quasi-monotone

A surjective mapping $f : X \to Y$ between compact spaces is said to be (see [59, Chapter 3 and 4, p. 12-28]) *quasi-monotone* provided that for each subcontinuum Q of Y with the nonempty interior the set $f^{-1}(Q)$ has a finite number of components and f maps each of them onto Q.

radially convex at

Given a continuum X with an arc-structure A and a point $p \in X$, a metric d on X is said to be *radially convex at* p provided that $d(p,z) = d(p,y) + d(y,z)$ for every points $y, z \in X$ with $y \in A(p,z)$ (see [42, I.4, p. 551]).

ramification point

Point of order at least 3 is called *ramification point* of X; the set of all ramification points of X is denoted by $R(X)$.

rational

A continuum is *rational* if every two of its points can be separated by a countable point set.

real curve

A continuum is a *real curve* if it is a continuous 1-1 image of the real line.

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,

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