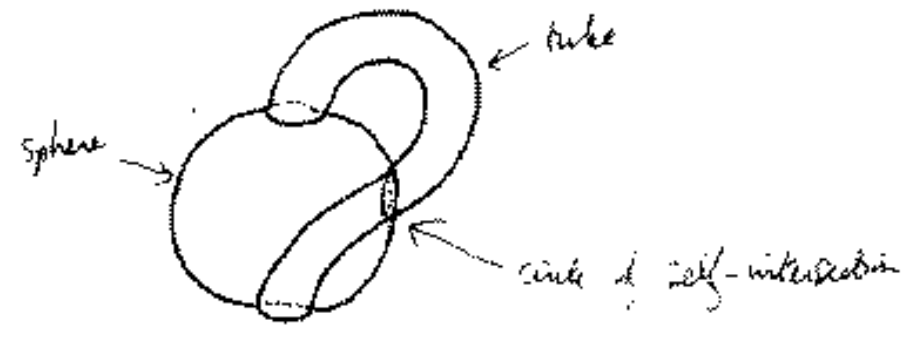


Derek Harcar

Turning a sphere inside out. In other words a regular

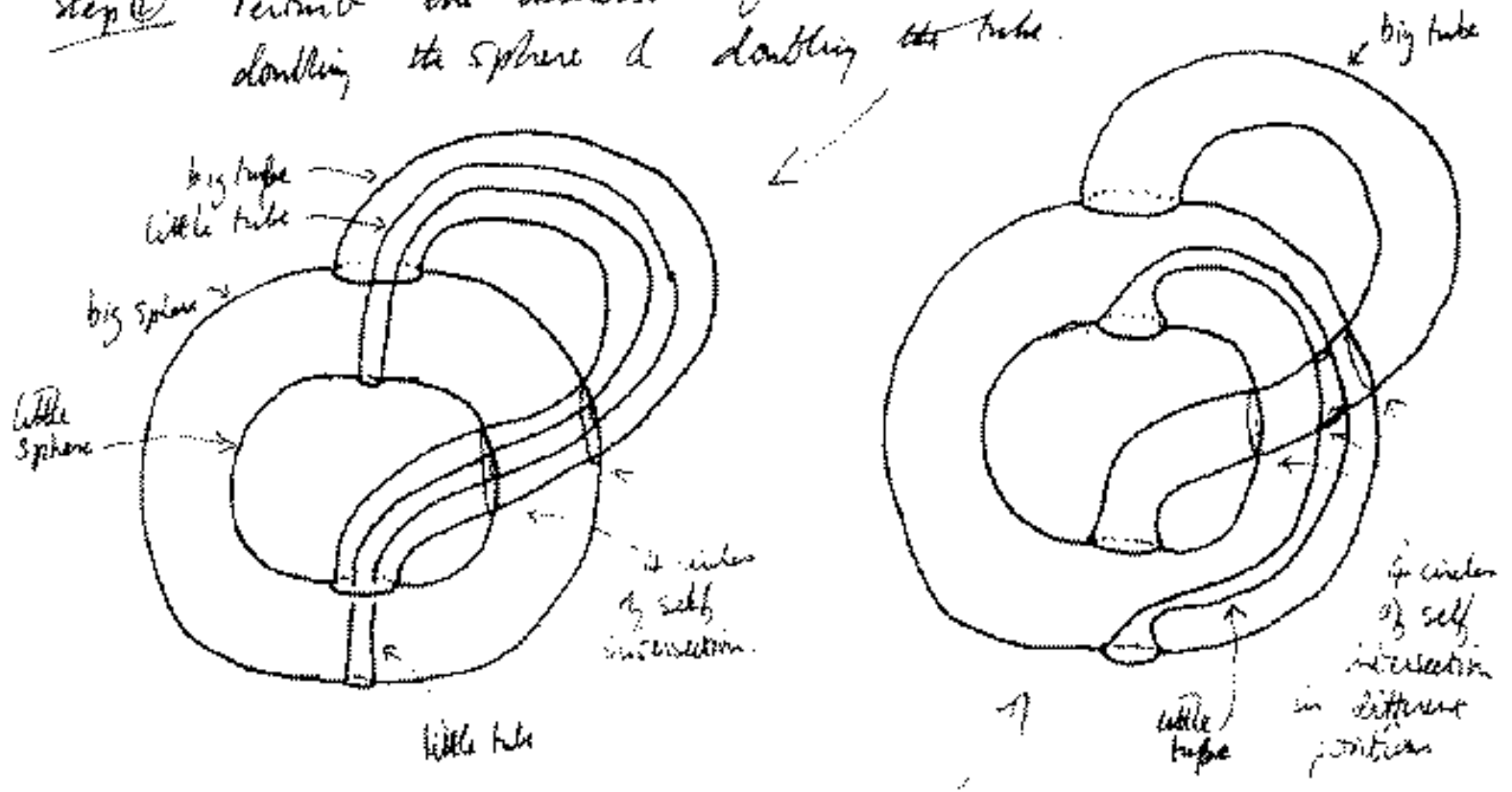
homotopy (= 1-parameter family of immersions) of S^2 in \mathbb{R}^3 , that brings it back onto itself with degree -1 . We start by turning a torus inside out.

Step 1 Consider a Klein bottle, immersed with 1 circle of self-intersection.



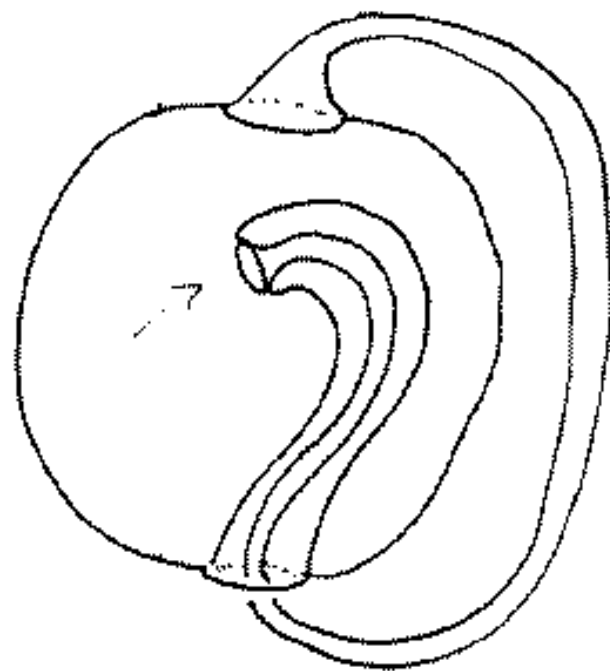
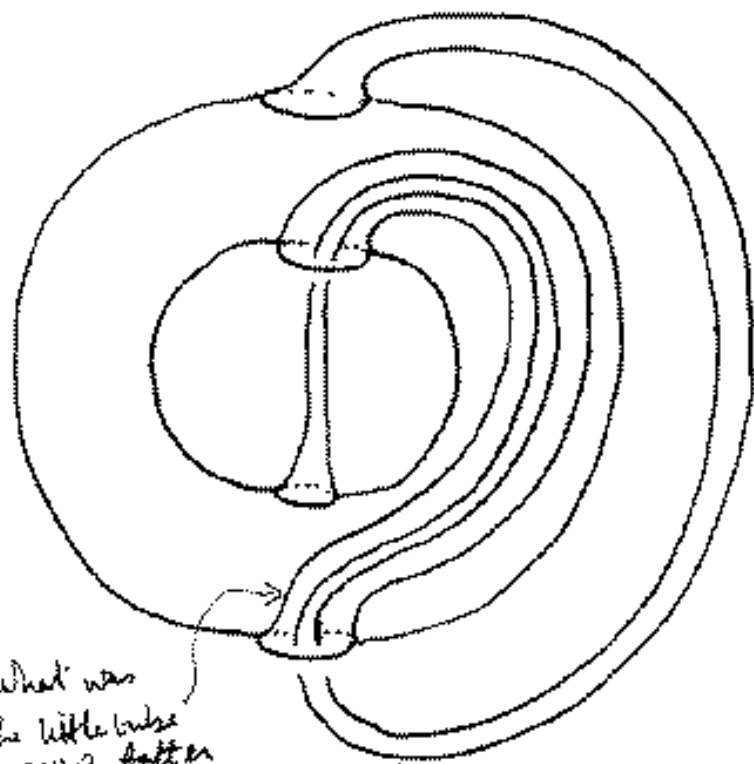
Consider the double-cover of the Klein bottle, which is a torus mapped twice round the Klein bottle, & which can be turned inside out without moving it.

Step 2 Perturb the immersion of the torus as shown by doubling the sphere & doubling the tube.



Step 3 Isotop the little tube keeping everything else fixed.

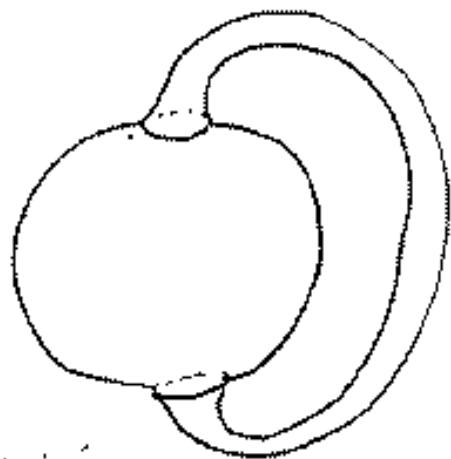
Step 4 Now isotop the big tube until it runs along inside the little tube, while keeping everything else fixed, giving an embedding of the torus.



What was the little tube is now fatter

What was the big tube is now shrink thin

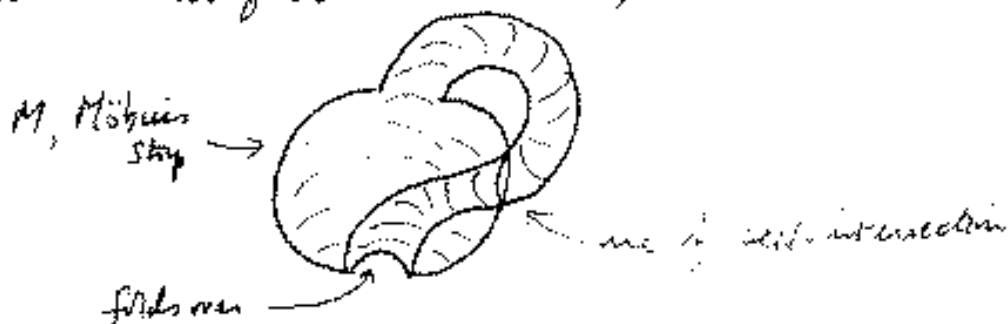
Step 5 Retract by an isotopy (= 1-parameter family of embeddings) the little sphere & two tubes inside the big sphere, giving an ordinary torus.



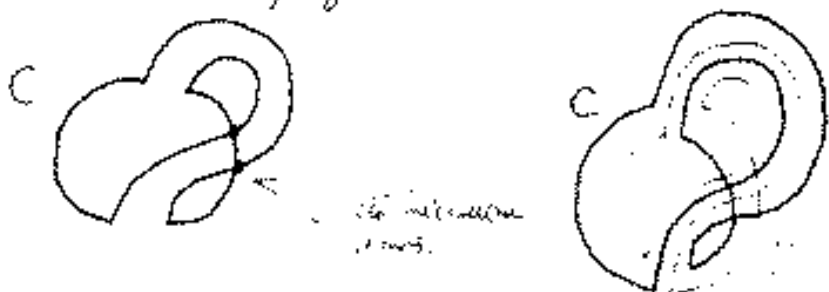
Conclusion

Steps $5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$
 from the torus inside out

Step 6 The paper is a plane of symmetry of all pictures and regular homotopies. Therefore cut the pictures in half by the plane of symmetry, discard what lies in front of the plane, & retain only what lies behind the plane. In Step 1 we have retained half the Klein bottle, which is a Möbius strip, M

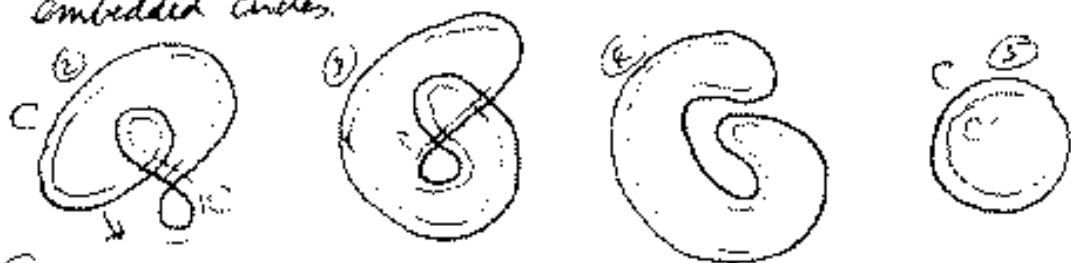


Step 7 The boundary of M is an immersed circle C in the plane.



Step 8 In step 7 C becomes two immersed circles C and C' bounding half the torus behind the plane, which is an immersed cylinder.

Step 9 In steps 3(4)5 the two circles regularly homotope into embedded circles.



Step 10 Span the final embedded circles with disjoint disks, & follow steps 3(1)3(2)1 with regular homotopies of these disks onto a single immersed disk spanning $C = \partial M$ in step 1.

Then we have step 5 = cylinder \cup 2 disks = embedded sphere

step 1 = Möbius strip \cup 1 disk = immersed real projective plane.

Therefore $5 \rightarrow 1 \xrightarrow{\text{turn inside out without moving}} 1 \rightarrow 5$ gives the required inversion of the sphere.