

## A REMARK ON SIMPLE PATH FIELDS IN POLYHEDRA OF CHARACTERISTIC ZERO

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1. **Introduction.** A *path field*  $\varphi$  on a space  $X$  is a map  $\varphi : X \rightarrow X^I$  such that  $\varphi(x)(0) = x$ ,  $x \in X$ , and if  $\varphi(x)(t) = x$  for  $t > 0$  then  $\varphi(x)$  is the constant path.  $\varphi$  is non-singular if  $\varphi(x)$  is never the constant path. A non-singular path field  $\varphi$  is *simple* if  $\varphi(x)$  is a simple arc for each  $x$ . Differentiable manifolds of (Euler) characteristic zero admit simple path fields while topological manifolds of characteristic zero are known to admit non-singular path fields [1]. The existence of simple path fields in the topological category is an open question. The purpose of this note is to observe that in the case of *triangulated* manifolds of characteristic zero it is easy to find a simple path field. In fact, every polyhedron  $K$  satisfying the so-called Wecken condition of characteristic zero admits a simple path field  $\varphi$  such that the track of  $\varphi(x)$  is a broken line segment.

2. **Preliminaries.** Let  $K$  denote a finite polyhedron. We will not distinguish in the notation between  $K$  as a simplicial complex and  $K$  as the underlying space. If  $x$  is a point of  $K$ , then  $\sigma(x)$  is the unique (open) simplex of  $K$  which contains  $x$ . Furthermore, if  $\Delta$  represents the diagonal in  $K \times K$ , there is a special neighborhood of  $\Delta$  given by

$$(1) \quad \eta(\Delta) = \{(x, y) : \sigma(x) \text{ and } \sigma(y) \text{ have a common vertex}\}.$$

Each point  $x \in K$  also has a special neighborhood defined by

$$(2) \quad V(x) = \{y : (x, y) \in \eta(\Delta)\}.$$

Following R. F. Brown [2], we call a map  $f : K \rightarrow K$  a *proximity map* if  $f(x) \in V(x)$  for all  $x \in K$ .

If  $a, b$  are points of  $K$  in the same closed simplex, then  $[a, b]$  will denote the segment from  $a$  to  $b$ . The following lemma is a somewhat stronger version of a lemma contained in [2] and [3]. The proof is the same except for additional observations.

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