

SOME RESULTS ON TOPOLOGICAL NEIGHBOURHOODS

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Full proofs of results announced here are to be found in [10]. We consider the problem of classifying germs of neighbourhoods of locally flat topological submanifolds. Let M^n be a fixed topological manifold. An r -neighbourhood of M is a pair (i, N) where N is a topological manifold of dimension $n+r$ and $i: M \rightarrow N$ a locally flat embedding satisfying $i^{-1}(\partial N) = \partial M$. Denote the set of germs of r -neighbourhoods (i.e. equivalence classes under homeomorphism defined near $i(M)$ and fixing M) by $\mathfrak{N}_r(M)$.

MAIN THEOREM. *There is a countable CW complex $B \mathbf{Top}_r$ and a function $c: \mathfrak{N}_r(M) \rightarrow [M, B \mathbf{Top}_r]$, which is a bijection if $\partial M = \emptyset$ and $(n, r) \neq (1, 3)$, or if $\partial M \neq \emptyset$ and $(n, r) \neq (1, 3)$ or $(2, 3)$.*

The omitted cases in the theorem are due to the unsolved 4-dimensional annulus conjecture; an extension to any one of these cases is strictly equivalent to the conjecture.

OUTLINE OF PROOF. We rework Haefliger's theory of microbundle pairs [2] in the topological category. The crucial tool is immersion theory. An r -microbundle pair is a pair $\epsilon^k \subset \xi^{k+r}$ of microbundles, where ϵ^k denotes the trivial bundle of rank k and the inclusion is locally trivial. Two such are *equivalent* (stably) if they are isomorphic after possibly adding further trivial bundles to both elements and the isomorphism is the identity on the trivial sub-bundle. The set of equivalence classes forms a good 'theory'; the group is $\mathbf{Top}_r = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \{\mathbf{Top}_{r+k, k}\}$, where $\mathbf{Top}_{r+k, k} = \{\text{germs of automorphisms of } R^{r+k} \text{ fixing } \{0\} \times R^k\}$; the classifying space is $B \mathbf{Top}_r$. We associate to the neighbourhood (i, N) the pair $\tau_M \oplus \nu \subset i^*(\tau_N) \oplus \nu$, where ν is a stable inverse to τ_M and this defines the function c . Using immersion theory we show that a germ of neighbourhood is equivalent to a pair $\tau_M \subset \xi^{n+r}$ and then the theorem follows by diagram chasing from:

FIRST STABILITY THEOREM. $\pi_i(\mathbf{Top}_{r+k, k}) \rightarrow \pi_i(\mathbf{Top}_r)$ is an isomorphism provided $i \leq k$ and either $k+r \geq 5$ or $r \leq 2$.

This follows from the PL result (Haefliger [2], see also [11, III 5.4]) and the analogous result for $\mathbf{Top}_{r+k, k}/\mathbf{PL}_{r+k, k}$ which, using

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