MAPPING CYLINDER NEIGHBORHOODS(1)

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1. Let X be a triangulated 3-manifold and C a subcomplex of X. A regular neighborhood of C in X is the union of all simplexes in a second derived subdivision of X that intersect C. Every subcomplex C of X has a regular neighborhood. We consider the converse using a generalization of regular neighborhoods.

Let C be a closed subset of a space X. A subspace U of X is called a *mapping cylinder neighborhood* (MCN) of C if $U=f(M\times I)\cup C$ where f is a map of a space $M\times I$ into X such that $f|M\times[0, 1)$ is a homeomorphism into $X-C$, $f(M\times 1)=C\cap \mathrm{Cl}\,(X-C)$ and $f(M\times(0, 1])\cup C$ is open in X. As noted in [12], regular neighborhoods are MCN's.

Suppose C is a closed subset of a 3-manifold X and $U=f(M\times I)\cup C$ a MCN of C. We note some properties of U.

(a) Since $M\times(0, 1)$ is a 3-manifold, M is a generalized 2-manifold [17] and thus a 2-manifold [19]. Hence U is a 3-manifold with boundary.

(b) If C is compact then U is compact (Lemma 1).

(c) If C is compact and U' is another MCN of C then Int U and Int U' are homeomorphic [12]. Thus U and U' are homeomorphic [9, Theorem 3].

Our converse: Suppose X is a 3-manifold and $C\subset X$ is a topological complex, i.e., C is homeomorphic to a locally finite simplicial complex. Suppose also that C is closed in X and C has a MCN. Then C must be a subcomplex of some triangulation of X.

THEOREM 1. *If C is a topological complex which is a closed subset of a 3-manifold X, then C is tame if and only if C has a MCN.*

Our motivation for Theorem 1 was the special case where C is a 1, 2 or 3-cell and M is a 2-sphere [6], [10]. An immediate corollary to Theorem 1 is

THEOREM 2. *Suppose C is a tame topological complex in a 3-manifold X, g is a map of X into a 3-manifold Y such that $g^{-1}g(C)=C$, g is a homeomorphism on $X-C$, and $g(C)$ is a topological complex. Then $g(C)$ is tamely embedded in Y.*

Proof. By Theorem 1, C has a MCN U. The conditions on g guarantee that $g(U)$ is a MCN of $g(C)$.

A special case of Theorem 1 in dimension four is also immediate. Suppose N is a space, $f\colon N\to N$ an onto map, and N_f the mapping cylinder defined by N and

Presented to the Society, January 24, 1969; received by the editors November 5, 1968.

(1) This paper is part of the author's Ph.D. thesis which was prepared under the supervision of T. M. Price at the University of Iowa.

f. Let $g: N\times I\to N_f$ be the natural map. If there exists a pseudo-isotopy $k_t(N)\to N$ such that $k_0=\mathrm{id}$ and $k_1=f$, then the map $h: N_f\to N\times I$ defined by $h[g(x, t)]=(k_t(x), t)$ is a homeomorphism. If G is a cellular upper semicontinuous decomposition of a 3-manifold M and M/G is a 3-manifold, then there exists a pseudo-isotopy of M onto itself that shrinks the nondegenerate elements to points [18]. Thus such a pseudo-isotopy exists when N and $f(N)$ are 3-manifolds and f is the projection map of a cellular upper semicontinuous decomposition of N. We have

THEOREM 3. *Suppose N is a compact connected 3-manifold in a 4-manifold Y. Suppose M is a 3-manifold and $U=f(M\times I)$ is a MCN of N where the restriction of f to each component of $M\times 1$ is a cellular map. Then U is a bicollar for N in Y.*

Is the cellularity condition given in Theorem 3 implied by the fact that Y is a 4-manifold? This is the case in dim 3; see Lemma 3(2).

2. **Proof of Theorem 1.** We have placed the lemmas in the sections following the proof.

Proof. Suppose C has a MCN. By the procedure described at the first of the proof of Lemma 6 the union of the 1 and 2-skeleton of C has a MCN. Thus the interior of each 2-simplex is tame by Lemma 3(3). By Lemmas 5 and 6 the 1-skeleton of C is tame. In particular, the boundary of each 2-simplex in C is tame. It is a consequence of Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2 of [13] that a disk is tame if its interior and boundary are tame. Therefore the star of each vertex in C is tame, since each 2-simplex is tame and the 1-skeleton is tame [7, Theorem 3.3]. Thus C is locally tame and hence tame [3]. Suppose C is tame. Then C has a regular neighborhood under some triangulation of X. This regular neighborhood is a MCN. This completes the proof.

2.a. Suppose C is a closed subset of a 3-manifold X and $U=f(M\times I)\cup C$ is a MCN of C. We let $F=f|M\times 1$ and $i_t(t\in I)$ denote the identification of $M\times t$ with M. For example, if $x\in C\cap \mathrm{Cl}\,(X-C)$ then $f(i_1F^{-1}(x)\times 0)\subset \mathrm{Bd}\ U$.

LEMMA 1. *Suppose C is a closed subset of a 3-manifold X and $U=f(M\times I)\cup C$ is a MCN of C.* (1) *If A is open in $F(M\times 1)$ and contractible then every simple closed curve in $F^{-1}(A)$ separates $F^{-1}(A)$.* (2) *If $A\subset C$ is compact then $F^{-1}(A)$ is compact.*

Proof. Suppose not. There exist simple closed curves S_1 and S_2 in $f(i_1F^{-1}(A)\times 0)\subset \mathrm{Bd}\ U$ which intersect in one point and cross there. Both curves are inessential in U because of the mapping cylinder structure over A. A simple closed curve which bounds a singular disk has a neighborhood homeomorphic to a solid torus. Thus $S_1\cup S_2$ has an orientable neighborhood in Bd U. This is a contradiction. A 3-manifold with boundary having orientable boundary cannot contain two inessential simple closed curves in its boundary which cross at an odd number of points. See [11, p. 29] or [15, Lemma 6.1].

(2) The local compactness of the MCN implies that F is a compact map. For let T be any compact subset of C. There exists an open set $Q\subset U$ such that $T\subset Q$

$\subset \bar{Q} \subset \operatorname{Int} U$ and $\bar{Q}$ is compact. For each point $p \in F^{-1}(T)$, the arc $f(i_1(p) \times I)$ intersects $\bar{Q} - Q$. Since $F^{-1}(T)$ is closed, $J = f(i_1 F^{-1}(T) \times I) \cap (\bar{Q} - Q)$ is compact. Thus $F^{-1}(T)$ is compact, since the projection of $M \times I$ onto $M \times 1$ carries $f^{-1}(J)$ onto $F^{-1}(T)$.

2.b. *2-simplexes.* First some definitions. Let $x \in L$ where L is a 2-manifold with boundary in a 3-manifold X. The *local separation theorem* [1, §2, Corollary 2] yields: For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an ε-neighborhood N of x in X such that $N - L$ has two components O_1 and O_2. If $x \in \operatorname{Bd} L$, then $O_2 = \varnothing$. If $x \in \operatorname{Int} L$, then O_1 and O_2 are nonempty. We say $U' \subset X$ is a *1-sided neighborhood* of x if there exists a neighborhood N of x from the local separation theorem such that $O_1 \cup (N \cap L) \subset U'$ and $O_2 \cap U' = \varnothing$.

Let C be a topological complex which is closed in X and consists of 1 and 2-simplexes. Let $U = f(M \times I)$ be a MCN of C and Δ a 2-simplex of C. We say U contains a *1-sided MCN*, U', of $x \in \operatorname{Int} \Delta$ if there exists a disk $D \subset M$ such that $U' = f(D \times I)$ is a 1-sided neighborhood of X. We shall show in Lemma 3 that 1-sided MCN's always exist. Lemma 2 is a standard type of result for 2-manifolds; we omit a proof.

LEMMA 2. *Let M be a 2-manifold, B a nonempty, proper open connected subset of M such that $\bar{B}$ is compact and every simple closed curve in B separates B. If E is a continuum in B and K is a continuum in B which separates E from* Bd B, *then E lies in the interior of a disk $D \subset B$.*

Consider a fixed $x \in \operatorname{Int} \Delta$. We distinguish two sets, H and L, in $M \times 1$ which correspond to the two sides of Δ near x. Let N, O_1 and O_2 be given for x by the local separation theorem. Let P be a disk such that $x \in \operatorname{Int} P \subset P \subset (N \cap \operatorname{Int} \Delta)$ and $z \in \operatorname{Int} P$. For $y \in F^{-1}(z)$, let A_y denote the arc $f(i_1(y) \times I)$. There exists a first point p from z in $A_y \cap (\bar{N} - N)$. Then $[z, p) \subset N$ and $(z, p) \subset O_1$ or O_2. We say A_y *ends through* O_1 or O_2, respectively. Let $H_z(L_z)$ be the set of all points y such that A_y ends through $O_1(O_2)$. Let $H = \bigcup H_z$, $L = \bigcup L_z$, $z \in \operatorname{Int} P$.

We show H and L are open and separated. We assume the neighborhood N was chosen to lie inside a neighborhood Q of x homeomorphic to E^3. Suppose there exist $y \in H$ and $b \in L$ lying in the same component of $F^{-1}(\operatorname{Int} P)$. There exist an arc $by \subset F^{-1}(\operatorname{Int} P)$ and an arc $F(b)F(y) \subset \operatorname{Int} P$. There exists $0 < t < 1$ so that the arc $f(i_1(by) \times t)$ together with $F(b)F(y)$ and subarcs of A_y and A_b form a simple closed curve $S \subset Q$. Since A_y ends through O_1 and A_b ends through O_2, S links Bd P (homology linking mod 2; see [4]). But since $by \subset F^{-1}(\operatorname{Int} P)$, S can be shrunk to a point in $Q - \operatorname{Bd} P$ by first pulling it into Int P using the mapping cylinder. Contradiction. Therefore H and L are the union of components of $F^{-1}(\operatorname{Int} P)$. Thus they are open and separated.

LEMMA 3. *Suppose C is a topological complex which is a closed subset of a 3-manifold X. Suppose C consists of* 1 *and* 2-*simplexes and $U = f(M \times I)$ is a MCN of C. Also suppose Δ is a 2-simplex in C and $x \in \operatorname{Int} \Delta$. Then* (1) *$U$ contains a* 1-*sided MCN*

of x on each side of Δ and the two disks defining the MCN's are disjoint, (2) *H_x and L_x are cellular in M, and* (3) Int Δ *is locally tame.*

Proof. (1) Let x be a distinguished point in Int Δ and N, O_1 and O_2 be given for x by the local separation theorem such that N lies in a neighborhood of x homeomorphic to E^3. Let P be a disk such that $x \in \operatorname{Int} P \subset P \subset (N \cap \operatorname{Int} \Delta)$ and let H and L be given as in the discussion preceding the lemma. We consider only H. By Lemma 1, $F^{-1}(x)$, and hence H_x, is compact. If H_x were not connected we could separate two of its components, say T_1 and T_2, in $M \times 1$ with a finite number of simple closed curves $S_i \subset H$. But points in $f(T_1 \times I)$ and $f(T_2 \times I)$ can be joined by small arcs in O_1. A contradiction is reached since $f(\bigcup S_i \times [0, 1))$ separates $f(M \times [0, 1))$ and x is not a limit point of $f(\bigcup S_i \times I)$. Thus $F|H$ is monotone. There exist disks D_1 and D_2 such that $x \in \operatorname{Int} D_1 \subset D_1 \subset \operatorname{Int} D_2 \subset D_2 \subset \operatorname{Int} P$. Let $E = H_x$ and $B = \bigcup H_y$, $y \in \operatorname{Int} D_2$. Let $K = \bigcup H_y$, $y \in \operatorname{Bd} D_1$. The map F is closed on $F^{-1}(D_2) \cap H$. The inverse image of a connected set is connected under a monotone closed map. Thus the sets E, K and B satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 2. Let $D \subset M \times 1$ be a disk given by Lemma 2. Then $U' = f(i_1(D) \times I)$ is a 1-sided MCN of x. For since $D \subset H$, there exists $t < 1$ such that $f(i_1(D) \times [t, 1]) \subset O_1$. Picking a neighborhood $N(q)$ of x by the local separation theorem such that $N(q) \subset N$ and $N(q) \cap f(i_1(D) \times [0, t]) = \varnothing$, we have $O_2(q) \cap f(i_1(D) \times I) = \varnothing$. Since $H_x \cap \operatorname{Bd} D = \varnothing$ and $i_1(\operatorname{Bd} D) \times I$ separates $M \times I$, there exists a neighborhood $N(r)$ of x from the local separation theorem such that $O_1(r) \subset U'$. For a neighborhood $N(s)$ of x from the local separation theorem contained in $N(q) \cap N(r)$ we have $O_1(s) \subset U'$ and $O_2(s) \cap U' = \varnothing$. Therefore U' is a 1-sided MCN of x. A similar argument using L yields a disk disjoint from D and a 1-sided MCN of x on the O_2 side of Δ.

(2) Let $N(s)$ be the neighborhood of x given above and D_3 a disk such that $x \in \operatorname{Int} D_3 \subset D_3 \subset (N(s) \cap \operatorname{Int} \Delta)$. Then $H \cap F^{-1}(\operatorname{Int} D_3)$ is an open connected subset of Int D and not separated by H_x. Thus H_x, and similarly L_x, is cellular.

(3) We shall show that $X - \operatorname{Int} \Delta$ is locally simply connected at x. Consider the 1-sided MCN of x, $U' = f(i_1(D) \times I)$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$. There exists an ε-neighborhood $N(\varepsilon)$ of x from the local separation theorem such that $O_1(\varepsilon) \subset U'$ and $O_2(\varepsilon) \cap U' = \varnothing$. Since $F^{-1}(N(\varepsilon) \cap U')$ is open in $i_1(D) \times I$ and H_x is cellular, there exists a disk $G \subset i_1(D)$ and a number $t < 1$ such that $G \times [t, 1] \subset F^{-1}(N(\varepsilon) \cap U')$ and $H_x \subset \operatorname{Int} G \times 1$. Let $T = (\operatorname{Int} G) \times (t, 1]$. There exists a neighborhood Q of x from the local separation theorem such that $Q \subset N(\varepsilon)$ and $Q \cap f((D \times I) - T) = \varnothing$. The component $O_1(q)$ of $Q - \operatorname{Int} \Delta$ lies in $f(T)$. Let J be any simple closed curve in $O_1(q)$. There exists $r < 1$ such that $f(D \times r)$ separates J from $F(D)$ in $f(i_1(D) \times I)$. Thus J can be shrunk to a point in the interior of the 3-cell $f(G \times [t, r]) \subset N(\varepsilon)$. Using the 1-sided MCN of x on the other side of Int Δ, we have that $X - \operatorname{Int} \Delta$ is locally simply connected at x. Since $X - \operatorname{Int} \Delta$ is locally simply connected at each $x \in \operatorname{Int} \Delta$, Int Δ is locally tame [5].

2.c. 1-*complexes*. Let n be a positive integer. An n-frame T is the union of n-arcs $A_i=[p, a_i]$ such that $A_i \cap A_j=p$. The points a_i are the endpoints of T. The interior of T, Int T, is T minus its endpoints. We define a *MCN of the interior of* T. No confusion should result from this different use of MCN. Let S^2 denote the 2-sphere and D_i, $i=1, \ldots, n$, be disjoint disks in S^2. Let $M=S^2-\bigcup D_i$ and consider $M\times I$ as a subspace of $S^2\times I$. If T is an n-frame in a 3-manifold X then Int T is said to have a MCN, $U=f(M\times I)$, if there exists a map f of $M\times I$ into X such that (1) $f|M\times[0, 1)$ is a homeomorphism into $X-T$, (2) $f(M\times 1)=\text{Int } T$, (3) U is a neighborhood of Int T in X, and (4) for any sequence $\{b_j\}$ in $M\times I$ which converges to a point of Bd $D_i\times 1$, $\{f(b_j)\}$ converges to the endpoint a_i of T.

LEMMA 4. *Suppose T is an n-frame in a 3-manifold X. If there exists a MCN, $f(M\times I)$, of* Int T *then* Int T *is locally tame.*

Proof. The proof of Lemma 4 follows the procedure used to prove Theorem 1 in [6]. We partition a neighborhood of Int T and a neighborhood of the interior of a standard n-frame in E^3 into homeomorphic pieces. We then obtain a homeomorphism between the neighborhoods which carries T onto the standard n-frame. Since for each $t\in(0, 1)$, $f(M\times t)$ is bicollared, we may assume that $f(M\times 0)$ is locally tame. Let C be a circle, $A=C\times(0, 1)\times I$ and $(x, y, z)\in A$ such that $x\in C$, $y\in(0, 1)$ and $z\in I$. Let B denote the half-open annulus in A, $B=\{(x, y, z) : y=1/2z+1/2\}$.

The properties given in Lemma 1 also hold for a MCN of Int T. It therefore follows that F is closed and monotone. Thus the inverse image under F of any connected subset of Int T is connected. For each i, $F^{-1}(\text{Int } A_i)$ is a component of $(M\times 1)-F^{-1}(p)$ and $F^{-1}(\text{Int } A_i)\cup D_i$ is a component of $(S^2\times 1)-F^{-1}(p)$. Since each component of S^2 minus the continuum $F^{-1}(p)$ is homeomorphic to E^2, subtracting the disk D_i yields that $F^{-1}(\text{Int } A_i)$ is an open annulus. Thus there exist homeomorphisms k_1 and k_2 of A into $i_1F^{-1}(\text{Int } A_i)\times I$ such that $B(a_i)=\text{Cl}\,(fk_1(B))$ is a disk with $B(a_i)\cap T=a_i$, $B(p_i)=\text{Cl}\,(fk_2(B))$ is a disk with $B(p_i)\cap T=p$, Int $B(a_i)-a_i$ and Int $B(p_i)-p$ are locally tame, and $B(p_i)\cap B(a_i)=\varnothing$. Similarly, for each $x\in\text{Int } A_i$, $F^{-1}(\text{Int } A_i)-F^{-1}(x)$ is the union of two disjoint open annuli. By mapping A homeomorphically into one of these annuli we can define a disk $B(x)$ such that $B(x)\cap T=x$ and $B(x)-x$ is locally tame. For distinct x and y in A_i there exist numbers $t_1<t_2<1$ such that if $W=\text{Cl}\,(f(M\times[t_1, 1])-f(M\times[t_2, 1]))$ and if P is the closure of the component of $f(M\times I)-(B(x)\cup B(y))$ that intersects Int A_i then $W\cap P$ is a tame solid torus. Let O be the closure of the component of $f(M\times I)-\bigcup B(a_i)$ that contains Int T. Let L_i be the closure of the component of $O-\bigcup B(p_i)$ that contains Int A_i and $L=\text{Cl}\,(O-\bigcup L_i)$. Let O' be the unit ball in E^3 and T' an n-frame whose vertex is the origin, whose endpoints lie in Bd O' and which is composed of straight line segments. Partition O' into regions L' and L_i' corresponding to L and L_i. It follows from the proof of Theorem 1 of [6] that we may partition L_i-A_i and $L_i'-A_i'$ into tame solid tori as above whose diameters

go to zero as the tori approach T in such a way that a homeomorphism $R_i: L_i \to L_i'$ can be obtained by defining homeomorphisms on corresponding tori. Let $J_1 = f(M \times [0, 1/2]) \cap L$, $J_j = f(M \times [1/j, 1/j+1]) \cap L$, $j \geqq 2$. Each J_j $(j \geqq 1)$ has tame boundary and is homeomorphic to $M \times I$. There exists a collection of regions $\{J_j'\}$ in L' and a sequence of onto homeomorphisms S_j $(j \geqq 1)$ such that $S_j: J_j \to J_j'$ and S_j extends R_i $(i = 1, \ldots, n)$ and S_k $(k < j)$. The union of the S_j and the R_i can be extended to a homeomorphism of O onto O' that carries T onto T'. Thus Int T is locally tame.

LEMMA 5. *Suppose C is a topological* 1-*complex which is a closed subset of a* 3-*manifold X. Suppose C has a MCN, $f(M \times I)$. Then C is tame.*

Proof. Let p be a vertex of C and T the n-frame consisting of all simplexes in C containing p. We shall show that $f(i_1 F^{-1}(\text{Int } T) \times I)$ is a MCN of Int T. It follows from Lemma 1 that F is closed and monotone. Let $[p, a_i]$ be a 1-simplex in T. Let $x, y \in (p, a_i)$ and $q \in (x, y)$. Let $K_z = f(i_1 F^{-1}(z) \times 0)$, $z = x$, y and q. There exist simple closed curves S and S' which separate K_q from K_x and K_q from K_y in $f(i_1 F^{-1}[x, y] \times 0)$, respectively. The curves S and S' can be shrunk to points on disjoint subsets of $f(M \times (0, 1]) \cup S \cup S'$. They therefore bound disjoint disks there by Dehn's Lemma [16]. Let K be the union of the two disks and the component of $f(i_1 F^{-1}[x, y] \times 0) - (S \cup S')$ that contains K_q. Since a simple closed curve in K can be pushed off of the two disks, we can obtain from Lemma 1 that every simple closed curve in K separates K. Thus K is a 2-sphere [2]. It follows that $F^{-1}(p, a_i)$ is an open annulus. Thus for each i, there exists a disk B_i in $f(i_1 F^{-1}(p, a_i) \times I) \cup a_i$ constructed as in the proof of Lemma 4 such that $B_i \cap T = a_i$. The component of $f(M \times 0) - \bigcup \text{Bd } B_i$ which contains $f(i_1 F^{-1}(p) \times 0)$ is a sphere with n-holes since its union with the disks B_i is a 2-sphere (again by Lemma 1 and [2]). By the construction of the B_i, $F^{-1}(\text{Int } T)$ is a sphere with n-holes. It follows that $f(i_1 F^{-1}(\text{Int })T \times I)$ is a MCN of Int T. By Lemma 4, C is locally tame and hence tame [3].

LEMMA 6. *Suppose C is a topological complex which is a closed subset of a* 3-*manifold X. If C has a MCN then the* 1-*skeleton of C has a MCN.*

Proof. Let M' be a 2-manifold and f' a map of $M' \times I$ into X such that $f'(M' \times I) \cup C$ is a MCN of C. Let $\{K_i\}$ be the collection of all 3-simplexes in C. Let N_i be a layer in the collar for Bd K_i in K_i. Let $M = M' \cup \{N_i\}$ and $f: M \times I \to X$ be such that $f|M' \times I = f'$, $f|N_i \times I$ is a homeomorphism onto the region between N_i and Bd K_i, and $f(N_i \times 0) = N_i$. Then $f(M \times I) \cup C$ is a MCN of C_0, the union of the 1- and 2-skeleton of C. Having removed the 3-simplexes we proceed to eliminate the 2-simplexes. Let Δ be a 2-simplex in C_0. We shall show there exists a 2-manifold M_1 and a map H_1 of $M_1 \times I$ into X such that $H_1(M_1 \times I)$ is a MCN of $C_0 - \text{Int } \Delta$ and $H_1(M_1 \times I)$ agrees with $f(M \times I)$ outside of $f(i_1 F^{-1}(\text{Int } \Delta) \times I)$. Defining such a map for each 2-simplex in C_0 will yield a MCN of the 1-skeleton of C. Let

$p \in \operatorname{Int} \Delta$. By Lemma 3 there exist disjoint disks D_i $(i=1, 2)$ in M such that $F(D_i \times 1) \subset \operatorname{Int} \Delta$ and $U_i = f(D_i \times I)$ are 1-sided MCN's of p on opposite sides of Δ. Let Δ_1 and Δ_2 be disks lying in the intersection of the interiors of $F(D_1 \times 1)$ and $F(D_2 \times 1)$ such that $p \in \operatorname{Int} \Delta_1 \subset \Delta_1 \subset \operatorname{Int} \Delta_2$.

The MCN of $C_0 - \operatorname{Int} \Delta_2$. Intuitively, we bore a hole through the MCN. Let $A = F^{-1}(\operatorname{Bd} \Delta_1) \cap (D_1 \times 1)$ and $J = F^{-1}(\operatorname{Bd} \Delta_2) \cap (D_1 \times 1)$. The region between A and J is an open annulus. Let B be a simple closed curve lying in this region and concentric to A and J. There exists a map k of $D_1 \times I$ onto itself that carries each region in Figure 1 onto the corresponding region (labeled with a prime) in Figure 2, k is fixed on the boundary of $D_1 \times I$ and the region labeled h is collapsed into

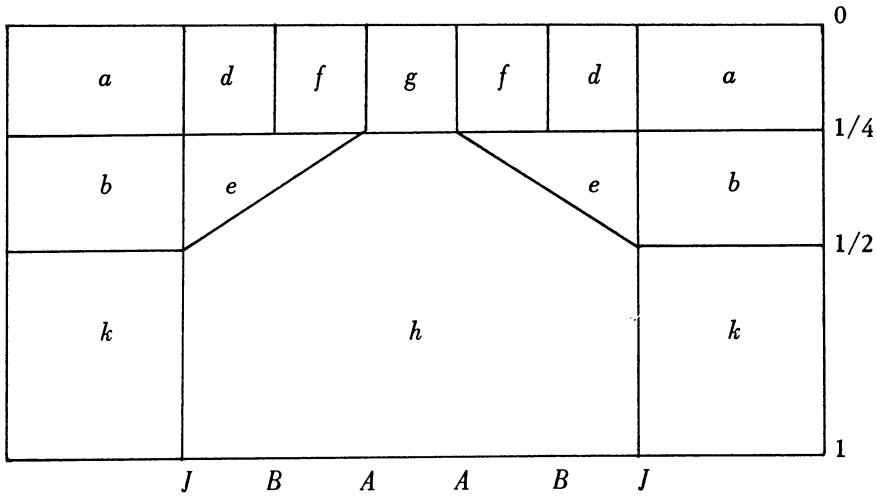

FIGURE 1

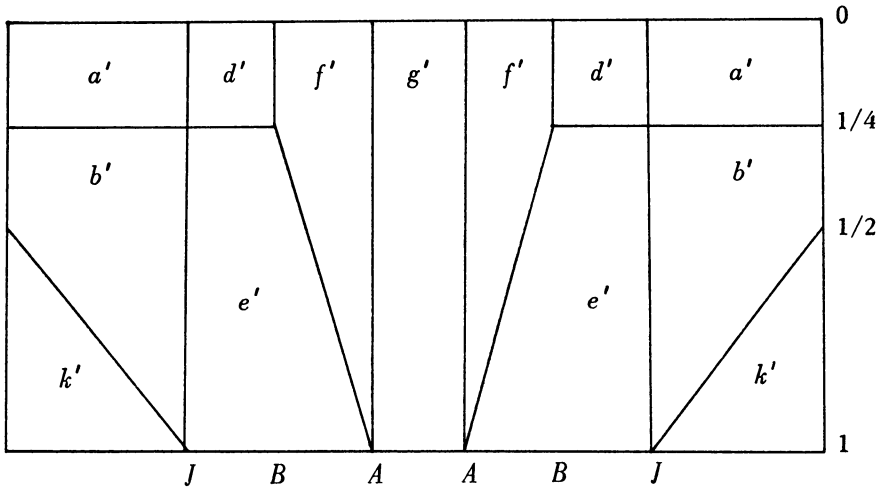

FIGURE 2

$D_1 \times 1$. The map k may be extended to map $D_2 \times I$ onto itself in the same manner as k maps $D_1 \times I$ onto itself. The spaces $fk(\text{Int } D_i \times t)$, $t = 1/2, 1/4$; $i = 1, 2$, are each homeomorphic to E^2 because they are homeomorphic to spaces of cellular upper semicontinuous decompositions of E^2, by Lemma 3(2) and [14]. Let E_1 denote the annulus

$$f\{([\text{Bd } D_1, i_1(B)] \times 0) \cup (i_1(B) \times [0, 1/4]) \cup k([i_1(B), i_1(A)] \times 1/4)\} \cup \text{Bd } \Delta_1$$

and T_1 the torus

$$f\{((\text{Bd } D_1) \times [0, 1/2]) \cup k([\text{Bd } D_1, i_1(J)] \times 1/2)\} \cup [\text{Bd } \Delta_1, \text{Bd } \Delta_2] \cup E_1.$$

It follows from Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2 of [13] that T_1 is tame. Let E_2 and T_2 be the corresponding annulus and torus in U_2. Let M_1 be $f(M \times 0)$ minus $f(\text{Int } D_1 \times 0) \cup f(\text{Int } D_2 \times 0)$ plus $E_1 \cup E_2$. A homeomorphism β may be defined to map $(E_1 \cup E_2) \times I$ onto the tori T_1 and T_2 plus their interiors such that the extension of β on $M_1 \times I$ agrees with f and yields a MCN of $C_0 - \text{Int } \Delta_2$.

The MCN of $C_0 - \text{Int } \Delta$. We show there exists a map P of X onto itself which collapses the annulus $[\text{Bd } \Delta_2, \text{Bd } \Delta]$ onto $\text{Bd } \Delta$, P is a homeomorphism on $X - [\text{Bd } \Delta_2, \text{Bd } \Delta)$, and P moves no point of $X - f(F^{-1}(\text{Int } \Delta) \times I)$. Letting $H_1 = P\beta$ will give us that $H_1(M_1 \times I)$ is a MCN of $C_0 - \text{Int } \Delta$. The following spaces are described in cylindrical coordinates in E^3. Let S be the simple closed curve ($r = 1/4$, $z = 0$). Let L be the solid annulus ($1/4 \leqq r \leqq 1$, $-1 \leqq z \leqq 1$). Let P' be the map of L onto itself defined by

$$\begin{aligned} P'(r, \theta, z) &= (r + r(1 - |z|), \theta, z), && 0 \leqq r \leqq 1/2, \\ &= (r + (1 - r)(1 - |z|), \theta, z), && 1/2 \leqq r \leqq 1. \end{aligned}$$

The map P' is a homeomorphism on $\text{Bd } L$ and collapses the annulus ($1/2 \leqq r \leqq 1$, $z = 0$) into the simple closed curve ($r = 1$, $z = 0$). Let S_1 be a simple closed curve lying in the annulus $[\text{Bd } \Delta_1, \text{Bd } \Delta_2]$ concentric to $\text{Bd } \Delta_1$. There exists a homeomorphism α of the annulus ($1/4 \leqq r \leqq 1$, $z = 0$) onto the annulus $[S_1, \text{Bd } \Delta]$ in Δ such that $\alpha(1/4, \theta, 0) \in S_1$, $\alpha(1/2, \theta, 0) \in \text{Bd } \Delta_2$ and $\alpha(1, \theta, 0) \in \text{Bd } \Delta$, for every θ. Since $\text{Int } \Delta$ is locally tame there exists a homeomorphism g of L into X such that g extends α and $(g(L) - \text{Bd } \Delta) \subset \beta(M_1 \times (0, 1]) \cap f(i_1 F^{-1}(\text{Int } \Delta) \times I)$. The required map P is: $P(w) = gP'g^{-1}(w)$ for $w \in g(L)$ and the identity elsewhere. This completes the proof.

3. **1-sided MCN's.** Let L be a 2-manifold with boundary in a 3-manifold X. Let $x \in L$, U a 1-sided neighborhood of x and N, O_1 and O_2 given for U. We say $X - L$ is *locally simply connected on the U side* of L at x if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a neighborhood $N(\varepsilon)$ of x from the local separation theorem such that $N(\varepsilon) \subset N$ and any simple closed curve in $O_1(\varepsilon)$ can be shrunk to a point in $X - L$ on a set of diameter less than ε. If $x \in \text{Int } L (x \in \text{Bd } L)$ then L is said to be *locally tame from the U side* at x if x has a neighborhood in U homeomorphic to a 3-cell

(C is locally tame at x). It follows from Theorems 4 and 8 of [5] that L is locally tame from the U side at x if L is locally simply connected on the U side at each point in a neighborhood of x. Let D be a disk. A point $x \in L$ is said to have a 1-*sided MCN*, $U=f(D\times I)$, if there exists a map $f\colon D\times I \to X$ such that $f(D\times 1)\subset L$, $f|D\times[0, 1)$ is a homeomorphism into $X-L$, and U is a 1-sided neighborhood of x.

THEOREM 4. *Suppose L is a 2-manifold with boundary in a 3-manifold X. If $x \in L$ and x has a 1-sided MCN then L is locally tame from the U side at x.*

Proof. The proof of Lemma 3(3) essentially shows that $X-L$ is locally simply connected on the U side at x for $x \in \operatorname{Int} L$. The case for $x \in \operatorname{Bd} L$ is a consequence of Theorem 1. Consider a small neighborhood of x in L as the topological complex and let X be a properly chosen subset of the 1-sided MCN.

We give a short proof of a result which is part of the folklore of upper semicontinuous decompositions.

THEOREM 5. *Suppose L is a 3-manifold with boundary and G an upper semicontinuous decomposition of L all of whose nondegenerate elements lie in* Bd L *and are cellular in* Bd L. *Then L/G is a 3-manifold with boundary.*

Proof. If G is an upper semicontinuous decomposition of E^3_+ all of whose nondegenerate elements lie in E^2 and are cellular in E^2, then E^2/G has a neighborhood in E^3_+/G homeomorphic to E^3_+. For consider $E^3_+ \subset E^3$; then E^2/G is homeomorphic to E^2 by [14] and E^3/G is homeomorphic to E^3 by [8]. Let P denote the projection map of E^3 onto E^3/G. For each $x \in E^2/G$, there exists a disk D such that $P^{-1}(x) \subset \operatorname{Int} D$. Let $U=\{(x, y, z) : (x, y, 0) \in D,\ 0 \leqq z \leqq 1\}$. Then $P(U)$ is a 1-sided MCN of x in E^3_+/G. By Theorem 4, x has a 3-cell neighborhood in $P(U)$. Hence E^3_+/G contains a neighborhood of E^2/G homeomorphic to E^3_+.

Let h be the projection map of L onto L/G and $x \in \operatorname{Bd} L/G$. There exists a neighborhood Q of $h^{-1}(x)$ in Bd L which is homeomorphic to E^2 and is the union of elements of G. There exists a neighborhood B of Q in L homeomorphic to E^3_+. By the above, $h(B)$ contains a neighborhood of x in L/G homeomorphic to E^3_+. Thus L/G is a 3-manifold with boundary.

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