

# Sobolev Peano Cubes

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*In memoriam: Juha M. Heinonen (1960–2007)*

## 1. Introduction

A classical theorem of Hahn [8] and Mazurkiewicz [19] states that  $X$  is a locally connected continuum if and only if there exists a continuous surjection  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ . Since any cube  $[0, 1]^n$  is a continuous image of  $[0, 1]$ , an equivalent statement is:  $X$  is a locally connected continuum if and only if there exists a continuous surjection  $f: [0, 1]^n \rightarrow X$ .

The purpose of this paper is to generalize the Hahn–Mazurkiewicz theorem to differentiable and weakly differentiable mappings. Not surprisingly, our assumptions on  $X$  will be stronger.

Following Kirchheim [15], we say that a map  $f: \Omega \rightarrow X$  from an open set  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  to a metric space  $X$  is *metrically differentiable* at  $x \in \Omega$  if there is a seminorm  $\|\cdot\|_x$  on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that

$$d(f(x), f(y)) - \|y - x\|_x = o(|y - x|) \quad \text{for } y \in \Omega. \quad (1.1)$$

The seminorm assumption means that  $\|a + b\|_x \leq \|a\|_x + \|b\|_x$  and  $\|ta\|_x = |t|\|a\|_x$  but  $\|\cdot\|_x$  can vanish on a linear subspace on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and (1.1) means that

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{d(f(x), f(y)) - \|y - x\|_x}{|y - x|} = 0.$$

Clearly, if  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$  is (classically) differentiable at  $x \in \Omega$ , then it is metrically differentiable with  $\|u\|_x = |Df(x)(u)|$ . It is also easy to see that  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow X$  is metrically differentiable at  $x \in (a, b)$  if and only if the limit

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{d(f(x+h), f(x))}{|h|}$$

exists and is finite.

A classical theorem of Rademacher [6] says that Lipschitz continuous functions  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$  are differentiable a.e. Kirchheim [15] generalized this theorem to the case of metric space-valued mappings as follows.

**THEOREM 1.1 (Kirchheim).** *A Lipschitz continuous map  $f: \Omega \rightarrow X$  from an open set  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  to a metric space  $X$  is metrically differentiable a.e.*

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