# EXTENDING HOMEOMORPHISMS BETWEEN APPROXIMATING POLYHEDRA 

By Robert Craggs

1. Introduction. This is the last in a series of three papers investigating the relation between two locally tame approximations to a topological embedding of a polyhedron in a 3 -manifold. In the first two papers [3], [4] we concentrate our attention on polyhedra with no local cut points. Here we consider arbitrary polyhedra. Our chief result is the following:

Theorem 3.2. Suppose $M$ is a 3-manifold with boundary, $K$ is a polyhedron, $K_{a}$ is a subpolyhedron of $K$, and $f$ is a homeomorphism of $K$ into $M$ such that $f^{-1}(\mathrm{Bd} M)=K_{a}$.

There is a positive, continuous function $\nu$ on $K$ such that if $f_{0}$ and $f_{1}$ are homeomorphisms of $K$ onto locally tame sets in $M$ for which $f_{e}^{-1}(\operatorname{Bd} M)=K_{a}(e=0,1)$ and $\rho\left(f(x), f_{e}(x)\right)<\nu(x)(e=0,1, x \varepsilon K)$, then there are neighborhoods $N_{0}$ of $f_{0}(K)$ and $N_{1}$ of $f_{1}(K)$ in $M$, and there is a homeomorphism $h$ of $N_{0}$ onto $N_{1}$ such that $h f_{0}=f_{1}$ and $h\left(N_{0} \cap \operatorname{Bd} M\right)=N_{1} \cap \operatorname{Bd} M$.

We also obtain a $p w l$ version of Theorem 3.2.
Our notation conventions are discussed in [3], [4].
2. Homeomorphisms of relative regular neighborhoods of cones. We omit proofs of the first two lemmas here.

Lemma 2.1. Suppose $D$ is a disk, $A$ is an arc whose intersection with $D$ is a point $p \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \mathrm{Bd} A \cap \operatorname{Int} D, M$ is 3 -manifold with boundary, and $f$ is a homeomorphism of $D \cup A$ into $\operatorname{Int} M$.

There is $a \delta>0$ such that if $f_{0}$ and $f_{1}$ are homeomorphisms of $D \cup A$ into Int $M$ with $d\left(f, f_{e}\right)<\delta(e=0,1)$ and $f_{0}\left|D=f_{1}\right| D$, then $f_{0}(A)$ and $f_{1}(A)$ abut on the same side of $f_{0}(D)$.

Lemma 2.2. Suppose $K$ is a polyhedron, $v$ is a point joinable to $K, B_{0}$ and $B_{1}$ are pwl 3 -cells, and $f_{0}$ and $f_{1}$ are pwl homeomorphisms of $v * K$ into $B_{0}$ and $B_{1}$ such that $f_{e}^{-1}\left(\operatorname{Bd} B_{e}\right)=K$, and $B_{e}$ collapses to $f_{e}(v * K)(e=0,1)$.

Then if $h$ is a pwl homeomorphism of $\mathrm{Bd} B_{0}$ onto $\mathrm{Bd} B_{1}$ so that $h f_{0}\left|K=f_{1}\right| K$, there is an extension of $h$ to a pwl homeomorphism $H$ of $B_{0}$ onto $B_{1}$ such that $H f_{0}=f_{1}$.

Lemma 2.3. Suppose $K$ is a polyhedron, $v$ is a point joinable to $K, L$ is a subpolyhedron of $v * K$ which contains a neighborhood of each non-degenerate component of $K, B$ is a pwl 3-cell, and $f$ is a homeomorphism of $v * K$ into Int $B$.

Suppose $K=K(1) \cup K(2)$ where $K(1)$ is a non-degenerate component of $K$.
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