

Morse function and attaching map

By

KOUYEMON IRIYE and AKIRA KONO

1. Introduction

Let M be a closed manifold and f be a Morse function, a differentiable function on M with isolated, non-degenerate, critical points. Associated to a Morse function there is a cell complex L which is homotopy equivalent to M , see Milnor [M2]. In the following we identify M with such a cell complex L though there is not a canonical way to construct L from M . Therefore we assume that M has a cell structure. By $M^{(n)}$ we denote the n -skeleton of M , whereas we set $M^c = f^{-1}((-\infty, c])$ and $M_c = f^{-1}(c)$ for a real number c . Since there is a j -cell for each critical point of index j , we identify a cell with the corresponding critical point. Thus the integral homology group of M is computed as the homology group of the cell complex. For a j -cell α its boundary $\partial\alpha$ is described as follows: When we write $\partial\alpha = \sum n_i \cdot \beta_i$, then n_i is the intersection number of the unstable manifold of $-\text{grad } f$ at α with the stable manifold of $-\text{grad } f$ at β_i . Here we fix a Riemannian metric of M . That is, the composition of the attaching map of the j -cell α $M^{(j-1)}$ and the collapsing map

$$M^{(j-1)} \rightarrow M^{(j-1)}/M^{(j-2)} \approx \bigvee_i S^{j-1} \rightarrow S^{j-1}$$

(This composition shall be called the attaching map of the j -cell α to the $(j-1)$ -cell β_i .) is described as the intersection number of the unstable and stable manifolds of critical points.

Now we assume that the Morse function f on the manifold M has no critical points of indices $j+1, \dots, j+\ell-1$, where ℓ is a positive integer.

The unstable framed cobordism group consists of the equivalence classes of n -dimensional manifolds embedded in S^{n+k} with a framing of the trivial normal bundle and the group is isomorphic to $\pi_{n+k}(S^k)$, the homotopy group of maps from S^{n+k} to S^k , see Milnor [M1]. The purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem and to give its application to the projective spaces.

Theorem. *The attaching map of the $j+\ell$ -cell α to the j -cell β is described as the (transversal) intersection manifold of the unstable manifold of $-\text{grad } f$ at α with the stable manifold of $-\text{grad } f$ at β considered as a framed manifold embedded in the unstable manifold.*