CONCORDANCES OF NONCOMPACT HILBERT CUBE MANIFOLDS

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In this paper two exact sequences are established which are useful in computing $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$, the group of isotopy classes of concordances for a noncompact Hilbert cube manifold $M$. Roughly speaking, this enables one to study the noncompact case in terms of the compact case. The situation is analogous to Siebenmann's description of groups of infinite simple homotopy types in terms of two exact sequences.

1. Introduction. For any space $X$ we will use $\mathcal{C}(X)$ to denote the space of all concordances of $X$. It is the function space, with the compact-open topology, of all homeomorphisms of $I \times X$ onto itself ($I = [0, 1]$) which are the identity on $0 \times X$. We use $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(X)$ to denote the group of all isotopy classes in $\mathcal{C}(X)$, where the group operation is composition. A $Q$-manifold is a separable metric manifold modeled on the Hilbert cube $Q$, the countable infinite product of closed intervals. In [3] and [4] the author investigated the group $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$ for $M$ a compact $Q$-manifold. The main result established there was the following: Let $M$ be a compact $Q$-manifold which is written as $R \times Q$, where $R$ is a PL $n$-manifold. (It follows from [1] that this can always be done.) Then $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$ is isomorphic to the direct limit of the sequence

$$
\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(R) \xrightarrow{(\times id)_*} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(R \times I) \xrightarrow{(\times id)_*} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(R \times I^2) \longrightarrow \cdots .
$$

Fortunately this direct limit has been studied in [8], and as a result we get the following consequences for $Q$-manifolds.

A. If $M$ is a compact $Q$-manifold, then $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$ depends only on the 3-type of $M$.

From this we get.

B. If $M$ and $N$ are homotopy equivalent compact $Q$-manifolds, then $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$ is isomorphic to $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N)$. (See §2 for a proof which uses only infinite-dimensional techniques.)

C. If $M$ is a compact $Q$-manifold, then $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$ is trivial iff each component of $M$ is 1-connected. (This holds in spite of the recently discovered gap in [9].)
D. If $M$ is a compact $Q$-manifold, then $\pi_0\mathcal{E}(M)$ is abelian. (See §2 for an elementary proof which was suggested to the author by the referee.)

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the group $\pi_0\mathcal{E}(M)$, for $M$ a noncompact $Q$-manifold. Our main results are Theorems 2 and 3, where we establish two exact sequences for $\pi_0\mathcal{E}(M)$ which relate the noncompact case to the compact case. They are remarkably similar to the exact sequences of [10] used to compute the group of all infinite simple types on a given locally compact polyhedron. Below we will give precise descriptions of these exact sequences and related results.

Recall that a map between spaces (always locally compact, separable and metric) is proper provided that preimages of compacta are compact. In analogy with the ordinary homotopy category we obtain the proper homotopy category, where all maps and homotopies are proper. In §2 we show how a proper map $f:M \to N$ between $Q$-manifolds induces a homomorphism $f_*: \pi_0\mathcal{E}(M) \to \pi_0\mathcal{E}(N)$ and then prove the following result.

**Theorem 1.** $\pi_0\mathcal{E}$ is a covariant proper homotopy functor from the category of $Q$-manifolds and proper maps to the category of groups and homomorphisms.

By a proper homotopy functor we mean that proper homotopic maps $f, g: M \to N$ induce the same homomorphisms from $\pi_0\mathcal{E}(M) \to \pi_0\mathcal{E}(N)$. This implies the following result.

**Corollary 1.** If $M, N$ are $Q$-manifolds which have the same proper homotopy type, then $\pi_0\mathcal{E}(M)$ is isomorphic to $\pi_0\mathcal{E}(N)$.

For any $Q$-manifold $M$ we define $\lim \leftarrow Wh\pi_1(M)$ to be the inverse limit of the inverse system

$$\left\{ Wh\pi_1(M - C) | C \subset M \text{ compact} \right\},$$

where $Wh$ is the Whitehead group functor and the homomorphisms are inclusion induced. It is easily seen that $\lim \leftarrow Wh\pi_1(M)$ depends only on the proper homotopy type of $M$. The following exact sequence is established in §3.

**Theorem 2.** For any $Q$-manifold $M$ there is an exact sequence

$$\pi_0\mathcal{E}(M) \xrightarrow{\tau_0} \lim \leftarrow Wh\pi_1(M) \longrightarrow Wh\pi_1(M).$$
This result easily gives us examples for which $\pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ is non-trivial. For example let $K \subset Q$ be a compact polyhedron with nontrivial Whitehead group and let $M = (Q \times [0, 1]) - (K \times \{0\})$. Then $Wh\pi_1(M) = 0$ and it is not hard to show that $\lim Wh\pi_1(K) = 0$. Thus Theorem 2 gives a homomorphism of $\pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ onto $\pi_0^{\tau}(K) \neq 0$.

For any $Q$-manifold $M$ we define $\lim \pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ to be the direct limit of the direct system

$$\{\pi_0^{\tau}(M_i) | M_i \subset M \text{ is a compact } Q\text{-manifold}\},$$

where the homomorphisms are inclusion induced. Observe that $\lim \pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ is just $\pi_0^{\tau}(M)$, where $\tau(M)$ denotes concordances with compact support. In §4 we show that $\lim \pi_0^{\tau}$ quite naturally gives us a covariant homotopy functor from the category of $Q$-manifolds and maps to the category of groups and homomorphisms. Consider the inverse system

$$\text{(*) } \{\lim \pi_0^{\tau}(M - C) | C \subset M \text{ compact}\},$$

where the homomorphisms are inclusion induced. We define $\lim \pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ to be the inverse limit of (*)& we define $\lim \pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ to be the first derived limit of (*). These are both groups which depend only on the proper homotopy type of $M$. We refer the reader to §4 for further details of these constructions. The following exact sequence is established in §5.

**Theorem 3.** For any $Q$-manifold $M$ there is an exact sequence

$$\lim \pi_0^{\tau}(M) \longrightarrow \lim \pi_0^{\tau}(M) \longrightarrow \text{Ker } (\tau_\gamma) \gamma \longrightarrow \lim 1^\gamma \pi_0^{\tau}(M) \longrightarrow 0.$$

There is an important class of $Q$-manifolds for which $\lim 1^\gamma \pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ is trivial. We say that a space $X$ is movable at $\infty$ provided that for each compactum $A \subset X$ there exists a larger compactum $B \subset X$ such that $X - B$ can be homotoped into any neighborhood of $\infty$, with the homotopy taking place in $X - A$. It is easy to see that if $(K, L)$ is a finite simplicial pair, then the noncompact polyhedron $K - L$ is movable at $\infty$. The following result is established in §6.

**Theorem 4.** If $M$ is a $Q$-manifold which is movable at $\infty$, then $\lim 1^\gamma \pi_0^{\tau}(M)$ is trivial.

A closed subset $A$ of a space $X$ is said to be a $Z$-set in $X$ provided that there exist arbitrarily small maps of $X$ into $X - A$. In §6 we
use Theorems 2, 3 and 4 to prove the following result.

**Theorem 5.** If \((M, N)\) is a pair of compact Q-manifolds such that \(N\) is a \(Z\)-set in \(M\), then there is an exact sequence

\[
\pi_o \mathcal{G}(N) \longrightarrow \pi_o \mathcal{G}(M) \longrightarrow \pi_o \mathcal{G}(M - N) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}\pi_1(N) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}\pi_1(M)
\]

As an immediate consequence of Theorem 5 we get the following result.

**Corollary 2.** If \(M \subset Q\) is a compact Q-manifold which is a \(Z\)-set in \(Q\), then \(\pi_o \mathcal{G}(Q - M)\) is isomorphic to \(\text{Wh}\pi_1(M)\).

2. The functor \(\pi_o \mathcal{G}\). We first prove the assertion made in \(D\) of §1.

**Theorem 2.0.** If \(M\) is any Q-manifold, then \(\pi_o \mathcal{G}(M)\) is abelian.

**Proof.** Write \(M = N \times [0, 1]\), where \(N\) is a Q-manifold. Then \(\mathcal{G}(M)\) is naturally homeomorphic to \(\mathcal{G}_o(M)\), the subset of \(\mathcal{G}(M)\) consisting of all \(h \in \mathcal{G}(M)\) which are point-wise fixed on \((I \times N \times \{0\}) \cup (I \times N \times \{1\})\). Let \(G\) be the subset of \(\mathcal{G}_o(M)\) consisting of all \(h \in \mathcal{G}_o(M)\) which are point-wise fixed on \(I \times N \times [0, 1/2]\) and let \(H\) be the subset of \(\mathcal{G}_o(M)\) consisting of all \(h \in \mathcal{G}_o(M)\) which are point-wise fixed on \(I \times N \times [1/2, 1]\). Clearly \(G\) and \(H\) are deformation retracts of \(\mathcal{G}_o(M)\). Now elements of \(G\) and \(H\) commute, so \(\mathcal{G}_o(M)\) is homotopy-commutative. Hence \(\pi_o \mathcal{G}_o(M)\) is abelian.

We will now describe the functor \(\pi_o \mathcal{G}\) and prove Theorem 1. Our first step will be to show how a proper map \(f: M \to N\) between Q-manifolds induces a homomorphism \(f_*: \pi_o \mathcal{G}(M) \to \pi_o \mathcal{G}(N)\). Elements of \(\pi_o \mathcal{G}(M)\) will be denoted by \([h]\), where \(h \in \mathcal{G}(M)\); that is, \([h]\) denotes the isotopy class of \(h\).

**Description of \(f_*\).** We are given a proper map \(f: M \to N\) of Q-manifolds. We will need an open embedding \(i: M \times [0, 2] \to N\) such that \(i(M \times [0, 1])\) is closed and such that the map \(M \times [0, 2] \overset{i}{\longrightarrow} N\) is proper homotopic to \(f\), where \(\times 0(m) = (m, 0)\). One constructs \(i\) as follows. First find an embedding \(f_i: M \to N\) which is proper homotopic to \(f\) and such that \(f_i(M)\) is a \(Z\)-set in \(N\), and then use the fact that \(f_i(M)\) is collared in \(N\). The existence of \(f_i\) and the collaring of \(f_i(M)\) follow from [2]. Let \(\phi: I \times [0, 1] \to I \times [0, 1]\) be a homeomorphism such that \(\phi\) takes \((0) \times [0, 1]\) onto \([0] \times [0, 1]\) and let \(\phi \times i\partial: I \times M \times [0, 1] \to I \times M \times [0, 1]\) be defined so
that it is the identity on the $M$-factor and on $I \times [0, 1]$ it is defined by $\phi$. For any $h \in C(M)$ we define $h_* \in C(N)$ as follows: $h_* = \text{id}$ on $I \times (N - i(M \times [0, 1]))$ and on $I \times i(M \times [0, 1])$ we define $h_*$ by the commuting diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
I \times M \times [0, 1] & \overset{\phi \times \text{id}}{\longrightarrow} & I \times M \times [0, 1] \\
\downarrow \text{id} \times i & & \downarrow \text{id} \times i
\end{array}
\hspace{1cm}
\begin{array}{ccc}
\overset{(\text{id} \times i)^{-1}}{\longrightarrow} & I \times i(M \times [0, 1]) &
\end{array}
$$

Then define $f_*(\{h\}) = [h_*]$. It is clear that $f_* : \pi_0 C(M) \rightarrow \pi_0 C(N)$ is a homomorphism. The proof of Theorem 1 below contains a proof that $f_*$ is well-defined.

**Proof of Theorem 1.** We aim to prove that $\pi_0 C$ is a covariant proper homotopy functor. We have divided the proof into several steps.

I. We will first show that the definition of $f_*$ given above depends only on the proper homotopy class of $f$. Let $i : M \times [0, 2) \rightarrow N$ be as above and let $i' : M \times [0, 2) \rightarrow N$ be an alternate choice for $i$. Choose any $h \in C(M)$ and let $h_* \in C(N)$ be defined in analogy with the definition of $h_* \in C(N)$ by replacing $i$ with $i'$. We must prove that $[h_*] = [h_*]$. Since the embeddings

$$
M \times 0 \rightarrow M \times [0, 2) \overset{i}{\rightarrow} N
$$

$$
M \times 0 \rightarrow M \times [0, 2) \overset{i'}{\rightarrow} N
$$

are proper homotopic we can find an isotopy $F_t : N \rightarrow N$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, such that $F_0 = \text{id}$ and $F_1 i = i'$ on $M \times \{0\}$. This follows from Z-set unknotting [2]. Then $F_t i(M \times [0, 2))$ and $i'(M \times [0, 2))$ are collars on the same base and it is easy to get an isotopy $G_t : N \rightarrow N$ such that $G_0 = \text{id}$ and $G_1 F_1 i = i'$ on $M \times [0, 1]$. The construction of $G_t$ is elementary and uses no $Q$-manifold theory. Define an isotopy $H_t : N \rightarrow N$ by

$$
H_t = \begin{cases} 
F_t, & 0 \leq t \leq 1/2 \\
G_{2t-1} F_t, & 1/2 \leq t \leq 1 
\end{cases}
$$

The effect of $H_t$ is to move $i \mid M \times [0, 1]$ to $i' \mid M \times [0, 1]$. Now define $h_t \in C(N)$ by setting $h_t = \text{id}$ on $I \times (N - H_t i(M \times [0, 1]))$ and on $I \times H_t i(M \times [0, 1])$ we define $h_t$ by the commuting diagram
\[
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 1] \xleftarrow{\phi \times id} I \times M \times [0, 1] \xrightarrow{(id \times H_t)^{-1}} I \times H_t \hat{i}(M \times [0, 1]) \\
\downarrow h \times id \\
I \times M \times [0, 1] \xrightarrow{(\phi \times id)^{-1}} I \times M \times [0, 1] \xrightarrow{id \times H_t} I \times H_t \hat{i}(M \times [0, 1]) .
\end{array}
\]

Then \( h_t \) is an isotopy from \( h_* \) to \( h'_* \) rel \( \{0\} \times \mathbb{N} \), hence \([h_*] = [h'_*]\).

II. Now let \( f_1: M \to N \) and \( f_2: N \to P \) be proper maps of \( \mathbb{Q} \)-manifolds. We will prove that \((f_2f_1)_* = (f_2)_*(f_1)_*\). To simplify notation let \( M \) be a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-set in \( N \), with \( f_1 \) the inclusion \( M \hookrightarrow N \), and let \( N \) be a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-set in \( P \), with \( f_2 \) the inclusion \( N \hookrightarrow P \). By abuse of notation we may assume that \( M \times [0, 2] \hookrightarrow N \) is a collaring of \( M = M \times \{0\} \) such that \( M \times [0, 1] \) is closed and similarly let \( N \times [0, 2] \hookrightarrow P \) be a collaring of \( N = N \times \{0\} \) such that \( N \times [0, 1] \) is closed. Choose any \([h] \in \pi_0\mathbb{S}(M)\). We will prove that \((f_2f_1)_*([h]) = (f_2)_*(f_1)_*[h]\).

We first examine \((f_2)_*(f_1)_*([h])\). It is just \([g]\), where \( g \) may be chosen so that it is supported on \( I \times (M \times [0, 1]) \times [0, 1] \), and on this set it is given by the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 1]^2 \\
\downarrow h \times id \\
I \times M \times [0, 1]^2
\end{array}
\]

where \( \phi_*: I \times [0, 1]^2 \to I \times [0, 1]^2 \) is the composition, \( \phi_1 \circ \phi_2 \), of homeomorphisms \( \phi_1 \) and \( \phi_2 \) defined as follows: \( \phi_1: I \times [0, 1]^2 \to I \times [0, 1]^2 \) is given by \( \phi_1(t, u, v) = (\hat{\phi}(t, u), v) \) and \( \phi_2: I \times [0, 1]^2 \to I \times [0, 1]^2 \) is given by \( \phi_2(t, u, v) = (t', u, v') \) where \( (t', v') = \hat{\phi}(t, v) \).

In order to examine \((f_2f_1)_*([h])\) we will need to choose a collaring of \( M \) in \( P \). Let \( i: M \times [0, 2]^2 \to M \times [0, 2] \) be a homeomorphism such that

\[
i(M \times ([0, \epsilon] \times \{t\}) \cup ([t] \times [0, \epsilon])) = M \times \{t\},
\]

for each \( t \in [0, 2] \). The existence of \( i \) follows routinely from the techniques used to prove the Stability Theorem \[2\]. Then

\[
i^{-1}: M \times [0, 2] \to M \times [0, 2]^2 \to P
\]
gives a collaring of \( M \) in \( P \). Using this collaring we compute \((f_2f_1)_*([h]) = [g']\), where \( g' \) may be chosen so that it is supported on \( M \times [0, 1]^2 \), and on this set it is given by the commutative diagram
So it suffices to prove that \( g|I \times M \times [0,1]^2 \) is isotopic to \( g'|I \times M \times [0,1]^2 \) rel
\[
([0] \times M \times [0,1]) \cup (I \times M \times [0,1] \times \{1\}) \cup (I \times M \times \{1\} \times [0,1]) .
\]
This is equivalent to proving that the composition
\[
(\ast) \quad (\varphi \times \text{id})(\text{id} \times i)^{-1}(\varphi \times \text{id})^{-1}(h \times \text{id})(\varphi \times \text{id})(\text{id} \times i)(\varphi \times \text{id})^{-1}
\]
is isotopic to \( h \times \text{id} \) rel \( \{0\} \times M \times [0,1]^2 \).

Note that \( \varphi \times \text{id} \) and \( \varphi \times \text{id} \) are clearly isotopic to their respective identities. Thus to prove that \( \ast \) is isotopic to \( h \times \text{id} \) it suffices to prove that \( (\text{id} \times i)^{-1}(h \times \text{id})(\text{id} \times i) \) is isotopic to \( h \times \text{id} \) rel \( \{0\} \times M \times [0,1]^2 \), and for this it suffices to prove that \( (\text{id} \times i)(h \times \text{id})(\text{id} \times i)^{-1} \) is isotopic to \( h \times \text{id} \) rel \( \{0\} \times M \times [0,1] \). It follows from \([2]\) that \( i \) can be chosen so that the \( M \)-coordinate is moved as little as we please. In fact there exists an isotopy \( i_t : M \times [0,1]^2 \rightarrow M \times [0,1] \), \( 0 \leq t \leq 1 \), such that \( i_0 = i|\{0\} \times M \times [0,1]^2 \),
\[
i_t(M \times [([0, u] \times \{u\}) \cup ([u] \times [0, u]))]) = M \times \{u\} ,
\]
for each \( u \in [0,1] \), and \( i_t \) extends to a proper homotopy
\[
\tilde{i}_t : M \times [0,1]^2 \rightarrow M \times [0,1] ,
\]
\( 0 \leq t \leq 1 \), by defining
\[
\tilde{i}_t((m) \times [([0, u] \times \{u\}) \cup ([u] \times [0, u]))]) = \{m\} \times \{u\} ,
\]
for all \( m \in M \) and \( u \in [0,1] \). Then
\[
(\text{id} \times \tilde{i}_t)(h \times \text{id})(\text{id} \times \tilde{i}_t)^{-1}
\]
provides an isotopy of \( (\text{id} \times i)(h \times \text{id})(\text{id} \times i)^{-1} \) to \( h \times \text{id} \).

III. For the last part of the proof we establish \( (\text{id})_\ast = \text{id} \).

Choose any \( Q \)-manifold \( M \) and consider \( \text{id} : M \times [0,2] \rightarrow M \times [0,2] \). We will prove that \( (\text{id})_\ast([h]) = [h] \), for all \( [h] \in \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M \times [0,2]) \). Choose a homeomorphism
\[
i : M \times [0,2] \rightarrow M \equiv M \times \{0\} \subset M \times [0,2]
\]
which is homotopic to the identity on \( M \times [0,2] \) and let \( [h] \in \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M \times [0,2]) \) be given. Then \( (\text{id})_\ast([h]) = [g] \), where \( g \) may be chosen so that it is supported on \( I \times M \times [0,1] \), and on this set it is given
by the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 2] \times [0, 1] \\
\downarrow h \times id
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{\phi} \times id
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{(id \times i \times id)^{-1}}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 2] \times [0, 1]
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\downarrow g
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 2] \times [0, 1] \\
\not{(\phi \times id)^{-1}}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{id \times i \times id}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 1].
\end{array}
\]

(Recall that \( \phi \) operates on \( I \times [0, 1] \).) Define \( \mu \) by the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 2] \\
\downarrow h \times id
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{id \times i \times id}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{(id \times i \times id)^{-1}}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 2] \times [0, 1] \\
\not{(\phi \times id)^{-1}}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{id \times i \times id}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 1].
\end{array}
\]

We will prove that \([g] = [\mu]\) and \([\mu] = [h]\). This will fulfill our requirements.

To see that \([g] = [\mu]\) let \( \theta_t : [0, 2] \rightarrow [0, t], 1 \leq t \leq 2 \), be the unique linear homeomorphism such that \( \theta_t(0) = 0 \) and let \( g_t, 1 \leq t \leq 2 \), be the isotopy from \( I \times M \times [0, 2] \) to itself defined by

\[
g_t = (id \times \theta_t)^{-1}g(id \times \theta_t).
\]

Then \([g] = [g_t] = [g_2] \). Similarly we get \([\mu] = [\mu_t]\), where \( \mu_t \) is the composition

\[
\mu_t = (id \times \theta_t)^{-1}\mu(id \times \theta_t).
\]

Then to get \([g_t] = [\mu_t]\) we just use the fact that \( \phi \times id \) is isotopic to the identity. Thus \([g] = [\mu]\).

Finally we prove that \([\mu] = [h]\). For this we will need to know that \( i \) can be chosen so that there exists a proper homotopy \( i_t : M \times [0, 2] \rightarrow M, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \), such that \( i_0 = i \), \( i_t \) is a homeomorphism for \( 0 \leq t < 1 \), and \( i_1 : M \times [0, 2] \rightarrow M \) is the projection map. For \( i_t \) we again appeal to [2]. Let \( \alpha : M \times [0, 2]^t \rightarrow M \times [0, 2]^t \) be the homeomorphism defined by \( \alpha(m, t, u) = (m, u, t) \). Then let \( \beta_t, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \), be defined by the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 2]^t \\
\downarrow h \times id
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{id \times \alpha}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\not{(id \times i_t \times id)^{-1}}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
I \times M \times [0, 2]^t \\
\downarrow \beta_t
\end{array}
\]

This gives \([\beta_t] = [h]\). To show that \([\beta_t] = [\mu]\) we just use the fact that \( \alpha \) is isotopic to the identity. For this we use the fact that \( M \) is homeomorphic to \( M \times Q \) and any homeomorphism on \( Q \) is isotopic to the identity [14].
We now establish Theorem 2.1, a result which will be needed in the sequel. First it will be convenient to establish two lemmas.

**Lemma 2.1.** If \( M \) is a Q-manifold, \( h \in \mathcal{C}(M) \), and \( \times O: M \to M \times [0, 2] \) is given by \( \times O(m) = (m, 0) \), then \( (\times O)_*([h]) = [h \times id_{(a,2)}] \).

**Proof.** Using the definition we have \( (\times O)_*([h]) = [g] \), where \( g \) is supported on \( I \times M \times [0, 1] \) and on this set it is given by \( g = (\phi \times id)^{-1}(h \times id)(\phi \times id) \). We must prove that \( [g] = [h \times id] \). As in the proof of Theorem 1 let \( \theta: [0, 2] \to [0, t], 1 \leq t \leq 2 \), be the unique linear homeomorphism such that \( \theta(0) = 0 \). Using \( \theta_t \) it follows that \( [g] = [\Lambda] \), where

\[
\Lambda = (id \times \theta)^{-1}(h \times id)(\phi \times id)(id \times \theta).
\]

Using the fact that \( \phi \times id \) is isotopic to the identity we get

\[
[g] = ([id \times \theta])^{-1}(h \times id)(id \times \theta) = [h \times id].
\]

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \( M, N \) be Q-manifolds and assume that \( M \times [0, 2] \) is a closed subset of \( N \) such that \( Bd(M \times [0, 2]) = M \times \{2\} \). Choose \( h \in \mathcal{C}(M \times [0, 2]) \) such that \( h = id \) on \( I \times M \times \{2\} \) and define \( \tilde{h} \in \mathcal{C}(N) \) which extends \( h \) by the identity. Then the inclusion-induced homomorphism \( \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M \times [0, 2]) \to \pi_o \mathcal{C}(N) \) sends \([h]\) to \([\tilde{h}]\).

**Proof.** It is clear that we may additionally assume that \( h = id \) on \( I \times M \times \{1, 2\} \). Define \( \mu: I \times M \times [0, 1] \to I \times M \times [0, 1] \) by \( \mu = (\phi \times id)h(\phi \times id)^{-1} \). Then \( \mu = id \) on \( \{0\} \times M \times [0, 1] \). Using Lemma 2.1 and the fact that \( \times O: M \to M \times [0, 1] \) is a proper homotopy equivalence we can find an \( f \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) such that \( [f \times id] = [\mu] \). Thus \( (\phi \times id)^{-1}(f \times id)(\phi \times id) \) is isotopic to \( h|I \times M \times [0, 1] \rel([0] \times M \times [0, 1] \cup (I \times M \times \{1\})) \). This implies that \( i_*([f]) = [h] \), where \( i \) is the map \( \times 0: M \to M \times [0, 2] \). It \( j \) is the inclusion \( M \times [0, 2] \to N \), then we also have \( (ji)_*([f]) = [\tilde{h}] \). Therefore \( j_*([h]) = [\tilde{h}] \).

**Theorem 2.1.** Let \( M, N \) be Q-manifolds such that \( M \) is closed in \( N \) and such that \( Bd(M) \) is a bicollared Q-manifold. Choose \( [h] \in \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M) \) such that \( h = id \) on \( I \times Bd(M) \) and define \( g \in \mathcal{C}(N) \) which extends \( h \) by the identity. Then the inclusion-induced homomorphism \( \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M) \to \pi_o \mathcal{C}(N) \) sends \([h]\) to \([g]\).

**Proof.** We first note that \( M \) and \( N \) can be replaced by \( M \times [0, 1] \) and \( N \times [0, 1] \), where we now have \( h \in \mathcal{C}(M \times [0, 1]) \) and \( g \in \mathcal{C}(N \times [0, 1]) \). This easily follows from Lemma 2.1 and the following commutative diagram:
Define \( h' \in \mathcal{C}(M \times [0, 1]) \) by setting \( h' = (\phi \times \text{id})^{-1} h(\phi \times \text{id}) \). Then \( h' = \text{id} \) on \( I \times M \times \{1\} \) and clearly \( [h'] = [h] \). We also define \( g' \in \mathcal{C}(N \times [0, 1]) \) which extends \( h' \) by the identity and note that \( [g'] = [g] \). It is easy to see that \( [h'] = [h''] \) and \( [g'] = [g''] \), where \( h'' = \text{id} \) on \( (I \times \text{Bd}(M) \times [0, 1]) \cup (I \times M \times [0, 1]) \) and \( g'' \) extends \( h'' \) by the identity.

Let \( \tau \in \mathcal{C}(M \times [0, 1/2]) \) be defined by \( \tau = h'' \mid I \times M \times [0, 1/2] \).

Let \( i \) be the inclusion \( M \times [0, 1/2] \hookrightarrow M \times [0, 1] \) and let \( j \) be the inclusion \( M \times [0, 1] \hookrightarrow N \times [0, 1] \). Then Lemma 2.2 implies that \( i_*([\tau]) = [h''] \) and similarly \( (ji)_*([\tau]) = [g''] \). Therefore \( j_*([h'']) = [g''] \).

3. The first exact sequence. The purpose of this section is to establish the exact sequence of Theorem 2, and the first step will be to construct the homomorphism \( \tau_* : \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \to \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \). Before doing this it will be convenient to prove Lemma 3.1 below. The following notation will be useful: (1) If \( M \) is a Q-manifold, then \( M' \subset M \) is said to be clean provided that \( M' \) is a compact Q-manifold and \( \text{Bd}(M') \) is a bicollared Q-manifold; (2) If \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) are clean in \( M \), then \( M_1 \subset \subset M_2 \) means that \( M_1 \) lies in the interior of \( M_2 \).

**Lemma 3.1.** If \( M \) is a Q-manifold, \( h \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) and \( M_1 \subset M \) is clean, then there exists a clean \( M_2 \) such that \( h(I \times M_1) \subset I \times M_2 \) and such that the inclusion

\[
{0} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_1)) \hookrightarrow I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_1))
\]

is a homotopy equivalence.

**Proof.** Choose clean \( M', M'' \) and \( M_2 \) such that

\[
h(I \times M_1) \subset \subset I \times M' \subset \subset h(I \times M'') \subset \subset I \times M_2.
\]

We will prove that \( M_2 \) fulfills our requirements. By pushing down in the \( I \)-direction we can get a homotopy \( r_t \) of \( I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_1)) \) into itself such that \( r_0 = \text{id}, r_t \) takes \( I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_1)) \) onto

\[
[I \times M' - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_1))] \cup [{0} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_1))],
\]

and \( r_t = \text{id} \) on (\( \ast \)) for each \( t \). Similarly let \( s_t \) be a homotopy of

\[
h(I \times (M'' - \text{Int}(M_1))) \cup [{0} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_1))]
\]

into itself such that \( s_0 = \text{id}, s_t \) takes (\( \ast \ast \)) onto \( {0} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_1)) \).
and $s_t = id$ on $\{0\} \times (M_z - \text{Int}(M_z))$, for each $t$. Define a homotopy $f_t$ of $I \times M_z - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_z))$ into itself by

$$f_t = \begin{cases} r_{2t}, & 0 \leq t \leq 1/2 \\ s_{2t-1} r_1, & 1/2 \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Then $f_t$ gives a strong deformation retraction of $I \times M_z - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_z))$ onto $\{0\} \times (M_z - \text{Int}(M_z))$.

Below we define a preliminary version of $\tau_\omega$, but first it will be convenient to recall the connection between homeomorphisms on $Q$-manifolds and simple homotopy theory. It follows from [1] that to each homotopy equivalence $f: M \to N$ between compact $Q$-manifolds there is a torsion $\tau(f) \in Wh\pi_1(N)$ (the Whitehead torsion of $f$) which vanishes iff $f$ is homotopic to a homeomorphism. This enables one to do most of the standard results of simple homotopy theory for compact $Q$-manifolds. This gives us such tools as the Sum Theorem, the formula for the torsion of a composition, etc. We refer the reader to [5] and [6] for further details.

The function $\tau_\omega(h, M_i)$. Choose a $Q$-manifold $M$ and $M_0 \subset M$ clean. Then to each $h \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ we are going to define an element $\tau_\omega(h, M_i) \in Wh\pi_1(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$. This will be used later on to define the homomorphism $\tau_\omega$. Choose a clean $M_z$ as in Lemma 3.1 and let $i$ be the inclusion

$$\{0\} \times (M_z - \text{Int}(M_z)) \hookrightarrow I \times M_z - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_z)),$$

which is a homotopy equivalence. Then we have a torsion $\tau(i)$ lying in $Wh\pi_1(I \times M_z - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_z)))$. Let $\alpha$ be the composition

$$Wh\pi_1(I \times M_z - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_z))) \longrightarrow Wh\pi_1(I \times M - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_z))) \longrightarrow Wh\pi_1(M - \text{Int}(M_z)),$$

where the first homomorphism is inclusion induced and the second is induced by the map from $I \times M - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_z))$ to $M - \text{Int}(M_z)$ which sends $h(t, x)$ to $x$. Then we define

$$\tau_\omega(h, M_i) = \alpha(\tau(i)) \in Wh\pi_1(M - \text{Int}(M_z)).$$

The following result establishes some basic properties of $\tau_\omega(h, M_i)$.

**Lemma 3.2.** (1) $\tau_\omega(h, M_i)$ is well-defined.

(2) If $M_i, M'_i$ are clean and $M_i \subset M'_i$ then $\tau_\omega(h, M_i)$ is the image of $\tau_\omega(h, M'_i)$ under the inclusion-induced homomorphism $Wh\pi_1(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \to Wh\pi_1(M - \text{Int}(M'_i)).$
(3) For any $h, h' \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ we have
$$\tau_{\omega}(h'h, M_i) = \tau_{\omega}(h', M_i) + \tau_{\omega}(h, M_i).$$

(4) If $[h] = [h']$, then $\tau_{\omega}(h, M_i) = \tau_{\omega}(h', M_i)$.

**Proof.** (1) Choose $M_2$, $i$ and $\alpha$ as in the definition of $\tau_{\omega}(h, M_i)$ and let $M'_2 \subset M$ be clean such that $M_2 \subset M'_2$. Then
$$i': \{0\} \times (M'_2 - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow I \times M'_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))$$
is also a homotopy equivalence and in analogy with the definition of $\tau_{\omega}(h, M_i) = \alpha(\tau(i))$ we could also define $\tau_{\omega}(h, M_i) = \alpha'(\tau(i'))$, where $\alpha'$ is the composition
$$\text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M'_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)))$$
$$\longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(M - \text{Int}(M_i)).$$
We must prove that $\alpha(\tau(i)) = \alpha'(\tau(i'))$. For this it will suffice to prove that $\tau(i')$ is the inclusion-induced image of $\tau(i)$ in $\text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M'_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)))$. But this is an easy consequence of the Sum Theorem for torsion.

(2) Again choose $M_2$, $i$ and $\alpha$ as in the definition of $\tau_{\omega}(h, M_i)$ and note that (1) implies that we may also select $M_2$ so that
$$i': \{0\} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i')) \hookrightarrow I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i'))$$
is a homotopy equivalence. Thus $\tau_{\omega}(h, M_i') = \alpha'(\tau(i'))$, where
$$\alpha': \text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M'_i))) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M - h(I \times \text{Int}(M'_i)))$$
$$\longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(M - \text{Int}(M'_i)).$$
It will suffice to prove that $\tau(i)$ is the inclusion-induced image of $\tau(i')$ in $\text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M'_i)))$. Again this is an easy consequence of the Sum Theorem.

(3) With $M_3$, $i$ and $\alpha$ as above we can choose a clean $M_3$ in $M$ such that $h'(I \times M_2) \subset I \times M_3$ and such that the inclusion
$$i': \{0\} \times (M_3 - \text{Int}(M_3)) \hookrightarrow I \times M_3 - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_3))$$
is a homotopy equivalence. Let $j$ be the inclusion
$$j: \{0\} \times (M_3 - \text{Int}(M_3)) \hookrightarrow I \times M_3 - h'h(I \times \text{Int}(M_3)),$$
which is also a homotopy equivalence. Using the Sum Theorem we see that $\tau(j)$ is the sum of the inclusion-induced images of $\tau(i)$ and $\tau(i')$ in $\text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M_2 - h'h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)))$, where
$$\tilde{i}: \{0\} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow h'(I \times M_2) - h'h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)).$$
Note that the image of $\tau(j)$ under the composition
is \( \tau_{\omega}(h', M_i) \), where the first homomorphism is induced by a homotopy inverse of \( \times 0 \): \( M_1 - \text{Int}(M_i) \rightarrow I \times M_2 - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)) \) and the second is induced by inclusion. It follows from the Sum Theorem that \( \beta(\tau(j)) = s(\tau(i)) + t(\tau(i')) \), where

\[
s: Wh_{\pi_1}(h'(I \times M_2) - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))) \xrightarrow{\beta_1} Wh_{\pi_1}(M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

\[
t: Wh_{\pi_1}(I \times M_2 - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))) \xrightarrow{\beta_2} Wh_{\pi_1}(M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

are defined in analogy with \( r \). Let

\[
Wh_{\pi_1}(I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))) \xrightarrow{\beta_2} Wh_{\pi_1}(M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

be defined in analogy with \( \beta_1 \). To conclude that \( \tau_{\omega}(h', M_i) = \tau_{\omega}(h', M_i) + \tau_{\omega}(h, M_i) \) all we need to do is prove that \( \beta_1(\tau(i)) = \beta_2(\tau(i')) \). This is an easy consequence of the formula for the torsion of a composition and the fact that the torsion of

\[
h': I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)) \longrightarrow h'(I \times M_2) - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

is zero.

(4) Choose \( M_i, i \) and \( \alpha \) so that \( \tau_{\omega}(h, M_i) = \alpha(\tau(i)) \). We can choose \( M_i \) so large such that \( h'(I \times M_i) \subset \subset I \times M_2 \) and

\[
i': [0] \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow I \times M_2 - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

is a homotopy equivalence. Then \( \tau_{\omega}(h', M_i) = \alpha'(\tau(i')) \), with a choice of \( \alpha' \) which is analogous to the choice of \( \alpha \). Let \( h_t: I \times M \rightarrow I \times M \) be an isotopy such that \( h_0 = h, h_1 = h' \) and \( h_t[0] \times M = \text{id} \). We may assume that \( h_t(I \times M_i) \subset \subset I \times M_2 \), for each \( t \). At this point we have to apply the Isotopy Extension Theorem for \( Q \)-manifolds. Since it is also needed at several other places in the paper we state it below. The Isotopy Extension Theorem implies that there exists a homeomorphism \( f: I \times M_2 \rightarrow I \times M_2 \) such \( f h = h' \) on \( I \times M_1 \) and \( f = \text{id} \) on \( ([0] \times M_2) \cup (I \times \text{Bd}(M_2)) \). Then \( f \mid I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)) \) induces an isomorphism \( \theta \) of \( Wh_{\pi_1}(I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))) \) onto \( Wh_{\pi_1}(I \times M_2 - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))) \) which takes \( \tau(i) \) to \( \tau(i') \). This easily follows because \( \tau(f) = 0 \). We have a commutative diagram
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_2))) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M) \\
\phi \downarrow \cong \quad -h(I \times \text{Int}(M_2)) \quad \text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M_1 - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_1))) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(I \times M) \\
\end{array}
\]

where the top composition is \( \alpha \) and the bottom is \( \alpha' \). Since \( \theta(\tau(i)) = \tau(i') \) we have \( \tau_\infty(h, M_i) = \tau_\infty(h', M_i) \).

We now state the Isotopy Extension Theorem used in the proof above. It follows from [7] or it can be deduced from [4].

**Isotopy Extension Theorem.** Let \( M \) be a \( Q \)-manifold, \( U \subset M \) be open, and let \( C \subset U \) be compact. If \( g_t: I \times U \rightarrow I \times M \) is an isotopy of open embeddings such that \( g_t|\{0\} \times U = \text{id} \), then there exists an ambient isotopy \( h_t: I \times M \rightarrow I \times M \) such that \( h_0 = \text{id}, h_1(0) \times M = \text{id} \), and \( h_t g_t = g_t \) on \( I \times C \), for each \( t \).

**Description of \( \tau_\infty \).** We now define the homomorphism

\[
\tau_\infty: \pi_0\mathcal{E}(M) \longrightarrow \lim \text{Wh}_\pi(M)
\]

of Theorem 2. Write \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i \), where the \( M_i \)'s are clean and \( M_i \subset \subset M_{i+1} \). This can be done because all \( Q \)-manifolds are triangulable [11]. In a natural way we may represent \( \lim \text{Wh}_\pi(M) \) by

\[
\lim \{ \text{Wh}_\pi(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \}_{i=1}^{\infty},
\]

which is the subgroup of \( \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Wh}_\pi(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) which consists of all \( (\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots) \) such that \( \tau_{i+1} \) is sent to \( \tau_i \) by the inclusion-induced homomorphism. This representation of \( \lim \text{Wh}_\pi(M) \) is independent of the choice of the \( M_i \)'s. For any \( [h] \in \pi_0\mathcal{E}(M) \) we note that Lemma 3.2(2) implies that \( (\tau_\infty(h, M_i), \tau_\infty(h, M_2), \cdots) \in \lim \{ \text{Wh}_\pi(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \}_{i=1}^{\infty} \). Then we define \( \tau_\infty([h]) \) to be the element of \( \lim \text{Wh}_\pi(M) \) represented by \( (\tau_\infty(h, M_1), \tau_\infty(h, M_2), \cdots) \). It follows from Lemma 3.2(4) that this definition depends only on \([h]\) and it follows from Lemma 3.2(3) that \( \tau_\infty \) is a homeomorphism, i.e. \( \tau_\infty([h'][h]) = \tau_\infty([h']) + \tau_\infty([h]) \). Finally it follows from Lemma 3.2(2) that \( \tau_\infty([h]) \) is independent of the choice of the \( M_i \)'s.

**Proof of Theorem 2.** Recall that we want to establish an exact sequence

\[
\pi_0\mathcal{E}(M) \xrightarrow{\tau_\infty} \lim \text{Wh}_\pi(M) \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{Wh}_\pi(M),
\]
where $\phi$ is yet to be defined. For this proof we will assume that $M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i$ is given as above and $\lim \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M)$ will be represented by

$$\lim_{\to} \{ \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_i - \text{Int}(M_i)) \}_{i=1}^{\infty}.$$  

We define $\phi$ by $\phi(\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots) = \tau_i$, the inclusion-induced image of $\tau_i$ in $\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M)$. To see that $\phi_{\infty} = 0$ choose any $h \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and consider $\tau_\infty(h, M_i) \in \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_i - \text{Int}(M_i))$. We must show that the inclusion-induced homomorphism

$$(\ast) \quad \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_i - \text{Int}(M_i)) \longrightarrow \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M)$$

sends $\tau_\infty(h, M_i)$ to 0. Assume that $M_i$ and $i$ are as in the definition of $\tau_\infty(h, M_i)$ and let $j$ be the inclusion $\{0\} \times M_i \hookrightarrow I \times M_i$, which has zero torsion. By the Sum Theorem we have $\tau(j) = 0$. Assume that $\tau(j)$ equal to the inclusion-induced image of $\tau(i)$ in $\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(I \times M_i)$, which suffices to prove that $(\ast)$ sends $\tau_\infty(h, M_i)$ to 0.

For the other half of the proof we must show that $\text{Ker}(\phi) \subset \text{Im}(\tau_\infty)$. This is a little harder to do since we are trying to realize the elements of $\text{Ker}(\phi)$ geometrically. Choose

$$\phi(\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots) = 0,$$  

such that $\phi(\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots) = 0$. We must construct an element $h \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ such that $\tau_\infty([h]) = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots)$.

Our first step will be to show that we can write $M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} N_i$, where the $N_i$'s are clean and $N_i \subset \subset N_{i+1}$, and choose elements $\mu_i \in \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(\text{Bd}(N_i))$ such that

1. the inclusion-induced homomorphisms, $\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(\text{Bd}(N_i)) \rightarrow \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(N_i - \text{Int}(N_i))$ and $\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(\text{Bd}(N_{i+1})) \rightarrow \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(N_{i+1} - \text{Int}(N_i))$, send $\mu_i$ and $\mu_{i+1}$ to the same element,
2. the inclusion-induced homomorphism, $\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(\text{Bd}(N_i)) \rightarrow \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(N_i)$, sends $\mu_i$ to 0,
3. if $\mu'_i$ denotes the inclusion-induced image of $\mu_i$ in $\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M - \text{Int}(N_i))$, then $(\mu'_i, \mu'_i, \cdots)$ and $(\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots)$ represent the same element of $\lim \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M)$.

The construction of $\{N_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{\mu_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ will follow from successive modifications of $\{M_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{\tau_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$.

To begin we may assume that there are elements $\tau'_i \in \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i))$ such that

1. $\tau'_i$ is sent to $\tau_i$ by the inclusion-induced homomorphism $\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \rightarrow \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_i)$,
2. the inclusion-induced homomorphisms,

$$\text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_{i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{i+1})) \longrightarrow \text{Wh} \pi_\ast(M_{i+2} - \text{Int}(M_i))$$
and \( Whπ_{i+1}(M_i - \text{Int}(M_i)) - Whπ_i(M_{i+2} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \), send \( \tau'_{i+1} \) and \( \tau'_i \) to the same element,

(3) \( \tau'_i \) is sent to 0 by \( Whπ_i(M_i - \text{Int}(M_i)) - Whπ_i(M_i) \).

If the elements \( \{\tau'_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \) do not exist, we can find them by passing to a subsequence of \( \{M'_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \). This follows from the fact that \( Whπ_i(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) is naturally the direct limit of

\[
\{ Whπ_i(M_j - \text{Int}(M_j)) \mid j \geq i + 1 \}.
\]

Next we show how to modify \( \{M_i\} \) and \( \{\tau'_i\} \) to get our required \( \{N_i\} \) and \( \{μ_i\} \). For each \( i \) we will show how to construct \( N_i \) and \( μ_i \), but we will leave it as an exercise for the reader to check details.

Let \( α: M \to M \times [0, 1] \) be a homeomorphism such that \( α(M_i) = M_i \times [0, 1] \) and \( α(M_{i+1}) = M_{i+1} \times [0, 1] \). Choose a clean \( N'_i \subset M \times [0, 1] \) so that \( N'_i \) is the union of \( M_i \times [0, 1] \) and a subset of \( (M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \times [0, 1] \) which consists of the union of all \( \{x\} \times [0, a_x] \), for \( x \in M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i) \), such that \( a_x = 1 \) for \( x \in \text{Bd}(M_i) \) and \( a_x = 0 \) iff \( x \in \text{Bd}(M_{i+1}) \).

Thus \( \text{Bd}(N'_i) \to I \times (M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) is a homotopy equivalence. Put \( N_i = α^{-1}(N'_i) \) and note that \( \text{Bd}(N_i) \to M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i) \) is a homotopy equivalence. Thus there exists an element \( μ_i \in Whπ_i(\text{Bd}(N_i)) \) which is sent to \( \tau'_i \) by the inclusion-induced homomorphism \( Whπ_i(\text{Bd}(N_i)) \to Whπ_i(M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \). Then the reader can easily check that \( \{N_i\} \) and \( \{μ_i\} \) fulfill our requirements.

Now that we have \( \{N_i\} \) and \( \{μ_i\} \) we must show how to use them to construct our required \( h ∈ ϕ(M) \). For notation we say that a clean \( A \subset I \times M \) intersects \( \{0\} \times M \) cleanly provided that

(1) \( A \cap \{0\} \times M \) is clean in \( \{0\} \times M \),
(2) \( \text{Bd}(A \cap \{0\} \times M) = \text{Bd}(A) \cap \{0\} \times M \),
(3) there is a collaring of \( A \cap \{0\} \times M \) in \( A \) which restricts to give a collaring of \( \text{Bd}(A) \cap \{0\} \times M \) in \( \text{Bd}(A) \).

In Lemma 3.3 below we will show that for each \( i \) there exists a clean \( A_i \) in \( I \times (N_i - \text{Int}(N_{i-1})) \) (where \( N_0 = φ \)) such that

(1) \( A_i \) intersects \( \{0\} \times M \) cleanly and \( A_i \cap \{0\} \times M \) is a collar on \( \{0\} \times \text{Bd}(N_i) \),
(2) \( I \times \text{Bd}(N_i) \subset \text{Int}(A_i) \) (Interior computed in \( I \times N_i \)),
(3) \( I \times \text{Bd}(N_i) \to A_i \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(4) \( A_i \cap \{0\} \times M \to A_i \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(5) \( \text{Bd}(A_i) \cap \{0\} \times M \to \text{Bd}(A_i) \) is a simple equivalence (\( \text{Bd}(A_i) \) is computed in \( I \times N_i \)),
(6) \( \text{Bd}(A_i) \to A_i \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(7) \( τ(A_i \cap \{0\} \times M) \to A_i \) is equal to the image of \( μ_i \) under
the composition
\[ Wh\pi_i(Bd(N_i)) \xrightarrow{(\times 0)} Wh\pi_i(A_i \cap ([0] \times M)) \longrightarrow Wh\pi_i(A_i) , \]
where the second homomorphism is inclusion-induced.

Let \( A^0_i \) denote the projection of \( A_i \cap ([0] \times M) \) into \( M \), for each \( i \). We will construct an element \( h \in \mathbb{F}(M) \) such that for each \( i \), \( h \) takes
\[ \text{Cl} \left( I \times \left[ ((N_i - \text{Int} (N_{i-1})) \cup A^0_{i-1}) - A^0_i \right] \right) \]
to
\[ \text{Cl} \left( I \times \left[ ((N_i - \text{Int} (N_{i-1})) \cup A_{i-1}) - A_i \right] \right) , \]
where \( A_0 = \phi, A^0_0 = \phi \) and \( \text{Cl} \) denotes closure. Let us see how \( \tau_{\infty}(h) \) is represented by the element \( (\mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots) \). Write \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty P_i \), where \( P_i = \text{Cl} \left( N_i - A^0_i \right) \). Then the \( P_i \)'s are clean and \( P_i \subset \subset P_{i+1} \). Note that the torsion of the homotopy equivalence
\[ \{0\} \times (P_{i+1} - \text{Int} (P_i)) \hookrightarrow I \times P_{i+1} - h(I \times \text{Int} (P_i)) \]
equals the image of \( \mu_i \) under the composition
\[ Wh\pi_i \left( Bd(N_i) \right) \xrightarrow{\times 0} Wh\pi_i(A_i \cap ([0] \times M)) \longrightarrow Wh\pi_i(A_i) \]
\[ \longrightarrow Wh\pi_i(I \times P_{i+1} - h(I \times \text{Int} (P_i))) . \]
Thus \( \tau_{\infty}(h, P_i) \) equals the inclusion-induced image of \( \mu_i \) in \( Wh\pi_i(M - \text{Int} (P_i)) \). This implies that \( \tau_{\infty}(h) \) is represented by \( (\mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots) \).

Finally we show how to construct \( h \). Repeatedly using the Sum Theorem the reader can easily check that the following inclusions are simple equivalences:
\[ \{0\} \times P_i \hookrightarrow \text{Cl} \left( I \times N_i - A_i \right) , \]
\[ \{0\} \times \left( P_i - \text{Int} (P_{i-1}) \right) \hookrightarrow \text{Cl} \left( I \times \left( (N_i - \text{Int} (N_{i-1})) \cup A_{i-1} \right) - A_i \right) . \]
Then we can easily construct our required \( h \) by (1) using the fact that simple equivalences between compact \( Q \)-manifolds are homotopic to homeomorphisms and (2) \( Z \)-set unknotting, which enables us to fit various compact pieces together.

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( M \) be a compact \( Q \)-manifold and choose \( \tau \in Wh\pi_i(M) \). Then we can find a clean \( A \subset I \times M \times [0, 1] \) such that

1. \( A \) intersects \( \{0\} \times M \times [0, 1] \) cleanly and \( A \cap ([0] \times M \times [0, 1]) \) is a collar on \( \{0\} \times M \times \{0\} \),
2. \( I \times M \times \{0\} \subset \text{Int} (A) \),
3. \( I \times M \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow A \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(4) \( A \cap ([0] \times M \times [0, 1]) \hookrightarrow A \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(5) \( \text{Bd}(A) \cap ([0] \times M \times [0, 1]) \hookrightarrow \text{Bd}(A) \) is a simple equivalence,
(6) \( \text{Bd}(A) \hookrightarrow A \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(7) \( \tau(A \cap ([0] \times M \times [0, 1])) \hookrightarrow A \) equals the image of \( \tau \) under the composition

\[
\text{Wh}_\pi(M) \xrightarrow{\times 0} \text{Wh}_\pi(A \cap ([0] \times M \times [0, 1])) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(A).
\]

**Proof.** Our first step will be to prove that there exists a clean \( N \subset M \times [0, 1] \) such that

(1) \( M \times \{0\} \subset \text{Int}(N) \),
(2) \( M \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow N \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(3) \( \text{Bd}(N) \hookrightarrow N \) is a homotopy equivalence,
(4) \( \tau(\text{Bd}(N) \hookrightarrow N) + \tau(M \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow N) = 0 \),
(5) \( \tau(M \times \{0\} \hookrightarrow N) \) equals the image of \( \tau \) under the composition

\[
\text{Wh}_\pi(M) \xrightarrow{\times 0} \text{Wh}_\pi(M \times \{0\}) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}_\pi(N).
\]

To begin let \( f: M \to M_1 \) be a homotopy equivalence such that \( \tau(f) = f_*(\tau) \) and \( M_1 \) is a compact \( Q \)-manifold. (Here \( f_*: \text{Wh}_\pi(M) \to \text{Wh}_\pi(M_1) \) is induced by \( f \).) By taking the mapping cylinder of \( f \) and thickening it we get a compact \( Q \)-manifold \( P_1 \) containing \( M, M_1 \) as \( Z \)-sets such that \( M_1 \hookrightarrow P_1 \) is a simple equivalence and such that \( \tau(M \hookrightarrow P_1) = (M \hookrightarrow P_1)_*(\tau) \). The thickening that is required is provided by West’s Mapping Cylinder Theorem [13]. Next let \( g: M_2 \to M_1 \) be a homotopy equivalence such that \( \tau(g) = \tau(f) \) and \( M_2 \) is a compact \( Q \)-manifold. Again we thicken the mapping cylinder of \( g \) and obtain a compact \( Q \)-manifold \( P_2 \) containing \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) as \( Z \)-sets such that \( M_1 \hookrightarrow P_2 \) is a simple equivalence and \( \tau(M_2 \hookrightarrow P_2) = (M_1 \hookrightarrow P_2)_* f_*(-\tau) \). Define \( N' = P_1 \bigcup_{x_1} P_2 \), the \( Q \)-manifold formed by sewing \( P_1 \) to \( P_2 \) along \( M_1 \). Then we see that \( \tau(M \hookrightarrow N') + \tau(M_2 \hookrightarrow N') = 0 \) and \( \tau(M \hookrightarrow N') = (M \hookrightarrow N')_*(\tau) \). By the above comments it is now clear that we can find a compact \( Q \)-manifold \( P_3 \) containing \( M_3 \) as a \( Z \)-set such that \( M_2 \hookrightarrow P_3 \) is a homotopy equivalence and if \( N'' = N' \bigcup_{x_2} P_3 \), then \( \tau(M \hookrightarrow N'') = 0 \). Thus there exists a homeomorphism \( u: N'' \to M \times [0, 1] \) such that \( u(M) = M \times \{0\} \) and \( u(N'') \subset M \times [0, 1] \). Then \( N = u(N') \) fulfills our requirements. (Note that in order to get \( u(M) = M \times \{0\} \) and \( u(N') \subset M \times [0, 1] \) we have to use \( Z \)-set unknotting.)

Finally we show how to get our required \( A \) from \( N \). Choose \( \varepsilon > 0 \) so that \( M \times [0, \varepsilon] \subset \text{Int}(N) \) and let \( A \) be a clean set carved out of \( I \times N \) which is the union of all \( \{x\} \times [a, b] \), where
(1) \([a, b] = [0, 1]\) if \(x \in M \times [0, \varepsilon]\),
(2) \([a, b] \subset (0, 1)\) if \(x \in N - M \times [0, \varepsilon]\).

In the picture below the shaded region represents \(A\). It is obtained from \(I \times N\) by “poking in” in the \(I\)-direction.

The reader can easily check that \(A\) fulfills out requirements.

4. The functors \(\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}\), \(\lim \pi_1 \mathcal{C}\) and \(\lim \pi^1 \mathcal{C}\). In §2 we introduced \(\pi_0 \mathcal{C}\), a covariant proper homotopy functor from the category of \(Q\)-manifolds and proper maps to the category of groups and homomorphisms. In this section we will use the restriction of \(\pi_1 \mathcal{C}\) to the category of compact \(Q\)-manifolds and (ordinary) maps to define functors \(\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}\), \(\lim \pi_1 \mathcal{C}\) and \(\lim \pi^1 \mathcal{C}\). There are used in the exact sequence of Theorem 3.

1. The functor \(\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}\). We will first describe \(\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}\), a covariant homotopy functor from the category of \(Q\)-manifolds and maps to the category of abelian groups. It is defined as follows. For any \(Q\)-manifold \(M\) let \(\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)\) denote the direct limit of the direct system

\[
\{\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_i) | M_i \subset M \text{ is a compact } Q\text{-manifold}\},
\]

where the homomorphisms are inclusion-induced. It follows from \(D\) of §1 that \(\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)\) is abelian and we write it multiplicatively. If \(f: M \to N\) is a map of \(Q\)-manifolds and \(M_i \subset M\) is a compact \(Q\)-manifold, then we can choose a compact \(Q\)-manifold \(N_i \subset N\) such that \(f(M_i) \subset N_i\). This induces a homomorphism

\[
\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_i) \xrightarrow{(f_i | M_i)_*} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N_i) \to \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N),
\]

where the last arrow follows from the direct limit construction. This homomorphism is independent of the choice of \(N_i\). If \(M_i\) is a larger compact \(Q\)-manifold in \(M\), then we get a similarly-defined
homomorphism $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_2) \to \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N)$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_2) & \longrightarrow & \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N) \\
\uparrow & & \downarrow \\
\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_1) & \longrightarrow & \\
\end{array}
$$

Here the vertical arrow is inclusion-induced. In this manner there is induced a homomorphism $f_*: \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \to \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N)$. The following result is easy.

**Theorem 4.1.** $\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}$ is a covariant homotopy functor from the category of all $Q$-manifolds and (ordinary) maps to the category of abelian groups.

II. The functor $\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}$. We now describe $\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}$ a covariant proper homotopy functor from the category of $Q$-manifolds and proper maps to the category of abelian groups. For any $Q$-manifold $M$ let $\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$ denote the inverse limit of the inverse system

$$
\{\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - C) | C \subseteq M \text{ compact}\},
$$

where the homomorphisms are inclusion-induced. If $f: M \to N$ is a proper map of $Q$-manifolds and $C \subseteq N$ is compact, then we get a homomorphism

$$
\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \longrightarrow \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - f^{-1}(C)) \xrightarrow{(f)_*} \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C),
$$

where the first arrow follows from the inverse limit construction. If $C' \subseteq N$ is a larger compactum, then we get a similarly-defined homomorphism $\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \longrightarrow \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C')$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C') & \longrightarrow & \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) & \longrightarrow & \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C) \\
\end{array}
$$

In this manner there is induced a homomorphism $f_*: \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \to \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N)$. Again we have an easy result.

**Theorem 4.2.** $\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}$ is a covariant proper homotopy functor
from the category of all-Q-manifolds and proper maps to the category of abelian groups.

III. The functor \( \lim_! \pi_0 \mathcal{G} \). We now describe \( \lim_! \pi_0 \mathcal{G} \), a covariant proper homotopy functor from the category of \( Q \)-manifolds and proper maps to the category of abelian groups. For any \( Q \)-manifold \( M \) we let \( \lim_! \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M) \) denote the first derived limit of the inverse system

\[
\{ \lim \pi_0(M - C) | C \subset M \text{ compact} \}.
\]

To calculate \( \lim_! \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M) \) we proceed as follows. Write \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty C_i \), where the \( C_i \)'s are compact and \( C_i \subset C_{i+1} \), and consider the sequence

\[
\lim \pi_0(M - C_i) \overset{p_i}{\longleftarrow} \lim \pi_0(M - C_{i+1}) \overset{p_{i+1}}{\longleftarrow} \cdots,
\]

where the \( p_i \)'s are inclusion-induced. Define a homomorphism \( \Delta \) from \( \prod_{i=1}^\infty \lim \pi_0(M - C_i) \) to itself by

\[
\Delta(g_1, g_2, \cdots) = (g_1 p_1(g_2), g_2 p_2(g_3), \cdots).
\]

Then we define \( \lim_! (\lim \pi_0(M - C_i))_{i=1}^\infty \) to be the cokernel

\[
\prod_{i=1}^\infty \lim \pi_0(M - C_i) / \text{Im}(\Delta).
\]

It is called the first derived limit of the inverse sequence

\[
\{ \lim \pi_0(M - C_i) | i = 1 \}.
\]

If \( (g_1, g_2, \cdots) \) is an element of \( \prod_{i=1}^\infty \lim \pi_0(M - C_i) \), then we use \( \langle g_1, g_2, \cdots \rangle \) for its image in \( \lim_! (\lim \pi_0(M - C_i))_{i=1}^\infty \).

Just as \( \lim_! \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M) \) is represented by \( \lim (\lim \pi_0(M - C_i))_{i=1}^\infty \), we will represent \( \lim_! \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M) \) by \( \lim_! (\lim \pi_0(M - C_i))_{i=1}^\infty \). We must prove that this is independent of the choice of the \( C_i \)'s. Thus let \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty C_i \) be given, where the \( C_i \)'s are compact and \( C_i \subset C_{i+1} \). We will describe a canonical procedure for constructing an isomorphism from \( \lim_! (\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M - C_i))_{i=1}^\infty \) onto \( \lim_! (\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M - C'))_{i=1}^\infty \).

Write \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty D_i \), where the \( D_i \)'s are compact and \( D_i \subset D_{i+1} \), and (1) some subsequence of \( \{D_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \) equals a subsequence of \( \{C_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \), and (2) some subsequence of \( \{D_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \) equals a subsequence of \( \{C_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \). Let \( \{C_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \) be a subsequence of \( \{C_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \), where \( i_1 < i_2 < \cdots \). It will suffice to construct an isomorphism of \( \lim_! (\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M - C_i))_{i=1}^\infty \) onto
Define
\[ \phi : \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - C_i) \to \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - C_{i_n}) \]
by \( \phi(g_1, g_2, \ldots) = (h_{i_1}, h_{i_2}, \ldots) \), where
\[ h_{i_1} = g_{i_1} g_{i_1+1} \cdots g_{i_2-1}, \]
\[ h_{i_2} = g_{i_2} g_{i_2+1} \cdots g_{i_3-1}, \]
\[ \vdots \]

For convenience we have omitted writing down the appropriate compositions of the \( p_j \)'s. Specifically this means that in the term \( g_{i_1} g_{i_1+1} \cdots g_{i_2-1} \), the multiplication all takes place in \( \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - C_i) \), and \( g_j \) actually represents \( p_{i_j+1} p_{i_{j+2}} \cdots p_{i_{j-1}} g_j \). The reader can easily check that \( \phi \) induces an isomorphism
\[ \hat{\phi} : \lim_{n=1}^{\infty} \{ \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - C_i) \} \to \lim_{n=1}^{\infty} \{ \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - C_{i_n}) \}. \]

Now let \( f : M \to N \) be a proper map of \( Q \)-manifolds and write \( N = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i \), where the \( C_i \)'s are compact and \( C_i \subset C_{i+1} \). Then \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} f^{-i}(C_i) \), where the \( f^{-i}(C_i) \)'s are compact and \( f^{-i}(C_i) \subset f^{-i}(C_{i+1}) \). Define
\[ \alpha : \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - f^{-i}(C_i)) \to \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C_i) \]
by \( \alpha(g_1, g_2, \ldots) = (\alpha_1(g_1), \alpha_2(g_2), \ldots) \), where \( \alpha_i \) represents the homomorphism
\[ (f \mid M - f^{-i}(C_i))_*: \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - f^{-i}(C_i)) \to \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C_i). \]

It is easy to see that the following diagram commutes:
\[ \begin{array}{c}
\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - f^{-i}(C_i)) \xrightarrow{\alpha} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C_i) \\
\downarrow \quad \downarrow \alpha \quad \downarrow \alpha \\
\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - f^{-i}(C_i)) \xrightarrow{\alpha} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N - C_i) \end{array} \]

Thus \( \alpha \) induces a homomorphism \( f_* : \lim_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \to \lim_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N) \). We leave it to the reader to check that \( f_* \) is independent of the choice of the \( C_i \)'s. In analogy with Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 we get the following result.

**Theorem 4.3.** \( \lim_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi_0 \mathcal{C} \) is a covariant proper homotopy functor from the category of \( Q \)-manifolds and proper maps to the category of abelian groups.
There is an important case in which the first derived limit construction vanishes. An inverse sequence of groups, \( \{G_i, p_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \), satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition provided that for each \( i \) there exists a \( j > i \) such that the compositions

\[
G_j \xrightarrow{p_{j-1}} G_{j-1} \xrightarrow{p_{j-2}} \cdots \xrightarrow{p_1} G_i,
\]

\[
G_k \xrightarrow{p_{k-1}} G_{k-1} \xrightarrow{p_{k-2}} \cdots \xrightarrow{p_1} G_i
\]

have identical images, for all \( k \geq j \). We will need the following result. For a proof see [12].

**Theorem 4.4.** If \( \{G_i, p_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \) is an inverse sequence of abelian groups which satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition, then \( \lim_{\rightarrow} \{G_i, p_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \) is trivial.

5. The second exact sequence. The purpose of this section is to establish the exact sequence of Theorem 3, and the first step will be to construct the homomorphism \( \theta : \text{Ker}(\tau_\infty) \rightarrow \lim_{\rightarrow} \pi_k \Omega(M) \). The following result will be useful in the construction of \( \theta \). Throughout this section we will assume that \( M \) is a given Q-manifold and

\[
\tau_\infty : \pi_k \Omega(M) \rightarrow \lim_{\leftarrow} \text{Wh}_k(M)
\]

is the homomorphism of Theorem 2.

**Lemma 5.1.** If \( [h] \in \text{Ker}(\tau_\infty) \), then we can write \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty M_i \) such that

1. the \( M_i \)'s are clean,
2. \( I \times M_i \subset h(I \times M_i) \subset I \times M_3 \subset h(I \times M_3) \subset \cdots \),
3. \( \{0\} \times (M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow h(I \times M_{i+1}) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_i)) \) is a simple equivalence, for \( i \) odd,
4. \( \{0\} \times (M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow I \times M_{i+1} - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i)) \) is a simple equivalence, for \( i \) even.

**Proof.** It follows from the definition of \( \text{Ker}(\tau_\infty) \) that for each clean \( M_i \subset M \) there exists a larger clean \( M_i \subset M \) such that \( h(I \times M_i) \subset I \times M_3 \) and

\[
\{0\} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow I \times M_2 - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

is a simple equivalence. It will suffice to prove that \( M_2 \) can be chosen large enough so that \( I \times M_i \subset h(I \times \text{Int}(M_2)) \) and so that

\[
i : \{0\} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow h(I \times M_2) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

is a simple equivalence. Once this is done we will have an inductive
procedure for constructing our desired sequence \( \{M_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \).

To see that we can make such a choice of \( M_2 \) all we have to do is choose \( M_2 \) so that there exist clean \( M', M'' \) such that
\[
I \times M_1 \subset \subset h(I \times M') \subset \subset I \times M'' \subset \subset h(I \times M_2)
\]
and such that
\[
\{0\} \times (M''' - \text{Int}(M''')) \longrightarrow I \times M''' - h(I \times \text{Int}(M'''))
\]
is a simple equivalence. We will prove that \( i \) is a simple equivalence.

First it is easy to see that \( i \) is a homotopy equivalence. This is just like the proof of Lemma 3.1. Using the Sum Theorem we see that the torsion of \( i \) is equal to the inclusion-induced image of the torsion of
\[
j: \{0\} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M'')) \longrightarrow h(I \times \text{Int}(M''))
\]
in \( Wh_{\pi_1}(h(I \times M_2) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_2))) \). Again using the Sum Theorem it is easy to see that the inclusion-induced image of the torsion of \( j \) in \( Wh_{\pi_1}(h(I \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M')))) \) is 0. This is all we need.

**Description of \( \theta \).** Choose any \([h] \in \text{Ker}(\tau_\infty)\) and write \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty M_i \) as in Lemma 5.1. Then we can choose homeomorphisms
\[
f_{2i-1}: I \times (M_{2i} - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) \longrightarrow h(I \times M_{2i}) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_{2i-1}))
\]
\[
f_{2i}: I \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i})) \longrightarrow I \times M_{2i+1} - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_{2i}))
\]
such that
\[
(1) \quad f_{2i-1} = \text{id} \text{ on } \{0\} \times (M_{2i} - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) \cup (I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i-1}))
\]
\[
(2) \quad f_{2i-1} = h \text{ on } I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i})
\]
\[
(3) \quad f_{2i} = \text{id} \text{ on } \{0\} \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i})) \cup (I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i+1}))
\]
\[
(4) \quad f_{2i} = h \text{ on } I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i})
\]

We will use the symbol \( * \) to indicate the amalgamation of homeomorphisms on sets for which there is agreement on the common parts. For example we define \( f_{2i-1} \circ f_{2i} \) to be the composition
\[
f_{2i-1} \circ f_{2i} = \begin{cases} f_{2i-1}, & \text{on } I \times (M_{2i} - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) \\ f_{2i} & \text{on } I \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i})) \end{cases}
\]
Similarly we define \((f_{2i} \circ f_{2i+1})^{-1} h \) to be the composition
\[
I \times (M_{2i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{2i})) \overset{h}{\longrightarrow} h(I \times (M_{2i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{2i}))) \overset{(f_{2i} \circ f_{2i+1})^{-1}}{\longrightarrow} I \times (M_{2i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{2i}))
\]
where \( f_{2i} \circ f_{2i+1} \) is defined in analogy with \( f_{2i-1} \circ f_{2i} \). Note that

\[
(f_{2i} \circ f_{2i+1})^{-1} h = \text{id}
\]
on \( I \times (\text{Bd}(M_{2i}) \cup \text{Bd}(M_{2i+2})) \).

Let \( \alpha_{2i-1} = \{f_{2i-1} \circ f_{2i}\} \in \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) \) denote the inclusion-induced image of \( \{f_{2i-1} \circ f_{2i}\} \in \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1})) \) in \( \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) \) and similarly let \( \alpha_{2i} = \{(f_{2i} \circ f_{2i+1})^{-1} h\} \) denote the inclusion-induced image of \( \{(f_{2i} \circ f_{2i+1})^{-1} h\} \) in \( \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i})) \). Then we get an element \( (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots) \) of \( \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) and we let \( \theta([h]) \) denote the element of \( \text{lim} \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M) \) which is represented by the element \( \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots \rangle \) of \( \varprojlim \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \).

There are several things which need to be checked in order to conclude that \( \theta \) is well-defined.

**Lemma 5.2.** \( \theta([h]) \) is independent of the choice of the \( f_i \)'s.

**Proof.** Let \( \{f'_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \) be an alternate choice for \( \{f_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \), thus giving us an alternate \( (\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \ldots) \in \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)), \) where

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha'_{2i-1} &= \{f'_{2i-1} \circ f'_{2i}\}, \\
\alpha'_{2i} &= \{(f'_{2i} \circ f'_{2i+1})^{-1} h\}.
\end{align*}
\]

We will prove that \( \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots \rangle = \langle \alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \ldots \rangle \), and for this we must prove that

\[
(\alpha_1(\alpha'_1)^{-1}, \alpha_2(\alpha'_2)^{-1}, \ldots) \in \text{Im}(\Delta).
\]

Consider the element \( (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots) \in \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) defined by \( \beta_{2i-1} = \{(f'_{2i-1})^{-1} f_{2i-1}\} \) and \( \beta_{2i} = \{f'_{2i} f_{2i+1}\} \). We will show that

\[
\Delta(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots) = (\alpha_1(\alpha'_1)^{-1}, \alpha_2(\alpha'_2)^{-1}, \ldots).
\]

It follows from Theorem 2.1 that the inclusion-induced image of \( \beta_{2i} \) in \( \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i})) \) is given by \( \{\text{id}_*(f'_{2i} f_{2i})\} \) and similarly the inclusion-induced image of \( \beta_{2i+1} \) in \( \varprojlim \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1})) \) is given by \( \{\text{id}_*(f'_{2i+1} f_{2i+1})^{-1}\} \). Thus \( \Delta(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots) = (\nu_1, \nu_2, \ldots) \), where

\[
\begin{align*}
\nu_{2i-1} &= \{(f'_{2i-1})^{-1} f_{2i-1}\}\{\text{id}_*(f'_{2i} f_{2i})\}^{-1}, \\
\nu_{2i} &= \{f'_{2i} f_{2i+1}\}\{\text{id}_*(f'_{2i+1})^{-1} f_{2i+1}\}^{-1}.
\end{align*}
\]

Clearly \( \nu_{2i-1} = \{(f'_{2i-1} \circ f'_{2i})^{-1} (f_{2i-1} \circ f_{2i})\} \), and since \( \pi_0 \mathcal{S}(M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1})) \)
is abelian this equals \( \alpha_{2i-1}(\alpha'_{2i-1})^{-1} \). Similar reasoning gives \( \nu_{2i} = \alpha_{2i}(\alpha'_{2i})^{-1} \).

**Lemma 5.3.** \( \theta([h]) \) is independent of the choice of the \( M_i \)'s.

*Proof.* Using the notation of the definition of \( \theta([h]) \) let \( \{M_i\}_n \) be a subsequence of \( \{M_i\}_n \) where \( i_{2n-1} \) is odd, \( i_{2n} \) is even and \( i_1 < i_2 < \cdots \). We call \( \{M_i\}_n \) an *odd-even subsequence* of \( \{M_i\}_n \). By amalgamating the \( f_i \)'s together we can use the \( M_i \)'s to define \( \theta([h]) \) as follows. Let

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha'_{i_1} &= \{f_{i_1} \cdots f_{i_1+1} \cdots f_{i_3-1}\} \in \lim_{\pi'_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)), \\
\alpha'_{i_2} &= \{(f_{i_2} \cdots f_{i_2+1} \cdots f_{i_4-1})^{-1}\} \in \lim_{\pi_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)), \\
&\vdots
\end{align*}
\]

and thus get \( (\alpha'_{i_1}, \alpha'_{i_2}, \cdots) \in \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{\pi_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \). This means that we are replacing the sequence \( f_1, f_2, \cdots \) by the sequence

\[
\begin{align*}
f_{i_1} &= \cdots f_{i_1+1} \\
f_{i_2} &= \cdots f_{i_2+1} \\
&\vdots
\end{align*}
\]

Then we get an element \( (\alpha'_{i_1}, \alpha'_{i_2}, \cdots) \in \lim_{\pi_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \). Recall from §4 that \( \lim_{\pi_0}(M) \) can be represented in a natural way by \( \lim_{\pi_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) and \( \lim_{\pi_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \). The isomorphism

\[
\phi: \lim_{\pi_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \to \lim_{\pi_0}(M - \text{Int}(M_i))
\]

of §4 takes \( (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots) \) to \( (\alpha_1, \alpha_1 \alpha_{1+1} \cdots \alpha_{2-1} \cdots \alpha_{3-1} \cdots) \), where we have omitted obvious inclusion-induced homomorphisms. So we have to prove that \( \phi((\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots)) = (\alpha'_{i_1}, \alpha'_{i_2}, \cdots) \).

Again omitting obvious inclusion-induced homomorphisms we have

\[
(\alpha'_{i_1}, \alpha'_{i_2}, \cdots) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_{1+2} \cdots \alpha_{4-2} \cdots \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2+2} \cdots \alpha_{4-2} \cdots).
\]

So we must prove that

\[
(\alpha_1, \alpha_{1+1} \cdots \alpha_{2-1} \cdots \alpha_{2} \alpha_{3+1} \cdots \alpha_{4-1} \cdots) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_{1+2} \cdots \alpha_{3-2} \cdots \alpha_{2} \alpha_{4+2} \cdots \alpha_{4-2} \cdots).
\]

Multiplying one by the inverse of the other we must therefore prove that
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\((\alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \cdots \alpha_{i_{k-2}} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \alpha_{i_k-1} \cdots \alpha_{i_2-2} \alpha_{i_2-1} \cdots \alpha_{i_2-2} \alpha_{i_2-3} \cdots \alpha_{i_2-2} \cdots)\)

lies in \(\text{Im}(\alpha)\). But it is clearly equal to

\(\alpha(\alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \cdots \alpha_{i_{k-2}} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \alpha_{i_k-1} \cdots \alpha_{i_2-2} \alpha_{i_2-1} \cdots \alpha_{i_2-2} \cdots)\).

We have just shown that the definition of \(\theta([h])\) is independent of the choice of the \(M_i\)'s up to passage to an odd-even subsequence. As in §4 this clearly suffices to do the general case.

**Lemma 5.4.** \(\theta([h])\) depends only on the isotopy class of \(h\).

*Proof.* We must show that if \(h' \in [h]\) is used to define \(\theta([h])\), just as \(\theta([h])\) was defined by using \(h\), then we get the same definition. Let \([M_i]_{i=1}^{\infty}\) and \([f_i]_{i=1}^{\infty}\) be chosen as in the definition of \(\theta([h])\) given above. It is easy to see that the \(M_i\)'s can be chosen so that \(I \times M_i \subseteq h'(I \times M) \subseteq I\) and so that

\[
\begin{align*}
\{0\} \times (M_{2i} - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) &\hookrightarrow h'(I \times M_{2i}) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) \\
\{0\} \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i})) &\hookrightarrow (I \times M_{2i+1}) - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_{2i}))
\end{align*}
\]

are simple equivalences. For this all we have to do is observe that if

\[
\{0\} \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_3)) \hookrightarrow h'(I \times M_2) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_3))
\]

is a simple equivalence, then so is

\[
\{0\} \times (M_i' - \text{Int}(M_i)) \hookrightarrow h'(I \times M_i') - (I \times \text{Int}(M_i)),
\]

for any clean \(M_i' \supset M_i\). A similar statement holds for the other inclusion, \([0] \times (M_2 - \text{Int}(M_3)) \hookrightarrow (I \times M_2) - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_3))\). Thus \([M_i]_{i=1}^{\infty}\) can be chosen as indicated above. We will continue to use \(\theta([h])\) for the definition above which involved \(h\) and \([M_i]_{i=1}^{\infty}\), and we will use \(\theta([h])'\) for the similarly-worded definition which uses \(h'\) and \([M_i]_{i=1}^{\infty}\). The next step is to make a choice of homeomorphisms \(f_i'\) needed to define \(\theta([h])'\).

Since \(h' \in [h]\) we have an isotopy \(h_i: I \times M \rightarrow I \times M\) rel \([0] \times M\) such that \(h_0 = h\) and \(h_1 = h'\). Then we may assume that the \(M_i\)'s have been selected so that for each \(t\) and \(i\),

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) \ & h(I \times (M_{2i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1}))) \subseteq I \times (\text{Int}(M_{2i+2}) - M_{2i+1}) , \\
(2) \ & I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i+1}) \subseteq h(I \times (\text{Int}(M_{2i+1}) - M_{2i+1})) , \\
(3) \ & h(I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i})) \subseteq I \times (\text{Int}(M_{2i+1}) - M_{2i+1}) , \\
(4) \ & h(I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i+2})) \subseteq I \times (\text{Int}(M_{2i+3}) - M_{2i+1}) .
\end{align*}
\]

For each \(i\) the Isotopy Extension Theorem gives us an isotopy \(\alpha_i\) of \(I \times (M_{2i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1}))\) onto itself rel

\[
[[0] \times (M_{2i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1})) \cup [I \times (\text{Bd}(M_{2i+1}) \cup \text{Bd}(M_{2i+3}))]].
\]
such that \(a_0 = \text{id}\) and \(a_t h = h_t\) on \(I \times (M_{2i+2} - \text{Int}(M_{2i}))\). Define \(f'_{2i-1} = \alpha_i f_{2i-1}\) and \(f'_{2i} = \alpha_i f_{2i+2}\) and note that \(f'_{2i-1} \ast h' \ast f'_{2i+2}\) is isotopic to \(f_{2i-1} \ast h' \ast f_{2i+2}\) rel \([0] \times (M_{2i+3} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1})) \cup [I \times (\text{Bd}(M_{2i-1}) \cup \text{Bd}(M_{2i+3}))]\).

Again using the Isotopy Extension Theorem we can extend the isotopy \(\alpha_t f_{2i-1} : I \times (M_{2i} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1}))\) and construct an isotopy \(\beta_t\) of \(I \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+3}))\) onto itself rel \([0] \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1})) \cup [I \times (\text{Bd}(M_{2i-1}) \cup \text{Bd}(M_{2i+1}))]\).

Similarly we define \(f'_{2i+1}\) so that \(f'_{2i+1} \ast f_{2i+2} \) is isotopic to \(f_{2i+1} \ast f_{2i+2}\) rel \([0] \times (M_{2i+3} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1})) \cup [I \times (\text{Bd}(M_{2i+1}) \cup \text{Bd}(M_{2i+3}))]\).

This gives us \(f'_{i}\) defined for each \(i\). Then the sequence \(\{f'_{i}\}_{i=1}^{\infty}\) may be used in conjunction with \(\{M_{i}\}_{i=1}^{\infty}\) to define \(\theta([h])'\). Recall that \(\theta([h])\) is represented by

\[
\langle (f_{2i} \ast f_{2i+1} \ast h) \rangle
\]

and \(\theta([h])'\) is represented by

\[
\langle (f'_{2i} \ast f'_{2i+1}) \rangle
\]

We observed above that \(f'_{2i-1} \ast f'_{2i}\) is isotopic to \(f_{2i-1} \ast f_{2i}\), therefore \(\{f'_{2i-1} \ast f'_{2i}\} = \{f_{2i-1} \ast f_{2i}\}\). This takes care of the odd terms. We will not be able to show that \(\{(f'_{2i} \ast f'_{2i+1})^{-1}h'\} = \{(f_{2i} \ast f_{2i+1})^{-1}h\}\), but we will show that they have the same inclusion-induced image in \(\lim_{\rightarrow} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i}))\). The reader can use this fact to easily show that (*) and (**) represent the same element of \(\lim_{\rightarrow} \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)\).

To establish this fact note that the inclusion-induced image of \([(f_{2i} \ast f_{2i+1})^{-1}h]\) in \(\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_{2i+3} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1}))\) is

\[
(f_{2i-1} \ast f_{2i} \ast f_{2i+1} \ast f_{2i+2})^{-1}(f_{2i} \ast h \ast f_{2i+2})
\]

and the inclusion-induced image of \([(f'_{2i} \ast f'_{2i+1})^{-1}h']\) in \(\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_{2i+3} - \text{Int}(M_{2i+1}))\) is

\[
(f'_{2i-1} \ast f'_{2i} \ast f'_{2i+1} \ast f'_{2i+2})^{-1}(f'_{2i-1} \ast h' \ast f'_{2i+2})
\]

We have already seen that \([f_{2i-1} \ast h \ast f_{2i+2}] = [f_{2i-1} \ast h \ast f_{2i+2}], [f'_{2i-1} \ast f'_{2i}] = [f_{2i-1} \ast f_{2i}]\) and \([f'_{2i+1} \ast f_{2i+2}] = [f'_{2i+1} \ast f_{2i+2}]\). This gives us (+) equal to (++).
This concludes the proof that $\theta([h])$ is well-defined. We next prove that $\theta$ is a homomorphism.

**Lemma 5.5.** $\theta$ is a homomorphism.

**Proof.** Choose elements $[h], [h'] \in \text{Ker}(\tau_\infty)$. We must prove that $\theta([h'h]) = \theta([h'])\theta([h])$. We can write $M = \bigcup_{i=1}^n M_i$ so that for each $i$,

1. $M_i$ is clean,
2. $M_i \subset \subset M_{i+1}$,
3. $[0] \times (M_{4i-1} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-2})) \longleftrightarrow h(I \times M_{4i-1}) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i-2}))$ is a simple equivalence,
4. $[0] \times (M_{4i} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-1})) \longleftrightarrow I \times M_{4i} - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i-1}))$ is a simple equivalence,
5. $[0] \times (M_{4i-2} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-3})) \longleftrightarrow h'(I \times M_{4i-2}) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i-3}))$ is a simple equivalence,
6. $[0] \times (M_{4i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{4i})) \longleftrightarrow (I \times M_{4i+1}) - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i}))$ is a simple equivalence.

Then we can find homeomorphisms as follows:

1. $f'_{4i-1}: I \times (M_{4i-1} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-2})) \rightarrow h(I \times M_{4i-1}) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i-2}))$ is the identity on $[I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i-2})] \cup [[0] \times (M_{4i-1} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-2})]$ and equals $h$ on $I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i-2})$.
2. $f'_{4i}: I \times (M_{4i} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-1})) \rightarrow (I \times M_{4i}) - h(I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i-1}))$ is the identity on $[I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i})] \cup [[0] \times (M_{4i} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-1})$ and equals $h$ on $I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i-1})$.
3. $f'_{4i-2}: I \times (M_{4i-2} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-3})) \rightarrow h'(I \times M_{4i-2}) - (I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i-3}))$ is the identity on $[I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i-3})] \cup [[0] \times (M_{4i-2} - \text{Int}(M_{4i-3})$ and equals $h'$ on $I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i-2})$.
4. $f'_{4i+1}: I \times (M_{4i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{4i})) \rightarrow I \times M_{4i+1} - h'(I \times \text{Int}(M_{4i}))$ is the identity on $[I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i+1})] \cup [[0] \times (M_{4i+1} - \text{Int}(M_{4i})$ and equals $h'$ on $I \times \text{Bd}(M_{4i})$.

Writing $M = M_1 \cup M_2 \cup \cdots$ and representing $\lim^1 \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M)$ by

\[ \lim^1 \{ \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) | i \text{ odd} \} \]

we calculate $\theta([h])$ to be

\[ \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots \rangle \in \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{G}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) / \text{Im}(\alpha) \]

where
\[ \alpha_i = \{ id^*_f f_2^* f_3^* id \} , \]
\[ \alpha_0 = \{ (f_3^* id^*_f id^*_f)^{-1} h \} , \]
\[ \vdots \]

Note that \( id^*_f f_2^* f_3^* id \in \mathcal{C}(M_5 - \text{Int}(M_1)) \) and \( (f_3^* id^*_f id^*_f)^{-1} h \in \mathcal{C}(M_7 - \text{Int}(M_3)) \).

Now write \( M = M_1 \cup M_2 \cup M_5 \cup M_6 \cup M_7 \cup M_8 \cup M_9 \cup \cdots \) and represent \( \lim^1 \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \) by

\[
\lim^1 \{ \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \mid i = 1, 2, 5, 6, \ldots \} .
\]

Then we calculate \( \theta([h']) \) to be

\[
\theta([h']) = \langle \alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \alpha'_3, \alpha'_5, \cdots \rangle \in \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \{ \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \mid i = 1, 2, 5, 6, \ldots \} / \text{Im}(\mathcal{A}) ,
\]

where

\[
\alpha'_i = \{ f'_i h' f_2^* f_3^* \} ,
\alpha'_5 = \{ (h' f_3^* f'_5 f_5^*)^{-1} h' \} ,
\vdots
\]

Note that \( f'_i h' f_2^* f_3^* \in \mathcal{C}(M_5 - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) and \( (h' f_3^* f'_5 f_5^*)^{-1} h' \in \mathcal{C}(M_7 - \text{Int}(M_3)) \).

Again writing \( M = M_1 \cup M_2 \cup \cdots \) and representing \( \lim^1 \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \) as above we calculate \( \theta([h' h]) \) to be

\[
\theta([h' h]) = \langle \beta_1, \beta_3, \cdots \rangle \in \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_{2i-1})) / \text{Im}(\mathcal{A}) ,
\]

where

\[
\beta_1 = \{ f'_1 h' f_2^* h' f_3^* f'_i \} ,
\beta_3 = \{ (h' f_3^* f'_5 f_5^* h' f_5^*)^{-1} h' h' \} ,
\vdots
\]

Note that \( f'_1 h' f_2^* h' f_3^* f_i \in \mathcal{C}(M_5 - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) and \( (h' f_3^* f'_5 f_5^* h' f_5^*)^{-1} h' h' \in \mathcal{C}(M_7 - \text{Int}(M_3)) \). We now have representatives of \( \theta([h]) \), \( \theta([h']) \) and \( \theta([h' h]) \). Note that

\[
f'_1 h' f_2^* h' f_3^* f_i = (f'_1 h' f'_i) (id^*_f f_2^* f_3^* id) .
\]

This implies that \( \beta_1 = \alpha'_i \alpha_i ; \) similarly \( \beta_3 = \alpha'_5 \alpha_5 ; \) \( \beta_9 = \alpha'_9 \alpha_9 ; \) \( \cdots \). However we cannot directly compare the remaining terms because they do not all lie in the same groups. For example \( \alpha_3 \) and \( \beta_3 \) lie in \( \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) and...
Int \( (\Lambda f_3) \), but \( a_2 \) lies in \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_2)) \). Let \( (\alpha_3), (\alpha'_3), (\beta_3) \) denote the inclusion induced images of \( \alpha_3, \alpha'_3 \) and \( \beta_3 \) in \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_3)) \). We will show that \( (\beta_3) = (\alpha'_3)(\alpha_3) \). Similarly it will follow that \( (\beta_3)_b = (\alpha'_3)_b(\alpha_3)_b \), and so forth. Here \( (\beta_3)_b, (\alpha'_3)_b \) and \( (\alpha_3)_b \) are the inclusion-induced images of \( \beta_3, \alpha'_3 \) and \( \alpha_3 \) in \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_3)) \).

This will suffice to prove that \( \theta([h'h]) = \theta([h']\theta([h])) \).

To prove that \( (\beta_3)_3 = (\alpha'_3)(\alpha_3) \), it will suffice to prove that the composition of

(a) \([id_a h' f_3 f_3']^{-1} h' a' id_a id_a id] \)

and

(b) \([id_a id_a (f_3 f_3' h' f_3')^{-1} h' a' id_a id] \)

gives

(c) \([id_a id_a (h' f_3 f_3' h' f_3')^{-1} h' a' id_a id] \).

These are elements of \( \pi_\infty \mathcal{C}(M_b - \text{Int}(M_b)) \). Obviously

(a) = \( \left[ f_3' h' f_3 f_3' h' f_3' \right]^{-1} \left[ f_3' h' f_3 \right] \),

(b) = \( \left[ id_a f_3 f_3' h' f_3 f_3' h' f_3 \right]^{-1} \left[ id_a f_3 f_3' h' f_3 \right] \),

(c) = \( \left[ f_3' h' f_3 f_3' h' f_3 f_3' h' f_3 \right]^{-1} \left[ f_3' h' f_3 f_3' h' f_3 \right] \).

Using the commutativity of \( \pi_\infty \mathcal{C}(M_b - \text{Int}(M_b)) \) it is clear that (c) is the composition of (a) and (b).

**Proof of Theorem 3.** We now show that there is an exact sequence

\[
\lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M) \xrightarrow{\theta} \ker (\tau_\infty) \xrightarrow{\theta} \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M) \xrightarrow{\theta} 0 .
\]

1. **Exactness at \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M) \).** We say that an element of \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M) \) is good provided that it can be represented by \( \langle \alpha, \alpha', \cdots \rangle \), for \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i \), where \( \alpha_i \in \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) is the inclusion-induced image of \( [h] \in \pi_\infty \mathcal{C}(M_{i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)) \) and \( h = id \) on \( I \times (\text{Bd}(M_i) \cup \text{Bd}(M_{i+1})) \). We will first show that each element of \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M) \) is the product of two good elements. To see this write \( \hat{M} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i \), where the \( M_i \)'s are clean and \( M_i \subset \subset M_{i+1} \), and choose any \( \langle \alpha, \alpha', \cdots \rangle \in \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \). Let \( \alpha \) be the element of \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(\hat{M}) \) represented by \( \langle \alpha, \alpha', \cdots \rangle \). It is easy to see that we can find a subsequence of \( \{M_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \), call it \( \{M'_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \), and an element \( \langle \alpha', \alpha'_i, \cdots \rangle \) of \( \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M'_i)) \) such that

1. \( \langle \alpha', \alpha'_i, \cdots \rangle \) represents \( \alpha \),
2. for each \( i \) there is an element \( h_i \in \mathcal{C}(M_{i+2} - \text{Int}(M'_i)) \) such that \( h_i = id \) on \( I \times (\text{Bd}(M'_i) \cup \text{Bd}(M_{i+2})) \) and \( \alpha'_i = \{h_i\} \).

Writing \( M = M'_1 \cup M'_2 \cup \cdots \), we have an element \( \beta \in \lim_\pi \mathcal{C}(M) \) represented by
\[ \langle \{h_1\}, \{h_2\}, \cdots \rangle \in \operatorname{lim}^1 \{ \operatorname{lim} \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M - \operatorname{Int}(M_i)) \mid i \text{ odd} \} \]

and writing \( M = M'_1 \cup M'_2 \cup \cdots \) we have an element \( \nu \) of \( \operatorname{lim}^1 \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M) \) represented by

\[ \langle \{h_2\}, \{h_4\}, \cdots \rangle \in \operatorname{lim}^1 \{ \operatorname{lim} \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M - \operatorname{Int}(M_i)) \mid i \text{ even} \} . \]

Clearly \( \beta, \nu \) are good and the reader can easily check that \( \alpha = \beta \nu \).

Thus to see that \( \theta \) is onto we need only consider a good element \( \alpha \) of \( \operatorname{lim}^1 \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M) \). Let \( \alpha \) be represented by \( \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots \rangle \), where as above we have \( \alpha_i = \{h_i\} \). Let \( h \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) be defined by

\[ h = \operatorname{id}_* h_{1*} h_{2*} \cdots . \]

Then it is easily seen that \( \theta([h]) = \alpha \).

II. Exactness at \( \operatorname{Ker}(\tau) \). We must first define the homomorphism \( k : \operatorname{lim} \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M) \to \operatorname{Ker}(\tau) \). An element of \( \operatorname{lim} \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M) \) can be represented by \( \{h_i\} \), where \( h_i \in \mathcal{C}(M_i) \) and \( M_i \subset M \) is clean such that \( h_i = \operatorname{id} \) on \( I \times \operatorname{Bd}(M_i) \). Let \( h \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) extend \( h_i \) by the identity and define \( k([h_i]) = [h] \). It is easy to see that \( k \) gives a well-defined homomorphism and it is clear that \( \theta k = 0 \). The other half of the proof of exactness is more difficult.

Thus for any \( [h] \in \operatorname{Ker}(\theta) \) we want to prove that \( [h] \in \operatorname{Im}(k) \).

For the time being we assume that \( h \) can be written as \( h_{0*} h_{1*} h_{2*} \cdots \), where \( M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i \) and

1. the \( M_i \)'s are clean,
2. \( M_i \subset M_{i+1} \),
3. \( h_i \in \mathcal{C}(M_{i+1} - \operatorname{Int}(M_i)) \) and is the identity on \( I \times (\operatorname{Bd}(M_i) \cup \operatorname{Bd}(M_{i+1})) \), for \( i \geq 1 \),
4. \( h_0 \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) and is the identity on \( I \times \operatorname{Bd}(M_0) \).

Then \( \theta([h]) \) can be represented by

\[ \langle \{h_1\}, \{h_2\}, \cdots \rangle \in \operatorname{lim}^1 \{ \operatorname{lim} \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M - \operatorname{Int}(M_i)) \}_{i=1}^{\infty} . \]

Since \( [h] \in \operatorname{Ker}(\theta) \) we have

\[ ([h_1], [h_2], \cdots) = ([g_1]\{\operatorname{id}_* g_1\}^{-1}, \{g_2\}\{\operatorname{id}_* g_2\}^{-1}, \cdots) , \]

where for each \( i \) we have \( g_i \in \mathcal{C}(M_{i+1} - \operatorname{Int}(M_i)) \), for some \( j_i > i \), such that \( g_i = \operatorname{id} \) on \( I \times (\operatorname{Bd}(M_i) \cup \operatorname{Bd}(M_{j_i})) \). By passing to a subsequence we may assume that \( j_i = i + 1 \) and that

\[ [h_i* \operatorname{id}] = ([g_i* \operatorname{id}] \{\operatorname{id}_* g_{i+1}\}^{-1} , \]

computations being performed in \( \pi_o \mathcal{C}(M_{i+2} - \operatorname{Int}(M_i)) \). Details are left to the reader.
For each $i$ we have $[g_i^{-1}h_i \ast id] = [id \ast g_i^{-1}]$ and therefore

$$[g_i^{-1}h_i \ast id \ast g_i^{-1} \ast id \ast \cdots] = [id \ast g_i^{-1} \ast id \ast g_i^{-1} \ast \cdots],$$

these computations being performed in $\pi_i(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$. Similarly we get

$$[id \ast g_i^{-1}h_i \ast id \ast g_i^{-1} \ast \cdots] = [id \ast id \ast g_i^{-1} \ast id \ast g_i^{-1} \ast \cdots].$$

Composing we get

$$[g_i^{-1} \ast g_i^{-1} \ast \cdots][h_i \ast h_i \ast \cdots] = [id \ast g_i^{-1} \ast g_i^{-1} \ast \cdots],$$

or

$$[h_i \ast h_i \ast \cdots] = [g_i \ast id \ast id \ast \cdots].$$

This implies that $[h] \in \text{Im}(\theta)$.

We now treat the general case. Choose any $[h] \in \text{Ker}(\theta)$. We will prove that $[h] = [h']$, where $h'$ decomposes as $h' = h_0 \ast h_1 \ast \cdots$, in the above sense. Thus we are going to reduce the general case to the specific case treated above. Write $M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n_i} M_i$ and choose $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^{n_i}$ as in the definition of $\theta([h])$. We can easily choose the $M_i$'s and $f_i$'s so that there are even pairs $(M', M''), (M', M'''), \cdots$ such that

(1) $M_{2i} \subset M_{2i}' \subset M_{2i}'' \subset M_{2i+1}$,
(2) $f_{2i} = \text{id}$ on $I \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i))$,
(3) $h(I \times \text{Bd}(M_{2i}'')) \subset I \times (M_{2i+1} - \text{Int}(M_i)).$

By definition we have

$$\theta([h]) = ([f_1 \ast f_2], ([f_2 \ast f_3]^{-1}h], \cdots) = \Delta(g_1), \{g_2\}, \cdots),$$

for some $([g_1], \{g_2\}, \cdots) \in \prod_{i=1}^{n_i} \lim_{\rightarrow} \pi_i(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$. Then we have $g_i \in \mathcal{C}(M_1 - \text{Int}(M_i))$, for some $n_i > 1$. We are going to show that for any even $m < n_i$, $h$ restricted to a neighborhood of $I \times \text{Bd}(M_m'')$ is isotopic to the identity, with the isotopy taking place in $I \times (M - \text{Int}(M_i))$. The Isotopy Extension Theorem then implies that $h$ is isotopic to a new homeomorphism which is the identity on $I \times \text{Bd}(M_m'')$. Repeated applications of this observation will suffice to prove that our required $h'$ exists.

Choose any even $m > n_i$ and consider the sequence

$$f_1 \ast f_2 \ast (f_2 \ast f_3)^{-1}h, \cdots.$$

Define a sequence $u_1, u_2, \cdots$ such that $u_i \in \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$ extends $f_1 \ast f_2$ by the identity, $u_2 \in \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$ extends $(f_2 \ast f_3)^{-1}h$ by the identity, etc. Then it is easily seen that $u_n u_{n-1} \cdots u_2 u_1 = h$ on a
neighborhood of \( I \times \text{Bd}(M_\gamma') \), for \( n \geq 4 \), \( u_nu_{n-1} \cdots u_2u_1 = h \) on a neighborhood of \( I \times \text{Bd}(M_\gamma') \) for \( n \geq 6 \), etc. The equation
\[
([f_1, f_2, \cdots]) = \mathcal{A} ([g_1, g_2, \cdots])
\]
implies that \([u_n u_{n-1} \cdots u_2 u_1] = ([g_1, \text{id}] (\text{id} \ast g_{m+1} \ast \text{id})^{-1}] \cdot \text{But}
\[
(g_1 \ast \text{id}) (\text{id} \ast g_{m+1} \ast \text{id})^{-1}
\]
is the identity on a neighborhood of \( I \times \text{Bd}(M_\gamma') \) and we are done.

III. Exactness at \( \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \). We must first define the homomorphism \( j: \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \to \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \). A typical element of \( \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \) may be represented by \(([g_1], [g_2], \cdots)\), where \( M = \bigcup_{n=1} \text{int}(M_n) \) and \( [g_i] \in \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M - \text{int}(M_i)) \). Then we define \( j([g_1], [g_2], \cdots) \in \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \) to be the inclusion-induced image of \( [g_i] \) in \( \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \). It is clear that \( j \) is well-defined.

To see that \( kj = 0 \) choose \(([g_1], [g_2], \cdots)\) as above such that \( g_i \in \mathcal{E}(\text{int}(M_i) - \text{int}(M)) \), for \( n \geq i \), and such that \( g_i = \text{id} \) on \( I \times (\text{Bd}(M) \cup \text{Bd}(M_n)) \). Then \( kj = [h] \), where \( h \in \mathcal{E}(M) \) extends \( g_i \) by the identity. The condition
\[
([g_1], [g_2], \cdots) \in \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M - \text{int}(M_i))^\infty_{i=1}
\]
implies that
\[
[h] = [\text{id} \ast g_1 \ast \text{id}] = [\text{id} \ast g_2 \ast \text{id}] = \cdots,
\]
and this provides our required isotopy of \( h = \text{id} \ast g_1 \ast \text{id} \) to the identity.

For the other half of the proof choose \( M_i \subset M \) clean and \( h_0 \in \mathcal{E}(M_i) \) such that \( h_0 = \text{id} \) on \( I \times \text{Bd}(M_i) \). Then \( [h_0] \in \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \) represents a typical element of \( \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \). Clearly \( k([h_0]) = [h_0 \ast \text{id}] \) and we assume that \( [h_0 \ast \text{id}] = [\text{id}] \). We will construct an \( h_t \in \mathcal{E}(M_n - \text{int}(M)) \), for \( n \geq 1 \) large, so that \( h_t = \text{id} \) on \( I \times (\text{Bd}(M_t) \cup \text{Bd}(M_n)) \), \( [h_t \ast \text{id}] = [\text{id}] \) in \( \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M - \text{int}(M_t)) \), and \( [h_t] = [h_0] \) in \( \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M) \). Repeated applications of this construction will produce an element
\[
([h_1], [h_2], \cdots) \in \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{E}(M - \text{int}(M_i))^\infty_{i=1}
\]
which is sent to \( [h_0] \) by \( j \). Let \( g_t: I \times M \to I \times M \) be an isotopy rel \( \{0\} \times M \) such that \( g_0 = h_0 \ast \text{id} \) and \( g_1 = \text{id} \). Choose \( n \geq 1 \) large enough so that \( g_t(I \times M_t) \subset \subset I \times M_n \) for each \( t \). Using the Isotopy Extension Theorem we can find an isotopy \( G_t: I \times M_n \to I \times M \) rel \( \{0\} \times M_n \) such that \( G_0 = h_0 \ast \text{id} \) and \( G_1 = g_t \) on \( I \times M_t \). Let \( h_t \in \mathcal{E}(M_n - \text{int}(M)) \) be the restriction of \( G_t \) to \( M_t - \text{int}(M_t) \). It
is clear that $[id \ast h_i] = [h_0 \ast id]$ in $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M_i)$; therefore $\{h_i\} = \{h_0\}$ in $\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M)$. To see that $[h_1 \ast id] = [id]$ in $\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$ consider the isotopy $f_i: I \times (M - \text{Int}(M_i)) \rightarrow I \times (M - \text{Int}(M_i))$ defined by $f_i = g_i^{-1}(G_i \ast id) I \times (M - \text{Int}(M_i))$. Then $f_i = id$ and $f_i = h_1 \ast id$.

6. Proofs of Theorems 4 and 5.

Proof of Theorem 4. We are given a $Q$-manifold $M$ which is movable at $\infty$ and we want to prove that $\lim' \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) = 0$. Write $M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i$, where the $M_i$'s are clean and $M_i \subset \subset M_{i+1}$. Recall from Theorem 4.4 that all we have to do is prove that the inverse system

$$\{\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i))\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$$

is Mittag-Leffler. Choose any $i$ and use the definition of movable at $\infty$ to find a $j > i$ such that $(M - \text{Int}(M_j))$ can be homotoped into any neighborhood of $\infty$, with homotopy taking place in $M - \text{Int}(M_i)$. Now let $k \geq j$ be given. We will prove that the inclusion-induced homomorphisms

$$\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_k)) \longrightarrow \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_j)),$$

$$\lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_j)) \longrightarrow \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$$

have the same image.

Consider the inclusions

$$\alpha: M - \text{Int}(M_j) \hookrightarrow M - \text{Int}(M_i),$$

$$\beta: M - \text{Int}(M_k) \hookrightarrow M - \text{Int}(M_i)$$

and use the assumption of movability to get a map $\nu: M - \text{Int}(M_j) \rightarrow M - \text{Int}(M_k)$ such that $\beta \nu$ is homotopic to $\alpha$. Then the induced homomorphisms

$$\alpha_*: \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_j)) \longrightarrow \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_k)),$$

$$\beta_*: \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_k)) \longrightarrow \lim \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - \text{Int}(M_i))$$

have the same image because $\beta_* \nu_* = \alpha_*$ and $\alpha_* \delta_* = \beta_*$, where $\delta: M - \text{Int}(M_k) \hookrightarrow M - \text{Int}(M_j)$.

Proof of Theorem 5. We are given a pair $(M, N)$ of compact $Q$-manifolds such that $N$ is a $Z$-set in $M$ and we want to establish an exact sequence

$$\pi_0 \mathcal{C}(N) \longrightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M) \longrightarrow \pi_0 \mathcal{C}(M - N) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}\pi_1(N) \longrightarrow \text{Wh}\pi_1(M).$$
This follows from Theorems 2 and 3 provided that we can verify the following facts.

1. \( \lim_{t \to 0} \pi_0 \varepsilon(M - N) = 0. \)
2. \( \lim_{t \to 0} \pi_0 \varepsilon(M - N) \approx \pi_0 \varepsilon(N). \)
3. \( \lim_{t \to 0} \pi_0 \varepsilon(M - N) \approx \pi_0 \varepsilon(M). \)
4. \( \lim_{t \to 0} Wh \pi_1(M - N) \approx Wh \pi_1(M). \)
5. \( Wh(M - N) \approx Wh \pi_1(M). \)

Since \( N \) is a \( Z \)-set in \( M \) it must be collared in \( M \). This implies that \( M - N \) is movable at \( \infty \) and therefore \( \lim_{t \to 0} \pi_0 \varepsilon(M - N) = 0. \)

The isomorphisms 2–5 are easy.

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