

# BOUNDING IMMERSIONS OF CODIMENSION 1 IN THE EUCLIDEAN SPACE

BY ANDRÉ GRAMAIN

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Let  $M$  be an  $(n+1)$ -dimensional differentiable manifold without boundary (compact or not) and  $f: V \rightarrow M$  an immersion of the compact  $n$ -dimensional manifold without boundary  $V$ . We say that  $f$  is a *bounding immersion* if there is a manifold  $W^{n+1}$  with boundary  $\partial W = V$ , and an immersion  $g: W \rightarrow M$  such that  $f = g|_V$ . If  $M$  and  $V$  are oriented, then  $V$  must be the oriented boundary of the oriented manifold  $W$ , and  $g$  an oriented immersion of codimension 0.

Using the classification of immersions (Smale [7], Hirsch [2]) and the work of Kervaire-Milnor [3], [4], we compute in this note the regular homotopy classes of all bounding immersions of the sphere  $S^n$  into the euclidean space  $R^{n+1}$  and into the sphere  $S^{n+1}$ .

**1. Statement of the results.** From [2] we know that the derivation  $f \mapsto T(f)$  defines a weak homotopy equivalence between the space  $\text{Imm}(V, M)$  of the immersions of  $V$  into  $M$  and the space of the fibre-maps of the tangent bundle  $T(V)$  into the tangent bundle  $T(M)$  which are injective in each fibre. If  $V = S^n$  and  $M = R^{n+1}$ , the set of connected components of this last space is an homogeneous space under the group  $\pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1))$ . By a convenient identification, we obtain a bijection  $\gamma: \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, R^{n+1})) \rightarrow \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1))$  such that the class of the ordinary imbedding be  $0 \in \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1))$ . Furthermore the map  $\gamma$  is additive with respect to the connected sum of immersions [5].

Similarly, using the fact that the fibration  $\text{SO}(n+2) \rightarrow S^{n+1} = \text{SO}(n+2)/\text{SO}(n+1)$  is the principal fibration with group  $\text{SO}(n+1)$  tangent to  $S^{n+1}$ , it is easy to obtain a bijection  $\beta: \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, S^{n+1})) \rightarrow \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+2))$  additive with respect to the connected sum. If  $i: R^{n+1} \rightarrow S^{n+1}$  is the stereographic projection with the south pole  $(x_1 = -1)$  as center, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, R^{n+1})) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1)) \\ \downarrow i_* & & \downarrow s \\ \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, S^{n+1})) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+2)) \end{array}$$

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