

THREE CHARACTERISTIC CLASSES MEASURING THE OBSTRUCTION TO PL LOCAL UNKNOTEDNESS

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$(M, \partial M) \subset (N, \partial N)$ denotes a PL embedding of oriented PL manifolds, with $M \cap \partial N = \partial M$, $\text{codim}_N(M) = 2$. Two such embeddings i_0, i_1 are concordant if there exists a PL embedding $(M \times I, \partial M \times I, M \times \partial I) \subset (N \times I, \partial N \times I, N \times \partial I)$ restricting to i_0, i_1 on $M \times 0, M \times 1$, respectively. The embedding $(M, \partial M) \subset (N, \partial N)$ is locally flat if every point $x \in M$ has a PL ball D^n for its neighborhood such that $D^n \cap M \subset D^n$ is PL conjugate to the standard embedding $D^{n-2} \subset D^n$.

This is the problem considered here: When is the embedding $(M, \partial M) \subset (N, \partial N)$ concordant to a locally flat embedding?

Let G_k denote the (geometric) group of concordism classes of locally flat knots having dimension k . Stabilizing, and factoring out by the periodicity isomorphism, we get a Z_4 -graded group, which is denoted (somewhat awkwardly) as G_* . $K_{F/PL}^*$, $K_{F/TOP}^*$ denote the cohomology theories having F/PL , F/TOP for their zeroth loop spectrum [11].

THEOREM. *There are characteristic classes $\theta(M, N) \in H^2(M, G_3)$, $\beta(M, N) \in K_{F/PL}^0(M)$, $\gamma(M, N) \in K_{F/TOP}^0(M, G_{*+1})$ satisfying the following:*

- (a) *These classes depend only on the concordism class of the embedding $(M, \partial M) \subset (N, \partial N)$.*
- (b) *They vanish if and only if $(M, \partial M) \subset (N, \partial N)$ is concordant to a locally flat embedding.*

Construction of θ, β, γ .

θ . For each simplex $\Delta^k \in M$ there are cells $D_M(\Delta^k), D_N(\Delta^k)$ —the dual cells to Δ^k in M, N , respectively. These satisfy $D_N(\Delta^k) \cap M = D_M(\Delta^k)$; $D_M(\Delta^k) \subset D_N(\Delta^k)$ is a codimension 2 embedding of discs. Try to concord $(M, \partial M) \subset (N, \partial N)$ to a locally flat embedding by inductively doing so for the embeddings $(D_M(\Delta^k) \subset D_N(\Delta^k))$. The first possible nonvanishing obstruction appears as a cocycle defined on the 2-dimensional dual cells in M . This represents $\theta(M, N) \in H^2(M, G_3)$ [10].

γ . Let (R, R_∂) denote a regular neighborhood for $(M, \partial M) \subset (N, \partial N)$. \hat{R} denotes its topological boundary in N . There is a linear bundle τ defined over M , having D^2 for fiber, and an integral-homology equivalence

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$f: (R, \dot{R}) \rightarrow (\tau, \dot{\tau})$. Using f in conjunction with the new surgery groups of Cappell-Shaneson, a splitting obstruction can be defined along any singular Z_q -manifold $g: (V, \delta V) \rightarrow M$ as in [6]. By the universal coefficient theorem for $K_{\mathbb{F}/\text{TOP}}^{\mathbb{O}}$, these represent an element $\gamma(M, N) \in K_{\mathbb{F}/\text{TOP}}^{\mathbb{O}}(M, G_{*+1})$.

β . For large r , $f \times 1_{D^r}: (R, \dot{R}) \times (D^r, \partial D^r) \rightarrow (\tau, \dot{\tau}) \times (D^r, \partial D^r)$ represents an element $\beta(M, N) \in K_{\mathbb{F}/\text{PL}}^{\mathbb{O}}(M)$.

REMARK 1. There is a classifying space $BSPL^{\sim}(2)$ for codimension 2 PL thickenings of PL manifolds. There are universal characteristic classes

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &\in H^2(BSPL^{\sim}(2), G_3), \\ \beta &\in K_{\mathbb{F}/\text{PL}}^{\mathbb{O}}(BSPL^{\sim}(2)), \\ \gamma &\in K_{\mathbb{F}/\text{TOP}}^{\mathbb{O}}(BSPL^{\sim}(2), G_{*+1}).\end{aligned}$$

Modulo low-dimensional complications (over the 4 skeleton of $BSPL^{\sim}(2)$) there is a homotopy equivalence

$$BSPL^{\sim}(2) \xrightarrow{f \times \gamma} BSO(2) \times (\overline{F/\text{TOP}} \otimes G_{*+1}).$$

REMARK 2. The classes θ , β , γ are related as follows. The geometric stabilization of θ is determined by the restriction of γ to the 2-skeleton of M . The stabilization of β is a direct summand of γ .

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