

## SHORTER NOTES

The purpose of this department is to publish very short papers of an unusually elegant and polished character, for which there is normally no other outlet.

### A PROOF OF THE NONRETRACTIBILITY OF A CELL ONTO ITS BOUNDARY

MORRIS W. HIRSCH

By appealing to the simplicial approximation theorem [2, p. 64] it suffices to prove that there is no simplicial retraction of a subdivision of a closed  $n$ -simplex  $E$  onto its boundary  $\partial E$ .

Suppose  $f: E \rightarrow \partial E$  is a simplicial retraction. Let  $a$  be the barycenter of an  $(n-1)$ -simplex  $A \subset \partial E$ . The point is this:  $f^{-1}(a)$  is a compact one-dimensional manifold whose boundary is contained in  $\partial E$ . The component of  $f^{-1}(a)$  containing  $a$  is thus a broken line segment with one endpoint at  $a$ ; but the other endpoint cannot exist. It would have to be a point of  $\partial E$  different from  $a$  which maps onto  $a$  under  $f$ , contradicting the assumption that  $f|_{\partial E}$  is the identity.

The proof that  $f^{-1}(a)$  has the stated properties is simple and classical (cf. [3]). Any  $n$ -simplex  $B$  mapping onto  $A$  has precisely two faces mapping onto  $A$ , so that  $B \cap f^{-1}(a)$  is the line segment in  $B$  joining the barycenters of the two faces. These line segments fit together to form a manifold whose boundary is in  $\partial E$  because every  $(n-1)$ -simplex  $C$  of  $E$  is incident to either one or two  $n$ -simplices, according to whether  $C \subset \partial E$  or not.

The same proof applies if  $E$  is a compact triangulated manifold with boundary  $\partial E$ . More generally, the proof works if  $E$  is a finite  $n$ -dimensional complex such that each  $(n-1)$ -simplex is a face of not more than two  $n$ -simplices, and  $\partial E$  is the union of those  $(n-1)$ -simplices incident to at most one  $n$ -simplex.

In the case where  $E$  is a compact differentiable manifold, one may use the differentiable approximation theorem in place of the simplicial one, and take  $a$  to be a regular value. This of course requires a theorem such as Brown's [1, Theorem 3.III], Dubovitski's [4, Theorem 4], or Sard's [5] on the existence of regular values.

#### REFERENCES

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY