

IMBEDDINGS, IMMERSIONS, AND COBORDISM OF DIFFERENTIABLE MANIFOLDS

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1. Introduction. The problem of imbedding a closed differentiable manifold M^n in a euclidean space can be weakened through the notion of (modulo 2) cobordism as follows. Is M^n cobordant to a submanifold of \mathbf{R}^{n+k} ? In this context we can prove an analogue, with improved dimensions, of H. Whitney's theorems [11], [12]. Let $\alpha(n)$ denote the number of ones in the binary expansion of n , and let $n > 1$.

THEOREM A. *Any M^n is cobordant to a manifold N^n that imbeds in $\mathbf{R}^{2n-\alpha(n)+1}$ and immerses in $\mathbf{R}^{2n-\alpha(n)}$.*

For $n \neq 3$ this result is best possible as the examples below show. In some cases we can say more if certain Stiefel-Whitney numbers of M^n are zero. Allow the empty set as a representative of the zero cobordism class. (Thus Theorem A holds for all n .)

THEOREM B. (i) *If n is even ($n \neq 6$) and if $\bar{w}_{\alpha(n)} \cdot \bar{w}_{n-\alpha(n)}(M^n) = 0$ then M^n is cobordant to a manifold N^n that imbeds in $\mathbf{R}^{2n-\alpha(n)}$ and immerses in $\mathbf{R}^{2n-\alpha(n)-1}$.*

(ii) *If $n = 2^k$ or $2^k + 1$ and if $\bar{w}_i \cdot \bar{w}_{n-i}(M^n) = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq s \leq 3$ then M^n is cobordant to a manifold N^n that imbeds in \mathbf{R}^{2n-s} and immerses in \mathbf{R}^{2n-s-1} .*

Let \mathfrak{N}_* denote the modulo 2 cobordism ring, and let $MO(k)$ denote the Thom complex for $O(k)$. There are homomorphisms

$$\Phi(n, k): \pi_{n+k}(MO(k)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_n \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(n, k, N): \pi_{n+k+N}(S^N MO(k)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_n.$$

The image of $\Phi(n, k)$ is the set of cobordism classes that can be represented by submanifolds of \mathbf{R}^{n+k} and hence $\text{coker } \Phi(n, k) = 0$ if $k > n - \alpha(n)$ by Theorem A. The image of $\Psi(n, k, N)$ ($N \gg k$) is the set of cobordism classes that can be represented by manifolds which immerse in \mathbf{R}^{n+k} (see R. Wells [10]) and hence $\text{coker } \Psi(n, k, N) = 0$ if $k \geq n - \alpha(n)$, $N \gg k$.

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