deformation retract of

Let X be a space and let A and B be subspaces of X with $A \subset B$. Then A is called a *deformation retract of* B over X provided that the identity mapping $i_B : B \to B$ is homotopic in X to a retraction $r : B \to A$. Further, A is called a *strong deformation retract of* B over X provided that it is a deformation retract of B over X and the homotopy keeps the points of A fixed throughout the entire deformation of B into A (see e.g. [Dugundji 1966, Definition 6.3, p. 324]).

dendroid

A *dendroid* is an arcwise connected, hereditarily unicoherent continuum.

dendrite

A *dendrite* means a locally connected continuum containing no simple closed curve.

dispersion point

A point p of a nondegenerate connected space X is an *explosion point*, or *dispersion point*, of X provided that $X \setminus \{p\}$ is totally disconnected.

end point

Point of order 1 in a continuum X is called *end point* of X; the set of all end points of X is denoted by $E(X)$.

equivalent

Let $\mathfrak{M}$ be a class of mappings. Two spaces X and Y are said to be *equivalent with respect to* $\mathfrak{M}$ (shortly $\mathfrak{M}$-*equivalent*) if there are two mappings, both in $\mathfrak{M}$, one from X onto Y and the other from Y onto X. If $\mathfrak{M}$ means the class of monotone mappings, we say that X and Y are *monotonely equivalent*.

F-equivalent

If X and Y are continua, we say that Y is F-*equivalent* to X provided there is a mapping in F from X onto Y and a mapping in F from Y onto X.