Part III : The differential

1 Submersions

In this section we will introduce topological and PL submersions and we will prove that each closed submersion with compact fibres is a locally trivial fibration.

We will use \( \Gamma \) to stand for either Top or PL and we will suppose that we are in the category of \( \Gamma \{ \text{manifolds without boundary} \).

1.1 A \( \Gamma \{ \text{map} \) \( p: E \rightarrow X \) between \( \Gamma \{ \text{manifolds} \) is a \( \Gamma \{ \text{submersion} \) if \( p \) is locally the projection \( \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l \) on the first \( l \{ \text{coordinates}. More precisely, \( p: E \rightarrow X \) is a \( \Gamma \{ \text{submersion} \) if there exists a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
E & \xrightarrow{p} & X \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
U_y & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & U_x \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \\
\mathbb{R}^k & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{R}^l \\
\end{array}
\]

where \( x = p(y) \), \( U_y \) and \( U_x \) are open sets in \( \mathbb{R}^k \) and \( \mathbb{R}^l \) respectively and \( 'y \), \( 'x \) are charts around \( x \) and \( y \) respectively.

It follows from the definition that, for each \( x \in X \), the fibre \( p^{-1}(x) \) is a \( \Gamma \{ \text{manifold} \).

1.2 The link between the notion of submersions and that of bundles is very straightforward. A \( \Gamma \{ \text{map} \) \( p: E \rightarrow X \) is a trivial \( \Gamma \{ \text{bundle} \) if there exists a \( \Gamma \{ \text{manifold} \) \( Y \) and a \( \Gamma \{ \text{isomorphism} \) \( f: Y \rightarrow E \), such that \( pf = 2 \), where \( 2 \) is the projection on \( X \).

More generally, \( p: E \rightarrow X \) is a locally trivial \( \Gamma \{ \text{bundle} \) if each point \( x \in X \) has an open neighbourhood restricted to which \( p \) is a trivial \( \Gamma \{ \text{bundle} \).

Even more generally, \( p: E \rightarrow X \) is a \( \Gamma \{ \text{submersion} \) if each point \( y \) of \( E \) has an open neighbourhood \( A \), such that \( p(A) \) is open in \( X \) and the restriction \( A \rightarrow p(A) \) is a trivial \( \Gamma \{ \text{bundle} \).

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Note A submersion is not, in general, a bundle. For example consider $E = \mathbb{R}^2 - f \circ g$, $X = \mathbb{R}$ and $p$ projection on the first coordinate.

1.3 We will now introduce the notion of a product chart for a submersion. If $p: E \to X$ is a submersion, then for each point $y$ in $E$, there exist a manifold $U$, and an open neighbourhood $S$ of $x = p(y)$ in $X$ and a embedding

$$': U \to S \to E$$

such that $\text{Im}'$ is a neighbourhood of $y$ in $E$ and, also, $p'$ is the projection $U \to S \to E$. Therefore, as we have already observed, $p^{-1}(x)$ is a manifold. Let us now assume that $'$ satisfies further properties:

(i) $U \to p^{-1}(x)$
(ii) $'(u;x) = u$ for each $u \in U$.

Then we can use interchangeably the following terminology:

(i) the embedding $'$ is normalised
(ii) $'$ is a product chart around $U$ for the submersion $p$
(iii) $'$ is a tubular neighbourhood of $U$ in $E$ with fibre $S$ with respect to the submersion $p$.

The second is the most suitable and most commonly used.

With this terminology, $p: E \to X$ is a bundle if, for each $x \in X$, there exists a product chart $': p^{-1}(x) \to S \to E$ around the fibre $p^{-1}(x)$, such that the image of $'$ coincides with $p^{-1}(S)$.

1.4 The fact that many submersions are fibrations is a consequence of the fundamental isotopy extension theorem, which we will state here in the version that is more suited to the problem that we are tackling.

Let $V$ be an open set in the manifold $X$, $Q$ another manifold which acts as the parameter space and let us consider an isotopy of embeddings

$$G: V \to Q \to X \to Q:$$

Given a compact subset $C$ of $V$ and a point $q$ in $Q$, we are faced with the problem of establishing if and when there exists a neighbourhood $S$ of $q$ in $Q$ and an ambient isotopy $G^0: X \to S \to X \to S$, which extends $G$ on $C$, i.e $G^0|C \circ S = G|C \circ S$.
Isotopy extension theorem  Let \( C \subset V \times X \) and \( G: V \to X \) be defined as above. Then there exists a compact neighbourhood \( C_+ \) of \( C \) in \( V \) and an extension \( G^0 \) of \( G \) on \( C_+ \), such that the restriction of \( G^0 \) to \((X - C_+)\) is the identity.

This remarkable result for the case \( \Gamma = \text{Top} \) is due to [Cernavskii 1968], [Lees 1969], [Edwards and Kirby 1971], [Siebenmann 1972].

For the case \( \Gamma = \text{PL} \) instead we have to thank [Hudson and Zeeman 1964] and [Hudson 1966]. A useful bibliographical reference is [Hudson 1969].

Note  In general, there is no way to obtain an extension of \( G \) to the whole open set \( V \). Consider, for instance, \( V = D^m \), \( X = \mathbb{R}^m \), \( Q = \mathbb{R} \) and
\[
G(v; t) = \frac{v}{1 - tkv}\cdot t
\]
for \( t \in Q \) and \( v \in D^m \) and \( t \in [0; 1] \), and \( G(v; t) \) stationary outside \([0; 1] \). For \( t = 1 \), we have
\[
G_1(D^m) = \mathbb{R}^m.
\]
Therefore \( G_1 \) does not extend to any homeomorphism \( G^0_1: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m \), and therefore \( G \) does not admit any extension on \( V \).

1.5 Let us now go back to submersions. We have to establish two lemmas, of which the first is a direct consequence of the isotopy extension theorem.

Lemma  Let \( p: Y \to X \) be the product \( \Gamma \) bundle and let \( x \in X \). Further let \( U \subset Y_x = p^{-1}(x) \) be a bounded open set and \( C \subset U \) a compact set. Finally, let
\[
': U \to Y \quad Y_x \to X
\]
be a product chart for \( p \) around \( U \). Then there exists a product chart
\[
'_1: Y_x \to Y_x \quad Y_x \to X
\]
for the submersion \( p \) around the whole of \( Y_x \), such that

(a) ' = ' on \( C \subset S_1 \)

(b) ' = the identity outside \( C_+ \subset S_1 \), where, as usual, \( C_+ \) is a compact neighbourhood of \( C \) in \( U \).

Proof  Apply the isotopy extension theorem with \( X \), or better still \( S \), as the space of the parameters and \( Y_x \) as ambient manifold.
**Glueing Lemma** Let $p: E \rightarrow X$ be a submersion, $x \in X$, with $C$ and $D$ compact in $p^{-1}(x)$. Let $U, V$ be open neighbourhoods of $C, D$ in $p^{-1}(x)$; let $' : U \subset E$ and $: V \subset E$ be products charts. Then there exists a product chart $!: M \rightarrow T \rightarrow E$, where $M$ is an open neighbourhood of $C \subset D$ in $p^{-1}(x)$. Furthermore, we can choose $!$ such that $! ='$ on $C \subset T$ and $! = $ on $(D - U) \subset T$.

**Proof** Let $C_+ \subset U$ and $D_+ \subset V$ be compact neighbourhoods of $C, D$ in $p^{-1}(x)$.

Applying the lemma above to $V \rightarrow X \rightarrow X$ we deduce that there exists a product chart for $p$ around $V$

$$1: V \subset S_1 \rightarrow E$$

such that

(a) $1 = $ on $(V - U) \subset S_1$

(b) $1 ='$ on $(C_+ \setminus D_+) \subset S_1$

Let $M_1 = C_+ \setminus D_+$ and $T_1 = S \setminus S_1$ and define

$$!: M_1 \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow E$$

by putting

$$! j C_+ \subset T_1 = ' j C_+ \subset T_1 \quad \text{and} \quad ! j D_+ \subset T_1 = j D_+ \subset T_1$$
Essentially, this is the required product chart. Since \( f \) is obtained by gluing two product charts, it suffices to ensure that \( f \) is injective. It may not be injective but it is locally injective by definition and furthermore, \( JM_1 \) is injective, being equal to the inclusion \( M_1 \rightarrow p^{-1}(x) \). Now we restrict first to the interior of a compact neighbourhood of \( C[D \text{ in } M_1] \), let us say \( M \). Once this has been done it will suffice to show that there exists a neighbourhood \( T \) of \( x \) in \( X \), contained in \( T_1 \), such that \( JM_1T_1 \) is injective. The existence of such a \( T_1 \) follows from a standard argument, see below. This completes the proof.

The standard argument which we just used is the same as the familiar one which establishes that, if \( N \rightarrow A \) are differential manifolds, with \( N \) compact and \( E(\cdot) \) is a small \((\cdot)\)neighbourhood of the zero-section of the normal vector bundle of \( N \) in \( A \), then a diffeomorphism between \( E(\cdot) \) and a tubular neighbourhood of \( N \) in \( A \) is given by the exponential function, which is locally injective on \( E(\cdot) \).

**Theorem** (Siebenmann) Let \( p: E \rightarrow X \) be a closed \( \Gamma \)-submersion, with compact fibres. Then \( p \) is a locally trivial \( \Gamma \)-bundle.

**Proof** The glueing lemma, together with a finite induction, ensures that, if \( x \in X \), then there exists a product chart

\[ \cdot : p^{-1}(x) \rightarrow S \rightarrow E \]

around \( p^{-1}(x) \). The set \( N = p(E \setminus \text{Im}'') \) is closed in \( X \), since \( p \) is a closed map. Furthermore \( N \) does not contain \( x \). If \( S_1 = S \setminus (X \setminus N) \), then the restricted chart \( p^{-1}(x) \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow E \) has image equal to \( p^{-1}(S_1) \). In fact, when \( p(y) \in S_1 \), we have that \( p(y) \not\in N \) and therefore \( y \not\in \text{Im}'' \). This ends the proof of the theorem.

We recall that a continuous map between metric spaces and with compact fibres, is closed if and only if it is proper, ie, if the preimage of each compact set is compact.

**1.6 Submersions** \( p: E \rightarrow X \) between manifolds with boundary

Submersions between manifolds with boundary are defined in the same way and the theory is developed in an analogous way to that for manifolds without boundary. The following changes apply:

(a) for \( i = k; l \) in 1.1, we substitute \( \mathbb{R}_+^i f x_1 \) for \( \mathbb{R}_+^i \)

(b) in 1.4 the isotopy \( G_t : V ! X \) must be proper, ie, formed by embeddings onto open subsets of \( X \) (briefly, \( G_t \) must be an isotopy of open embeddings).

**Addendum to the isotopy extension lemma 1.4** If \( Q = I^n \), then we can take \( S \) to be the whole of \( Q \).
Note Even in the classical case $Q = [0, 1]$ the extension of the isotopy cannot, in general, be on the whole of $V$. For example the isotopy $G(v; t): D^m \to \mathbb{R}^m$ of note 1.4, i.e.,

$$G(v; t) = \frac{v}{1 - tv} ; t$$

with $t \in [0, 1]$, connects the inclusion $D^m \to \mathbb{R}^m(t = 0)$ with $G_1$, which cannot be extended. A fortiori, $G$ cannot be extended.

1.7 Dierentiable submersions

These are much more familiar objects than the topological ones. Changing the notation slightly, a dierentiable map $f: X \to Y$ between manifolds without boundary is a submersion if it veri es the conditions in 1.1 and 1.2, taking now $\Gamma = D^m$. However the following alternative de nition is often used: $f$ is a submersion if its dierential is surjective for each point in $X$.

Theorem A proper submersion, with compact bres, is a dierentiable bundle.

Proof For each $y \in Y$, a su ciently small tubular neighbourhood of $p^{-1}(y)$ is the required product chart.

1.8 As we saw in 1.2 there are simple examples of submersions with non-compact bres which are not brations.

We now wish to discuss a case which is remarkable for its content and difculty. This is a case where a submersion with non-compact bres is a submersion. This result has a central role in the theorem of classi cation of PL structures on a topological manifold.

Let $\Delta$ be a simplex or a cube and let $M^m$ be a topological manifold without boundary which is not necessarily compact and let also $\Sigma$ be a PL structure on $M$ such that the projection

$$p: (\Delta \times M) \to \Delta$$

is a PL submersion.
**Fibration theorem** (Kirby–Siebenmann 1969) If $m \neq 4$, then $p$ is a PL bundle (necessarily trivial).

Before starting to explain the theorem's intricate line of the proof we observe that in some sense it might appear obvious. It is therefore symbolic for the hidden dangers and the possibilities of making a blunder found in the study of the interaction between the combinatorial and the topological aspects of manifolds. Better than any of my efforts to represent, with inept arguments, the uneasiness caused by certain idiosyncrasies is an outburst of L. Siebenmann, which is contained in a small note of [Kirby–Siebenmann 1977, p. 217], which is referring exactly to the fibration theorem:

"This modest result may be our largest contribution to the final classification theorem; we worked it out in 1969 in the face of a widespread belief that it was irrelevant and/or obvious and/or provable for all dimensions (cf [Mor 3], [Ro 2] and the 1969 version of [Mor 4]). Such a belief was not so unreasonable since 0.1 is obvious in case $M$ is compact: every proper cat submersion is a locally trivial bundle". (L. Siebenmann)

**Proof** We will assume $m = 1$. The general case is then analogous with some more technical detail. We identify $M$ with $0 \ M$ and observe that, since $p$ is a submersion, then restricts to a PL structure on $M = p^{-1}(0)$. This enables us to assume that $M$ is a PL manifold. We filter $M$ by means of an ascending chain

$$M_0 \ M_1 \ M_2 \ M_i$$

of PL compact manifolds, such that each $M_i$ is in a regular neighbourhood of some polyhedron contained in $M$ and, furthermore, $M_i = M_{i+1}$ and $M = \cup_i M_i$. Such a chain certainly exists. Furthermore, since $M_i$ is a regular neighbourhood, its frontier $\partial M_i$ is PL bicollared in $M$ and we can take open disjoint PL bicollars $V_i \ M_i \ R$, such that $V_i \ M_i = M_i (-1; 0]$. Let us $x$ an index $i$ and, for the sake simplicity, we will write $N$ instead of $M_i$. We will work in $E = (I \ N \ R)$, equipped with Cartesian projections.

The reader can observe that, even if $I \ N$ is a PL manifold with the PL manifold structure coming from $M$, it is not, a priori, a PL submanifold of $E$: It is exactly this situation that creates some difficulties which will force us to avoid the dimension $m = 4$. 

![Diagram](image-url)
1.8.1 First step
We start by recalling the engulfing theorem proved in I.4.11:

**Theorem** Let $W^m$ be a closed topological manifold with $w \neq 3$, let $\mathbb{C}$ be a PL structure on $W \mathbb{R}$ and $C W \mathbb{R}$ a compact subset. Then there exists a PL isotopy $G$ of $(W \mathbb{R})$ having compact support and such that $G_1(C) W (-1;0]$.

The theorem tells us that the tide, which rises in a PL way, swamps every compact subset of $(W \mathbb{R})$, even if $W$ is not a PL manifold.

**Corollary** (Engulfing from below) For each $n \geq 1$ and for each pair of integers $a < b$, there exists a PL isotopy with compact support

$$G_t : (\mathbb{R} \mathbb{R}) \to (\mathbb{R} \mathbb{R})$$

such that

$$G_1(\mathbb{R} (-1; a)) \mathbb{R} (-1; b]$$

provided that $m \geq 4$.

The proof is immediate. $\Box$

1.8.2 Second step (Local version of engulfing from below)

By theorem 1.5 each compact subset of the fibre of a submersion is contained in a product chart. Therefore, for each integer $r$ and each point of $I$, there exists a product chart

$$' : \mathbb{R} (-r; r) I \to E$$

for the submersion $p$, where $I$ indicates a suitable open neighbourhood of $a$ in $I$. If a and $b$ are any two integers, then Corollary 1.8.1 ensures that $r$ can be chosen such that $[a; b] (-r; r)$ and also that there exists a PL isotopy,

$$G_1 : (\mathbb{R} (-r; r)) \mathbb{R} (-r; r)$$

which engulfs level $b$ inside level $a$ and also has a compact support. Now let $f : I ! I$ be a PL map, whose support is contained in $I$ and is 1 on a neighbourhood of . We define a PL isotopy

$$H_t : E ! E$$

in the following way:
(a) $H_t|\text{Im}'$ is determined by the formula
$$H_t\left(\gamma; (x, y)\right) = \gamma(G_{f - t}(x, y)),$$
where $x \in \mathbb{R}_{(-2; r)}$ and $0 < t < 1$.
(b) $H_t$ is the identity outside $\text{Im}'$.

It results that $H_t$ is an isotopy of all of $E$ which commutes with the projection $p$, i.e., $H_t$ is a spike isotopy.

![Diagram](image)

A possibility for $f: I \times I$

The effect of $H_t$ is that of including level $b$ inside level $a$, at least as far as small a neighbourhood of $\gamma$.

1.8.3 Third step (A global spike version of the Engulfing form below)
For each pair of integers $a < b$, there exists a PL isotopy
$$H_t: E \to E,$$
which commutes with the projection $p$, has compact support and engulfs the level $b$ inside the level $a$, i.e.
$$H_t(I \cap \mathbb{N}_{(-1; a)}) \to \mathbb{N}_{(-1; b)}.$$
The proof of this claim is an instructive exercise and is therefore left to the reader. Note that $I$ will have to be divided into a finite number of sufficiently small intervals, and that the isotopies of local spike engulfing provided by the step 1.8.2 above will have to be wisely composed.

1.8.4 Fourth step (The action of $\mathbb{Z}$)
For each pair of integers $a < b$, there exists an open set $E(a; b)$ of $E$ which contains $^{-1}[a; b]$ and is such that
$$p: E(a; b) \to I$$
is a PL bundle.
Proof Let $H_1 : E \to E$ be the PL homeomorphism constructed in 1.8.3. Let us consider the compact set

$$C(a; b) = H_1(\mathbin{-\frac{1}{2}(-1 ; a)} \cap \mathbin{-\frac{1}{2}(-1 ; a)}$$

and the open set

$$E(a; b) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H_1^n(C(a; b)).$$

There is a PL action of $\mathbb{Z}$ on $E(a; b)$, given by

$$q : \mathbb{Z} \to E(a; b) \to E(a; b)$$

$$(1; x) \ni H_1(x)$$

This action commutes with $p$.

If $B = E(a; b) = \mathbb{R}$ is the space of the orbits then we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
E(a; b) & \to & B \\
p & \downarrow & \ \\
p^0 & \downarrow &
\end{array}$$

Since $H_1$ is PL, then $B$ inherits a PL structure which makes $q$ into a PL covering; therefore since $p$ is a PL submersion, then $p^0$ also is a submersion. Furthermore each fibre of $p^0$ is compact, since it is the quotient of a compact set, and $p^0$ is closed. So $p^0$ is a PL bundle, and from that it follows that $p$ also is such a bundle (some details have been omitted).

1.8.5 Fifth step (Construction of product charts around the manifolds $M_i$)

Until now we have worked with a given manifold $M_i \subset M$ and denoted it with $N$. Now we want to vary the index $i$. Step 1.8.4 ensures the existence of an open subset

$$E_i^0 \subset E_i = (I \times M_i \times \mathbb{R})$$

which contains $I \times M_i \times 0$ such that it is a locally trivial PL bundle on $I$. We chose PL trivialisations

$$h_i : I \times Y_i^0 \to E_i^0$$

and we write $M_i^0$ for $Y_i^0 \setminus M_i = Y_i^0 \setminus (M_i \cap (-1; 0))$.

We define a PL submanifold $X_i$ of $(I \times M)$, by putting

$$X_i = f(I \times M_i \setminus E_i^0) \cap h_i(I \times M_i^0)g$$

and observe that $X_i \subset X_{i+1}$ and $\bigcup_i X_i = (I \times M)$.
The projection $\pi : X_i \to I$ is a PL submersion and we can say that the whole proof of the theorem developed until now has only one aim: ensure for $i$ the existence of a PL submersion of type $\pi$.

Now, since $X_i$ is compact, the projection $\pi$ is a locally trivial PL bundle and therefore we have trivialisations

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
I & \mathbb{M}_i & \mathbb{X}_i \\
\mathbb{M}_i & \mathbb{X}_i & \mathbb{I} \\
\end{array}
$$

1.8.6 Sixth step (Compatibility of the trivialisations)

In general we cannot expect that $g_i$ coincides with $g_{i+1}$ on $I \times \mathbb{M}_i$. However it is possible to alter $g_{i+1}$ in order to obtain a new chart $g_{i+1}^0$ which is compatible with $g_i$. To this end let us consider the following commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
I & \mathbb{M}_{i+1} & \mathbb{I} \\
\mathbb{M}_i & \mathbb{X}_i & (I \times \mathbb{M}) \\
\mathbb{M}_{i+1} & \mathbb{X}_{i+1} & (I \times \mathbb{M}) \\
\end{array}
$$

where all the maps are intended to be PL and they also commute with the projection on $I$: The map $\gamma_i$ is defined by commutativity and $\Gamma_i$ exists by the isotopy extension theorem of Hudson and Zeeman. It follows that

$$g_{i+1}^0 := g_{i+1} \gamma_i$$

is the required compatible chart.

1.8.7 Conclusion

In light of 1.8.6, and of an infinite inductive procedure we can assume that the trivialisations $f \circ g_i g$ are compatible with each other. Then

$$g := \bigcup_{i} g_i$$

is a PL isomorphism $I \times \mathbb{M} (I \times \mathbb{M})$, which proves the theorem. \hfill \Box

Note: I advise the interested reader who wishes to study submersions in more depth, including also the case of submersions of stratiﬁed topological spaces, as well as other diﬃcult topics related to the spaces of homomorphisms, to consult [Siebenmann, 1972].

To the reader who wishes to study in more depth the theorem of ﬁbrations for submersions with non compact ﬁbres, including extension theorems of sliced concordances, I suggest [Kirby-Siebemann 1977 Essay II].
2 The space of the PL structures on a topological manifold \( M \)

Let \( M \) be a topological manifold without boundary, which is not necessarily compact.

2.1 The complex \( \text{PL}(M) \)

The space \( \text{PL}(M) \) of PL structures on \( M \) is the \( \text{ss} \{ \text{set} \) which has as typical \( k \)-simplex a PL structure on \( k \cdot M \), such that the projection

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
(k & M) & \rightarrow & k
\end{array}
\]

is a PL submersion. The semisimplicial operators are defined using bred products. More precisely, if \( : l \rightarrow k \) is in \( \text{PL}(M) \), then \( \#(\ ) \) is the PL structure on \( l \cdot M \), which is obtained by pulling back \( 1 \) by :

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
8 & l \cdot M & \rightarrow & k \cdot M \\
\#(\ ) & 1 \# & \rightarrow & k \# 1 \\
\circ & l \rightarrow & k
\end{array}
\]

An equivalent definition is that a \( k \)-simplex of \( \text{PL}(M) \) is an equivalence class of commutative diagrams

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
k & M & \xrightarrow{f} & Q \\
\downarrow & p & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
1 & k
\end{array}
\]

where \( Q \) is a PL manifold, \( p \) a PL submersion, \( f \) a topological homeomorphism and the two diagrams are equivalent if \( f^0 = \cdot f \), where \( \cdot : Q ! Q^0 \) is a PL isomorphism.

Under this definition a \( k \)-simplex of \( \text{PL}(M) \) is a sliced concordance of PL structures on \( M \).

In order to show the equivalence of these two definitions, let temporarily \( \text{PL}^0(M) \) (respectively \( \text{PL}^0(M) \)) be the \( \text{ss} \{ \text{set} \) obtained by using the first (respectively the second) definition. We will show that there is a canonical semisimplicial isomorphism \( \text{PL}^0(M) \rightarrow \text{PL}^0(M) \). Define (\( M \)) to be the equivalence class of \( \text{Id} : M ! (M) \) where \( = k \). Now let : PL^0(M)!
PL \mathcal{Q}(M) \) be constructed as follows. Given \( f: M \to Q \), let be a maximal PL atlas on \( Q \). Then set \( (f) := (M)_f \). The map is well defined since, if \( f \) is equivalent to \( f \) in \( PL^0(M) \), then

\[
(M)_f \circ = (M)_f \circ = (M)_f : Q \to Q.
\]

The last equality follows from the fact that \( f \) is PL, hence \( 0 = 0 \). Now let us prove that each of \( \) and \( \) is the inverse of the other. It is clear that \( = PL^0(M) \). Moreover

\[
(M) = (M) \circ = (M) \circ = (M) : Q \to Q.
\]

But \( f \circ d = f : (M) \circ Q \) is PL by construction, therefore \( d \) is the identity.

Since the submersion condition plays no relevant role in the proof, we have established that \( PL^0(M) \) and \( PL^0_0(M) \) are canonically isomorphic.

**Observations**

(a) If \( M \) is compact, we know that the submersion \( 1 \) is a trivial PL bundle. In this case a \( k \{\text{simplex}\} \) is a \( k \{\text{isotopy of structures}\} \) on \( M \). See also the next observation.

(b) (Exercise) If \( M \) is compact then the set \( 0(PL(M)) \) of path components of \( PL(M) \) has a precise geometrical meaning: two PL structures \( 0 \) on \( M \) are in the same path component if and only if there exists a topological isotopy \( h: M \to M \), with \( h_0 = 1 \) and \( h_1: M \to M \) a PL isomorphism. This is also true if \( M \) is non-compact and the dimension is not 4 (hint: use the braided theorem).

(c) \( PL(M) \in \); if and only if \( M \) admits a PL structure.

(d) If \( PL(M) \) is contractible then \( M \) admits a PL structure and such a structure is strongly unique. This means that two structures \( 0 \) on \( M \) are isotopic (or concordant). Furthermore any two isotopies (concordances) between \( 0 \) and \( 0 \) can be connected through an isotopy (concordance respectively) with two parameters, and so on.

(e) If \( m \geq 3 \), Kerekjarto (1923) and Moise (1952, 1954) have proved that \( PL(M) \) is contractible. See [Moise 1977].

### 2.2 The set \( PL(TM) \)

Now we wish to define the space of PL structures on the tangent microbundle on \( M \). In this case it will be easier to take as \( TM \) the microbundle

\[
M \to M \to M; \quad M \to M \to M;
\]

where $\pi_2$ is the projection on the second factor. Hirsch calls this the second tangent bundle. This is obviously a notational convention since if we swap the factors we obtain a canonical isomorphism between the first and the second tangent bundle.

More generally, let, $\pi: X \to E$ be a topological microbundle on a topological manifold $X$. A PL structure on $\pi$ is a PL manifold structure on an open neighbourhood $U$ of $\iota(X)$ in $E$, such that $p: U \to X$ is a PL submersion.

If $\mathcal{O}$ is another PL structure on $\pi$, we say that $\mathcal{O}$ is equal to $\mathcal{O}$ if and only if $\mathcal{O}$ defines the same germ around the zero-section, i.e., if $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}$ in some open neighbourhood of $\iota(X)$ in $E$. Then $\mathcal{O}$ really represents an equivalence class.

**Note** A PL structure on $\pi$ is different from a PL microbundle structure on $\pi$, namely a PL structure, as it was defined in II.4.1. The former does not require that the zero-section $\iota: X \to U$ is a PL map. Consequently $\iota(X)$ does not have to be a PL submanifold of $U$, even if it is, obviously, a topological submanifold.

The space of the PL structures on $\pi$, namely $\text{PL}(\pi)$, is the $\text{ss}$ set, whose typical $k$ simplex is the germ around $k$ of a PL structure on the product microbundle $k$. The semisimplicial operators are defined using the construction of the induced bundle.

Later we shall see that as far as the classification theorem is concerned the concepts of PL structures and PL structures on a topological microbundle are effectively the same, namely we shall prove (fairly easily) that the $\text{ss}$ sets $\text{PL}(\pi)$ and $\text{PL}(\pi)$ have the same homotopy type (proposition 4.8). However the former space adapts naturally to the case of smoothings (Part V) when there is no fixed PL structure on $M$.

**Lemma** $\text{PL}(M)$ and $\text{PL}(TM)$ are $\text{ss}$ sets.

**Proof** This follows by pulling back over the PL retraction $k! : k$. $\square$
3 Relation between $\text{PL}(M)$ and $\text{PL}(TM)$

From now on, unless otherwise stated, we will introduce a hypothesis, which is only apparently arbitrary, on our initial topological manifold $M$.

(\*) We will assume that there is a PL structure fixed on $M$:

The arbitrariness of this assumption is in the fact that it is our intention to tackle jointly the two problems of existence and of the classification of the PL structures on $M$. However this preliminary hypothesis simplifies the exposition and makes the technique more clear, without invalidating the problem of the classification. Later we will explain how to avoid using (\*), see section 5.

3.1 The differential

Firstly we define an ss-map

$$d: \text{PL}(M) \to \text{PL}(TM);$$

namely the differential, by setting, for $2\text{PL}(M)^{\langle k \rangle}$, $d$ to be equal to the PL structure $M$ on $E^{\langle k \rangle} TM = k^2 M$.

Our aim is to prove that the differential is a homotopy equivalence, except in dimension $m = 4$.

Classification theorem $d: \text{PL}(M) \to \text{PL}(TM)$ is a homotopy equivalence for $m \neq 4$.

The philosophy behind this result is that infinitesimal information contained in $TM$ can be integrated in order to solve the classification problem on $M$. In other words $d$ is used to linearise the classification problem.

The theorem also holds for $m = 4$ if none of the components of $M$ are compact. However the proof uses results of [Gromov 1968] which are beyond the scope of this book.

We now set the stage for the proof of theorem 3.1.

3.2 The Mayer-Vietoris property

Let $U$ be an open set of $M$: Consider the PL structure induced on $U$ by the one fixed on $M$: The correspondences $U \to \text{PL}(U)$ and $U \to \text{PL}(TU)$ define contravariant functors from the category of the inclusions between open sets of $M$, with values in the category of ss-sets. Note that $TU = TM \cup U$.

Notation We write $F(U)$ to denote either $\text{PL}(U)$ or $\text{PL}(TU)$ without distinction.
Lemma (Mayer–Vietoris property) The functor \( F \) transforms unions into pullbacks, i.e., the following diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
F(U \cup V) & \longrightarrow & F(U) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F(V) & \longrightarrow & F(U \setminus V)
\end{array}
\]

is a pull back for each pair of open sets \( U; V \subseteq M \).

The proof is an easy exercise. \( \square \)

3.3 Germs of structures

Let \( A \) be any subset of \( M \): The functor \( F \) can then be extended to \( A \) using the germs. More precisely, we set

\[
\begin{align*}
\operatorname{PL}(A \subseteq M) & := \liminf \operatorname{PL}(U) : A \quad U \text{ open in } M \\
\operatorname{PL}(TM|_A) & := \liminf \operatorname{PL}(TU) : A \quad U \text{ open in } M
\end{align*}
\]

The differential can also be extended to an ss{map

\[
d_A : \operatorname{PL}(A \subseteq M) \to \operatorname{PL}(TM|_A)
\]

which is still defined using the rule \( \bigcup U \).

Finally, the Mayer–Vietoris property 3.2 is still valid if, instead of open sets we consider closed subsets. This implies that, when we write \( F(A) \) for either \( \operatorname{PL}(A \subseteq M) \) or \( \operatorname{PL}(TM|_A) \), then the diagram of restrictions

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
F(A \cup B) & \longrightarrow & F(A) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F(B) & \longrightarrow & F(A \setminus B)
\end{array}
\]

is a pullback for closed \( A; B \subseteq M \). \( \square \)

3.4 Note about base points

If \( 2 \operatorname{PL}(M)^{(0)} \), i.e., is a PL structure on \( M \), there is a canonical base point for the ss{set \( \operatorname{PL}(M) \), such that

\[
_k = _k
\]

In this way we can point each path component of \( \operatorname{PL}(M) \) and correspondingly of \( \operatorname{PL}(TM) \). Furthermore we can assume that \( d \) is a pointed map on each path component. The same thing applies more generally for \( \operatorname{PL}(A \subseteq M) \) and its related differential. In other words we can always assume that the diagram 3.3.1 is made up of ss{maps which are pointed on each path component.
4 Proof of the classification theorem

The method of the proof is based on immersion theory as viewed by Haefliger and Poenaru (1964) et al. Among the specialists, this method of proof has been named the Haefliger and Poenaru machine or the immersion theory machine. Various authors have worked on this topic. Among these we cite [Gromov 1968], [Kirby and Siebenmann 1969], [Lashof 1970] and [Rourke 1972].

There are several versions of the immersion machine tailored to the particular theorem to be proved. All versions have a common theme. We wish to prove that a certain (differential) map \( d \) connecting functors defined on manifolds, or more generally on germs, is a homotopy equivalence. We prove:

1. The functors satisfy a Mayer–Vietoris property (see for example 3.2 above).
2. The differential is a homotopy equivalence when the manifold is \( \mathbb{R}^n \).
3. Restrictions to certain subsets are Kan fibrations.

Once these are established there is a transparent and automatic procedure which leads to the conclusion that \( d \) is a homotopy equivalence. This procedure could even be described with axioms in terms of categories. We shall not axiomatise the machine. Rather we shall illustrate it by example.

The versions differ according to the precise conditions and subsets used. In this section we apply the machine to prove theorem 3.1. We are working in the topological category and we shall establish (3) for arbitrary compact subsets. The Mayer–Vietoris property was established in 3.2. We shall prove (2) in sections 4.1–4.4 and (3) in section 4.5 and 4.6. The machine proof itself comes in section 4.7.

In the next part (IV.1) we shall use the machine for its original purpose, namely immersion theory. In this version, (3) is established for the restriction of \( X \) to \( X_0 \) where \( X \) is obtained from \( X_0 \) attaching one handle of index \( < \dim X \).

The classification theorem for \( M = \mathbb{R}^m \)

4.1 The following proposition states that the function which restricts the PL structures to their germs in the origin is a homotopy equivalence in \( \mathbb{R}^m \):

**Proposition** If \( M = \mathbb{R}^m \) with the standard PL structure, then the restriction \( r : PL(\mathbb{R}^m) \to PL(0, \mathbb{R}^m) \) is a homotopy equivalence.
Proof We start by stating that, given an open neighbourhood $U$ of 0 in $\mathbb{R}^m$, there always exist a homeomorphism $\varphi$ between $\mathbb{R}^m$ and a neighbourhood of 0 contained in $U$, which is the identity on a neighbourhood of 0. There also exists an isotopy $H : I \times \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m$, such that $H(0; x) = x$, $H(1; x) = (x)$ for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $H(t; x) = x$ for each $t \in I$ and for each $x$ in some neighbourhood of 0.

In order to prove that $r$ is a homotopy equivalence we will show that $r$ induces an isomorphism between the homotopy groups.

(a) Consider a map $S^i \to \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)$. This is nothing but an isotopy of structures on an open neighbourhood $U$ of 0, i.e., a diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
S^i & \to & \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
S^i & \to & \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)
\end{array}
$$

where $\varphi$ is a PL structure, $p$ is a PL submersion and $'$ is a homeomorphism. Then the composed map

$$
S^i \to \mathbb{R}^m \to S^i \to (S^i \times U) \\
$$

where $f(0; x) = (0; (x))$, gives us a sphere of structures on the whole of $\mathbb{R}^m$: The germ of this structure is represented by $'$. This proves that $r$ induces an epimorphism between the homotopy groups.

(b) Let

$$
f_0 : S^i \to \mathbb{R}^m \to \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)
$$

and

$$
f_1 : S^i \to \mathbb{R}^m \to \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)
$$

be two spheres of structures on $\mathbb{R}^m$ and assume that their germs in $S^i \to \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)$ are homotopic. This implies that there exists a PL structure $G$ and a homeomorphism

$$
G : I \times S^i \to \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)
$$

which represents a map of $I \times S^i$ in $\text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)$ and which is such that

$$
G(0; x) = f_0(x) \quad G(1; x) = f_1(x)
$$

for $x \in S^i$.

We can assume that $G(t; x)$ is independent of $t$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$. Also consider, in the topological manifold $I \times S^i \mathbb{R}^m$; the structure $r$ given by

$$
0 \to [0; \infty) \to [1 - \infty; 1] \to 1.
$$
The three structures coincide since restricts to \( i \) on the overlaps, and therefore is defined on a topological submanifold \( Q \) of \( S^i, R^m \).

Finally we define a homeomorphism

\[
F : S^i, R^m \to Q
\]

with the formula

\[
F(t; x) = \begin{cases} 
G(t; H(1-t); x) & t \leq 0 \\
G(t; x) & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\
G(t; H(t); x) & t \geq 1
\end{cases}
\]

(x \( \in \mathbb{R}^m \)): The map \( F \) is a homotopy of \( 0 \) and \( 1 \), and then \( r \) induces a monomorphism between the homotopy groups which ends the proof of the proposition.

4.2 The following result states that a similar property applies to the structures on the tangent bundle \( R^m \).

**Proposition** The restriction map

\[
r : PL(T R^m) ! PL(T R^m, 0)
\]

is a homotopy equivalence.

**Proof** We observe that \( T R^m \) is trivial and therefore we will write it as

\[
R^m \times X \leftarrow X
\]

with zero(section \( 0 \) \( X \), where \( X \) is a copy of \( R^m \) with the standard PL structure.

Given any neighbourhood \( U \) of \( 0 \), let \( H : I \times X \to X \) be the isotopy considered at the beginning of the proof of 4.1. We remember that a PL structure on \( T R^m \) is a PL structure of manifolds around the zero-section. Furthermore \( X \) is submersive with respect to this structure. The same applies for the PL structures on \( TU \), where \( U \) is a neighbourhood of \( 0 \) in \( X \). It is then clear that by using the isotopy \( H \), or even only its final value \( : X ! U \), each PL structure on \( TU \) expands to a PL structure on the whole of \( T R^m \). The same thing happens for each sphere of structures on \( TU \). This tells us that \( r \) induces an epimorphism between the homotopy groups. The injectivity is proved in a similar way, by using the whole isotopy \( H \). It is not even necessary for \( H \) to be an isotopy, and in fact a homotopy would work just as well.

Summarising we can say that proposition 4.1 is established by expanding isotopically a typical neighbourhood of the origin to the whole of \( R^m \), while proposition 4.2 follows from the fact that \( 0 \) is a deformation retract of \( R^m \).
4.3 We will now prove that, still in $\mathbb{R}^m$, if we pass from the structures to their germs in 0, the differential becomes in fact an isomorphism of sets (in particular a homotopy equivalence).

**Proposition** $d_0 : \text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \text{PL}(\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}^m)_{0}$ is an isomorphism of complexes.

**Proof** As above, we write $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}^m : \mathbb{R}^m \times X \rightarrow X$ (where $X = \mathbb{R}^m$) and we observe that a germ of a structure in $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}^m$ is locally a product in the following way. Given a PL structure $U$ in $\mathbb{R}^m$, where $U$ is a neighbourhood of 0 in $X$, then, since $X$ is a PL submersion, there exists a neighbourhood $V$ of 0 in $X$ and a PL isomorphism between $j TV$ and $V$, where $V$ is a PL structure on $V$, which defines an element of $\text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m)$. Since the differential $d = d_0$ puts a PL structure around 0 in the fibre of $\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}^m$, then it is clear that $d_0$ is nothing but another way to view the same object.

4.4 The following theorem is the first important result we were aiming for. It states that the differential is a homotopy equivalence for $M = \mathbb{R}^m$.

**Theorem** $d : \text{PL}(\mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \text{PL}(\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}^m)$ is a homotopy equivalence.

**Proof** Consider the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{PL}(\mathbb{R}^m) & \xrightarrow{d} & \text{PL}(\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}^m) \\
\text{PL}(0, \mathbb{R}^m) & \xleftarrow{d_0} & \text{PL}(\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}^m)_{0} \\
\end{array}
$$

By 4.1 and 4.2 the vertical restrictions are homotopy equivalences. Also by 4.3 $d_0$ is a homeomorphism and therefore $d$ is a homotopy equivalence.

4.5 The following results which prepare for the proof the classification theorem have a different tone. In a word, they establish that the majority of the restriction maps in the PL structure spaces are Kan fibrations.
Theorem For each compact pair $C_1 \subseteq C_2$ of $M$ the natural restriction
\[ r : \text{PL}(TM \mid C_2) \to \text{PL}(TM \mid C_1) \]
is a Kan fibration.

Proof We need to prove that each commutative diagram
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
K & \to & \text{PL}(TM \mid C_2) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow r \\
K & \to & \text{PL}(TM \mid C_1)
\end{array}
\]
can be completed by a map
\[ k ! : \text{PL}(TM \mid C_2) \]
which preserves commutativity.

In order to make the explanation easier we will assume $C_2 = M$ and we will write $C = C_1$. The general case is completely analogous, the only difference being that there are more 'germs' (To those in $C_1$ we need to add those in $C_2$).

We will give details only for the lifting of paths when $(k = 1)$, the general case being identical.

We start with a simple observation. If $\varphi X$ is a topological microbundle on the PL manifold $X$, if $\varphi$ is a PL structure on $X$ and if $r : Y ! X$ is a PL map between PL manifolds, then gives the induced bundle $r$ a PL structure in a natural way using pullback. We will denote this structure by $r \varphi$. This has already been used (implicitly) to define the degeneracy operators $i + 1 ! i$ in $\text{PL}(\ )$, in the particular case of elementary simplicial maps cf 2.2.

Consider a path in $\text{PL}(TM \mid C)$, i.e., a PL structure $\varphi$ on $I \cdot TU = I \cdot (TM \mid U)$, with $U$ an open neighbourhood of $C$. A lifting of the starting point of this path to $\text{PL}(TM)$ gives us a PL structure $\varphi \varphi$ on $TM$, such that $\varphi \varphi$ is a PL structure on the microbundle $\varphi 0 TM \mid I \cdot TU$. Without asking for apologies we will ignore the inconsistency caused by the fact that the base of the last microbundle is not a PL manifold but a polyhedron given by the union of two PL manifolds along $0 \cdot U$. This inconsistency could be eliminated with some effort. We want to extend $r$ to the whole of $I \cdot TM$. We choose a PL map $r: I \cdot M ! 0 \cdot M \mid I \cdot U$ which takes $0 \cdot M$ and some neighbourhood of $I \cdot C$. Then $r$ is the required PL structure.

This ends the proof of the theorem. □
4.6 It is much more difficult to establish the property analogous to 4.5 for the PL structures on the manifold $M$, rather than on its tangent bundle:

**Theorem** For each compact pair $C_1 \subset C_2 \subset M$ the natural restriction

$$r: PL(C_2 \to M) \to PL(C_1 \to M)$$

is a Kan fibration, if $m \not\equiv 4$.

**Proof** If we use cubes instead of simplices we need to prove that each commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
I^k & \longrightarrow & PL(C_2 \to M) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow r \\
I^{k+1} & \longrightarrow & PL(C_1 \to M)
\end{array}$$

can be completed by a map

$$I^{k+1} \to PL(C_2 \to M)$$

which preserves commutativity.

We will assume again that $C_2 = M$ and we will write $C_1 = C$.

We have a PL $k$-cube of PL structures on $M$ and an extension to a $(k+1)$-cube near $C$: This implies that we have a structure on $I^k \times M$ and a structure $^0$ on $I^{k+1} \times U$, where $U$ is some open neighbourhood of $C$. By hypothesis the two structures coincide on the overlap, i.e., $j^k \circ U = ^0 j^0 \circ I^{k+1} \times U$.

We want to extend $^0$ to a structure over the whole of $I^{k+1} \times M$, such that $^0$ coincides with $^0$ on $I^{k+1} \times $ some neighbourhood of $C$ which is possibly smaller than $U$.

We will consider first the case $k = 0$, i.e., the lifting of paths.

By the fibration theorem 1.8, if $m \not\equiv 4$ there exists a sliced PL isomorphism over $I$

$$h: (I \times U) \cong I \times U$$

(recall that $^0 U = I$). There is the natural topological inclusion $j: I \times U \to I \times M$ so that the composition

$$j \circ h: I \times U \to I \times M$$

gives a topological isotopy of $U$ in $M$ and thus also of $W$ in $M$, where $W$ is the interior of a compact neighbourhood of $C$ in $U$. From the topological isotopy extension theorem we deduce that the isotopy of $W$ in $M$ given by $(j \circ h) j_W$
extends to an ambient topological isotopy $F : I \times M \to I \times M$. Now endow the range of $F$ with the structure $I \times M$.

Since it preserves projection to $I$, the map $F$ provides a 1-simplex of $\text{PL}(I \times M)$, i.e., a PL structure $\alpha$ on $I \times M$. It is clear that $\alpha$ coincides with $\beta^0$ at least on $I \times W$. In fact $F \mid I \times W$ is the composition of PL maps

$$(I \times W) \circ (I \times U) \circ \| I \times U \times I \times M$$

and therefore is PL, which is the same as saying that $\alpha = \beta^0$ on $I \times W$.

In the general case of two cubes $(I^{k+1}, I^k)$ write $X$ for $I^k \times X$ and apply the above argument to $M, U, W$.

4.7 The immersion theory machine

**Notation** We write $F(X), G(X)$ for $\text{PL}(X \times M)$ and $\text{PL}(TM \times X)$ respectively.

We can now complete the proof of the classification theorem 4.1 under hypothesis (*).

**Proof of 4.1** All the charts on $M$ are intended to be PL homeomorphic images of $\mathbb{R}^m$ and the simplicial complexes are intended to be PL embedded in some of those charts.

(1) The theorem is true for each simplex $A$, linearly embedded in a chart of $M$.

**Proof** We can suppose that $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ and observe that $A$ has a base of neighbourhoods which are canonically PL isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^m$. The result follows from 4.4 taking the direct limits.

More precisely, $A$ is the intersection of a nested countable family $V_1 \subset V_2 \subset \ldots$ of open neighbourhoods each of which is considered as a copy of $\mathbb{R}^m$. Then

$$F(A) = \lim_i F(V_i) \quad G(A) = \lim_i G(V_i) \quad d_A = \lim_i d_{V_i}$$

Since each $d_{V_i}$ is a weak homotopy equivalence by 4.4, then $d_A$ is also a weak homotopy equivalence and hence a homotopy equivalence.

(2) If the theorem is true for the compact sets $A \cap B$, then it is true for $A \setminus B$. 

Proof We have a commutative diagram.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
F(A \setminus B) & \overset{d_{A \setminus B}}{\longrightarrow} & F(A) \\
| & | & | \\
G(A \setminus B) & \overset{r_3}{\longrightarrow} & G(A) \\
| & | & | \\
G(A) & \overset{d_A}{\longrightarrow} & G(A) \\
| & | & | \\
F(A) & \overset{d_B}{\longrightarrow} & F(A) \\
\end{array}
\]

where the \(r_i\) are fibrations, by 4.5 and 4.6, and \(d_A\), \(d_B\), and \(d_{A \setminus B}\) are homotopy equivalences by hypothesis. It follows that \(d\) is a homotopy equivalence between each of the fibres of \(r_3\) and the corresponding fibre of \(r_4\) (by the Five Lemma).

By 3.3.1 each of the squares is a pullback, therefore each fibre of \(r_1\) is isomorphic to the corresponding fibre of \(r_3\) and similarly for \(r_2\), \(r_4\). Therefore \(d\) induces a homotopy equivalence between each fibre of \(r_1\) and the corresponding fibre of \(r_2\). Since \(d_A\) is a homotopy equivalence, it follows from the Five Lemma that \(d_{A \setminus B}\) is a homotopy equivalence. In a word, we have done nothing but apply proposition II.1.7 several times.

(3) The theorem is true for each simplicial complex (which is contained in a chart of \(M\)). With this we are saying that if \(K \subset \mathbb{R}^m\) is a simplicial complex, then

\[d_K : PL(K \subset \mathbb{R}^m) \overset{!}{\rightarrow} PL(T\mathbb{R}^m j K)\]

is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof This follows by induction on the number of simplices of \(K\), using (1) and (2).

(4) The theorem is true for each compact set \(C\) which is contained in a chart. With this we are saying that if \(C\) is a compact set of \(\mathbb{R}^m\), then

\[d_C : PL(C \subset \mathbb{R}^m) \overset{!}{\rightarrow} PL(T\mathbb{R}^m j C)\]

is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof \(C\) is certainly an intersection of finite simplicial complexes. Then the result follows using (3) and passing to the limit.

(5) The theorem is true for any compact set \(C \subset M\).
4 Proof of the classification theorem

**Proof.** $C$ can be decomposed into a finite union of compact sets, each of which is contained in a chart of $M$. The result follows applying (2) repeatedly.

(6) The theorem is true for $M$.

**Proof.** $M$ is the union of an ascending chain of compact sets $C_1 \subseteq C_2 \subseteq \cdots$ with $C_i \subseteq C_{i+1}$.

From definitions we have

$$F(M) = \lim F(C_i) \quad G(M) = \lim G(C_i) \quad d_M = \lim d_{C_i}$$

Each $d_{C_i}$ is a weak homotopy equivalence by (5), hence $d_M$ is a weak homotopy equivalence.

This concludes the proof of (6) and the theorem \hfill \Box

To extend theorem 3.1 to the case $m = 4$ we would need to prove that, if $M$ is a PL manifold and none of whose components is compact, then the differential

$$d : PL(M) \to PL(TM)$$

is a homotopy equivalence without any restrictions on the dimension.

We will omit the proof of this result, which is established using similar techniques to those used for the case $m \leq 4$. For $m = 4$ one will need to use a weaker version of the fibration property 4.6 which forces the hypothesis of non-compactness (Gromov 1968).

However it is worth observing that in 4.4 we have already established the result in the particular case of $M^m = \mathbb{R}^m$ which is of importance. Therefore the classification theorem also holds for $\mathbb{R}^4$, the Euclidean space which astounded mathematicians in the 1980’s because of its unpredictable anomalies.

Finally, we must not forget that we still have to prove the classification theorem when $M^m$ is a topological manifold upon which no PL structure has been fixed. We will do this in the next section.

The proof of the classification theorem gives us a stronger result: if $C \subseteq M$ is closed, then

$$d_C : PL(C \subseteq M) \to PL(TM \cap C)$$

is a homotopy equivalence.

**Proof.** $C$ is the intersection of a nested sequence $V_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq V_i$ of open neighbourhoods in $M$. Each $d_{V_i}$ is a weak homotopy equivalence by the theorem applied with $M = V_i$. Taking direct limits we obtain that $d_C$ is also a weak homotopy equivalence. \hfill \Box

III : The differential

4.8 In order to make the result 4.6 usable and to arrive at a real structure theorem for $\text{PL}(M)$ we need to analyse the complex $\text{PL}(TM)$ in terms of classifying spaces. For this purpose we wish to finish the section by clarifying the notion of PL structure on a microbundle $\Rightarrow X$.

As we saw in 2.2 when defines a PL structure on $\Rightarrow X$ we do not need to require that $i : X \twoheadrightarrow U$ is a PL map. When this happens, as in II.4.1, we say that a PL structure is fixed on $\Rightarrow X$. In this case

$$X \xrightarrow{i} U \xrightarrow{p} X$$

is a PL microbundle, which is topologically microisomorphic to $\Rightarrow X$.

Alternatively, we can say that a PL structure on $\Rightarrow X$ is an equivalence class of topological microisomorphisms $f : \Rightarrow X$, where $\Rightarrow X$ is a PL microbundle and $f \sim f' \text{ if } f' = h \circ f$, and $h : \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow X$ is a PL microisomorphism.

In II.4.1 we defined the ss-set $\text{PL}(\Rightarrow X)$, whose typical $k$-simplex is an equivalence class of commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
    k & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\
    \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
    k & \xrightarrow{f} & X
\end{array}$$

where $f$ is a topological microisomorphism and $X$ is a PL microbundle.

Clearly

$$\text{PL}(\Rightarrow X) \Rightarrow X$$

**Proposition** The inclusion $\text{PL}(\Rightarrow X) \Rightarrow X$ is a homotopy equivalence.

**Proof** We will prove that

$$k(\text{PL}(\Rightarrow X); \text{PL}(\Rightarrow X)) = 0.$$

Let $k = 0$ and $2 \text{ PL}(\Rightarrow X)^{(0)}$. In the microbundle

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
    I \times X & \xrightarrow{i} & I \\
    \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
    X & \xrightarrow{E(\cdot)} & X
\end{array}$$

we approximate the zero-section $1 \times I$ using a zero-section $j$ which is PL on $0 \times X$ (with respect to the PL structure on $X$), and which is $i$ on $1 \times X$.

This can be done by the simplicial "approximation theorem of Zeeman. This way we have a new topological microbundle $\Rightarrow X$ on $I \times X$, whose zero-section is $j$. To this topological microbundle we can apply the homotopy theorem for
classiﬁcation theorem

microbundles in order to obtain a topological microisomorphism \( I \xrightarrow{h} 0 \).
If we identify \( I \) with \( 0 \) through \( h \), we can say that the PL structure \( I \)
gives us a PL structure on \( 0 \). This structure coincides with \( X \) and is,
by construction, a PL {structure on \( 0 \). This proves that each PL structure
can be connected to a PL {structure using a path of PL structures.
An analogous reasoning establishes the theorem for the case \( k > 0 \) starting
from a sphere of PL structures on \( X \).

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{4.9 Let } \gamma = TM \text{ and let} \\
TM \xrightarrow{f} Y^m_{\text{Top}} \\
\downarrow \\
M \xrightarrow{f} B\text{Top}
\end{array} \]

be a ﬁxed classifying map. We will recall here some objects which have been
deﬁned previously. Let
\[
B : \text{Top}_m = \text{PL}_m \rightarrow B \text{PL}_m \xrightarrow{p_m} B \text{Top}_m
\]
be the ﬁbration II.3.15; let
\[
TM_f = f (B) = TM [\text{Top}_m = \text{PL}_m]
\]
be the bundle associated to \( TM \) with ﬁbre \( \text{Top}_m = \text{PL}_m \), and let
\[
\text{Lift}(f)
\]
be the space of the liftings of \( f \) to \( B \text{PL}_m \).

Since there is a ﬁxed PL structure on \( M \), we can assume that \( f \) is precisely a
map with values in \( B \text{PL}_m \) composed with \( p_m \):

Classiﬁcation theorem via sections  Assuming the hypothesis of theorem
3.1 we have homotopy equivalences
\[
\text{PL}(M) \xrightarrow{\text{Lift}(f)} \text{Sect} TM [\text{Top}_m = \text{PL}_m];
\]

Proof  Apply 3.1, 4.8, II.4.1, II.4.1.1.

The theorem above translates the problem of determining \( \text{PL}(TM) \) to an ob-
struction theory with coeﬃcients in the homotopy groups \( \pi_k(\text{Top}_m = \text{PL}_m) \).
5 Classification of PL{structures on a
topological manifold \( M \). Relative versions

We will now abandon the hypothesis (*) of section 3, i.e., we do not assume that
there is a PL structure fixed on \( M \) and we look for a classification theorem for
this general case. Choose a topological embedding of \( M \) in an open set \( N \) of
an Euclidean space and a deformation retraction \( r: N \rightarrow M \). Consider
the induced microbundle \( r TM \) whose base is the PL manifold \( N \). The reader
is reminded that

\[
\begin{align*}
  r \ TM & : N \overset{\sim}{\longrightarrow} M, \\
  N & \overset{r}{\longrightharpoonup} N,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( p_2 \) is the projection and \( j(y) = (r(y); y) \). Since \( N \) is PL, then the space
\( \text{PL}(r TM) \) is defined and it will allow us to introduce a new differential

\[
d: \text{PL}(M) ! \rightarrow \text{PL}(r TM)
\]

by setting \( d := N \).

5.1 Classification theorem

\( d: \text{PL}(M) ! \rightarrow \text{PL}(r TM) \) is a homotopy equivalence provided that \( m \neq 4 \).

The proof follows the same lines as that of Theorem 3.1, with some technical
details added and is therefore omitted.

5.2 Theorem Let \( f: M \rightarrow \text{BTop}_m \) be a classifying map for \( TM \). Then

\( \text{PL}(M) \sim \text{Sect}(TM_f) \):

Proof Consider the following diagram of maps of microbundles

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
  TM & \overset{i}{\longrightarrow} & r TM \\
  M & \overset{i}{\longrightarrow} & r N \\
  \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
  TM & \overset{f}{\longrightarrow} & Y_{\text{Top}}^m \\
  M & \overset{f}{\longrightarrow} & \text{BTop}_m
\end{array}
\]

Passing to the bundles induced by the fibration

\( B: \text{Top}_m = \text{PL}_m ! \rightarrow \text{BPL}_m ! \rightarrow \text{BTop}_m \)

we have

\( \text{PL}(r TM) \sim \text{Sect}((r TM)_f) \sim \text{Sect}(TM_f) \).
Therefore $PL(M)$ is homotopically equivalent to the space of sections of the $Top_m = PL_m$ (bundle associated to $TM$).

It follows that in this case as well the problem is translated to an obstruction theory with coefficients in $k(Top_m = PL_m)$.

5.3 Relative version

Let $M$ be a topological manifold with the usual hypothesis on the dimension, and let $C$ be a closed set in $M$: Also let $PL(M \text{ rel } C)$ be the space of PL structures of $M$, which restrict to a given structure, $0$, near $C$, and let $PL(TM \text{ rel } C)$ be defined analogously.

**Theorem** $d: PL(M \text{ rel } C) \to PL(TM \text{ rel } C)$ is a homotopy equivalence.

**Proof** Consider the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
PL(M) & \xrightarrow{d} & PL(M) \\
\downarrow{r_1} & & \downarrow{r_2} \\
PL(C M) & \xrightarrow{d} & PL(TM \text{ rel } C)
\end{array}
$$

where we have written $TM$ for $r TM$ and $TM_{r^{-1}(C)}$; $0$ defines basepoints of both the spaces in the lower part of the diagram and $r_1$, $r_2$ are Kan fibrations. The complexes $PL(M \text{ rel } C)$, and $PL(TM \text{ rel } C)$ are the fibers of $r_1$ and $r_2$ respectively. The result follows from 4.7.1 and the Five lemma.

**Corollary** $PL(M \text{ rel } C)$ is homotopically equivalent to the space of those sections of the $Top_m = PL_m$ (bundle associated to $TM$ which coincide with a section near $C$ (precisely the section corresponding to $0$).

5.4 Version for manifolds with boundary

The idea is to reduce to the case of manifolds without boundary. If $M^m$ is a topological manifold with boundary $\partial M$, we attach to $M$ an external open collar, thus obtaining

$$
M_+ = M \sqcup \partial M [0, 1)
$$

and we denote $TM := TM_{r^{-1}(C)}$.

If $q$ is a microbundle on $M$, we denote $\mathbb{R}^q$ (or even better $\mathbb{R}^q$) as the microbundle with total space $E(\ ) \to \mathbb{R}^q$ and projection

$$
E(\ ) \xrightarrow{\beta} M:\n$$
This is, obviously, a particular case of the notion of direct sum of locally trivial microbundles which the reader can formulate.

Once a collar \((-1;0] \times M \) is fixed we have a canonical isomorphism

\[ TM + \partial M \cong T(M) \oplus \mathbb{R} \]

and we require that a PL structure on \( TM \) is always so that it can be desuspended according to (5.4.1) on the boundary \( \partial M \): We can then define a differential

\[ d : PL(M) \rightarrow PL(TM) \]

and we have:

**Theorem** If \( m \neq 4,5 \), then \( d \) is a homotopy equivalence.

**Proof** (Hint) Consider the diagram of fibrations

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
PL(M_{+ \partial M} [0;1]) & \xrightarrow{d} & PL(TM_{+ \partial M} [0;1]) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
PL(M) & \xrightarrow{d} & PL(TM) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
PL(TM) & \xrightarrow{d} & PL(T\partial M) \\
\end{array}
\]

The reader can verify that the restrictions \( r_1, r_2 \) exist and are Kan fibrations whose fibers are homotopically equivalent to the upper spaces and that \( d \) is a morphism of fibrations. The differential at the bottom is a homotopy equivalence as we have seen in the case of manifolds without boundary, the one at the top is a homotopy equivalence by the relative version 5.3 Therefore the result follows from the Five lemma.

**5.5** The version for manifolds with boundary can be combined with the relative version. In at least one case, the most used one, this admits a good interpretation in terms of sections.

**Theorem** If \( @M \subset C \) and \( m \neq 4 \), (giving the symbols the obvious meanings) then there is a homotopy equivalence

\[ PL(M_{rel C}) \rightarrow \text{Sect}(TM_{rel C}) \]

where \( f : M \rightarrow BTop_m \) is a classifying map which extends such a map already defined near \( C \).

---

Note If \( @M \not\in C \), then \( \text{Sect}(TM_f) \) has to be substituted by a more complicated complex, which takes into account the sections on \( @M \) with values in \( \text{Top}_{m-1} \Rightarrow \text{PL}_{m-1} \). However it can be proved, in a non trivial way, that, if \( m \neq 6 \), then there is an equivalence analogous to that expressed by the theorem.

Corollary If \( M \) is parallelizable, then \( M \) admits a PL structure.

Proof \( (TM_+)f \) is trivial and therefore there is a section.

Proposition Each closed compact topological manifold has the same homotopy type of a finite CW complex.

Proof [Hirsch 1966] established that, if we embed \( M \) in a big Euclidean space \( \mathbb{R}^N \), then \( M \) admits a normal disk bundle \( E \).

\( E \) is a compact manifold, which has the homotopy type of \( M \) and whose tangent microbundle is trivial. Therefore the result follows from the Corollary.

5.6 We now have to tackle the most difficult part, i.e. the calculation of the coefficients \( k(\text{Top}_{m} \Rightarrow \text{PL}_{m}) \) of the obstructions. For this purpose we need to recall some important results of the immersion theory and this will be done in the next part.

Meanwhile we observe that, since

\[
\text{PL}_m \Rightarrow \text{Top}_m \Rightarrow \text{Top}_m \Rightarrow \text{PL}_m
\]

is a Kan fibration, we have

\[
k(\text{Top}_{m} \Rightarrow \text{PL}_{m}) \quad k(\text{Top}_{m} ; \text{PL}_{m}):
\]