

On dimensions of non-Hausdorff sets for plane homeomorphisms

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§ 1. Introduction.

A homeomorphism is called *flowable* if there exists a topological flow whose time one map is that homeomorphism. An orientation preserving fixed point free homeomorphism of \mathbf{R}^2 which is not flowable was constructed by Kerékjártó in 1934 ([9]). In order to show the homeomorphism is not flowable, he defined “singular points”, at which the family $\{f^n\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is not equicontinuous with respect to the elliptic metric.

The set of “singular points” coincides with the following non-Hausdorff set (see [10], [11]): Let f be an orientation preserving fixed point free homeomorphism of \mathbf{R}^2 . Denote by $\pi: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2/f$ the quotient map which maps each orbit of f to a point. Then \mathbf{R}^2/f is a non-Hausdorff manifold because the non-wandering set of f is empty ([1], [5] Corollary 2.3). A point p of \mathbf{R}^2 is called *non-Hausdorff* if $\pi(p)$ is not “Hausdorff” in \mathbf{R}^2/f . We call the set of all non-Hausdorff points the *non-Hausdorff set*, denoted by $NH(f)$.

In this paper, we characterize $NH(f)$ by the limit set of continua and give the dimension of $NH(f)$.

MAIN THEOREM. *Let f be an orientation preserving fixed point free homeomorphism of \mathbf{R}^2 . Then $NH(f)$ is one-dimensional unless it is empty.*

In the following, we assume that all homeomorphisms of \mathbf{R}^2 are orientation preserving and without fixed points, and the topology of \mathbf{R}^2 is given by the Euclidean metric.

In § 2, we give a precise definition of non-Hausdorff points and characterize $NH(f)$ by the limit sets of continua (Theorem 1). The main theorem is proved in § 3 by using Theorem 2 in § 2 and Theorem 3 in § 3.

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