

## ON 4-DIMENSIONAL $s$ -COBORDISMS

SYLVAIN E. CAPPELL & JULIUS L. SHANESON

### 0. Introduction

The idea that topological problems can be converted into questions of algebra and homotopy theory underlies much of modern higher-dimensional topology of manifolds. The  $s$ -cobordism theorem, also called the Barden-Mazur-Stallings theorem constitutes one of the basic building blocks of this approach. Let  $W$  be a compact  $(n + 1)$ -manifold with boundary the disjoint union of manifolds  $M_0$  and  $M_1$ . Then this theorem asserts that for  $n \geq 5$ ,  $W$  is diffeomorphic, piecewise linearly homeomorphic, or homeomorphic, depending on the category, to a product  $M_0 \times [0, 1]$ , if and only if  $W$  has the homotopy type of this product and a certain algebraic invariant  $\tau(W, M_0) \in Wh(\pi_1 W)$ , the Whitehead torsion, vanishes. (See [12], [9] and [11] for the topological case.) This result, whose simply-connected version  $\pi_1 W = \{e\}$  is just Smale's  $h$ -cobordism theorem, at least provides a direction of attack in the attempt to decide when two homotopy equivalent manifolds  $M_0$  and  $M_1$  are diffeomorphic—try to construct  $W$  or to measure the obstruction to doing so. Moreover, Freedman demonstrated that this  $s$ -cobordism theorem is valid for  $W$  a topological five-dimensional  $s$ -cobordism with fundamental group not too large, e.g. finite or polycyclic; i.e., he showed that such a five-dimensional  $W$  is homeomorphic to  $M_0 \times [0, 1]$  under the same hypothesis on the vanishing of the Whitehead torsion.

This paper provides a family of orientable counterexamples to the  $s$ -cobordism theorem in dimension four. (It seems to have been fairly widely understood (cf. [14]) that the realization of a certain non-orientable, non-smoothable normal invariant yields a nonorientable (and nonsmoothable) example.) Let  $Q_r$  be the quaternion group of order  $2^{r+1}$ ;

$$Q_r = \{ y, x | y^2 = x^{2^r}, yxy^{-1} = x^{-1} \}.$$