## FLATTENING A SUBMANIFOLD IN CODIMENSIONS ONE AND TWO

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Let M and N be manifolds with  $M \subset Int N$ , and assume that M - X is locally flat in N, where X is some subset of M. We are interested in finding conditions (intrinsic, placement, dimensional, etc.) which, when placed on X, imply that M is locally flat in N. Extremely useful and satisfying answers are provided by Bryant and Seebeck in [2], assuming that dim  $N-\dim M \ge 3$ . We announce here a method for deducing local versions of Corollary 1.1 of [2] in codimensions one and two.

DEFINITIONS. If M is a manifold, a *collaring* of Bd M in M is an embedding  $\lambda$  of Bd  $M \times [0, \infty)$  into M such that  $\lambda(x, 0) = x$  for each x in Bd M. We use  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to denote euclidean n-space,  $\mathbb{B}^n$  the closed unit ball in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

THEOREM. For integers  $0 \le k < m \le n$ , let D be an m-cell in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and let E be a k-cell in Bd D. Assume that the following condition is satisfied:

D - E is locally flat in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and E is locally flat in Bd D.

Then  $(\mathbb{R}^n, D) \approx (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{B}^m)$  if and only if  $\lambda(E \times I)$  is locally flat in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  for some collaring  $\lambda$  of Bd D in D.

The proof of this theorem is similar to the proof of Theorem 4.2 of [7]. Theorem 4.1 of [7] must be used more carefully to replace Corollary 3.2 of [7].

A detailed proof of the above theorem, together with applications and generalizations, will appear elsewhere. We present below the immediate implications of [2]. (Actually, in an earlier paper which is in press, Bryant and Seebeck prove a local form of Corollary 1.1 of [2] which is enough to yield the following applications.)

REMARK. There are no dimensional restrictions (other than  $0 \le k < m \le n$ ) in the above Theorem.

APPLICATION 1. Let D be an m-cell in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and let E be a k-cell in Bd D. Assume that

D - E and E are locally flat in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and E is locally flat in  $\mathbb{Bd} D$ .

If  $k \leq n-4$  then  $(\mathbb{R}^n, D) \approx (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{B}^m)$ .

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PROOF. Let  $\lambda$  be a collaring of Bd D in D. If  $n \ge 4$  and k = 0, then  $\lambda(E \times I)$  is locally flat in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  by [3]. If  $n \ge 5$ ,  $\lambda(E \times I)$  is locally flat in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  by Corollary 1.1 of [2]. In either case the result follows from our Theorem.

REMARKS. 1. The analogue of Application 1 for  $k=n-3\geq 0$  is false; the Theorem may still be applied to specific cases, however.

2. There are no restrictions on *m* and *n* in Application 1.

DEFINITION. Let  $\beta(n)$  denote the following conjecture: If  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  are locally flat (n-1)-cells in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $D_1 \cap D_2 = \operatorname{Bd} D_1 \cap \operatorname{Bd} D_2$  is an (n-2)-cell whose boundary is locally flat in both Bd  $D_1$  and Bd  $D_2$ , then  $D_1 \cup D_2$  is locally flat in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

Conjecture  $\beta(3)$  is proved in [5]. A proof of  $\beta(n)$ ,  $n \ge 5$ , is announced and outlined by Černavskii in [4].  $\beta(4)$  has recently been proved by Černavskii and by R. C. Kirby.

APPLICATION 2. Let D be an (n-1)-cell in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and let E be a k-cell in D. Assume that

(D, E) is a proper locally flat cell pair, and D - E and E are locally flat in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

If  $k \leq n-4$  then  $(R^n, D) \approx (R^n, B^{n-1})$ .

PROOF. Let  $f: (B^{n-1}, B^k) \approx (D, E)$  be a homeomorphism. (See [6].) Let  $D_1 = f(B_+^{n-1})$  and  $D_2 = f(B_-^{n-1})$ . By Application 1,  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  are locally flat. By  $\beta(n)$ , D is locally flat.

REMARKS. 1. The analogue of Application 2, with D an (n-2)-cell, is false for  $n \ge 3$ .

2. The Theorem and Applications can be applied locally to embeddings of manifolds.

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