ON EMBEDDINGS IN THE SPHERE

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ABSTRACT. We consider embeddings of a finite complex in a sphere. We give a homotopy theoretic classification such embeddings in a wide range.

1. Introduction

Let K be a finite complex. An *embedding up to homotopy* of K in S^n consists of a a pair

$$(M, h)$$

where M^n is compact codimension zero PL submanifold of S^n and $h\colon K \to M$ is a homotopy equivalence. Two such pairs (M_0, h_0) and (M_1, h_1) are said to be *concordant* if there is an embedded h-cobordism W in $S^n \times [0,1]$ from M_0 to M_1 together with a homotopy equivalence $H\colon K \times [0,1] \to W$ extending both h_0 and h_1. Let

$$E(K, S^n)$$

denote the set of concordance classes of embeddings up to homotopy of K in S^n. (Note: if K is 1-connected and $\dim K \le n-3$, the existence of a concordance implies the existence of an ambient isotopy.) Unless confusion arises, we refer to embeddings up to homotopy as *embeddings.*

Constraints. We fix throughout integers

$$k, n, r$$

satisfying

$$0 \le k \le n-3, \quad r \ge 1, \quad \text{and} \quad n \ge 6\,.$$

If $n \le 7$, we also assume $k - r \ge 2$.

In addition to these constraints, we consider the inequalities

$$r \ge \max(\frac{1}{2}(2k-n), 3k-2n+2) \tag{1}$$

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$$r \geq \max(\frac{1}{2}(2k-n+1), 3k-2n+3) \tag{2}$$

The inequalities can be interpreted as follows: the integer r will be the connectivity of the space to be embedded. Consider maps from manifolds of dimension k to S^n. Then roughly, the inequalities represent the demand that the connectivity r exceeds both the generic dimension of the triple point set and also, one half the generic dimension of the double point set.

Main results. To formulate our main results requires some preparation. Let

$$\alpha \colon \mathbb{Z}_2 \to \mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{R})$$

denote the sign representation. If $s, t \geq 0$ are is a integers, let $S^{t\alpha+s}$ denote the one point compactification of the direct sum of t copies of α with s-copies of the trivial representation. This is a sphere of dimension $t+s$ having a based action of $\mathbb{Z}_2$.

If X and Y are based spaces, we let $F^{\mathrm{st}}(X, Y)$ denote the spectrum of stable maps from X to Y (the j-th space of this spectrum is the function space of maps from X to $Q(\Sigma^j Y)$.

If X and Y are based $\mathbb{Z}_2$-spaces, then $F^{\mathrm{st}}(X, Y)$ comes equipped the structure of a naive $\mathbb{Z}_2$-spectrum by conjugating functions. Let $F^{\mathrm{st}}(X, Y)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2}$ denote the associated homotopy orbit spectrum.

Choose a basepoint for K. We consider the case when $X = K \wedge K$ with permutation action and $Y = S^{(n-1)\alpha+1} \wedge K$ with the diagonal action (where $\mathbb{Z}_2$ acts trivially on K).

We are now in a position to state our main results.

Theorem A (Existence)**.** *Let Assume K be r-connected and* $\dim K \leq$ *k. There is an obstruction*

$$\theta_K \in \pi_0(F^{\mathrm{st}}(K \wedge K, S^{(n-1)\alpha+1} \wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2})$$

(depending only on the homotopy type of K) whose vanishing is a necessary condition for $E(K, S^n)$ to be non-empty.

If the inequality (1) *holds, then the vanishing of θ_K implies $E(K, S^n)$ is non-empty.*

Remarks. When K is $(2k-n)$-connected, the obstruction group is trivial, so there is an embedding of K in S^n. Thus we recover the Stallings-Wall embedding theorem [Wa1].

When K is $(2k-n-1)$-connected, the obstruction group is isomorphic to

$$H^{2k}(K\times K;\pi_{2k-n}(K))/(1-T)\,,$$

where T is the involution on $H^{2k}(K\times K;\pi_{2k-n}(K))$ given by $t\circ E$, where E switches the factors of $K\times K$, and t is the involution of $\pi_{2k-n}(K)$ given by multiplication by $(-1)^{n-1}$.

This abelian group appears in the work of Habegger [Ha], who gave necessary and sufficient conditions for finding embeddings in the fringe dimension beyond the Stallings-Wall range. Habegger defined his obstruction using PL intersection theory.

Theorem B (Enumeration)**.** *Let K be as above. Fix a basepoint in $E(K,S^n)$. Then there is a function*

$$\phi_K\colon\, E(K,S^n)\to\pi_0(F^{\mathrm{st}}(K\wedge K,S^{(n-1)\alpha}\wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2})$$

which is onto if inequality (1) *holds. If inequality* (2) *holds, then ϕ_K is also one to one.*

Corollary C (Group Structure)**.** *Assume $E(K,S^n)$ is non-empty. If inequality* (2) *holds, then $E(K,S^n)$ has the structure of an abelian group.*

The above results have corollaries which are too numerous to describe in this introduction (see §5-7). For example, a consequence of Theorem B is that, in the range of inequality (2), *an r-connected closed PL manifold M^k with trivial betti number $b_{2k-n+1}(M)$ admits only finitely many locally flat embeddings in S^n up to isotopy.*

Outline. In §2 we recall the statement of the Connolly-Williams Classification Theorem. In §3 we prove Theorem B. In §4 we prove Theorem A by modifying the proof of Theorem B. §5 contains applications to embeddings of complexes with 2-cells (these applications are already in the literature in some form). In §6 we give applications to embeddings of Poincaré spaces and manifolds (many of the results in this section are new to the literature). In §7 we show that the obstructions to embedding in the range of inequality (1) are 2-local.

Conventions. We work within the category of compactly generated (based) spaces. Products are to be re-topologized using the compactly generated topology. A space is *homotopy finite* if it is the retract of a finite cell complex.

A non-empty space X is *r-connected* if its homotopy vanishes in degrees $\le r$ for every choice of basepoint. Note that every non-empty space is (-1)-connected. By convention, the empty space is (-2)-connected.

A map $X \to Y$ (with Y non-empty) is r-connected if it's homotopy fiber at every choice of basepoint is $(r-1)$-connected. A *weak equivalence* is a map which is r-connected for every r. By convention, the unique map of empty spaces is a weak equivalence.

We write $\dim X \le n$ if X is weak equivalent to a space that is built up from the empty set by attaching cells of dimension $\le n$.

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2. The Connolly-Williams classification theorem

We recall an important (but little known) result of Connolly and Williams which relates $E(K, S^n)$ to a desuspension question.

For a 1-connected homotopy finite space K, consider the set of pairs (C, α) where C is a 1-connected homotopy finite space and

$$\alpha\colon S^n \to K * C$$

(the join) induces, via the slant product, an isomorphism in reduced singular homology $\tilde{H}^*(K) \cong \tilde{H}_{n-*-1}(C)$. Introduce an equivalence relation on such pairs by declaring that $(C, \alpha) \sim (C', \alpha')$ if and only if there is a homotopy equivalence of spaces $g\colon C \to C'$ satisfying $(\mathrm{id}_K * g) \circ \alpha \simeq \alpha'$. Call the resulting set of equivalence classes $SW_n(K)$.

There is an evident map of sets

$$E(K, S^n) \to SW_n(K)$$

which assigns to an embedding (M, h) of K the complement of a choice regular neighborhood of M together its Spanier-Whitehead duality pairing.

Theorem 2.1 (Connolly-Williams [C-W]). *Assume that K is r-connected ($r \geq 1$) and $\dim K \leq k$. Furthermore, assume $k \leq n-3$, $n \geq 6$ and $2(k-r) \leq n$; if $n \leq 7$ assume $k-r \leq 2$. Then*

$$E(K, S^n) \to SW_n(K)$$

is onto. If in addition, $2(k-r) \leq n-1$. The map is one to one.

Remarks. On the face of it, this result doesn't provide a "classification" of embeddings. Indeed, it isn't clear whether $SW_n(K)$ is non-empty. The remainder of this paper will be concerned with the problem of determining $SW_n(K)$ when additional constraints are present.

The Connolly-Williams result requires $n \geq 6$ because surgery theory is used in the proof. A Poincaré embedding version of this result also holds without the requirement ≥ 6 or additional conditions in dimensions ≤ 7. The Poincaré version can be proved with the fiberwise homotopy theoretic techniques appearing in [Kl2]. I intend to give a proof of the Poincaré version in a future paper.

A variant. We next describe a variant of $SW_n(K)$ which is more convenient to work with. Assume that K is equipped with a basepoint.

Let $\mathcal{D}_{n-1}(K)$ be defined as follows: consider the set of pairs (W, α) such that W is a based space and $\alpha\colon S^{n-1} \to K \wedge W$ is a stable S-duality map. Define equivalence relation by $(W, \alpha) \sim (W', \alpha')$ if and only if there is an (unstable, based) map $g\colon W \to W'$ such that $(\mathrm{id}_K \wedge g) \circ \alpha \simeq \alpha'$.

Lemma 2.2. *Assume that K is r-connected ($r \geq 1$), $\dim K \leq k$ and $k \leq n-3$. Then there is a function*

$$\phi\colon SW_n(K) \to \mathcal{D}_{n-1}(K)$$

which is onto if $2(k-r) \leq n+1$. If $2(k-r) \leq n$, then ϕ is also one to one.

Proof. Let (C, α) be a representative of $SW_n(K)$. Choose a basepoint for C. Then there is a natural weak equivalence

$$K * C \xrightarrow{\sim} \Sigma K \wedge C$$

precomposing this weak equivalence with the map α, we obtain a map $S^n \to \Sigma K \wedge C$ which we can arrange to be a based map by precomposing with a suitable rotation. The associated stable map $S^{n-1} \to K \wedge C$ is an S-duality. We leave it to the reader to check that ϕ is well-defined.

We now check that ϕ is onto. Let (W,α) respresent an element of $\mathcal{D}_{n-1}(K)$. Then $\alpha\colon S^{n-1} \to K \wedge W$ is a stable S-duality map. It follows that $\tilde H_*(W) \cong \tilde H^{n-*-1}(K) = 0$ if $n-*-1 > k$. Thus W has vanishing homology when $* \le n-k-2$. In particular, as $k \le n-3$, it follows that $H_1(W) = 0$.

Let $i\colon W \to W^+$ natural map to the plus construction. Then W^+ is 1-connected and we have

$$(W,\alpha) \sim (W^+, \mathrm{id}_K \wedge i)\,.$$

Using S-duality, it is also straightforward to check that W^+ is homotopy finite. Consequently, we are entitled to assume without loss in generality that W is 1-connected and homotopy finite.

In fact, the above argument shows that W is $(n-k-2)$-connected. We infer that the smash product $\Sigma K \wedge W$ is $(n-k+r)$-connected. By the Freudenthal suspension theorem, the stable map $S^{n-1} \to K \wedge W$ is represented by an unstable map $\beta\colon S^n \to \Sigma K \wedge W$ when $2(k-r) \le n+1$ (unique up to homotopy if $2(k-r) \le n$). This shows that the function ϕ is onto if $2(k-r) \le n+1$. This argument also shows that ϕ is one to one if $2(k-r) \le n$. $\square$

Corollary 2.3. *The statement of Theorem 2.1 holds when $SW_n(K)$ is replaced by $\mathcal{D}_{n-1}(K)$.*

3. Proof of Theorem B

Theorem B will follow from an enumeration result for suspension spectra appearing in [Kl1]. We first review the statement of this result.

Fix a 1-connected spectrum E. For technical reasons, we shall assume that E is an Ω-spectrum, and that spaces of the spectrum E_j are cofibrant (i.e., retracts of cell complexes). Consider the set of pairs

$$(X, h)$$

such that X is a based space and $h\colon \Sigma^\infty X \to E$ is a weak (homotopy) equivalence. Define

$$(X,h) \sim (Y,g)$$

if there is a map of spaces $f\colon X \to Y$ such that $g \circ \Sigma^\infty f$ is homotopic to h (in particular, f is a homology isomorphism). This generates an equivalence relation. Let Θ_E denote the associated set of equivalence classes.

We write $\dim E \le k$ if E can be obtained from the trivial spectrum by attaching cells of dimension $\le k$. Recall that the *second extended power* $D_2(E)$ is the homotopy orbit spectrum of $\mathbb{Z}_2$ acting on $E^{\wedge 2}$.

Theorem 3.1 (Klein [Kl1])**.** *Assume Θ_E is nonempty and is equipped with a choice of basepoint. Then there is a basepoint preserving function*

$$\phi\colon \Theta_E \to [E, D_2(E)]\,.$$

If E is r-connected, $r \geq 1$ and $\dim E \leq 3r+2$, Then ϕ is a surjection. If in addition $\dim E \leq 3r+1$, ϕ is a bijection.

3.1. Recall that

$$F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^{n-1})$$

is spectrum of stable maps from K to S^{n-1};

Lemma 3.2. *There is a bijection*

$$\Theta_{F^{\mathrm{st}}(K,S^{n-1})} \cong \mathcal{D}_{n-1}(K)$$

Proof. An element of $\Theta_{S^{n-1}\wedge K^*}$ is represented by a pair (C, α) where C is a based space and a weak equivalence $\alpha\colon \Sigma^\infty C \to F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^{n-1})$. Taking the adjunction, this is the same as specifying a (stable) S-duality map $\alpha\colon C \wedge K \to S^{n-1}$. As standard application of S-duality then allows us to associate to α an S-duality map $\alpha^*\colon S^{n-1} \to K \wedge C$. The pair (C, α^*) then represents an element of $\mathcal{D}_{n-1}(K)$. It is straightforward to check that this procedure defines a bijection. □

Lemma 3.3. *Let $E = F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^{n-1})$. Then there is an isomorphism of abelian groups*

$$[E, D_2(E)] \cong \pi_0(F^{\mathrm{st}}(K \wedge K, S^{(n-1)\alpha} \wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2})$$

Proof. It will be convenient for us to rewrite $E \simeq K^* \wedge S^{n-1}$, where $K^* = F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^0)$ is the S-dual of K. For spectra A and B, let $F(A, B)$ denote the associated function spectrum. Then $\pi_0(F(A, B)) = [A, B]$.

The first step is to rewrite

$$F(E, D_2(E)) \simeq F(E, E \wedge E)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2}$$

(the $\mathbb{Z}_2$-action on $F(E, E \wedge E)$ is induced by permutation action on the smash product $E \wedge E$.) To see this, note there is a natural map from right to left. That this map is a weak equivalence can established by induction on a cell structure for E, recalling that E is homotopy finite.

Substituting in the value of E into the above, we get

$$F(E, D_2(E)) \simeq F(K^* \wedge S^{n-1}, (K^* \wedge S^{n-1})^{\wedge 2})_{h\mathbb{Z}_2}\,.$$

Now, using the fact that $S^{n-1} \wedge S^{n-1}$ with permutation action is homeomorphic to $S^{(n-1)\alpha} \wedge S^{n-1}$ with diagonal action, the right side of the last display can be rewritten as

$$F(K^*, S^{(n-1)\alpha} \wedge K^* \wedge K^*)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2}$$

For homotopy finite spectra A and B, it is well known that the transpose map $F(A,B) \to F(B^*, A^*)$ is a weak equivalence. Consequently, there is a $\mathbb{Z}_2$-equivariant weak equivalence of spectra

$$F^{\mathrm{st}}(K \wedge K, S^{(n-1)\alpha} \wedge K) \;\simeq\; F(K^*, S^{(n-1)\alpha} \wedge K^* \wedge K^*)\,.$$

given by the transpose map.

Taking homotopy orbits of this last equivalence, and assembling the prior information we conclude that there is a weak equivalence of spectra

$$F(E, D_2(E)) \simeq F^{\mathrm{st}}(K \wedge K, S^{(n-1)\alpha} \wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2}\,.$$

Applying π_0 to this last equivalence completes the proof. □

To complete the proof of Theorem B, one just needs to apply Corollary 2.3, Lemma 3.2, Lemma 3.3 and Theorem 3.1 in the stated order (to apply the 3.1 use the fact that $E = F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^{n-1})$ is $(n-k-2)$-connected and $\dim E \le n - r - 2$). We leave it to the reader to check that the inequalities listed in the statement of Theorem B suffice to apply these results.

4. Proof of Theorem A

The proof of Theorem A is almost identical to the proof of Theorem B. There are two essential differences: the first is that instead of using Theorem 3.1, we need to use the following existence result for realizing a spectrum as a suspension spectrum in the metastable range:

Theorem 4.1 (Klein [Kl1])**.** *There is an obstruction*

$$\delta_E \in [E, \Sigma D_2(E)]\,,$$

(depending only on the homotopy type of E) which is trivial whenever E has the homotopy type of a suspension spectrum.

Conversely, if E is r-connected, $r \ge 1$ and $\dim E \le 3r{+}2$, then E has the homotopy type of a suspension spectrum if $\delta_E = 0$.

The second essential difference is that when $E = F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^{n-1})$, we have an isomorphism of abelian groups

$$[E, \Sigma D_2(E)] \cong F^{\mathrm{st}}(K \wedge K, S^{(n-1)\alpha+1} \wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2}\,.$$

The obstruction θ_K is defined so as to correspond to the obstruction δ_E with respect to this isomorphism of abelian groups. We omit the details.

5. Applications to two cell complexes

Existence. It seems that case of embedding complexes with two cells was first considered by Cooke [Co1] (see also [Co2]) and later by Connolly and Williams [C-W, §5].

Let $K = S^p \cup_f e^{q+1}$ be a two cell complex, where $f\colon S^q \to S^p$ is some map. Let $E := F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^{n-1})$ denote the stable Spanier-Whitehead $(n-1)$-dual of K. Set $p' = n{-}p{-}2$ and $q' = n{-}q{-}2$.

Then E is the homotopy cofiber of a stable umkehr map

$$f^*\colon S^{p'} \to S^{q'} .$$

As stable classes in $\pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{q-p}(S^0)$, we have

$$[f^*] = [\pm f] .$$

Tracing through the definition of the umkehr map, with slightly extra care, the sign can be determined as $(-1)^{qp'}$.

In any case, E has the homotopy type of a suspension spectrum if and only if f^* is represented by an unstable map. In our range, this is equivalent to demanding that the James-Hopf invariant

$$H_2(f^*) = \pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{p'}(D_2(S^{q'})) .$$

be trivial.

Enumeration. Suppose $K = S^p \cup_f e^{q+1}$ admits an embedding in S^n. An analysis similar to the previous case shows that there is an isomorphism of based sets

$$E(K, S^n) \cong \pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{p'+1}(D_2(S^{q'}))$$

At the prime 2, the stable homotopy groups appearing on the right have been calculated by Mahowald in degrees $p' \le \min(3q'{-}3, 2q'{+}29)$ (see Mahowald [Ma, table 4.1]).

For example, suppose that $q' \equiv 1 \bmod 16$. Then the first few groups are

j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\pi_{2q'+j}(D_2(S^{q'}))$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_8$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_{16} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$

.

6. Embeddings of Poincaré spaces

In this section we assume that K is a r-connected Poincaré duality space of formal dimension k.

Remarks. The Browder-Casson-Sullivan-Wall theorem ([Wa2, Th. 12.1]) says that concordance classes of Poincaré embeddings of K in S^n are in one to one correspondence with embeddings up to homotopy of K in S^n.

If K is a closed PL manifold, then [Wa2, Th. 11.3.1] implies that $E(K, S^n)$ is in bijection with the isotopy classes of locally flat PL embeddings of K in S^n.

By [Wa2, Lem. 2.8], we can find a homotopy equivalence $K \simeq L \cup e^k$, where L is a finite complex and $\dim L \le k-r-1$. In particular, we have a cofibration sequence of $\mathbb{Z}_2$-spaces

$$L \wedge K \cup_{L \wedge L} K \wedge L \to K \wedge K \to S^k \wedge S^k \, .$$

The first term of this sequence has dimension $\le 2k-r-1$, so we may infer that the evident map

$$F^{\mathrm{st}}(S^k \wedge S^k, S^{(n-1)\alpha+1} \wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2} \to F^{\mathrm{st}}(K \wedge K, S^{(n-1)\alpha+1} \wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2}$$

is $(n-2(k-r)+1)$-connected. In particular, if $n \ge 2(k-r)$, we see that this map induces an isomorphism on path components.

By elementary manipulations, there is an evident identification

$$F^{\mathrm{st}}(S^k \wedge S^k, S^{(n-1)\alpha+1} \wedge K)_{h\mathbb{Z}_2} \simeq F^{\mathrm{st}}(S^{n-2}, K \wedge D_2(S^{n-k-1})) \, .$$

We conclude:

Theorem 6.1. *Assume in addition $n \ge 2(k-r)$. Then the obstruction θ_K is detected in the abelian group*

$$\pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{n-2}(K \wedge D_2(S^{n-k-1})) \, .$$

Remark. Let ν be the Spivak normal fibration of K; we consider ν has having fiber a *stable* $(-k)$-sphere. Let K^ν denote the Thom spectrum of ν. When K embeds in S^n, the fibration ν compresses down to an *unstable* $(n-k-1)$-spherical fibration. Conversely, when ν compresses, an construction due to Browder gives an embedding of K in S^{n+1} (see [B]).

It is therefore tempting to try and relate θ_K to the obstruction theoretic problem of finding a compression of ν. We do not as yet have a solution to this.

By essentially the same argument that proves 6.1, we have

Theorem 6.2. *Assume $n > 2(k-r)$. Then the function ϕ_K can be rewritten as*

$$\phi_K\colon E(K, S^n) \to \pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{n-1}(K \wedge D_2(S^{n-k-1}))\,.$$

The remainder of this section is devoted to obtaining corollaries of 6.1 and 6.2. Our first result shows that ϕ_K is homological in the fringe dimension beyond the stable range.

Corollary 6.3 (Compare [H-H, Th. 2.3], [Ha])**.** *The obstruction ϕ_K to embedding K in S^{2k-r-1} lives in the abelian group*

$$H_{r+1}(K; \mathbb{Z}_s)\,,$$

where $s = 1 + (-1)^{k-r+1}$.

Proof. The Hurewicz map

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{2k-r-3}(K \wedge D_2(S^{k-r-2})) \to\ & H_{2k-r-3}(K \wedge D_2(S^{k-r-2}))\\ \cong\ & H_{r+1}(K) \otimes H_{2(k-r-2)}(D_2(S^{k-r-2}))\\ \cong\ & H_{r+1}(K; \mathbb{Z}_s)\end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism in this degree. Now apply 6.1. □

By a similar argument which we omit (use 6.2), we obtain

Corollary 6.4 (Compare [H-H, Th. 2.4], [Ha])**.** *The set of concordance classes of embeddings of K in S^{2k-r+2} is isomorphic to*

$$H_{r+1}(K; \mathbb{Z}_s)\,,$$

where $s = 1 + (-1)^{k-r}$.

Our next pair of corollaries concern the outcome of tensoring with the rationals.

Corollary 6.5. *If $n \equiv k \bmod 2$, then $\theta_K \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is trivial. Otherwise, $\theta_K \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is detected in the vector space $H_{2k-n}(K; \mathbb{Q})$.*

Proof. If $n \equiv k \bmod 2$ then $\pi_*(D_2(S^{n-k-1})) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is trivial. We infer that $\pi_*(K \wedge D_2(S^{n-k-1})) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is also trivial. The first part now follows using 6.1.

For the second part, note that the transfer

$$D_2(S^{n-k-1}) \to (S^{n-k-1})^{\wedge 2}$$

is, rationally, the inclusion of a wedge summand. Smashing with K and applying rational homotopy, we infer that $\pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{n-2}(K \wedge D_2(S^{n-k-1})) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$

is a summand of $\pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{n-2}(K \wedge (S^{n-k-1})^{\wedge 2}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Over the rationals, stable homotopy coincides with homology. It follows that $\theta_K \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is detected in $H_{2k-n}(K;\mathbb{Q})$. □

Corollary 6.6. *Assume K embeds in S^n. Assume inequality (2) holds. Then $E(K,S^n)$ is finitely generated.*

If $n \equiv k \bmod 2$, then $E(K,S^n)$ is finite. Otherwise, $E(K,S^n) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is a direct summand of $H_{2k-n+1}(K;\mathbb{Q})$.

Proof of 6.6. The first part follows from 6.2 because $\pi^{\mathrm{st}}_{n-1}(K \wedge D_2(S^{n-k-1}))$ is finitely generated. The second part is proved in a manner similar to 6.5. We omit the details. □

A direct consequence of 6.6 is:

Corollary 6.7. *Assume the inequality (2) holds. If the betti number $b_{2k-n+1}(K)$ is trivial, then there are finitely many concordance classes of embeddings of K in S^n.*

7. Localization at 2

Let K and K' be r-connected finite complexes with $\dim K, \dim K' \leq k$.

Theorem 7.1. *Suppose that $f\colon K \to K'$ is a 2-local homotopy equivalence. Assume that inequality (1) holds. Then K embeds in S^n if and only if K' does.*

Remark. Rigdon [Ri] and Williams [Wi] prove a similar result in the metastable range $n \geq 3/2(k+1)$. The difference between their result and ours is that ours holds outside of the metastable range at the expense of an additional connectivity hypothesis.

Proof of 7.1. The induced map of stable $(n-1)$-duals

$$E' := F^{\mathrm{st}}(K', S^{n-1}) \xrightarrow{f^*} F^{\mathrm{st}}(K, S^{n-1}) =: E$$

is clearly a 2-local equivalence. By [Kl1, Th. D], E' is a suspension spectrum if and only if E is. The result now follows by applying lemmas 3.2, 2.2 and Theorem 2.1. □

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