

ON THE POLYGONAL CONNECTIVITY OF POLYHEDRA AND THE CLOSURES OF OPEN CONNECTED SETS

BY NICK M. STAVRAKAS

Communicated by Everett Pitcher, September 27, 1972

ABSTRACT. Generalizations of Tietze's theorem on convex sets are given in restricted settings. For example *Theorem*: Let $S \subset R^d$ be a connected polyhedron locally homeomorphic to the closed d ball. If the points of local nonconvexity of S are decomposable into n convex sets, then S is $n + 1$ polygonally connected.

1. Introduction. F. A. Valentine in [6] proves the following results.

THEOREM 1. *Let S be a closed connected subset of R^d which has at most n points of local nonconvexity. Then S is $n + 1$ polygonally connected.*

THEOREM 2. *Let S be a closed connected subset of R^d . Suppose that the points of local nonconvexity of S are decomposable into n convex sets. Then S is $2n + 1$ polygonally connected.*

These results have been extended by a number of authors, but always with stronger hypothesis. See [1] and [3]. Utilizing a minimal arc technique, new proofs of Theorems 1 and 2 are given in [4], and a new characterization of the convex kernel in [5]. Guay and Kay in [2] give a new proof of Tietze's theorem using minimal arcs and the concept of m -convexity.

Valentine in [6] poses the problems of improving Theorem 2 in the cases where S is the closure of open connected set in R^d or a polyhedron in R^d . The purpose of the present paper is to announce such improvements for particular types of polyhedra and open connected sets.

2. The improvement for the closures of open connected sets. If A is a set, \bar{A} and $L(A)$ denote the closure of A and the points of local nonconvexity of A , respectively.

DEFINITION 1. Let S be an open connected subset of R^d . We say S is locally convex connected provided, given $x \in \bar{S}$ and an open set N_x^* about x , there exists an open convex set N_x about x such that

1. $N_x \subset N_x^*$,
2. $N_x \cap S$ is connected,
3. $L(\overline{N_x \cap S}) = \bar{N}_x \cap L(\bar{S})$.

Our improvement is the following theorem.

THEOREM 3. *Let S be an open connected subset of R^d which is locally*