# GLOBAL PROPERTIES OF SPACES OF $A R$ 's 

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#### Abstract

We study the hyperspace (denoted $A R_{h}^{X}$ ) of compact absolute retract subsets of certain finite-dimensional compacta $X$. The topology of $A R_{h}^{X}$ is induced by Borsuk's homotopy metric. We show $A R_{h}^{X}$ is contractible if $X$ is pseudoisotopically contractible. We show $A R_{b}^{X}$ is simply-connected if $X$ is a sphere of dimension greater than 1.


1. Introduction. Let $X$ be a finite-dimensional compactum and let $2_{h}^{X}$ be the space of nonempty compact ANR subsets of $X$ introduced by Borsuk [2]. If $d$ is a metric for $X$, the topology of $2_{h}^{X}$ is induced by the homotopy metric $d_{h}$, which may be described as follows: $d_{h}\left(A_{i}, A\right) \rightarrow 0$ if and only if
a) $d_{s}\left(A_{i}, A\right) \rightarrow 0$, where $d_{s}$ is the well-known Hausdorff metric, and
b) for every $\varepsilon>0$ there is a $\delta>0$ such that every $A_{i}$-subset of diameter less than $\delta$ contracts to a point in an $A_{i}$-subset of diameter less than $\varepsilon$.

We let $A R_{h}^{X}$ be the subspace of $2_{h}^{X}$ consisting of the members of $2_{h}^{X}$ that are absolute retracts ( $A R^{\prime}$ s). Since $A R_{h}^{X}$ is open and closed in $2_{h}^{X}$ ([2], p. 200), $A R_{h}^{X}$ is a union of components of $2_{h}^{X}$.

Let I denote the interval $[0,1]$. We will use the following lemmas.
Lemma 1.1. ([1], 4.2, p. 43). If $A \in 2_{h}^{X}$ and $f: A \times I \rightarrow X$ is an isotopy, then the function $g: I \rightarrow 2_{h}^{X}$ defined by $g(t)=f_{t}(A)$ is continuous.

Lemma 1.2. ([4], 2.1). Let $U$ be open in $X$. Then $\left\{A \in 2_{h}^{X} \mid A \subset U\right\}$ is open in $2_{h}^{X}$.
2. We will denote by $s(A, \delta, \varepsilon)$ the words "every A-subset of diameter less than $\delta$ contracts to a point in an A-subset of diameter less than $\varepsilon$." We prove the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1. Let $X$ and $Y$ be finite-dimensional compacta with $X \subset Y$. Let $f: X \times I \rightarrow Y$ be an isotopy. Then the induced function $f_{*}: 2_{h}^{X} \times I \rightarrow 2_{h}^{Y}$ defined by $f_{*}(A, t)=f_{t}(A)$ is continuous.

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