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Manifolds with non-stable fundamental groups at in nity, II

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Abstract

In this paper we continue an earlier study of ends non-compact manifolds. The over-arching goal is to investigate and obtain generalizations of Siebenmann's famous collaring theorem that may be applied to manifolds having non-stable fundamental group systems at in nity. In this paper we show that, for manifolds with compact boundary, the condition of inward tameness has substatial implications for the algebraic topology at in nity. In particular, every inward tame manifold with compact boundary has stable homology (in all dimensions) and semistable fundamental group at each of its ends. In contrast, we also construct examples of this sort which fail to have perfectly semistable fundamental group at in nity. In doing so, we exhibit the rst known examples of open manifolds that are inward tame and have vanishing Wall niteness obstruction at in nity, but are not pseudo-collarable.

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1 Introduction

In [7] we presented a program for generalizing Siebenmann's famous collaring theorem (see [15]) to include open manifolds with non-stable fundamental group systems at infinity. To do this, it was first necessary to generalize the notion of an open collar. Define a manifold N^n with compact boundary to be a *homotopy collar* provided $\partial N^n \hookrightarrow N^n$ is a homotopy equivalence. Then define a *pseudo-collar* to be a homotopy collar which contains arbitrarily small homotopy collar neighborhoods of infinity. An open manifold is *pseudo-collarable* if it contains a pseudo-collar neighborhood of infinity. The main results of our initial investigation may be summarized as follows:

Theorem 1.1 (see [7]) *Let M^n be a one ended n-manifold with compact (possibly empty) boundary. If M^n is pseudo-collarable, then*

(1) *M^n is inward tame at infinity,*

(2) *$\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n))$ is perfectly semistable, and*

(3) $\sigma_\infty(M^n) = 0 \in \tilde{K}_0(\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n)))$.

Conversely, for $n \geq 7$, if M^n satisfies conditions ((1)–(3) and $\pi_2(\varepsilon(M^n))$ is semistable, then M^n is pseudo-collarable.

Remark 1 While it its convenient (and traditional) to focus on one ended manifolds, this theorem actually applies to all manifolds with compact boundary — in particular, to all open manifolds. The key here is that an inward tame manifold with compact boundary has only finitely many ends — we provide a proof of this fact in Section 3. Hence, Theorem 1.1 may be applied to each end individually. For manifolds with non-compact boundaries, the situation is quite different. A straight forward infinite-ended example of this type is given in Section 3. A more detailed discussion of manifolds with non-compact boundaries will be provided in [9].

The condition of *inward tameness* means (informally) that each neighborhood of infinity can be pulled into a compact subset of itself. We let $\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n))$ denote the inverse system of fundamental groups of neighborhoods of infinity. Such a system is *semistable* if it is equivalent to a system in which all bonding maps are surjections. If, in addition, it can be arranged that the kernels of these bonding maps are perfect groups, then the system is *perfectly semistable*. The obstruction $\sigma_\infty(M^n) \in \tilde{K}_0(\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n)))$ vanishes precisely when each (clean) neighborhood of infinity has finite homotopy type. More precise formulations of these definitions are given in Section 2. For a detailed discussion of the structure of pseudo-collars, along with some useful examples of pseudo-collarable and non-pseudo-collarable manifolds, the reader is referred to Section 4 of [7].

One obvious question suggested by Theorem 1.1 is whether the π_2-semistability condition can be omitted from the converse, ie, whether conditions (1)–(3) are sufficient to guarantee pseudo-collarability. We are not yet able to resolve that issue. In this paper, we focus on other questions raised in [7]. The first asks whether inward tameness implies π_1-semistability; and the second asks whether inward tameness (possibly combined with condition 3)) guarantees perfect semistability of π_1. Thus, one arrives at the question: Are conditions (1) and (3) sufficient to ensure pseudo-collarability? Some motivation for this last question is provided by [3] where it is shown that these conditions do indeed characterize pseudo-collarability in Hilbert cube manifolds.

Our first main result provides a positive answer to the π_1-semistability question, and more. It shows that — for manifolds with compact boundary — the inward tameness hypothesis, by itself, has significant implications for the algebraic topology of that manifold at infinity.

Theorem 1.2 *If an n-manifold with compact (possibly empty) boundary is inward tame at infinity, then it has finitely many ends, each of which has semistable fundamental group and stable homology in all dimensions.*

Our second main result provides a negative answer to the pseudo-collarability question discussed above.

Theorem 1.3 *For $n \geq 6$, there exists a one ended open n-manifold M^n in which all clean neighborhoods of infinity have finite homotopy types (hence, M^n satisfies conditions (1) and (3) from above), but which does not have perfectly semistable fundamental group system at infinity. Thus, M^n is not pseudo-collarable.*

Theorems 1.2 and 1.3 and their proofs are independent. The first is a very general result that is valid in all dimensions. Its proof is contained in Section 3. The second involves the construction of rather specific high-dimensional examples, with a blueprint being provided by a significant dose of combinatorial group theory. Although independent, Theorem 1.2 offers crucial guidance on how delicate such a construction must be. The necessary group theory and the construction of the examples may be found in Section 4. Section 2 contains the background and definitions needed to read each of the above. In the final section of this paper we discuss a related open question.

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2 Definitions and Background

This section contains most of the terminology and notation needed in the remainder of the paper. It is divided into two subsections — the first devoted to inverse sequences of groups, and the second to the topology of ends of manifolds.

2.1 Algebra of inverse sequences

Throughout this section all arrows denote homomorphisms, while arrows of the type $\twoheadrightarrow$ or $\twoheadleftarrow$ denote surjections. The symbol $\cong$ denotes isomorphisms.

Let

$$G_0 \xleftarrow{\lambda_1} G_1 \xleftarrow{\lambda_2} G_2 \xleftarrow{\lambda_3} \cdots$$

be an inverse sequence of groups and homomorphisms. A *subsequence* of $\{G_i, \lambda_i\}$ is an inverse sequence of the form:

$$G_{i_0} \xleftarrow{\lambda_{i_0+1}\circ\cdots\circ\lambda_{i_1}} G_{i_1} \xleftarrow{\lambda_{i_1+1}\circ\cdots\circ\lambda_{i_2}} G_{i_2} \xleftarrow{\lambda_{i_2+1}\circ\cdots\circ\lambda_{i_3}} \cdots$$

In the future we will denote a composition $\lambda_i \circ \cdots \circ \lambda_j$ $(i \le j)$ by $\lambda_{i,j}$.

We say that sequences $\{G_i, \lambda_i\}$ and $\{H_i, \mu_i\}$ are *pro-equivalent* if, after passing to subsequences, there exists a commuting diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
G_{i_0} & & G_{i_1} \arrow[ll, "\lambda_{i_0+1,i_1}"'] \arrow[dl] & & G_{i_2} \arrow[ll, "\lambda_{i_1+1,i_2}"'] \arrow[dl] & & \cdots \arrow[ll, "\lambda_{i_2+1,i_3}"'] \arrow[dl] \\
& H_{j_0} \arrow[ul] & & H_{j_1} \arrow[ll, "\mu_{j_0+1,j_1}"] \arrow[ul] & & H_{j_2} \arrow[ll, "\mu_{j_1+1,j_2}"] \arrow[ul] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Clearly an inverse sequence is pro-equivalent to any of its subsequences. To avoid tedious notation, we often do not distinguish $\{G_i, \lambda_i\}$ from its subsequences. Instead we simply assume that $\{G_i, \lambda_i\}$ has the desired properties of a preferred subsequence — often prefaced by the words "after passing to a subsequence and relabelling".

The *inverse limit* of a sequence $\{G_i, \lambda_i\}$ is a subgroup of $\prod G_i$ defined by

$$\varprojlim \{G_i, \lambda_i\} = \left\{ (g_0, g_1, g_2, \cdots) \in \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} G_i \;\middle|\; \lambda_i(g_i) = g_{i-1} \right\}.$$

Notice that for each i, there is a *projection homomorphism* $p_i : \varprojlim \{G_i, \lambda_i\} \to G_i$. It is a standard fact that pro-equivalent inverse sequences have isomorphic inverse limits.

An inverse sequence $\{G_i, \lambda_i\}$ is *stable* if it is pro-equivalent to an inverse sequence $\{H_i, \mu_i\}$ for which each μ_i is an isomorphism. Equivalently, $\{G_i, \lambda_i\}$ is stable if, after passing to a subsequence and relabelling, there is a commutative diagram of the form

$$\begin{tikzcd}
G_0 & G_1 \arrow[l, "\lambda_1"'] & G_2 \arrow[l, "\lambda_2"'] & G_3 \arrow[l, "\lambda_3"'] & \cdots \arrow[l, "\lambda_4"'] \\
& im(\lambda_1) \arrow[ul, hook] & im(\lambda_2) \arrow[l] \arrow[ul, hook] & im(\lambda_3) \arrow[l] \arrow[ul, hook] & \cdots \arrow[l]
\end{tikzcd} \qquad (*)$$

where each bonding map in the bottom row (obtained by restricting the corresponding λ_i) is an isomorphism. If $\{H_i, \mu_i\}$ can be chosen so that each μ_i is an epimorphism, we say that our inverse sequence is *semistable* (or *Mittag-Leffler*, or *pro-epimorphic*). In this case, it can be arranged that the restriction maps in the bottom row of $(*)$ are epimorphisms. Similarly, if $\{H_i, \mu_i\}$ can be chosen so that each μ_i is a monomorphism, we say that our inverse sequence is *pro-monomorphic*; it can then be arranged that the restriction maps in the bottom row of $(*)$ are monomorphisms. It is easy to see that an inverse sequence that is semistable and pro-monomorphic is stable.

Recall that a *commutator* element of a group H is an element of the form $x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$ where $x, y \in H$; and the *commutator subgroup* of H, denoted $[H, H]$, is the subgroup generated by all of its commutators. The group H is *perfect* if $[H, H] = H$. An inverse sequence of groups is *perfectly semistable* if it is pro-equivalent to an inverse sequence

$$G_0 \overset{\lambda_1}{\twoheadleftarrow} G_1 \overset{\lambda_2}{\twoheadleftarrow} G_2 \overset{\lambda_3}{\twoheadleftarrow} \cdots$$

of finitely presentable groups and surjections where each $\ker(\lambda_i)$ perfect. The following shows that inverse sequences of this type behave well under passage to subsequences.

Lemma 2.1 *A composition of surjective group homomorphisms, each having perfect kernels, has perfect kernel. Thus, if an inverse sequence of surjective group homomorphisms has the property that the kernel of each bonding map is perfect, then each of its subsequences also has this property.*

Proof See Lemma 1 of [7]. $\square$

For later use, we record an easy but crucial property of perfect groups.

Lemma 2.2 *If $f : G \twoheadrightarrow H$ is a surjective group homomorphism and G is perfect, then H is perfect.*

Proof The image of each commutator from G is a commutator in H. $\square$

We conclude this section with a technical result that will be needed later. Compare to the well-known Five Lemma from homological algebra.

Lemma 2.3 *Assume the following commutative diagram of five inverse sequences:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A_2 & \rightarrow & B_2 & \rightarrow & C_2 & \rightarrow & D_2 & \rightarrow & E_2 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A_1 & \rightarrow & B_1 & \rightarrow & C_1 & \rightarrow & D_1 & \rightarrow & E_1 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A_0 & \rightarrow & B_0 & \rightarrow & C_0 & \rightarrow & D_0 & \rightarrow & E_0
\end{array}$$

If each row is exact and the inverse sequences $\{A_i\}$, $\{B_i\}$, $\{D_i\}$, and $\{E_i\}$ are stable, then so is $\{C_i\}$.

Proof The proof is by an elementary but intricate diagram chase. See Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 of [6]. $\square$

2.2 Topology of ends of manifolds

In this paper, the term *manifold* means *manifold with (possibly empty) boundary*. A manifold is *open* if it is non-compact and has no boundary. For convenience, all manifolds are assumed to be PL. Analogous results may be obtained for smooth or topological manifolds in the usual ways.

Let M^n be a manifold with compact (possibly empty) boundary. A set $N \subset M^n$ is a *neighborhood of infinity* if $\overline{M^n - N}$ is compact. A neighborhood of infinity N is *clean* if

- N is a closed subset of M^n,

- $N \cap \partial M^n = \emptyset$, and
- N is a codimension 0 submanifold of M^n with bicollared boundary.

It is easy to see that each neighborhood of infinity contains a clean neighborhood of infinity.

Remark 2 We have taken advantage of the compact boundary by requiring that clean neighborhoods of infinity be disjoint from ∂M^n. In the case of non-compact boundary, a slightly more delicate definition is required.

We say that M^n *has k ends* if it contains a compactum C such that, for every compactum D with $C \subset D$, $M^n - D$ has exactly k unbounded components, ie, k components with noncompact closures. When k exists, it is uniquely determined; if k does not exist, we say M^n has *infinitely many ends*.

If M^n has compact boundary and is k-ended, then M^n contains a clean neighborhood of infinity N that consists of k connected components, each of which is a one ended manifold with compact boundary. Therefore, when studying manifolds (or other spaces) having finitely many ends, it suffices to understand the *one ended* situation. In this paper, we are primarily concerned with manifolds possessing finitely many ends (See Theorem 1.2 or Prop. 3.1), and thus, we frequently restrict our attention to the one ended case.

A connected clean neighborhood of infinity with connected boundary is called a *0-neighborhood of infinity*. If N is clean and connected but has more than one boundary component, we may choose a finite collection of disjoint properly embedded arcs in N that connect these components. Deleting from N the interiors of regular neighborhoods of these arcs produces a 0-neighborhood of infinity $N_0 \subset N$.

A nested sequence $N_0 \supset N_1 \supset N_2 \supset \cdots$ of neighborhoods of infinity is *cofinal* if $\bigcap_{i=0}^{\infty} N_i = \emptyset$. For any one ended manifold M^n with compact boundary, one may easily obtain a cofinal sequence of 0-neighborhoods of infinity.

We say that M^n is *inward tame* at infinity if, for arbitrarily small neighborhoods of infinity N, there exist homotopies $H : N \times [0,1] \to N$ such that $H_0 = id_N$ and $\overline{H_1(N)}$ is compact. Thus inward tameness means each neighborhood of infinity can be pulled into a compact subset of itself. In this situation, the H's will be referred to as *taming homotopies.*

Recall that a complex X is *finitely dominated* if there exists a finite complex K and maps $u : X \to K$ and $d : K \to X$ such that $d \circ u \simeq id_X$. The following lemma uses this notion to offer equivalent formulations of "inward tameness".

Lemma 2.4 *For a manifold M^n, the following are equivalent.*

(1) *M^n is inward tame at infinity.*

(2) *Each clean neighborhood of infinity in M^n is finitely dominated.*

(3) *For each cofinal sequence $\{N_i\}$ of clean neighborhoods of infinity, the inverse sequence*

$$N_0 \xleftarrow{j_1} N_1 \xleftarrow{j_2} N_2 \xleftarrow{j_3} \cdots$$

is pro-homotopy equivalent to an inverse sequence of finite polyhedra.

Proof To see that (1) implies (2), let N be a clean neighborhood of infinity and $H : N \times [0,1] \to N$ a taming homotopy. Let K be a polyhedral subset of N that contains $\overline{H_1(N)}$. If $u : N \to K$ is obtained by restricting the range of H_1 and $d : K \hookrightarrow N$, then $d \circ u = H_1 \simeq id_N$, so N is finitely dominated.

To see that 2) implies 3), choose for each N_i a finite polyhedron K_i and maps $u_i : N_i \to K_i$ and $d_i : K_i \to N_i$ such that $d_i \circ u_i \simeq id_{N_i}$. For each $i \geq 1$, let $f_i = u_{i-1} \circ j_i$ and $g_i = f_i \circ d_i$. Since $d_{i-1} \circ f_i = d_{i-1} \circ u_{i-1} \circ j_i \simeq id_{N_{i-1}} \circ j_i = j_i$, the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
N_0 & & N_1 \arrow[ll, "j_1"'] \arrow[dl, "f_1"] & & N_2 \arrow[ll, "j_2"'] \arrow[dl, "f_2"] & & N_3 \arrow[ll, "j_3"'] \arrow[dl, "f_3"] & \cdots \arrow[l, "j_4"'] \\
& K_0 \arrow[ul, "d_0"] & & K_1 \arrow[ll, "g_1"'] \arrow[ul, "d_1"] & & K_2 \arrow[ll, "g_2"'] \arrow[ul, "d_2"] & & \cdots \arrow[ll, "g_3"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

commutes up to homotopy, so (by definition) the two inverse sequences are pro-homotopy equivalent.

Lastly, we assume the existence of a homotopy commutative diagram as pictured above for some cofinal sequence of clean neighborhoods of infinity and some inverse sequence of finite polyhedra. We show that for each $i \geq 1$, there is a taming homotopy for N_i. By hypothesis, $d_i \circ f_{i+1} \simeq j_{i+1}$. Extend j_{i+1} to id_{N_i}, then apply the homotopy extension property (see [10, pp.14-15]) for the pair (N_i, N_{i+1}) to obtain $H : N_i \times [0,1] \to N_i$ with $H_0 = id_{N_i}$ and $H_1|_{N_{i+1}} = d_i \circ f_{i+1}$. Now,

$$H_1(N_i) = H_1(N_i - N_{i+1}) \cup H_1(N_{i+1}) \subset H_1\left(\overline{N_i - N_{i+1}}\right) \cup d_i(K_i),$$

so $\overline{H_1(N_i)}$ is compact, and H is the desired taming homotopy. □

Given a nested cofinal sequence $\{N_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ of connected neighborhoods of infinity, base points $p_i \in N_i$, and paths $\alpha_i \subset N_i$ connecting p_i to p_{i+1}, we obtain an inverse sequence:

$$\pi_1(N_0, p_0) \xleftarrow{\lambda_1} \pi_1(N_1, p_1) \xleftarrow{\lambda_2} \pi_1(N_2, p_2) \xleftarrow{\lambda_3} \cdots$$

Here, each $\lambda_{i+1} : \pi_1(N_{i+1}, p_{i+1}) \to \pi_1(N_i, p_i)$ is the homomorphism induced by inclusion followed by the change of base point isomorphism determined by α_i. The obvious singular ray obtained by piecing together the α_i's is often referred to as the *base ray* for the inverse sequence. Provided the sequence is semistable, one can show that its pro-equivalence class does not depend on any of the choices made above. We refer to the pro-equivalence class of this sequence as the *fundamental group system at infinity* for M^n and denote it by $\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n))$. (In the absence of semistability, the pro-equivalence class of the inverse sequence depends on the choice of base ray, and hence, this choice becomes part of the data.) It is easy to see how the same procedure may also be used to define $\pi_k(\varepsilon(M^n))$ for $k > 1$.

For any coefficient ring R and any integer $j \geq 0$, a similar procedure yields an inverse sequence

$$H_j(N_0; R) \xleftarrow{\lambda_1} H_j(N_1; R) \xleftarrow{\lambda_2} H_j(N_2; R) \xleftarrow{\lambda_3} \cdots$$

where each λ_i is induced by inclusion — here, no base points or rays are needed. We refer to the pro-equivalence class of this sequence as the *j^{th} homology at infinity* for M^n with R-coefficients and denote it by $H_j(\varepsilon(M^n); R)$.

In [17], Wall shows that each finitely dominated connected space X determines a well-defined element $\sigma(X)$ lying in $\widetilde{K}_0(\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1 X])$ (the group of stable equivalence classes of finitely generated projective $\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1 X]$-modules under the operation induced by direct sum) that vanishes if and only if X has the homotopy type of a finite complex. Given a nested cofinal sequence $\{N_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ of connected clean neighborhoods of infinity in an inward tame manifold M^n, we have a Wall obstruction $\sigma(N_i)$ for each i. These may be combined into a single obstruction

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_\infty(M^n) &= (-1)^n(\sigma(N_0), \sigma(N_1), \sigma(N_2), \cdots) \\ &\in \widetilde{K}_0(\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n))) \equiv \varprojlim \widetilde{K}_0(\mathbb{Z}[\pi_1 N_i]) \end{aligned}$$

that is well-defined and which vanishes if and only if each clean neighborhood of infinity in M^n has finite homotopy type. See [3] for details.

We close this section with a known result from the topology of manifolds. Its proof is short and its importance is easily seen when one considers the "one-sided h-cobordism" $(W, \partial N, \partial N')$ that occurs naturally when N' is a homotopy collar contained in the interior of another homotopy collar N and $W = \overline{N - N'}$. In particular, this result explains why pseudo-collarable manifolds must have perfectly semistable fundamental groups at their ends. Additional details may be found in Section 4 of [7].

Theorem 2.5 *Let $(W^n; P; Q)$ be a compact connected cobordism between closed $(n-1)$-manifolds with the property that $P \hookrightarrow W^n$ is a homotopy equivalence. Then the inclusion induced map $i_\# : \pi_1(Q) \to \pi_1(W^n)$ is surjective and has perfect kernel.*

Proof Let $p : \widetilde{W} \to W^n$ be the universal covering projection, $\widetilde{P} = p^{-1}(P)$, and $\widetilde{Q} = p^{-1}(Q)$. By Poincare duality for non-compact manifolds,

$$H_k\left(\widetilde{W}; \widetilde{Q}; \mathbb{Z}\right) = H_c^{n-k}\left(\widetilde{W}; \widetilde{P}; \mathbb{Z}\right);$$

where cohomology is with compact supports. Since $\widetilde{P} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{W}$ is a proper homotopy equivalence, all of these relative cohomology groups vanish. It follows that $H_1\left(\widetilde{W}; \widetilde{Q}; \mathbb{Z}\right) = 0$, so by the long exact sequence for $\left(\widetilde{W}; \widetilde{Q}\right)$, $\widetilde{H}_0\left(\widetilde{Q}; \mathbb{Z}\right) = 0$; therefore $\widetilde{Q}$ is connected. By covering space theory, the components of $\widetilde{Q}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the cosets of $i_\#(\pi_1(Q))$ in $\pi_1(W^n)$, so $i_\#$ is surjective. Similarly, $H_2\left(\widetilde{W}; \widetilde{Q}; \mathbb{Z}\right) = 0$, and since $\widetilde{W}$ is simply connected, the long exact sequence for $\left(\widetilde{W}; \widetilde{Q}\right)$ shows that $H_1\left(\widetilde{Q}; \mathbb{Z}\right) = 0$. This implies that $\pi_1\left(\widetilde{Q}\right)$ is a perfect group, and covering space theory tell us that $\pi_1\left(\widetilde{Q}\right) = \ker(i_\#)$. □

3 Inward tameness, π_1-semistability, and H_*-stability

The theme of this section is that — for manifolds with compact (possibly empty) boundary — inward tameness, by itself, has some significant consequences. In particular, an inward tame manifold of this type has:

- finitely many ends,
- semistable fundamental group at each of these ends, and
- stable (finitely generated) homology at infinity in all dimensions.

The first of these properties is known; for completeness, we will provide a proof. The second property answers a question posed in [7]. A stronger conclusion of π_1-stability is not possible, as can be seen in the exotic universal covering spaces constructed in [5]. (See Example 3 of [7] for a discussion.) Somewhat surprisingly, inward tameness *does* imply stability at infinity for homology in the situation at hand.

It is worth noting that, under slightly weaker hypotheses, none of these properties holds. We provide some simple examples of locally finite complexes, and polyhedral manifolds (with non-compact boundaries) that violate each of the above.

Example 1 Let E denote a wedge of two circles. Then the universal cover $\widetilde{E}$ of E is an inward tame 1-complex with infinitely many ends.

Example 2 Let $f:(S^1,*)\to(S^1,*)$ be degree 2 map, and let X be the "inverse mapping telescope" of the system:

$$S^1 \xleftarrow{f} S^1 \xleftarrow{f} S^1 \xleftarrow{f} \cdots$$

Assemble a base ray from the mapping cylinder arcs corresponding to the base point $*$. It is easy to see that X is inward tame and that $\pi_1(\varepsilon(X))$ is represented by the system

$$\mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{2} \mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{2} \mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{2} \cdots$$

which is not semistable. Hence, π_1-semistability does not follow from inward tameness for one ended complexes. This example also shows that inward tame complexes needn't have stable $H_1(\varepsilon(X);\mathbb{Z})$.

Example 3 More generally, if

$$K_0 \xleftarrow{f_1} K_1 \xleftarrow{f_2} K_3 \xleftarrow{f_3} \cdots$$

is an inverse sequence of finite polyhedra, then the inverse mapping telescope Y of this sequence is inward tame. By choosing the polyhedra and the bonding maps appropriately, we can obtain virtually any desired behavior in $\pi_1(\varepsilon(Y))$ and $H_k(\varepsilon(Y);\mathbb{Z})$.

Example 4 By properly embedding the above complexes in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and letting M^n be a regular neighborhood, we may obtain inward tame manifold examples with similar bad behavior at infinity. Of course, M^n will have noncompact boundary.

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.2. This will be done with a sequence of three propositions — one for each of the bulleted items listed above. The first is the simplest and may be deduced from Theorem 1.10 of [15]. It could also be obtained later, as a corollary of Proposition 3.3. However, Proposition 3.3 and its proof become cleaner if we obtain this result first. The proof is short and rather intuitive.

Proposition 3.1 *Let M^n be an n-manifold with compact boundary that is inward tame at infinity. Then M^n has finitely many ends. More specifically, the number of ends is less than or equal to $rank(H_{n-1}(M^n;\mathbb{Z}_2))+1$. (See the remark below.)*

Proof Inward tameness implies that each clean neighborhood of infinity (including M^n itself) is finitely dominated and hence, has finitely generated homology in all dimensions. We'll show that M^n has at most k_0+1 ends, where $k_0 = rank(H_{n-1}(M^n;\mathbb{Z}_2))$.

Let N be an clean neighborhood of infinity, each of whose components is noncompact. Since $H_0(N;\mathbb{Z}_2)$ has finite rank, there are finitely many of these components $\{N_i\}_{i=1}^p$. Our theorem follows if we can show that p is bounded by k_0+1.

Using techniques described in Section 2.2, we may assume that ∂N_i is nonempty and connected for all i. Then, from the long exact sequence for the pair $(N_i, \partial N_i)$, we may deduce that for each i, $rank(H_{n-1}(N_i;\mathbb{Z}_2)) \geq 1$. Hence, $rank(H_{n-1}(N;\mathbb{Z}_2)) \geq p$

Let $C = \overline{M^n - N}$. Then C is a compact codimension 0 submanifold of M^n, and its boundary consists of the disjoint union of ∂M^n with ∂N. Thus, $rank(H_{n-1}(\partial C;\mathbb{Z}_2)) = p+q$, where q is the number of components in ∂M^n. From the long exact sequence for the pair $(C, \partial C)$ we may conclude that $rank(H_{n-1}(C;\mathbb{Z}_2)) \leq p+q-1$.

Now consider the following Mayer-Vietoris sequence:

$$\to \underset{\bigoplus_{i=1}^{p}\mathbb{Z}_2}{\underset{\cong}{H_{n-1}(\partial N;\mathbb{Z}_2)}} \to H_{n-1}(C;\mathbb{Z}_2) \oplus H_{n-1}(N;\mathbb{Z}_2) \to \underset{\bigoplus_{i=1}^{k_0}\mathbb{Z}_2}{\underset{\cong}{H_{n-1}(M^n;\mathbb{Z}_2)}} \to$$

Since $\mathbb{Z}_2$ is a field, exactness implies that the rank of the middle term is no greater than the sum of the ranks of the first and third terms. The first summand of the middle term has rank $\leq p+q-1$ and the second summand has rank $\geq p$. Hence $2p+q-1 \leq p+k_0$. It follows that $p \leq k_0+1$. □

Remark 3 The number of ends of M^n may be less than $rank(H_{n-1}(M^n;\mathbb{Z}_2))+1$. Indeed, by "connect summing" copies of $S^{n-1}\times S^1$ to $\mathbb{R}^n$, one can make the difference between these numbers arbitrarily large. The issue is that some generators of $H_{n-1}(M^n;\mathbb{Z}_2)$ do not "split off an end". To obtain strict equality one should add 1 to the rank of the kernel of

$$: H_{n-1}(M^n;\mathbb{Z}_2) \to H^{lf}_{n-1}(M^n;\mathbb{Z}_2)$$

where H^{lf} denotes homology based on locally finite chains.

Before proving the remaining two propositions, we fix some notation and describe a "homotopy refinement procedure" that will be applied in each of the proofs. As noted earlier, (by applying Proposition 3.1) it suffices to consider the one ended case, so for the remainder of this section, M^n is a one ended inward tame manifold with compact boundary.

Let $\{N_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ be a nested cofinal sequence of 0-neighborhoods of infinity and, for each $i \geq 0$, let $A_i = N_i - int(N_{i+1})$. By inward tameness, we may (after passing to a subsequence and relabelling) assume that (for each $i \geq 0$) there exists a taming homotopy $H^i : N_i \times [0,1] \to N_i$ satisfying:

i) $H_0^i = id_{N_i}$,

ii) H^i is fixed on ∂N_i, and

iii) $H_1^i(N_i) \subset A_i - \partial N_{i+1}$.

Choose a proper embedding $r : [0, \infty) \to N_0$ so that, for each i, $r([i, \infty)) \subset N_i$ and so that the image ray R_0 intersects each ∂N_i transversely at the single point $p_i = r(i)$. For $i \geq 0$, let $R_i = r([i, \infty)) \subset N_i$; and let α_i denote the arc $r([i, i+1])$ in A_i from p_i to p_{i+1}. In addition, choose an embedding $t : B^{n-1} \times [0, \infty) \to N_0$ whose image T_0 is a regular neighborhood of R_0, such that $t|_{\{\bar{0}\} \times [0, \infty)} = r$, and so that, for each i, T_0 intersects ∂N_i precisely in the $(n-1)$-disk $D_i = t(B^{n-1} \times \{i\})$. Let $B' \subset int\, B^{n-1}$ be an $(n-1)$-ball containing $\bar{0}$, $T_0' = t(B' \times [0, \infty))$ and $D_i' = t(B' \times \{i\})$. Then, for each $i \geq 0$,

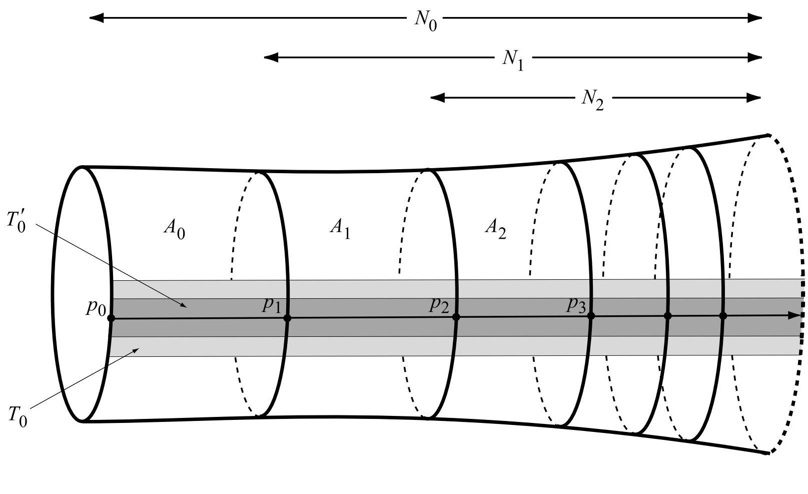


Figure 1

$T_i = t(B^{n-1} \times [i, \infty))$ and $T_i' = t(B' \times [i, \infty))$ are regular neighborhoods of R_i in N_i intersecting ∂N_i in D_i and D_i', respectively. See Figure 1.

We now show how to refine each H^i so that it respects the "base ray" R_i and acts in a particularly nice manner on and over T_i^0. Let $j^i : (B^{n-1} \times [i,\infty)) \times [0,1] \to B^{n-1} \times [i,\infty)$ be a strong deformation retraction onto $\partial B^{n-1} \times [i,\infty)$ with the following properties:

a) On $B' \times [i,\infty)$, j^i is the "radial" deformation retraction onto $B' \times \{i\}$ given by $((b,s),u) \mapsto (b, s + u(i-s))$.

b) For $(b,s) \notin B' \times [i,\infty)$, the track $j^i((b,s) \times [0,1])$ of (b,s) does not intersect $B' \times [i,\infty)$.

c) The radial component of each track of j^i is non-increasing, ie, if $u_1 \leq u_2$ then $p(j^i(b,s,u_2)) \leq p\left(j^i(b,s,u_1)\right)$ where p is projection onto $[i,\infty)$.

Figure 2 represents j^i, wherein tracks of j^i are meant to follow the indicated flow lines.

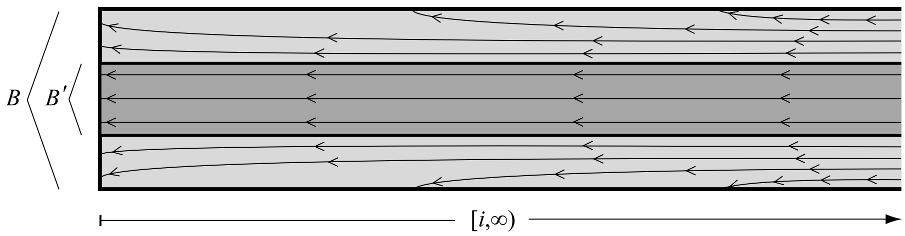


Figure 2

Define $J^i : N_i \times [0,1] \to N_i$ to be $t \circ j^i \circ (t^{-1} \times id)$ on T_i and the identity outside of T_i. Then J^i is a strong deformation retraction of N_i onto $N_i - t\left(B^{n-1} \times (i,\infty)\right)$. Define $K^i : N_i \times [0,1] \to N_i$ as follows:

$$K^i(x,t) = \begin{cases} J^i(x,2t) & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ J_1^i\left(H^i(J^i(x,1), 2t-1)\right) & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}.$$

This homotopy retains the obvious analogs of properties i)-iii). In addition, we have

iv) K^i acts in a canonical manner on T_i^0, and

v) tracks of points outside of T_i^0 do not pass through the interior of T_i^0.

Proposition 3.2 *Every one ended inward tame n-manifold M^n with compact boundary has semistable fundamental group at infinity.*

Proof For convenience, assume that $n \geq 3$. For $n = 2$ the result may be obtained by applying well-known structure theorems for 2-manifolds, or by modifying our proof slightly.

Let $\{N_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ be a nested cofinal sequence of 0-neighborhoods of infinity with refined taming homotopies $\{\widetilde{K}^i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ as constructed above. Other choices and labels are also carried over from above. Note that, for each i,

$$\pi_1(A_i, p_i) \to \pi_1(N_i, p_i) \text{ is surjective} \qquad (\dagger)$$

We will show that (for each $i \geq 0$) each loop in N_{i+1} based at p_{i+1} can be pushed (rel α_{i+1}) to a loop in N_{i+2} based at p_{i+2} via a homotopy contained in N_i. This implies the existence of a diagram of type ($*$) from section 2 for which the bonding homomorphisms in the bottom row are surjective — and thus, π_1-semistability.

(**Note** In performing this push, the "rel α_{i+1}" requirement is crucial. The ability to push loops from N_{i+1} into N_{i+2} via a homotopy contained in N_i — without regards to basepoints — would yield another well-known, but strictly weaker, property called *end 1-movability*. See [2] for a discussion. Much of the homotopy refinement process described earlier is aimed at obtaining control over the tracks of the base points.)

Let λ be a chosen loop in N_{i+1} based at p_{i+1}. By ($\dagger$), we may assume that $\lambda \subseteq A_{i+1} - \partial N_{i+2}$. Let $L^i : \partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1] \to N_i$ be the restriction of $\widetilde{K}^i$. Note that $L^i(\partial N_{i+2} \times \{1\}) \subseteq A_i - \partial N_{i+1}$ and that, by condition (iv) above, L^i takes $D'_{i+2} \times [0, \frac{1}{2}]$ homeomorphically onto $\overline{T'_i - T'_{i+2}}$ with $D'_{i+2} \times [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ being flattened onto D_i. In addition, $L^i(\{p_{i+2}\} \times [0, \frac{1}{4}]) = \alpha_{i+1}$, $L^i(\{p_{i+2}\} \times [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]) = \alpha_i$, and $L^i(p_{i+2}, \frac{1}{4}) = p_{i+1}$. Without changing its values on $(\partial N_{i+2} \times \{0\}) \cup (D'_{i+2} \times [0, \frac{1}{2}])$, we may adjust L^i so that it is a non-degenerate PL mapping. In particular, we may choose triangulations Γ_1 and Γ_2 of the domain and range respectively so that, up to ε-homotopy, L^i may be realized as a simplicial map sending each k-simplex of Γ_1 onto a k-simplex of Γ_2. (See Chapter 5 of [14].) Adjust λ (rel p_{i+1}) so that it is an embedded circle in general position with respect to Γ_2. Then $(L^i)^{-1}(\lambda)$ is a closed 1-manifold in $\partial N_{i+2} \times (0,1)$. Let $\widetilde{\lambda}$ be the component of $(L^i)^{-1}(\lambda)$ containing the point $(p_{i+2}, \frac{1}{4})$. Since L^i takes a neighborhood of $(p_{i+2}, \frac{1}{4})$ homeomorphically onto a neighborhood of p_{i+1}, and since no other points of $\widetilde{\lambda}$ are taken near p_{i+1} (use condition v) from above), then L restricts to a degree ± 1 map of $\widetilde{\lambda}$ onto λ. Now the natural deformation retraction of $\partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1]$ onto $\partial N_{i+2} \times \{0\}$ pushes $\widetilde{\lambda}$ into $\partial N_{i+2} \times \{0\}$ while sliding $(p_{i+2}, \frac{1}{4})$ along the arc $\{p_{i+2}\} \times [0, \frac{1}{4}]$. Composing this push with L^i provides a homotopy of λ (within N_i) into ∂N_{i+2} whereby p_{i+1} is slid along α_{i+1} to p_{i+2}. □

Remark 4 The reader may have noticed that a general principle at work in the proof of Proposition 3.2 is that “degree 1 maps between manifolds induce surjections on fundamental groups”. Instead of applying this directly, we used a constructive approach to finding the preimage of a loop. This allowed us to handle orientable and non-orientable cases simultaneously. Proposition 3.3 is based on a similar general principle regarding homology groups and degree 1 maps. However, instead of a unified approach, we first obtain the result for orientable manifolds by applying the general principle directly; then we use the orientable result to extend to the non-orientable case. Those who prefer this approach may use the proof of claim 1 from Proposition 3.3 as an outline to obtain an alternative proof of Proposition 3.2 in the case that M^n is orientable.

Proposition 3.3 *Let M^n be a one ended, inward tame n-manifold with compact boundary and let R be a commutative ring with unity. Then $H_j(\varepsilon(M^n);R)$ is stable for all i.*

For the sake of simplicity, we will first prove Proposition 3.3 for $R = \mathbb{Z}$. The more general result will then obtained by an application of the universal coefficient theorem. Alternatively, one could do all of what follows over an arbitrary coefficient ring. Before beginning the proof we review some of the tools needed

Let W be a compact connected orientable n-manifold with boundary. Assume that $\partial W = P \cup Q$, where P and Q are disjoint, closed, $(n-1)$-dimensional submanifolds of ∂W. We do not require that P or Q be connected or non-empty. Then Poincare duality tells us that the cap product with an orientation class $[W]$ induces isomorphisms

$$H^k(W;P;\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cap[W]} H_{n-k}(W;Q;\mathbb{Z}).$$

If W' is another orientable n-manifold with $\partial W' = P' \cup Q'$, and $f:(W;\partial W) \to (W';\partial W')$ is a map with $f(P) \subset P'$ and $f(Q) \subset Q'$, then the naturality of the cap product gives a commuting diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^k(W;P;\mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\cap[W]} & H_{n-k}(W;Q;\mathbb{Z}). \\ f^* \uparrow & & \downarrow f_* \\ H^k(W';P';\mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\cap f_*[W]} & H_{n-k}(W';Q';\mathbb{Z}) \end{array} \qquad (z)$$

If f is of degree ± 1, then both horizontal homomorphisms are isomorphisms, and hence f_* is surjective.

For non-orientable manifolds, one may obtain duality isomorphisms and a diagram like (z) by using $\mathbb{Z}_2$-coefficients. A more powerful duality theorem and corresponding version of ($\ddagger$) for non-orientable manifolds may be obtained by using "twisted integer" coefficients. This will be discussed after we handle the orientable case.

Proof of Proposition 3.3 (orientable case with $\mathbb{Z}$-coefficients) Let M^n be orientable and let $\{N_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of neighborhoods of infinity along with the embeddings, rays, base points, subspaces and homotopies $\{K^i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ described earlier. For each $j \geq 0$, $H_j(\varepsilon(M^n);\mathbb{Z})$ is represented by

$$H_j(N_0;\mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{\lambda_1} H_j(N_1;\mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{\lambda_2} H_j(N_2;\mathbb{Z}) \xleftarrow{\lambda_3} \cdots$$

where all bonding maps are induced by inclusion.

Since each N_i is connected, $H_0(\varepsilon(M^n);\mathbb{Z})$ is pro-equivalent to

$$\mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{=} \mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{=} \mathbb{Z} \xleftarrow{=} \cdots$$

and thus, is stable. Let $j \geq 1$ be fixed.

Claim 1 *$H_j(\varepsilon(M^n);\mathbb{Z})$ is semistable.*

We will show that, for each $[\alpha] \in H_j(N_{i+1})$, there is a $[\alpha'] \in H_j(N_{i+2})$ such that α is homologous to α' in N_i. Thus, $im(\lambda_{i+1}) \xleftarrow{\lambda_{i+1}} im(\lambda_{i+2})$ is surjective.

We may assume that α is supported in A_{i+1}. We abuse notation slightly and write $[\alpha] \in H_j(A_{i+1};\mathbb{Z})$. Let $L^i : \partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1] \to N_i$ be the restriction of K^i. Note that $L^i(\partial N_{i+2} \times \{1\}) \subset A_i - \partial N_{i+1}$. By PL transversality theory (see [13] or Section II.4 of [1]), we may — after a small adjustment that does not alter L^i on $(\partial N_{i+2} \times \{0,1\}) \cup (D_i \times [0,1])$ — assume that that $C_{i+1} \equiv (L^i)^{-1}(A_{i+1})$ is an n-manifold with boundary[1]. Let $\widehat{C}_{i+1}$ be the component of C_{i+1} that contains $D_i' \times \left[0,\frac{1}{4}\right]$. Then L^i takes $\partial \widehat{C}_{i+1}$ into ∂A_{i+1} and, provided our adjustment to L^i was sufficiently small, L^i is still a homeomorphism *over* $\widehat{T}_0' \cap A_{i+1}$. By the local characterization of degree, $L^i|_{\widehat{C}_{i+1}} : \left(\widehat{C}_{i+1}, \partial \widehat{C}_{i+1}\right) \to (A_{i+1}, \partial A_{i+1})$ is a degree 1 map. Thus, by an application of ($\ddagger$), $[\alpha]$ has a preimage $[\beta] \in H_j\left(\widehat{C}_{i+1};\mathbb{Z}\right)$. Now $\widehat{C}_{i+1} \subset \partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1]$, and within the larger space, β is homologous to a cycle β' supported in $\partial N_{i+2} \times \{0\}$. Since L^i takes $\partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1]$ into N_i, it follows that α is homologous to $\alpha' \equiv L^i(\beta') \subset \partial N_{i+2}$ in N_i.

[1] Instead of using transversality theory, we could simply use the radial structure of regular neighborhoods to alter L^i in a thin regular neighborhood of $(L^i)^{-1}(A_i \cup N_{i+2})$. Using this approach, we "fatten" the preimage of $A_i \cup N_{i+2}$ to a codimension 0 submanifold, thus ensuring that $(L^i)^{-1}(A_{i+1})$ is an n-manifold with boundary.

Claim 2 *$H_j(\varepsilon(M^n);\mathbb{Z})$ is pro-monomorphic.*

We'll show that $im(\lambda_{i+2}) \xleftarrow{\lambda_{i+1}} im(\lambda_{i+3})$ is injective, for all $i \geq 0$. It suffices to show that each j-cycle α in N_{i+3} that bounds a $(j+1)$-chain γ in N_{i+1}, bounds a $(j+1)$-chain in N_{i+2}. Let $[\gamma']$ be a preimage of $[\gamma]$ under the excision isomorphism

$$H_{j+1}(A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2}, \partial N_{i+3};\mathbb{Z}) \to H_{j+1}(N_{i+1}, N_{i+3};\mathbb{Z}).$$

Then $\alpha' \equiv \partial\gamma'$ is homologous to α in N_{i+3}, so it suffices to show that α' bounds in N_{i+2}.

By passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that the image of $\partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1]$ under K^i lies in $A_i \cup A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2} - U$, where U is a collar neighborhood of ∂N_{i+3} in A_{i+2}. Then define

$$f : (\partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1]) \cup A_{i+2} \to A_i \cup A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2}$$

to be K^i on $\partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1]$ and the identity on A_{i+2}. Arguing as in the proof of Claim 1, we may — without changing the map on A_{i+2} — make a small adjustment to f so that $C \equiv f^{-1}(A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2})$ is an n-manifold with boundary. Let C_* be the component that contains A_{i+2}. Then f takes ∂N_{i+3} onto ∂N_{i+3}, and $P \equiv \partial C_* - \partial N_{i+3}$ to ∂N_{i+1}. Provided our adjustment was sufficiently small, f is a homeomorphism *over* U, so $f : (C_*, \partial C_*) \to (A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2}, \partial N_{i+1} \cup \partial N_{i+3})$ is a degree 1 map Applying $(\ddagger)$ to this situation we obtain a surjection

$$H_{j+1}(C, \partial N_{i+3};\mathbb{Z}) \twoheadrightarrow H_{j+1}(A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2}, \partial N_{i+3};\mathbb{Z}).$$

Let $[\beta]$ be a preimage of $[\gamma']$. Utilizing the product structure on $\partial N_{i+2} \times [0,1]$, we may retract C_* onto A_{i+2}. The image β' of β under this retraction is a relative $(j+1)$-cycle in $(A_{i+2}, \partial N_{i+3})$ with $\partial\beta' = \partial\beta$. Thus, $\partial\beta'$ is homologous to $\partial\gamma' = \alpha'$, so α' bounds in $A_{i+2} \subset N_{i+2}$ as desired. □

Before proceeding with the proof of the non-orientable case, we discuss some necessary background. The proof just presented already works for non-orientable manifolds if we replace the coefficient ring $\mathbb{Z}$ with $\mathbb{Z}_2$. To obtain the result for $\mathbb{Z}$-coefficients (and ultimately an arbitrary coefficient ring), we will utilize homology with twisted integer coefficients, which we will denote by $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}$. The key here is that, even for a *non-orientable* compact n-manifold with boundary, $H_n\left(W, \partial W;\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) = \mathbb{Z}$. Thus, we have an orientation class $[W]$ and it may be used to obtain a duality isomorphism — where homology is now taken with twisted integer coefficients. Furthermore, if a map $f : (W, \partial W) \to (W', \partial W')$ is *orientation true* (meaning that f takes orientation reversing loops to orientation reversing loops and orientation preserving loops to orientation preserving loops), then we have a well defined notion of $\deg(f) \in \mathbb{Z}$. These versions of duality and degree yield an analogous version of diagram $(\ddagger)$, which tells us that degree ± 1 maps (appropriately defined) between compact (possibly non-orientable) manifolds with boundary induce surjections on homology with $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}$-coefficients. See section 3.H of [10] or Chapter 2 of [18] discussions of homology with coefficients in $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}$, and [12] for a discussion of degree of a map between non-orientable manifolds.

As with the traditional definition of degree, this generalized version can be detected locally. In particular, an orientation true map $f : (W, \partial W) \to (W', \partial W')$ that is a homeomorphism over some open subset of W' has degree ± 1. See [12, 3.8].

For non-orientable W, let $p : \tilde{W} \to W$ be the orientable double covering projection. Then there is a long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \to H_k\left(W; \tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) \to H_k\left(\tilde{W}; \mathbb{Z}\right) \xrightarrow{p_*} H_k(W; \mathbb{Z}) \to H_{k-1}\left(W; \tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) \to \cdots$$

This sequence is natural with respect to orientation true mappings $f : W \to W'$. See section 3.H of [10] for a discussion of this sequence.

Proof of Proposition 3.3 (non-orientable case with $\mathbb{Z}$-coefficients) Let M^n be one ended, inward tame, and have compact boundary. If M^n contains an orientable neighborhood of infinity, we can simply disregard its complement and apply the orientable case. Hence, we assume that $\{N_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ is a nested cofinal sequence of 0-neighborhoods of infinity, each of which is non-orientable.

The first step in this proof is to observe that, if we use homology with $\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}$-coefficients, the proof used in the orientable case is still valid. A few points are worth noting. First, the inclusion maps $N_i \hookrightarrow N_{i+1}$ are clearly orientation true. Similarly, since each ∂N_i is bicollared in M^n, orientation reversing [preserving] loops in ∂N_i are orientation reversing [preserving] in M^n. Hence, the maps $L^i : \partial N_{i+2} \times [0, 1] \to N_i$ (and restrictions to codimension 0 submanifolds) are also orientation true. With this, and the additional ingredients discussed above, we see that $H_j\left(\varepsilon(M^n); \tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right)$ is stable for all j.

The second step is to consider the orientable double covering projection $p : \tilde{M}^n \to M^n$. For each i, $\tilde{N}_i = p^{-1}(N_i)$ is the orientable double cover of N_i, and thus, is connected. It follows that $\tilde{M}^n$ is one ended, with $\left\{\tilde{N}_i\right\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ a cofinal sequence of 0-neighborhoods of infinity. Furthermore, taming homotopies for M^n may be lifted to obtain taming homotopies for $\tilde{M}^n$, so $\tilde{M}^n$ is inward tame. It follows from the orientable case that $H_j\left(\varepsilon(\tilde{M}^n);\mathbb{Z}\right)$ is stable for all j.

Next we apply the long exact discussed above to each covering projection $p_i : \tilde{N}_i \to N$. Together with naturality, this yields a long exact sequence of inverse sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
\to & H_k\left(N_3;\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) & \to & H_k\left(\tilde{N}_3;\mathbb{Z}\right) & \to & H_k(N_3;\mathbb{Z}) & \to & H_{k-1}\left(N_3;\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) & \to \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
\to & H_k\left(N_2;\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) & \to & H_k\left(\tilde{N}_2;\mathbb{Z}\right) & \to & H_k(N_2;\mathbb{Z}) & \to & H_{k-1}\left(N_2;\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) & \to \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
\to & H_k\left(N_1;\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) & \to & H_k\left(\tilde{N}_1;\mathbb{Z}\right) & \to & H_k(N_1;\mathbb{Z}) & \to & H_{k-1}\left(N_1;\tilde{\mathbb{Z}}\right) & \to
\end{array}$$

We may now apply Lemma 2.3 to conclude that $H_j(\varepsilon(M^n);\mathbb{Z})$ is stable for all j. □

Lastly, we generalize the above to the case of an arbitrary coefficient ring.

Proof of Proposition 3.3 (R-coefficients) Now let R be ring with unity. By applying the Universal Coefficient Theorem for homology (see [10, Cor. 3.A.4]) to obtain each row, we may get (for each j) the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & H_j(N_3;\mathbb{Z})\otimes R & \to & H_j(N_3;R) & \to & Tor(H_{j-1}(N_3;\mathbb{Z}),R) & \to & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & H_j(N_2;\mathbb{Z})\otimes R & \to & H_j(N_2;R) & \to & Tor(H_{j-1}(N_2;\mathbb{Z}),R) & \to & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & H_j(N_1;\mathbb{Z})\otimes R & \to & H_j(N_1;R) & \to & Tor(H_{j-1}(N_1;\mathbb{Z}),R) & \to & 0
\end{array}$$

The second and fourth columns are stable by the $\mathbb{Z}$-coefficient case, so an application of Lemma 2.3 yields stability of $H_j(\varepsilon(M^n);R)$. □

Remark 5 A variation on the above can be used to show that, for one ended manifolds with compact boundary, inward tameness plus π_1-stability implies π_2-stability. To do this, begin with a cofinal sequence $\{N_i\}$ of (strong) 1-neighborhoods of infinity — see Theorem 4 of [7]. Then show that the inverse sequence

$$H_2\left(\tilde{N}_0;\mathbb{Z}\right) \qquad H_2\left(\tilde{N}_1;\mathbb{Z}\right) \qquad H_2\left(\tilde{N}_2;\mathbb{Z}\right)$$

is stable, where each $\widetilde{N}_i$ is the universal cover of N_i. This will require Poincare duality for noncompact manifolds; otherwise, the proof simply mimics the proof of Prop. 3.3. It follows from the Hurewicz theorem that

$$\pi_2\left(\widetilde{N}_0, \widetilde{p}_0\right) \leftarrow \pi_2\left(\widetilde{N}_1, \widetilde{p}_1\right) \leftarrow \pi_2\left(\widetilde{N}_2, \widetilde{p}_2\right) \leftarrow \cdots$$

is stable, and hence, so is $\pi_2(\varepsilon(M^n))$. As an application of this observation, one may deduce the main result of Siebenmann's thesis as a direct corollary of Theorem 1.1 — provided $n \geq 7$.

4 Proof of Theorem 1.3

In this section we will construct (for each $n \geq 6$) a one ended open n-manifold M^n in which all clean neighborhoods of infinity have finite homotopy type, yet $\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n))$ is not perfectly semistable. Hence M^n satisfies conditions (1) and (3) of Theorem 1.1, but is not pseudo-collarable.

In the first portion of this section we present the necessary group theory on which the examples rely. In the next portion, we give a detailed construction of the examples and verify the desired properties.

4.1 Group Theory

We assume the reader is familiar with the basic notions of group presentations in terms of generators and relators. We use the HNN-extension as our basic building block. A more thorough discussion of HNN-extensions may be found in [11] or [4].

Before beginning, we describe the algebraic goal of this section. We wish to construct a special inverse sequence of finitely presented groups that is semistable, but not perfectly semistable. Later this sequence will be realized as the fundamental group at infinity of a carefully constructed open manifold. The following lemma indicates the strategy that will be used.

Lemma 4.1 *Let*

$$G_0 \xleftarrow{\lambda_1} G_1 \xleftarrow{\lambda_2} G_2 \xleftarrow{\lambda_3} G_3 \xleftarrow{\lambda_4} \cdots$$

be an inverse sequence of groups with surjective but non-injective bonding homomorphisms. Suppose further that no G_i contains a non-trivial perfect subgroup. Then this inverse sequence is not perfectly semistable.

Proof It is easy to see that this system is semistable but not stable. Assume that it is perfectly semistable. Then — after passing to a subsequence, relabelling, and applying Lemma 2.1 — we may assume the existence of a diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
G_0 & & G_1 \arrow[ll, two heads, "\alpha_1"'] \arrow[dl, "g_0"] & & G_2 \arrow[ll, two heads, "\alpha_2"'] \arrow[dl, "g_1"] & & \cdots \arrow[ll, two heads, "\alpha_3"'] \arrow[dl, "g_2"] \\
 & H_0 \arrow[ul, "f_0"] & & H_1 \arrow[ll, two heads, "\beta_1"] \arrow[ul, "f_1"] & & H_2 \arrow[ll, two heads, "\beta_2"] \arrow[ul, "f_2"] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

where each β_i has a perfect kernel.

By the commutativity of the diagram, all of the f_i's and g_i's are surjections. Moreover, Lemma 2.2 implies that $f_i(\ker \beta_i) = \{1\}$, for all $i \geq 1$. The combination of these facts tells us that each g_i is an isomorphism. Since the G_i's contain no nontrivial perfect subgroups, then neither do the H_i's. But then each β_i is an isomorphism, contradicting the non-stability of our original sequence. □

Remark 6 Satisfying the hypotheses of Lemma 4.1 by itself is not difficult. For example, since abelian groups contain no nontrivial perfect subgroups, examples such as

$$\mathbb{Z} \twoheadleftarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \twoheadleftarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \twoheadleftarrow \cdots$$

apply. However, Theorem 1.2 tells us that this inverse sequence cannot occur as the fundamental group at infinity of an inward tame open manifold. Indeed, any appropriate inverse sequence should, at least, have the property that abelianizing each term yields a stable sequence. Thus, our task of constructing an appropriate "realizable" inverse sequence is rather delicate.

Let K be a group with presentation $\langle gen(K) \mid rel(K) \rangle$ and $\{\phi_i\}$ a collection of monomorphisms $\phi_i : L_i \to K$ from subgroups $\{L_i\}$ of K into K. We define the group

$$G = \langle gen(K), t_1, t_2, \cdots \mid rel(K), R_1, R_2, \cdots \rangle$$

where each R_i is the collection of relations $t_i l_{ij} t_i^{-1} = \phi_i(l_{ij})$ for all $l_{ij} \in L_i$. We call G the *HNN group* with *base K, associated subgroups* $\{L_i, \phi_i(L_i)\}$, and *free part* the group generated by $\{t_1, t_2, \cdots\}$. We assume the basic properties of HNN groups — such as the fact that the base group naturally embeds in the HNN group. This and other basic structure theorems for subgroups of HNN-extensions have existed for a long time and appear within many sources. Most important for our purposes is the following which we have tailored to meet our specific needs.

Theorem 4.2 (see [11, Theorem 6]) *Let G be the HNN group above. If H is a subgroup of G having trivial intersection with the conjugates of each L_i, then H is the free product of a free group with the intersections of H with certain conjugates of K.*

Let a and b be group elements. We denote by $[a;b]$ the *commutator* of a and b, ie, $[a;b] = a^{-1}b^{-1}ab$. Let S be a subset of elements of a group G. We denote by $\{s_1; s_2; \cdots; G\}$ the *subgroup of G generated by S* where $S = \{s_1; s_2; \cdots\}$. If S and G are as above, then we denote by $ncl\{s_1; s_2; \cdots; G\}$ the *normal closure of S in G*, ie, the smallest normal subgroup of G containing S.

We are now ready to construct the desired inverse sequence. Let $G_0 = \langle a_0 \rangle$ be the free group on one generator. Of course, G_0 is just $\mathbb{Z}$ written multiplicatively. For $j \geq 1$, let

$$G_j = \langle a_0; a_1; \cdots; a_j \mid a_1 = [a_1; a_0]; a_2 = [a_2; a_1]; \cdots; a_j = [a_j; a_{j-1}] \rangle$$

This presentation emphasizes that each a_i ($i \geq 1$) is a commutator. (Hence, each G_j abelianizes to $\mathbb{Z}$.) We abuse notation slightly and do not distinguish between the element $a_i \in G_{j-1}$ and $a_i \in G_j$. Let $j \geq 1$; another useful presentation of G_j is

$$G_j = \left\langle a_0; a_1; \cdots; a_j \mid a_0 a_1^2 a_0^{-1} = a_1; a_1 a_2^2 a_1^{-1} = a_2; \cdots; a_{j-1} a_j^2 a_{j-1}^{-1} = a_j \right\rangle$$

Now, G_j can be put in the form of an HNN group. In particular,

$$G_j = \langle gen(K); t_1 \mid rel(K); R_1 \rangle$$

where

$$K = \left\langle a_1; a_2; \cdots; a_j \mid a_1 a_2^2 a_1^{-1} = a_2; a_2 a_3^2 a_2^{-1} = a_3; \cdots; a_{j-1} a_j^2 a_{j-1}^{-1} = a_j \right\rangle;$$

$t_1 = a_0$, $L_1 = \left\langle a_1^2; G_j \right\rangle$, $\phi_1\left(a_1^2\right) = a_1$, and R_1 is given by $a_0 a_1^2 a_0^{-1} = a_1$. The base group, K, is obviously isomorphic to G_{j-1} with that isomorphism taking a_i to a_{i-1}.

Define $\phi_j : G_j \to G_{j-1}$ by sending a_i to a_i for $1 \leq i \leq j-1$, and a_j to 1. By inspection ϕ_j is a surjective homomorphism. Our goal is to prove:

Theorem 4.3 *In the setting described above, the group G_j has no non-trivial perfect subgroups.*

Proof Our proof is by induction.

Case $j = 0$ $G_0 = \langle a_0 \rangle$ is an abelian group so that all commutators in G_0 are trivial. Thus, $[H; H] = 1$ for any subgroup H of G_0. Hence, $H = 1$ is the only perfect subgroup of G_0.

Case $j = 1$ Consider G_1 and $\phi_1 : G_1 \to G_0$. $\phi_1 : \left\langle a_0; a_1 \mid a_0 a_1^2 a_0^{-1} = a_1 \right\rangle \to \langle a_0 \rangle$. We pause to observe for later use that G_1 is an HNN group with base group $K = \{a_1; G_1\}$. Since K embeds in G_1, then a_1 has infinite order in G_1. Now, G_1 is one of the well-known Baumslag-Solitar groups. Its commutator subgroup, $[G_1; G_1]$, is precisely equal to $ker(\phi_1)$. The substitution $b_k = a_0^{-k} a_1 a_0^k$ along with the relations

$$b_k = a_0^{-k} a_1 a_0^k = a_0^{-(k-1)} \left(a_0^{-1} a_1 a_0^1 \right) a_0^{k-1} = a^{-(k-1)} a_1^2 a^{k-1} = \left(a^{-(k-1)} a_1 a^{k-1} \right)^2$$

give $ker(\phi_1)$ a presentation:

$$\left\langle b_k \mid b_k = b_{k-1}^2; -\infty < j < \infty \right\rangle$$

So, $ker(\phi_1)$ is locally cyclic (every finitely generated subgroup is contained in a cyclic subgroup). In particular, it is abelian and contains no non-trivial perfect subgroups. Now, suppose P is a perfect subgroup of G_1. Then, by Lemma 2.2, $\phi_1(P)$ is a perfect subgroup of G_0. By the case ($j = 0$), $\phi_1(P) = \{1\}$, so $P \subseteq ker(\phi_1)$. But, we just observed, then, that P must be trivial.

Inductive Step We assume that G_j contains no non-trivial perfect subgroups for $1 \le j \le k-1$ and prove that G_k has this same property. To this end, let P be a perfect subgroup of G_k. Then, $\phi_k(P)$ is a perfect subgroup of G_{k-1}. By induction, $\phi_k(P) = 1$. Thus, $P \subseteq ker(\phi_k)$.

As shown above, G_k, is an HNN-extension with base group K where

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \left\langle a_1; a_2; \cdots; a_k \mid a_1 a_2^2 a_1^{-1} = a_2; a_2 a_3^2 a_2^{-1} = a_3; \cdots; a_{k-1} a_k^2 a_{k-1}^{-1} = a_k \right\rangle \\ &\cong G_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

By the inductive hypothesis, K has no perfect subgroups. Moreover, $a_1 \in K$ still has infinite order in both K (by induction) and G_k (since K embeds in G_k). Moreover, the HNN group, G_k, has the single associated cyclic subgroup, $L = \{a_1^2; G_k\}$, with conjugation relation $a_0 a_1^2 a_0^{-1} = a_1$. By the definition of $\phi_k : G_k \to G_{k-1}$ it is clear that $ker(\phi_k) = ncl\{a_k; G_k\}$.

Claim *No conjugate of L non-trivially intersects $ncl\{a_k; G_k\}$*

Proof of Claim If the claim is false, then L itself must non-trivially intersect the normal subgroup, $ncl\{a_k; G_k\}$. This means that $a_1^{2m} \in ncl\{a_k; G_k\} =$

$ker(\phi_k)$ for some integer $m > 0$. Since $k \geq 2$, then $\phi_k\left(a_1^{2m}\right) = \phi_k(a_1)^{2m} = a_1^{2m} = 1$ in G_{k-1}, ie, a_1 has finite order in G_{k-1}. This contradicts our observations above, thus proving the claim.

We continue with the proof of Theorem 4.3. Recall that P is a perfect subgroup of $ker(\phi_k)$. It must also enjoy the property of trivial intersection with each conjugate of L. We now apply Theorem 4.2 to the subgroup P to conclude that P is a free product where each factor is either free or equal to $P \cap gKg^{-1}$ for some $g \in G_k$.

Now, P projects naturally onto each of these factors so each factor is perfect. However, non-trivial free groups are not perfect. Moreover, by induction, K (or equivalently gKg^{-1}) contains no non-trivial perfect subgroups. Thus, any subgroup, $P \cap gKg^{-1}$, is trivial. Consequently, P must be trivial. □

4.2 Construction of M^n

The goal of this section is to construct a one ended open n-manifold M^n ($n \geq 6$) with fundamental group system at infinity equivalent to the inverse sequence

$$G_0 \xleftarrow{\phi_1} G_1 \xleftarrow{\phi_2} G_2 \xleftarrow{\phi_3} G_3 \xleftarrow{\phi_4} \cdots \qquad (\dagger\dagger)$$

produced above. More importantly, this will be done in such a way that clean neighborhoods of infinity in M^n have finite homotopy type — thereby proving Theorem 1.3. Familiarity with the basics of handle theory, as can be found in Chapter 6 of [14], is assumed throughout the construction.

The key to producing M^n will be a careful construction of a sequence

$$\{(A_i, \Gamma_i, \Gamma_{i+1})\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$$

of compact n-dimensional cobordisms satisfying the following properties:

a) The left-hand boundary Γ_0 of A_0 is $S^{n-2} \times S^1$; and (as indicated by the notation), for all $i \geq 1$ the left-hand boundary of A_i is equal to the right-hand boundary of A_{i-1}. In particular, $A_{i-1} \cap A_i = \Gamma_i$.
b) For all $i \geq 0$, $\pi_1(\Gamma_i, p_i) \cong G_i$ and $\Gamma_i \hookrightarrow A_i$ induces a π_1-isomorphism.
c) The isomorphisms between $\pi_1(\Gamma_i, p_i)$ and G_i may be chosen so that we have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_i & \xleftarrow{\phi_{i+1}} & G_{i+1} \\ \downarrow\cong & & \downarrow\cong \\ \pi_1(\Gamma_i, p_i) & \xleftarrow{\lambda_{i+1}} & \pi_1(\Gamma_{i+1}, p_{i+1}) \end{array}$$

Here λ_{i+1} is the composition of homomorphisms

$$\pi_1(\Gamma_i, p_i) \xleftarrow{\cong} \pi_1(A_i, p_i) \xleftarrow{\hat{\alpha}_i} \pi_1(A_i, p_{i+1}) \xleftarrow{j_\#} \pi_1(\Gamma_{i+1}, p_{i+1})$$

where $j_\#$ is induced by inclusion, the middle map is a "change of base points isomorphism" with respect to a path α_i in A_i between p_i and p_{i+1}, and the left-most isomorphism is provided by property b).

We will let

$$M^n = (S^{n-2} \times B^2) \cup A_0 \cup A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots$$

where $S^{n-2} \times B^2$ is glued to A_0 along $\Gamma_0 = S^{n-2} \times S^1$. Then for each $i \geq 0$,

$$N_i = A_i \cup A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2} \cup \cdots$$

is a clean connected neighborhood of infinity. Moreover, by properties b) and c) and repeated application of the Seifert-VanKampen theorem, the inverse sequence

$$\pi_1(N_0, p_0) \xleftarrow{\lambda_1} \pi_1(N_1, p_1) \xleftarrow{\lambda_2} \pi_1(N_2, p_2) \xleftarrow{\lambda_3} \cdots$$

is isomorphic to $(\dagger\dagger)$.

Finally, we will need to show that clean neighborhoods of infinity in M^n have finite homotopy type. This can be done only after the specifics of the construction are revealed.

Step 0 *Construction of* $(A_0, \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)$*:*

Let $\Gamma_0 = S^{n-2} \times S^1$ and $p_0 \in \Gamma_0$. Keeping in mind that $G_0 = \langle a_0 \rangle$, we abuse notation slightly by letting a_0 also represent a generator of $\pi_1(\Gamma_0, p_0) = \mathbb{Z}$. This gives a canonical isomorphism from G_0 to $\pi_1(\Gamma_0, p_0)$.

Let ε be a small positive number and $C'_0 = \Gamma_0 \times [1-\varepsilon, 1]$. To the left-hand boundary component of C'_0 attach an orientable 1-handle h^1_0. Note that $C'_0 \cup h^1_0$ and its left boundary component each have fundamental group that is free on two generators—the first corresponding to a_0, and the second corresponding to a circle that runs once through h^1_0. Denote this second generator by a_1. Keeping in mind the presentation $G_1 = \langle a_0, a_1 \mid a_1 = [a_1, a_0] \rangle$, attach to the left-hand boundary component of $C'_0 \cup h^1_0$ a 2-handle h^2_0 along a regular neighborhood of a loop corresponding to $a_1^{-2} a_0^{-1} a_1 a_0$. Let $B_0 = C'_0 \cup h^1_0 \cup h^2_0$ and let Γ_1 denote the left-hand boundary component of B_0. By avoiding the arc $p_0 \times [1-\varepsilon, 1]$ when attaching h^1_0 and h^2_0, we may let $p_1 = p_0 \times \{1-\varepsilon\} \in \Gamma_1$. Clearly $\pi_1(B_0, p_1) = G_1$. By inverting the handle decomposition, we may view B_0 as the result of attaching an $(n-2)$-handle and then an $(n-1)$-handle to a small product neighborhood C_1 of Γ_1. Since these handles have index greater than 2, $\Gamma_1 \hookrightarrow B_0$ induces a π_1-isomorphism. Hence $\pi_1(\Gamma_1, p_1) = G_1$. This gives us a cobordism $(B_0, \Gamma_1, \Gamma_0)$ with the desired boundary components. However, it is not the cobordism we are seeking.

Next attach a 2-handle k_0^2 to B_0 along a circle in Γ_1 representing a_1. Note that k_0^2 and h_0^1 form a canceling handle pair in $C_0^\partial \cup h_0^1 \cup h_0^2 \cup k_0^2$. Moreover, since a_1 has been killed, h_0^2 is now attached along a trivial loop in the left-hand boundary of $C_0^\partial \cup h_0^1 \cup k_0^2 \approx C_0^\partial$. Provided that h_0^2 was attached with the appropriate framing (this can still be arranged if necessary), we may attach a 3-handle k_0^3 to $C_0^\partial \cup h_0^1 \cup h_0^2 \cup k_0^2$ that cancels h_0^2. Therefore, $C_0^\partial \cup h_0^1 \cup h_0^2 \cup k_0^2 \cup k_0^3 \approx \Gamma_0 \times [0, 1]$. The desired cobordism $(A_0, \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)$ will be the complement of B_0 in this product. More precisely, $A_0 = C_1 \cup k_0^2 \cup k_0^3$ where C_1 is a small product neighborhood of Γ_1 in B_0. By avoiding p_1 when attaching k_2 and k_3 we may let p_0 be the left endpoint of the collar line of C_1 having right end point corresponding to p_1. A schematic diagram of this setup is given in Figure 3.

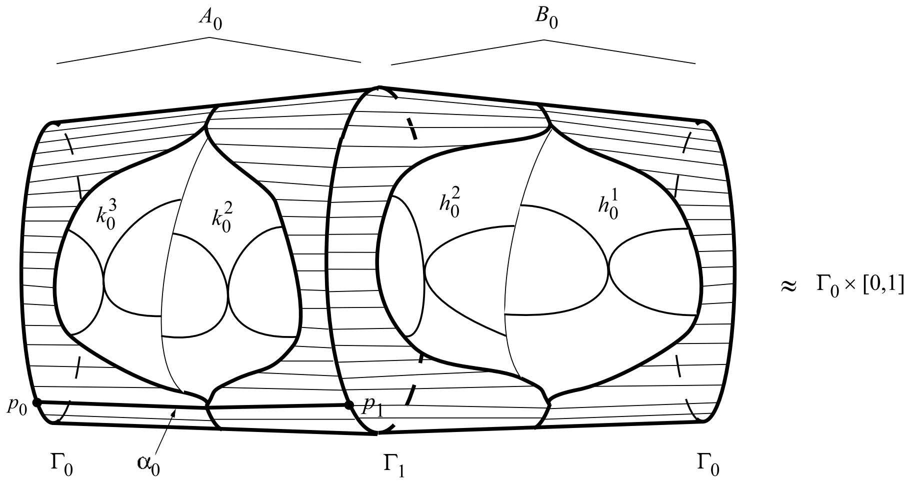


Figure 3

By Van Kampen's theorem, it is clear that $\pi_1(A_0, p_1) = \langle a_0 \rangle$, and that the inclusion induced homomorphism $\pi_1(\Gamma_1, p_1) \to \pi_1(A_0, p_1)$ sends a_0 to a_0 and a_1 to 1. By inverting the cobordism, we may view A_0 as the result of attaching an $(n-3)$- and an $(n-2)$-handle to the right-hand boundary of $C_0 = \Gamma_0 \times [0, \epsilon]$. Hence, inclusion $\Gamma_0 \hookrightarrow A_0$ induces the obvious π_1-isomorphism. It follows that properties a)-c) are satisfied by $(A_0, \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1)$.

Inductive Step *Construction of* $(A_j, \Gamma_j, \Gamma_{j+1})$.

Here we assume that $j \geq 1$ and that $(A_{j-1}, \Gamma_{j-1}, \Gamma_j)$ has already been constructed. We will construct A_j from Γ_j in the same manner that we constructed A_0 from Γ_0.

Given that $\pi_1(\Gamma_j, p_j) = G_j = \langle a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_j \mid a_i = [a_i, a_{i-1}]$ for all $1 \leq i \leq j \rangle$, we expand the fundamental group by attaching a 1-handle h_j^1 to the left-hand boundary component of $C_j' = \Gamma_j \times [1-\varepsilon, 1]$. Let a_{j+1} denote the fundamental group element of $C_j' \cup h_j^1$ corresponding to a loop that runs once through h_j^1. Then attach to the left-hand boundary component of $C_j' \cup h_j^1$ a 2-handle h_j^2 along a regular neighborhood of a loop corresponding to $a_{j+1}^{-2} a_j^{-1} a_{j+1} a_j$. This yields a cobordism $(B_j, \Gamma_{j+1}, \Gamma_j)$ with $\pi_1(B_j, p_{j+1}) = G_{j+1}$ and $\Gamma_{j+1} \hookrightarrow B_j$ inducing a π_1-isomorphism. Now attach a 2-handle k_j^2 to B_j along a circle in Γ_{j+1} representing a_{j+1}. Reasoning as in the base case, we may then attach a 3-handle k_j^3 to cancel h_j^2 and giving

$$C_j' \cup h_j^1 \cup h_j^2 \cup k_j^2 \cup k_j^3 \approx \Gamma_j \times [0, 1].$$

Let C_{j+1} be a small product neighborhood of Γ_{j+1} in B_j and let

$$A_j = C_{j+1} \cup k_j^2 \cup k_j^3. \tag{\#}$$

Again, the same reasoning used in the base case shows that $(A_j, \Gamma_j, \Gamma_{j+1})$ satisfies conditions a)-c).

Note *In completing the proof of Theorem 1.3, we will utilize — in addition to properties a-c) — specific details and notation established in the above construction.*

It remains to prove the following:

Proposition 4.4 *Each clean neighborhood of infinity in M^n has finite homotopy type.*

Proof It suffices to find one cofinal sequence of clean neighborhoods of infinity with this property. For each $i \geq 1$, let $N_i' = N_i \cup k_{i-1}^2$, where $N_i = A_i \cup A_{i+1} \cup A_{i+2} \cup \cdots$ and k_{i-1}^2 is the 2-handle used in constructing A_{i-1} (See (#).) We will show that, for each $i \geq 1$, the inclusion

$$\Gamma_i \cup k_{i-1}^2 \hookrightarrow N_i' \tag{**}$$

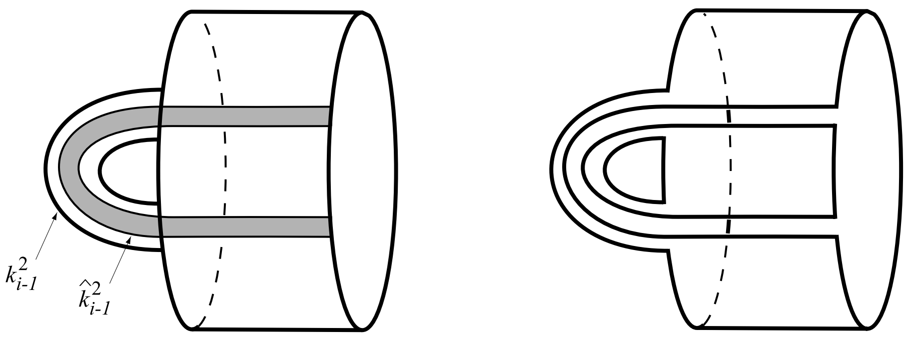
is a homotopy equivalence. Hence, N_i' has finite homotopy type.

Given $i \geq 1$, let $A_i' = A_i \cup k_{i-1}^2$ and $E_i' = A_i' \cup B_i$. Note that E_i' is not a subset of M^n since B_i is not. We now have a cobordism $(E_i'; \Gamma_i', \Gamma_i)$ where (attaching handles from right to left)

$$E_i' = C_i' \cup h_i^1 \cup h_i^2 \cup k_i^2 \cup k_i^3 \cup k_{i-1}^2 \approx \Gamma_i \times [0,1] \cup k_{i-1}^2.$$

Here the left-hand boundary Γ_i' may be obtained from Γ_i by performing surgery on a regular neighborhood of a circle representing the element $a_i \in \pi_1(\Gamma_i, p_i)$.

We may reorder handles so that k_{i-1}^2 is attached first. (Sliding k_{i-1}^2 past h_i^2, k_i^2 and k_i^3 is standard; attaching k_{i-1}^2 before h_i^1 requires a quick review of our construction.) Let $\hat{k}_{i-1}^2 \subset \operatorname{int} k_{i-1}^2$ be a small regular neighborhood of the core of k_{i-1}^2, extended along the product structure of C_i' to the right-hand boundary Γ_i. See Figure 4(a). Carving from E_i' the interior of this "thin"



(a) $E_i' \approx \Gamma_i \times [0,1] \cup k^2_{i-1}$ (b) $(E_i'', \Gamma_i', \Gamma_i'')$

Figure 4

2-handle $\hat{k}_{i-1}^2$, we obtain a cobordism $(E_i''; \Gamma_i', \Gamma_i'')$ where $\Gamma_i'' \approx \Gamma_i'$ since Γ_i'' is obtained from Γ_i by essentially the same surgery that produced Γ_i'. See Figure 4(b). Furthermore, since $A_i \cup B_i \approx \Gamma_i \times [0,1]$, it is easy to see that E_i'' is also a product. The existing handle structure on E_i', provides a handle decomposition $E_i'' = C_i'' \cup h_i^1 \cup h_i^2 \cup k_i^2 \cup k_i^3$ where C_i'' is a small product neighborhood of Γ_i''. Recalling that h_i^2 was attached along a circle in Γ_i representing $a_{i+1}^{-2} a_i^{-1} a_{i+1} a_i$ where a_{i+1} represents a circle that runs once through h_i^1, and noting that (in Γ_i'') a_i has been killed by surgery, we see that h_i^1 and h_i^2 have become a canceling handle pair in E_i''.

We may split E_i'' as $A_i'' \cup B_i''$ where $B_i'' = C_i'' \cup h_i^1 \cup h_i^2$ and A_i'' is obtained from the left-hand component of B_i'' by attaching k_i^2 and k_i^3. Alternatively,

$A_i'' = A_i' - int\ \hat{k}^2_{i-1}$ where $\hat{k}^2_{i-1}$ is the interior of a regular neighborhood of the core of k^2_{i-1} extended to the right-hand boundary of A_i'. (The 2-handle $\hat{k}^2_{i-1}$ should be thinner than k^2_{i-1}, but thicker than $\check{k}^2_{i-1}$.) It has already been established that E_i'' is a product. Since h_i^1 and h_i^2 form a canceling pair, B_i'' is also a product. Thus, it follows from regular neighborhood theory that

$$A_i'' \approx \Gamma_i' \times [0,1].$$

This last identity will be key to the remainder of the proof.

Claim *For each $i \geq 1$, A_i' strong deformation retracts onto $\Gamma_i \cup k^2_{i-1}$.*

Proof of Claim It suffices to show that $\Gamma_i \cup k^2_{i-1} \hookrightarrow A_i'$ is a homotopy equivalence. Let b^{n-2}_{i-1} be a belt disk for k^2_{i-1} that intersects the thinner 2-handle $\hat{k}^2_{i-1}$ in a belt disk $\hat{b}^{n-2}_{i-1}$. By pushing in from the attaching region of k^2_{i-1} we may collapse $\Gamma_i \cup k^2_{i-1}$ onto $\Gamma_i' \cup b^2_{i-1}$. See Figure 5. Using a similar

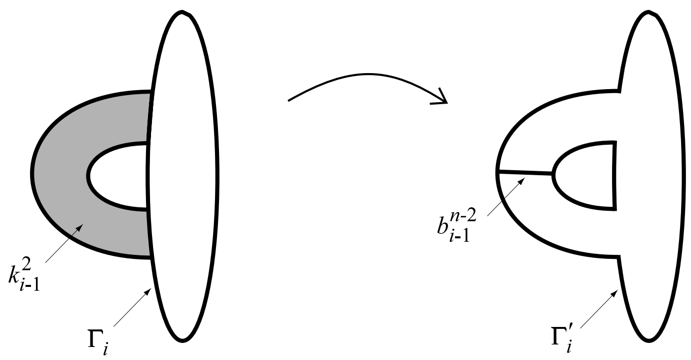


Figure 5

move, we may collapse A_i' onto $A_i'' \cup \hat{b}^{n-2}_{i-1}$. Then, using the product structure on A_i'' we may collapse $A_i'' \cup \hat{b}^{n-2}_{i-1}$ onto $\Gamma_i' \cup b^{n-2}_{i-1}$. Composing the resulting homotopy equivalences shows that $\Gamma_i \cup k^2_{i-1} \hookrightarrow A_i'$ is a homotopy equivalence and completes the proof of the claim.

It is now an easy matter to verify (**). Let $i \geq 1$ be fixed. We know that A_i' strong deformation retracts onto $\Gamma_i \cup k^2_{i-1}$, and for each $j > i$, we may extend (via the identity) the strong deformation retraction of A_j' onto $\Gamma_j \cup k^2_{j-1}$ to a strong deformation retraction of $A_{j-1} \cup A_j$ onto A_{j-1}. By standard methods, we may assemble these strong deformation retractions to a strong deformation retraction of N_i' onto $\Gamma_i \cup k^2_{i-1}$. □

5 An Open Question

Our work on pseudo-collars was partly motivated by [3], which the authors advertise as a version of Siebenmann's thesis for Hilbert cube manifolds. Their result provides necessary and sufficient conditions for a Hilbert cube manifold X to be "Z-compactifiable", ie, compactifiable to a space $\hat{X}$ such that $\hat{X} - X$ is Z-set in $\hat{X}$.

Theorem 5.1 (Chapman and Siebenmann) *A Hilbert cube manifold X admits a Z-compactification iff each of the following is satisfied.*

(a) *X is inward tame at infinity.*

(b) $\sigma_\infty(X) = 0$.

(c) $\tau_\infty(X) \in \varprojlim^1 \{Wh\, \pi_1(X \setminus A) \mid A \subset X$ *compact*$\}$ *is zero.*

Notice that conditions a) and b) are identical to conditions (1) and (3) of Theorem 1.1. The obstruction in c) is an element of the "first derived limit" of the indicated inverse system, where Wh denotes the Whitehead group functor. See [3] for details.

It is not well-understood when conditions a)-c) imply Z-compactifiability for spaces that are not Hilbert cube manifolds. In [8], a polyhedron was constructed which satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1, but which fails to be Z-compactifiable. However, it is unknown whether a finite dimensional manifold that satisfies these conditions can always be Z-compactified. In trying to answer this question, it seems worth noting that Chapman and Siebenmann employed a two step procedure in proving their result. First they showed that a Hilbert cube manifold satisfying conditions a) and b) is pseudo-collarable. Next they used the pseudo-collar structure, along with condition c) and some powerful Hilbert cube manifold techniques to obtain a Z-compactification.

In contrast with the infinite dimensional situation, the manifolds M^n constructed in this paper satisfy conditions a) and b) yet fail to be pseudo-collarable. Furthermore, an inductive application of the exact sequence on page 157 of [16] shows that each group G_i appearing in the canonical inverse sequence representative of $\pi_1(\varepsilon(M^n))$ has trivial Whitehead group. It follows that $\tau_\infty(M^n) = 0$. Thus, the M^n's would appear to be ideal candidates for counterexamples to an extension of Theorem 5.1 to the case of finite dimensional manifolds. More generally, we ask:

Question *Can a Z-compactifiable open n-manifold fail to be pseudo-collarable?*

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