## Cobordism group of Morse functions on manifolds

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**ABSTRACT.** The *n*-dimensional cobordism group of Morse functions on manifolds is defined by using maps into  $\mathbf{R} \times [0, 1]$  with only fold singularities. In this paper, we show that in the un-oriented case it is a direct sum of the *n*-dimensional cobordism group and a certain number of infinite cyclic groups. In the oriented case a finite cyclic group  $\mathbf{Z}_2$  is further added when n = 4k + 1.

## 1. Introduction

The *n*-dimensional oriented cobordism group  $\mathcal{M}_n$  of Morse functions was introduced in Ikegami–Saeki [2], where we used a different notation. The purpose of this paper is to determine the structures of  $\mathcal{M}_n$  and the *n*-dimensional un-oriented cobordism group  $\mathcal{N}_n$  of Morse functions. We use "elimination of cusps" [4] and "semi-characteristics" [5]. Note that we showed in [2] that  $\mathcal{M}_2$  is an infinite cyclic group, by a different method.

For the cobordism theory of smooth maps, Thom [8] showed that the cobordism group of embeddings is isomorphic to a homotopy group of a certain Thom complex by using the Pontrjagin-Thom construction. Wells [10] studied the cobordism group of immersions in a similar way. Rimányi and Szűcs [6] extended these results to the cobordism group of maps with singularities by using the notion of a  $\tau$ -map.

Usually a cobordism group is computed by using the method of algebraic topology as a certain homotopy group of a Thom complex. However, in this paper the cobordism group of Morse functions is completely determined in a geometric way.

Recently Saeki [7] considered another kind of *n*-dimensional cobordism groups of special Morse functions and got a relation with the *h*-cobordism group of homotopy *n*-spheres for  $n \ge 6$ .

The paper is organized as follows. In §2 we recall the precise definition of the *n*-dimensional cobordism group of Morse functions and state our main theorem. In §3 defining fold and cusp points of a smooth map into  $\mathbf{R}^2$  to-

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