that the set  $\langle C_1,\ldots,C_r\rangle_n$  defined as the set of all elements A in  $C_n(X)$  such that  $A \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^r C_i$  and  $A \cap C_i \neq \emptyset$  for each *i*, is a subcontinuum of  $C_n(X)$ . In this paper, we extend the previous result by showing that, if each  $C_i$  is connected (arcwise connected) and  $r \leq n$ , then  $\langle C_1, \ldots, C_r \rangle \cap C_n(X)$  is a connected (arcwise connected) subspace of  $C_n(X)$ .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A continuum is a nondegenerate, compact, connected metric space. Given a continuum X, a subcontinuum of X is a subspace of X which is nonempty, closed, and connected. Given a positive integer n, we consider the following hyperspaces of X:

- 2<sup>X</sup> = {A ⊂ X : A is nonempty and closed in X},
  F<sub>n</sub>(X) = {A ∈ 2<sup>X</sup> : A has at most n points},
  C<sub>n</sub>(X) = {A ∈ 2<sup>X</sup> : A has at most n components}.

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