

# TOPOLOGICAL HAUSDORFF DIMENSION AND LEVEL SETS OF GENERIC CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS ON FRACTALS

RICHÁRD BALKÁ, ZOLTÁN BUCZOLICH, AND MÁRTON ELEKES

**ABSTRACT.** In an earlier paper we introduced a new concept of dimension for metric spaces, the so called topological Hausdorff dimension. For a compact metric space  $K$  let  $\dim_H K$  and  $\dim_{tH} K$  denote its Hausdorff and topological Hausdorff dimension, respectively. We proved that this new dimension describes the Hausdorff dimension of the level sets of the generic continuous function on  $K$ , namely  $\sup\{\dim_H f^{-1}(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}\} = \dim_{tH} K - 1$  for the generic  $f \in C(K)$ , provided that  $K$  is not totally disconnected, otherwise every non-empty level set is a singleton. We also proved that if  $K$  is not totally disconnected and sufficiently homogeneous then  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$  for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  and the generic  $y \in f(K)$ . The most important goal of this paper is to make these theorems more precise.

As for the first result, we prove that the supremum is actually attained on the left hand side of the first equation above, and also show that there may only be a unique level set of maximal Hausdorff dimension.

As for the second result, we characterize those compact metric spaces for which for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  and the generic  $y \in f(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$ . We also generalize a result of B. Kirchheim by showing that if  $K$  is self-similar then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for every  $y \in \text{int } f(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$ .

Finally, we prove that the graph of the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has the same Hausdorff and topological Hausdorff dimension as  $K$ .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

We recall first the definition of the (small inductive) topological dimension.

**Definition 1.1.** Set  $\dim_t \emptyset = -1$ . The *topological dimension* of a non-empty metric space  $X$  is defined by induction as

$$\dim_t X = \inf\{d : X \text{ has a basis } \mathcal{U} \text{ s. t. } \dim_t \partial U \leq d - 1 \text{ for every } U \in \mathcal{U}\}.$$

For more information on this concept see [3] or [6].

We introduced the topological Hausdorff dimension for compact metric spaces in [1]. It is defined analogously to the topological dimension. However, it is not inductive, and it can attain non-integer values as well. The Hausdorff dimension of a metric space  $X$  is denoted by  $\dim_H X$ , see e.g. [5] or [9]. In this paper we adopt the convention that  $\dim_H \emptyset = -1$ .

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**Definition 1.2.** Set  $\dim_{tH} \emptyset = -1$ . The *topological Hausdorff dimension* of a non-empty metric space  $X$  is defined as

$$\dim_{tH} X = \inf\{d : X \text{ has a basis } \mathcal{U} \text{ s. t. } \dim_H \partial U \leq d - 1 \text{ for every } U \in \mathcal{U}\}.$$

Both notions of dimension can attain the value  $\infty$  as well.

Let  $K$  be a compact metric space, and let  $C(K)$  denote the space of continuous real-valued functions equipped with the supremum norm. Since this is a complete metric space, we can use Baire category arguments. If  $\dim_t K = 0$  then the generic  $f \in C(K)$  is well-known to be one-to-one (see Lemma 2.6), so every non-empty level set is a singleton.

Assume  $\dim_t K > 0$ . The following results from [1] show the connection between the topological Hausdorff dimension and the level sets of the generic  $f \in C(K)$ .

**Theorem 1.3.** *If  $K$  is a compact metric space with  $\dim_t K > 0$  then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$*

- (i)  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) \leq \dim_{tH} K - 1$  for every  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,
- (ii) for every  $d < \dim_{tH} K$  there exists a non-degenerate interval  $I_{f,d}$  such that  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq d - 1$  for every  $y \in I_{f,d}$ .

**Corollary 1.4.** *If  $K$  is a compact metric space with  $\dim_t K > 0$  then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$*

$$\sup\{\dim_H f^{-1}(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}\} = \dim_{tH} K - 1.$$

If  $K$  is also sufficiently homogeneous, for example self-similar, then we can actually say more.

**Theorem 1.5.** *If  $K$  is a self-similar compact metric space with  $\dim_t K > 0$  then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  and the generic  $y \in f(K)$*

$$\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1.$$

Theorems 1.3 and 1.5 are the starting points of this paper, our primary aim is to make these theorems more precise.

In the Preliminaries section we introduce some notation and definitions, cite some important properties of the topological Hausdorff dimension, and prove several technical lemmas.

In Section 3 we prove a partial converse of Theorem 1.5. We show that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for the generic  $y \in f(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$  iff  $K$  is homogeneous for the topological Hausdorff dimension, that is for every non-empty closed ball  $B(x, r) \subseteq K$  we have  $\dim_{tH} B(x, r) = \dim_{tH} K$ . If  $K$  is (weakly) self-similar then much more is true: For the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for every  $y \in \text{int } f(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$ . This generalizes a result of B. Kirchheim. He proved in [8] that for the generic  $f \in C([0, 1]^d)$  for every  $y \in \text{int } f([0, 1]^d)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = d - 1$ .

In Section 4 we prove that the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has at least one level set of maximal Hausdorff dimension. Hence the supremum is attained in Corollary 1.4. We construct an attractor of an iterated function system  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  such that the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has a unique level set of Hausdorff dimension  $\dim_{tH} K - 1$ . This shows that the above theorem is sharp.

Finally, in Section 5 we prove that the graph of the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has the same Hausdorff and topological Hausdorff dimension as  $K$ . This generalizes a result of R. D. Mauldin and S. C. Williams which states that the graph of the generic  $f \in C([0, 1])$  is of Hausdorff dimension one, see [11].

## 2. PRELIMINARIES

**2.1. Notation and definitions.** Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space, and let  $A, B \subseteq X$  be arbitrary sets. We denote by  $\text{int } A$  and  $\partial A$  the interior and boundary of  $A$ . The diameter of  $A$  is denoted by  $\text{diam } A$ . We use the convention  $\text{diam } \emptyset = 0$ . The distance of the sets  $A$  and  $B$  is defined by  $\text{dist}(A, B) = \inf\{d(x, y) : x \in A, y \in B\}$ . Let  $B(x, r) = \{y \in X : d(x, y) \leq r\}$  and  $U(x, r) = \{y \in X : d(x, y) < r\}$ . More generally, we define  $B(A, r) = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, A) \leq r\}$  and  $U(A, r) = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, A) < r\}$ .

For two metric spaces  $(X, d_X)$  and  $(Y, d_Y)$  a function  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is *Lipschitz* if there exists a constant  $C \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $d_Y(f(x_1), f(x_2)) \leq C \cdot d_X(x_1, x_2)$  for all  $x_1, x_2 \in X$ . The smallest such constant  $C$  is called the Lipschitz constant of  $f$  and denoted by  $\text{Lip}(f)$ . If  $\text{Lip}(f) < 1$  then  $f$  is a *contraction*. A function  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is called *bi-Lipschitz* if  $f$  is a bijection and both  $f$  and  $f^{-1}$  are Lipschitz.

If  $s \geq 0$  and  $\delta > 0$ , then

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^s(X) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{diam } U_i)^s : X \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i, \forall i \text{ diam } U_i \leq \delta \right\},$$

$$\mathcal{H}^s(X) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{H}_\delta^s(X).$$

The *Hausdorff dimension* of  $X$  is defined as

$$\dim_H X = \inf \{s \geq 0 : \mathcal{H}^s(X) = 0\},$$

we adopt the convention that  $\dim_H \emptyset = -1$  throughout the paper. For more information on these concepts see [5] or [9].

We define on  $X \times Y$  the following metric. For all  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times Y$  set

$$d_{X \times Y}((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = \sqrt{d_X^2(x_1, x_2) + d_Y^2(y_1, y_2)}.$$

The metric space  $X$  is *totally disconnected* if every connected component is a singleton.

Let  $X$  be a *complete* metric space. A set is *somewhere dense* if it is dense in a non-empty open set, and otherwise it is called *nowhere dense*. We say that  $M \subseteq X$  is *meager* if it is a countable union of nowhere dense sets, and a set is of *second category* if it is not meager. A set is called *co-meager* if its complement is meager. By Baire's Category Theorem co-meager sets are dense. It is not difficult to show that a set is co-meager iff it contains a dense  $G_\delta$  set. We say that the *generic* element  $x \in X$  has property  $\mathcal{P}$  if  $\{x \in X : x \text{ has property } \mathcal{P}\}$  is co-meager. The term '*typical*' is also used instead of 'generic'. Our main example will be  $X = C(K)$  endowed with the supremum metric (for some compact metric space  $K$ ).

Let  $X, Y$  be Polish spaces. We call the set  $A \subseteq X$  *analytic*, if it is a continuous image of a Polish space. We call it *co-analytic* if its complement is analytic. The set  $A$  has the *Baire property* if  $A = U \Delta M$  where  $U$  is open and  $M$  is meager. Both analytic and co-analytic sets have the Baire property. If a set is of second category in every non-empty open set and has the Baire property then it is co-meager. If  $E \subseteq X \times Y$ ,  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$  then let  $E_x = \{y \in Y : (x, y) \in E\}$

and  $E^y = \{x \in X : (x, y) \in E\}$ . Let  $\text{pr}_X : X \times Y \rightarrow X$ ,  $\text{pr}_X(x, y) = x$  be the projection of  $X \times Y$  onto  $X$ . If  $E \subseteq X \times Y$  is Borel, then  $\text{pr}_X(E)$  is analytic. For more information see [7].

If  $K$  is a non-empty compact metric space then we say that  $K$  is an *attractor of an iterated function system* (IFS) if there exist contractions  $\Psi_i : K \rightarrow K$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$  such that  $K = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \Psi_i(K)$ . If the  $\Psi_i$ 's are also similarities then  $K$  is *self-similar*.

For every  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$  we construct the *middle- $\alpha$  Cantor set*  $C_\alpha$  in the following way. In the first step we remove the middle- $\alpha$  open interval  $((1 - \alpha)/2, (1 + \alpha)/2)$  from  $[0, 1]$ . After the  $(n - 1)$ st step we have  $2^{n-1}$  disjoint, closed  $(n - 1)$ st level intervals. In the  $n$ th step we remove the middle- $\alpha$  open intervals from each of them. We continue this procedure for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ , and the limit set is the middle- $\alpha$  Cantor set. It is well-known that  $\dim_H C_\alpha = \log 2 / \log(2/(1 - \alpha))$ .

Let us define the *Smith-Volterra-Cantor set*  $S$  in the following way. In the first step we remove the open interval of length  $1/4$  from the middle of  $[0, 1]$ . After the  $(n - 1)$ st step we have  $2^{n-1}$  disjoint, closed  $(n - 1)$ st level intervals. In the  $n$ th step we remove the middle open intervals of length  $1/2^{2n}$  from each of them. We continue this procedure for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ , and the limit set is the Smith-Volterra-Cantor set. Elementary computation shows that  $S$  has positive Lebesgue measure (more precisely its measure is  $1/2$ ).

The  $n$ th level elementary pieces of  $C_\alpha$  are the intersections of  $C_\alpha$  with the  $n$ th level intervals of  $C_\alpha$ . This definition is also analogous for  $S$ .

We adopt the convention that *intervals* are non-degenerate.

**2.2. Properties of the topological Hausdorff dimension.** The next theorems are from [1].

**Fact 2.1.** *For every metric space  $X$*

$$\dim_{tH} X = 0 \iff \dim_t X = 0.$$

**Theorem 2.2.** *For every metric space  $X$*

$$\dim_t X \leq \dim_{tH} X \leq \dim_H X.$$

**Theorem 2.3.** *The topological Hausdorff dimension satisfies the following properties.*

- (i) **Extension of the classical dimension.** *The topological Hausdorff dimension of a countable set equals zero, and for open subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^d$  and for smooth  $d$ -dimensional manifolds the topological Hausdorff dimension equals  $d$ .*
- (ii) **Monotonicity.** *If  $X \subseteq Y$  are metric spaces then  $\dim_{tH} X \leq \dim_{tH} Y$ .*
- (iii) **Lipschitz-invariance.** *Let  $X, Y$  be metric spaces. If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a Lipschitz homeomorphism then  $\dim_{tH} Y \leq \dim_{tH} X$ . If  $f$  is bi-Lipschitz then  $\dim_{tH} X = \dim_{tH} Y$ .*
- (iv) **Countable stability for closed sets.** *Let  $X$  be a separable metric space and  $X = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n$ , where  $X_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  are closed subsets of  $X$ . Then  $\dim_{tH} X = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \dim_{tH} X_n$ .*

**Theorem 2.4.** *If  $X$  is a non-empty separable metric space then*

$$\dim_{tH} (X \times [0, 1]) = \dim_H X + 1.$$

For compact metric spaces the infimum is attained in the definition of the topological Hausdorff dimension.

**Theorem 2.5.** *If  $K$  is a non-empty compact metric space then*

$$\dim_{tH} K = \min\{d : K \text{ has a basis } \mathcal{U} \text{ s. t. } \dim_H \partial U \leq d - 1 \text{ for every } U \in \mathcal{U}\}.$$

**2.3. Technical lemmas.** The following lemma is folklore, but we could not find a reference, so we outline a short proof.

**Lemma 2.6.** *Let  $K$  be a compact metric space with  $\dim_t K = 0$ . Then the generic  $f \in C(K)$  is one-to-one.*

*Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{U}$  be a countable basis of  $K$  consisting of clopen sets. For every  $U, V \in \mathcal{U}$ ,  $U \cap V = \emptyset$  consider

$$\mathcal{F}_{U,V} = \{f \in C(K) : f(U) \cap f(V) = \emptyset\}.$$

By compactness of  $U$  and  $V$ , the sets  $\mathcal{F}_{U,V}$  are open. They are also dense, in fact this is witnessed by functions of finite range. Thus the countable intersection

$$\mathcal{F} = \bigcap_{U,V \in \mathcal{U}, U \cap V = \emptyset} \mathcal{F}_{U,V}$$

is co-meager in  $C(K)$ , and clearly every  $f \in \mathcal{F}$  is one-to-one.  $\square$

The next lemma and its consequence will be very useful throughout the paper.

**Lemma 2.7.** *Let  $X, Y$  be complete metric spaces and let  $R: X \rightarrow Y$  be a continuous, open and surjective mapping.*

- (i) *If  $A \subseteq X$  is of second category/co-meager then  $R(A) \subseteq Y$  is of second category/co-meager.*
- (ii) *If  $B \subseteq Y$  is of second category/co-meager then  $R^{-1}(B) \subseteq X$  is of second category/co-meager.*

*Proof.* (i) First we show that if  $B \subseteq Y$  is meager then  $R^{-1}(B) \subseteq X$  is also meager. Clearly it is enough to prove that if  $B \subseteq Y$  is closed and nowhere dense then  $R^{-1}(B) \subseteq X$  is nowhere dense. Since  $R$  is continuous  $R^{-1}(B)$  is closed. We show that  $R^{-1}(B)$  is nowhere dense. Assume to the contrary that there is a non-empty open set  $U \subseteq R^{-1}(B)$ . Since the map  $R$  is open the set  $R(U)$  is non-empty and open. Then  $R(U) \subseteq B$  implies that  $B$  is of second category, a contradiction.

Let  $A \subseteq X$  be of second category. Assume to the contrary that  $R(A) \subseteq Y$  is meager. Then by the previous argument  $R^{-1}(R(A))$  is meager and  $A \subseteq R^{-1}(R(A))$ , a contradiction.

Suppose that  $A \subseteq X$  is co-meager. We want to prove that  $R(A) \subseteq Y$  is also co-meager. We may assume that  $A$  is a dense  $G_\delta$  set. Assume to the contrary that  $R(A)$  is not co-meager. As a continuous image of a Borel set  $R(A)$  is analytic, and hence has the Baire property. Thus there exists a non-empty open set  $U \subseteq Y$  such that  $R(A) \cap U$  is meager. Since  $R$  is continuous and surjective  $R^{-1}(U)$  is open and non-empty. The map  $\widehat{R} = R|_{R^{-1}(U)} : R^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$  is clearly continuous, open and surjective. Since  $R(A) \cap U$  is meager  $\widehat{R}^{-1}(R(A) \cap U)$  is meager in  $R^{-1}(U)$ . The set  $A \cap R^{-1}(U)$  is co-meager in  $R^{-1}(U)$ , and clearly  $A \cap R^{-1}(U) \subseteq \widehat{R}^{-1}(R(A) \cap U)$ , a contradiction.

(ii) Let  $B \subseteq Y$  be of second category. Assume to the contrary that  $R^{-1}(B)$  is meager. Then  $R^{-1}(B)^c$  is co-meager and its  $R$  image  $R(R^{-1}(B)^c) \subseteq B^c$  is not co-meager. This contradicts part (i) of the lemma.

Let  $B \subseteq Y$  be co-meager. Then  $B^c$  is meager, and hence  $R^{-1}(B^c)$  is meager. This implies that  $R^{-1}(B) = X \setminus R^{-1}(B^c)$  is co-meager.  $\square$

We need the following special case.

**Corollary 2.8.** *Let  $K_1 \subseteq K_2$  be compact metric spaces and*

$$R: C(K_2) \rightarrow C(K_1), R(f) = f|_{K_1}.$$

- (i) *If  $\mathcal{F}_2 \subseteq C(K_2)$  is of second category/co-meager then  $R(\mathcal{F}_2) \subseteq C(K_1)$  is of second category/co-meager.*
- (ii) *If  $\mathcal{F}_1 \subseteq C(K_1)$  is of second category/co-meager then  $R^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_1) \subseteq C(K_2)$  is of second category/co-meager.*

*Proof.* Clearly  $C(K_2)$  and  $C(K_1)$  are complete metric spaces,  $R$  is continuous, and Tietze's Extension Theorem implies that  $R$  is surjective and open. Thus Lemma 2.7 completes the proof.  $\square$

We need the following theorem, see [10, 6.1. Thm.] for the proof.

**Theorem 2.9.** *Let  $X, Y$  be Polish spaces, and let  $E \subseteq X \times Y$  be a Borel set. If  $E_x$  is  $\sigma$ -compact for all  $x \in X$  then the function  $h: X \rightarrow [-1, \infty]$  defined by  $h(x) = \dim_H E_x$  is Borel measurable.*

**Remark 2.10.** One has to be a little careful with applying this theorem in our situation, since, unlike [10], we adopt the convention that  $\dim_H \emptyset = -1$ . This means that the level sets of  $h$  may need to be modified by the set  $\{x \in X : E_x = \emptyset\} = (\text{pr}_X(E))^c$ . Therefore, besides referring to the proof in [10], we also have to verify that  $\text{pr}_X(E)$  is Borel. But as  $E$  is Borel and  $E_x$  is  $\sigma$ -compact for all  $x \in X$ , this follows from [7, 18.18. Thm.].

**Lemma 2.11.** *Let  $K$  be a compact metric space and  $d \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then the set*

$$\Delta = \{(f, y) \in C(K) \times \mathbb{R} : \dim_H f^{-1}(y) < d\}$$

*is Borel.*

*Proof.* We check that the conditions of Theorem 2.9 hold for  $X = C(K) \times \mathbb{R}$ ,  $Y = K$  and  $E = \{(f, y, z) \in C(K) \times \mathbb{R} \times K : f(z) = y\} \subseteq X \times Y$ . Clearly  $X, Y$  are Polish spaces and  $E$  is closed, thus Borel. For every  $(f, y) \in X$  the set  $E_{(f, y)} = \{z \in K : f(z) = y\} = f^{-1}(y)$  is compact. Therefore Theorem 2.9 implies that  $h: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ ,  $h((f, y)) = \dim_H E_{(f, y)} = \dim_H f^{-1}(y)$  is Borel measurable. Thus  $h^{-1}((-\infty, d)) = \{(f, y) \in C(K) \times \mathbb{R} : \dim_H f^{-1}(y) < d\} = \Delta$  is Borel.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.12.** *Suppose  $(K, d)$  is a compact metric space such that for all  $x \in K$  and  $r > 0$  we have  $\dim_t B(x, r) > 0$ . Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the set of connected components of  $K$ . Then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$*

$$\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} \text{int } f(C) = \text{int } f(K).$$

**Remark 2.13.** If  $K_0$  is the triadic Cantor set then  $K = K_0 \times [0, 1]$  has uncountably many connected components but it is a 'homogeneous' self-similar set. Lemma 2.12 actually holds for arbitrary compact metric spaces, but we will not need this fact.

*Proof of Lemma 2.12.* Consider

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ f \in C(K) : \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} \text{int } f(C) = \text{int } f(K) \right\},$$

and for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  let

$$\mathcal{F}_n = \{f \in C(K) : \forall y \in f(K) \setminus B(\partial f(K), 1/n), \exists C \in \mathcal{C} \text{ s. t. } y \in \text{int } f(C)\}.$$

We must prove that  $\mathcal{F}$  is co-meager in  $C(K)$ . Since  $\mathcal{F} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} \mathcal{F}_n$ , it is enough to show that the  $\mathcal{F}_n$ 's are co-meager in  $C(K)$ . Let us fix  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  and let  $f_0 \in C(K)$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$  be arbitrary. It is sufficient to show that there is a non-empty ball  $B(g_0, r_0) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_n \cap B(f_0, 4\varepsilon)$ .

Since  $f_0$  is uniformly continuous on  $K$  there is a  $\delta_1 > 0$  such that if  $x, z \in K$  and  $d(x, z) \leq \delta_1$  then  $|f_0(x) - f_0(z)| \leq \varepsilon$ . By the compactness of  $K$  there is a finite set  $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$  such that  $\bigcup_{i=1}^k B(x_i, \delta_1) = K$ . Choose  $0 < \delta_2 < \delta_1$  such that the balls  $B(x_i, \delta_2)$  are disjoint. The conditions of the lemma imply that for every  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  we have  $\dim_t B(x_i, \delta_2/2) > 0$ . Thus there exist non-trivial connected components  $C_i$  of  $B(x_i, \delta_2/2)$  for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ , see [4, 6.2.9. Thm.]. For all  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  let us choose  $u_i, v_i \in C_i$ ,  $u_i \neq v_i$  and select  $\varepsilon_i \in [\varepsilon, 2\varepsilon]$  such that the set

$$E = \{f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i : i = 1, \dots, k\} \cup \{f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i : i = 1, \dots, k\}$$

has  $2k$  many elements. Let  $\theta = \min\{d(x, y) : x, y \in E, x \neq y\} > 0$ . Clearly for all  $x \in B(x_i, \delta_1)$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  we have  $f_0(x) \in [f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon, f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon] \subseteq [f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i, f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i]$ . Hence Tietze's Extension Theorem implies that there exists a  $g_0 \in C(K)$  such that  $g_0(x) = f_0(x)$  if  $x \in K \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k U(x_i, \delta_2)$  and for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  we have  $g_0(u_i) = f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i$ ,  $g_0(v_i) = f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i$  and

$$(2.1) \quad g_0(x) \in [f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i, f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i], \quad x \in B(x_i, \delta_1).$$

Therefore, using that the oscillations of  $f_0$  on the  $B(x_i, \delta_1)$ 's are at most  $\varepsilon$  and  $\varepsilon_i \leq 2\varepsilon$  for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ , we have  $g_0 \in B(f_0, 3\varepsilon)$ . Set  $r_0 = \min\{\varepsilon, \theta/6, 1/(3n)\}$ . Since  $B(g_0, r_0) \subseteq B(g_0, \varepsilon) \subseteq B(f_0, 4\varepsilon)$ , it is enough to prove that  $B(g_0, r_0) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_n$ . Let  $f \in B(g_0, r_0)$  and  $y_0 \in f(K) \setminus B(\partial f(K), 1/n)$ , that is,  $B(y_0, 1/n) \subseteq \text{int } f(K)$ . It is enough to verify that there is an  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  such that  $y_0 \in \text{int } f(C_i)$ . (Note that every  $C_i$  is contained in a member of  $\mathcal{C}$ .) Let us choose  $z_0 \in K$  with  $f(z_0) = y_0$  and fix  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  such that  $z_0 \in B(x_i, \delta_1)$ . Then equation (2.1) and  $f \in B(g_0, r_0)$  imply that  $y_0 \in [f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i - r_0, f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i + r_0]$ .

First assume that  $y_0 \in (f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i + r_0, f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i - r_0) = (g_0(u_i) + r_0, g_0(v_i) - r_0)$ . Then  $f \in B(g_0, r_0)$  and the connectedness of  $C_i$  imply  $y_0 \in (f(u_i), f(v_i)) \subseteq \text{int } f(C_i)$ .

Finally, suppose that  $y_0 \in [f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i - r_0, f_0(x_i) - \varepsilon_i + r_0]$  or

$$(2.2) \quad y_0 \in [f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i - r_0, f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i + r_0].$$

We may assume by symmetry that (2.2) holds. Since  $y_0 + 3r_0 \in B(y_0, 1/n) \subseteq \text{int } f(K)$ , there exists  $z_1 \in K$  such that  $f(z_1) = y_0 + 3r_0$  and  $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  such that  $z_1 \in B(x_j, \delta_1)$ . From  $f \in B(g_0, r_0)$  and (2.1) it follows that

$$(2.3) \quad y_0 + 3r_0 \in [f_0(x_j) - \varepsilon_j - r_0, f_0(x_j) + \varepsilon_j + r_0].$$

Equation (2.2) implies  $y_0 + 3r_0 > f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i + r_0$ , thus we have  $j \neq i$ . Equation (2.2) also implies  $|y_0 - (f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i)| \leq r_0$ . Therefore the triangle inequality and

the definition of  $\theta$  yield

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} |y_0 - (f_0(x_j) - \varepsilon_j)| &\geq |(f_0(x_j) - \varepsilon_j) - (f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i)| - |y_0 - (f_0(x_i) + \varepsilon_i)| \\ &\geq \theta - r_0 > 4r_0. \end{aligned}$$

Then (2.3) implies  $y_0 < f_0(x_j) + \varepsilon_j - r_0$  and  $y_0 \geq f_0(x_j) - \varepsilon_j - 4r_0$ , thus (2.4) yields  $y_0 \in (f_0(x_j) - \varepsilon_j + r_0, f_0(x_j) + \varepsilon_j - r_0) = (g_0(u_j) + r_0, g_0(v_j) - r_0)$ . Hence  $f \in B(g_0, r_0)$  and the connectedness of  $C_j$  imply  $y_0 \in (f(u_j), f(v_j)) \subseteq \text{int } f(C_j)$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.14.** *Let  $K$  be a compact metric space with a fixed  $x_0 \in K$ . Let  $K_n \subseteq K$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  be compact sets such that*

- (i)  $\dim_t K_n > 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and
- (ii)  $\text{diam}(K_n \cup \{x_0\}) \rightarrow 0$  if  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

*Then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  we have  $f(x_0) \in f(K_n)$  for infinitely many  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .*

*Proof.* Clearly it is enough to show that the sets

$$\mathcal{F}_N = \{f \in C(K) : f(x_0) \notin f(K_n) \text{ for all } n \geq N\}$$

are nowhere dense in  $C(K)$  for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let  $f_0 \in C(K)$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$  be arbitrary, it is enough to find a ball in  $B(f_0, 2\varepsilon) \setminus \mathcal{F}_N$ . The compact  $K_n$ 's have positive topological dimension, therefore they are not totally disconnected, see [4, 6.2.9. Thm.]. Let us choose a non-trivial connected component  $C_n \subseteq K_n$  for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . We can choose by (ii) an  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $n_0 \geq N$  and  $\text{diam } f_0(C_{n_0} \cup \{x_0\}) < \varepsilon$ . Tietze's Extension Theorem implies that there is an  $f \in B(f_0, \varepsilon)$  such that  $\text{diam } f(C_{n_0}) > 0$  and  $f(x_0)$  is the midpoint of  $f(C_{n_0})$ . If  $\delta = \min\{\varepsilon, \frac{1}{4} \text{diam } f(C_{n_0})\}$  then for all  $g \in B(f, \delta)$  we have  $g(x_0) \in g(C_{n_0}) \subseteq g(K_{n_0})$ , so  $g \notin \mathcal{F}_N$ . Thus  $B(f, \delta) \subseteq B(f_0, 2\varepsilon) \setminus \mathcal{F}_N$ .  $\square$

The following lemma is probably known, but we could not find an explicit reference, so we outline its proof.

**Lemma 2.15.** *The Smith-Volterra-Cantor set  $S$  is an attractor of an IFS.*

*Proof.* In the  $n$ th step of the construction we remove  $2^{n-1}$  many disjoint open intervals of length  $a_n = 1/2^{2n}$ , the remaining  $2^n$  disjoint, closed  $n$ th level intervals are of length  $b_n = \frac{1}{2^n} (1 - \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{i-1} a_i) = 1/2^{n+1} + 1/2^{2n+1}$ . Let  $\pi: S \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$  be the natural homeomorphism, that is, for  $x \in S$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we define  $\pi(x)(n)$ , as follows. There is a unique  $n$ th level interval  $I_n$  and a unique  $(n+1)$ st level interval  $I_{n+1}$  such that  $x \in I_n$  and  $x \in I_{n+1}$ . Then  $I_{n+1}$  is either the left or the right hand side interval of  $I_n$ . If it is the left hand side interval then  $\pi(x)(n) = 0$ , otherwise  $\pi(x)(n) = 1$ . Let

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \varphi_1: S &\rightarrow S \cap [0, 1/2], \quad \varphi_1(x) = \pi^{-1}(0 \hat{\ } \pi(x)), \\ \varphi_2: S &\rightarrow S \cap [1/2, 1], \quad \varphi_2(x) = \pi^{-1}(1 \hat{\ } \pi(x)) \end{aligned}$$

be the natural homeomorphisms onto the left and the right half of  $S$  (where  $\hat{\ }$  stands for concatenation). Clearly,  $S = \varphi_1(S) \cup \varphi_2(S)$ , so it is sufficient to prove that  $\varphi_1$  and  $\varphi_2$  are contractions. By symmetry it is enough to show that  $\varphi_1$  is a Lipschitz map with  $\text{Lip}(\varphi_1) \leq 1/2$ , that is, for all  $x, z \in S$

$$(2.6) \quad |\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_1(z)| \leq \frac{|x - z|}{2}.$$



The endpoints of the intervals at the construction are dense in  $S$ . Thus we may assume for the proof of (2.6) that  $x, z$  are both endpoints of some  $n$ th level intervals and  $x < z$ . Let us assume that in the interval  $[x, z]$  there are  $\beta_n = \beta_{n,x,z}$  many intervals of length  $b_n$  and there are  $\alpha_i = \alpha_{i,x,z}$  many open intervals of length  $a_i$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ . In the interval  $[\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(z)]$  there are  $\beta_n$  many closed intervals of length  $b_{n+1}$  and there are  $\alpha_i$  many open intervals of length  $a_{i+1}$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ . These intervals are disjoint, and their union is  $[x, z]$  and  $[\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(z)]$  (apart from the endpoints  $x, z$  and  $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(z)$ ), respectively. We obtain  $|x - z| = \beta_n b_n + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i a_i$  and  $|\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_1(z)| = \beta_n b_{n+1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i a_{i+1}$ . Hence for (2.6) it is enough to prove that  $b_{n+1} \leq b_n/2$  and  $a_{i+1} \leq a_i/2$  for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , but it is clear from the definitions of the  $b_n$ 's and the  $a_n$ 's.  $\square$

### 3. LEVEL SETS ON FRACTALS

Let  $K$  be a compact metric space. If  $\dim_t K = 0$  then the generic continuous function is one-to-one on  $K$  by Lemma 2.6, hence every non-empty level set is a single point.

Thus in the sequel we assume that  $\dim_t K > 0$ .

**Definition 3.1.** If  $K$  is a compact metric space then let

$$\text{supp } K = \{x \in K : \forall r > 0, \dim_{tH} B(x, r) = \dim_{tH} K\}.$$

We say that  $K$  is *homogeneous for the topological Hausdorff dimension* if  $\text{supp } K = K$ .

**Remark 3.2.** The stability of the topological Hausdorff dimension for closed sets clearly yields  $\text{supp } K \neq \emptyset$ . If  $K$  is self-similar then it is also homogeneous for the topological Hausdorff dimension.

We proved in [1] that if  $K$  is homogeneous for the topological Hausdorff dimension then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for the generic  $y \in f(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$ . Now we prove the opposite direction.

**Theorem 3.3.** *Let  $K$  be a compact metric space with  $\dim_t K > 0$ . The following statements are equivalent.*

- (i) *For the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for the generic  $y \in f(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$ .*
- (ii)  *$K$  is homogeneous for the topological Hausdorff dimension.*

*Proof.* (ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i): See [1, Thm. 6.22].

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii): Assume to the contrary that  $K \setminus \text{supp } K \neq \emptyset$ . Then there exist  $f_0 \in C(K)$  and  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$  such that for all  $f \in B(f_0, \varepsilon_0)$  we have  $f(K) \setminus f(\text{supp } K) \neq \emptyset$ . Let us choose for all  $f \in B(f_0, \varepsilon_0)$  an interval  $I_f$  such that  $I_f \cap f(\text{supp } K) = \emptyset$  and  $I_f \cap f(K \setminus \text{supp } K) \neq \emptyset$ . Let us define for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

$$K_n = \{x \in K : \text{dist}(x, \text{supp } K) \geq 1/n\}.$$

Then the  $K_n$ 's are compact and  $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} K_n = K \setminus \text{supp } K$ . The definition of  $\text{supp } K$  and the compactness of  $K_n$  imply that  $K_n$  can be covered with finitely many closed balls of topological Hausdorff dimension less than  $\dim_{tH} K$ . Then the stability of the topological Hausdorff dimension for closed sets implies

$$(3.1) \quad \dim_{tH} K_n < \dim_{tH} K \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^+).$$

For all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  let

$$\mathcal{F}_n = \{f \in C(K_n) : \dim_H f^{-1}(y) \leq \dim_{tH} K_n - 1 \text{ for all } y \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

Define  $R_n: K \rightarrow K_n$ ,  $R_n(f) = f|_{K_n}$  and let  $\mathcal{F} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} R_n^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_n)$ . Theorem 1.3 yields that the  $\mathcal{F}_n$ 's are co-meager in  $C(K_n)$ , and it follows from Corollary 2.8 that the  $R_n^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_n)$ 's are co-meager in  $C(K)$ . As  $\mathcal{F}$  is the intersection of countable many co-meager sets, it is also co-meager in  $C(K)$ . If  $f \in B(f_0, \varepsilon)$  and  $y \in I_f \cap f(K)$  then the definition of  $I_f$  and the compactness of  $f^{-1}(y)$  imply that there is an  $n_{f,y} \in \mathbb{N}^+$  such that  $f^{-1}(y) \subseteq K_{n_{f,y}}$ . If  $f \in \mathcal{F}$  then for all  $y \in I_f \cap f(K)$  the definition of  $n_{f,y}$ , the definition of  $\mathcal{F}$  and (3.1) imply

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_H f^{-1}(y) &= \dim_H (f^{-1}(y) \cap K_{n_{f,y}}) \leq \dim_{tH} K_{n_{f,y}} - 1 \\ &< \dim_{tH} K - 1. \end{aligned}$$

This contradicts (i), and the proof is complete.  $\square$

B. Kirchheim showed in [8] that for the generic  $f \in C([0, 1]^d)$  for every  $y \in \text{int } f([0, 1]^d)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = d - 1$ . We generalize this result for weakly self-similar compact metric spaces.

**Definition 3.4.** Let  $K$  be a compact metric space. We say that  $K$  is *weakly self-similar* if for all  $x \in K$  and  $r > 0$  there exist a compact set  $K_{x,r} \subseteq B(x, r)$  and a bi-Lipschitz map  $\phi_{x,r}: K_{x,r} \rightarrow K$ .

**Remark 3.5.** If  $K$  is self-similar then it is also weakly self-similar. If  $K$  is weakly self-similar then it is also homogeneous for the topological Hausdorff dimension.

**Theorem 3.6.** *Let  $K$  be a weakly self-similar compact metric space. Then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for any  $y \in \text{int } f(K)$*

$$\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1.$$

*Proof.* If  $\dim_t K = 0$  then the generic  $f \in C(K)$  is one-to-one, and  $f(K)$  is nowhere dense. Thus  $\text{int } f(K) = \emptyset$ , and the statement is obvious.

Next we assume  $\dim_t K > 0$ . Theorem 1.3 implies that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for all  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) \leq \dim_{tH} K - 1$ , thus we only need to verify the opposite inequality.

Fact 2.1 implies  $\dim_{tH} K > 0$ . It follows from the weak self-similarity of  $K$  that for all  $x \in K$  and  $r > 0$  we have  $\dim_{tH} B(x, r) = \dim_{tH} K > 0$ . Then applying Fact 2.1 again we obtain that  $\dim_t B(x, r) > 0$ . If  $\mathcal{C}$  denotes the set of connected components of  $K$  then Lemma 2.12 yields that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  we have  $\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} \text{int } f(C) = \text{int } f(K)$ .

Thus it is enough to prove that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for every  $y \in \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} \text{int } f(C)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq \dim_{tH} K - 1$ .

Let us choose a sequence  $0 < d_n \nearrow \dim_{tH} K$  and let us fix  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ . Theorem 1.3 implies that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  there exists an interval  $I_{f,d_n}$  such that for all  $y \in I_{f,d_n}$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq d_n - 1$ . By Baire's Category Theorem there are  $m_2 < m_1 < M_1 < M_2$  such that

$$\mathcal{H}_n = \{f \in C(K) : f(K) \subseteq [m_2, M_2], \forall y \in [m_1, M_1], \dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq d_n - 1\}$$

is of second category. Note that  $d_n > 0$  implies that for every  $f \in \mathcal{H}_n$  we have  $[m_1, M_1] \subseteq f(K)$ . Let us also define the following set.

$$\mathcal{G}_n = \left\{ f \in C(K) : \forall y \in \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} (f(C) \setminus B(\partial f(C), 1/n)), \dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq d_n - 1 \right\}.$$

It is sufficient to verify that  $\mathcal{G}_n$  is co-meager, since by taking the intersection of the sets  $\mathcal{G}_n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  we obtain the desired co-meager set in  $C(K)$ . In order to prove this we show that  $\mathcal{G}_n$  contains ‘certain copies’ of  $\mathcal{H}_n$ . First we need the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.7.**  *$\mathcal{H}_n$  and  $\mathcal{G}_n$  have the Baire property.*

*Proof of Lemma 3.7.* Lemma 2.11 implies that  $\Gamma_n = \{(f, y) \in C(K) \times \mathbb{R} : \dim_H f^{-1}(y) < d_n - 1\}$  is Borel. Then  $\mathcal{H}_n = \{f \in C(K) : f(K) \subseteq [m_2, M_2]\} \cap \{f \in C(K) : \forall y \in [m_1, M_1], \dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq d_n - 1\}$ . The first term of the intersection is clearly closed. It is sufficient to prove that the second one has the Baire property. It equals  $\left(\text{pr}_{C(K)} \left( (C(K) \times [m_1, M_1]) \cap \Gamma_n \right)\right)^c$ , which is the complement of the projection of a Borel set. Hence it is co-analytic, and therefore has the Baire property.

The set

$$\Delta_n = \left\{ (f, y) \in C(K) \times \mathbb{R} : y \in \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} (f(C) \setminus B(\partial f(C), 1/n)) \right\}$$

is clearly open. Then  $\mathcal{G}_n = \left(\text{pr}_{C(K)} (\Gamma_n \cap \Delta_n)\right)^c$ , which is the complement of the projection of a Borel set. Thus it is co-analytic, and therefore has the Baire property.  $\square$

Now we return to the proof of Theorem 3.6. Consider  $\mathcal{G}_n$  (note that we already fixed  $n$ ), our aim is to show that  $\mathcal{G}_n$  is co-meager. Since  $\mathcal{G}_n$  has the Baire property, it is enough to prove that  $\mathcal{G}_n$  is of second category in every non-empty open subset of  $C(K)$ . Let  $f_0 \in C(K)$  and  $0 < \varepsilon < 1/n$  be fixed. We want to show that  $\mathcal{G}_n \cap B(f_0, \varepsilon)$  is of second category.

The continuity of  $f_0$  and the compactness of  $K$  imply that there are finitely many distinct  $x_1, \dots, x_k \in K$  and positive  $r_1, \dots, r_k$  such that

$$(3.2) \quad K = \bigcup_{i=1}^k B(x_i, r_i)$$

and for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  the oscillation of  $f_0$  on  $B(x_i, r_i)$  is less than

$$(3.3) \quad \omega = \frac{\varepsilon(M_1 - m_1)}{2(M_2 - m_2)} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Choose positive  $r'_1, \dots, r'_k$  such that the balls  $B(x_i, r'_i) \subseteq B(x_i, r_i)$  are disjoint. Using the weak self-similarity property we can choose for every  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  a set  $K_i \subseteq B(x_i, r'_i)$  and a bi-Lipschitz map  $\phi_i: K_i \rightarrow K$ . Let us fix  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ . We define the affine function  $\psi_i: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$(3.4) \quad \psi_i([m_1, M_1]) = [f_0(x_i) - \omega, f_0(x_i) + \omega].$$

Suppose  $f \in \mathcal{H}_n$  and consider  $\widehat{f}_i \in C(K_i)$  defined by

$$\widehat{f}_i = \psi_i \circ f \circ \phi_i.$$

The form of  $\psi_i$ , (3.4) and (3.3) imply

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diam } \widehat{f}_i(K_i) &= \text{diam } \psi_i(f(K)) \leq \text{diam } \psi_i([m_2, M_2]) \\ &= \frac{M_2 - m_2}{M_1 - m_1} \text{diam } \psi_i([m_1, M_1]) \\ &= \frac{M_2 - m_2}{M_1 - m_1} 2\omega = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Then  $f_0(K_i) \subseteq [f_0(x_i) - \omega, f_0(x_i) + \omega] \subseteq \widehat{f}_i(K_i)$  and the above inequality yield for all  $x \in K_i$

$$(3.5) \quad \left| f_0(x) - \widehat{f}_i(x) \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Set

$$\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i = \{\psi_i \circ f \circ \phi_i : f \in \mathcal{H}_n\}.$$

It follows from (3.5) that  $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i \subseteq B(f_0|_{K_i}, \varepsilon)$ . The maps  $\phi_i: K_i \rightarrow K$  and  $\psi_i: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are homeomorphisms, hence the map  $G_i: C(K) \rightarrow C(K_i)$ ,  $G_i(f) = \psi_i \circ f \circ \phi_i$  is also a homeomorphism. Since  $\mathcal{H}_n$  is of second category in  $C(K)$ , we obtain that  $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i = G_i(\mathcal{H}_n)$  is of second category in  $C(K_i)$ . Set

$$\mathcal{F}_i = \left\{ f \in B(f_0, \varepsilon) : f|_{K_i} \in \widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i \right\}.$$

The map  $\widehat{R}_i: B(f_0, \varepsilon) \rightarrow B(f_0|_{K_i}, \varepsilon)$ ,  $\widehat{R}_i(f) = f|_{K_i}$  is clearly continuous, and by Tietze's Extension Theorem it is also surjective and open. Thus Lemma 2.7 (ii) implies that  $\mathcal{F}_i = \widehat{R}_i^{-1}(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i)$  is of second category in  $B(f_0, \varepsilon)$ . Set

$$\mathcal{F} = \bigcap_{i=1}^k \mathcal{F}_i.$$

Clearly  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq B(f_0, \varepsilon)$ .

**Lemma 3.8.**  $\mathcal{F}$  is of second category in  $B(f_0, \varepsilon)$ .

*Proof of Lemma 3.8.* Let

$$R: B(f_0, \varepsilon) \rightarrow B(f_0|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^k K_i}, \varepsilon), \quad R(f) = f|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^k K_i}$$

and for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

$$R_i: B(f_0|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^k K_i}, \varepsilon) \rightarrow B(f_0|_{K_i}, \varepsilon), \quad R_i(f) = f|_{K_i}.$$

Clearly the map  $R$  is continuous, open and surjective. Since  $\mathcal{F} = R^{-1}\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k R_i^{-1}(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i)\right)$ , it follows from Lemma 2.7 (ii) that it is enough to prove that  $\bigcap_{i=1}^k R_i^{-1}(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i)$  is of second category in  $B(f_0|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^k K_i}, \varepsilon)$ . Lemma 3.7 implies that  $\mathcal{H}_n$  and hence  $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i$  has the Baire property for every  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ . Thus there is a non-empty open set  $\mathcal{U}_i \subseteq C(K_i)$  such that  $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i$  is co-meager in  $\mathcal{U}_i$ . The sets  $K_i$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  are disjoint. Hence  $\bigcap_{i=1}^k R_i^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_i) \subseteq B(f_0|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^k K_i}, \varepsilon)$  is a non-empty open set, and  $\bigcap_{i=1}^k R_i^{-1}(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_i)$  is co-meager in  $\bigcap_{i=1}^k R_i^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_i)$ . Therefore, it is of second category in  $B(f_0|_{\bigcup_{i=1}^k K_i}, \varepsilon)$ .  $\square$

Now we return to the proof of Theorem 3.6. We prove that  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_n$  and then Lemma 3.8 will imply that  $\mathcal{G}_n$  is of second category in  $B(f_0, \varepsilon)$ . Assume that  $g \in \mathcal{F}$ . Let  $y_0 \in \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} (g(C) \setminus B(\partial g(C), 1/n))$  be arbitrary. Then there is a  $C_0 \in \mathcal{C}$  such that  $B(y_0, 1/n) \subseteq \text{int } g(C_0)$ . The connectedness of  $C_0$  and  $g \in B(f_0, \varepsilon)$  yield  $y_0 \in f_0(C_0) \subseteq f_0(K)$ . Hence the definition of  $\omega$  and (3.2) imply that there is an  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$  such that  $y_0 \in [f_0(x_i) - \omega, f_0(x_i) + \omega]$ . The definition of  $\mathcal{F}$  yields that there exists an  $f \in \mathcal{H}_n$  such that  $g|_{K_i} = \psi_i \circ f \circ \phi_i = \widehat{f}_i$ . Then (3.4) implies  $\psi_i^{-1}(y_0) \in [m_1, M_1]$ , and  $f \in \mathcal{H}_n$  implies  $\dim_H f^{-1}(\psi_i^{-1}(y_0)) \geq d_n - 1$ . By the bi-Lipschitz property of  $\phi_i$  we infer

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_H g^{-1}(y_0) &\geq \dim_H \widehat{f}_i^{-1}(y_0) = \dim_H \phi_i^{-1}(f^{-1}(\psi_i^{-1}(y_0))) \\ &= \dim_H f^{-1}(\psi_i^{-1}(y_0)) \geq d_n - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $g \in \mathcal{G}_n$ , and hence  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_n$ . This completes the proof of Theorem 3.6.  $\square$

It is natural to ask what we can say about the level sets of *every*  $f \in C(K)$ . Clearly we cannot hope that for every  $y \in \text{int } f(K)$  the level set  $f^{-1}(y)$  is of small Hausdorff dimension, since  $f$  can be constant on a large set. The opposite direction is less trivial, it is easy to prove that for every  $f \in C([0, 1]^2)$  for every  $y \in \text{int } f([0, 1]^2)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq 1 = \dim_{tH}[0, 1]^2 - 1$ . This is not true in general even for connected self-similar metric spaces. We have the following counterexample.

**Example 3.9.** Let  $K = C \times [0, 1]$ , where  $C$  is the von Koch curve. Clearly,  $K$  is a connected self-similar metric space. Let  $h: C \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be a homeomorphism and let  $f: K \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ,  $f(x, y) = h(x)$ . Theorem 2.4 implies that  $\dim_{tH} K = \dim_H C + 1 = \frac{\log 4}{\log 3} + 1$ . For all  $y \in [0, 1]$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) = 1 < \frac{\log 4}{\log 3} = \dim_{tH} K - 1$ .

#### 4. LEVEL SETS OF MAXIMAL DIMENSION

Let  $K$  be a compact metric space. If  $\dim_t K = 0$  then the generic  $f \in C(K)$  is one-to-one by Lemma 2.6, thus every non-empty level set is a single point.

Assume  $\dim_t K > 0$ . Corollary 1.4 states that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  we have  $\sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1$ . First we prove that in this statement the supremum is attained.

**Theorem 4.1.** *Let  $K$  be a compact metric space with  $\dim_t K > 0$ . Then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$*

$$\max_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \dim_H f^{-1}(y) = \dim_{tH} K - 1.$$

*Proof.* By Theorem 1.3 it is sufficient to prove that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  there exists a level set of Hausdorff dimension at least  $\dim_{tH} K - 1$ . Let us fix  $x_0 \in \text{supp } K$ . We will show that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(f(x_0)) \geq \dim_{tH} K - 1$ . The following lemma is the heart of the proof.

**Lemma 4.2.** *Let  $K_1 \subseteq K$  be compact metric spaces with  $x_0 \in K \setminus K_1$ . Let  $d \in \mathbb{R}$  be such that  $\dim_{tH} B(x, r) > d$  for all  $x \in K_1$  and  $r > 0$ . Then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  either  $\dim_H f^{-1}(f(x_0)) \geq d - 1$  or  $f(x_0) \notin f(K_1)$ .*

*Proof of Lemma 4.2.* If  $d \leq 0$  then the statement is vacuous, so we may assume  $d > 0$ . We must prove that the set

$$\mathcal{F} = \{f \in C(K) : \dim_H f^{-1}(f(x_0)) \geq d - 1 \text{ or } f(x_0) \notin f(K_1)\}$$

is co-meager in  $C(K)$ . Let  $K_2 = B(K_1, \varepsilon_0)$  with such a small  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$  that  $x_0 \notin K_2$ . Consider

$$\Gamma = \{(f, y) \in C(K_2) \times \mathbb{R} : \dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq d - 1 \text{ or } y \notin f(K_1)\}.$$

First assume that  $\Gamma$  is co-meager in  $C(K_2) \times \mathbb{R}$ . Then we prove that  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq C(K)$  is also co-meager. Let  $R: C(K) \rightarrow C(K_2) \times \mathbb{R}$ ,  $R(f) = (f|_{K_2}, f(x_0))$ . Clearly  $R$  is continuous, and Tietze's Extension Theorem implies that  $R$  is surjective and open. Thus Lemma 2.7 implies that  $\mathcal{F} = R^{-1}(\Gamma)$  is co-meager.

Finally, we prove that  $\Gamma$  is co-meager in  $C(K_2) \times \mathbb{R}$ . Lemma 2.11 easily implies that  $\Gamma$  is Borel, thus has the Baire property. Hence it is enough to prove by the Kuratowski-Ulam Theorem [7, 8.41. Thm.] that for the generic  $f \in C(K_2)$  for the generic  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  we have  $(f, y) \in \Gamma$ . Let  $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}$  be a dense set in  $K_1$  and for  $i, j \in \mathbb{N}^+$  let us define  $B_{i,j} = B(z_i, 1/j)$  if  $1/j \leq \varepsilon_0$ , and  $B_{i,j} = K_2$  otherwise. Then for all  $i, j \in \mathbb{N}^+$  we have  $B_{i,j} \subseteq K_2$  and the conditions of the lemma yield  $\dim_{tH} B_{i,j} > d$ . Let  $R_{i,j}: C(K_2) \rightarrow C(B_{i,j})$ ,  $R_{i,j}(f) = f|_{B_{i,j}}$  and let

$$\mathcal{G}_{i,j} = \{f \in C(B_{i,j}) : \exists I \text{ interval s.t. } \forall y \in I \dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq d - 1\}.$$

Set

$$\mathcal{G} = \bigcap_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}^+} R_{i,j}^{-1}(\mathcal{G}_{i,j}).$$

It follows from Theorem 1.3 that  $\mathcal{G}_{i,j}$  is co-meager in  $C(B_{i,j})$  for every  $i, j \in \mathbb{N}^+$ . Corollary 2.8 implies that  $R_{i,j}^{-1}(\mathcal{G}_{i,j})$  is co-meager in  $C(K_2)$ , and as a countable intersection of co-meager sets  $\mathcal{G}$  is also co-meager in  $C(K_2)$ . We fix  $f \in \mathcal{G}$ . It is sufficient to verify that  $\Gamma_f = \{y \in \mathbb{R} : (f, y) \in \Gamma\}$  is co-meager. Let  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be an arbitrary open interval. It is enough to prove that  $\Gamma_f \cap U$  contains an interval. If there exists  $y_0 \in U$  such that  $y_0 \notin f(K_1)$  then there is a  $\delta > 0$  such that  $B(y_0, \delta) \cap f(K_1) = \emptyset$ , so  $B(y_0, \delta) \cap U$  is an interval in  $\Gamma_f \cap U$ . Thus we may assume  $U \subseteq f(K_1)$ . Then there exist  $i_0, j_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+$  such that  $B_0 = B_{i_0, j_0}$  satisfies  $f(B_0) \subseteq U$ . The definition of  $\mathcal{G}$  implies that there is an interval  $I_{f|_{B_0}} \subseteq U$  such that for all  $y \in I_{f|_{B_0}}$  we have

$$\dim_H f^{-1}(y) \geq \dim_H (f|_{B_0})^{-1}(y) \geq d - 1.$$

Hence  $I_{f|_{B_0}} \subseteq \Gamma_f \cap U$ , and this completes the proof.  $\square$

Now we return to the proof of Theorem 4.1. It follows from Fact 2.1 that  $\dim_{tH} K > 0$ . Since  $\dim_{tH} B(x_0, 1/n) = \dim_{tH} K$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ , the countable stability of the topological Hausdorff dimension for closed sets implies the following. For all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  there exist  $r_n > 0$  such that the sets  $C_n = B(x_0, 1/n) \setminus U(x_0, r_n)$  satisfy  $\dim_{tH} C_n > 0$  and  $\dim_{tH} C_n \rightarrow \dim_{tH} K$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . For all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  we put

$$K_n = \{x \in C_n : \forall r > 0, \dim_{tH}(C_n \cap B(x, r)) \geq \dim_{tH} C_n - 1/n\}.$$

Clearly, the  $K_n$ 's are compact. First we prove that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  we have  $\dim_{tH} K_n = \dim_{tH} C_n > 0$ . The definition of  $K_n$  and the Lindelöf property of  $C_n \setminus K_n$  imply that there are closed balls  $B_i$ ,  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  in  $C_n$  such that  $\dim_{tH} B_i \leq \dim_{tH} C_n - 1/n$  and  $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} B_i = C_n \setminus K_n$ . Applying the countable stability of the topological Hausdorff dimension for the closed sets  $\{B_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{K_n\}$  yields  $\dim_{tH} K_n = \dim_{tH} C_n$ .

Then Fact 2.1 implies  $\dim_t K_n > 0$ , and the  $K_n$ 's satisfy the conditions of Lemma 2.14. Applying Lemma 2.14 for the sequence  $\langle K_n \rangle_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}$  and the compact set  $K$ , and

applying Lemma 4.2 for all  $K_n \subseteq K$  with  $d_n = \dim_{tH} C_n - 2/n$  simultaneously imply that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  we have  $f(x_0) \in f(K_n)$  for infinitely many  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ , and for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  either  $\dim_{tH} f^{-1}(f(x_0)) \geq d_n - 1$  or  $f(x_0) \notin f(K_n)$ . Hence there is a subsequence  $\langle n_i \rangle_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  (that depends on  $f$ ) such that  $\dim_{tH} f^{-1}(f(x_0)) \geq d_{n_i} - 1$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ , that is

$$\dim_{tH} f^{-1}(f(x_0)) \geq \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (\dim_{tH} C_{n_i} - 2/n_i - 1) = \dim_{tH} K - 1.$$

This concludes the proof.  $\square$

**Remark 4.3.** Note that we proved the following stronger statement. Let  $K$  be a compact metric space with  $\dim_t K > 0$ . Set for all  $x \in K$

$$\mathcal{F}_x = \{f \in C(K) : \dim_H f^{-1}(f(x)) = \dim_{tH} K - 1\}.$$

Then  $\mathcal{F}_x$  is co-meager in  $C(K)$  for every  $x \in \text{supp } K$ .

The following example shows that the sets  $\mathcal{F}_x$ ,  $x \in \text{supp } K$  depend on  $x$  indeed in general.

**Example 4.4.** Let  $K$  be a self-similar compact metric space with  $\dim_t K > 1$ . It is well-known and easy to prove that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  the maximum is attained at a unique point, say  $x_f$ . By Theorem 2.2 for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(f(x_f)) = 0 < \dim_t K - 1 \leq \dim_{tH} K - 1$ , thus  $f \notin \mathcal{F}_{x_f}$ . Clearly,  $\text{supp } K = K$ , therefore  $\bigcap_{x \in \text{supp } K} \mathcal{F}_x = \bigcap_{x \in K} \mathcal{F}_x$  is of first category in  $C(K)$ .

The following theorem shows that we cannot strengthen Theorem 4.1 in general, since there exists a compact metric space  $K$  such that the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has a unique level set of maximal Hausdorff dimension. Moreover,  $K$  will be the attractor of an iterated function system, so it will be ‘homogeneous’ to some extent.

**Theorem 4.5.** *There exists a compact set  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  such that  $K$  is an attractor of an iterated function system and the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has a unique level set of Hausdorff dimension  $\dim_{tH} K - 1$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $S$  and  $C$  be the Smith-Volterra-Cantor set and the middle-thirds Cantor set, respectively. Let

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \psi_1: C &\rightarrow C \cap [0, 1/3], \quad \psi_1(x) = x/3, \\ \psi_2: C &\rightarrow C \cap [2/3, 1], \quad \psi_2(x) = x/3 + 2/3 \end{aligned}$$

be the natural similarities of  $C$ .

Let us define  $\alpha_n < 1$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ) such that  $\alpha_n \searrow 1/3$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Let  $C_n = C_{\alpha_n}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  be the middle- $\alpha_n$  Cantor sets. Then clearly  $\dim_H C_n \nearrow \dim_H C$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . It is easy to verify that the natural homeomorphisms  $\phi_n: C \rightarrow C_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  are Lipschitz maps. For  $r > 0$  we denote by  $C_n^r$  the set that is similar to  $C_n$ , furthermore  $C_n^r \subseteq [0, r]$  and  $\text{diam } C_n^r = r$ . We define positive numbers  $r_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  such that the following conditions hold for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ .

- (i) There are Lipschitz maps with Lipschitz constant at most  $1/2$  which map the  $n$ th level elementary pieces of  $S$  onto  $[0, r_n]$ .
- (ii) There are Lipschitz maps with Lipschitz constant at most  $1/2$  which map the  $n$ th level elementary pieces of  $C$  onto  $C_n^{r_n}$ .
- (iii)  $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} r_i \leq 1/2^{2n+2}$ .

The  $n$ th level elementary pieces of  $S$  are isometric. They are of positive Lebesgue measure, since  $S$  is of positive measure. It is well-known that every measurable set with positive measure can be mapped onto  $[0, 1]$  by a Lipschitz map [1, Lemma 3.10.], hence (i) can be satisfied if  $r_n$  is small enough. Moreover, (ii) follows from the Lipschitz property of  $\phi_n$  for small enough  $r_n$ , and (iii) is straightforward.

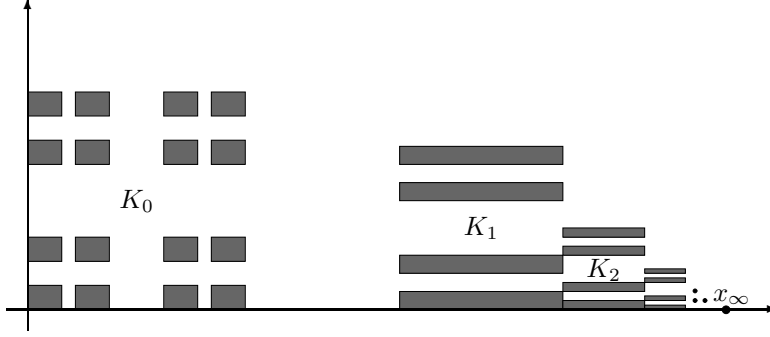


FIGURE 1. Illustration to the construction of  $K$

Let  $K_0 = S \times C$ ,  $x_\infty = (2 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} r_i, 0)$  and for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  let

$$I_n = \left[ 2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} r_i, 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \right],$$

$$K_n = I_n \times C_n^{r_n},$$

$$K = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} K_n \cup \{x_\infty\},$$

$$\tilde{K}_n = \bigcup_{i=n}^{\infty} K_i \cup \{x_\infty\},$$

$$\hat{K}_n = \bigcup_{i=0}^n K_i.$$

Clearly, all the sets defined above are compact.

First we prove that  $K$  is an attractor of an IFS. Recall that the  $\varphi_i$ 's and  $\psi_j$ 's are the natural homeomorphisms of  $S$  and  $C$ , respectively. For the more precise definition see (2.5) and (4.1) again. Let us define for  $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$  the maps  $\Psi_{i,j} : K \rightarrow K_0$  such that

$$\Psi_{i,j}(x) = \begin{cases} (0, 0) & \text{if } x \in K \setminus K_0, \\ (\varphi_i(x), \psi_j(x)) & \text{if } x \in K_0. \end{cases}$$

Clearly, the  $\Psi_{i,j}$ 's are Lipschitz maps with  $\text{Lip}(\Psi_{i,j}) \leq 1/2$ , and  $\bigcup_{i,j \in \{1,2\}} \Psi_{i,j}(K) = K_0$ . For all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  and  $(i, j) \in \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2)\}$  let us define the sets  $K_{i,j,n}$  to be the top left, the top right and the bottom right  $n$ th level 'elementary pieces' of the bottom left  $(n-1)$ st 'elementary piece' of  $K_0$ , that is,

$$K_{i,j,n} = (\varphi_1^{n-1} \circ \varphi_i)(S) \times (\psi_1^{n-1} \circ \psi_j)(C).$$



These are clearly disjoint subsets of  $K_0$ . It follows from (i) and (ii) that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  and  $(i, j) \in \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2)\}$  there exist surjective Lipschitz maps

$$\varphi_{i,n}: (\varphi_1^{n-1} \circ \varphi_i)(S) \rightarrow I_n \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{j,n}: (\psi_1^{n-1} \circ \psi_j)(C) \rightarrow C_n^{r_n}$$

with Lipschitz constant at most  $1/2$ . Let  $\Psi: K \rightarrow K \setminus K_0$  be the following map.

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} x_\infty & \text{if } x \in K \setminus K_0 \text{ or } x = (0, 0), \\ (\varphi_{i,n}(x), \psi_{j,n}(x)) & \text{if } x \in K_{i,j,n}. \end{cases}$$

The  $K_{i,j,n}$ 's,  $K \setminus K_0$  and  $\{(0, 0)\}$  are disjoint sets with union  $K$ , so  $\Psi$  is well-defined. Clearly  $\Psi$  maps  $K_{i,j,n}$  onto  $K_n$ , and hence  $\Psi(K) = K \setminus K_0$ . Thus  $K = \bigcup_{i,j \in \{1,2\}} \Psi_{i,j}(K) \cup \Psi(K)$ . Therefore, it is enough to prove that  $\Psi$  is a Lipschitz map with  $\text{Lip}(\Psi) \leq 1/2$ , that is for all  $x, z \in K$

$$(4.2) \quad |\Psi(x) - \Psi(z)| \leq \frac{|x - z|}{2}.$$

If  $x, z \in K \setminus K_0$  then  $\Psi(x) = \Psi(z) = x_\infty$ , thus (4.2) follows.

If  $x \in K_0$  and  $z \in K \setminus K_0$ , then clearly  $|x - z| \geq 1$ . On the other hand, (iii) implies

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi(x) - \Psi(z)| &\leq \text{diam}(K \setminus K_0) \leq \sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} r_i\right)^2 + (r_1)^2} \\ &< 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} r_i \leq 1/8, \end{aligned}$$

therefore (4.2) follows.

If  $x = (x_1, x_2) \in K_0$  and  $z = (z_1, z_2) \in K_0$  then we may assume that

$$(4.3) \quad \max\{|z_1|, |z_2|\} \leq \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|\}.$$

If  $x = (0, 0)$  then  $z = (0, 0)$  and we are done. We may assume  $x \in K_{i,j,n}$ , where  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  and  $(i, j) \in \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2)\}$ . If  $z \in K_{i,j,n}$  then (4.2) follows, since  $\Psi$  is Lipschitz on  $K_{i,j,n}$  with Lipschitz constant at most  $1/2$ . Hence we may assume  $z \in K \setminus K_{i,j,n}$ . Then (4.3) implies  $\Psi(x), \Psi(z) \in \tilde{K}_n$ . By the definition of  $\tilde{K}_n$  and (iii)

$$|\Psi(x) - \Psi(z)| \leq \text{diam} \tilde{K}_n < 2 \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} r_i \leq 1/2^{2n+1}.$$

The minimum distance between distinct  $n$ th level elementary pieces of  $S$  and  $C$  is  $1/2^{2n}$  and  $1/3^n$ , respectively. Since  $K_0 = S \times C$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} |x - z| &\geq \text{dist}(K_{i,j,n}, K \setminus K_{i,j,n}) \\ &\geq \text{dist}(K_{i,j,n}, K_0 \setminus K_{i,j,n}) \geq 1/2^{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

These imply (4.2), and hence  $K$  is an attractor of an IFS.

Finally, we prove that the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has a unique level set of Hausdorff dimension  $\dim_{tH} K - 1$ .

By Theorem 4.1 the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has at least one level set of Hausdorff dimension  $\dim_{tH} K - 1$ . Hence it is enough to show that for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  for all  $y \neq f(x_\infty)$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y) < \dim_{tH} K - 1$ . From Fact 2.1 follows  $\dim_{tH} K_0 = 0$ , clearly  $\dim_{tH} \{x_\infty\} = 0$  and Theorem 2.4 implies  $\dim_{tH} K_n - 1 =$

$\dim_H C_n$ . This, together with the countable stability of the topological Hausdorff dimension for closed sets and the definition of  $C_n$  yield

$$\dim_{tH} K - 1 = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} \dim_{tH} K_n - 1 = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} \dim_H C_n = \dim_H C.$$

Assume to the contrary that there exists  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq C(K)$  such that  $\mathcal{F}$  is of second category and for every  $f \in \mathcal{F}$  there exists  $y_f \neq f(x_\infty)$  such that  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y_f) = \dim_H C$ . Then  $f^{-1}(y_f) \subseteq K \setminus \{x_\infty\}$ , and by the compactness of  $f^{-1}(y_f)$  there exists an  $n_f \in \mathbb{N}^+$  such that  $f^{-1}(y_f) \subseteq \widehat{K}_{n_f}$ . Set

$$\mathcal{F}_n = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{F} : f^{-1}(y_f) \subseteq \widehat{K}_n \right\}.$$

Since  $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_n$ , there exists  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+$  such that  $\mathcal{F}_{n_0}$  is of second category in  $C(K)$ . We obtain from Corollary 2.8 (i) that

$$\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_{n_0} = \left\{ f|_{\widehat{K}_{n_0}} : f \in \mathcal{F}_{n_0} \right\}$$

is of second category in  $C(\widehat{K}_{n_0})$ . The definition of  $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}_{n_0}$  implies that for every  $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{F}}_{n_0}$  we have  $\dim_H f^{-1}(y_f) = \dim_H C$ . By Theorem 1.3 for the generic  $f \in C(\widehat{K}_{n_0})$  every level set is of Hausdorff dimension at most

$$\dim_{tH} \widehat{K}_{n_0} - 1 = \sup_{1 \leq n \leq n_0} \dim_{tH} K_n - 1 = \dim_H C_{n_0} < \dim_H C,$$

a contradiction. This concludes the theorem.  $\square$

**Question 4.6.** *Does there exist an attractor of an injective iterated function system  $K$  such that the generic  $f \in C(K)$  has a unique level set of Hausdorff dimension  $\dim_{tH} K - 1$ ?*

## 5. THE DIMENSION OF THE GRAPH OF THE GENERIC CONTINUOUS FUNCTION

The graph of the generic  $f \in C([0, 1])$  is of Hausdorff dimension one, this is a result of R. D. Mauldin and S. C. Williams [11, Thm. 2.]. We generalize the cited theorem for arbitrary compact metric spaces. Let  $K$  be a compact metric space, then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  the graph of  $f$  is of Hausdorff dimension  $\dim_H K$ . We prove an analogous theorem for the topological Hausdorff dimension, for the generic  $f \in C(K)$  the graph of  $f$  is of topological Hausdorff dimension  $\dim_{tH} K$ .

**Definition 5.1.** If  $f \in C(K)$  let us define

$$\tilde{f}: K \rightarrow \text{graph}(f), \quad \tilde{f}(x) = (x, f(x)).$$

Clearly  $\tilde{f}$  is continuous and one-to-one, so it is a homeomorphism between  $K$  and  $\text{graph}(f)$ .

**Theorem 5.2.** *If  $K$  is a compact metric space then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$*

$$\dim_H \text{graph}(f) = \dim_H K.$$

Theorem 5.2 follows from the following more general theorem applied with  $C = K$ . We need this slight generalization in order to prove Theorem 5.4.

**Theorem 5.3.** *If  $C \subseteq K$  are compact metric spaces then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$*

$$\dim_H \text{graph}(f|_C) = \dim_H C.$$

*Proof of Theorem 5.3.* First note that  $\text{graph}(f|_C) = \tilde{f}(C)$ . For every  $f \in C(K)$  the map  $\tilde{f}^{-1}$  is a projection from  $\tilde{f}(C)$  onto  $C$ . Since the Hausdorff dimension cannot increase under a Lipschitz map,  $\dim_H \tilde{f}(C) \geq \dim_H C$ . For the opposite direction it is enough to prove that

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ f \in C(K) : \dim_H \tilde{f}(C) \leq \dim_H C \right\}$$

is a dense  $G_\delta$  set in  $C(K)$ . We may assume  $\dim_H C < \infty$ . First we show that  $\mathcal{F}$  is a  $G_\delta$  set. Let us define for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

$$\mathcal{F}_n = \left\{ f \in C(K) : \mathcal{H}_{1/n}^{\dim_H C + 1/n}(\tilde{f}(C)) < 1/n \right\}.$$

As  $\tilde{f}(C)$  is compact, it is straightforward that the  $\mathcal{F}_n$ 's are open and clearly  $\mathcal{F} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} \mathcal{F}_n$ . Thus  $\mathcal{F}$  is a  $G_\delta$  set.

Finally, we show that  $\mathcal{F}$  is dense in  $C(K)$ . If  $f \in C(K)$  is Lipschitz, then clearly  $\tilde{f}$  is Lipschitz with  $\text{Lip}(\tilde{f}) \leq \text{Lip}(f) + 1$ , and hence  $\dim_H \tilde{f}(C) \leq \dim_H C$ . Therefore, it is enough to prove that  $\mathcal{G} = \{f \in C(K) : f \text{ is Lipschitz}\}$  is dense in  $C(K)$ . This fact is well-known but one can also see it directly, since it is easy to show that  $cf \in \mathcal{G}$ ,  $f + g \in \mathcal{G}$  and  $fg \in \mathcal{G}$  for all  $f, g \in \mathcal{G}$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Therefore,  $\mathcal{G}$  forms a subalgebra in  $C(K)$ . Finally, we may assume  $\#K \geq 2$ , and the Lipschitz functions  $\{\varphi_{x_0}\}_{x_0 \in K}$ ,  $\varphi_{x_0} : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\varphi_{x_0}(x) = d_K(x_0, x)$  show that  $\mathcal{G}$  separates points of  $K$  and  $\mathcal{G}$  vanishes at no point of  $K$ . Hence the Stone-Weierstrass Theorem [2, 12.9.] implies that  $\mathcal{G}$  is dense. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 5.4.** *If  $K$  is a compact metric space then for the generic  $f \in C(K)$*

$$\dim_{tH} \text{graph}(f) = \dim_{tH} K.$$

*Proof.* For every  $f \in C(K)$  the map  $\tilde{f}^{-1}$  is an injective projection from  $\text{graph}(f)$  onto  $K$ , hence it is a Lipschitz homeomorphism. Thus Theorem 2.3 implies that  $\dim_{tH} \text{graph}(f) \geq \dim_{tH} K$ . For the opposite direction choose a basis  $\mathcal{U}$  of  $K$  such that  $\dim_H \partial U \leq \dim_{tH} K - 1$  for all  $U \in \mathcal{U}$ , we can do this by Theorem 2.5. We may assume that  $\mathcal{U}$  is countable. Suppose  $U \in \mathcal{U}$  is arbitrary. By applying Theorem 5.3 for  $C = \partial U$  we infer that there exists a co-meager set  $\mathcal{F}_U \subseteq C(K)$  such that for all  $f \in \mathcal{F}_U$  we have  $\dim_H \tilde{f}(\partial U) = \dim_H(\partial U) \leq \dim_{tH} K - 1$ . The basis  $\mathcal{U}$  is countable, and hence  $\mathcal{F} = \bigcap_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{F}_U$  is co-meager in  $C(K)$ . Assume  $f \in \mathcal{F}$ , it is enough to prove that  $\dim_{tH} \text{graph}(f) \leq \dim_{tH} K$ . Since  $\tilde{f}$  is homeomorphism we obtain that  $\mathcal{V} = \{\tilde{f}(U) : U \in \mathcal{U}\}$  is a basis of  $\text{graph}(f)$  and  $\partial \tilde{f}(U) = \tilde{f}(\partial U)$  for all  $U \in \mathcal{U}$ . That is,

$$\dim_H \partial V = \dim_H \partial \tilde{f}(U) = \dim_H \tilde{f}(\partial U) = \dim_H \partial U \leq \dim_{tH} K - 1$$

for all  $V = \tilde{f}(U) \in \mathcal{V}$ . Thus  $\dim_{tH} \text{graph}(f) \leq \dim_{tH} K$ , and this completes the proof.  $\square$

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ALFRÉD RÉNYI INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, PO BOX 127, 1364 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY AND  
ESZTERHÁZY KÁROLY COLLEGE, INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS AND INFORMATICS, LEÁNYKA U. 4.,  
3300 EGER, HUNGARY

*E-mail address:* `balka.richard@renyi.mta.hu`

EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, PÁZMÁNY PÉTER S. 1/C, 1117  
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

*E-mail address:* `buczo@cs.elte.hu`

ALFRÉD RÉNYI INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, PO BOX 127, 1364 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY AND  
EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, PÁZMÁNY PÉTER S. 1/C, 1117 BU-  
DAPEST, HUNGARY

*E-mail address:* `elekes.marton@renyi.mta.hu`