RESEARCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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TOPOLOGICAL CONCORDANCES

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Communicated by William Browder, November 12, 1973

- 1. Introduction. In this announcement we outline a proof of Hudson's theorem, "Concordance implies isotopy in codimension 3" [3], for topological manifolds. This theorem is also proved by Armstrong [1] in case the ambient manifold is PL, using methods similar to those employed by Hudson. Our approach is to generalize the methods of Morlet [5] to the topological case, using PL approximating theorems locally. We have also generalized Morlet's results on the higher homotopy groups of concordance spaces to the topological case [6]. Detailed proofs will appear elsewhere [7]. I wish to thank Professor Lashof at the University of Chicago for many useful discussions and suggestions.
- 2. Statement of results. Let M and V be topological manifolds. By an embedding $\varphi: M \rightarrow V$ we understand a locally flat embedding such that $\varphi^{-1}(\partial V) = \partial M$ and φ meets the boundary regularly. We prove the following theorems:

Theorem 1. Let V^n be a topological manifold and M^q a compact topological handlebody. Let

$$\phi: (M \times I, M \times 0, M \times 1) \to (V \times I, V \times 0, V \times 1)$$

be an embedding. Denote $\phi | M \times 0$ by g and assume

$$\varphi | \partial M \times I = (g | \partial M) \times 1_I$$

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 57A15, 57A35.

 $(\partial M \text{ may be empty})$ and $n-q \ge 3$, $n \ge 5$. If n=5 we further assume that ∂V is a stable manifold. Then there is an ambient isotopy H^t of $V \times I$, fixing $\partial V \times I \cup V \times 0$ such that $H^1 \circ \varphi = g \times 1_I$.

THEOREM 2. Let V^n be a topological manifold and (K, K') a finite polyhedral pair, $\dim(K-K')=q$ (K') may be empty). Let

$$\varphi$$
: $(K \times I, K \times 0, K \times 1) \rightarrow (V \times I, V \times 0, V \times 1)$

be a locally nice embedding such that $\varphi^{-1}(\partial V \times I) = K' \times I$. Denote $\varphi | V \times 0$ by g and assume φ is equal to $g \times 1_I$ in a neighborhood of $K' \times I$. Also assume $n-q \ge 3$ and $n \ge 5$. If n=5 we assume ∂V is a stable manifold. Then there is an ambient isotopy H^t of $V \times I$ fixing $\partial V \times I \cup V \times 0$ such that $H^1 \circ \varphi = g \times 1_I$.

- 3. Outline of proof. First we prove Theorem 1 for M a disc. So consider a concordance $\varphi: D^q \times I \to V \times I$ and denote $\varphi(D^q \times I)$ by L_1 and $g(D^q) \times I$ by L_0 .
- (1) We find a PL product neighborhood U of L_0 . Using PL approximation theorems we can then isotop L_1 and shrink U such that $U \cap L_1 \subseteq U$ in a PL embedding. We can further isotop L_1 such that L_1 intersects L_0 block-transversally, and both these isotopies can be made such that the restriction to $\varphi(\partial D^q \times I) = g(\partial D^q) \times I$ is a product isotopy.
- (2) Having moved L_1 to intersect L_0 block-transversally, denote $X = L_0 \cap L_1$, $X^0 = X \cap V \times 0$ and $X^1 = X \cap V \times 1$. We define $\tau(X) \ge \alpha$ if X is obtained from $X^0 \times I$ by adding handles not meeting ∂X^0 of dimension f, $\alpha \le f \le \dim(X) \alpha$. Assume $\tau(X) \ge \alpha 1$ and let $\mu_s \colon D^{\alpha 1} \to X$ be the cores of the $\alpha 1$ handles relative to X^0 and X^1 . μ_s can be bounded by embedded discs in L_0 as well as in L_1 , and the union of the bounding discs can be bounded in $V \times I L_0 \cup L_1$ by an embedded disc $F_s(D^{\alpha + 1})$. We prove this using homotopy-theoretic considerations and Lees' immersion theorem [4]. Now we slide L_1 across $F_s(D^{\alpha + 1})$ (analogously to the standard Whitney trick for deletion of double points) so as to remove a regular neighborhood of $\mu_s(D^{\alpha 1})$. We thus obtain that $\tau(\text{resulting } X) \ge \alpha$.
- (3) We inductively obtain that $\tau(X) > \frac{1}{2} \dim(X)$, so X is a product. This product structure extends to $L_0 \cup L_1$ and further to $V \times I$ (using the topological s-cobordism theorem). Using this product structure we move L_1 back so that its image finally coincides with L_0 , and we can then use an Alexander isotopy to straighten L_1 .
- (4) The isotopy we obtained above does not fix $\partial D^q \times I \cup D^q \times 0$, but it may be modified to do so by using a collar of the boundary. We finally obtain an ambient isotopy using the isotopy extension theorem [2].

The general case follows from that of a disc by induction on skeleta. First we straighten the 0-skeleton. Then we straighten a neighborhood of

the 0-skeleton using local PL approximation and Hudson's theorem. Cutting out a regular neighborhood of the 0-skeleton makes the 1-skeleton into a disjoint union of 1-discs which can be straightened from what we already have proved and, we proceed inductively.

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