

SUBCOMPLEXES OF POINCARÉ COMPLEXES

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1. Introduction. This paper is concerned with the following situation. Suppose we are given a simplicial complex X which is a Poincaré duality space for some (twisted) coefficients, and that K is a subcomplex of X which is itself a Poincaré duality space; when can we deduce that the inclusion of K in X is homotopic to a Poincaré embedding?

There are two interesting cases of the above situation, the first is given by a theorem of Bredon [1], which states that if Z_p acts on a simplicial complex which is a Z_p -Poincaré duality space, then each component of the fixed point set is a Z_p -Poincaré duality space. The other case is that of the product of a Poincaré duality space with itself, triangulated so that the diagonal is a subcomplex. We shall give a condition sufficient to obtain an embedding in these two cases, subject to certain dimensional restrictions.

2. Normally embedded subcomplexes. For the purpose of simplicity of exposition, we shall restrict ourselves to the simply-connected case. We shall begin by discussing the case of integer coefficients, and will describe the modifications required for the Z_p case when we discuss the Bredon theorem. We assume familiarity with the basic definitions of Poincaré complex, Poincaré embedding (they can be found for instance in Levitt [3]), and with the concept of a normal space and normal pair as defined by Quinn [4].

It is known [4] that the mapping cylinder of a normal map is a normal pair. Furthermore a Poincaré complex is a normal space with the spherical fibration given by the Spivak normal bundle construction.

A Poincaré complex of formal dimension n , that is presented as an n -dimensional simplicial complex, will be called a triangulated Poincaré complex.

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