

## Abstract homotopy neighborhoods and Hauptvermutung

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### 1. Introduction and statement of results.

In this note, we shall show some examples of non-simply-connected manifolds for which Hauptvermutung holds. Mitsuyoshi Kato introduced the concept of homotopy neighborhoods and proved the classification theorem ([1]). This concept is the basis for this note.

DEFINITION 1. Let  $P$  be a finite connected (simplicial) complex, then an abstract homotopy neighborhood  $M$  of  $P$  is a compact pl. manifold satisfying the following conditions:

- 1.)  $P$  is a subcomplex of  $M$  and contained in  $\text{Int } M$ .
- 2.)  $(M, bM)$  is 2-connected.
- 3.)  $P$  is a deformation retract of  $M$ .

In the following, all manifolds are to be (orientable and) oriented and homeomorphisms are to be orientation preserving, we denote by  $N(K, X)$  a regular neighborhood of a subcomplex  $K$  in a pl. manifold  $X$ ,  $\cong$  represents a pl. homeomorphism, and the Whitehead torsion of a homotopy equivalence  $f: P \rightarrow Q$  will be denoted by  $\tau(f)$  and considered as an element of  $\text{Wh}(\pi_1(P))$  as in [1].

Our results are as follows.

THEOREM 1. Let  $M^n$  be an abstract homotopy neighborhood of a finite acyclic complex  $P^p$ , and  $M'^n$  a pl. manifold. Suppose  $n \geq 6$ ,  $n \geq 2p+2$  and there exists a homeomorphism  $f: M^n \rightarrow M'^n$  with  $\tau(f)=0$ . Then there exists a pl. homeomorphism  $g: M^n \rightarrow M'^n$  such that  $g$  is homotopic to  $f$ .

COROLLARY 1. Let  $M^n$  be an abstract homotopy neighborhood of a finite acyclic complex  $P^p$  of which 3-skelton  $P^3$  is  $r$ -simple for  $3 \leq r < p$ . If  $n \geq 6$ ,  $n \geq 2p+2$ , then Hauptvermutung holds for  $M^n$ .

Let  $M^n$  be a compact connected pl. manifold and let  $\eta: k_{PL}(M) \rightarrow k_{TOP}(M)$  be the natural map.

THEOREM 2. Let  $W^{n+k}$  be an abstract homotopy neighborhood of a connected closed pl. manifold  $M^n$  such that  $\eta: k_{PL}(M) \rightarrow k_{TOP}(M)$  is injective and  $W^{n+k}$  a pl. manifold. Suppose  $k \geq n+2$ ,  $n+k \geq 6$  and there exists a homeomorphism  $f: W \rightarrow W'$  with  $\tau(f)=0$ . Then there exists a pl. homeomorphism  $g: W$