

BOUNDING IMMERSIONS OF CODIMENSION 1 IN THE EUCLIDEAN SPACE

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Let M be an $(n+1)$ -dimensional differentiable manifold without boundary (compact or not) and $f: V \rightarrow M$ an immersion of the compact n -dimensional manifold without boundary V . We say that f is a *bounding immersion* if there is a manifold W^{n+1} with boundary $dW = V$, and an immersion $g: W \rightarrow M$ such that $f = g|_V$. If M and V are oriented, then V must be the oriented boundary of the oriented manifold W , and g an oriented immersion of codimension 0.

Using the classification of immersions (Smale [7], Hirsch [2]) and the work of Kervaire-Milnor [3], [4], we compute in this note the regular homotopy classes of all bounding immersions of the sphere S^n into the euclidean space R^{n+1} and into the sphere S^{n+1} .

1. Statement of the results. From [2] we know that the derivation $f \mapsto T(f)$ defines a weak homotopy equivalence between the space $\text{Imm}(V, M)$ of the immersions of V into M and the space of the fibre-maps of the tangent bundle $T(V)$ into the tangent bundle $T(M)$ which are injective in each fibre. If $V = S^n$ and $M = R^{n+1}$, the set of connected components of this last space is an homogeneous space under the group $\pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1))$. By a convenient identification, we obtain a bijection $\gamma: \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, R^{n+1})) \rightarrow \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1))$ such that the class of the ordinary imbedding be $0 \in \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1))$. Furthermore the map γ is additive with respect to the connected sum of immersions [5].

Similarly, using the fact that the fibration $\text{SO}(n+2) \rightarrow S^{n+1} = \text{SO}(n+2)/\text{SO}(n+1)$ is the principal fibration with group $\text{SO}(n+1)$ tangent to S^{n+1} , it is easy to obtain a bijection $\beta: \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, S^{n+1})) \rightarrow \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+2))$ additive with respect to the connected sum. If $i: R^{n+1} \rightarrow S^{n+1}$ is the stereographic projection with the south pole ($x_1 = -1$) as center, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, R^{n+1})) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1)) \\ \downarrow i_* & & \downarrow s \\ \pi_0(\text{Imm}(S^n, S^{n+1})) & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+2)) \end{array}$$

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