

A topological splitting theorem for Poincaré duality groups and high-dimensional manifolds

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We show that for a wide class of manifold pairs N, M with $\dim(M) = \dim(N) + 1$, every π_1 -injective map $f: N \rightarrow M$ factorises up to homotopy as a finite cover of an embedding. This result, in the spirit of Waldhausen's torus theorem, is derived using Cappell's surgery methods from a new algebraic splitting theorem for Poincaré duality groups. As an application we derive a new obstruction to the existence of π_1 -injective maps.

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1 Introduction

Conventions We use superscripts to denote real dimension, for example, a manifold denoted N^k has dimension k . Once the dimension is established we omit the superscript so that the manifold N^k is also denoted N . A group G is said to *split over a subgroup* H if G has one of the following descriptions:

Case I (Free product with amalgamation) $G = G_1 *_H G_2$ with $G_1 \neq H \neq G_2$.

Case II (HNN extension) $G = J *_H J$, $J \neq H$.

The presence of a group action on a space often allows one to promote an existing structure to another of a more strictly controlled kind. Examples of this phenomenon in topology include Papakyriakopoulos's sphere theorem [18], Waldhausen's torus theorem [24], and the geometric superrigidity theorem of Mok et al [15]. In this paper we propose the following topological result which has features in common with them all.

Theorem 1 *Let N^n be a closed, orientable, aspherical topological manifold with n even and $n \geq 6$, satisfying the following properties:*

- (1) every cellular action of $\pi_1(N)$ on a CAT(0) cubical complex has a global fixed point,

- (2) *the projective class group $\tilde{K}_0(C)$ vanishes for any torsion free finite extension C of $\pi_1(N)$.*

Given any closed, orientable, aspherical topological manifold M^{n+1} and any π_1 -injective, continuous function $j: N \rightarrow M$, there is a diagram as follows which commutes up to homotopy

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 N_0 & \xleftarrow{h'} & N \\
 \downarrow p & & \downarrow j \\
 N' & & \\
 \downarrow i & & \\
 M' & \xleftarrow{h} & M
 \end{array}$$

where:

- (1) *M', N_0 are closed, orientable, aspherical, topological manifolds and h, h' are homotopy equivalences,*
- (2) *the map $p: N_0 \rightarrow N'$ is a finite degree cover, and*
- (3) *$i: N' \rightarrow M'$ is a two sided topological embedding.*

The reduced projective class group is conjectured to vanish for all torsion free groups (see Davis [5, Conjecture H.1.8] for a discussion) so Condition (2) of Theorem is conjecturally unnecessary. Condition (1) on the other hand is at the heart of the result. By Sageev’s duality theorem [20] together with Scott’s ends theorem [21] it is equivalent to the assertion that no covering space of N has more than 1 topological end. This is central to the proof which proceeds in 2 stages, first to derive a splitting of the fundamental group of M as an HNN extension or as a non-trivial amalgamated free product and then to use the splitting to obtain the required decomposition of M . The first stage is essentially group theoretic and requires condition 1, while the second uses surgery theoretic techniques which necessitates the restriction to dimensions ≥ 5 . The restriction to even dimensions is unnecessary; however, the surgery methods required for the odd-dimensional case are more complicated and we address them in a forthcoming paper.

Subject to the Borel conjecture, there is a more elegant formulation of [Theorem 1](#). The Borel conjecture, formulated by Armand Borel in 1953 asserts that any homotopy equivalence between aspherical manifolds should be homotopic to a homeomorphism. Since the homotopy type and the dimension of an aspherical manifold is determined

by its fundamental group the Borel conjecture asserts that the fundamental group is sufficient to classify aspherical manifolds of any given dimension.

If in [Theorem 1](#), both $\pi_1(M)$ and $\pi_1(N)$ are known to satisfy the Borel conjecture, or, alternatively, if $\pi_1(N)$ satisfies the Borel conjecture and is square root closed in $\pi_1(M)$, then the homotopy equivalences h, h' are homotopic to homeomorphisms and the commutative diagram simplifies as below. In this case the theorem asserts that every π_1 -injective codimension 1 map $j: N \rightarrow M$ factors, up to homotopy, as a finite cover of a 2-sided embedding.

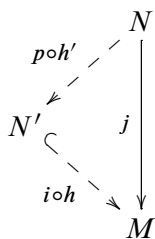


Figure 1: When $\pi_1(M)$ and $\pi_1(N)$ satisfy the Borel conjecture the map j factors up to homotopy as a finite cover, $p \circ h'$, of an embedding $i \circ h$.

The hypotheses on N are rigidity constraints which, for example, are satisfied when N is a closed, orientable, Riemannian manifold whose universal cover \tilde{N} is quaternionic hyperbolic or the Cayley hyperbolic plane. More generally, by Niblo–Reeves [\[17\]](#), condition [\(1\)](#) is satisfied whenever $\pi_1(N)$ satisfies Kazhdan’s property (T). By results of Bartels and Lück [\[1\]](#), condition [\(2\)](#) is satisfied whenever $\pi_1(N)$ is a word hyperbolic group. Indeed, any finite extension of a hyperbolic group is itself, hyperbolic and so [\[1\]](#) applies. For the following reasons condition [\(2\)](#) is also satisfied when $\pi_1(N)$ is CAT(0), that is, *it admits a co-compact isometric proper action on a finite-dimensional CAT(0) space*.

Assume that $H = \pi_1(N)$ admits a co-compact, proper isometric action on a CAT(0) space X and that C is a finite extension of H . Letting K denote the intersection of the conjugates of H in C we exhibit C as a finite extension

$$1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow C \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1.$$

By the universal embedding theorem (see Dixon and Mortimer [\[7, Theorem 2.6A\]](#)) C embeds in the standard wreath product $K \wr Q$ which acts cocompactly and properly discontinuously by isometries on the Q -fold direct product X^Q of X equipped with the induced CAT(0) metric. Hence, by [\[1\]](#) the Farrell–Jones conjecture holds for the

wreath product $K \wr Q$. However, as the property of a group satisfying the Farrell–Jones conjecture is preserved under taking subgroups, we conclude that C satisfies the Farrell–Jones conjecture. Consequently the projective class group vanishes for every torsion-free finite extension of $\pi_1(N)$.

Hence we obtain as a corollary:

The codimension 1 topological rigidity theorem *Let M^{n+1} and N^n be closed, aspherical, orientable topological manifolds with n even and $n \geq 6$ such that $\pi_1(N)$ is either a word-hyperbolic or a CAT(0) group that satisfies Kazhdan’s property (T). If M satisfies the Borel conjecture then every π_1 –injective map $j: N \rightarrow M$ is a finite cover of an embedding (up to homotopy).*

We regard this as a topological counterpart to the celebrated geometric superrigidity theorem:

The geometric superrigidity theorem (Mok, Siu and Yeung [15]) *Let \tilde{N} be a globally symmetric irreducible Riemann manifold of non-compact type. Assume that either \tilde{N} is of rank at least 2, or is the quaternionic hyperbolic space of dimension at least 8 or the hyperbolic Cayley plane. Let H be a cocompact discrete subgroup of the group of isometries of \tilde{N} acting freely. Let \tilde{M} be a Riemann manifold. Let f be a non-constant H –equivariant harmonic map from \tilde{N} to \tilde{M} . When the rank of \tilde{N} is at least 2, the Riemann sectional curvature is assumed to be non-positive. When the rank of \tilde{N} is one, the complexified sectional curvature is assumed to be nonpositive. Then the covariant derivative of the differential of f is identically zero. As a consequence, f is a totally geodesic isometric embedding (up to a renormalization constant).*

To compare the two results note that the map $j: N \rightarrow M$ induces a $\pi_1(N)$ –equivariant map between the universal covers. The constraint on the curvature of the target \tilde{M} in the geometric super rigidity theorem is dropped (together with the requirement that the target is smooth) in favour of a statement that \tilde{M} is contractible and $\pi_1(M)$ satisfies the Borel conjecture. Instead of a harmonic map, we start with a continuous function which is of codimension 1. The conclusion that the map is totally geodesic up to renormalisation is replaced by the conclusion that it is a finite cover of an embedding up to homotopy. Deforming the map j to a harmonic map in the same homotopy class allows us to combine the conclusions of the two results to see that the embedding provided by [Theorem 1](#) is homotopic to a totally geodesic surface in M .

The reader may find it helpful in visualising the results in this paper to consider the analogous statements in lower dimensions. First we consider the case of π_1 –injective

loops on a 2-torus T . The fundamental group $\pi_1(T)$ is free abelian of rank 2 and so any homotopy class of curves is represented by a pair of integers (m, n) . It is an elementary fact that a non-trivial curve is homotopic to a simple closed curve if and only if the pair (m, n) is coprime, and it follows that in general a curve representing a pair (a, b) is homotopic to a degree d cover of the embedded curve representing the pair $(a/d, b/d)$ where $d = \gcd(a, b)$. It follows that every closed π_1 -injective curve is homotopic to a finite cover of an embedded loop. This is a direct analogue of the codimension 1 topological rigidity theorem.

Now, in contrast, consider the case of loops on a *hyperbolic* surface. Every orientable hyperbolic surface Σ admits π_1 -injective maps $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$ which do not factorise up to homotopy as a finite cover of an embedding. Recall that the free homotopy class of a closed loop contains a unique geodesic, and that this minimises the self intersection number for curves in that class. On the other hand, intersection numbers are multiplicative on powers, and it follows that any self intersecting closed geodesic which has intersection number 1 with some simple closed curve provides a loop which does not finitely cover an embedded loop so the analogous statement fails in this case. Such surfaces do carry many splitting curves, and these can often be obtained from immersed totally geodesic curves by the somewhat different methods of cut and paste.

In dimension 3 the situation worsens: the Kahn and Markovic theorem [11] shows that every hyperbolic 3-manifold contains an immersed π_1 -injective surface, however, there are examples which do not contain any embedded π_1 -injective surfaces which they could cover. For example, in [19], Reid constructs a non-Haken manifold M^3 which admits a finite cover homeomorphic to a hyperbolic surface bundle over S^1 . The fibre in the finite cover yields an immersed surface in M but there are no embedded surfaces in M which it could cover so there is in general no analogue of the codimension 1 topological rigidity theorem in low dimensions. This leaves open the question of what happens in dimension $n = 4$.

The strategy in the proof of [Theorem 1](#) is to first establish the existence of a splitting of the fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ over a suitable subgroup using methods from geometric group theory. This result applies in the context of Poincaré duality groups and is of independent interest.

Theorem 2 *Let G be an orientable PD^n group and H be an orientable PD^{n-1} subgroup of G . If every action of H on a $CAT(0)$ cube complex has a global fixed point (in particular, by Niblo and Reeves [17], if H satisfies Kazhdan's property (T)), then G splits over a subgroup C containing H as a finite index subgroup.*

[Theorem 2](#) may be viewed as an analogue of the algebraic annulus and torus theorems of Kropholler and Roller [13], Dunwoody and Swenson [9]. In a companion paper we

give a group theoretic application of [Theorem 2](#), obtaining a canonical decomposition of Poincaré duality groups over codimension 1 property (T) Poincaré duality subgroups. This may be viewed as an analogue of the algebraic JSJ decomposition studied by Kropholler [\[12\]](#), Dunwoody and Sageev [\[8\]](#), Scott and Swarup [\[22\]](#) and others.

While [Theorem 1](#) is stated in the topological category the surgery technology applied in this paper also works in the smooth category and if the map j is smooth then the map i it constructs is smooth also. We will use this fact to deduce the following obstruction result from [Theorem 1](#).

Corollary 3 *Let M^{4d+1} be a closed, orientable, aspherical, smooth manifold such that $d \geq 2$ and the first Betti number $b_1(M)$ is zero. Let N^{4d} be a closed, orientable, aspherical, smooth manifold with at least one non-zero Pontryagin number such that $\pi_1(N)$ is either word hyperbolic or a $CAT(0)$ group and satisfies Kazhdan's property (T). Then there are no π_1 -injective continuous maps $f: N \rightarrow M$.*

The proof of [Theorem 1](#) relies on ideas from geometric group theory, surgery theory, homological algebra and rigidity theory and the paper is organised as follows. In [Section 2](#) we set up and prove the algebraic splitting theorem, [Theorem 2](#), for Poincaré duality groups. In [Section 3](#) we outline the topological ingredients required for the proof of the topological splitting theorem, [Theorem 1](#). In [Section 4](#) we present the proof of [Theorem 1](#), and in [Section 5](#) we give the proof of the obstruction result, [Corollary 3](#).

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2 Splitting Poincaré duality groups

In order to set up notation we will first define Poincaré duality groups. For further details, we refer the reader to Bieri [\[2\]](#) and references therein.

Definition 4 Let R be a commutative ring with unity. A group G is said to be a duality group of dimension n over R if there is an RG module D_G such that for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for all RG modules L , one has the following natural isomorphisms (referred to as duality isomorphisms):

$$H^k(G; L) \cong H_{n-k}(G; D_G \otimes_R L)$$

Here, G acts diagonally on the tensor product. The module D_G is called the dualising module of G . It is clear that the cohomological dimension over R of such a group is at

most n . Moreover, taking the module L to be the induced module RG in the duality isomorphism and applying the Eckmann–Shapiro Lemma, we find that $H^k(G, RG) = 0$ for all $k \neq n$ and $H^n(G, RG) = D_G$. This implies that G is a group of type FP over R ; however, much more is true as the following Theorem shows.

Theorem 5 (Bieri [2, Theorem 9.2]) *A group G is a duality group of dimension n over R if and only if the following three conditions hold:*

- (1) G is of type FP over R ,
- (2) $H^k(G, RG) = 0$ for $k \neq n$,
- (3) $H^n(G, RG)$ is flat as an R -module.

Definition 6 A group G is called a Poincaré duality group of dimension n over R (or a $PD^n(R)$ -group, for short) if G is a duality group of dimension n over R and the dualising module D_G is isomorphic to R .

When G is the fundamental group of a closed aspherical manifold M , then Poincaré duality holds with $R = \mathbb{Z}$ and in this case the dualising module is a trivial G -module if and only if M is orientable. We will follow the convention of writing PD^n for $PD^n(\mathbb{Z})$. In this paper we will consider PD^n groups and $PD^n(\mathbb{F}_2)$ groups. Observe that every PD^n group is also a $PD^n(\mathbb{F}_2)$ group.

A group is a one-dimensional duality group over \mathbb{Z} if and only if it is finitely generated free. Consequently, a group G is a PD^1 group if and only if $G \cong \mathbb{Z}$. That every PD^2 group is a surface group is a deep theorem due to Bieri, Eckmann, Linnell and Muller. It is conjectured that every finitely presented PD^n group is the fundamental group of a closed aspherical manifold.

The geometric and algebraic end invariants which play a crucial role in this paper may be defined in terms of the cohomology groups of a group with exotic coefficients. In order to define them we will need the following modules.

Let $\mathcal{P}G$ denote the collection of all subsets of G . Then, $\mathcal{P}G$ is an \mathbb{F}_2 -vector space with respect to the operation of symmetric difference. One checks that $\mathcal{P}G$ is also a G module. Moreover, $\mathcal{P}G \cong \text{Coind}_1^G \mathbb{F}_2$. For a subgroup $H < G$ we denote by $\mathcal{F}_H(G)$ the \mathbb{F}_2G -module $\text{Ind}_H^G \mathcal{P}H$:

$$\mathcal{F}_H(G) = \{A \subseteq G : A \subseteq HF \text{ for some finite set } F\}.$$

Similarly the power set $\mathcal{P}(H \setminus G)$ of $H \setminus G$ and the collection of finite subsets of $H \setminus G$, written $\mathcal{F}(H \setminus G)$ are $\mathbb{F}_2[G]$ modules. In fact, $\mathcal{P}(H \setminus G) \cong \text{Coind}_H^G \mathbb{F}_2$ and $\mathcal{F}(H \setminus G) \cong \text{Ind}_H^G \mathbb{F}_2$.

We recall the following definitions from Kropholler and Roller [13]:

Definition 7 For a subgroup $H < G$ the algebraic end invariant is defined as

$$\tilde{e}(G, H) := \dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} (\mathcal{F}_H(G) \backslash \mathcal{P}G)^G$$

and the geometric end invariant is defined as

$$e(G, H) = \dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} (\mathcal{F}(H \backslash G) \backslash \mathcal{P}(H \backslash G))^G .$$

If H has finite index in G , then coinduction coincides with induction and therefore $e(G, H) = 0 = \tilde{e}(G, H)$. If on the other hand, H is of infinite index, then one can study the long exact sequence in cohomology corresponding to

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_H(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}G \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_H(G) \backslash \mathcal{P}G \rightarrow 0$$

and an easy computation yields the formula $\tilde{e}(G, H) = 1 + \dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} H^1(G, \mathcal{F}_H(G))$.

We now have all the notation required to state our splitting theorem for PD^n groups.

Theorem 2 *Let G be an orientable PD^n group and H be an orientable PD^{n-1} subgroup of G . If every action of H on a $CAT(0)$ cube complex has a global fixed point, in particular, if H satisfies Kazhdan’s property (T), then G splits over a Poincaré duality subgroup C containing H as a finite index subgroup.*

Proof Let G and H be as in the statement of the theorem. As PD^k groups are also $PD^k(\mathbb{F}_2)$ groups, we may work over \mathbb{F}_2 . Since the dualising module $H^n(G, \mathbb{F}_2G) \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ is trivial the duality isomorphism gives $H^k(G; \mathcal{F}_H(G)) \cong H_{n-k}(G; \mathcal{F}_H(G))$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore,

$$H^1(G, \mathcal{F}_H(G)) \cong H_{n-1}(G, \mathcal{F}_H(G)) \cong H_{n-1}(G, \text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{P}H)) \cong H_{n-1}(H, \mathcal{P}H),$$

where the last isomorphism is given by the classical Eckmann–Shapiro Lemma.

Using duality isomorphisms for H , we get $H_{n-1}(H, \mathcal{P}H) \cong H^0(H, \mathcal{P}H) \cong \mathbb{F}_2$. As $\tilde{e}(G, H) = 1 + \dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} H^1(G, \mathcal{F}_H(G))$, we deduce that $\tilde{e}(G, H) = 2$. We now invoke Kropholler and Roller [13, Lemma 2.5] to get a subgroup H' of at most index 2 in H such that $e(G, H') = \tilde{e}(G, H) = 2$.

Applying Sageev’s construction [20, Theorem 2.3] we obtain a $CAT(0)$ cube complex X such that G acts essentially on X and H' is the stabiliser of an oriented codimension 1 hyperplane J . As H' has finite index in the group H the action of H' on the $CAT(0)$ cube complex J has a global fixed point. One now extracts from the fixed point of the action, a proper H' almost invariant subset B of G such that $H'BH' = B$ (see Sageev [20, Lemma 2.5]).

The singularity obstruction $S_B(G, H')$, introduced in Niblo [16], is defined as the collection $\{g \in G : gB \cap B \neq \emptyset, gB^c \cap B \neq \emptyset, gB \cap B^c \neq \emptyset \text{ and } gB^c \cap B^c \neq \emptyset\}$, where $B^c = G \setminus B$. We now apply Kropholler [12, Lemma 4.17] as follows to deduce that the subgroup $K_g = H' \cap gH'g^{-1}$ satisfies $\tilde{e}(G, K_g) \geq 2$.

- When $g \in (B^*)^{-1} \cap B^*$ then $gB \cap B$ is a K_g -almost invariant subset.
- When $g \in (B^*)^{-1} \cap B$ then $gB \cap B^*$ is a K_g -almost invariant subset.
- When $g \in B^{-1} \cap B^*$ then $gB^* \cap B$ is a K_g -almost invariant subset.
- When $g \in B^{-1} \cap B$ then $gB^* \cap B^*$ is a K_g -almost invariant subset.

We will use this to show that the elements of $S_B(G, H')$ all lie in the commensurator of H' , allowing us to apply the generalised Stallings' theorem from Niblo [16].

Claim *For any $PD^n(\mathbb{F}_2)$ group Γ with subgroup Γ' , if $\tilde{e}(\Gamma, \Gamma') \geq 2$ then $\text{cd}_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Gamma' = n - 1$.*

Let Γ, Γ' be as in the Claim. If $\tilde{e}(\Gamma, \Gamma') \geq 2$, then Γ' has infinite index in Γ and so by Strebel's theorem $\text{cd}_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Gamma' \leq n - 1$. We will show that in fact we have equality. Suppose not and $\text{cd}_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Gamma' \leq n - 2$.

As before $\tilde{e}(\Gamma, \Gamma') \geq 2$ implies that $H^1(\Gamma, \text{Ind}_{\Gamma'}^{\Gamma} \mathcal{P}\Gamma')$ is non-zero. However, by duality for Γ and the Eckmann–Shapiro Lemma, we have $H^1(\Gamma, \text{Ind}_{\Gamma'}^{\Gamma} \mathcal{P}\Gamma') \cong H_{n-1}(\Gamma', \mathcal{P}\Gamma')$. As $\text{cd}_{\mathbb{F}_2} \Gamma' \leq n - 2$, there is a projective resolution P of \mathbb{F}_2 by $\mathbb{F}_2\Gamma'$ -modules of length $n - 2$. By definition, $H_{n-1}(\Gamma', \mathcal{P}\Gamma')$ is the $(n - 1)^{\text{th}}$ homology of the complex $P \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2\Gamma'} \mathcal{P}\Gamma'$. Clearly, the latter vanishes, contradicting the fact that $H^1(\Gamma, \text{Ind}_{\Gamma'}^{\Gamma} \mathcal{P}\Gamma')$ is non-zero. This proves the Claim.

Returning to the proof of Theorem 2 we deduce from the Claim that if $g \in S_B(G, H')$ then K_g has the same cohomological dimension as H' and as H'^g . It follows, again by Strebel's theorem that K_g has finite index in both. Hence, g lies in the commensurator $\text{Comm}_G(H')$ of H' as required. Therefore by Niblo [16, Theorem B], G splits over a subgroup C commensurable with H' and hence with H . More precisely, G is either a non-trivial amalgamated free product $G \cong A *_C B$ or an HNN extension $A *_C$ such that C and H are commensurable.

Now consider the action of G on the Bass–Serre tree for the splitting. Since H is commensurable with an edge stabiliser, and G acts with no edge inversions, the subgroup H fixes a vertex v so up to conjugation (and switching the roles of A, B if necessary in the amalgamated free product case) we may assume that H lies in the vertex stabiliser A . Having taken a conjugate of the picture to arrange for $H < A$ it is

still the case that H is commensurable with an edge stabiliser C^g for some g , but, *a priori* it is not clear that H is commensurable with C itself. Suppose that C^g fixes an edge e so that $H \cap C^g$ fixes both e and v . It then fixes the first edge e' on the geodesic from v to e . So the stabiliser of this edge is commensurable with H . Up to conjugation within A this stabiliser is C , so we may express G as an amalgamated free product $G \cong A *_C B$ or as an HNN extension $A *_C$ with $H < A$ and so that H and C are commensurable.

By Dicks and Dunwoody [6, Theorem V.8.2] we obtain a PD^n pair (A, Ω) , where Ω is the set of cosets of C in A . There are two types of PD^n pairs, the I -bundle type where Ω has two elements and the general type where Ω is infinite.

As remarked by Kropholler and Roller [13, Section 2.1], if (A, Ω) is of general type, then the subgroup C is self-commensurating in A . If (A, Ω) is the I -bundle type and A acts trivially on Ω then $A = C$. So C is self-commensurating in A in both these cases. As commensurable subgroups have the same commensurators and $H < A$ we conclude in both these cases that H is a finite index subgroup of C as required.

It remains to consider the situation when (A, Ω) is of twisted I -bundle type, that is, A acts non-trivially on Ω . Here it is no longer evident that C is self-commensurating in A and the proof that H is a subgroup of C is slightly different. Recall that Ω is a 2-element set and A acts nontrivially on Ω so that the stabiliser of any point in Ω is isomorphic to C . This implies that C has index 2 in A and by Brown [3, Proposition VIII.10.2], A is a PD^{n-1} group. We argue that in this case A is non-orientable, using the following observation.

Observation If (Γ, Ω) is an orientable PD^n pair of I -bundle type in which Γ is an orientable PD^{n-1} group then Γ acts trivially on Ω .

The proof given here of the observation above is due to Jonathan Cornick and Peter Kropholler, and we are grateful to them for allowing us to include it. Consider the long exact sequence of cohomology for the pair with coefficients in the integral group ring $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma$. Cohomology groups with these coefficients inherit an action of Γ . We obtain the following short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^{n-1}(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}\Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma}^{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}\Omega, \mathbb{Z}\Gamma) \rightarrow H^n((\Gamma, \Omega), \mathbb{Z}\Gamma) \rightarrow 0.$$

The orientability of the pair (Γ, Ω) implies $H^n((\Gamma, \Omega), \mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$ is isomorphic to the trivial module \mathbb{Z} . The orientability of Γ implies that $H^{n-1}(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$ is isomorphic to the trivial module as well. From this it follows that the action of Γ on the middle group $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma}^{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}\Omega, \mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$ is either trivial or of infinite order.

Let H be the stabiliser of one of the points of Ω . Let K be the unique maximal orientable PD^{n-1} subgroup in H . The action of K on $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma}^{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}\Omega, \mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$ is trivial and K has index at most 4 in Γ . From this it follows that Γ acts trivially on $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}\Gamma}^{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}\Omega, \mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$. In particular, Γ acts trivially on Ω . This establishes the observation.

Returning again to the proof of [Theorem 2](#), we apply the observation with $\Gamma = A$. As the pair (A, Ω) is of twisted I -bundle type, A must be non-orientable, so it has a non-trivial dualising module D . Brown [[3](#), Proposition VIII.10.2] says that any PD^{n-1} subgroup of A inherits its dualising module by restriction from the dualising module of A , so A has a unique maximal orientable PD^{n-1} subgroup, A^+ . Since A is not orientable A^+ is a proper subgroup and since C is orientable $C < A^+$. Finally since the index $[A : C] = 2$ we conclude that $A^+ = C$. Since H is also orientable, $H < C$ as required. \square

3 Prerequisites from surgery theory

In this section (and in particular in [Lemmas 8](#) and [9](#) below), for a smooth (respectively, PL or topological) manifold, *submanifold* means a smooth (respectively, PL locally flat or topological locally flat) submanifold.

Let M, N be manifolds as in the statement of [Theorem 1](#) and $j: N \rightarrow M$ a π_1 -injective map. Then $\pi_1(N), \pi_1(M)$ satisfy the hypotheses of [Theorem 2](#) providing a splitting of $\pi_1(M)$ as either an amalgamated free product $\pi_1(M) = A *_C B$ or as an HNN extension $A *_C$ where $\pi_1(N) < C$ is a subgroup of finite index. In [[4](#)] Cappell provided tools to geometrize such a splitting. In particular he proved that if C is square root closed in $\pi_1(M)$ then there is a closed aspherical embedded submanifold $i: N' \hookrightarrow M$ such that i induces the inclusion of C in $\pi_1(M)$ and, by Van Kampen's theorem, induces the splitting of $\pi_1(M)$. Asphericity then yields the homotopy commutative [Figure 1](#) of the introduction.

The idea of Cappell's proof is to use surgery techniques to build a cobordism from M to a manifold M' which does split in the required way. This provides the homotopy equivalences h, h' required by [Theorem 1](#) and Cappell's square root closed hypothesis on C can be used to promote the homotopy equivalences to a homeomorphism $M \cong M'$, bypassing the need for $\pi_1(M)$ to satisfy the Borel conjecture. Since we prefer not to invoke either the Borel conjecture or the square root closed hypothesis in our statement of [Theorem 1](#) it is necessary to unpack the proof of Cappell's splitting theorem.

As usual, surgery below the middle dimension requires no additional hypotheses, as is captured by the following lemma. We have amended the notation to fit our situation:

Lemma 8 (Cappell [4, Lemma I.1]) *Let Y be an $(n+1)$ -dimensional Poincaré complex and X a codimension 1 sub-Poincaré complex with trivial normal bundle in Y and with $\pi_1(X) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y)$ injective. Let M be an $(n+1)$ -dimensional closed manifold with $f: M \rightarrow Y$ a homotopy equivalence, $n \geq 5$. Assume we are given $m < (n-1)/2$; then f is homotopic to a map, which we continue to call f , which is transverse regular to X (whence $N' = f^{-1}(X)$ is a codimension 1 submanifold of M) and such that the restriction $f|_{N'}: N' \rightarrow X$ induces isomorphisms $\pi_i(N') \rightarrow \pi_i(X)$, $i \leq m$.*

Lemma 9 describes the obstruction to carrying out surgery in the middle dimension which by **Lemma 10** is all that is then required. It is carried by the surgery kernels $K_i(N')$ defined in [4, Section I.4], and the projective class group $\tilde{K}_0(C)$ appearing in **Lemma 9** below. As recorded in the proof of [4, Lemma I.2], if $\pi_i(f^{-1}(X)) \rightarrow \pi_i(X)$ is an isomorphism then $K_i(N') = 0$.

Lemma 9 (Cappell [4, Lemma II.1]) *Let $n = 2k$, M be a closed manifold and Y a Poincaré complex of dimension $(n+1)$. Assume we are given X a sub-Poincaré complex of dimension n of Y with trivial normal bundle and with $C = \pi_1(X) < \pi_1(Y)$. Assume further that $f: M \rightarrow Y$ is a homotopy equivalence transverse regular to X with, writing $N' = f^{-1}(X)$, N' connected and $\pi_1(N') \rightarrow \pi_1(X)$ an isomorphism and $K_i(N') = 0$ for $i < k$. Then letting $K_k(N') = P \oplus Q$ denote the decomposition of $\mathbb{Z}C$ modules defined in [4, I.4],*

- (1) $K_k(N')$ is a stably free $\mathbb{Z}C$ module and $[P] = -[Q]$. Moreover, in Case I, $[P] \in \ker(\tilde{K}_0(C) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_0(G_1) \oplus \tilde{K}_0(G_2))$, and in Case II, $[P] \in \ker(\tilde{K}_0(C) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_0(J))$.
- (2) Any finite set of elements of P (respectively, Q) can be represented by embedded disjoint framed spheres in N' for $k > 2$. The intersection pairing of $K_k(N')$ is trivial when restricted to P (resp; Q) and $Q \cong P^*$. Thus, $[P] = -[P^*]$.
- (3) If $[P] = 0$, f is homotopic to a map f' with $N' = f'^{-1}(X) \rightarrow X$ k -connected and so that, abusing notation by writing $K_k(N') = P \oplus Q$ for the decomposition of [4, I.4], P and Q are free $\mathbb{Z}C$ -modules.

Applying **Lemma 8** up to dimension $n/2 - 1$ ensures the vanishing of the surgery kernels $K_i(N')$ while hypothesis (2) of **Theorem 1** ensures the vanishing of $\tilde{K}_0(C)$ so that $[P] = 0$ as required by condition (3) of **Lemma 9**.

Cappell's lemmas along with his nilpotent normal cobordism construction allow us to realise the splitting obtained in **Theorem 2** by an embedded submanifold N' in a homotopic manifold M' which is aspherical up to the middle dimension. Given that we are working with Poincaré duality groups the following elementary lemma from homotopy theory guarantees that this is sufficient to ensure that N' is aspherical.

Lemma 10 *Let X^n be a closed, orientable manifold and let k be the largest integer less than or equal to $\frac{n}{2}$. Suppose the universal cover \tilde{X} of X is k -connected and that $G = \pi_1(X)$ is a duality group of dimension n . Then $\pi_i(X) = \{0\}$ for all $i \geq 2$.*

Proof Let X be a manifold as in the statement of the Lemma. Suppose that $\pi_i(X) \neq \{0\}$ for some $i \geq 2$ and choose the smallest such p . Evidently, \tilde{X} is $(p-1)$ -connected. By the Hurewicz theorem, $H_i(\tilde{X}) = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, (p-1)$ and $\pi_p(\tilde{X}) \cong H_p(\tilde{X})$. Observe that $k+1 \leq p \leq n$. Duality for orientable non-compact manifolds implies that $H_p(\tilde{X}) \cong H_c^{n-p}(\tilde{X})$. Here, $H_c^*(\tilde{X})$ refers to the cohomology with compact supports for \tilde{X} . We claim that $H_c^{n-p}(\tilde{X}) \cong H^{n-p}(G, \mathbb{Z}G)$.

Recall that $H_c^i(\tilde{X}) = \varinjlim_K H^i(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} - K)$, as K varies over compact subsets of \tilde{X} and hence is the i^{th} homology of the complex $\varinjlim_K \text{Hom}(C(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} - K), \mathbb{Z})$. Note that every element of $\varinjlim_K \text{Hom}(C(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} - K), \mathbb{Z})$ is represented by a homomorphism from $C(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} - K)$ to \mathbb{Z} for some compact K .

As G acts freely and properly on the universal cover \tilde{X} with quotient X , we can consider the partial augmented singular chain complex

$$C_p(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow C_{p-1}(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_0(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since \tilde{X} is $(p-1)$ -connected this is a partial free G -resolution of \mathbb{Z} and may be completed to a projective resolution P . The action of G is proper and so for $i < p$, the cohomology of the co-complex $\text{Hom}_G(C(\tilde{X}), \mathbb{Z}G)$ is the cohomology of X with local coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}G$. Hence this is the i^{th} cohomology of G with $\mathbb{Z}G$ coefficients.

We now show that for $i < p$, $\text{Hom}_G(C_i(\tilde{X}), \mathbb{Z}G) \cong \varinjlim_K \text{Hom}(C_i(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} - K), \mathbb{Z})$, where K varies over compact subsets of \tilde{X} . Let $F \in \varinjlim_K \text{Hom}_G(C_i(\tilde{X}), \mathbb{Z}G)$. As a \mathbb{Z} -module map, $F: C_i(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}G$ is induced by the assignment $\sigma \mapsto \sum_g f_g(\sigma).g$, where the sum is finite and f_g is a module homomorphism from $C_i(\tilde{X})$ to \mathbb{Z} . A straightforward computation shows that F is a G -module homomorphism if and only if $f_g(\sigma) = f_1(g^{-1}\sigma)$ for all $g \in G$. Note that f_1 is zero outside of a compact subset K of \tilde{X} and hence we have a map $\text{Hom}_G(C_i(\tilde{X}), \mathbb{Z}G) \rightarrow \varinjlim_K \text{Hom}(C_i(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} - K), \mathbb{Z})$ given by $F \mapsto f_1$. One checks that this is an isomorphism with inverse coming from the prescription $f \mapsto (F: \sigma \mapsto \sum_g f(g^{-1}\sigma).g)$ and hence $H_c^{n-p}(\tilde{X}) \cong H^{n-p}(G, \mathbb{Z}G)$.

Finally, putting all the isomorphisms together, $\pi_p(X) \cong H^{n-p}(G, \mathbb{Z}G)$. As $0 \leq n-p \leq k-1$ and G is a duality group of dimension n group, $H^i(G, \mathbb{Z}G) = 0$ except possibly when $i = n$, so in particular $H^{n-p}(G, \mathbb{Z}G) = 0$ which contradicts our hypothesis on $\pi_p(X)$. □

4 Proof of Theorem 1

Proof Let M and N be as in the statement of [Theorem 1](#). Set $G = \pi_1(M)$ and $H = \pi_1(N)$. Then G is an orientable PD^{n+1} group and H is an orientable PD^n subgroup of G and by [Theorem 2](#), G splits over a Poincaré duality subgroup C containing H as a subgroup of finite index.

It is well known that a group G splits over a subgroup H (in the sense of our convention) if and only if G acts on an unbounded tree T with a single edge orbit, and so that H is an edge stabiliser. It follows from the unboundedness of the action that vertex and edge stabilisers of the action are all of infinite index in G . When the splitting is a non-trivial amalgamated free product $G = A *_C B$, the subgroups A, B and C are all of infinite index in G and so, by Strebel's theorem [[23](#), Theorem 3.2], the cohomological dimension of each of A, B, C is at most n . Since A, B contain C which has cohomological dimension n , all three have cohomological dimension equal to n . Similarly, in the case of the HNN decomposition, the subgroups A, C have cohomological dimension n . Since $n > 2$, the Eilenberg–Ganea theorem [[10](#)], applies and the cohomological dimensions of A, B and C are equal to the geometric dimensions of A, B and C respectively.

We now carry out the standard mapping cylinder construction of an Eilenberg MacLane space for G . When the group G splits as an amalgamated free product $G = A *_C B$ let X_A, X_B and X_C denote the n -dimensional $K(\pi, 1)$ complexes for A, B and C . Note that these complexes may be taken to be simplicial complexes. Since G, C are both of type FP, we can apply the Mayer Vietoris sequence, to see that the groups A and B are also of type FP so we may choose the complexes to be of finite type.

Let $\phi_A: X_C \rightarrow X_A$ and $\phi_B: X_C \rightarrow X_B$ be maps inducing the inclusions $C \hookrightarrow A$ and $C \hookrightarrow B$. We construct the mapping cylinders M_A, M_B of these maps and making the standard identifications yields a $K(\pi, 1)$ for the group G which we will denote by Y . In the case when G splits as an HNN extension we carry out a similar process building a $K(\pi, 1)$ from X_A and $X_C \times [-1, 1]$ by glueing the two ends $X_C \times \{\pm 1\}$ to X_A using maps which induce the two inclusions of C into A defining the HNN extension. In this case again we denote the $K(\pi, 1)$ by Y .

Note that Y is a Poincaré complex, and moreover, the Poincaré subcomplex $X_C \times \{0\} \subset Y$ cuts the neighbourhood $X_C \times (-1/2, 1/2) \subset Y$ into two components so that the normal bundle of X_C in Y is trivial (see Cappell [[4](#), Introduction]). By construction, the composition $X_C \rightarrow X_C \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow Y$ is π_1 -injective. Applying [Lemma 8](#), we may replace f (up to homotopy) by a map, which we continue to call f , which is transverse regular to $X_C \times \{0\}$ and such that the restriction of f to $N' = f^{-1}(X_C \times \{0\}) \rightarrow X_C$ induces

isomorphisms $\pi_i(N') \rightarrow \pi_i(X_C)$, for all $i \leq (n/2 - 1)$. In particular, $\pi_i(N') = 0$ for all $i = 2, \dots, (n/2 - 1)$. Note that the transverse regularity of f ensures that the pre-image N' is a codimension 1 submanifold of M . Our aim is to further modify the map f so that it remains transverse regular and so that its restriction to N' induces an isomorphism on all homotopy groups, thus making N' aspherical.

Recall that n is even so that $n = 2k$ with $k \geq 3$. As recorded in the proof of [4, Lemma I.2], the isomorphisms $\pi_i(N') \rightarrow \pi_i(X_C)$, for all $i \leq (k - 1)$ ensure that each of the modules $K_i(N')$ for $i \leq k - 1$ vanishes.

Since C is a torsion free finite extension of H , condition (2) of Theorem 1 ensures the vanishing of $\tilde{K}_0(C)$. Invoking Lemma 9, we replace f by a map f' homotopy equivalent to f which is transverse regular and such that $\pi_1(N') \cong C$ where $N' = f'^{-1}(X)$ and the restriction of f' to N' is k -connected. In addition, both P and Q in $K_k(N') = P \oplus Q$ are free C -modules. This means that one can perform Cappell's nilpotent normal cobordism construction on M , a process we will now describe.

Note that cutting M along N' we get a decomposition $M = M_A \cup_{N'} M_B$ in Case I and $M = M_A / \{N'_A \cong N' \cong N'_B\}$ in Case II. The covering of M corresponding to the image of $\pi_1(X) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y) \cong \pi_1(M)$ is labelled \hat{M} and the universal covering of M is labelled \tilde{M} . The group $C = \pi_1(N')$ acts by covering transformations on \tilde{M} , M_L and M_R (where $\tilde{M} = M_L \cup_{\tilde{N}'} M_R$) with quotients being \hat{M} , M_l and M_r . Hence, $\hat{M} = M_l \cup_{N'} M_r$. Let $I = [0, 1]$ and $I' = [-2, 2]$. We select a tubular neighbourhood $N' \times I'$ of N' in M such that when the lift of N' to \hat{M} is extended to a lift of $N' \times I'$, we have $N' \times \{-2\} \subset M_l$ and $N' \times \{2\} \subset M_r$.

Let $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^s$ denote a $\pi_1(N')$ -free basis for P and let $\{y_i\}_{i=1}^s$ denote the dual basis for Q under the intersection pairing of $K_k(N')$. We choose disjoint framed spheres $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^s$ and $\{Y_i\}_{i=1}^s$ representing the bases for P and Q respectively. We can assume given the choice of bases, that for $i \neq j$, $X_i \cap Y_j = \emptyset$ and for any i , X_i intersects Y_i in a point. We kill the spheres X_i by k -surgery on N' to obtain a new manifold N'_P yielding a cobordism T_P of N' with N'_P ; similarly killing the spheres Y_i by k -surgery we get a cobordism T_Q of N' with a new manifold N'_Q . Clearly, $\pi_1(N'_P) \cong C \cong \pi_1(N'_Q)$ and by Lemma 10 both N'_P, N'_Q are aspherical and thus homotopy equivalent to X_C .

Now consider the trivial cobordism $M \times I$. We will extend it to a cobordism from M to M' by applying the cobordism extension lemma, gluing $T_P \times [-2, -1]$ to $M \times \{1\}$ along $N' \times [-2, -1] \times \{1\}$ and glueing $T_Q \times [1, 2]$ to $M \times \{1\}$ along $M \times [1, 2]$. The boundary of the resulting manifold T has two components, one being M and the other, a new manifold M' given by

$$M' = (M_A \cup_{N'} T_P) \cup_{N'_P} T_{PQ} \cup_{N'_Q} (T_Q \cup_{N'} M_B),$$

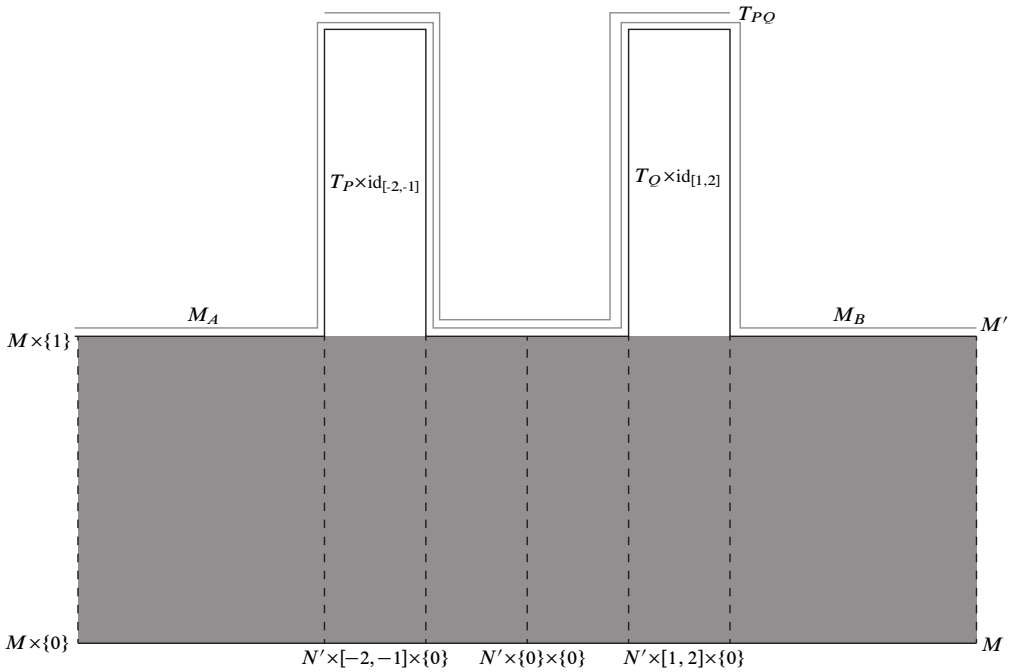


Figure 2: Extending the trivial cobordism on M via surgery along the spheres $\{X_i\}$ and $\{Y_j\}$.

where

$$T_{PQ} = (N'_P \times [-2, -1]) \cup_{N'_P} T_P \cup_{N'} (N' \times [-1, 1]) \cup_{N'} (T_Q \cup_{N'_Q} N'_Q \times [1, 2]).$$

Observe that the manifold T_{PQ} sits naturally inside M' and gives a cobordism between N'_P and N'_Q . Moreover not only are N'_P and N'_Q homotopy equivalent to X_C , the cobordism T_{PQ} constructed by filling the spheres α_i and β_i is also homotopy equivalent to X_C . The original homotopy equivalence $f: M \rightarrow Y$ extends to a map $F: T \approx M \cup T_P \times [-2, -1] \cup T_Q \times [1, 2] \rightarrow Y \times I$ which restricts first to a homotopy equivalence $M' \rightarrow Y$ (see Cappell [4, Lemma II.5]) and further to the homotopy equivalence $T_{PQ} \rightarrow X_C$.

Hence we obtain a manifold M' which is homotopy equivalent to M and split along $X_C \subset Y$ via the embedded submanifold we continue to call N' . Recall also that H is a finite index subgroup of C . Hence, there is a finite cover N_0 of N' with fundamental group H . As N_0 and N are aspherical manifolds with isomorphic fundamental groups there exists a homotopy equivalence h' between them. This completes the proof of [Theorem 1](#). □

5 An obstruction result: Corollary 3

Recall the following classical fact: if M^{4d+1} is a smooth manifold such that the first Betti number $b_1(M)$ of M is 0 and N^{4d} has non-zero signature then there are no immersions of N into M . This follows using Hirzebruch's signature theorem: since f is a codimension 1 immersion, $f^*: H^{4d}(M, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{4d}(N, \mathbb{Q})$ maps the Hirzebruch L-class $L_d(M)$ onto $L_d(N)$. It follows from Poincaré duality that $H^{4d}(M, \mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to the torsion free part of $H_1(M)$. Therefore, the vanishing of $b_1(M)$ forces $L_d(N)$ to be zero. However Hirzebruch's signature theorem says that $L_d(N)$ is equal to the signature of N . This applies, for example, to show that there are no codimension 1 immersions of an orientable quaternionic hyperbolic or Cayley hyperbolic manifold N^{4d} into a smooth orientable aspherical manifold M^{4d+1} with $b_1(M) = 0$.

Appealing instead to the non-vanishing of Pontryagin numbers, we obtain the following generalisation as a corollary to [Theorem 1](#), which obstructs the existence of π_1 -injective continuous maps rather than immersions. Note that while our hypotheses on N imply that it satisfies the Borel conjecture so that we can take the homotopy equivalence h' to be a homeomorphism, we do not assume in the statement that the target manifold satisfies the Borel conjecture, nor do we assume Cappell's square root closed hypothesis, since in the proof we are applying [Theorem 1](#) in its most general form.

Corollary 3 *Let M^{4d+1} be a closed, orientable, aspherical, smooth manifold such that $d \geq 2$ and the first Betti number $b_1(M)$ is zero. Let N^{4d} be a closed, orientable, aspherical, smooth manifold with at least one non-zero Pontryagin number such that $\pi_1(N)$ is either word hyperbolic or a CAT(0) group and satisfies Kazhdan's property (T). Then there are no π_1 -injective continuous maps $f: N \rightarrow M$.*

Proof Carrying out the Cappell surgery arguments in the smooth category, the proof of [Theorem 1](#) shows that there is a 2-sided embedded smooth submanifold N' in a smooth manifold M' homotopy equivalent to M that realises the splitting. Furthermore, since $\pi_1(N)$ satisfies the Borel conjecture, the map $p \circ h': N \rightarrow N'$ is a covering map. Now if N' is separating, write M_1 for one of the connected components of the manifold obtained from cutting M' along N' . Then M_1 is a smooth orientable manifold with boundary N' and hence N' bounds orientably. This means that all Pontryagin numbers for N' must vanish. On the other hand we are assuming that N has at least one non-zero Pontryagin number (for the case when N is quaternionic or Cayley hyperbolic, see Lafont and Roy [14]). Since Pontryagin numbers vary multiplicatively with degree on covering maps the Pontryagin numbers of N' are also non-zero and so N' cannot bound orientably. This means that N' cannot be separating and so intersection with

N' yields an element of infinite order in the first cohomology of M' . By duality and the universal coefficients theorem the first Betti number $b_1(M')$ and hence $b_1(M)$ is non-zero. \square

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