

On graph-like continua of finite length

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December 9, 2013

Abstract

We extend the notion of effective resistance to metric spaces that are similar to graphs but can also be similar to fractals. Combined with other basic facts proved in the paper, this lays the ground for a construction of Brownian Motion on such spaces completed in [10].

1 Introduction

A lot of recent work is devoted to extending fundamental theorems from finite graphs to infinite ones using topology; [6] gives a survey of some 40 papers of this kind. Some further research is emerging that uses this experience in order to extend such theorems to general topological spaces, usually continua [8, 5, 25]. In this context, Thomassen and Vella [25] introduce the notion of a *graph-like* space, defined as a topological space X containing a set E of pairwise disjoint copies of \mathbb{R} , called *edges*, each of which is open in X and has exactly two points in its frontier, such that the subspace $X \setminus \bigcup E$ is totally disconnected. We start this paper by observing that, although graph-like spaces have till now mainly been thought of as generalizations of the Freudenthal compactification of a locally finite graph [25], there are more general interesting examples.

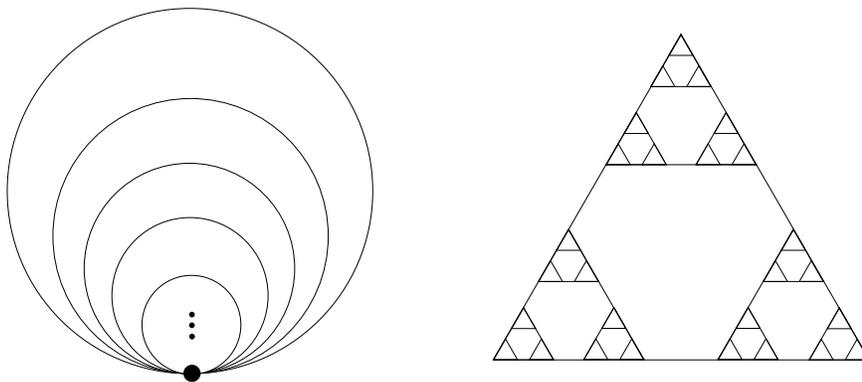


Figure 1: Examples of graph-like spaces.

*Supported by EPSRC grant EP/L002787/1.

Figure 1 shows two such examples. The first one is the well-known Hawaiian earring. The second is obtained from the Sierpinski gasket by replacing each articulation point with a copy of a real closed interval. The latter example suggests that many spaces that are not graph-like can be deformed into a graph-like space.

Several well-known graph-theoretic results have already been extended to graph-like continua [5, 25]. In this paper we develop tools for studying analytic properties of these spaces. Most importantly, we lay the ground for a construction of Brownian Motion on graph-like continua, which is completed in [10].

Analysis on fractals has attracted a lot of research [16, 18, 24], the motivation coming both from pure mathematics and mathematical physics [15, 18]. In this framework, Brownian Motion —i.e. a stochastic process with continuous paths, the strong Markov property, and further properties depending on the context— plays an important role, but is much harder to construct than the classical Wiener process on \mathbb{R} . There are many constructions of Brownian Motion on fractals, most of which are similar to the Sierpinski gasket [1, 17, 13, 14, 11, 19]. In comparison, we do not require our space to have any self-similarity or homogeneity properties, but we want it to have finite 1-dimensional Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^1(X)$.

Our first result is that every graph-like continuum X can be approximated by a sequence $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of finite graphs, which are topological subspaces of X , in the following sense. For every finite set of edges F of X , and every component C of $X \setminus \bigcup F$, the graph $G_n \cap C$ is connected for almost all n (Theorem 3.1). By metrizing them appropriately, and considering Brownian Motion B_n on each member G_n , a Brownian Motion B on X is obtained in [10] as a limit of the B_n . The hardest task is then to show that B is uniquely determined by X alone, and does not depend in particular on the choice of the sequence (G_n) . This involves proving a decomposition theorem for graph-like spaces, which is one of the main results of this paper (Section 5), and is only true when $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$.

Using graph approximations $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ as above, we show that if X is a graph-like continuum with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$, then we can associate to any pair of points $p, q \in X$ an effective resistance $R(p, q)$ determined by X alone:

Theorem 1.1. *Let X be a graph-like space with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$ and let $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a graph approximation of X . Then for every two sequences $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, (q_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $p_n, q_n \in G_n$, converging to points p, q in X , the effective resistance $R_{G_n}(p_n, q_n)$ converges to a value $R(p, q)$ independent of the choice of the sequences $(p_n), (q_n)$ and (G_n) .*

In fact, this $R(p, q)$ is even invariant under local isometry preserving the space (Corollary 7.4).

Theorem 1.1 is important for the construction of Brownian Motion on X in [10], but it may find further applications in studying analytic properties of such spaces, using for example the methods of [9] where effective resistance plays an important role.

Answering a question of Menger [21], Bing [2] and Moise [22] independently proved that every Peano continuum admits a compatible geodesic metric.

Graph-like continua are Peano by the Hahn-Mazurkiewicz theorem¹ and Theorem 2.4. Thus the following result, which we prove in Section 3 using the aforementioned graph approximations, can be viewed as a strengthening of the theorem of Bing and Moise in the graph-like case.

Theorem 1.2. *Every graph-like continuum X admits a compatible metric with respect to which X is a geodesic metric space and $\mathcal{H}^1(X)$ is finite.*

This also suggests that the requirement of satisfying $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$ which we sometimes impose on our spaces is not very restrictive.

A related fact that we also prove (Section 6) is

Corollary 1.3. *Let (X, d) be a graph-like continuum with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$. Then the intrinsic metric of X is compatible with d , and turns X into a geodesic metric space.*

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Standard definitions and facts

The *frontier* ∂Y of a subspace Y of a topological space X is the set of points $p \in \overline{Y}$ such that every open neighbourhood of p meets $X \setminus Y$, where \overline{Y} denotes the closure of Y .

A *continuum* is a compact, connected, non-empty metrizable space (some authors replace ‘metrizable’ by Hausdorff).

An *arc* R is a topological space homeomorphic to the real interval $[0, 1]$. Its *endpoints* are the images of 0 and 1 under any homeomorphism from $[0, 1]$ to R . The endpoints of R will be denoted by R^0, R^1 whenever it does not matter which one is which.

A *topological path* in a space X is a continuous map from a closed real interval to X .

Lemma 2.1 ([12, p. 208]). *The image of a topological path with endpoints x, y in a Hausdorff space X contains an arc in X between x and y .*

Let $\sigma : [a, b] \rightarrow X$ be a topological path in a metric space (X, d) . For a finite sequence $S = s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k$ of points in $[a, b]$, let $\ell(S) := \sum_{1 \leq i < k} d(\sigma(s_i), \sigma(s_{i+1}))$, and define the *length* of σ to be $\ell(\sigma) := \sup_S \ell(S)$, where the supremum is taken over all finite sequences $S = s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k$ with $a = s_1 < s_2 < \dots < s_k = b$. If R is an arc in (X, d) , then we define its *length* $\ell(R)$ to be the length of a surjective topological path $\sigma : [0, 1] \rightarrow R$ that is injective on $(0, 1)$; it is easy to see that $\ell(R)$ does not depend on the choice of σ [3].

The n -dimensional Hausdorff measure of a metric space X is defined by

$$\mathcal{H}^n(X) := \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}_\delta^n,$$

where

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^n := \inf \left\{ \sum_i \text{diam}(U_i)^n \mid \bigcup_i U_i = X, \text{diam}(U_i) < \delta \right\},$$

¹The Hahn-Mazurkiewicz theorem [23] states that a metric space is a continuous image of the unit real interval if and only if it is compact, connected, and locally connected.

the infimum taken over all countable covers $(U_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of X by sets U_i of diameter less than δ .

It is well-known, and not hard to prove, that if X is an arc then $\mathcal{H}^1(X) = \ell(X)$.

An x - y geodesic in a metric space (X, d) is a map τ from a closed interval $[0, l] \subset \mathbb{R}$ to X such that $\tau(0) = x$, $\tau(l) = y$, and $d(\tau(t), \tau(t')) = |t - t'|$ for all $t, t' \in [0, l]$. If there is an x - y geodesic for every two points $x, y \in X$, then we call X a *geodesic metric space*, and d a *geodesic metric*.

2.2 Graph-like spaces

An *edge* of a topological space X is an open subspace $I \subseteq X$ homeomorphic to the real interval $(0, 1)$ such that the closure of I in X is homeomorphic to $[0, 1]$. Note that the frontier of an edge consists of two points, which we call its *endvertices* or *endpoints*. An edge-set of a topological space X is a set of pairwise disjoint edges of X .

If E, F are finite edge-sets of X then $\bigcup E \cap \bigcup F$ is also a finite edge-set, (1)
and $\bigcup E \cup \bigcup F$ is the union of a finite edge-set with a finite set of points.

A topological space X is *graph-like* if there is an edge-set E of X such that $X \setminus \bigcup E$ is totally disconnected. In that case, we call E a *disconnecting edge-set*. A metric space X is called *uniformly graph-like*, if for every ϵ there is a finite edge-set S_ϵ of X such that the diameter of every component of $X \setminus \bigcup S_\epsilon$ is less than ϵ .

Every uniformly graph-like space is totally bounded, and so it is compact if and only if it is complete. It follows easily from (1) that every uniformly graph-like space is graph-like. We will show below (Theorem 2.6) that the converse also holds for continua.

We collect some basic facts about graph-like spaces that will be useful later.

Lemma 2.2. *Let X be a graph-like continuum. Then every disconnecting edge-set of X is countable.*

Proof. Let E be a disconnecting edge-set of X . It is not hard to prove [25]² that for every positive real ϵ , the set E_ϵ of elements of E with diameter larger than ϵ is finite. Since $E = \bigcup_{\epsilon \in \mathbb{Q}} E_\epsilon$, it follows that E is countable. \square

It might be possible to extend Lemma 2.2 to edge-sets that are not necessarily disconnecting by proving that every edge-set of X contained in a disconnecting edge-set, but we will not address this question here.

We say that two points $w, y \in X$ are *separated* by a set $S \subset X$, if there are disjoint open sets $W, Y \subset X$ such that $w \in W$, $y \in Y$, and $X \subset W \cup Y$.

Lemma 2.3 ([25, Theorem 2.5.]). *Let X be a graph-like continuum. Then every two points of X are separated by a finite edge-set.*³

Theorem 2.4 ([25, Theorem 2.1]). *Every graph-like continuum is locally connected.*

²See the claim in the proof of Theorem 2.1.

³[25, Theorem 2.5.], asserts that every two points of X are separated by a finite set of points, but these points are chosen as interior points of edges in their proof.

A consequence of this is

Lemma 2.5 ([25, Corollary 2.4]). *Let X be a graph-like continuum. Then every closed, connected subspace of X is arcwise connected.*

Theorem 2.6. *Let X be a continuum. Then X is graph-like if and only if X is uniformly graph-like.*

Proof. The backward direction is easy as remarked above. For the forward direction, let E be an edge-set of X as in the definition of graph-like, and recall that E is countable by Lemma 2.2. Fix an enumeration e_1, e_2, \dots of E , and let $E_n := \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$. If X is not uniformly graph-like, then for some $r > 0$ and for every n , there are points x_n, y_n in a common component of $X \setminus \bigcup E_n$ such that $d(x_n, y_n) > r$. Let x, y be accumulation points of the sequences (x_n) and (y_n) respectively, which exist since X is compact, and note that $d(x, y) \geq r$; in particular, $x \neq y$.

By Lemma 2.3, there is an $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that E_m separates x from y , which means that there are disjoint open sets $W \ni x$ and $Y \ni y$ such that $W \cup \bigcup E_n \cup Y = X$. Note that for some large enough $n_0 > m$, all x_n lie in W for $n > n_0$ and all y_n lie in Y . But this contradicts our assumption that x_n, y_n lie in a common component of $X \setminus \bigcup E_n$, since each component of $X \setminus \bigcup E_n$ is contained in a component of $X \setminus \bigcup E_m$. \square

Using Theorem 2.6 we can simultaneously strengthen Lemma 2.3 and Theorem 2.4 as follows

Corollary 2.7. *Let X be a graph-like continuum. Then the topology of X has a basis consisting of connected open sets O such that the frontier of O is a finite set of points each contained in an edge.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.6, X is uniformly graph-like. The assertion now follows easily from the definition of uniformly graph-like: for every $x \in X$ that is not on an edge (other points are easier to handle), let C_ϵ be a component of $X \setminus \bigcup E$ of diameter at most ϵ , where E is a finite edge-set. By elementary topological arguments, it is possible to extend C_ϵ into an open set O_ϵ by uniting it with an open ‘interval’ of diameter ϵ of each edge in E that has an endvertex in C_ϵ . As ϵ can be arbitrarily small, these sets O_ϵ form a basis. \square

The following basic fact was observed in [25, Section 2] in the case where $|E| = 1$, but it is straightforward to extend to arbitrary finite E

Lemma 2.8. *For every finite edge-set E of a connected topological space X , the subspace $X \setminus \bigcup E$ has only finitely many components, each of which is clopen in $X \setminus \bigcup E$ and contains a point in \overline{E} .*

2.3 Metric graphs

In this paper, by a *graph* G we will mean a topological space homeomorphic to a simplicial 1-complex. We assume that any graph G is endowed with a fixed homeomorphism $h : K \rightarrow G$ from a simplicial 1-complex K , and call the images under h of the 0-simplices of K the *vertices* of G , and the images under h of the 1-simplices of K the *edges* of G . Their sets are denoted by $V(G)$ and

$E(G)$ respectively. Most graphs considered will be *finite*, that is, they will have finitely many vertices and edges.

A metric graph is a graph G endowed with an assignment of lengths $\ell : E(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ to its edges. This assignment naturally induces a metric d_ℓ on G with the following properties. Edges are locally isometric to real intervals, their lengths (i.e. 1-dimensional Hausdorff measures) with respect to d_ℓ coincide with ℓ , and for every $x, y \in V(G)$ we have $d_\ell(x, y) := \inf_{P \text{ is an } x\text{-}y \text{ arc}} \ell(P)$, where $\ell(P) := \sum_{e \supseteq P} \ell(e)$; see [7] for details on d_ℓ .

The length $\ell(G)$ of a metric graph G is defined as $\sum_{e \in E(G)} \ell(e)$.

Note that (metric) graphs are graph-like spaces, and their edges are also edges in the topological sense of Section 2.2.

An *interval* of an edge e of a graph or graph-like space is a connected subspace of e .

3 Approximating graph-like continua by finite graphs

In this section we show that graph-like continua can be approximated well by a sequence of finite graphs; more precisely, we have

Theorem 3.1. *For every graph-like continuum X , there is a sequence of finite graphs $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, each contained in X , with the following property*

for every finite edge-set F of X and every component C of $X \setminus F$, there is a unique component of $G_n \setminus F$ meeting C for almost all n . (2)

This will play an important role in the rest of the paper. We will later also consider two possible ways of metrizing these graphs G_n , with various applications.

The sequence of finite metric graphs $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ we will construct for the proof of Theorem 3.1 will have the additional property that each G_i is contained in G_{i+1} when seen as a topological space. In graph-theoretic terminology, G_i is a topological minor of G_{i+1} .

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let E be a disconnecting edge-set of X , and recall that E is countable (Lemma 2.2), so let $E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots\}$. Let $E_n := \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$.

To begin with, we construct G_1 as follows. If $X \setminus e_1$ is disconnected—in which case it has exactly two components, each containing an endvertex of e_1 by Lemma 2.8—we let G_1 be the graph whose only edge is e_1 and whose only vertices are its endvertices e_1^0, e_1^1 . If $X \setminus e_1$ is connected, then we let G_1 have one more e_1^0 - e_1^1 edge f in addition to e_1 : we let f be any e_1^0 - e_1^1 arc in $X \setminus e_1$, which exists by Lemma 2.5.

Then, for $i = 2, 3, \dots$, we obtain G_i from G_{i-1} as follows. If e_i is not a subarc of any edge of G_{i-1} , then it is disjoint to G_{i-1} by construction; in this case, we add e_i as an edge of G_i and its endvertices, if not already present as vertices of G_{i-1} , as vertices of G_i . If e_i is a subarc of some edge f of G_{i-1} , then we subdivide f into three or two edges by declaring the endvertices of e_i to be vertices of G_i (note that declaring a point to be a vertex has no effect on our graphs if we view them as topological spaces contained in X ; it is only relevant when considering a graph as a discrete structure). Then, we add some further

edges to G_i if needed to make sure that the components of $X \setminus E_i$ correspond one-to-one to the components of $G_i \setminus E_i$: we go through all pairs of endvertices y, z of edges in E_i recursively, and if y, z lie in the same component C of $X \setminus E_i$ but not in the same component of $G_i \setminus E_i$, we choose a y - z arc P in C , which exists by Lemma 2.5. If P only meets G_i at y, z , then we add it to G_i as a new edge, with endvertices y, z . If P does meet $G_i \setminus \{y, z\}$, then let y', z' be the first and last point of $P \setminus \{y, z\}$ in G_i (which exist by elementary topological arguments), and add the initial and final subarcs yPy' and $z'Pz$ to G_i as new edges, with their endpoints as incident vertices. Note that these new edges do not meet any other edges of G_i , and any edge in $E \setminus E_i$ is either disjoint to G_i or contained in an edge of G_i .

This construction ensures that for every i and every component C of $X \setminus E_i$, the subspace $C \cap G_i$ is non-empty and connected. Since $G_j \supseteq G_i$ for $j > i$, we also obtain that $C \cap G_j$ is connected for $j > i$. Even more, we claim that the sequence $(G_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ has the desired property that for every finite edge-set F , and every component C of $X \setminus F$, there is a unique component of $G_i \setminus F$ meeting C for almost all i .

To see this, assume first that $F \subset E$. Now if we choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough that E_n contains F , then by the above remark, for every component C' of $X \setminus E_n$, the subspace $C' \cap G_i$ is non-empty and connected for $i \geq n$. Let \mathcal{C} be the (finite) set of components of $X \setminus E_n$ contained in C (since $F \subset E$, each component of $X \setminus E_n$ is contained in a component of $X \setminus F$). Construct an auxiliary graph H with vertex set \mathcal{C} having an edge joining C' to C'' whenever there is an edge in E_n with endpoints in C' and C'' . Then H is a connected graph because C is a connected space. But as G_i contains E_n , and $C' \cap G_i$ is connected for every $C' \in \mathcal{C}$, this implies that $C \cap G_i$ is connected as desired.

If F is not a subset E , then each element of F has an interval contained in some element of E since E disconnects X , and it is easy to see that the above arguments still apply. This completes our proof. \square

Let $G \subseteq X := \bigcup_n G_n$. Since each G_i is contained in G_{i+1} as a topological subspace, G coincides with the set of points of X that appear in almost every G_i .

We will now consider two metrizations of the G_n , leading to corresponding metrics of G . The first one is obtained by assigning to each edge e of G_n a length $\ell_X(e)$ equal to the length of e as an arc in X (recall that $G_n \subseteq X$). Let d_n^ℓ denote the induced metric on the metric graph (G_n, ℓ_X) . Since G_i is contained in G_{i+1} , it follows that for every $y, z \in G$, their distance $d_n^\ell(y, z)$ is monotone decreasing with n . This allows us to define the metric d^ℓ on G by $d^\ell(y, z) := \lim_i d_i^\ell(y, z)$. We let \widehat{G}^ℓ denote the completion of (G, d^ℓ) . We will prove below that \widehat{G}^ℓ is homeomorphic to X when $\mathcal{H}^1(G)$ is finite (Theorem 3.2).

To obtain the second metrization, we first fix an assignment of lengths $\ell'_f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ to the disconnecting edge-set E used in the construction of (G_n) such that $\sum_{e \in E} \ell'_f(e) = L < \infty$, and then we assign to each edge e of G_n a length $\ell_f(e)$ equal to the sum of the lengths of the elements of E contained in e (thus if e happens to be an element of E , then we have $\ell_f(e) = \ell'_f(e)$). Let d_n^f denote the induced metric on the metric graph (G_n, ℓ_f) . Again, $d_n^f(y, z)$ is monotone decreasing for every $y, z \in G$, and this induces a metric $d^f(y, z) := \lim_i d_i^f(y, z)$ on G . The corresponding completion will be denoted by \widehat{G}^f . We will show

that $\widehat{G^f}$ is always homeomorphic to X , and that $\widehat{G^f}$ is a geodesic metric space (Theorem 3.3).

Theorem 3.2. *Let (X, d) be a graph-like continuum with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$. Then X is homeomorphic to $\widehat{G^\ell}$.*

Proof. In order to be able to extend the identity map from G to X into a homeomorphism $h : \widehat{G^\ell} \rightarrow X$, it suffices to prove that a sequence $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of points of G is Cauchy with respect to d^ℓ if and only if it is Cauchy with respect to d .

The forward direction follows from the fact that $d^\ell \geq d$ because the length of any arc in a metric space is at least the distance of its endpoints.

For the backward direction, let $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be Cauchy with respect to d , and let p be its limit in X , which exists since X is compact, hence complete. Since $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$, any sequence $(O_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of open neighbourhoods of p with $\lim \text{diam}(O_n) = 0$ satisfies $\lim \mathcal{H}^1(O_n) = 0$, because $\mathcal{H}^1(X) = \lim \mathcal{H}^1(X \setminus O_n)$ by the definition of \mathcal{H}^1 and $\mathcal{H}^1(X) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(X \setminus O_n) + \mathcal{H}^1(O_n)$.

Combining this with Corollary 2.7, we can find, for every $\epsilon > 0$, a connected open neighbourhood O of p whose frontier is contained in a finite edge-set and $\mathcal{H}^1(O) < \epsilon$. We claim that for any $p_i, p_j \in O$, we have $d^\ell(p_i, p_j) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(O_n) < \epsilon$. Since almost all p_i lie in this neighbourhood O of p , we can conclude that (p_i) is then Cauchy with respect to d^ℓ .

To prove the above claim, note that $O_n \cap G_n$ is connected for n large enough by (2) and Proposition 3.4. Thus G_n contains an p_i - p_j arc A contained in O . By the definition of d^ℓ , we have $d^\ell(p_i, p_j) \leq \ell(A)$, and since $A \subseteq O$ we have $\ell(A) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(O)$, which proves our claim. □

The completion with respect to our other metric on G is homeomorphic to X in greater generality, and this implies Theorem 1.2 from the Introduction.

Theorem 3.3. *Let (X, d) be a graph-like continuum. Then $\widehat{G^f}$ is a geodesic metric space homeomorphic to X .*

Proof. We can prove that $\widehat{G^f}$ is canonically homeomorphic to X similarly to the proof of Theorem 3.2: the fact that a sequence $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of points of G is Cauchy with respect to d^f if it is Cauchy with respect to d can be proved with similar arguments, except that rather than using any condition on \mathcal{H}^1 we observe that we can find a connected open neighbourhood O of p whose frontier is contained in a finite edge-set such that $\sum_{e \in E \cap O} \ell_f(e)$ is arbitrarily small.

For the converse statement, let $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in $\widehat{G^f}$. We want to prove that it is also Cauchy in X . Easily, we may assume without loss of generality that no edge of X contains infinitely many elements of $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. Let O be a connected open neighbourhood of $p := \lim p_n$ in X whose frontier is contained in a finite edge-set F . Let $F' := F \cap (X \setminus O)$, and notice that F' is an edge-set comprising an interval of each element of F . Then by the definition of G_n and d_n^f , if p_i lies outside $O \cup F$ then we have $d_n^f(p_i, p) \geq \min_{e \in F'} \ell_f(e)$ because every path in G_n joining a point outside $O \cup F$ to a point in O has to go through some edge in F' . Since the p_n converge to p with respect to d^f , and since we are assuming that no edge contains infinitely many of them, it follows

that almost all p_n lie in O . Choosing a sequence of such O converging to p now implies that $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is Cauchy in X as desired.

The fact that $\widehat{G^f}$ is a geodesic metric space follows from the fact that $\widehat{G^f}$ is compact (since it is homeomorphic to X) and it is a length space by definition, i.e. the distance between any two points equals the infimum of the lengths of the paths joining them. □

In Theorem 3.3, if d is a metric of X with respect to which X has a disconnecting edge-set E of finite length, then there is a compatible geodesic metric d' of X such that each edge of E has the same length in d and d' .

Graph sequences as in Theorem 3.1 have the following additional property

Proposition 3.4. *Let X be a graph-like space and $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ a sequence of graphs as in Theorem 3.1. Then $\bigcup G_n$ contains every edge of X and is dense in X .*

Proof. Let e be an edge of X and suppose that $\bigcup G_n$ misses a point $p \in e$. Consider two disjoint edges f_1, f_2 contained in e , each having p as an endpoint. Then letting $F := \{f_1, f_2\}$ contradicts (2) since p forms a component of $X \setminus F$.

As any disconnecting edge-set E of X is dense in X by definition, and $\bigcup G_n$ contains E as we just saw, $\bigcup G_n$ is dense in X . □

In fact we can strengthen Proposition 3.4 a bit. We say that an edge e of X is a *pending edge*, if at least one component of $X \setminus e$ is a singleton (which must be an endpoint of e). Then for every edge e that is not a pending edge, some G_n contains e .

4 Lengths and Hausdorff measure

Define a *graph approximation* of X to be a sequence $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of finite subgraphs of X satisfying (2), such that for every edge $e \in E(G_n)$ the length $\ell(e)$ of e in G_n coincides with the length of the corresponding arc of X . We established the existence of such sequences in Theorem 3.1. In this section we show that they approximate X well also in terms of the Hausdorff measure. This fact is a key tool in the proof of our decomposition theorem in the next section.

Recall that the n -dimensional Hausdorff measure of a metric space X is defined by

$$\mathcal{H}^n(X) := \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}_\delta^n,$$

where

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^n := \inf \left\{ \sum_i \text{diam}(U_i)^n \mid \bigcup_i U_i = X, \text{diam}(U_i) < \delta \right\}.$$

We introduce a quantity \mathcal{H}_δ^G similar to \mathcal{H}_δ^1 , that will be useful in Section 5: given a disconnecting edge-set E of X , let

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^G := \ell(E_\delta) + \sum_{\substack{K \text{ is a component} \\ \text{of } X \setminus E_\delta}} \text{diam}(K),$$

where $E_\delta \subset E$ is a finite edge-set chosen so that every component K in the sum has diameter $\text{diam}(K) < \delta$. Such a choice is possible by Theorem 2.6.

Theorem 4.1. *Let X be a graph-like continuum and $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ a graph approximation of X . Then $\lim \ell(G_n) = \mathcal{H}^1(X) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}_\delta^G$. (In particular, the latter limit exists.)*

Proof. We claim that the following inequalities hold, from which the assertion follows

$$\lim \ell(G_n) \geq \limsup \mathcal{H}_\delta^G \geq \liminf \mathcal{H}_\delta^G \geq \mathcal{H}^1(X) \geq \lim \ell(G_n).$$

Let us first show that $\lim \ell(G_n) \geq \mathcal{H}_\delta^G$ for every δ . For this, fix δ and let K be a component of $X \setminus E_\delta$ as in the definition of \mathcal{H}_δ^G . If n is large enough, then by Proposition 3.4, G_n contains almost all of $\bigcup E_\delta$, as well as a pair of points $x, y \in K$ with $d_X(x, y)$ arbitrarily close to $\text{diam}(K)$. Moreover, by (2) we know that $G_n \cap K$ is connected, and so there is a path P_K in $K \cap G_n$ joining x to y . Thus, denoting the set of components of $X \setminus E_\delta$ by \mathcal{K} , we have

$$\sum_{K \in \mathcal{K}} \ell(P_K) \geq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{K}} \text{diam}(K) - \epsilon$$

for an arbitrarily small ϵ . Since G_n contains all the (pairwise disjoint) paths P_K as well as most of $\bigcup E_\delta$, we have

$$\ell(G_n) \geq \ell(E_\delta) + \sum_{K \in \mathcal{K}} \text{diam}(K) - \epsilon = \mathcal{H}_\delta^G - \epsilon$$

and the inequality follows.

To see that $\liminf \mathcal{H}_\delta^G \geq \mathcal{H}^1(G)$, notice that E_δ can be covered by a set of balls \mathcal{W} each of diameter less than δ with total diameter $\sum_{W \in \mathcal{W}} \text{diam}(W) \leq \ell(E_\delta)$ by the definition of $\ell(E_\delta)$, and that the union of \mathcal{W} with the set of components of $X \setminus E_\delta$ appearing in the definition of \mathcal{H}_δ^G is a candidate for the cover $(U_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in the definition of \mathcal{H}_δ^G .

Finally, the inequality $\mathcal{H}^1(G) \geq \lim \ell(G_n)$ is an easy consequence of the definitions and the fact that every edge of G_n has, by definition, the same length as an arc in X . □

As a corollary, we obtain that both $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{H}_\delta^G$ and $\lim \ell(G_n)$ is independent of the choice of the disconnecting edge-set E .

5 The pseudo-edge decomposition theorem

In this section we formulate and prove a decomposition theorem for graph-like continua of finite \mathcal{H}^1 (Theorem 5.2) that will be useful in the proof of Theorem 1.1, Corollary 1.3, and the construction of Brownian Motion in [10]. This decomposition will be based on the following notion:

Definition 5.1. *A pseudo-edge of a metric space X is an open connected subspace f such that $|\partial f| = 2$ and no homeomorphic copy of the interval $(0, 1)$ contained in \bar{f} contains a point in ∂f . We denote the elements of ∂f by f^0, f^1 , and call them the endpoints of f . Note that every edge is a pseudo-edge.*

Example 1: Every two distinct points of an \mathbb{R} -tree are the endpoints of a (unique) pseudo-edge.

Example 2: Start with the unit real interval I , and let $D \subset I$ be the complement of a Cantor set of positive Lebesgue measure, i.e. D is a set of disjoint open intervals of total length less than 1, say $1/2$. Now for every such interval J , add to the space a copy J' of J so that J and J' have the same endpoints, to obtain a space X (Figure 2).

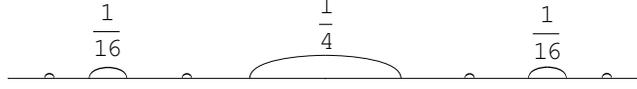


Figure 2: A graph-like pseudo-edge the Hausdorff measure of which does not coincide with the sum of the lengths of its edges.

Note that X is graph-like (take the above intervals and their copies as the edges), and it is a pseudo-edge. An interesting fact about X is that $\mathcal{H}^1(X) = 3/2$, although the sum of the lengths of its edges is 1. The reason is that a positive proportion of $\mathcal{H}^1(X)$ lies in the complement of the edges, which is a Cantor set.

By Lemma 2.5, for every pseudo-edge f , there is an f^0 - f^1 arc P_f in f . Note that the following inequalities hold:

$$\mathcal{H}^1(f) \geq \ell(P_f) \geq d(f^0, f^1). \quad (3)$$

We define the *discrepancy* $\delta(f)$ of a pseudo-edge f by $\delta(f) := \mathcal{H}^1(f) - d(f^0, f^1)$, which by the above inequality is always non-negative.

The main result of this section is the following decomposition theorem for graph-like spaces of finite \mathcal{H}^1

Theorem 5.2. *For every graph-like continuum X with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$, there is a set \mathcal{F} of pairwise disjoint pseudo-edges of X with $\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{H}^1(f) = \mathcal{H}^1(X)$. Moreover, for every $\epsilon > 0$ we can choose \mathcal{F} so that $\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \delta(f) < \epsilon$.*

Example 2 above shows why this assertion becomes false if we replace the word ‘pseudo-edges’ by the word ‘edges’. It also gives a lot of insight into its involved proof.

Before proving Theorem 5.2 we will collect some more simpler facts about pseudo-edges that will also be useful later. Recall the definition of a graph approximation from Section 4.

Lemma 5.3. *For every pseudo-edge f of a graph-like space X and every graph approximation $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of X , almost every G_n contains an f^0 - f^1 arc unless one of f^0, f^1 has an open neighbourhood contained in f .*

Proof. By Lemma 2.3 we can find a finite edge-set E separating f^0 from f^1 . If the component C^0 of $X \setminus \bigcup E$ containing f^0 is contained in f we are done, and similarly with the component C^1 containing f^1 . Otherwise, by choosing E larger if needed, we may assume that for each $i = 0, 1$ there is an edge e_i in E with an endpoint in $C^i \setminus f$.

Moreover, we may assume that each edge in E has an endpoint in either C^0 or C^1 , for all other edges can be removed from E without losing any of the above properties. We claim that there is a component C of $X \setminus \bigcup E$ contained in f and containing endpoints p, q of edges $e_3, e_4 \in E$ whose other endpoints lie in C^0 and C^1 respectively. Indeed, let \mathcal{F} be the set of components of $X \setminus \bigcup E$ meeting f excluding C^0 and C^1 , and note that since f is connected, each element of \mathcal{F} is contained in f . By Lemma 2.8, each element F of \mathcal{F} is open in $X \setminus \bigcup E$ and contains an endpoint of an edge e_F in E . By the remark above, the other endpoint lies in either C^0 or C^1 . Let \mathcal{F}^0 be the set of those $F \in \mathcal{F}$ such that there is an edge e_F as above with an endpoint in C^0 , and define \mathcal{F}^1 similarly. Now if our claim is false, then $\mathcal{F}^0 \cap \mathcal{F}^1 = \emptyset$; but then, we can find two disjoint open sets separating f contradicting its connectedness: let $O_1 := C^0 \cup \bigcup \mathcal{F}^0 \cup \{e \in E \mid e \text{ has an endpoint in } C^0\}$ and define O_2 similarly.

Now by (2), the intersection of G_n with each of C^0, C and C^1 is connected for large enough n . Moreover, by Proposition 3.4, G_n contains an interval of each element of E for large enough n . Thus G_n eventually contains a path from e_0 to e_3 in C^0 , a path from e_3 to e_4 in C and a path from e_4 to e_1 in C^1 . Concatenating these three paths with the edges e_3, e_4 , we obtain an arc of X that starts and finishes outside f but meets f . Since f^0, f^1 separate f from the rest of X , this arc must contain an f^0 - f^1 arc.

Note that if f^1 does have an open neighbourhood contained in f , then we cannot guarantee that any G_n contains an f^0 - f^1 arc, but we can guarantee that for every $\epsilon > 0$, G_n eventually contains an arc from f_0 to a point ϵ -close to f^1 by the same arguments. □

Many of the properties of edges are preserved by pseudo-edges as may already have become apparent. Here we observe some more that will be useful later. Note that Lemma 2.8 remains true if one replaces the edge-set E by a set of pseudo-edges: the only properties of an edge used in its proof were the fact that edges are open, and their frontier comprises two points, and this is also true for pseudo-edges. We repeat that lemma with edges replaced by pseudo-edges

Lemma 5.4. *For every finite set E of pairwise disjoint pseudo-edges of a connected topological space X , the subspace $X \setminus \bigcup E$ has only finitely many components, each of which is clopen in $X \setminus \bigcup E$ and contains a point in \overline{E} .*

Next, we extend (2) to pseudo-edges:

For every finite set F of pairwise disjoint pseudo-edges, every graph approximation $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, and every component C of $X \setminus F$, there is a (4) unique component of $G_i \setminus F$ meeting C for almost all i .

To prove this, note that ∂C is contained in $\bigcup_{f \in F} \partial f$, in particular it is finite. For $p \in \partial C$, we let E_p be a finite edge-set separating p from the other endpoints of all pseudo-edges $f \in F$ with $p \in \partial f$ (there is at least one such f by the previous remark, but there may be several); such an edge-set exists by Lemma 2.3.

Let $E := \bigcup_{p \in \partial C} E_p$, and let $E' := E \cap (X \setminus C)$. Note that E' is a finite edge-set still separating any $p \in \partial C$ from the other endpoints of all pseudo-edges $f \in F$ with $p \in \partial f$. Since $E' \cap C = \emptyset$ by definition, C is contained in a

component C' of $X \setminus E'$. We can apply (2) to C' to deduce that for almost every G_i , the subgraph $G_i \cap C'$ is connected. We claim that $G_i \cap C$ is also connected for every such i . Indeed, each $p \in \partial C$ separates any pseudo-edge f with $p \in \partial f$ from C , and so no arc of $G_i \cap C'$ connecting two points of C can visit f , which implies that $(G_i \cap C') \setminus F = G_i \cap C$ is connected as claimed.

Lemma 5.5. *Let S be a finite set of points of a graph-like continuum X . Then for every component C of $X \setminus S$ and every $p \in \partial C$, the subspace $C \cup \{p\}$ is arcwise connected.*

Proof. We claim that \overline{C} is a graph-like continuum. Indeed, \overline{C} is compact since it is a closed subset of the compact space X . Moreover, it is graph-like, since the intersection of a disconnecting edge-set of X with C is clearly a disconnecting edge-set of \overline{C} .

Let E be a disconnecting edge-set of \overline{C} , and $(E_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ an increasing sequence of finite subsets of E such that $\bigcup E_n = E$. Define an auxiliary graph G_n as follows. The vertices of G_n are the components of $\overline{C} \setminus E_n$, and its edges are the edges in E_n , with $e \in E_n$ being incident to a vertex x of G_n whenever e has an endpoint in the closure of the component x . It is not hard to see that G_n is connected since X is, for the set of point inside any component of G_n forms a component of X . We denote the vertex of G_n containing a point $x \in \overline{C}$ by x^* . Let G'_n denote the graph obtained from G_n by deleting all the vertices corresponding to the components containing a point in $\partial C \setminus \{p\}$. Let x be a point of C , for which we would like to find an x - p arc. We distinguish two cases.

The first case is when for some n , the graph G'_n has a $x^* - p^*$ path. Then, if $P = v_0 (= x^*)e_0v_1e_1 \dots e_kv_{k+1} (= p^*)$ is such a path, we will transform it into the desired x - p arc. For this, we apply Lemma 2.5 to each component v_i of $\overline{C} \setminus E_n$ appearing in P to obtain an arc in v_i joining the endpoint of e_i to the endpoint of e_{i+1} in v_i , unless v_i is x^* or p^* in which case the arc joins x to the endpoint of e_0 or the endpoint of e_k to p respectively. Concatenating these arcs in the right order with the edges e_i in P , we obtain the desired x - p arc.

The second case is when G'_n has no such path for every n . In this case we will obtain a contradiction to the connectedness of C . For this, let C_p be the connected component of G'_n containing p^* . Let $U_n \subset C$ denote the union of all vertices and edges in C_p , and note that U_n is an open subspace of C . Similarly, the union V_n of all remaining vertices and edges of G'_n is open. The sets U_n, V_n are disjoint, but they do not yet separate C as they miss the components b^* for $b \in \partial C$. However, both U_n, V_n are increasing in n with respect to set inclusion, because every component of $\overline{C} \setminus E_{n+1}$ is contained in a component of $\overline{C} \setminus E_n$, and so each vertex of G_n decomposes into a connected subgraph of G_{n+1} by an argument similar to that used to prove that G_n is connected. Thus the subspaces $\bigcup U_n, \bigcup V_n$ of C are open, disjoint, and their union is C , which contradicts the connectedness of C proving that this case cannot occur. □

We can now prove the main result of this section.

Proof of Theorem 5.2. Let E be a finite edge-set of X , and consider a component K of $X \setminus \bigcup E$. Let x, y be points of K with $d(x, y) = \text{diam}(K)$ (which exist since K is closed by Lemma 2.8). As K is arcwise connected by Lemma 2.5,

there is an x - y arc \mathcal{P} in K , as well as a q - \mathcal{P} arc A_q for every $q \in \partial K \subset \partial E$. Let $q' \in \mathcal{P}$ be the first point of A_q on \mathcal{P} ; there might be several candidates for q' as such an arc is not necessarily unique, but we just choose one of them.

Figure 3 shows how the situation could look like. Notice that the set Π of bold vertices in that figure delimits a set of pseudo-edges. If K is a finite graph, then it is not so hard to find such a set Π , but for a general graph-like space we need to work harder.

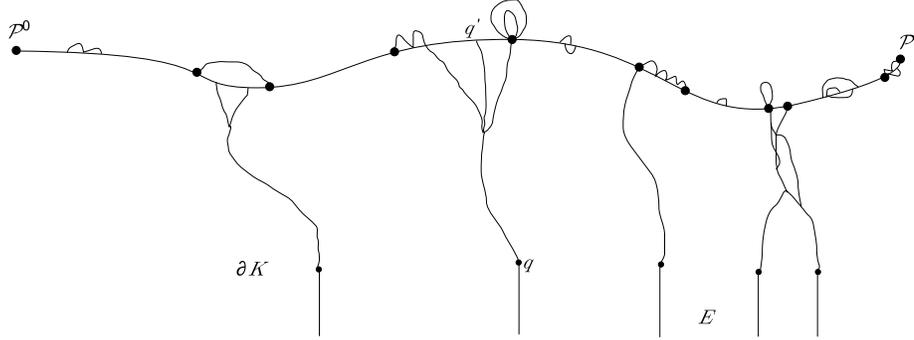


Figure 3: The component K . Bold points indicate elements of Π .

Note that if $\text{diam}(K)$ is close to $\mathcal{H}^1(K)$, which can be achieved using Theorem 4.1, then \mathcal{P} will bear most of the measure $\mathcal{H}^1(K)$, and the rest of the graph in Figure 3 will have relatively short length. This can be used in order to prove that most of the length of \mathcal{P} lies in the aforementioned pseudo-edges, and we will use this idea in our proof.

Back to the general case, call a (closed) subarc I of \mathcal{P} a *bridged* subarc, if there is a circle S in K such that $I = S \cap \mathcal{P}$; we call $S \setminus I$ the corresponding *bridge* (Figure 3 shows several bridges). For each of the points q' chosen above, we also declare $\{q'\}$ to be a *bridged* subarc of \mathcal{P} , and we declare each of the two endpoints $\mathcal{P}^0, \mathcal{P}^1$ of \mathcal{P} to be bridged as well. Let \mathcal{B} be the set of bridged subarcs of \mathcal{P} .

We call a closed subarc I of \mathcal{P} *super-bridged*, if all but countably many points of I lie in $\bigcup \mathcal{B}$ (our trivial bridged subarcs q' and $\mathcal{P}^0, \mathcal{P}^1$ are also allowed as super-bridged). We claim that

$$\text{each point } p \in \overline{\bigcup \mathcal{B}} \text{ lies in a maximal super-bridged subarc of } \mathcal{P}. \quad (5)$$

For this, let D be a countable dense subset of \mathcal{P} containing the (finite) set $\{q' \mid q \in \partial K\} \cup \{\mathcal{P}^0, \mathcal{P}^1\}$. For every $x, y \in D$, we define the subset

$$\mathcal{P}_{x,y} := \overline{\bigcup_{b \in \mathcal{B}, b \cap [x,y] \neq \emptyset} b}$$

of \mathcal{P} , where $[x, y]$ denotes the subarc of \mathcal{P} bounded by x, y . Let Q be the set of all the $\mathcal{P}_{x,y}$ that are super-bridged (hence connected) and contain p .

We claim that Q is non-empty. Indeed, recall that there is at least one bridged arc b containing p . If b is non-trivial, then it contains points x, y of our dense subset D of \mathcal{P} , and then $\mathcal{P}_{x,y}$ contains p and is connected, and hence it

lies in Q . If b is trivial, then its unique point p coincides, by the definition of \mathcal{B} , with one of the points in $\{q' \mid q \in \partial K\} \cup \{\mathcal{P}^0, \mathcal{P}^1\}$. Since we chose D so as to contain these points, it is now easy to check that $\mathcal{P}_{p,p} \in Q$ in this case.

We claim that $I := \bigcup Q$ is a maximal super-bridged subarc of \mathcal{P} . Easily, $\bigcup Q$, and hence I , is connected since it is the union of connected sets with a common point p . To see that I is super-bridged, note that any point in its interior that is not in $\bigcup \mathcal{B}$ lies in some $\mathcal{P}_{a,b}$. Since there are only countably many such sets, and each of them, being super-bridged, contains at most countably many such points, there are at most countably many such points in I as desired. It remains to check that I is maximal with these properties. If not, then there is a $d \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $d \setminus I$ is non-empty and $I \cup d$ is connected. Thus there is $\mathcal{P}_{a,b} \in Q$ such that $\mathcal{P}_{a,b} \cup d$ is connected. Then, as $d \setminus I$ is non-empty, d starts before $\mathcal{P}_{a,b}$ or ends outside $\mathcal{P}_{a,b}$ (or both). In the former case, the set $J := \mathcal{P}_{d,b}$ is super-bridged because it is the union of $\mathcal{P}_{a,b}$ with d . In the latter case, $J := \mathcal{P}_{a,d}$ is super-bridged because it is the union of $\mathcal{P}_{a,b}$ with some arcs starting inside $\mathcal{P}_{a,b}$. In both cases, J is contained in Q , and hence in I . But as $d \subseteq J$ by definition, this contradicts the assumption that $d \setminus I$ is non-empty, proving that I is the subarc sought after by (5).

Since for every $q \in \partial K$ we have $q' \in \mathcal{B}$ by the definition of \mathcal{B} , (5) implies that q' lies in a maximal super-bridged subarc P_q for every such q (we might have $P_q = P_r$ for $q \neq r \in \partial K$ though). Similarly, each $q \in \{\mathcal{P}^0, \mathcal{P}^1\}$, there is a maximal super-bridged subarc P_q containing q . Let Π be the set of endpoints of the P_q for every $q \in \partial K := \partial K \cup \{\mathcal{P}^0, \mathcal{P}^1\}$. We claim that

$$\text{each component of } K \setminus \Pi \text{ that meets } \mathcal{P} \setminus \bigcup_{q \in \partial K} P_q \text{ is a pseudo-edge.} \quad (6)$$

For this, let C be such a component. We will prove that ∂C contains no point in $\partial K \setminus \Pi$ and, and use this to prove $|\partial C| = 2$. Indeed, suppose ∂C contains a point $q \in \partial K \setminus \Pi$. Then by Lemma 5.5, $C \cup \{q\}$ contains a \mathcal{P} - q arc A . Let $q'' \in \mathcal{P}$ be the other endpoint of A . Concatenating A with the q - q' arc A_q chosen at the beginning of this proof, and applying Lemma 2.1 if needed, yields an arc witnessing the fact that the subarc B of \mathcal{P} between q', q'' is bridged, and this is true even if $q' = q''$. But then B can be used to extend \mathcal{P}_q , contradicting the fact that \mathcal{P}_q is a maximal super-bridged subarc of \mathcal{P} . This proves $\partial C \cap \partial K \setminus \Pi = \emptyset$.

Next, we claim that $\partial C \subseteq \partial K \cup \Pi$. For if $p \in \partial C$, then since C is closed in $X \setminus (\partial K \cup \Pi)$, we have $p \in C$. By the local-connectedness of X , we can then find a connected open neighbourhood O of p avoiding $\partial K \cup \Pi$. This O is a subset of C by the definition of the latter, and contradicts the assumption that $p \in \partial C$, establishing our claim that $\partial C \subseteq \partial K \cup \Pi$.

It is easy to see that ∂C contains at least two point of Π by construction. Suppose now ∂C contains 3 distinct point q, r, s of Π , and suppose without loss of generality they appear on \mathcal{P} in that order. Note that C must contain some point x outside \mathcal{P} to be a component of $K \setminus \Pi$. Applying Lemma 5.5 twice, once for $p = q$ and once for $p = s$, we can obtain arcs from x to each of q, s . Combining these two arcs as above we obtain a q - s arc in $C \cup \{q, s\}$. Easily, this arc contains an arc A such that the interior of A does not meet \mathcal{P} and r lies between the endpoints of A on \mathcal{P} . But r is by definition an endpoint of a maximal super-bridged arc P_q , and A contradicts its maximality since it bridges an interval extending P_q .

Putting the above observations together proves that $|\partial C| = 2$, which implies that C is open as $\partial C \cap C = \emptyset$, and it remains to prove that no open arc in \overline{C} contains a point in ∂C . Suppose to the contrary that A is such an arc containing a point $p \in \partial C$. Then A contains a point x outside $\mathcal{P} \cap C$. By Lemma 5.5, x is connected to the other point $q \neq p$ of ∂C by an arc B in $C \cup \{q\}$. Concatenating the subarc of A from p to x with B , and applying Lemma 2.1, yields an p - q arc Z in \overline{C} . Let q' be the first point of $Z - p$ on \mathcal{P} , which exists since $q \in \mathcal{P}$. Then the subarc of Z from p to q' bridges a non-trivial subarc of $\mathcal{P} \cap C$. This subarc is thus bridged, and can be used to extend the super-bridged arc P that has p as an endpoint, which contradicts the maximality of P . This contradiction completes the proof of (6).

Up to now we have dealt with a single component K , and despite proving (6) it is still unclear that pseudo-edges exist in X , since the set of components mentioned by (6) might be empty. We will now show that, although this can occur to some components of $X \setminus \bigcup E$, if we choose E appropriately then most components will have most of their Hausdorff measure in pseudo-edges. From now on we will follow a more global perspective, looking at all such components K simultaneously, and applying the above construction to each K .

For this we will also make use of the considerations of Section 4. Recall that by Theorem 4.1, the quantity \mathcal{H}_δ^G , defined as $\mathcal{H}_\delta^G := \ell(E_\delta) + \sum_{\substack{K \text{ is a component} \\ \text{of } X \setminus E_\delta}} \text{diam}(K)$, approximates $\mathcal{H}^1(X)$: for every $\epsilon > 0$, we can choose a finite edge-set E such that

$$\ell(E) + \sum \text{diam}(K) \geq \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \epsilon. \quad (7)$$

Applying the above construction to each component K of $X \setminus \bigcup E$, we fix a finite collection of arcs \mathcal{P}_K with $d(\mathcal{P}_K^0, \mathcal{P}_K^1) = \text{diam}(K)$ and a finite collection of maximal super-bridged subarcs $SB := \{P_q \mid q \in \partial K, K \text{ is a component of } X \setminus E\}$. We are going to show that these arcs account for at most ϵ of $\text{diam}(K)$, from which will follow that the pseudo-edges account for most of $\text{diam}(K)$. More precisely, we claim that for every component K as above,

$$\sum_{q \in \partial K} d(P_q^0, P_q^1) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(K) - \text{diam}(K), \quad (8)$$

which is bounded above by (7).

For this, let $P \in SB$, and recall that all but at most countably many points of P lie in a bridged subarc in $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}(K)$ for some component K . This means that $P \cap \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ has full Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^1(P \cap \bigcup \mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{H}^1(P)$, which implies that for an arbitrarily small $\epsilon_P > 0$ we can find a finite subset \mathcal{B}' of \mathcal{B} such that $\mathcal{H}^1(\bigcup \mathcal{B}') > \mathcal{H}^1(P) - \epsilon_P$.

Recall that to each bridged arc $b \in \mathcal{B}'$ there is, by definition, a bridge b^\cap with the same endpoints, which meets \mathcal{P} at its endpoints only. We are going to reroute P through the bridges corresponding to the bridged arcs in \mathcal{B}' to obtain a new P^0 - P^1 arc P' : we replace each subarc b of P contained in \mathcal{B}' by its bridge b^\cap to obtain a topological path from P^0 to P^1 , and apply Lemma 2.1 to reduce it to the desired arc P . Note that P' comprises finitely many subarcs of P of total Hausdorff measure at most ϵ_P , joined by finitely many arcs contained in $\{b^\cap \mid b \in \mathcal{B}'\}$. This implies

$$\sum_{\{b^\cap \mid b \in \mathcal{B}'\}} \ell(b^\cap) + \epsilon_P \geq \ell(P') \geq d(P^0, P^1). \quad (9)$$

Suppose now that (8) is false, which means that there is $\delta > 0$ such that $\sum_{q \in \partial K} d(P_q^0, P_q^1) > \mathcal{H}^1(K) - \text{diam}(K) + \delta$. Combining this with (9) summed over all $A \in SB$, and using the fact that $\mathcal{H}^1(A) = \ell(A)$, yields

$$\sum_{\{b^\cap | b \in \mathcal{B}'\}} \mathcal{H}^1(b^\cap) \geq \sum_{q \in \partial K} d(P_q^0, P_q^1) - \sum_{q \in \partial K} \epsilon_{P_q} > \mathcal{H}^1(K) - \text{diam}(K) + \delta - \sum_{q \in \partial K} \epsilon_{P_q}.$$

Now note that the arcs b^\cap above have only their endpoints on \mathcal{P} , and all these arcs lie in K , and so $\sum_{\{b^\cap | b \in \mathcal{B}'\}} \mathcal{H}^1(b) + \mathcal{H}^1(\mathcal{P}) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(K)$. As \mathcal{P} was chosen to be an arc joining two points at distance $\text{diam}(K)$, we have $\ell(\mathcal{P}) \geq \text{diam}(K)$, and so we can rewrite the last inequality as $\sum_{\{b^\cap | b \in \mathcal{B}'\}} \mathcal{H}^1(b^\cap) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(K) - \text{diam}(K)$. Combining this with the last inequality we obtain

$$\mathcal{H}^1(K) - \text{diam}(K) \geq \sum_{\{b^\cap | b \in \mathcal{B}'\}} \mathcal{H}^1(b^\cap) > \mathcal{H}^1(K) - \text{diam}(K) + \delta - \sum_{q \in \partial K} \epsilon_{P_q},$$

which means that $\sum_{q \in \partial K} \epsilon_{P_q} > \delta$. But we are allowed to choose the ϵ_{P_q} as small as we wish after fixing δ . This contradiction proves (8).

Recall that, by (6), each component of $K \setminus \Pi$ that meets $\mathcal{P} \setminus \bigcup_{q \in \partial K} P_q$ is a pseudo-edge; let $F = F(K)$ denote the set of these pseudo-edges. By the triangle inequality, we have

$$d(\mathcal{P}_K^0, \mathcal{P}_K^1) \leq \sum_{q \in \partial K} d(P_q^0, P_q^1) + \sum_{e \in F} d(e^0, e^1),$$

because \mathcal{P} is the concatenation of the arcs in $\{P_q | q \in \partial K \cup \{\mathcal{P}^0, \mathcal{P}^1\}\} \cup (F \cap \mathcal{P})$ in an appropriate order. Moreover, we have $d(\mathcal{P}_K^0, \mathcal{P}_K^1) = \text{diam}(K)$ because we chose \mathcal{P} so as to have this property. Using this in the above inequality and rearranging, we obtain

$$\sum_{e \in F} d(e^0, e^1) \geq \text{diam}(K) - \sum_{q \in \partial K} d(P_q^0, P_q^1).$$

Plugging (8) into this yields

$$\sum_{e \in F(K)} d(e^0, e^1) \geq \text{diam}(K) - \mathcal{H}^1(K) + \text{diam}(K),$$

Summing this over all K , letting $PE_1 := \bigcup_K$ is a component of $X \setminus \bigcup_E F(K)$, and using (7) now yields

$$\sum_{e \in PE_1} d(e^0, e^1) \geq 2 \sum_{\mathcal{K}} \text{diam}(K) - \sum_{\mathcal{K}} \mathcal{H}^1(K) \geq 2\mathcal{H}^1(X) - 2\ell(E) - 2\epsilon - \sum_{\mathcal{K}} \mathcal{H}^1(K),$$

where \mathcal{K} denotes the set of components K of $X \setminus \bigcup_E$. But as both E and \mathcal{K} are finite (Lemma 2.8), we have $\mathcal{H}^1(X) = \ell(E) + \sum_{\mathcal{K}} \mathcal{H}^1(K) = \mathcal{H}^1(E) + \sum_{\mathcal{K}} \mathcal{H}^1(K)$, from which we deduce

$$\sum_{e \in PE_1} d(e^0, e^1) + \mathcal{H}^1(E) \geq \mathcal{H}^1(X) - 2\epsilon. \quad (10)$$

Using (3) this implies

$$\sum_{e \in PE_1} \mathcal{H}^1(e) + \mathcal{H}^1(E) \geq \mathcal{H}^1(X) - 2\epsilon.$$

Since every edge is also a pseudo-edge, the set $\mathcal{F}_1 := E \cup PE_1$ is thus a set of pairwise disjoint pseudo-edges of total Hausdorff measure at least $\mathcal{H}^1(X) - 2\epsilon$.

Let us put $\epsilon = \mathcal{H}^1(X)/M$ for some constant $M > 1$ in the above construction. We thus managed to decompose the graph-like continuum X into a set of disjoint pseudo-edges of total Hausdorff measure $\frac{M-2}{M}\mathcal{H}^1(X)$ and a finite set of components with finite frontiers and total Hausdorff measure $\frac{2}{M}\mathcal{H}^1(X)$. Note that each such component C is itself a graph-like continuum. Thus we can repeat the whole process to decompose each such C similarly into pseudo-edges of total Hausdorff measure $\frac{M-2}{M}\mathcal{H}^1(C)$ and graph-like components with finite frontiers in X . Iterating this procedure recursively in ω steps, we obtain a sequence $(\mathcal{F}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, where $\mathcal{F}_i = E_i \cup PE_i$, of pseudo-edges such that the set $\mathcal{F} := \bigcup \mathcal{F}_n$ is a set of pairwise disjoint pseudo-edges of total Hausdorff measure $\mathcal{H}^1(\bigcup \mathcal{F}) = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{H}^1(f) = \mathcal{H}^1(X)$, where these equalities follow from the fact that for every $\delta > 0$ there is a finite subset \mathcal{F}' of \mathcal{F} , namely those we have constructed after some step of our recursion, with $\mathcal{H}^1(\bigcup \mathcal{F}') = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}'} \mathcal{H}^1(f)$ because they are pairwise disjoint, and $\mathcal{H}^1(X) \geq \mathcal{H}^1(\bigcup \mathcal{F}') \geq \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \delta$.

Finally, the total discrepancy $\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \delta(f) = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{H}^1(f) - \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} d(f^0, f^1)$ of \mathcal{F} can be bounded using (10) and the fact that $\mathcal{H}^1(X) = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{H}^1(f)$ which we just proved. Recall that if f is an edge, then we set $\delta(f) = 0$. Thus the total discrepancy of \mathcal{F}_1 is

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_1} \delta(f) &= \sum_{f \in PE_1} \delta(f) = \sum_{f \in PE_1} \mathcal{H}^1(f) - \sum_{f \in PE_1} d(f^0, f^1) \\ &\leq \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \sum_{e \in E} \mathcal{H}^1(e) - \sum_{f \in PE_1} d(f^0, f^1) \\ &\stackrel{((10))}{\leq} \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \sum_{e \in E} \mathcal{H}^1(e) + \mathcal{H}^1(E) - \mathcal{H}^1(X) + 2\epsilon = 2\epsilon = 2\mathcal{H}^1(X)/M, \end{aligned}$$

By the same calculations, the total discrepancy of \mathcal{F}_i is $\frac{2}{M} \sum_C \mathcal{H}^1(C)$ is one of the components of step i $\mathcal{H}^1(C)$. The latter sum is bounded above by $(\frac{2}{M})^{(i-1)} \mathcal{H}^1(X)$. Thus the total discrepancy of \mathcal{F} is $\mathcal{H}^1(X) \sum_i (\frac{2}{M})^i$, which by the geometric series formula is a finite number tending to 0 as M tends to infinity. Since we are allowed to choose any M we want, this proves our claim that \mathcal{F} can be chosen with arbitrarily small total discrepancy. \square

Remark 1: Given any finite set of points P in X , we can choose \mathcal{F} so that \bar{f} is disjoint from P for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$: for if $f \in \mathcal{F}$ contains a point of P in its closure, we can apply again the above procedure to \mathcal{F} instead of X , and keep doing so recursively in all ω steps above, to split f into an infinite set of pseudo-edges none of which has a point or an endpoint in P .

Remark 2: Note that for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$, none of f^0, f^1 has an open neighbourhood contained in f . Indeed, f^i was always chosen on an arc \mathcal{P} that has a non-trivial subarc outside f . This is important when applying Lemma 5.3.

We state the following corollary, obtained by combining Theorem 5.2 with the above Remarks and Lemmas 5.4 and 5.3, in order to explicitly use it in [10].

Corollary 5.6. *For every graph-like continuum X with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$, and every $\epsilon > 0$, there is a finite set \mathcal{F} of pairwise disjoint pseudo-edges of X with the following properties*

- (i) $\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{H}^1(f) > \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \epsilon$;
- (ii) $\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \delta(f) < \epsilon$;
- (iii) $X \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{F}$ has finitely many components, each of which is clopen in $X \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{F}$ and contains a point in $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$;
- (iv) for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$, and every graph approximation $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $G_n \cap \overline{f}$ is connected and contains a f^0 - f^1 path for almost every n ;
- (v) $\bigcup \overline{\mathcal{F}}$ avoids any prescribed point of X ;
- (vi) \mathcal{F} contains any prescribed finite edge-set.

6 The intrinsic metric

The *intrinsic metric* ρ of a metric space (X, d) is defined by

$$\rho(x, y) := \inf_{R \text{ is an } x\text{-}y \text{ arc}} \ell(R).$$

Note that if X is a graph-like continuum with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$, then $\rho(x, y)$ is always finite by Lemma 2.5.

Recall that, by Theorem 3.2, the completion \widehat{G}^ℓ of the union of any graph approximation $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of X is homeomorphic to X . Using our pseudo-edge decomposition theorem (5.2) we can now strengthen this by showing that \widehat{G}^ℓ does not depend on the choice of the sequence (G_n) :

Theorem 6.1. *Let (X, d) be a graph-like continuum with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$. Then for every graph approximation $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of X , the metric d_ℓ of \widehat{G}^ℓ coincides with the intrinsic metric of X .*

Proof. Let $x, y \in X$. It suffices to show that for every $\epsilon > 0$, and n large enough, G_n contains an x_n - y_n arc of length at most $\rho(x, y) + \epsilon$, where $d_\ell(x, x_n), d_\ell(y, y_n) < \epsilon$.

To show this, let F be a finite set of pairwise disjoint pseudo-edges such that

- (i) $\sum_{f \in F} \mathcal{H}^1(f) > \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \epsilon/2$ and
- (ii) $\sum_{f \in F} \delta(f) < \epsilon/2$,

provided by Theorem 5.2. By Remark 1 after the proof of that theorem, we may assume that $x, y \notin \bigcup F$.

Let R be an x - y arc in X with $\ell(R) < \rho(x, y) + \epsilon$, which exists by the definition of $\rho(x, y)$. By Lemma 5.3, almost every G_n contains an f^0 - f^1 arc for every $f \in F$ and, similarly, for every component C of $X \setminus \bigcup F$, the subgraph $G_n \cap C$ is connected by (4). This allows us to replace the subarc of R in any such f or C with an arc in G_n with the same endpoints, except for an initial and final subarc of R that may start in the interior of such a C , to obtain an

arc Q in G_n . We claim that Q has the desired properties, i.e. the endpoints of Q are ϵ -close to x, y , and that $\ell(Q) < \ell(R) + \epsilon$.

Indeed, for the former claim, note that \sum_C is a component of $X \setminus \cup F$ $\mathcal{H}^1(C) < \epsilon/2$ by (i), and that $d_\ell(x, Q^0) < \mathcal{H}^1(C)$ for the component C containing both of x, Q^0 .

For the later claim, we have \sum_C is a component of $X \setminus \cup F$ $\ell(Q \cap C) \leq \epsilon/2$ by (i). Moreover, for $f \in F$ we have $\ell(Q \cap f) - \ell(R \cap f) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(f) - d(f^0, f^1) =: \delta(f)$, and so $\sum_{f \in F} \ell(Q \cap f) - \ell(R \cap f) \leq \epsilon/2$ by (ii). Putting these two inequalities together proves that $\ell(Q) - \ell(R) < \epsilon$ as desired. \square

Combining this with Theorem 3.2 and the fact that complete locally compact spaces are geodesic [3, Theorem 2.5.23.], we obtain Corollary 1.3.

7 Convergence of effective resistances

In this section we show that if X is a graph-like continuum with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$, then we can associate to any pair of points $p, q \in X$ an effective resistance $R(p, q)$ as a limit of effective resistances $R_{G_n}(p_n, q_n)$ in a graph approximation $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of X between points p_n, q_n converging to p, q . The interesting point here is that the limit $R(p, q)$ does not depend on the choice of these sequences. Let us first review some basics.

7.1 Electrical network basics

An *electrical network* is a graph G endowed with an assignment of resistances $r : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ to its edges. The set \vec{E} of *directed edges* of G is the set of ordered pairs (x, y) such that $xy \in E$. Thus any edge e of G with endvertices x, y corresponds to two elements of \vec{E} , which we will denote by \vec{xy} and \vec{yx} . A p - q *flow* of strength I in G is a function $i : \vec{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the following properties

- (i) $i(\vec{e^0 e^1}) = i(\vec{e^1 e^0})$ for every $e \in E$ (i is antisymmetric);
- (ii) for every vertex $x \neq p, q$ we have $\sum_{y \in N(x)} i(\vec{xy}) = 0$, where $N(x)$ denotes the set of vertices sharing an edge with x (i satisfies Kirchhoff's node law outside p, q);
- (iii) $\sum_{y \in N(p)} i(\vec{py}) = I$ and $\sum_{y \in N(q)} i(\vec{qy}) = -I$ (i satisfies the boundary conditions at p, q).

The *effective resistance* $R_G(p, q)$ from a vertex p to a vertex q of G is defined by

$$R_G(p, q) := \inf_{i \text{ is a } p\text{-}q \text{ flow of strength } 1} E(i),$$

where the *energy* $E(i)$ of i is defined by $E(i) := \sum_{\vec{e} \in \vec{E}} i(\vec{e})^2 r(e)$. In fact, it is well-known that this infimum is attained by a unique p - q flow, called the corresponding *electrical current*.

The effective resistance satisfies the following property which justifies its name

Lemma 7.1. *Let G be an electrical network contained in an electrical network H in such a way that there are exactly two vertices p, q of G connected to vertices of $H - G$ with edges. Then if H' is obtained from H by replacing G with a p - q edge of resistance $R_G(p, q)$, then for every two vertices v, w of H' we have $R_{H'}(v, w) = R_H(v, w)$.*

The proof of this follows easily from the definition of effective resistance. See e.g. [20] for details.

Any metric graph naturally gives rise to an electrical network by setting $r = \ell$, and we will assume this in the following section whenever talking about effective resistances in metric graphs.

The following lemma shows that effective resistances can only decrease when contracting part of a metric graph. Define the total length $\ell(H)$ of a metric graph G by $\ell(H) = \sum_{e \in E(H)} \ell(e)$.

Lemma 7.2. *Let G be a finite metric graph and G' be obtained from G by contracting a connected subgraph H to a vertex or contracting a subarc of an edge to a point. Then for any two vertices $p, q \in V(G)$, we have $R_{G'}(\pi(p), \pi(q)) \in [R_G(p, q) - \ell(H), R_G(p, q)]$, where π denotes the contraction map from $V(G)$ to $V(G')$.*

Proof. Any flow on G naturally induces a flow on G' by ignoring contracted edges. Thus the upper bound $R_{G'}(\pi(p), \pi(q)) \leq R_G(p, q)$ is obvious from the definition of r . For the lower bound, note that the energy dissipated inside H is at most $\ell(H)$ since it is well-known that no edge carries a flow greater than 1 in the p - q current of strength 1. \square

7.2 Convergence of effective resistances for graph approximations

The main result of this section is Theorem 1.1, which we restate for the convenience of the reader

Theorem 1.1. *Let X be a graph-like space with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$ and $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a graph approximation of X . Then for every two sequences $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $(q_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $p_n, q_n \in G_n$, each converging to a point in X , the effective resistance $R_{G_n}(p_n, q_n)$ converges to a value $R(x, y)$ independent of the choice of the sequences (p_n) , (q_n) and (G_n) .*

We will prove this by combining our structure theorem Theorem 5.2 with the following fact, which can be thought of as a weaker version of Theorem 1.1 when X happens to be a pseudo-edge.

Lemma 7.3. *Let f be a pseudo-edge of X and H a finite connected graph in \overline{f} containing both f^0, f^1 . Assign to each edge of H a length (or resistance) equal to the length of the corresponding arc in X . Then $\mathcal{H}^1(f) \geq R_H(f^0, f^1) \geq 2d(f^0, f^1) - \mathcal{H}^1(f)$.*

Proof. By definition, H contains a f^0 - f^1 path P . Since $\ell(P) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(f)$, the upper bound follows from the definition of R since any flow in P is a flow in H and $R_P(f^0, f^1) = \ell(P)$.

For the lower bound, assume without loss of generality that our path P is a shortest f^0 - f^1 path in H . Since f is a pseudo-edge, each of f^0, f^1 has degree 1 in H , for otherwise H would contain an open arc containing one of f^0, f^1 . We claim that H can be contracted onto an f^0 - f^1 path P' with $\ell(P') \geq 2d(f^0, f^1) - \mathcal{H}^1(f)$, from which the assertion follows by Lemma 7.2. To perform this contraction, set $H_0 = H, P_0 = P$, and pick a component $C = C_0$ of $H - P$ if one exists. Let P_C be the minimal subpath of P containing all vertices of P sending an edge to C (P_C might be a trivial path consisting of a vertex only). Then contract $P_C \cup C$ to a point. This contracts H_0 to a new graph H_1 , and P_0 to a f^0 - f^1 path P_1 in H_1 . Repeat this process as often as needed, until $H_k = P_k$, and set $P' := P_k$.

To see that $\ell(P')$ satisfies the desired bound, recall that P was a shortest f^0 - f^1 path in G , and so $\ell(P_{C_i}) \leq \ell(C_i)$ for all components $C = C_i$ as above, for otherwise we could shortcut P using a path in C_i . This means that

$$\ell(P) - \ell(P') = \sum_i \ell(P_{C_i}) \leq \sum_i \ell(C_i) = \ell(H) - \ell(P) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(f) - \ell(P).$$

Thus we obtain $\ell(P') \geq 2\ell(P) - \mathcal{H}^1(f)$, and as $\ell(P)$ must be at least the distance of its endpoints, our claim follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $(p_n), (q_n)$ and (G_n) be sequences as in the assertion. If we can prove that $R_{G_n}(p_n, q_n)$ converges, then the independence statement follows since we can combine any two candidate sequences into a new sequence by using alternating members.

For every $\epsilon > 0$, we will find i large enough that $|R_{G_n}(p_n, q_n) - R_{G_m}(p_m, q_m)| < \epsilon$ for every $n, m > i$, which implies convergence.

By Theorem 5.2, we can find a finite set F of disjoint pseudo-edges such that $\sum_{f \in F} \mathcal{H}^1(f) > \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \epsilon/4$ and $\sum_{f \in F} \delta(f) < \epsilon/4$.

By Lemma 5.3, we can find i large enough that G_n contains an f^0 - f^1 arc for every $f \in F$ and $n > i$ —here we used Remark 2 after the proof of Theorem 5.2—and by (4) we can even assume that $G_n \cap C$ is connected for every component C of $X \setminus \bigcup F$. By Remark 1 after the proof of Theorem 5.2, we may assume that F does not contain $\lim p_n$ or $\lim q_n$. Thus choosing i a bit larger if necessary, we may assume that all p_n lie in the same component of $X \setminus \bigcup F$ for $n > i$, and similarly for the q_n .

Let G'_n be the graph obtained from G_n by replacing, for each $f \in F$, the subgraph $H_f := G_n \cap f$ with an f^0 - f^1 edge e_f of length equal to the effective resistance $R_{H_f}(f^0, f^1)$. By Lemma 7.1, we have

$$R_{G_n}(p_n, q_n) = R_{G'_n}(p_n, q_n). \tag{11}$$

Now contract, for each component C of $X \setminus \bigcup F$, the subgraph $C \cap G'_n$ of G'_n —recall that we chose i large enough that this subgraph is always connected—to a vertex, to obtain a new graph G''_n . Note that G''_n is isomorphic to G''_m as graphs for any $n, m > i$, only their edge-lengths can vary. We will use Lemma 7.3 to deduce that they cannot vary too much. Indeed, applying that lemma to the graph H_f yields the uniform lower bound $2d(f^0, f^1) - \mathcal{H}^1(f)$ for the length of the edge e_f of G''_n that replaced f . Let G be the metric

graph isomorphic to all G_n'' for $n > i$ in which each edge e_f is given length equal to this bound $2d(f^0, f^1) - \mathcal{H}^1(f)$. Note that each G_n'' can be contracted onto G by contracting a subarc of each edge. Thus, by Lemma 7.2, we have $R_G(p, q) \in [R_{G_n''}(p, q) - \ell, R_{G_n''}(p, q)]$ for any two vertices p, q , where ℓ denotes the contracted length $\sum_{f \in F} R_{H_f}(f^0, f^1) - (2d(f^0, f^1) - \mathcal{H}^1(f))$.

By Lemma 7.3, we have

$$\ell \leq \sum_{f \in F} (\mathcal{H}^1(f) - (2d(f^0, f^1) - \mathcal{H}^1(f))) = 2 \sum_{f \in F} (\mathcal{H}^1(f) - d(f^0, f^1)) = 2 \sum_{f \in F} \delta(f)$$

by the definition of the discrepancy $\delta(f)$. Recall that we chose F so that $\sum_{f \in F} \delta(f) < \epsilon/4$, and so we have proved that $R_G(p, q)$ differs from each $R_{G_n''}(p, q)$ by at most $\epsilon/4$.

Since we obtained the G_n'' from G_n' by contracting connected subgraphs, applying Lemma 7.2 again yields $R_{G_n''}(p, q) \in [R_{G_n'}(p', q') - \ell', R_{G_n'}(p', q')]$ for any two points p', q' mapped to p, q by these contractions, where $\ell' = \sum \ell(C \cap G_n') \leq \sum \mathcal{H}^1(C)$, the sum ranging over all components C of $X \setminus \bigcup F$. Recall that we chose F so that $\sum_{f \in F} \mathcal{H}^1(f) > \mathcal{H}^1(X) - \epsilon/4$, and as F and these components decompose X , we obtain $\ell' < \epsilon/4$.

The last two bounds combined imply that $|R_G(p, q) - R_{G_n'}(p', q')| < \epsilon/2$. Using our assumption that p_n, q_n lie in the same component of $X \setminus \bigcup F$ for every $n > i$, we can apply this bound with $p' = p_n, q' = q_n$. Using (11) now proves our aim $|R_{G_n}(p_n, q_n) - R_{G_m}(p_m, q_m)| < \epsilon$. \square

A *local isometry* is a mapping f from a metric space (X, d) to a metric space (Y, g) such that for every $x \in X$ there is a neighbourhood $U \ni x$ such that $d(y, z) = g(f(y), f(z))$ for every $y, z \in U$. It is straightforward to check that local isometries preserve the lengths of topological paths. Since the edge-lengths of the graphs in our graph approximations are chosen to coincide with the lengths of the corresponding arcs of X , the values $R(x, y)$ in Theorem 1.1 is not affected by any change in the metric of X that does not affect lengths of arcs. In particular, we have

Corollary 7.4. *The values $R(p, q)$ in Theorem 1.1 are invariant under any homeomorphism that is a local isometry.*

We remark that it has been proved that a local isometry from a continuum to itself is a homeomorphism [4].

8 Outlook

We showed that one can define an effective resistance metric on graph-like continua as a limit of effective resistances on a graph approximation (Theorem 1.1). Similarly, a Brownian Motion is constructed on graph-like continua as a limit of Brownian Motions on a graph approximation [10]. The same approach should also yield extentions of other analytic objects to graph-like continua, e.g. Laplacians, harmonic functions, Dirichlet forms, etc.

Not every space with finite one-dimensional Hausdorff measure is graph-like. Consider for example a space X obtained from the real unit interval by attaching to the i th rational, in any enumeration of $\mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$, an arc of length 2^{-i} . Thus $\mathcal{H}^1(X) = 2$ but X has no edge. However, one can ask

Problem 8.1. Does every space X with $\mathcal{H}^1(X) < \infty$ admit a basis with finite frontiers? Can such an X be obtained from a graph-like space X' with $\mathcal{H}^1(X') < \infty$ by metric contraction?

In Section 3 we constructed sequences of metric graphs that approximate our space X well. It would be interesting to consider the converse question:

Question 8.2. Under what conditions does a sequence of finite metric graphs converge (e.g. in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense [3]) to a graph-like space?

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