ordinary point

Point of order 2 is called *ordinary point* of X; the set of all ordinary points of X is denoted by $O(X)$.

periodic 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 *periodic point of* f provided that there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^n(p) = p$ The set of periodic points of a mapping $f : X \to X$ are denoted by $P(f)$.

periodic-recurrent property

The set of periodic points and of recurrent points of a mapping $f : X \to X$ are denoted by $P(f)$ and $R(f)$ respectively. Clearly $P(f) \subset R(f)$. A continuum X is said to have the *periodic-recurrent property* (shortly *PR-property*) provided that for every mapping $f : X \to X$ the equality $\operatorname{cl} P(f) = \operatorname{cl} R(f)$ holds.

pointwise self-homeomorphic

A topological space X is called *pointwise self-homeomorphic at a point* $x \in X$ if for any neighborhood U of x there is a set V such that $x \in V \subseteq U$ and V is homeomorphic to X. The space X is called *pointwise self-homeomorphic* if it is pointwise self-homeomorphic at each of its points.

pseudo-arc

A *pseudo-arc* is the only (up to homeomorphism) hereditarily indecomposable arc-like continuum.

pseudo-confluent

A mapping from X to Y is *pseudo-confluent* if every irreducible continuum in Y is the image of a continuum in X.

property of Kelley

A continuum X is said to have the *property of Kelley* provided that for each point $x \in X$, for each subcontinuum K of X containing x and for each sequence of points x_n converging to x there exists a sequence of subcontinua K_n of X containing x_n and converging to the continuum K (see e.g. [64, Definition 16.10, p. 538]).