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## WHEN HAUSDORFF CONTINUA HAVE NO GAPS

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## WHEN HAUSDORFF CONTINUA HAVE NO GAPS

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**ABSTRACT.** An interpretation of betweenness on a set is *gap free* if each two distinct points of the set have a third point between them. In this paper we are interested in gap free betweenness relations naturally induced by the topology of Hausdorff continua. In particular, we say *c lies between a and b in the K-interpretation* precisely when every subcontinuum that contains both *a* and *b* also contains *c*. We explore the connection between K-gap freeness and hereditary unicoherence.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

If  $[ , , ]$  is a ternary relation on a set  $X$  interpreting a notion of betweenness, then we say the structure  $\langle X, [ , , ] \rangle$  is *gap free* if each two elements of  $X$  always have a third element between them. This amounts to satisfying the universal-existential sentence

$$\text{Gap Freeness: } \forall ab \exists x (a \neq b \rightarrow ([a, x, b] \wedge x \neq a \wedge x \neq b))$$

in the appropriate first-order language  $L_t$  (see, e.g., [5]).

This paper is a continuation of [1], in which road systems are introduced as a means of unifying the majority of known interpretations of the intuitive notion of betweenness. Briefly, a *road system* is an ordered pair  $\langle X, \mathcal{R} \rangle$ , where  $X$  is a nonempty set of points and  $\mathcal{R}$  is a collection of nonempty subsets of  $X$ —the *roads*—satisfying (1) every singleton subset of  $X$  is a road and (2) every doubleton subset of  $X$  is contained in at least one road. The road system is *additive* if the union of two overlapping roads is a road; the system is *separative* if for any  $a, b, c \in X$ , with

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