## On the map defined by regarding embeddings as immersions

Tsutomu YASUI

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## Introduction

Let *M* be a closed connected smooth manifold of dimension *n* and  $\mathbb{R}^m$  the *m*-dimensional Euclidean space. Denote by  $[M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m]$  the set of regular homotopy classes of immersions of *M* in  $\mathbb{R}^m$  and by  $[M \subset \mathbb{R}^m]$  the set of isotopy classes of embeddings of *M* in  $\mathbb{R}^m$ , and consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{bmatrix} M \subset R^{m+1} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{J_{m+1}} \begin{bmatrix} M \subseteq R^{m+1} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} E_m \\ I_m \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad I_m \\ \begin{bmatrix} M \subset R^m \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{J_m} \begin{bmatrix} M \subseteq R^m \end{bmatrix},$$

where  $E_m$  and  $I_m$  are the maps induced from the natural inclusion  $R^m \subset R^{m+1}$ and  $J_k$  is the one defined by regarding embeddings as immersions.

The set  $[M \subseteq R^m]$  for 2m > 3n+1 is an abelian group by taking 0 arbitrarily if it is not empty, and the map  $I_m$  is a homomorphism by taking  $I_m(0)=0$ ; while so are the set  $[M \subset R^m]$  and the maps  $E_m$  and  $J_m$  for 2m > 3(n+1) (see J. C. Becker [2]).

The purpose of this paper is to study the above commutative diagram when m=2n-1:

$$[M \subset R^{2n}] \xrightarrow{J_{2n}} [M \subseteq R^{2n}]$$

$$(*) \qquad E \uparrow \qquad I \uparrow \qquad (E = E_{2n-1}, I = I_{2n-1}),$$

$$[M \subset R^{2n-1}] \xrightarrow{J_{2n-1}} [M \subseteq R^{2n-1}]$$

(here we assume that the sets in consideration are not empty).

When  $n \ge 4$ , the upper groups are determined by A. Haefliger and M. W. Hirsch [3], [5], [6] and so is the group  $[M \subseteq R^{2n-1}]$  by D. R. Bausum [1, Th. 37 and Prop. 41], L. L. Larmore and E. Thomas [10, Th. 5.1] and R. D. Rigdon [11, Th. 10.4], and moreover it is proved by R. D. Rigdon [11, Th. 10.4] that *I* is trivial for even *n* and is surjective for odd *n*, respectively. When  $n \ge 6$ ,  $[M \subset R^{2n-1}]$  is an abelian group and Im *E* is determined by R. D. Rigdon [11, Th. 11.11 and Th. 11.26]. Together with these results, we have the following

MAIN THEOREM. Let M be a closed connected smooth manifold of dimension