recurrent point of

Let a continuum X and a mapping $f : X \to X$ be given. For each natural number n denote by f^n the n-th iteration of f. A point $p \in X$ is called a *recurrent point of* f provided that for every neighborhood U of p there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^n(p) \in U$. The set of recurrent points of a mapping $f : X \to X$ are denoted by $R(f)$.

refinable (monotonely)

A map r from a compact metric space X onto a compact metric space Y is *(monotonely) refinable* if, for each positive number ε, there is a (monotone) ε-map f from X onto Y such that, for each x in X,

$$d\left(f\left(x\right), r\left(x\right)\right) < \varepsilon.$$

regular

If X is a continuum and $p \in X$, then X is said to be *regular at* p provided that there is a local base $\mathcal{L}_p$ at p such that the boundary of each member of $\mathcal{L}_p$ is of finite cardinality. A continuum is said to be *regular* provided that X is regular at each of its points.

A continuum is regular if each two of its points can be separated by a finite point set.

retract, retraction

Let X and Y be continua. A mapping $f : X \to Y$ is said to be a *retraction* provided that $Y \subset X$ and the restriction $f|Y : Y \to f(Y) \subset X$ is the identity; then Y is called a *retract* of X.

rigid

A nondegenerate topological space X is said to be *rigid* if it has a trivial autohomeomorphism group, i.e., if the only homeomorphism of X onto X is the identity.

selectible

A continuum X is said to be *selectible* provided that there exists a mapping $\sigma : C(X) \to X$ (called a *selection* for $C(X)$) such that $\sigma(A) \in A$ for each continuum $A \subset X$ (see e.g. [Nadler 1978, p. 253]).