# 84. Another Form of the Whitehead Theorem in Shape Theory 

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1. Introduction. In a previous paper [5] we have established the following theorem which is a shape-theoretical analogue of the classical Whitehead theorem in homotopy theory of $C W$ complexes.

Theorem 1.1. Let $f:\left(X, x_{0}\right) \rightarrow\left(Y, y_{0}\right)$ be a shape morphism of pointed connected topological spaces of finite dimension. If the induced morphisms $\pi_{k}(f): \pi_{k}\left\{\left(X, x_{0}\right)\right\} \rightarrow \pi_{k}\left\{\left(Y, y_{0}\right)\right\}$ of homotopy pro-groups ${ }^{11}$ is an isomorphism for $1 \leqq k<n$ and an epimorphism for $k=n$ where $n$ $=\max (1+\operatorname{dim} X, \operatorname{dim} Y)$, then $f$ is a shape equivalence.

The purpose of this note is to prove the following theorem, which corresponds to another form of the Whitehead theorem in homotopy theory of $C W$ complexes; Theorem 1.2 was announced in a previous paper [5].

Theorem 1.2. Let $f:\left(X, x_{0}\right) \rightarrow\left(Y, y_{0}\right)$ be the same as in Theorem 1.1. If the induced morphism $\pi_{k}(f): \pi_{k}\left\{\left(X, x_{0}\right)\right\} \rightarrow \pi_{k}\left\{\left(Y, y_{0}\right)\right\}$ of homotopy pro-groups is an isomorphism for $1 \leqq k \leqq n$ where $n=\max (\operatorname{dim} X, \operatorname{dim} Y)$, then $f$ is a shape equivalence.

Furthermore, the following theorem holds.
Theorem 1.3. Let $f:\left(X, x_{0}\right) \rightarrow\left(Y, y_{0}\right)$ be a shape morphism of pointed connected topological spaces such that the induced morphism

$$
\pi_{k}(f): \pi_{k}\left\{\left(X, x_{0}\right)\right\} \longrightarrow \pi_{k}\left\{\left(Y, y_{0}\right)\right\}
$$

of homotopy pro-groups is an isomorphism for $1 \leqq k \leqq n$. If $\operatorname{dim} Y \leqq n$, then there exists a unique shape morphism $g:\left(Y, y_{0}\right) \rightarrow\left(X, x_{0}\right)$ such that $f g=1$.
2. Preliminaries. Let $f:\left(X, x_{0}\right) \rightarrow\left(Y, y_{0}\right)$ be a shape morphism of pointed connected topological spaces.

As in [5], without loss of generality we may assume that $\left\{\left(X_{\lambda}, x_{0 \lambda}\right)\right.$, [ $\left.\left.p_{2 \mu}\right], \Lambda\right\}$ and $\left\{\left(Y_{\lambda}, y_{02}\right),\left[q_{2 x^{2}}\right], \Lambda\right\}$ are inverse systems in $\mathfrak{B}_{0}$ which are isomorphic to the Čech systems of ( $X, x_{0}$ ) and ( $Y, y_{0}$ ) respectively in pro $\left(\mathfrak{W}_{0}\right)$, where $\mathfrak{W}_{0}$ is the homotopy category of pointed connected $C W$ complexes, and that $f$ is an equivalence class containing a special system map

$$
\left\{1, f_{\lambda}, \Lambda\right\}:\left\{\left(X_{\lambda}, x_{0 \lambda}\right),\left[p_{\lambda \lambda^{\prime}}\right], \Lambda\right\} \longrightarrow\left\{\left(Y_{\lambda}, y_{0 \lambda}\right),\left[q_{\lambda \lambda}\right], \Lambda\right\}
$$

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[^0]:    1) For the definition of the $k$-th homotopy pro-group of a pointed topological space ( $X, x_{0}$ ), see [5]. Here we denote it by $\pi_{k}\left\{\left(X, x_{0}\right)\right\}$ (cf. [2]).
