# Link concordance and immersed Morse theory

Maciej Borodzik

www.mimuw.edu.pl/~mcboro

University of Warsaw

September 2025



Milnor 1954, 1957. Studies of link homotopy;

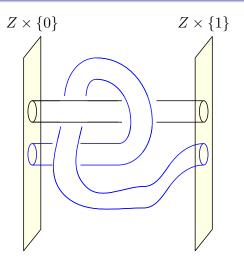
- Milnor 1954, 1957. Studies of link homotopy;
- Hudson 1970, codimension 3 case;

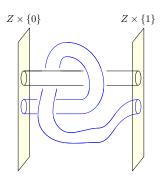
- Milnor 1954, 1957. Studies of link homotopy;
- Hudson 1970, codimension 3 case;
- Giffen, Goldsmith 1979, concordance implies homotopy in S<sup>3</sup>;

- Milnor 1954, 1957. Studies of link homotopy;
- Hudson 1970, codimension 3 case;
- Giffen, Goldsmith 1979, concordance implies homotopy in S<sup>3</sup>;
- Teichner 1995, announcement of a general result;

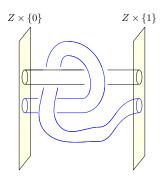
- Milnor 1954, 1957. Studies of link homotopy;
- Hudson 1970, codimension 3 case;
- Giffen, Goldsmith 1979, concordance implies homotopy in S<sup>3</sup>;
- Teichner 1995, announcement of a general result;
- Audoux, Meilhan, Wagner 2017, results for surfaces in S<sup>4</sup>.

- Milnor 1954, 1957. Studies of link homotopy;
- Hudson 1970, codimension 3 case;
- Giffen, Goldsmith 1979, concordance implies homotopy in S<sup>3</sup>;
- Teichner 1995, announcement of a general result;
- Audoux, Meilhan, Wagner 2017, results for surfaces in S<sup>4</sup>.
- B.–Powell–Teichner, full proof of codimension ≥ 2 case.

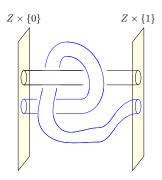




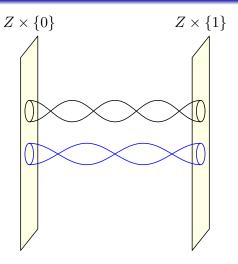
• Morse function on  $N = Y \times [0, 1]$  with no crits

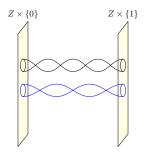


Morse function on N with no crits

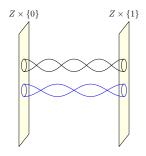


- Morse function on N with no crits
- but the function on  $\Omega = Z \times [0, 1]$  can have crits.

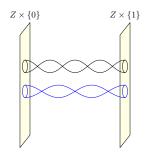




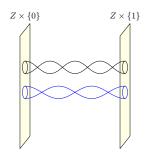
Morse function on N with no crits



- Morse function on N with no crits
- and the function on  $\Omega$  has no crits



- Morse function on N with no crits
- and the function on  $\Omega$  has no crits
- self-intersections of N are allowed



- Morse function on N with no crits
- and the function on  $\Omega$  has no crits
- self-intersections of N are allowed
- can we trade crits for self-intersections?

• Set  $N = Y \times [0,1]$ ,  $\Omega = Z \times [0,1]$ ,  $G: N \to \Omega$ ,  $\pi: \Omega \to [0,1]$ ;

- Set  $N = Y \times [0,1]$ ,  $\Omega = Z \times [0,1]$ ,  $G: N \to \Omega$ ,  $\pi: \Omega \to [0,1]$ ;
- link concordance:π ∘ G might have crits, ;

- Set  $N = Y \times [0,1]$ ,  $\Omega = Z \times [0,1]$ ,  $G: N \to \Omega$ ,  $\pi: \Omega \to [0,1]$ ;
- link concordance:π ∘ G might have crits, but there exists a function f: N → [0, 1] that has no crits;

- Set  $N = Y \times [0,1]$ ,  $\Omega = Z \times [0,1]$ ,  $G: N \to \Omega$ ,  $\pi: \Omega \to [0,1]$ ;
- link concordance:π ∘ G might have crits, but there exists a function f: N → [0, 1] that has no crits;
- link homotopy:  $\pi \circ G$  has no crits,

- Set  $N = Y \times [0, 1]$ ,  $\Omega = Z \times [0, 1]$ ,  $G: N \rightarrow \Omega$ ,  $\pi: \Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ ;
- link concordance: $\pi \circ G$  might have crits, but there exists a function  $f: N \to [0, 1]$  that has no crits;
- link homotopy: π ο G has no crits, but G is a component-preserving immersion.

• If N is a concordance,  $\pi \circ G$  might have crits, but there is a function with no crits

- If N is a concordance, π ο G might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose N is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions;

- If N is a concordance,  $\pi \circ G$  might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose *N* is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions for us  $f = \pi \circ G$ ,  $g: Y \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is the projection;

- If N is a concordance, π ο G might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose N is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions;
- f, g can be connected by a path involving births, deaths and rearangments;

- If N is a concordance, π ο G might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose N is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions;
- f, g can be connected by a path involving births, deaths and rearangments;
- if f, g are ordered, then no reverse rearrangements are needed;

- If N is a concordance, π ο G might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose N is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions;
- f, g can be connected by a path involving births, deaths and rearangments;
- if f, g are ordered, then no reverse rearrangements are needed;
- ordered: higher index crits have higher crit values;

- If N is a concordance, π ο G might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose N is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions;
- f, g can be connected by a path involving births, deaths and rearangments;
- if f, g are ordered, then no reverse rearrangements are needed;
- ordered: higher index crits have higher crit values;
- reverse: higher index crit goes below lower index crit;

- If N is a concordance, π ο G might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose N is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions;
- f, g can be connected by a path involving births, deaths and rearangments;
- if f, g are ordered, then no reverse rearrangements are needed;
- ordered: higher index crits have higher crit values;
- reverse: higher index crit goes below lower index crit;
- that will be needed in future

- If N is a concordance, π ο G might have crits, but there is a function with no crits
- Suppose N is an abstract manifold and f, g are two Morse functions;
- f, g can be connected by a path involving births, deaths and rearangments;
- if f, g are ordered, then no reverse rearrangements are needed;
- ordered: higher index crits have higher crit values;
- reverse: higher index crit goes below lower index crit;
- that will be needed in future
- This is on N, how about the ambient manifold  $\Omega$ ?



• Let  $M \subset \Omega$  embedded manifold;

- Let  $M \subset \Omega$  embedded manifold;
- $f_{\tau} : M \to \mathbb{R}$  a path of functions,  $\tau \in [0, 1]$ ;

- Let  $M \subset \Omega$  embedded manifold;
- $f_{\tau} : M \to \mathbb{R}$  a path of functions,  $\tau \in [0, 1]$ ;
- $F: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $F|_M = f_0$ .

- Let  $M \subset \Omega$  embedded manifold;
- $f_{\tau} : M \to \mathbb{R}$  a path of functions,  $\tau \in [0, 1]$ ;
- $F: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $F|_M = f_0$ .

#### Question

Can we extend F to a family  $F_{\tau}$  such that  $F_{\tau}|_{M} = f_{\tau}$ ?

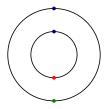
- Let  $M \subset \Omega$  embedded manifold;
- $f_{\tau} : M \to \mathbb{R}$  a path of functions,  $\tau \in [0, 1]$ ;
- $F: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $F|_M = f_0$ .

#### Question

Can we extend F to a family  $F_{\tau}$  such that  $F_{\tau}|_{M} = f_{\tau}$ ?

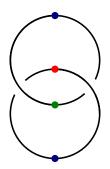
We need to assume that  $F_{\tau}$  does not create new crits.

## Path lifting theorem. Obstructions



Codimension 1 rearrangement is obstructed;

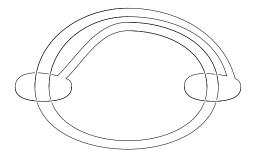
## Path lifting theorem. Obstructions

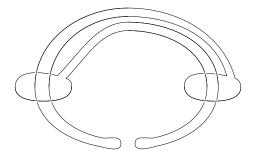


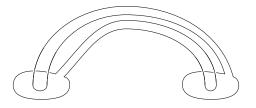
- Codimension 1 rearrangement is obstructed;
- Moving higher index critical point below lower index critical point is obstructed;

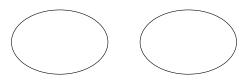
### Path lifting theorem. Obstructions

- Codimension 1 rearrangement is obstructed;
- Moving higher index critical point below lower index critical point is obstructed;
- Lifting deaths is obstructed in codim 2.









 Need to distinguish between embedded rearrangment and abstract rearrangment

- Need to distinguish between embedded rearrangment and abstract rearrangment
- In the abstract case: the qualitative behavior is controlled by gradients of Morse function

- Need to distinguish between embedded rearrangment and abstract rearrangment
- In the abstract case: the qualitative behavior is controlled by gradients of Morse function
- Embedded case: need to control the position of stable/unstable manifolds

- Need to distinguish between embedded rearrangment and abstract rearrangment
- In the abstract case: the qualitative behavior is controlled by gradients of Morse function
- Embedded case: need to control the position of stable/unstable manifolds
- Gradient of Morse function is not enough

- Need to distinguish between embedded rearrangment and abstract rearrangment
- In the abstract case: the qualitative behavior is controlled by gradients of Morse function
- Embedded case: need to control the position of stable/unstable manifolds
- Gradient of Morse function is not enough
- Need to introduce more complex vector fields, based on Sharpe (1988) and elaborated in B., Powell 2015

Let  $F: (\Omega, M) \to \mathbb{R}$  be an immersed Morse function

Let  $F:(\Omega,M)\to\mathbb{R}$  be an immersed Morse function we do not define this

Let  $F: (\Omega, M) \to \mathbb{R}$  be an immersed Morse function Vector field  $\xi$  is grim for F if:

• Positivity:  $\partial_{\xi} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\varepsilon} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\xi} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;
- Tangency:  $\xi$  is tangent to  $\Omega[d]$  for all d

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\xi} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;
- Tangency:  $\xi$  is tangent to  $\Omega[d]$  for all d
- Explicit normal form near a critical point

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\xi} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;
- Tangency:  $\xi$  is tangent to  $\Omega[d]$  for all d
- Explicit normal form near a critical point

$$\xi = (-x_1, \dots, -x_h, x_{h+1}, \dots, x_n, \sum y_{1i}^2, 0, \dots, 0, \sum y_{di}^2, 0, \dots, 0).$$



Let  $F: (\Omega, M) \to \mathbb{R}$  be an immersed Morse function Vector field  $\xi$  is grim for F if:

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\varepsilon} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;
- Tangency:  $\xi$  is tangent to  $\Omega[d]$  for all d
- Explicit normal form near a critical point

$$\xi = (-x_1, \dots, -x_h, x_{h+1}, \dots, x_n, \sum y_{1i}^2, 0, \dots, 0, \sum y_{di}^2, 0, \dots, 0).$$

h is the index

Let  $F: (\Omega, M) \to \mathbb{R}$  be an immersed Morse function Vector field  $\xi$  is grim for F if:

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\xi} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;
- Tangency:  $\xi$  is tangent to  $\Omega[d]$  for all d
- Explicit normal form near a critical point

$$\xi = (-\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, -\mathbf{x}_h, \mathbf{x}_{h+1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n, \sum y_{1i}^2, 0, \dots, 0, \sum y_{di}^2, 0, \dots, 0).$$

 $x_i$  coordinates on  $\Omega[d]$ 

Let  $F: (\Omega, M) \to \mathbb{R}$  be an immersed Morse function Vector field  $\xi$  is grim for F if:

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\xi} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;
- Tangency:  $\xi$  is tangent to  $\Omega[d]$  for all d
- Explicit normal form near a critical point

$$\xi = (-x_1, \ldots, -x_h, x_{h+1}, \ldots, x_n, \sum y_{1i}^2, 0, \ldots, 0, \sum y_{di}^2, 0, \ldots, 0).$$

 $y_{i1} = \cdots = y_{ik} = 0$  defines *i*-th sheet

Let  $F: (\Omega, M) \to \mathbb{R}$  be an immersed Morse function Vector field  $\xi$  is grim for F if:

- Positivity:  $\partial_{\xi} F \geq 0$ , with equality only at crits;
- Linearizability: if  $p \in \Omega[d]$  is a critical point, then  $\xi|_{\Omega[d]}$  is linearized near p;
- Tangency:  $\xi$  is tangent to  $\Omega[d]$  for all d
- Explicit normal form near a critical point

$$\xi = (-x_1, \ldots, -x_h, x_{h+1}, \ldots, x_n, \sum y_{1i}^2, 0, \ldots, 0, \sum y_{di}^2, 0, \ldots, 0).$$

Quadratic terms on  $y_{11}, y_{21}, \dots, y_{d1}$ 

Hyperbolic critical point: stable and unstable manifold

- Hyperbolic critical point: stable and unstable manifold
- Stable = descending sphere, unstable = ascending sphere

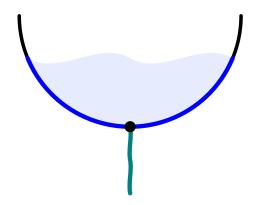
- Hyperbolic critical point: stable and unstable manifold
- Stable = descending sphere, unstable = ascending sphere
- Spheres are intersections of level sets.

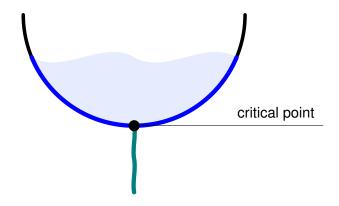
- Hyperbolic critical point: stable and unstable manifold
- Stable = descending sphere, unstable = ascending sphere
- Spheres are intersections of level sets.
- Non-hyperbolic crit of a grim vector field: no stable manifold theorem!

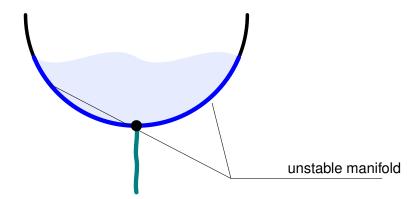
- Hyperbolic critical point: stable and unstable manifold
- Stable = descending sphere, unstable = ascending sphere
- Spheres are intersections of level sets.
- Non-hyperbolic crit of a grim vector field: no stable manifold theorem!
- But we have local description.

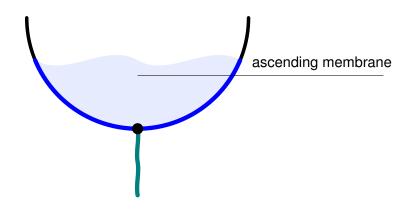
- Hyperbolic critical point: stable and unstable manifold
- Stable = descending sphere, unstable = ascending sphere
- Spheres are intersections of level sets.
- Non-hyperbolic crit of a grim vector field: no stable manifold theorem!
- But we have local description.
- Stable manifold → descending membrane

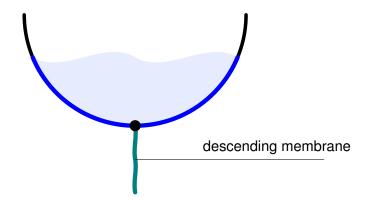
- Hyperbolic critical point: stable and unstable manifold
- Stable = descending sphere, unstable = ascending sphere
- Spheres are intersections of level sets.
- Non-hyperbolic crit of a grim vector field: no stable manifold theorem!
- But we have local description.
- Stable manifold → descending membrane
- Unstable manifold → ascending membrane











#### Membranes. Obstructions

 Embedded/immersed rearrangment is possible if membranes do not intersect;

#### Membranes. Obstructions

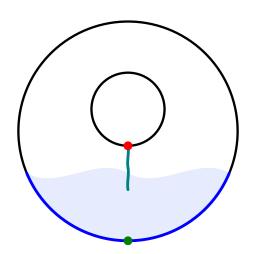
- Embedded/immersed rearrangment is possible if membranes do not intersect;
- Embedded/immersed cancelation is possible if there is a single trajectory;

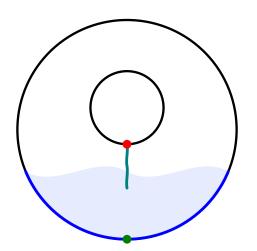
#### Membranes. Obstructions

- Embedded/immersed rearrangment is possible if membranes do not intersect:
- Embedded/immersed cancelation is possible if there is a single trajectory;
- Membranes might intersect even if the stable/unstable manifolds are disjoint;

#### Membranes. Obstructions

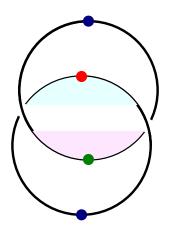
- Embedded/immersed rearrangment is possible if membranes do not intersect;
- Embedded/immersed cancelation is possible if there is a single trajectory;
- Membranes might intersect even if the stable/unstable manifolds are disjoint;
- There can be trajectories on zero-th stratum preventing cancelation.

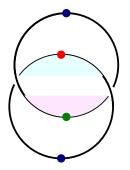




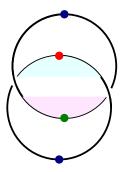
Intersection of membranes prevents rearrangement





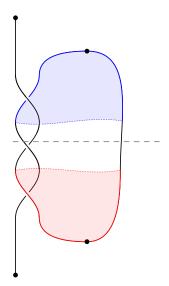


No matter what the vector field is, the membranes intersect.

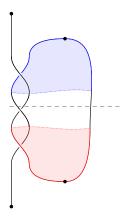


No matter what the vector field is, the membranes intersect. **Remark.** The linking number can be defined using intersections of membranes, B. – Powell, work in progress.

## Example. Cancelation obstruction

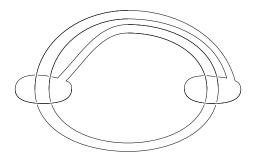


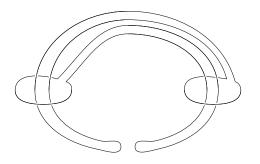
## Example. Cancelation obstruction

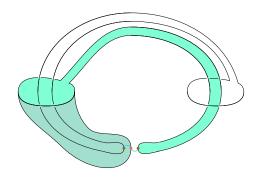


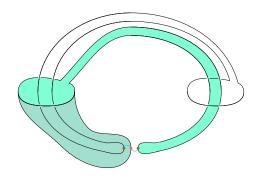
It is impossible to cancel the minimum and the maximum, because the interiors of membranes intersect.

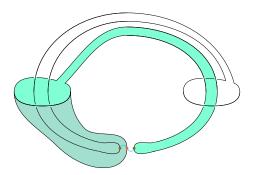




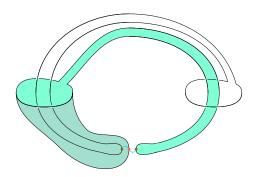








 The membranes intersect, we cannot cancel the pairs of critical points.



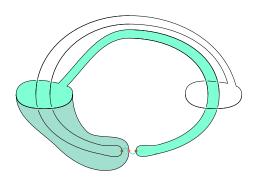
- The membranes intersect, we cannot cancel the pairs of critical points.
- It is good, because otherwise the knot would be trivial.

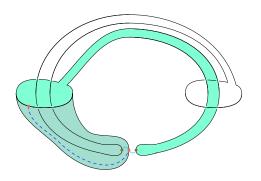
 In codimension 3 or more, membranes of crits in cancelling position do not intersect. We recover Hudson result.

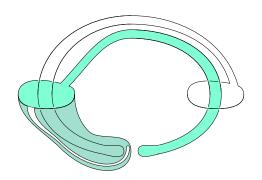
- In codimension 3 or more, membranes of crits in cancelling position do not intersect. We recover Hudson result.
- In codimension 2, there might be finitely many intersections, finitely many trajectories.

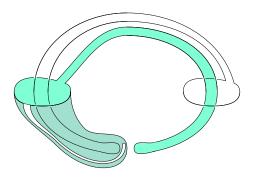
- In codimension 3 or more, membranes of crits in cancelling position do not intersect. We recover Hudson result.
- In codimension 2, there might be finitely many intersections, finitely many trajectories.
- Finger move trades these trajectories for intersection points.

- In codimension 3 or more, membranes of crits in cancelling position do not intersect. We recover Hudson result.
- In codimension 2, there might be finitely many intersections, finitely many trajectories.
- Finger move trades these trajectories for intersection points.
- The price we pay is that we have to leave the category of embeddings, and work with immersed Morse theory.

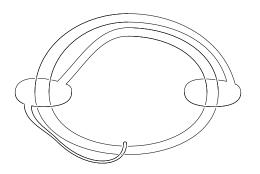


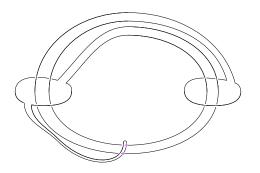


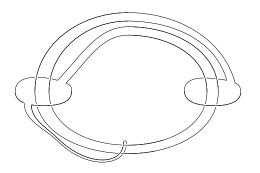


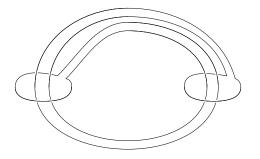


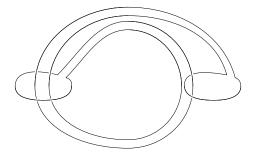
Moving the part of the knot along the guiding curve introduces double points, but cancels one trajectory.

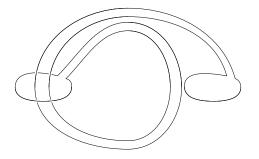


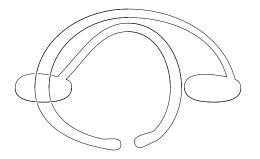


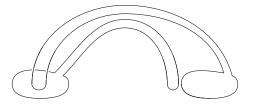


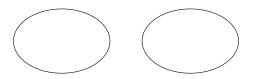












#### Glance into details

• We choose local coordinates near the upper critical point;

#### Glance into details

- We choose local coordinates near the upper critical point;
- Extend this coordinate system over the nbhd of a guiding curve;

#### Glance into details

- We choose local coordinates near the upper critical point;
- Extend this coordinate system over the nbhd of a guiding curve;
- Perform the move in local coordinates;

#### Glance into details

- We choose local coordinates near the upper critical point;
- Extend this coordinate system over the nbhd of a guiding curve;
- Perform the move in local coordinates;
- Change the grim vector field: has to be tangent to new strata;

#### Glance into details

- We choose local coordinates near the upper critical point;
- Extend this coordinate system over the nbhd of a guiding curve;
- Perform the move in local coordinates;
- Change the grim vector field: has to be tangent to new strata;
- Special care: do not create new trajectories.

#### Path lifting theorem

#### Theorem (B. – Powell – Teichner, 2025)

Suppose  $M=G_0(N)$  is an immersed manifold in  $\Omega$  and  $F:(\Omega,M)$  is an immersed Morse function,  $\operatorname{codim} M>2$ . Suppose  $f_\tau\colon N\to\mathbb{R}$  is a path of functions having births, deaths, rearrangments, but no inverse rearrangments, and  $f_0=F\circ G_0$ . Then, there exists a path of functions  $F_\tau$ , and a regular homotopy  $G_\tau$ , such that  $F_\tau\circ G_\tau=f_\tau$ , and  $F_\tau$  has no births or deaths on the 0-th stratum.

#### Path lifting theorem

#### Theorem (B. – Powell – Teichner, 2025)

Suppose  $M=G_0(N)$  is an immersed manifold in  $\Omega$  and  $F:(\Omega,M)$  is an immersed Morse function,  $\operatorname{codim} M>2$ . Suppose  $f_\tau\colon N\to\mathbb{R}$  is a path of functions having births, deaths, rearrangments, but no inverse rearrangments, and  $f_0=F\circ G_0$ . Then, there exists a path of functions  $F_\tau$ , and a regular homotopy  $G_\tau$ , such that  $F_\tau\circ G_\tau=f_\tau$ , and  $F_\tau$  has no births or deaths on the 0-th stratum.

This is the key tool in the proof of Link concordance implies link homotopy.



If  $f_{\tau}$  is a simple path of death/rearrangement/birth, we create  $F_{\tau}$  by immersed lifting;

If  $f_{\tau}$  is a simple path of death/rearrangement/birth, we create  $F_{\tau}$  by immersed lifting;

#### Question

Is  $F_{\tau}$  actually a lift?

If  $f_{\tau}$  is a simple path of death/rearrangement/birth, we create  $F_{\tau}$  by immersed lifting;

#### Question

Is  $F_{\tau}$  actually a lift?

#### Question

Suppose  $f_{\tau}$  and  $f_{\tau}$  are two paths cancelling the same pair of points and  $f_0 = \widetilde{f}_0$ . Can the ends be connected by a path of Morse functions?

If  $f_{\tau}$  is a simple path of death/rearrangement/birth, we create  $F_{\tau}$  by immersed lifting;

#### Question

Is  $F_{\tau}$  actually a lift?

#### Question

Suppose  $f_{\tau}$  and  $f_{\tau}$  are two paths cancelling the same pair of points and  $f_0 = \widetilde{f}_0$ . Can the ends be connected by a path of Morse functions?

In general: no.



If  $f_{\tau}$  is a simple path of death/rearrangement/birth, we create  $F_{\tau}$  by immersed lifting;

#### Question

Is  $F_{\tau}$  actually a lift?

#### Question

Suppose  $f_{\tau}$  and  $f_{\tau}$  are two paths cancelling the same pair of points and  $f_0 = \widetilde{f}_0$ . Can the ends be connected by a path of Morse functions?

In general: no. Cerf's uniqueness has to be applied.



 Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments

 Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments versal deformations of a given singularity

- Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments
- Each path can be modified to be an elementary path near relevant events

- Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments
- Each path can be modified to be an elementary path near relevant events versality

- Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments
- Each path can be modified to be an elementary path near relevant events
- Cerf specifies, which paths are homotopic.

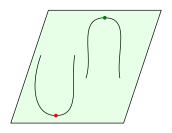
- Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments
- Each path can be modified to be an elementary path near relevant events
- Cerf specifies, which paths are homotopic.
- Recast Cerf's theory in the language of gradient-like vector fields;

- Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments
- Each path can be modified to be an elementary path near relevant events
- Cerf specifies, which paths are homotopic.
- Recast Cerf's theory in the language of gradient-like vector fields;
- To lift a path, we extend a gradient-like vector field on N to a grim vector field on Ω.

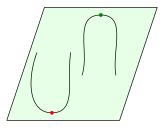
- Cerf (1970) defines elementary paths of death, births, rearrangments
- Each path can be modified to be an elementary path near relevant events
- Cerf specifies, which paths are homotopic.
- Recast Cerf's theory in the language of gradient-like vector fields;
- To lift a path, we extend a gradient-like vector field on N to a grim vector field on Ω.
- The lifting has to be performed near images of stable/unstable manifolds.



# Lifting rearrangements. Easy case

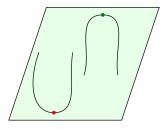


# Lifting rearrangements. Easy case



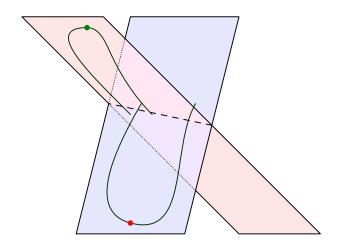
In the embedded case, stable and unstable manifolds are mapped 1-1 on their image.

## Lifting rearrangements. Easy case

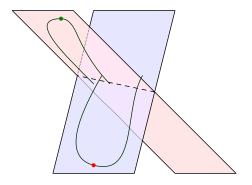


In the embedded case, stable and unstable manifolds are mapped 1-1 on their image. We can extend the vector field and lift the path.

# Lifting rearrangements. Hard case



## Lifting rearrangements. Hard case



In the immersed case, stable and unstable manifolds can have self-intersections. We need to homotope the embedding to return to the previous case.

 Making sure that the stable/unstable mflds are mapped to the first stratum, is one of the hardest technical steps.

- Making sure that the stable/unstable mflds are mapped to the first stratum, is one of the hardest technical steps.
- The reimbedding must be positive wrt the original gradient-like vector field.

- Making sure that the stable/unstable mflds are mapped to the first stratum, is one of the hardest technical steps.
- The reimbedding must be positive wrt the original gradient-like vector field.
- Plenty of freedom, so no canonical choice for the lift.

- Making sure that the stable/unstable mflds are mapped to the first stratum, is one of the hardest technical steps.
- The reimbedding must be positive wrt the original gradient-like vector field.
- Plenty of freedom, so no canonical choice for the lift.
- In codim 2 even if we start with an embedding, we get self-intersections after finger move, so the situation is common.

 Rigorous proof of the rising water principle, B. – Powell, work in progress;

- Rigorous proof of the rising water principle, B. Powell, work in progress;
- Relations to mflds with boundary, B. Powell, B. Buczyńska 2025;

- Rigorous proof of the rising water principle, B. Powell, work in progress;
- Relations to mflds with boundary, B. Powell, B. Buczyńska 2025;
- Thom isomorphism, definition of linking number via counting trajectories;

- Rigorous proof of the rising water principle, B. Powell, work in progress;
- Relations to mflds with boundary, B. Powell, B. Buczyńska 2025;
- Thom isomorphism, definition of linking number via counting trajectories;
- Movie moves, even for strongly invertible knots, B. Dai Mallick – Stoffregen, work in progress.