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Jordan curves and funnel sections

Charles Pugh^{a,b,*}, Conan Wu^c^a Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago, 5734 S. University Ave., Chicago, IL 60637, USA^b Department of Mathematics, University of California at Berkeley, Evans Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA^c Department of Mathematics, Princeton University, Fine Hall, Washington Road, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA

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ABSTRACT

A continuous ordinary vector differential equation in Euclidean space has a funnel of solutions through each initial condition. Its cross-section at time t is a continuum. Many continua are known to be funnel sections: For instance the circle is a cross-section of a continuous ODE $y' = f(t, y)$ where y is a variable in the plane, but it is not known whether every Jordan curve J is a planar funnel section. In this paper we give sufficient conditions that imply J is a planar funnel section – “piercability.” We show that piercability is not generic when we put a fairly interesting complete metric on the space of Jordan curves. We also give proofs of several statements in the first author’s paper on funnel sections that appeared in the JDE in 1975.

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1. Introduction

A continuous time-dependent vector ODE on \mathbb{R}^m

$$y' = f(t, y), \quad y(t_0) = y_0 \quad (1)$$

can have many solutions with the same initial condition. The simplest example is the time-independent one-dimensional ODE

$$y' = 2|y|^{1/2}, \quad y(0) = 0$$

* Corresponding author at: Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago, 5734 S. University Ave., Chicago, IL 60637, USA.

E-mail addresses: pugh@math.uchicago.edu, pugh@math.berkeley.edu (C. Pugh), conan777@gmail.com (C. Wu).

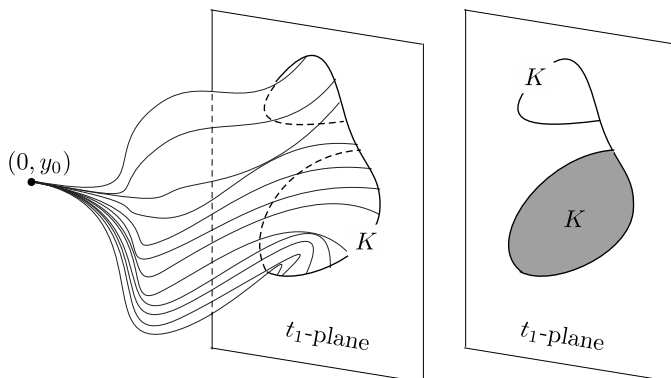


Fig. 1. The funnel of a two-dimensional time-dependent ODE through (t_0, y_0) and its cross-section K in the $t = t_1$ plane.

whose uncountably many solutions with initial condition $y(0) = 0$ are

$$y_{a,b}(t) = \begin{cases} -(t-a)^2 & \text{if } t < a, \\ 0 & \text{if } a \leq t \leq b, \\ (t-b)^2 & \text{if } b < t \end{cases}$$

where $-\infty \leq a \leq 0 \leq b \leq \infty$. The **solution funnel** of (1) is

$$F(t_0, y_0, f) = \{(t, y(t)) : y(t) \text{ solves the ODE } y' = f(t, y) \text{ with } y(t_0) = y_0\}.$$

It is the union of the graphs of the solutions with the given initial condition. Its cross-section at time t_1 is the **funnel section**

$$K_{t_1}(t_0, y_0, f) = \{y_1 : (t_1, y_1) \in F(t_0, y_0, f)\}.$$

See Fig. 1. The funnel section consists of the points $y_1 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ that are accessible from y_0 by a solution starting from y_0 at time t_0 and arriving at y_1 at time t_1 .

The classical theorem about funnel sections is due to H. Kneser. It states that K_{t_1} is a continuum (i.e., is nonempty, compact, and connected) if $f : \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is continuous and has compact support. See [2] and [4].

In [4] the first author investigated the question: “which continua are funnel sections?” The main answers were:

- (a) The planar continuum consisting of an outward spiral and its limit circle is not a funnel section of any m -dimensional ODE.
- (b) Every continuum in \mathbb{R}^m whose complement is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^m \setminus \{0\}$ is a funnel section of an m -dimensional ODE.
- (c) All piecewise smooth, compact, connected polyhedra in \mathbb{R}^m are funnel sections of m -dimensional ODEs.

(b) provides a great many pathological continua as funnel sections. For example, all non-separating planar continua are funnel sections. This includes the topologist's sine curve, the bucket handle, and the pseudo-arc (which contains no ordinary arcs). (c) implies that all compact smooth manifolds are funnel sections.

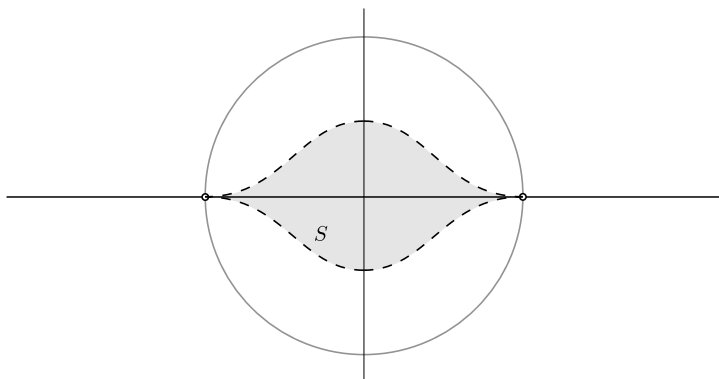


Fig. 2. The eye-shaped region S .

An obvious question remains open: Is the property of being a funnel section topological, or does it depend on how the continuum is embedded in \mathbb{R}^m ? The simplest case is the circle, where the question becomes: “Is every Jordan curve a funnel section of a two-dimensional ODE?” In this paper we answer the question affirmatively under some extra hypotheses, and point out the difficulties in general. We also expand on some remarks in [4].

2. Smooth pierceability

An arc **pierces** a separating plane continuum K , such as a Jordan curve, if it meets K at a single point and passes from one complementary component of K to another. If the arc is smooth it **smoothly pierces** K . Planar Jordan curves are everywhere pierceable and smooth Jordan curves are everywhere smoothly pierceable.

Theorem 1. *If a planar Jordan curve is smoothly pierceable at some point then it is a funnel section of a two-dimensional ODE.*

Patching Lemma. *If K is a funnel section of an m -dimensional ODE and $p \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is given then there exists a continuous $g : \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ with compact support contained in $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $K = K_1(0, p, g)$.*

Proof. This is Proposition 2.4 of [4]. It lets us patch funnels together, one to the next. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $J \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a Jordan curve pierced at p by a smooth arc A . We may assume p is the origin and A contains the horizontal segment $[-1, 1] \times \{0\}$. Let $\beta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a smooth bump function such that the eye-shaped region S between the graphs of $-\beta$ and β is as in Fig. 2. There is a smooth map $\Psi : \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ closing the eye. It sends the vertical segment $x \times [\beta(x), 1]$ to $x \times [0, 1]$, is symmetric with respect to $y \mapsto -y$, and is the identity outside the unit disc \mathbb{D} . Except for the fact that $\Psi(x, \beta(x)) = (x, 0) = \Psi(x, -\beta(x))$, Ψ is a diffeomorphism.

The map $\Psi^{-1} : \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (-1, 1) \times 0$ opens the eye and sends $J \setminus 0$ to an open arc. Let $J^* = \Psi^{-1}(J \setminus 0) \cup (0, \beta(0)) \cup (0, -\beta(0))$. It is a compact planar arc, so it is a funnel section: $J^* = K_1(0, p, f)$ for some $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and some $f = f(t, x, y)$ with compact support in $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^2$. (Here we used the Patching Lemma and the fact from [4] that every planar continuum whose complement is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus 0$ is a funnel section.)

Next, we gradually close the eye as t varies from $t = 1$ to $t = 2$. There is a continuous vector field $g = g(t, x, y)$ tangent to the vertical lines $x \times \mathbb{R}$ whose forward trajectories on $[1, 2] \times x \times [-1, 1]$ are shown in Fig. 3. The time-one map of the forward g -flow is Ψ . See Fig. 4. Thus J is a funnel section, $J = K_2(0, p, f + g)$. \square

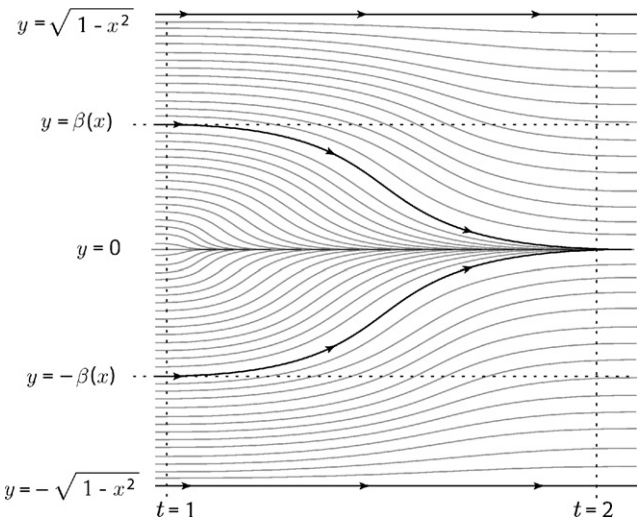


Fig. 3. A g -trajectory starting at $(1, x, y)$ with $|y| \geq \beta(x)$ ends at $(2, \Psi(x, y))$.

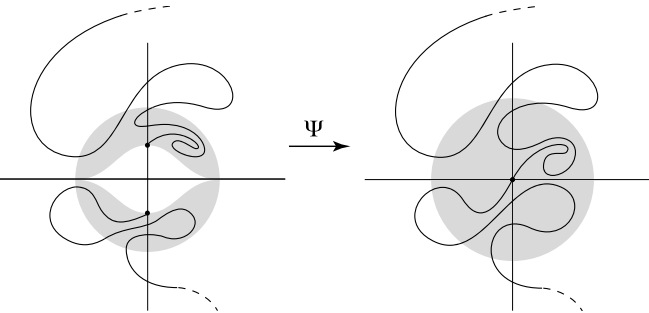


Fig. 4. Ψ closes the eye.

Theorem 2. *There exist planar Jordan curves, smoothly pierceable at no points. Some of them are funnel sections.*

See Section 5 for the proof of the second assertion.

Remark. It is natural to expect that unions and intersections of funnel sections of m -dimensional ODEs are funnel sections of m -dimensional ODEs. The union case is an open question, while the intersection assertion is false. In fact, if it were known that the union of two funnel sections of 2-dimensional ODEs is a funnel section of a 2-dimensional ODE then it would follow at once that every planar Jordan curve J is a funnel section of a 2-dimensional ODE. For J is the union of two arcs, each being a funnel section of a 2-dimensional ODE by (b) in Section 1. See Section 4 for the union question when it is permitted to raise the dimension.

To understand the funnel intersection question, consider the outward spiral together with its limit circle, \bar{S} . It is not a funnel section, but its one-point suspension T is one. For the complement of T in \mathbb{R}^3 is diffeomorphic to the complement of a point. The closed unit disc $\bar{\mathbb{D}} \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is a funnel section, but $\bar{S} = T \cap \bar{\mathbb{D}}$ is not.

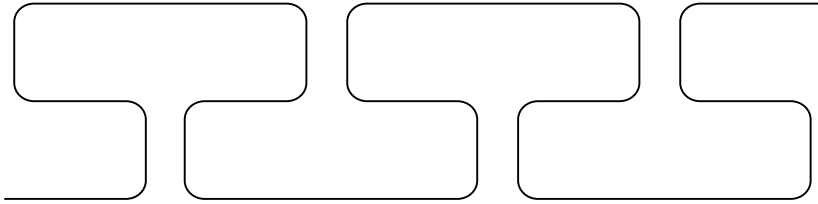
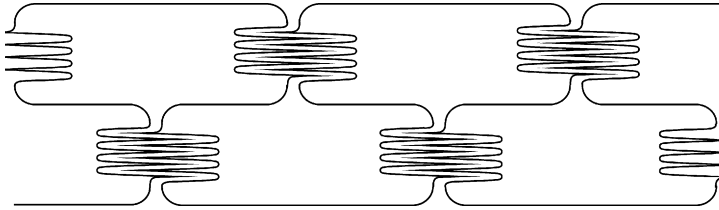
Fig. 5. Part of a button curve B .

Fig. 6. Part of a zippered button curve – a resistor curve.

3. Nowhere smoothly pierceable Jordan curves

It is not surprising that there exist planar Jordan curves which are nowhere smoothly pierceable. We prove slightly more.

Theorem 3. *There are planar Jordan curves that are nowhere pierceable by paths of finite length. Some of them are funnel sections.*

See Section 5 for the proof of the second assertion.

If $J \subset S^2$ is a Jordan curve that separates the north and south poles and γ is a path from one pole to the other that pierces J then we call γ a **polar path** for J . Every polar path has length $\geq \pi$. The **resistance** of J is

$$r(J) = \inf\{\ell(\gamma) : \gamma \text{ is a polar path for } J\}$$

where $\ell(\gamma)$ is the length of γ .

The greater the resistance, the longer it takes a point to travel at unit speed from pole to pole crossing J just once. The equator has resistance π . Approximating it by a Jordan curve B made of many small consecutive buttons as in Fig. 5 does not increase the resistance, but subsequently adding zippers across the buttons as in Fig. 6 increases the resistance as much as we want.

Resistance Theorem. *There exist Jordan curves with infinite resistance.*

Proof. Modify the equator by approximating it with a smooth resistor curve R_1 having resistance $> \pi$. Then approximate R_1 with a resistor curve R_2 having resistance $> 2\pi$, etc., and take a limit. The details appear below. \square

Lemma 4. *There is a diffeomorphism $\sigma : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]^2$ such that σ is the identity on a neighborhood of the boundary and σ carries the rectangle $[2/5, 3/5] \times [0, 1]$ to an S-shaped strip S such that for every path $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ in S connecting the top and bottom of S , $0 \leq t \leq 1$, we have*

$$\int_0^1 |x'(t)| dt \geq 1.$$

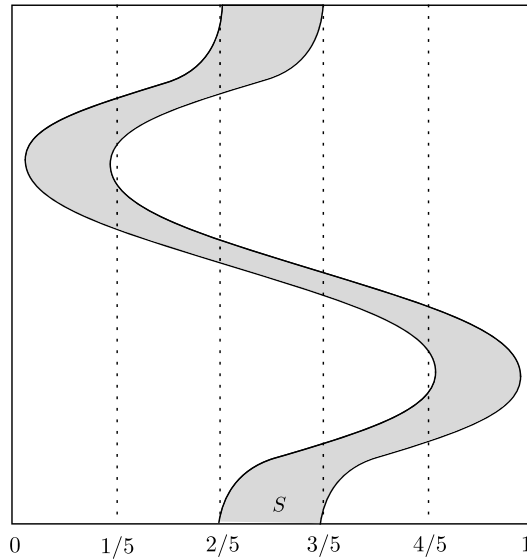


Fig. 7. The S-shaped strip S .

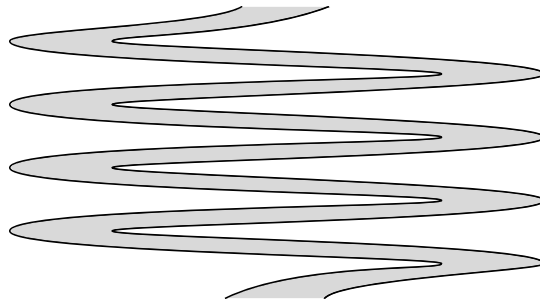


Fig. 8. A stack of four unit-length S-strips forms a zipper strip Z with $r(Z) \geq 4$.

Proof. See Fig. 7. \square

Lemma 5. Given $L > 0$, there is a diffeomorphism $\zeta : [0, a] \times [0, b] \rightarrow [0, a] \times [0, b]$ such that ζ is the identity on a neighborhood of the boundary and ζ carries the rectangle $[2a/5, 3a/5] \times [0, b]$ to a zipper strip Z such that every path γ in Z connecting the top and bottom of Z has length $\geq L$.

Proof. Reduce the unit square to a rectangle $[0, a] \times [0, b/n]$ with $n \geq L/a$. Stack n copies of the reduced strip diffeomorphism σ from Lemma 4 to form ζ and Z . The length of γ is at least $na \geq L$. See Fig. 8 in which $a = 1$, $b = 1/2$, and $n = 4$. \square

Let C be the cylinder $S^1 \times [-1, 1]$ and let J be a Jordan curve that separates its top and bottom. As for paths on the sphere, a path on the cylinder connecting the top and bottom is polar for J if it meets J exactly once, and the resistance of J is the infimum of the lengths of the polar paths. Let E be the equator of C .

Lemma 6. Given $\epsilon > 0$ and $L > 0$, there is a diffeomorphism $\varphi : C \rightarrow C$ in the ϵ -neighborhood of the identity such that φ is the identity off the ϵ -neighborhood of E , and $J = \varphi(E)$ has resistance $> L$.

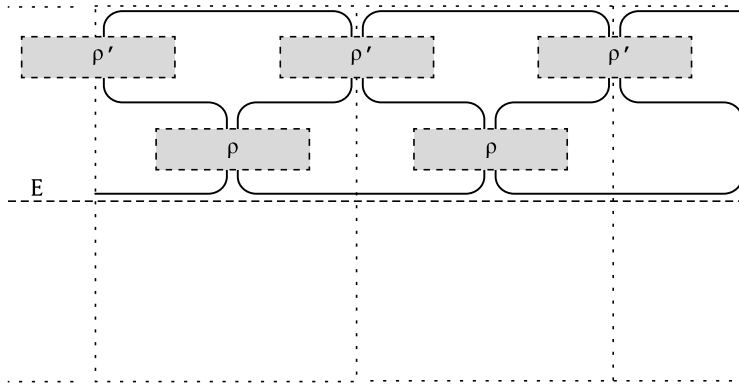


Fig. 9. Zipper strips are glued into the rectangles $\rho, \rho' \subset C_a$.

Proof. Choose $a = 1/n \leq \epsilon/2$ and divide the cylinder $C_a = S^1 \times [-a, a]$ into n squares of size $a \times a$. Draw a button curve B with n buttons, one in each square. There is a diffeomorphism $\phi : C \rightarrow C$ sending each square to itself such that $\phi(E) = B$ and ϕ is the identity off C_a .

Then draw $2n$ rectangles ρ, ρ' of length $a/2$ and height b as shown in Fig. 9. In each rectangle, replace the identity map by the zipper diffeomorphism constructed in Lemma 5. This gives a diffeomorphism $\zeta : C \rightarrow C$. The composite $\varphi = \zeta \circ \phi$ ϵ -approximates the identity and fixes all points off C_a . Every polar path for $J = \varphi(E)$ must travel through an entire zipper strip and therefore has length $> L$. \square

Let \mathcal{J}_0 be the collection of Jordan curves on the 2-sphere that separate the poles.

Lemma 7. *With respect to the Hausdorff metric, the resistance function is lower semi-continuous at smooth Jordan curves in \mathcal{J}_0 .*

Proof. Let J_n be a sequence of Jordan curves in \mathcal{J}_0 that converges to $J \in \mathcal{J}_0$ with respect to the Hausdorff metric. If J is smooth we claim that $r(J) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} r(J_n)$. We refer to points on the south side of a curve in \mathcal{J}_0 as “below” and those on the north side as “above.”

Consider the ϵ -tubular neighborhood $N = N_\epsilon$ of J . It is an annulus bounded by smooth Jordan curves J_a and J_b above and below J . The normals to J give smooth projections $\pi_a : N \rightarrow J_a$, $\pi_b : N \rightarrow J_b$. As $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, the norms of $(D\pi_a)_x$ and $(D\pi_b)_x$ for $x \in N$ tend uniformly to 1. Thus, if v is a smooth path in N then the length ratio satisfies

$$\liminf_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ell(v)}{\ell(\pi_a(v))} \geq 1, \quad \liminf_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ell(v)}{\ell(\pi_b(v))} \geq 1,$$

uniformly $v \subset N$.

Fix a small $\epsilon > 0$ and choose a polar path γ_n for J_n whose length is approximately $r(J_n)$. For large n , $J_n \subset N$ and J_n separates the boundary curves J_a, J_b of N . By approximation, we can assume that γ_n is smooth except at the point $p_n \in J_n$ where it crosses J_n , and that γ_n is transverse to ∂N . We form a polar path ρ_n for J as follows. (It will not be much longer than γ_n .)

The polar path γ_n for J_n goes from the north pole to the south pole, and J_n splits it as $\gamma_n = \alpha \cup \beta$ where α goes from the north pole to p_n and β goes from p_n to the south pole. Since J_n separates the boundary curves of N , α lies above J_b and β lies below J_a . Transversality implies that α splits as

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 \cup v_1 \cup \cdots \cup \alpha_k \cup v_k$$

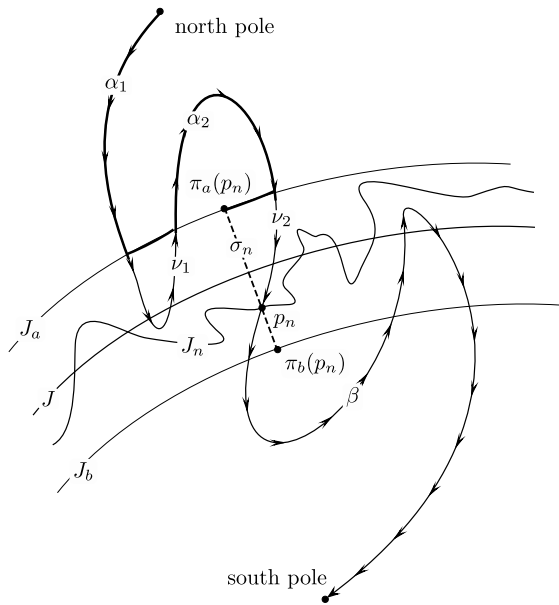


Fig. 10. J_a splits α as $\alpha = \alpha_1 \cup v_1 \cup \alpha_2 \cup v_2$. The path ρ_a is drawn thick.

where each α_j lies above J_a and each v_j lies in N . The curve

$$\rho_a = \alpha_1 \cup \pi_a(v_1) \cup \dots \cup \alpha_k \cup \pi_a(v_k)$$

lies above or on J_a and has length not much greater than $\ell(\alpha)$. (In fact, it is likely that $\ell(\rho_a)$ is much less than $\ell(\alpha)$.) See Fig. 10. In the same way we form from β a path ρ_b that lies below or on J_b and has length not much greater than $\ell(\beta)$. The path ρ_a ends at the point $\pi_a(p_n)$ while ρ_b starts at the point $\pi_b(p_n)$. Let $\sigma_n = [\pi_a(p_n), \pi_b(p_n)]$ be the normal segment of N that passes through p_n . Thus,

$$\rho_n = \rho_a \cup \sigma_n \cup \rho_b$$

is a polar path J and its length is not much greater than $\ell(\gamma_n)$. It follows that $r(J) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} r(J_n)$. \square

Remark. The resistance function is not upper semi-continuous. There exist resistor curves approximating the equator arbitrarily well that have large resistance.

Question. Is the preceding lemma true without the assumption that J is smooth? That is, if $J_n \rightarrow J$ in \mathcal{J}_0 and there are polar paths γ_n for J_n of length $\leq r$, is there a polar path for J of length $\leq r + \epsilon$?

Lemma 7 uses the Hausdorff metric on \mathcal{J}_0 . A finer topology is defined as follows. Every parameterization of a Jordan curve is an embedding $f : S^1 \rightarrow S^2$, and every f extends to a homeomorphism $F : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$. (We think of the circle as the equator of the sphere.) The space \mathcal{H} of self-homeomorphisms of the sphere has a natural metric

$$D(F, G) = \|F - G\| + \|F^{-1} - G^{-1}\|,$$

where $\|F_1 - F_2\| = \sup\{|F_1(x) - F_2(x)| : x \in S^2\}$ is C^0 -distance. With respect to D , \mathcal{H} is complete, and the subset

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \{F \in \mathcal{H} : F(S^1) \text{ separates the poles}\}$$

is closed in \mathcal{H} .

Lemma 8. *For the generic $F \in \mathcal{H}_0$, $F(S^1)$ has infinite resistance.*

Proof. It suffices to check that for every $L > 0$,

$$\mathcal{H}_0(L) = \{F \in \mathcal{H} : F(S^1) \text{ has resistance} > L\}$$

contains an open dense subset. Let $F_0 \in \mathcal{H}_0$ be given. It can be approximated in \mathcal{H}_0 by a diffeomorphism F_1 . The tubular neighborhood of the smooth Jordan curve $J_1 = F_1(S^1)$ is diffeomorphic to the cylinder, so Lemma 6 provides a diffeomorphism F_2 that approximates the identity and $J = F_2(J_1)$ has resistance $> L$. Then $F = F_2 \circ F_1$ approximates F_1 and lies in $\mathcal{H}_0(L)$. Hence $\mathcal{H}_0(L) \cap C^\infty$ is dense in \mathcal{H}_0 . For each $F \in \mathcal{H}_0(L) \cap C^\infty$, $J = F(S^1)$ is smooth, so Lemma 7 implies that for all $G \in \mathcal{H}_0$ near F , $G(S^1)$ has resistance $> L$. That is, $\mathcal{H}_0(L)$ contains a neighborhood of F . Hence $\mathcal{H}_0(L)$ contains an open dense subset of \mathcal{H}_0 , and $\bigcap_{L \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{H}_0(L)$ is residual; that is, for the generic $F \in \mathcal{H}_0$, $J = F(S^1)$ has infinite resistance. \square

Proof of the Resistance Theorem. Since residual subsets of a complete nonempty metric space are nonempty, Lemma 8 provides many Jordan curves of infinite resistance. \square

Remark. A Jordan curve J of infinite resistance is nowhere smoothly pierceable. For if ν is a smooth path piercing J then we can choose a smooth path α from the north pole to one endpoint of ν , and a smooth path β from the other endpoint of ν to the south pole, such that α and β are disjoint from J . Then the combined path $\alpha \cup \nu \cup \beta$ is polar with finite length, contradicting $r(J) = \infty$.

Remark. There is nothing special about the poles of the sphere. For any distinct $p, q \in S^2$ we can consider the set \mathcal{H}_{pq} of homeomorphisms $F \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $F(S^1)$ separates p from q . Letting p, q vary in a countable dense subset of the sphere, we infer a stronger looking version of the Resistance Theorem.

Theorem 9. *For the generic $F \in \mathcal{H}$, the Jordan curve $J = F(S^1)$ offers infinite resistance to all paths piercing it.*

4. One dimension up

The outward spiral together with its limit circle, \bar{S} , is not a funnel section of any continuous 2-dimensional ODE, and in fact it is not a funnel section of any continuous m -dimensional ODE. Raising the permitted dimension has no effect on this property of \bar{S} . However, some funnel questions get easier if the dimension can be increased.

Theorem 10. *The image of a funnel section under projection is a funnel section.*

Proof. There is a continuous function $g(t, x)$ on \mathbb{R}^2 such that the trajectories of $x' = g$ are as in Fig. 3: All trajectories $x(t)$ that begin in the interval $[-1, 1]$ at time $t = 1$ end at 0 by time $t = 2$. The support of g is compact and contained in $[1, 2] \times \mathbb{R}$. This gives a local projection.

Suppose that $K = K_1(0, p, f)$ is a subset of the unit m -cube Q for some continuous $f = f(t, x^1, \dots, x^m)$ with compact support in $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^m$. Let $\pi : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-1}$ be the projection that kills the span of the last variable x^m . Then

$$\pi(K) = K_2(0, p, f + g)$$

where g is the vector field on \mathbb{R}^m ,

$$(0, \dots, 0, g(t, x^m)) = g(t, x^m) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m}.$$

Projections into higher codimension subspaces are handled by induction. \square

Corollary. *Every planar Jordan curve is a funnel section of a 3-dimensional ODE.*

Proof. Let $h : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow J$ parametrize the Jordan curve $J \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, and define $g : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ by

$$g(\theta) = (h(\theta), \theta).$$

$g([0, 2\pi])$ is an arc K in \mathbb{R}^3 . Its complement is diffeomorphic to the complement of a point, so it is a funnel section of a 3-dimensional ODE. Theorem 10 implies that $\pi(K) = J$ is a funnel section of a 3-dimensional ODE. \square

In fact, we have established something a bit more general.

Theorem. *Peano continua in \mathbb{R}^m are funnel sections in one dimension up.*

Proof. A Peano continuum X is the continuous image of an interval. (Equivalently, by the Hahn–Mazurkiewicz Theorem a Peano continuum is a compact Hausdorff space which is connected and locally connected.) Jordan curves are Peano continua. If $h : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is a continuous surjection then $\theta \mapsto g(\theta) = (h(\theta), \theta)$ is a homeomorphism from the interval to an arc $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$. The latter is a funnel section of an $(m+1)$ -dimensional ODE, and by Theorem 10, so is $X = \pi(K)$. \square

Corollary. *The Hawaiian earring is a funnel section of a 3-dimensional ODE.*

Proof. The Hawaiian earring is a planar Peano continuum. \square

Remark. It is not hard to show directly that the Hawaiian earring is also a funnel section of a 2-dimensional ODE.

Theorem 11. *If a continuum is a union of two funnel sections then it is a funnel section in one dimension up.*

Proof. Suppose that $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ are funnel sections for m -dimensional ODEs, $A = K_1(0, p, f)$ and $B = K_1(0, q, g)$ for continuous $f, g : \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ having compact support in $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^m$, and $c \in A \cap B$. It suffices to construct a funnel section K consisting of a line segment $L = c \times [0, 3]$ and copies of A, B as shown in Fig. 11. For then Theorem 10 implies $\pi(K) = A \cup B$ is a funnel section of an $(m+1)$ -dimensional ODE.

Without loss of generality we assume that the interior of the unit cube $Q = Q^{m+1}$ contains the supports of f, g , and the funnels through p and q .

We write $(t, x, z) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}$ systematically. It is easy to construct a continuous $h_0 : \mathbb{R}^{m+2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ with compact support in $[-1, 0] \times \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ such that

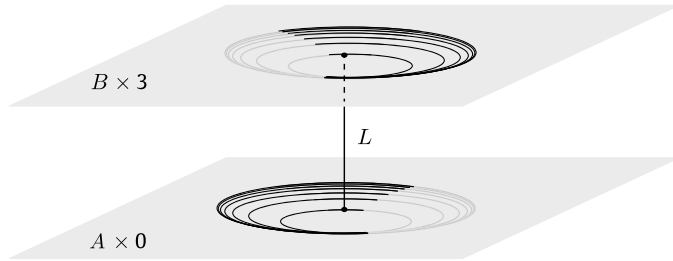


Fig. 11. The configuration of the desired funnel section is $K = (A \times 0) \cup L \cup (B \times 3)$.

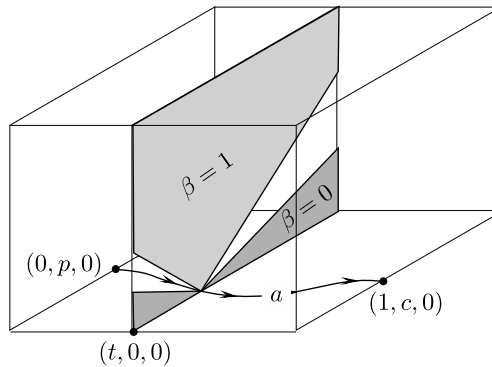


Fig. 12. β is continuous except at $(t, a(t), 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} K_0(-1, p, h_0) &= L_0 \\ &= [(0, p, 0), (0, p, 1)] \cup [(0, p, 1), (0, q, 2)] \cup [(0, q, 2), (0, q, 3)]. \end{aligned}$$

L_0 is the broken line in the $t = 0$ plane from $(0, p, 0)$ to $(0, q, 3)$ having vertices $(0, p, 1)$ and $(0, q, 2)$. Then we will construct h so that $K_1(0, L_0, h) = K$. This gives $K_1(-1, p, h_0 + h) = K$.

First we fix f - and g -solutions $a(t)$ and $b(t)$ such that $a(0) = p$, $b(0) = q$, and $a(1) = c = b(1)$. Then we construct h on the three slabs $0 \leq z \leq 1$, $1 \leq z \leq 2$, $2 \leq z \leq 3$ as follows. We think of z as an “external homotopy variable” by requiring that the z -component of h is identically zero. This forces h -solutions to stay in $z = \text{const}$ planes. For clarity we drop the zero z -component from the notation for h and write $h(t, x, z)$ as an m -vector. Choose a bump function $\beta(t, x, z)$ on the bottom slab $0 \leq z \leq 1$ such that:

- (i) $\beta = 1$ on the set $\{(t, x, z) \in Q \times (0, 1]: |x - a(t)| \leq z\}$.
- (ii) $\beta = 0$ on the set $\{(t, x, z) \in Q \times [0, 1]: |x - a(t)| \geq 2z\}$.
- (iii) $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ otherwise, and β is continuous except at the curve a in the slab's bottom face $Q \times 0$.

See Fig. 12, and note that $\beta = 1$ on the slab's top face $Q \times 1$.

Although β is discontinuous at $(t, a(t), 0)$, the average

$$h(t, x, z) = \beta(t, x, z)f(t, a(t)) + (1 - \beta(t, x, z))f(t, x)$$

is continuous on the whole slab. Fix $0 < z \leq 1$. The set $N_z = \{(t, x, z): |x - a(t)| < z\}$ is an open tubular neighborhood of the curve $(t, a(t), z)$. On N_z , $\beta = 1$. We claim that $a(t)$ is the unique solution of

$$x' = h(t, x, z), \quad x(0) = p.$$

Let $x(t)$ be any solution of this equation. It starts out in N_z , where $\beta = 1$ implies $h(t, x, z) = f(t, a(t))$, a function that does not depend on x . Thus, for small t the solution is unique and given by integration

$$x(t) = p + \int_0^t f(s, a(s)) ds,$$

which is the same as $a(t)$. Thus $x(t) = a(t)$ for small t . Since $a(t)$ always lies in N_z , equality continues and we get uniqueness.

In terms of funnels, this shows that

$$K_1(0, p \times [0, 1], h) = A \times 0 \cup c \times [0, 1].$$

The same construction extends h to the top slab such that

$$K_1(0, q \times [2, 3], h) = B \times 3 \cup c \times [2, 3].$$

We fill in the middle slab by linear interpolation. For $1 \leq z \leq 2$ we set

$$h(t, x, z) = (2 - z)h(t, x, z = 1) + (z - 1)h(t, x, z = 2).$$

On the slab $Q \times [1, 2]$, h does not depend on x . It is

$$h(t, x, z) = (2 - z)h(t, a(t), z = 1) + (z - 1)h(t, b(t), z = 2).$$

Both curves $a(t)$ and $b(t)$ stay interior to the unit cube Q , and so does their convex combination

$$c(t) = (2 - z)a(t) + (z - 1)b(t).$$

Then $h(t, c(t), z) = (2 - z)h(t, a(t), z = 1) + (z - 1)h(t, b(t), z = 2)$ because $h(t, c(t), z)$ does not depend on $c(t)$, so

$$\begin{aligned} c(t) &= (2 - z) \left(p + \int_0^t h(s, a(s), z = 1) ds \right) + (z - 1) \left(q + \int_0^t h(s, b(s), z = 2) ds \right) \\ &= (2 - z)p + (z - 1)q + \int_0^t h(s, c(s), z) ds \end{aligned}$$

is the unique h -solution starting at the point $c(0) = (0, (2 - z)p + (z - 1)q, z)$ on the middle segment of L_0 . Since $a(1) = c = b(1)$, we have $c(1) = c$. In the middle slab the trajectories through the broken segment L_0 end at the vertical segment L .

Finally, we extend h above and below $\mathbb{R}^{m+1} \times [0, 3]$ to give it compact support. The net effect is that we get the funnel section K as in Fig. 11, and then Theorem 10 completes the proof. \square

Remark. By induction Theorem 11 applies to finite unions, but it fails for countable unions. For example we can decompose the closed outward spiral into countably many arcs but it is not a funnel section.

5. Diffeotopies and funnels

A **diffeotopy** is a smooth curve $\varphi(t)$ in the space of diffeomorphisms, starting at the identity map when $t = 0$. We often write $\varphi(t)(x) = \varphi(t, x)$.

Diffeotopies are generated by time-dependent ODEs and vice versa. More precisely, if $x(t, t_0, x_0)$ solves the smooth time-dependent ODE

$$x' = f(t, x), \quad x(t_0) = x_0$$

then $\varphi(t, x_0) = x(t, 0, x_0)$ is a diffeotopy. Conversely, if φ is a diffeotopy then φ solves the ODE above with $f(t, x) = \varphi'(t)(\varphi(t)^{-1}(x))$. A diffeotopy φ defined on $[0, c)$ is said to have **bounded speed** if $|\varphi'(t, x)|$ is uniformly bounded. In this case

$$\phi(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow c} \varphi(t, x)$$

exists and is continuous, although it need not be a diffeomorphism. Also, if $\varphi(t, x)$ is independent from t for all $t \geq c$ then the map ϕ defined by $x \mapsto \varphi(c, x) = \phi(x)$ is the **transfer map** of the diffeotopy. It is the ultimate effect of the diffeotopy on x .

Theorem 12. *Suppose that A is a funnel section and there is a diffeotopy φ of bounded speed on $[0, 1)$ whose time-one map carries A onto B . Then B is a funnel section.*

Proof. By assumption there is an ODE

$$x' = f(t, x), \quad x(0) = p$$

whose funnel has cross-section A at time 1. By Proposition 2.4 of [4] we may assume that f has compact support in $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^m$. The diffeotopy φ gives a second ODE,

$$x' = g(t, x)$$

whose solutions give a funnel from $0 \times A$ to $1 \times B$. Since φ has bounded speed, if we reparameterize time as $\tau(t) = t^2(2 - t)^2$ then the diffeotopy $\psi(t, y) = \varphi(\tau(t), y)$ has

$$|\psi'(t, y)| = |\varphi'(\tau(t), y)|\tau'(t) \leq M\tau'(t)$$

where M is the maximum speed of φ . That is, ψ is generated by an ODE which converges to zero as $t \rightarrow 1$. This lets us assume $g: \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is continuous and has compact support in $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^m$. Set

$$h(t, x) = f(t, x) + g(t - 1, x).$$

Then $K_2(0, p, h) = B$. \square

Proof of Theorems 2 and 3. Since infinite resistance implies nowhere smoothly pierceable, it suffices to prove Theorem 3: *there exist Jordan curves of infinite resistance, some of which are funnel sections*. The first assertion is proved in Section 3. It remains to prove that some Jordan curves of infinite resistance are funnel sections. By Theorem 12 it is enough to find a diffeotopy of bounded speed from the circle to some Jordan curve of infinite resistance. For the circle is a funnel section.

We fix a sequence (t_n) such that $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots$ and $t_n \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then we construct a sequence of smooth diffeotopies φ_n on S^2 such that φ_n is supported in the time interval (t_n, t_{n+1}) .

The transfer map ϕ_n is a diffeomorphism $S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ and we arrange things so that the composed transfer map $\phi_n \circ \cdots \circ \phi_0$ converges to a homeomorphism sending the equator of S^2 to a Jordan curve of infinite resistance. The construction is by induction.

First we make a general construction for any fixed smooth Jordan curve $J \subset S^2$ that separates the poles and has $r(J) > \alpha$. Lemma 7 provides a $\delta = \delta(J)$ such that if J' is a Jordan curve that separates the poles and has $d_H(J, J') < \delta$ then $r(J') > \alpha$. Lemmas 5 and 6 imply that there is a diffeotopy φ such that:

- φ is supported in a thin tubular neighborhood of J and $|\varphi'|$ is arbitrarily small.
- The transfer map ϕ and its inverse ϕ^{-1} are arbitrarily close to the identity map in the C^0 sense.
- The smooth Jordan curve $\phi(J)$ separates the poles and $d_H(J, \phi(J)) < \delta(J)/2$.
- $r(\phi(J)) > \alpha + 1$.

Start with J_0 equal to the equator of S^2 . It has $r(J_0) = \pi$. The identity diffeotopy φ_0 has an identity transfer map ϕ_0 and it sends the equator J_0 to itself, i.e., $J_1 = \phi_0(J_0) = J_0$. Trivially, $r(J_1) > 1$.

Next, applying the preceding construction to J_1 , we find a diffeotopy φ_1 supported on $(t_1, t_2) \times N$ where N is an equatorial band, such that the transfer map ϕ_1 carries J_1 to a smooth Jordan curve $J_2 = \phi_1(J_1)$. Since the poles stay fixed during the diffeotopy, J_2 separates them. The construction permits:

- (a₁) $|\varphi'_1| < 1$.
- (b₁) $|\phi_1(x) - x| < 1/2$ and $|\phi_1^{-1}(x) - x| < 1/2$ for all $x \in S^2$.
- (c₁) $r(J_2) > 2$. (This is trivial since the resistance is always $\geq \pi$.)

Inductively, assume we have defined φ_{n-1} with time support in (t_{n-1}, t_n) and transfer map ϕ_{n-1} . Then $J_n = \phi_{n-1}(J_{n-1})$ is defined. Working in a thin tubular neighborhood of J_n we construct a diffeotopy φ_n such that:

- (a_n) $|\varphi'_n| < 1/n$.
- (b_n) For all $x \in S^2$, the composed transfer maps and their inverses satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi_n \circ \phi_{n-1} \circ \cdots \circ \phi_1(x) - \phi_{n-1} \circ \cdots \circ \phi_1(x)| &< \frac{1}{2^n}, \\ |\phi_1^{-1} \circ \cdots \circ \phi_{n-1}^{-1} \circ \phi_n^{-1}(x) - \phi_1^{-1} \circ \cdots \circ \phi_{n-1}^{-1}(x)| &< \frac{1}{2^n}. \end{aligned}$$

- (c_n) If $J_{n+1} = \phi_n(J_n)$ then

$$d_H(J_n, J_{n+1}) < \min\left(\frac{\delta(J_1)}{2^n}, \dots, \frac{\delta(J_n)}{2}\right).$$

By (a_n) the diffeotopy $\bigcup \varphi_n$ has bounded speed on $0 \leq t < 1$.

Consider $\Phi_n = \phi_n \circ \cdots \circ \phi_1$. By (b_n) we have

$$\|\Phi_n - \Phi_{n-1}\| < \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\Phi_n^{-1} - \Phi_{n-1}^{-1}\| < \frac{1}{2^n},$$

so the sequence (Φ_n) is Cauchy in the space of homeomorphisms of S^2 , and it converges uniformly to a homeomorphism Φ of S^2 . Let $J = \Phi(J_0)$. It is a Jordan curve in S^2 . Since the poles stay fixed under the diffeotopies, J separates them.

By (c_n) ,

$$d_H(J_n, J) \leq \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} d_H(J_k, J_{k+1}) < \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\delta(J_n)}{2^k} = \delta(J_n),$$

which implies that $r(J) > n$. Hence $r(J) = \infty$. Since we arrived at J by a funnel from p to the equator, followed by a funnel from the equator to J , J is a funnel section. \square

Remark. The diffeotopy produced above ends with a homeomorphism of the sphere to itself and is therefore reversible. The reverse funnel from the Jordan curve leads back to the equator, $K_0(1 \times J) = E$, and in the terminology of [4] we have a “funnel cobordism” between E and J .

Remark. We do not know whether for every planar Jordan curve J there is a diffeotopy of bounded speed that starts at the equator and ends at J . If we did then we would know that every planar Jordan curve is a funnel section.

The proof of Theorem 3 above establishes the following approximation result.

Theorem 13. *A smooth Jordan curve can be approximated by other smooth Jordan curves having arbitrarily large resistance. That is, if $h : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ sends S^1 diffeomorphically onto a Jordan curve J and $\delta, L > 0$ are given, then there is an $h_1 : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ sending S^1 diffeomorphically onto a smooth Jordan curve J_1 such that $\|h - h_1\| < \delta$ and $r(J_1) > L$.*

6. An Alexander Horned Sphere is a funnel section

Consider instead of a Jordan curve, an Alexander Horned Sphere A [1]. We claim there is a diffeotopy φ on $[0, 1) \times \mathbb{R}^3$ of bounded speed that starts at the sphere S^2 and ends at A . Theorem 12 and the fact that S^2 is a funnel section imply that A is a funnel section. The time-one map of the diffeotopy is continuous but it cannot be a homeomorphism because the complementary domains of S^2 and A are not homeomorphic.

The word “an” indicates that, as with Jordan curves, we do not know that every Alexander Horned Sphere is a funnel section, only that some of them are. Theorem 12 is what may have been intended on page 283 of [4] by the phrase “Using the methods of Section 4, it also follows that the usual Alexander Horned Sphere is a funnel section and so is the [closure of the] set it bounds.”

As a preliminary step we easily construct a diffeotopy φ_0 supported in the time interval $(0, t_1)$ that bends the sphere into a banana shape so that the polar caps at the north and south poles become supported on a pair of parallel discs of diameter 1 and distance 1 apart. This is shown in the second part of Fig. 13. The resulting smooth sphere is $S_1 = \phi_0(S^2)$ where ϕ_0 is the transfer map of φ_0 .

Next we define a diffeotopy φ_1 on the time interval $(1/2, 3/4)$ that fixes all points of S_1 in the complement of the two parallel caps and moves four disjoint discs in the caps to the four smaller caps shown in the third part of Fig. 13. The four discs have diameter $1/4$; the diffeotopy φ_1 moves them to parallel caps of diameter $1/4$ and distance $1/4$ apart. The resulting smooth sphere is $S_2 = \phi_1(S_1)$.

At the n th stage, we develop 2^{n-1} independent banana shapes where the spatial dimensions are reduced by the factor $1/4$ from the spatial dimensions at the previous stage, while the time interval is reduced by the factor $1/2$. This is done merely by copying and scaling the diffeotopy φ_1 . Since the spatial reduction dominates the time reduction the speed of the combined diffeotopy $\varphi = \bigcup \varphi_n$ tends to zero as $t \rightarrow 1$.

Hence the whole diffeotopy on $[0, 1)$ starts at S^2 , has bounded speed, and limits to our Alexander Horned Sphere as $t \rightarrow 1$. As stated at the outset, since S^2 is a funnel section, so is A .

The same construction done with the roles of inside and outside reversed shows that an Alexander Horned Sphere with inward curling horns is also a funnel section, as is an Alexander Horned Ball.

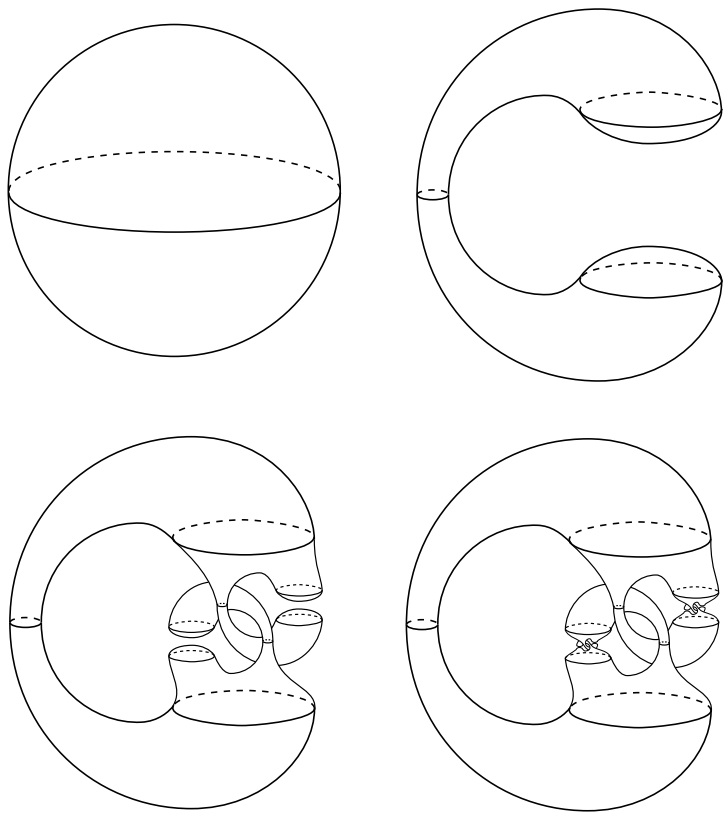


Fig. 13. The sphere's image at time 0, 1/2, 3/4 and 7/8 of the diffeotopy.

7. A complete metric on the space of Jordan curves

The space of homeomorphisms of a compact metric space to itself has a natural complete metric, but the same does not seem to be true for the space of topological embeddings of a compact metric space into another metric space. In the case of planar Jordan curves, we use the Riemann Mapping Theorem to get such a metric. Many thanks to Andy Hammerlindl and Bill Thurston for elegant suggestions regarding the construction of such a metric.

As above, let \mathcal{J}_0 denote the set of Jordan curves in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ that separate the poles. Given $J \in \mathcal{J}_0$, the Riemann Mapping Theorem supplies unique conformal bijections

$$R : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega, \quad \tilde{R} : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \tilde{\Omega}$$

such that:

- Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$ are the connected components of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus J$ containing the south pole and north pole respectively.
- $R(0)$ is the south pole and $\tilde{R}(0)$ is the north pole.
- If π denotes stereographic projection then $(\pi \circ R)'(0)$ is real and positive.
- If α denotes inversion $z \mapsto 1/z$ then $(\pi \circ \alpha \circ \tilde{R})'(0)$ is real and positive.

We refer to R and \tilde{R} as the **canonical Riemann maps** corresponding to $J \in \mathcal{J}_0$. We use the same notation for the homeomorphisms from the closed disc \mathbb{D} to the closures of Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$. They exist by Caratheodory's Theorem.

Definition. For $J_1, J_2 \in \mathcal{J}_0$, set

$$d(J_1, J_2) = \|R_1 - R_2\| + \|\tilde{R}_1 - \tilde{R}_2\|,$$

where R_1, \tilde{R}_1 and R_2, \tilde{R}_2 are the canonical Riemann maps corresponding to J_1 and J_2 . (Recall that $\|F - G\|$ is the C^0 -distance between F and G .) It is clear that d is a metric on \mathcal{J}_0 , and we call it the **welding metric**. For it deals with pairs $R \sqcup \tilde{R}$ welded by $R^{-1} \circ \tilde{R}|_{\partial\mathbb{D}}$.

Theorem 14. *The welding metric is complete.*

Proof. To show that d is complete, let (J_n) be a Cauchy sequence in \mathcal{J}_0 . The Riemann maps R_n and \tilde{R}_n corresponding to J_n converge uniformly to continuous maps R and \tilde{R} from the closed disc into $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$. Uniform convergence and $R_n(\partial\mathbb{D}) = J_n = \tilde{R}_n(\partial\mathbb{D})$ imply that

$$R(\partial\mathbb{D}) = J = \tilde{R}(\partial\mathbb{D})$$

where $J_n \rightrightarrows J$ as maps of the circle into the 2-sphere. This shows that J is a closed curve, but we don't yet know it's a Jordan curve, nor that J_n converges to it with respect to d .

We claim that the splitting $S^2 = R_n(\mathbb{D}) \sqcup J_n \sqcup \tilde{R}_n(\mathbb{D})$ converges uniformly to a splitting $S^2 = R(\mathbb{D}) \sqcup J \sqcup \tilde{R}(\mathbb{D})$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. If $w \in S^2 \setminus J$ is given then for all large n , $w \notin J_n$. Thus $w = R_n(z_n)$ with $z_n \in \mathbb{D}$ or $w = \tilde{R}_n(\tilde{z}_n)$ with $\tilde{z}_n \in \mathbb{D}$. Without loss of generality, assume that $R_n(z_n) = w$ for infinitely many n , and let $z \in \mathbb{D}$ be an accumulation point of $\{z_n\}$. By continuity and uniform convergence $R(z) = w$. Since $w \notin J$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Thus every $w \in S^2$ lies in J , $R(\mathbb{D})$, or $\tilde{R}(\mathbb{D})$.

We claim that $R(\mathbb{D}) \cap \tilde{R}(\mathbb{D}) = \emptyset$, so suppose $w \in R(\mathbb{D}) \cap \tilde{R}(\mathbb{D})$. Then there are $z, \tilde{z} \in \mathbb{D}$ with $R(z) = w = \tilde{R}(\tilde{z})$. Uniform convergence implies that $R_n(z) \rightarrow w$ and $\tilde{R}_n(\tilde{z}) \rightarrow w$. For large n , the segment $\sigma_n = [R_n(z), \tilde{R}_n(\tilde{z})]$ avoids J and therefore avoids J_n , which contradicts the Jordan Curve Theorem since σ_n joins points on opposite sides of J_n without crossing it. The upshot is that w cannot exist and we have

$$S^2 = R(\mathbb{D}) \sqcup J \sqcup \tilde{R}(\mathbb{D})$$

as claimed. The sets $R(\mathbb{D}), \tilde{R}(\mathbb{D})$ are open, connected, and because R, \tilde{R} are continuous on $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$, every point of J is arcwise accessible from them.

Recall from general topology that a Jordan curve is characterized as a non-trivial continuum which is disconnected by the deletion of every pair of distinct points.

J is a curve, so it is a continuum. Non-triviality of J amounts to the fact that J is not a point. By Hurwitz' Theorem, the restriction of \tilde{R} to the open disc is either constant or a **homeomorphism** – a holomorphic homeomorphism. But if \tilde{R} is constant on the open disc then by continuity and the fact that each \tilde{R}_n sends the origin to the north pole, $\tilde{R}(\mathbb{D})$ is the north pole. This implies that for n large, the Jordan curve J_n approximates the north pole, and its southern complementary region Ω_n approximates $\pi^{-1}(\mathbb{C})$, the sphere minus the north pole. Consequently, $\pi \circ R_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ converges to a homeomorphism $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, a contradiction to Liouville's Theorem. Therefore \tilde{R} sends \mathbb{D} homeomorphically onto a region $\tilde{R}(\mathbb{D}) = \tilde{\Omega} \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ containing the north pole, and similarly, R sends \mathbb{D} homeomorphically onto a region $R(\mathbb{D}) = \Omega \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ containing the south pole, so J is arcwise accessible from Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$.

Take any distinct $w, w' \in J$ and draw an arc λ in Ω from w to w' . (This uses arcwise accessibility. Except at its endpoints λ lies in Ω .) Construct a similar arc $\tilde{\lambda}$ in $\tilde{\Omega}$. The union $\lambda \cup \tilde{\lambda}$ is a Jordan curve.

Let Λ_1, Λ_2 be the complementary components of $\lambda \cup \tilde{\lambda}$ in the 2-sphere. We claim that J meets both Λ_1 and Λ_2 so suppose that $J \cap \Lambda_1 = \emptyset$. Since Λ_1 contains points of both Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$, there would

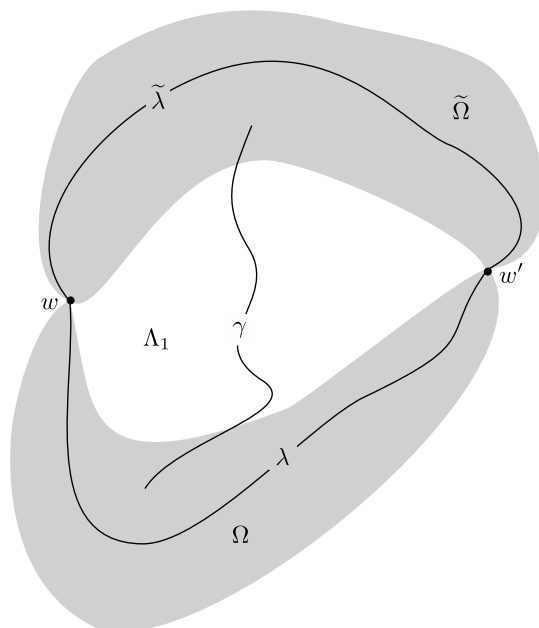


Fig. 14. If there are no points of J in the component Λ_1 then there is a path γ from Ω to $\tilde{\Omega}$ that avoids J , contradicting the fact that $S^2 = \Omega \sqcup J \sqcup \tilde{\Omega}$.

be a path $\gamma \subset \Lambda_1$ that avoids J and connects Ω to $\tilde{\Omega}$, contradicting the fact that $S^2 = \Omega \sqcup J \sqcup \tilde{\Omega}$. See Fig. 14. The same is true for Λ_2 . Thus,

$$J \setminus \{w, w'\} = (J \cap \Lambda_1) \sqcup (J \cap \Lambda_2)$$

shows that $J \setminus \{w, w'\}$ is disconnected, and it follows that J is a Jordan curve. The canonical Riemann maps that correspond to a Jordan curve are unique, so they are R and \tilde{R} . In sum, starting with the Cauchy sequence (J_n) in \mathcal{J}_0 we found a Jordan curve $J \in \mathcal{J}_0$ such that

$$d(J_n, J) = \|R_n - R\| + \|\tilde{R}_n - \tilde{R}\| \rightarrow 0,$$

which finishes the proof that d is a complete metric on \mathcal{J}_0 . \square

Remark. The set \mathcal{J} of all Jordan curves $J \subset S^2$ receives a natural **welding topology** as well. As remarked at the end of Section 3, there is nothing special about the north and south poles. For any pair of distinct points $p, q \in S^2$, the set of Jordan curves separating them, say \mathcal{J}_{pq} , has a metric topology given from the pull-back of the welding metric on \mathcal{J}_0 under a Möbius transformation of $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ sending the poles to p and q . The welding topology is locally unchanged if p and q are varied slightly. Taking p, q as distinct points in a countable dense subset of $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, we see that \mathcal{J} is locally a complete metric space. Hence \mathcal{J} is a Baire space, so it makes sense to speak of the generic Jordan curve, and to ask what properties it has.

Remark. There are other metrics that give the same topology to the space of Jordan curves, but the welding metric has the advantage of being complete. As two examples, consider

$$d_1(J_1, J_2) = \|R_1 - R_2\|,$$

$$d_2(J_1, J_2) = \inf \|h_1 - h_2\|$$

where the infimum is taken over all pairs of homeomorphisms $h_1 : S^1 \rightarrow J_1$, $h_2 : S^1 \rightarrow J_2$. By Radó's Theorem (below) these metrics are topologically equivalent to the welding metric but are not metrically comparable to it.

8. Generic Jordan curves

Theorem 15. *The generic Jordan curve is nowhere pierceable by paths of finite length.*

We will use the following result of Radó [5] to prove this. See also Chapter 2 of Pommerenke's book [3].

Radó's Theorem. *Suppose that J is a planar Jordan curve enclosing the origin and $h : S^1 \rightarrow J$ is a homeomorphism. Given $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that if J_1 is a Jordan curve and $h_1 : S^1 \rightarrow J_1$ is a homeomorphism with $\|h - h_1\| < \delta$ then J_1 encloses the origin and $\|R - R_1\| < \epsilon$ where R and R_1 are the canonical Riemann maps for J and J_1 .*

Proof of Theorem 15. Consider the set $\mathcal{J}_0(L) = \{J \in \mathcal{J}_0 : r(J) > L\}$. We claim it is open and dense in \mathcal{J}_0 with respect to the welding metric d defined in Section 7. Openness follows from Lemma 7, lower semi-continuity of the resistance function with respect to the Hausdorff metric topology on \mathcal{J}_0 , and the fact that the latter topology is coarser than the welding topology.

To check density, let $J \in \mathcal{J}_0$ and $\epsilon > 0$ be given. Let R be the canonical Riemann map fixing the origin and sending \mathbb{D} onto the planar region Ω bounded by J . Then $h = R|_{\partial\mathbb{D}} : S^1 \rightarrow J$ is a homeomorphism and Radó's Theorem supplies a $\delta > 0$ such that if $h_1 : S^1 \rightarrow J_1$ is a homeomorphism and $\|h - h_1\| < \delta$ then $\|R - R_1\| < \epsilon/2$. Radó's Theorem applies equally to the outer complementary region of J , and we infer that $\|h - h_1\| < \delta$ implies $\|\tilde{R} - \tilde{R}_1\| < \epsilon/2$.

Continuity of R implies that for $\rho < 1$, the map

$$h_\rho : e^{i\theta} \mapsto R(\rho e^{i\theta})$$

is a diffeomorphism from S^1 onto the smooth Jordan curve J_ρ , which is the R -image of the circle of radius ρ . If ρ is near 1 then $\|h - h_\rho\| < \delta/2$. Since J_ρ is smooth, Theorem 13 implies there is a Jordan curve J_1 and an $h_1 : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ sending S^1 diffeomorphically onto J_1 such that $\|h_\rho - h_1\| < \delta/2$ and $r(J_1) > L$. Thus $\|h - h_1\| < \delta$, which implies

$$d(J, J_1) = \|R - R_1\| + \|\tilde{R} - \tilde{R}_1\| < \epsilon,$$

and confirms density of $\mathcal{J}_0(L)$ in \mathcal{J}_0 . The countable intersection $\bigcap_{L \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{J}_0(L)$ is residual, so the generic Jordan curve has infinite resistance: it is nowhere pierceable by paths of finite length. Since \mathcal{J} is a Baire space, locally homeomorphic to \mathcal{J}_0 , the same holds for the generic $J \in \mathcal{J}$. \square

Remark. Theorem 15 highlights the question – is the generic Jordan curve a funnel section?

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