

# DIMENSIONAL INVERTIBILITY

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We report here upon another aspect of our continuing investigation of invertibility (see [5, 6]) and its applications in the theory of manifolds.

All spaces considered here are separable and metric.

A separable metric space  $X$  will be said to be  $k$ -invertible,  $0 \leq k \leq \dim X$ , if for each nonempty open set  $U$  and each compact proper subset  $C$  of dimension  $\leq k$ , there is a homeomorphism  $h$  of  $X$  onto itself such that  $h(C)$  lies in  $U$ . Then we say that  $X$  is *strongly  $k$ -invertible* if for each nonempty open set  $U$  and each *closed* proper subset  $C$  of dimension  $\leq k$ , there is a homeomorphism  $h$  of  $X$  onto itself such that  $h(C)$  lies in  $U$ .

Clearly, “strongly  $k$ -invertible” implies “ $k$ -invertible” and the two properties coincide in compact spaces. If  $\dim X = n$ , then “invertible” and “strongly  $n$ -invertible” are equivalent but, for instance,  $E^n$  is  $n$ -invertible and not invertible. We remark that  $k$ -invertibility is a strong form of near-homogeneity and says that compact  $k$ -dimensional subsets are “small under homeomorphisms.” In the case of an  $n$ -manifold,  $k$ -invertibility is equivalent to the condition that every compact set of dimension  $k$  lie in an open  $n$ -cell.

We first collect some results on 0-invertible spaces, most of these results being simple generalizations of theorems to be found in [5]. The first of these requires no proof here.

**THEOREM 1.** *The orbit of any point in a 0-invertible space is dense in the space.*

**THEOREM 2.** *Each orbit in a 0-invertible space is itself 0-invertible.*

*Proof.* Let  $0$  be the orbit of any point in a 0-invertible space  $X$ . Let  $U$  be an open subset of  $0$  and  $C$  be a compact 0-dimensional proper subset of  $0$ . Then there is an open set  $V$  in  $X$  such that  $V \cap 0 = U$  and, by 0-invertibility, there is a space homeomorphism  $h$  such that  $h(C)$  lies in  $V$ . But by definition of  $0$  as an orbit,  $h(C)$  also lies in  $0$ , hence  $h(C)$  lies in  $V \cap 0 = U$ .

**COROLLARY.** *Each 0-invertible space is a union of disjoint, dense homogeneous, 0-invertible subspaces.*