

# A SUFFICIENT CONDITION THAT AN ARC IN $S^n$ BE CELLULAR

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An arc  $A$  in  $S^n$ , the  $n$ -sphere, is cellular if  $S^n - A$  is topologically  $E^n$ , euclidean  $n$ -space. A sufficient condition for the cellularity of an arc in  $E^3$  is given in [4] in terms of the property local peripheral unknottedness (L.P.U) [5]. We consider a weaker property and show that an arc in  $S^n$  with this property is cellular.

If  $A$  is an arc in  $S^n$  we say that  $A$  is  $p$ -shrinkable if  $A$  has an end point  $q$  and in each open set  $U$  containing  $q$  in  $S^n$ , there is a closed  $n$ -cell  $C \subset U$  such that  $q$  lies in  $\text{Int } C$  (the interior of  $C$ ), while  $BdC$  (the boundary of  $C$ ) meets  $A$  in exactly one point. We note that  $A$  is  $p$ -shrinkable is precisely the condition that  $A$  be L.P.U. at an endpoint [5]. There is, however, a good geometric reason for using the  $p$ -shrinkable terminology here; the letter  $p$  denotes pseudo-isotopy.

**LEMMA 0.** *Let  $C^n$  be a closed  $n$ -cell and  $D^n$  a closed  $n$ -cell which lies in  $\text{int } C^n$  except for a single point  $q$  which lies on the boundary of each  $n$ -cell. If there is a homeomorphism  $h$  of  $C^n$  onto a geometric  $n$ -simplex such that  $h(D^n)$  is also an  $n$ -simplex, then there is a pseudo-isotopy  $\rho_i$  of  $C^n$  onto  $C^n$  which is the identity on  $BdC^n$ , while  $\rho_i(D^n)$ , the terminal image of  $D^n$ , is the point  $q$ .*

The proof of this is omitted since it depends only on the same result when  $C^n$  and  $D^n$  are simplices.

**LEMMA 1.** *Let  $C^n$  be a closed  $n$ -cell and  $B$  an arc which lies in  $\text{int } C^n$  except for an endpoint  $b$  of  $B$  on  $BdC^n$ . Then there is a pseudo-isotopy of  $C^n$  onto  $C^n$  which is fixed on  $BdC^n$  and which carries  $B$  to  $b$ .*

*Proof.* Since  $B \cap BdC^n = b$  we note that there is in  $C^n$  an  $n$ -cell  $D^n$  which contains  $B$  in its interior except for the point  $b$ ,  $D^n - b \subset \text{Int } C^n$ , and  $D^n$  is embedded in  $C^n$  as in Lemma 0. Thus Lemma 0 can be applied to shrink  $B$  in the manner required by the Lemma.

**THEOREM 1.** *Let  $A$  be an arc in  $S^n$  such that for each subarc  $B$  of  $A$ ,  $B$  is  $p$ -shrinkable. Then every arc in  $A$  is cellular.*

*Proof.* The proof is by contradiction. If  $A$  contains a non-cellular

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