

MEASURE-PRESERVING HOMEOMORPHISMS OF NONCOMPACT MANIFOLDS AND MASS FLOW TOWARD ENDS

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ABSTRACT. Suppose M is a noncompact connected n -manifold and ω is a good Radon measure of M with $\omega(\partial M) = 0$. Let $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega)$ denote the group of ω -preserving homeomorphisms of M equipped with the compact-open topology and $\mathcal{H}_E(M; \omega)$ denote the subgroup consisting of all $h \in \mathcal{H}(M; \omega)$ which fix the ends of M . S. R. Alpern and V. S. Prasad introduced the topological vector space $\mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ of end charges of M and the end charge homomorphism $c^\omega : \mathcal{H}_E(M; \omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$, which measures for each $h \in \mathcal{H}_E(M; \omega)$ the mass flow toward ends induced by h . We show that the map c^ω has a continuous section. This induces the factorization $\mathcal{H}_E(M; \omega) \cong \text{Ker } c^\omega \times \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ and implies that $\text{Ker } c^\omega$ is a strong deformation retract of $\mathcal{H}_E(M; \omega)$.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article is a continuation of the study of groups of measure-preserving homeomorphisms of noncompact topological manifolds [2, 3, 4, 8]. Suppose M is a noncompact connected n -manifold and ω is a good Radon measure of M with $\omega(\partial M) = 0$. Let $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega)$ denote the group of ω -preserving homeomorphisms of M equipped with the compact-open topology. In the study of this group, the space E_M of ends of M plays a significant role. Let E_M^ω denote the open subset of E_M consisting of ω -finite ends of M and let $\mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M; \omega)$ denote the subgroup consisting of all $h \in \mathcal{H}(M; \omega)$ which fix the ends of M .

In [1] S. R. Alpern and V. S. Prasad introduced the end charge homomorphism

$$c^\omega : \mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M; \omega) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(M, \omega).$$

An end charge of M is a finitely additive signed measure on the algebra of clopen subsets of E_M . Let $\mathcal{S}(E_M)$ denote the topological linear space of all end charges of M with the weak topology and let $\mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ denote the linear subspace of $\mathcal{S}(E_M)$ consisting of end charges c of M with $c(E_M) = 0$ and $c|_{E_M^\omega} = 0$. For each $h \in \mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M; \omega)$ an end charge $c_h^\omega \in \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ is defined by

$$c_h^\omega(E_C) = \omega(C - h(C)) - \omega(h(C) - C),$$

where C is any Borel subset of M such that $\text{Fr } C$ is compact and $E_C \subset E_M$ is the set of ends of C . This quantity is the total ω -volume (or mass) transferred by h into C and into E_C in the last. Hence, the end charge c_h^ω measures mass flow toward ends induced by h .

In [4] R. Berlanga showed that the group $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega)$ is a strong deformation retract of the group $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega\text{-e-reg})$ consisting of ω -end-regular homeomorphisms of M . The group $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega\text{-e-reg})$ acts

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continuously on the space $\mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M, \omega\text{-e-reg})_{ew}^*$ of good Radon measures μ on M such that $\mu(M) = \omega(M)$, $E_M^\mu = E_M^\omega$ and μ and ω have the same null sets, equipped with the finite-end weak topology. He showed that the orbit map $\pi : \mathcal{H}(M; \omega\text{-e-reg}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M, \omega\text{-e-reg})_{ew} : h \longmapsto h_*\omega$ has a continuous section. This section induces the factorization $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega\text{-e-reg}) \cong \mathcal{H}(M; \omega) \times \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M, \omega\text{-e-reg})_{ew}^*$ and this yields the strong deformation retraction of $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega\text{-e-reg})$ onto $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega)$.

In this article we use a similar strategy and investigate the internal structure of the group $\mathcal{H}(M; \omega)$. The group $\mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M, \omega)$ acts continuously on $\mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ by $h \cdot a = c_h^\omega + a$ ($h \in \mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M, \omega)$, $a \in \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$) and the end charge homomorphism $c^\omega : \mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M, \omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ coincides with the orbit map at $0 \in \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$. We extend the argument in [4] and show that the map c^ω admits a continuous (non-homomorphic) section.

Suppose M^n is a noncompact connected separable metrizable n -manifold and $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M)$.

Theorem 1.1. *There exists a continuous map $s : \mathcal{S}(M, \omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M, \omega)_1$ such that $c^\omega s = id$ and $s(0) = id_M$.*

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose P is any topological space and $\mu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M, \omega\text{-reg})$ and $a : P \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(E_M)$ are continuous maps such that $a_p \in \mathcal{S}(M; \mu_p)$ ($p \in P$). Then there exists a continuous map $h : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M, \omega\text{-reg})_1$ such that for each $p \in P$*

$$(1) h_p \in \mathcal{H}_\partial(M, \mu_p)_1, \quad (2) c_{h_p}^{\mu_p} = a_p, \quad (3) \text{ if } a_p = 0, \text{ then } h_p = id_M.$$

Theorem 1.2 is a slight generalization of Theorem 1.1. The existence of a section for the map c^ω and the contractibility of the base space $\mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ imply the following consequences.

Corollary 1.1. (1) $\mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M; \omega) \cong \text{Ker } c^\omega \times \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$.

(2) $\text{Ker } c^\omega$ is a strong deformation retract of $\mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M; \omega)$.

The group $\text{Ker } c^\omega$ contains the subgroup $\mathcal{H}^c(M; \omega)$ consisting of ω -preserving homeomorphisms with compact support. The condition $c_h^\omega = 0$ means that any compact part of h can be separated from the “remaining part” of h . From the argument in [1] it follows that for any $f \in \text{Ker } c^\omega \cap \mathcal{H}(M)_1$ and any compact subset K of M there exists a compact connected n -submanifold N of M with $K \subset N$ and $h \in \mathcal{H}_{M-N}(M, \omega)_1$ with $h|_K = f|_K$. This implies that the subgroup $\mathcal{H}^c(M, \omega)_1^*$ is dense in $\text{Ker } c^\omega \cap \mathcal{H}(M)_1$. In a succeeding work we will show that in $n = 2$ the subgroup $\mathcal{H}^c(M, \omega)_1^*$ is homotopy dense in $\text{Ker } c^\omega \cap \mathcal{H}(M)_1$. In [9] we have obtained some versions of Theorem 1.1 and [4, Theorem 4.1] for smooth manifolds and volume-preserving diffeomorphisms.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains fundamentals on end compactifications, spaces of Radon measures and groups of measure-preserving homeomorphisms. Section 3 is devoted to basics on end charge homomorphisms and related notions. This section also includes generalities on morphisms induced from proper maps. Section 4 contains the proof of Theorem 1.2 in the cube case. The general case is treated in Section 5.

2. RADON MEASURES AND END CHARGE HOMOMORPHISM

Throughout this section X is a connected, locally connected, locally compact, separable metrizable space. We use the following notations : $\mathcal{F}(X)$, $\mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(X)$ denote the sets of closed subsets, compact subsets, and connected components of X . $\mathcal{B}(X)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(X)$ denote the σ -algebra of Borel subsets and the algebra of clopen subsets of X respectively.

When A is a subset of X , the symbols $\text{Fr}_X A$, $\text{cl}_X A$ and $\text{Int}_X A$ denote the frontier, closure and interior of A relative to X . When M is a manifold, $\partial = \partial M$ and $\text{Int } M$ denote the boundary and interior of M as a manifold.

2.1. Groups of homeomorphisms. For a space X and a subset $A \subset X$ the symbol $\mathcal{H}_A(X)$ denotes the group of homeomorphisms h of X onto itself with $h|_A = \text{id}_A$ equipped with the compact-open topology. The group $\mathcal{H}_A(X)$ is a topological group (since X is locally compact and locally connected).

The support of $h \in \mathcal{H}(X)$ is defined by $\text{Supp } h = \text{cl}_X \{x \in X \mid h(x) \neq x\}$. We set $\mathcal{H}_A^c(X) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}_A(X) \mid \text{Supp } h : \text{compact}\}$. For any subgroup \mathcal{G} of $\mathcal{H}(X)$, the symbol \mathcal{G}_1 denotes the path-component of id_M in \mathcal{G} . When $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{H}^c(X)$, by \mathcal{G}_1^* we denote the subgroup of \mathcal{G}_1 consisting of $h \in \mathcal{G}$ which admits an isotopy $h_t \in \mathcal{G}$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) such that $h_0 = \text{id}_X$, $h_1 = h$ and there exists $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ with $\text{Supp } h_t \subset K$ ($t \in [0, 1]$).

2.2. End compactifications. (cf. [1, 4]) Suppose X is a noncompact, connected, locally connected, locally compact, separable metrizable space. An end of X is a function e which assigns an $e(K) \in \mathcal{C}(X - K)$ to each $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such that $e(K_1) \supset e(K_2)$ if $K_1 \subset K_2$. The set of ends of X is denoted by E_X . The end compactification of X is the space $\bar{X} = X \cup E_X$ equipped with the topology defined by the following conditions: (i) X is an open subspace of \bar{X} , (ii) the fundamental open neighborhoods of $e \in E_X$ are given by

$$N(e, K) = e(K) \cup \{e' \in E_X \mid e'(K) = e(K)\} \quad (K \in \mathcal{K}(X)).$$

Then \bar{X} is a connected, locally connected, compact, metrizable space, X is a dense open subset of \bar{X} and E_X is a compact 0-dimensional subset of \bar{X} .

Let $\mathcal{B}_c(X) = \{C \in \mathcal{B}(X) \mid \text{Fr}_X C : \text{compact}\}$. For each $C \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ let

$$E_C = \{e \in E_X \mid e(K) \subset C \text{ for some } K \in \mathcal{K}(X)\} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{C} = C \cup E_C \subset \bar{X}.$$

Then $E_C \in \mathcal{Q}(E_X)$ and \bar{C} is a neighborhood of E_C in \bar{X} with $\bar{C} \cap E_X = E_C$. For $C, D \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$, $E_C = E_D$ iff $C \Delta D = (C - D) \cup (D - C)$ is relatively compact (i.e., has the compact closure) in X .

For $h \in \mathcal{H}(X)$ and $e \in E_X$ we define $h(e) \in E_X$ by $h(e)(K) = h(e(h^{-1}(K)))$ ($K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$). Each $h \in \mathcal{H}(X)$ has a unique extension $\bar{h} \in \mathcal{H}(\bar{X})$ defined by $\bar{h}(e) = h(e)$ ($e \in E_X$). The map $\mathcal{H}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\bar{X}) : h \mapsto \bar{h}$ is a continuous group homomorphism. We set $\mathcal{H}_{A \cup E_X}(X) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}_A(X) \mid \bar{h}|_{E_X} = \text{id}_{E_X}\}$. Note that $\mathcal{H}_{A \cup E_X}(X)_1 = \mathcal{H}_A(X)_1$ and that if $C \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ and $h \in \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X)$, then $h(C) \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ and $E_{h(C)} = E_C$.

2.3. Space of Radon measures. Next we recall general facts on spaces of Radon measures cf. [1, 4, 6]. Suppose X is a connected, locally connected, locally compact, separable metrizable space. A *Radon measure* on X is a measure μ on $(X, \mathcal{B}(X))$ such that $\mu(K) < \infty$ for any $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$. A Radon measure μ on X is said to be *good* if $\mu(p) = 0$ for any point $p \in X$ and $\mu(U) > 0$ for any nonempty open subset U of X .

Let $\mathcal{M}(X)$ denote the space of Radon measures μ on X equipped with the *weak topology*. This topology is the weakest topology such that the function

$$\Phi_f : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \Phi_f(\mu) = \int_X f d\mu$$

is continuous for any continuous function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with compact support. Let $\mathcal{M}_g(X)$ denote the subspace of good Radon measures μ on X and for $A \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we set $\mathcal{M}^A(X) = \{\mu \in \mathcal{M}(X) \mid \mu(A) = 0\}$ and $\mathcal{M}_g^A(X) = \mathcal{M}_g(X) \cap \mathcal{M}^A(X)$.

For $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_g(X)$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ the *restriction* $\mu|_A \in \mathcal{M}_g(A)$ is defined by $(\mu|_A)(B) = \mu(B)$ ($B \in \mathcal{B}(A)$).

Lemma 2.1. ([4, Lemma 2.2]) *Let $A \in \mathcal{F}(X)$ and $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$.*

- (i) *The restriction map $\mathcal{M}^{\text{Fr}A}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(A) : \mu \mapsto \mu|_A$ is continuous.*
- (ii) *The evaluation map $\mathcal{M}^{\text{Fr}K}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \mu \mapsto \mu(K)$ is continuous.*

Let $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_g(X)$. We say that an end $e \in E_X$ is ω -finite if $\omega(e(K)) < \infty$ for some $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$. Let $E_X^\omega = \{e \in E_X \mid e : \omega\text{-finite}\}$. This is an open subset of E_X and for $C \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ we have $E_C \subset E_X^\omega$ iff $\omega(C) < \infty$.

Definition 2.1. (1) $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_g(M)$ is said to be

- (i) ω -regular if μ has the same null sets as ω (i.e., $\mu(B) = 0$ iff $\omega(B) = 0$ for any $B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$).
 - (ii) ω -end-regular if μ is ω -regular and $E_M^\mu = E_M^\omega$.
- (2) $\mathcal{M}_g^A(X, \omega\text{-e-reg}) = \{\mu \in \mathcal{M}_g^A(X) \mid \mu : \omega\text{-end-regular}\}$ (the weak topology)

The group $\mathcal{H}(X)$ acts continuously on $\mathcal{M}(X)$ by $h \cdot \mu = h_*\mu$, where $h_*\mu$ is defined by $(h_*\mu)(B) = \mu(h^{-1}(B))$ ($B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$).

Definition 2.2. (1) $h \in \mathcal{H}(X)$ is said to be

- (i) ω -preserving if $h_*\omega = \omega$ (i.e., $\omega(h(B)) = \omega(B)$ for any $B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$),
 - (ii) ω -regular if h preserves ω -null sets (i.e., $\omega(h(B)) = 0$ iff $\omega(B) = 0$ for any $B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$),
 - (iii) ω -end-regular if h is ω -regular and $\bar{h}(E_X^\omega) = E_X^\omega$.
- (2) $\mathcal{H}(X; \omega) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}(X) \mid h : \omega\text{-preserving}\}$, $\mathcal{H}(X; \omega\text{-e-reg}) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}(X) \mid h : \omega\text{-end-regular}\}$

Suppose M is a compact connected n -manifold. The von Neumann-Oxtoby-Ulam theorem [7] asserts that if $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M)$ and $\mu(M) = \nu(M)$, then there exists $h \in \mathcal{H}_\partial(M)_1$ such that $h_*\mu = \nu$. A. Fathi [6] obtained a parameter version of this theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *Suppose M is a compact connected n -manifold and $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M)$. Suppose $\mu, \nu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M; \omega\text{-reg})$ are continuous maps with $\mu_p(M) = \nu_p(M)$ ($p \in P$). Then there exists a continuous map $h : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M; \omega\text{-reg})_1$ such that for each $p \in P$ (i) $(h_p)_*\mu_p = \nu_p$ and (ii) if $\mu_p = \nu_p$ then $h_p = id_M$.*

In [4] R. Berlanga obtained a similar theorem for a noncompact connected n -manifold M . We use the following consequence of [4, Proposition 5.1 (2)].

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose M is a noncompact connected n -manifold and $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M)$. Then we have $\mathcal{H}_\partial(M; \omega) \cap \mathcal{H}_\partial(M; \omega\text{-reg})_1 = \mathcal{H}_\partial(M; \omega)_1$.*

3. END CHARGE HOMOMORPHISM

3.1. End charge homomorphism. We recall basic properties of the end charge homomorphism defined in [1, Section 14]. Suppose X is a connected, locally connected, locally compact, separable, metrizable space and $\omega \in \mathcal{M}(X)$.

An *end charge* of X is a finitely additive signed measure c on $\mathcal{Q}(E_X)$, that is, a function $c : \mathcal{Q}(E_X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which satisfies the following condition:

$$c(F \cup G) = c(F) + c(G) \text{ for } F, G \in \mathcal{Q}(E_X) \text{ with } F \cap G = \emptyset.$$

Let $\mathcal{S}(E_X)$ denote the space of end charges c of X with the *weak topology* (or the product topology). This topology is the weakest topology such that the function

$$\Psi_F : \mathcal{S}(E_X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} : \Psi_F(c) = c(F)$$

is continuous for any $F \in \mathcal{Q}(E_X)$. For a subset $U \subset E_X$ let

$$\mathcal{S}_0(E_X, U) = \{c \in \mathcal{S}(E_X) \mid \text{(i) } c(F) = 0 \text{ for } F \in \mathcal{Q}(E_X) \text{ with } F \subset U \text{ and (ii) } c(E_X) = 0\}$$

(with the weak topology). Then $\mathcal{S}(E_X)$ is a topological linear space and $\mathcal{S}_0(E_X, U)$ is a linear subspace. For $\omega \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ we set $\mathcal{S}(X, \omega) = \mathcal{S}_0(E_X, E_X^\omega)$.

For $h \in \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X, \omega)$ the end charge $c_h^\omega \in \mathcal{S}(X, \omega)$ is defined as follows: For any $F \in \mathcal{Q}(E_X)$ there exists $C \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ with $E_C = F$. Since $\bar{h}|_{E_X} = id$, it follows that $E_C = E_{h(C)}$ and that $C \Delta h(C)$ is relatively compact in X . Thus $\omega(C - h(C)), \omega(h(C) - C) < \infty$ and we can define as

$$c_h^\omega(F) = \omega(C - h(C)) - \omega(h(C) - C) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

This quantity is independent of the choice of C .

Proposition 3.1. *The map $c^\omega : \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X, \omega) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(X, \omega)$ is a continuous group homomorphism ([1, Section 14.9, Lemma 14.21 (iv)]).*

3.2. Related notions. In the proof of Theorem 1.2 it is necessary to measure volumes transferred into various regions by homeomorphisms (which are not measure-preserving). For this purpose we introduce some notations.

For $A, B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we write $A \sim_c B$ if $A\Delta B$ is relatively compact in X . This is an equivalence relation and for $A, B \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ we have (i) $A \sim_c B$ iff $E_A = E_B$ and (ii) $A \sim_c h(A)$ for any $h \in \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X)$.

Similarly, for $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ and $A, B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we write $A \sim_\mu B$ if $\mu(A\Delta B) < \infty$. This is also an equivalence relation and $A \sim_c B$ implies $A \sim_\mu B$. If $A \sim_\mu B$, then we can consider the following quantity:

$$J^\mu(A, B) = \mu(A - B) - \mu(B - A) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

This measures the difference of μ -volumes of A and B when A and B differ only in a finite volume part. If $C \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ and $h \in \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X)$, then $J^\mu(h^{-1}(C), C)$ is just the total μ -mass transferred into C by h . If $h \in \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X, \mu)$, then $J^\mu(h^{-1}(C), C) = J^\mu(C, h(C)) = c_h^\mu(E_C)$.

This quantity has the following formal properties:

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ and $A, B, C, D \in \mathcal{B}(X)$.*

- (1) *If $A \sim_\mu B$ and $\mu(A) < \infty$, then $\mu(B) < \infty$ and $J^\mu(A, B) = \mu(A) - \mu(B)$.*
- (2) *If $A \sim_\mu B \sim_\mu C$, then $J^\mu(A, B) + J^\mu(B, C) = J^\mu(A, C)$.*
- (3) *If $A \sim_\mu C$, $B \sim_\mu D$, then*
 - (i) *$A \cup B \sim_\mu C \cup D$ since $(A \cup B)\Delta(C \cup D) \subset (A\Delta C) \cup (B\Delta D)$,*
 - (ii) *if $A \cap B = C \cap D = \emptyset$, then $J^\mu(A \cup B, C \cup D) = J^\mu(A, C) + J^\mu(B, D)$.*
- (4) *If $h \in \mathcal{H}(X)$ and $A \sim_{h_*\mu} B$, then $h^{-1}(A) \sim_\mu h^{-1}(B)$ and $J^{h_*\mu}(A, B) = J^\mu(h^{-1}(A), h^{-1}(B))$.*

Lemma 3.2. *Suppose $\omega \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ and $A, B \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$, $A \sim_c B$, $\omega(\text{Fr } A) = \omega(\text{Fr } B) = 0$. Then the function*

$$\Phi : \mathcal{M}(X; \omega\text{-reg}) \times \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X; \omega\text{-reg})^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} : \quad \Phi(\mu, f, g) = J^\mu(f(A), g(B))$$

is continuous.

Proof. Since $J^\mu(f(A), g(B)) = J^\mu(f(A), A) + J^\mu(A, B) + J^\mu(B, g(B))$ and $\mu(A - f(A)) = (f_*^{-1}\mu)(f^{-1}(A) - A)$, it suffices to verify the continuity of the following function:

$$\mathcal{M}(X; \omega\text{-reg}) \times \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X; \omega\text{-reg}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} : \quad (\mu, f) \longmapsto \mu(f(A) - A).$$

Given (μ, f) and $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $f(\text{Fr } A)$ is a compact μ -null set, it has a compact neighborhood K such that $\mu(K) < \varepsilon$. There exists a neighborhood \mathcal{U} of f in $\mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X, \omega\text{-reg})$ such that $f(A)\Delta g(A) \subset K$ ($g \in \mathcal{U}$).

The function $\nu(f(A) - A)$ is continuous in ν . In fact, $\text{Fr}(f(A) - A) \subset \text{Fr } A \cup \text{Fr } f(A)$ and the latter is a ν -null set since ν is ω -regular. Thus, we have $\nu(\text{Fr}(f(A) - A)) = 0$ and the claim follows from Lemma 2.1 (ii). Also note that the function $\mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \nu \mapsto \nu(K)$ is upper semi-continuous ([4, Lemma 2.1]). Therefore, there exists a neighborhood \mathcal{V} of μ in $\mathcal{M}(X; \omega\text{-reg})$ such that

$$|\nu(f(A) - A) - \mu(f(A) - A)| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \nu(K) < \varepsilon \quad (\nu \in \mathcal{V}).$$

Take any $(\nu, g) \in \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{U}$. Since $(f(A) - A)\Delta(g(A) - A) \subset f(A)\Delta g(A) \subset K$, we have

$$|\nu(g(A) - A) - \nu(f(A) - A)| \leq \nu(K) < \varepsilon.$$

(In general, $|\nu(A) - \nu(B)| \leq \nu(A\Delta B)$.) It follows that $|\nu(g(A) - A) - \mu(f(A) - A)| < 2\varepsilon$. \square

According to [4] we say that continuous maps $\mu, \nu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X)$ are *compactly related* and write $\mu \sim_c \nu$ if each $p \in P$ admits a neighborhood U in P and $K_p \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such that $\mu_q = \nu_q$ on $M - K_p$ ($q \in U$). (If P is a singleton, this is just a condition on $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}(X)$.) This is an equivalence relation and if $\mu \sim_c \nu$, then for any $C \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ we can define a function $(\mu - \nu)(C) : P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$(\mu - \nu)(C)_p = \mu_p(C \cap K_p) - \nu_p(C \cap K_p).$$

This definition is independent of the choice of K_p . If $\omega \in \mathcal{M}(X)$, $\mu, \nu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X, \omega\text{-reg})$, $\mu \sim_c \nu$ and $C \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, $\omega(\text{Fr } C) = 0$, then the function $(\mu - \nu)(C) : P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous.

Suppose a continuous map $h : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^c(X)$ has *locally common compact support* (i.e., for each $p \in P$ there exists a neighborhood U of p in P and $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such that $\text{Supp } h_q \subset K$ ($q \in U$)). Then, $\mu \sim_c h_*\mu$ for any continuous map $\mu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(X)$.

If $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(X)$, $A \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ and $f, g \in \mathcal{H}^c(X)$, then we have the following relation

$$(f_*\mu - g_*\mu)(A) = J^\mu(f^{-1}(A), g^{-1}(A)).$$

In the proof of Theorem 1.2 we use the quantity of the form $J^\mu(f^{-1}(A), g^{-1}(A))$ frequently. The above consideration means that this quantity can be translated to a quantity prescribed in term of measures and that the calculations on this quantity in the proof of Theorem 1.2 and the statements in Lemma 3.1 reduce to the calculations and some ordinary properties on measures. However, the quantity $J^\mu(f^{-1}(A), g^{-1}(A))$ has an advantage that it is defined for $A \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ and $f, g \in \mathcal{H}_{E_X}(X)$. For example, we can take f and g as the limits of sequences $f_k, g_k \in \mathcal{H}^c(X)$. This fits our situation.

3.3. Morphisms induced from proper maps. Suppose X and Y are connected, locally connected, locally compact separable metrizable spaces and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a *proper* continuous map ($f^{-1}(K)$ is compact for any $K \in \mathcal{K}(Y)$). The map f induces various continuous morphisms.

(1) $f_* : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y)$: For $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ the induced measure $f_*\mu \in \mathcal{M}(Y)$ is defined by $(f_*\mu)(B) = \mu(f^{-1}(B))$ ($B \in \mathcal{B}(Y)$). The map f_* is continuous. If $A, B \in \mathcal{B}(Y)$ and $A \sim_{f_*\mu} B$, then $J^{f_*\mu}(A, B) = J^\mu(f^{-1}(A), f^{-1}(B))$ (cf. Lemma 3.1 (4)).

(2) $\bar{f} : \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{Y}$: This is the unique continuous extension of f . For each $e \in E_X$ the end $f(e) \in E_Y$ is defined by assigning to each $K \in \mathcal{K}(Y)$ the unique component $f(e)(K) \in \mathcal{C}(Y - K)$ which contains $f(e(f^{-1}(K)))$. The map \bar{f} is defined by $\bar{f}(e) = f(e)$ ($e \in E_X$). For any $C \in \mathcal{B}_c(Y)$ we have $f^{-1}(C) \in \mathcal{B}_c(X)$ and $E_{f^{-1}(C)} = \bar{f}^{-1}(E_C)$.

(3) $\bar{f}_* : \mathcal{S}(E_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(E_Y)$: This is a continuous linear map induced from the map $\bar{f} : E_X \rightarrow E_Y$. For each $c \in \mathcal{S}(E_X)$ the end charge $\bar{f}_*c \in \mathcal{S}(E_Y)$ is defined by $(\bar{f}_*c)(F) = c(\bar{f}^{-1}(F))$ ($F \in \mathcal{Q}(E_Y)$). It induces the restriction $\bar{f}_* : \mathcal{S}_0(E_X, U) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_0(E_Y, V)$ for any $V \subset E_Y$ and $U \subset E_X$ with $\bar{f}^{-1}(V) \subset U$. Let $\omega \in \mathcal{M}(X)$. Since $\bar{f}^{-1}(E_Y^{f_*\omega}) \subset E_X^\omega$, we obtain the restriction

$\bar{f}_* : \mathcal{S}(X, \omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(Y, f_*\omega)$. If $\bar{f} : E_X \rightarrow E_Y$ is injective, then $\bar{f}^{-1}(E_Y^{f_*\omega}) = E_X^\omega$. Therefore, if $\bar{f} : E_X \rightarrow E_Y$ is a homeomorphism, then $\bar{f}_* : \mathcal{S}(X, \omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(Y, f_*\omega)$ is also a homeomorphism.

Below we assume that the map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies the following additional conditions:

$$(*)_1 \quad C \in \mathcal{F}(X), \text{Int}_X C = \emptyset \text{ and } D \in \mathcal{F}(Y),$$

$$(*)_2 \quad f(C) = D \text{ and } f \text{ maps } X - C \text{ homeomorphically onto } Y - D.$$

(4) $f^* : \mathcal{M}^D(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^C(X)$: For each $\nu \in \mathcal{M}^D(Y)$ the measure $f^*\nu \in \mathcal{M}^C(X)$ is defined by $(f^*\nu)(B) = \nu(f(B - C))$ ($B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$). The map f^* is a homeomorphism, whose inverse is the map $f_* : \mathcal{M}^C(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^D(Y)$. For any $\omega \in \mathcal{M}^D(Y)$ these maps induce the reciprocal homeomorphisms

$$f_* : \mathcal{M}_g^C(X; f^*\omega\text{-reg}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^D(Y; \omega\text{-reg}), \quad f^* : \mathcal{M}_g^D(Y; \omega\text{-reg}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^C(X; f^*\omega\text{-reg}).$$

(5) $f_* : \mathcal{H}_C(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_D(Y)$: For each $h \in \mathcal{H}_C(X)$ there exists a unique $\underline{h} \in \mathcal{H}_D(Y)$ such that $\underline{h}f = fh$. The map f_* is defined by $f_*h = \underline{h}$. This map is a continuous injection and induces the restrictions $f_* : \mathcal{H}_{C \cup E_X}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{D \cup E_Y}(Y)$ and $f_* : \mathcal{H}_C(X, f^*\omega\text{-reg}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_D(Y, \omega\text{-reg})$, $f_* : \mathcal{H}_C(X, f^*\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_D(Y, \omega)$ for any $\omega \in \mathcal{M}^D(Y)$.

Lemma 3.3. *Under the condition $(*)$, for any $\omega \in \mathcal{M}^D(Y)$ we have the following commutative diagram :*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}_{C \cup E_X}(X, f^*\omega) & \xrightarrow{c^{f^*\omega}} & \mathcal{S}(X, f^*\omega) \\ f_* \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{f}_* \\ \mathcal{H}_{D \cup E_Y}(Y, \omega) & \xrightarrow{c^\omega} & \mathcal{S}(Y, \omega). \end{array}$$

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2 IN THE CUBE CASE

In this section we prove Theorem 1.2 in the cube case. According to [4, Section 4] we use the following notations: $I = [0, 1]$, I^n is the n -fold product of I , $I_1 = [1/3, 2/3] \times \{(1/2, \dots, 1/2, 1)\} \subset I^n$, m is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n , d is the standard Euclidean distance in \mathbb{R}^n ($d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|$), E is a 0-dim compact subset of ∂I^n ($E \subset I_1$ for $n \geq 2$), $M_0 = I^n - E$ and $m_0 = m|_{M_0}$. The pair $(\overline{M_0}, E_{M_0})$ is canonically identified with (I^n, E) . An n -cubic balloon in I^n is a cube A of the form $[0, \alpha]^n + \mathbf{v}$ for some $\alpha > 0$ and $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $A \subset I^n$ and $A \cap \partial I^n = ([0, \alpha]^{n-1} \times \{\alpha\}) + \mathbf{v}$. Let $\mathcal{D}(M_0)$ denote the set of PL n -disks K in M_0 such that $cl_{I^n}(M_0 - K)$ is a finite disjoint union of n -cubic balloons A in I^n with $A \cap E \neq \emptyset$. For convenience, we add the emptyset \emptyset as a member of $\mathcal{D}(M_0)$.

Theorem 1.2'. *Suppose $\mu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})$ and $a : P \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(E_{M_0})$ are continuous maps such that $a_p \in \mathcal{S}(M_0, \mu_p)$ ($p \in P$). Then there exists a continuous map $h : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})_1$ such that for each $p \in P$*

$$(1) h_p \in \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, \mu_p)_1, \quad (2) c_{h_p}^{\mu_p} = a_p, \quad (3) \text{ if } a_p = 0, \text{ then } h_p = id_{M_0}.$$

Theorem 1.2' is proved in a series of lemmas. For the sake of notational simplicity, we write $f_*\mu = g_*\mu$ and $J^\mu(f(A), g(A)) = a(E_A)$ instead of $f_{p*}\mu_p = g_{p*}\mu_p$ ($p \in P$) and $J^{\mu_p}(f_p(A), g_p(A)) = a_p(E_A)$ ($p \in P$).

Below we assume that $\mu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})$ and $a : P \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(E_{M_0})$ are continuous maps such that $a_p \in \mathcal{S}(M_0, \mu_p)$ ($p \in P$). We consider the case $n \geq 2$. (The modification for $n = 1$ is obvious.)

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose $K, L \in \mathcal{D}(M_0)$, $K \subset \text{Int}_{M_0} L$ and $f, g : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})_1$ are continuous maps such that*

$$(i) f_*\mu = g_*\mu \text{ on } K, \quad (ii) J^\mu(f^{-1}(A), g^{-1}(A)) = a(E_A) \quad (A \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K))).$$

Then there exists a continuous map $h : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\partial \cup K}^c(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})_1^$ such that*

- (1) $(hf)_*\mu = g_*\mu$ on L ,
- (2) $J^\mu((hf)^{-1}(B), g^{-1}(B)) = a(E_B)$ ($B \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - L))$),
- (3) $\{h_p^{-1}\}_{p \in P}$ is equi-continuous on $cl_{M_0}(M_0 - L)$ with respect to $d|_{M_0}$,
- (4) if $p \in P$, $a_p = 0$ and $f_p = g_p = id_{M_0}$, then $h_p = id_{M_0}$.

Proof. For each $A \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M - K))$ we construct a continuous map $\ell = \ell_A : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial^c(A, m|_{A\text{-reg}})_1^*$ such that

- (1)' $\ell_*((f_*\mu)|_A) = g_*\mu$ on $A \cap L$,
- (2)' $J^\mu(f^{-1}\ell^{-1}(B), g^{-1}(B)) = a(E_B)$ ($B \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(A - L))$),
- (3)' $\{\ell_p^{-1}\}_{p \in P}$ is equi-continuous on $cl_{M_0}(A - L)$ with respect to $d|_A$,
- (4)' if $p \in P$, $a_p = 0$ and $f_p = g_p = id_{M_0}$, then $\ell_p = id_A$.

Then the map h is defined by $h|_K = id_K$ and $h|_A = \ell_A$ ($A \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K))$).

The map $\ell = \ell_A$ is constructed as follows. Let $\mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(A - L)) = \{B_1, \dots, B_m\}$. This is a disjoint family of n -cubic balloons with ends and we have $A = (A \cap L) \cup (\cup_{k=1}^m B_k)$ and $E_A = \cup_{k=1}^m E_{B_k}$. Set $N_k = (A \cap L) \cup (\cup_{i=k}^m B_i)$ ($k = 1, \dots, m$) and $N_{m+1} = A \cap L$.

We inductively construct continuous maps $\ell^k : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial^c(A, m|_{A\text{-reg}})_1^*$ ($k = 1, \dots, m$) such that

- (2_k) $J^\mu(f^{-1}(\ell^k)^{-1}(B_j), g^{-1}(B_j)) = a(E_{B_j})$ ($j = 1, \dots, k$),
- (3_k) $\{(\ell_p^k)^{-1}\}_p$ is equi-continuous with respect to $d|_A$,
- (4_k) if $p \in P$, $a_p = 0$ and $f_p = g_p = id_{M_0}$, then $\ell_p^k = id_A$.

Suppose ℓ^{k-1} has been constructed. (For $k = 1$ we put $\ell^0 \equiv id_{M_0}$.) Consider the PL n -disk $\overline{N}_k = \overline{B}_k \cup \overline{N_{k+1}}$ (recall that $\overline{N}_k = N_k \cup E_{N_k} = cl_{I^n} N_k$). Since $\overline{B}_k \cap \overline{N_{k+1}}$ is a PL $(n-1)$ -disk, we can find a one-parameter family of PL-maps $\varphi_t : \overline{N}_k \rightarrow \overline{N}_k$ ($t \in [-1, 1]$) such that

- (a) $\varphi_0 = id$, $\varphi_1(\overline{B}_k) = \overline{N}_k$, $\varphi_{-1}(\overline{N_{k+1}}) = \overline{N}_k$ and $\varphi_t = id$ on $\partial \overline{N}_k$ ($t \in [-1, 1]$),
- (b) $\varphi_t|_{N_k}$ ($t \in (-1, 1)$) is an isotopy on N_k , $\varphi_s(B_k) \subsetneq \varphi_t(B_k)$ ($-1 \leq s < t \leq 1$) and $\varphi_t|_{N_k}$ ($t \in (-1, 1)$) has locally common compact support.

The map φ_t is obtained by enlarging \overline{B}_k for $t \geq 0$ (engulfing \overline{N}_k at $t = 1$) and shrinking \overline{B}_k for $t \leq 0$ (collapsing at $t = -1$). The family φ_t ($t \in [-1, 1]$) is equi-continuous with respect to d , since it is

a compact family. Thus $\varphi_t|_{N_k}$ ($t \in (-1, 1)$) is also equi-continuous with respect to d . The maps φ_t ($t \in (-1, 1)$) are m -regular since any PL-homeomorphism between subpolyhedra in \mathbb{R}^n is m -regular.

The map ℓ^k is defined as $\ell^k = \psi \ell^{k-1}$, where $\psi : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\partial \cup B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_{k-1}}^c(A, m|_{A\text{-reg}})_1^*$ is defined by

$$\psi_p = \varphi_{t(p)}^{-1} \text{ on } N_k \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_p = id \text{ on } B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_{k-1}.$$

The parameter function $t = t(p) : P \rightarrow (-1, 1)$ is determined by the condition (2_k) ($j = k$). We set

$$\sigma_p^{k-1} \equiv \ell_p^{k-1} \ast ((f_{p\ast} \mu_p)|_A) \in \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(A, m|_{A\text{-reg}}).$$

Then the identity for $j = k$ in the condition (2_k) is equivalent to :

$$\begin{aligned} a_p(E_{B_k}) - J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k), g_p^{-1}(B_k)) \\ &= J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^k)^{-1}(B_k), f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k)) = J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}\varphi_t(B_k), f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k)) \\ &= J^{\sigma_p^{k-1}}(\varphi_t(B_k), B_k) = \begin{cases} \sigma_p^{k-1}(\varphi_t(B_k) - B_k) \in [0, \sigma_p^{k-1}(N_{k+1})] & (t \in [0, 1]) \\ -\sigma_p^{k-1}(B_k - \varphi_t(B_k)) \in (-\sigma_p^{k-1}(B_k), 0] & (t \in (-1, 0]). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(Note that $a_p(E_{B_k}) = 0$ does not imply $t(p) = 0$.) This equation in t is uniquely solved, once we check the next inequality:

$$a_p(E_{B_k}) - J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k), g_p^{-1}(B_k)) \in (-\sigma_p^{k-1}(B_k), \sigma_p^{k-1}(N_{k+1})).$$

This is verified by the following observations:

If $\sigma_p^{k-1}(B_k) = \mu_p(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k)) < \infty$, then $\mu_p(B_k) < \infty$ and $a_p(E_{B_k}) = 0$ since $a_p \in S(M_0, \mu_p)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} a_p(E_{B_k}) - J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k), g_p^{-1}(B_k)) \\ &= -\left(\mu_p(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k)) - \mu_p(g_p^{-1}(B_k))\right) > -\sigma_p^{k-1}(B_k). \end{aligned}$$

If $\sigma_p^{k-1}(N_{k+1}) = \mu_p(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(N_{k+1})) < \infty$, then $\mu_p(N_{k+1}) < \infty$ and $a_p(E_{B_j}) = 0$ ($j = k + 1, \dots, m$). Since

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^m a(E_{B_j}) &= a(E_A) = J^\mu(f^{-1}(A), g^{-1}(A)), \quad A = (\ell^{k-1})^{-1}(A), \\ a(E_{B_j}) &= J^\mu(f^{-1}(\ell^{k-1})^{-1}(B_j), g^{-1}(B_j)) \quad (j = 1, \dots, k-1), \end{aligned}$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} a_p(E_{B_k}) &= \sum_{j=1}^m a_p(E_{B_j}) - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} a_p(E_{B_j}) + \sum_{j=k+1}^m a_p(E_{B_j}) \right) \\ &= J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(A), g_p^{-1}(A)) - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_j), g_p^{-1}(B_j)) \\ &= J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(N_k), g_p^{-1}(N_k)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_p(E_{B_k}) - J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k), g_p^{-1}(B_k)) &= J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(N_{k+1}), g_p^{-1}(N_{k+1})) \\
&= \mu_p(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(N_{k+1})) - \mu_p(g_p^{-1}(N_{k+1})) < \sigma_p^{k-1}(N_{k+1}).
\end{aligned}$$

The continuity of the function $t = t(p)$ follows from the continuity of the functions $a_p(E_{B_k})$, $J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(\ell_p^{k-1})^{-1}(B_k), g_p^{-1}(B_k))$ in p and $J^{\sigma_p^{k-1}}(\varphi_t(B_k), B_k)$ in (p, t) (cf. Lemma 3.2).

These observations justify the definition of the map ℓ_k and it is readily seen to satisfy the required conditions. This completes the inductive step and we obtain the map ℓ^m .

The map ℓ^m satisfies the conditions on ℓ except (1)'. On the n -disk $A \cap L$ we compare the two maps $\sigma^m|_{A \cap L}, \tau|_{A \cap L} : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(A \cap L : m|_{A \cap L}\text{-reg})$, where

$$\sigma^m = \ell_*^m((f_*\mu)|_A), \quad \tau = g_*\mu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(A : m|_A\text{-reg}).$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma^m(A \cap L) - \tau(A \cap L) &= J^\mu(f^{-1}(\ell^m)^{-1}(A \cap L), g^{-1}(A \cap L)) \\
&= J^\mu(f^{-1}(\ell^m)^{-1}(A), g^{-1}(A)) - \sum_{k=1}^m J^\mu(f^{-1}(\ell^m)^{-1}(B_k), g^{-1}(B_k)) \\
&= a(E_A) - \sum_{k=1}^m a(E_{B_k}) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2.1 yields a map

$$\xi : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(A \cap L; m|_{A \cap L}\text{-reg})_1 \cong \mathcal{H}_{\partial \cup (A-L)}(A; m|_A\text{-reg})_1$$

such that $(\xi_*\sigma^m)|_{A \cap L} = \tau|_{A \cap L}$ and $\xi_p = id_A$ if $\sigma_p|_{A \cap L} = \tau_p|_{A \cap L}$. Finally the composition $\ell = \xi \ell^m$ satisfies all of the required conditions and this completes the proof. (We note that since the maps $\varphi_t|_{N_k}$ ($t \in (-1, 1)$) have locally common compact support, the map h also has locally common compact support.) \square

Let $L^0 = \emptyset$ and $f^0 \equiv id_{M_0}$, $g^0 \equiv id_{M_0}$.

Lemma 4.2. *There exists a sequence (K_k, L_k, f^k, g^k) ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) which satisfies the following conditions :*

- (1_k) $K_k, L_k \in \mathcal{D}(M_0)$ and $L_{k-1} \subset \text{Int}_{M_0} K_k$, $K_k \subset \text{Int}_{M_0} L_k$
- (2_k) (i) $f^k, g^k : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial^c(M_0; m_0\text{-reg})_1^*$ are continuous maps
- (ii) $f^k = \varphi^k f^{k-1}$ and $g^k = \psi^k g^{k-1}$ for some continuous maps
$$\varphi^k : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\partial \cup L_{k-1}}^c(M_0; m_0\text{-reg})_1^* \quad \text{and} \quad \psi^k : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\partial \cup K_k}^c(M_0; m_0\text{-reg})_1^*$$
- (3_k) (i) $\text{diam } A \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$, $\text{diam } (g_p^{k-1})^{-1}(A) \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$ ($A \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K_k))$)
- (ii) $\text{diam } B \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$, $\text{diam } (f_p^k)^{-1}(B) \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$ ($B \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - L_k))$)
- (4_k) (i) $f_*^k \mu = g_*^{k-1} \mu$ on K_k and $g_*^k \mu = f_*^k \mu$ on L_k
- (ii) $J^\mu((f^k)^{-1}(A), (g^{k-1})^{-1}(A)) = a(E_A)$ ($A \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K_k))$)

$$(iii) \quad J^\mu((f^k)^{-1}(B), (g^k)^{-1}(B)) = a(E_B) \quad (B \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - L_k)))$$

$$(5_k) \quad (i) \quad \{(f_p^k)^{-1}\}_p \text{ is equi-continuous on } cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K_k) \text{ with respect to } d|_{M_0}.$$

$$(ii) \quad \{(g_p^k)^{-1}\}_p \text{ is equi-continuous on } cl_{M_0}(M_0 - L_k) \text{ with respect to } d|_{M_0}.$$

$$(6_k) \quad \text{If } p \in P \text{ and } a_p = 0, \text{ then } f_p^k = g_p^k = id_{M_0}.$$

Proof. Suppose we have constructed $(K_{k-1}, L_{k-1}, f^{k-1}, g^{k-1})$.

Since $\{(g_p^{k-1})^{-1}\}_p$ is equicontinuous on $cl_{M_0}(M_0 - L_{k-1})$, we can find $K_k \in \mathcal{D}(M_0)$ which satisfies (1_k) and (3_k). By applying Lemma 4.1 to the data $(L_{k-1}, K_k, f^{k-1}, g^{k-1}, \mu, a)$, we obtain φ_k and f^k which satisfies (2_k), (4_k) - (6_k).

Since $\{(f_p^k)^{-1}\}_p$ is equicontinuous on $cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K_k)$, we can find $L_k \in \mathcal{D}(M_0)$ which satisfies (1_k) and (3_k). By applying Lemma 4.1 to the data $(K_k, L_k, g^{k-1}, f^k, \mu, -a)$, we obtain ψ^k and g^k which satisfies (2_k), (4_k) - (6_k). This completes the inductive step. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose (K_k, L_k, f^k, g^k) ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) is the sequence in Lemma 4.2 .*

- (1) *The sequence of maps $f^k : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0; m_0\text{-reg})_1$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) converges $d|_{M_0}$ -uniformly to a continuous map $f : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0; m_0\text{-reg})_1$.*
- (2) *The sequence of maps $g^k : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0; m_0\text{-reg})_1$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) converges $d|_{M_0}$ -uniformly to a continuous map $g : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0; m_0\text{-reg})_1$.*
- (3) *$f^{-1}|_{L_k} = (f^k)^{-1}|_{L_k}$ and $g^{-1}|_{K_k} = (g^{k-1})^{-1}|_{K_k}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$)*
- (4) *$f_*\mu = g_*\mu$*
- (5) *If $p \in P$ and $a_p = 0$, then $f_p = g_p = id_{M_0}$.*

Proof. This follows from the same argument as in [4, Proof of Lemma 4.8]. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2'. We show that the continuous map $h = g^{-1}f : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})_1$, $h_p = g_p^{-1}f_p$, satisfies the required conditions.

- (1) By Lemma 4.3 (4) we have $h_*\mu = \mu$ and from Lemma 2.2 it follows that

$$h_p \in \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, \mu_p\text{-reg})_1 \cap \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, \mu_p) = \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, \mu_p)_1.$$

- (2) For each $F \in \mathcal{Q}(E_{M_0})$ there exists $k \geq 1$ and $A_1, \dots, A_m \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K_k))$ ($A_i \neq A_j$ ($i \neq j$))) such that $F = E_{A_1} \cup \dots \cup E_{A_m}$ (disjoint). Thus, it suffices to show that $c_{h_p}^{\mu_p}(E_A) = a_p(E_A)$ for each $k \geq 1$ and $A \in \mathcal{C}(cl_{M_0}(M_0 - K_k))$.

Since $f_p^{-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{E_{M_0}}(M_0)$, we have $E_{f_p^{-1}(A)} = E_A$. Since $f_p^{-1}|_{K_k} = (f_p^k)^{-1}|_{K_k}$ and $g_p^{-1}|_{K_k} = (g_p^{k-1})^{-1}|_{K_k}$ (Lemma 4.3 (3)), we have

$$f_p^{-1}(A) = (f_p^k)^{-1}(A) \quad \text{and} \quad g_p^{-1}(A) = (g_p^{k-1})^{-1}(A).$$

Then from Lemma 4.2 (4_k) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} c_{h_p}^{\mu_p}(E_A) &= c_{h_p}^{\mu_p}(E_{f_p^{-1}(A)}) = J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(A), h_p f_p^{-1}(A)) = J^{\mu_p}(f_p^{-1}(A), g_p^{-1}(A)) \\ &= J^{\mu_p}((f_p^k)^{-1}(A), (g_p^{k-1})^{-1}(A)) = a_p(E_A). \end{aligned}$$

- (3) From Lemma 4.3 (5) it follows that $h_p = id_{M_0}$. \square

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2 IN GENERAL CASE

In this final section we prove Theorem 1.2 in general case. According to the usual strategy (cf. [5]), the mapping theorem in [2, 4] is used to reduce the noncompact n -manifold case to the n -cube with ends case (Theorem 1.2'). The correspondence between these cases under the proper map given by the mapping theorem has been discussed in Section 3.3.

Throughout this section M^n is a noncompact connected n -manifold and $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M)$.

Lemma 5.1. ([4, Proposition 4.2, Proof of Theorem 4.1 (p 252)]) *There exists a compact 0-dimensional subset $E \subset \partial I^n$ ($E \subset I_1$ if $n \geq 2$) and a continuous proper surjection $\pi : I^n - E \rightarrow M$ which satisfies the following conditions:*

- (i) $U \equiv \pi(\text{Int } I^n)$ is a dense open subset of $\text{Int } M$ and $\pi|_{\text{Int } I^n} : \text{Int } I^n \rightarrow U$ is a homeomorphism.
- (ii) $F \equiv \pi(\partial I^n - E) = M - U$ and $\omega(F) = 0$.
- (iii) The induced map $\bar{\pi} : E \rightarrow E_M$ is a homeomorphism.
- (iv) The induced measure $\pi^*\omega$ is $m|_{I^n - E}$ -regular.

Let $M_0 = I^n - E$ and $m_0 = m|_{M_0}$. We have $\omega_0 \equiv \pi^*\omega \in \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})$.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. By the considerations in Section 3.3 the map π in Lemma 5.1 induces the reciprocal homeomorphisms in the left side and the commutative diagram of three squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg}) & \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg})_1 & \supset & \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, \pi^*\mu_p)_1 & \xrightarrow{c^{\pi^*\mu_p}} & \mathcal{S}(M_0, \pi^*\mu_p) & \subset & \mathcal{S}(E_{M_0}) \\
 \pi_* \downarrow \uparrow \pi^* & \pi_* \downarrow & & \pi_* \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \bar{\pi}_* & & \cong \downarrow \bar{\pi}_* \\
 \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M, \omega\text{-reg}) & \mathcal{H}_F(M, \omega\text{-reg})_1 & \supset & \mathcal{H}_F(M, \mu_p)_1 & \xrightarrow{c^{\mu_p}} & \mathcal{S}(M, \mu_p) & \subset & \mathcal{S}(E_M) \\
 \pi^* = (\pi_*)^{-1} & & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

The maps μ and a admit the lifts to M_0 :

$$\pi^*\mu : P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g^\partial(M_0, m_0\text{-reg}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{a} = (\bar{\pi}_*)^{-1}a : P \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(E_{M_0}).$$

Since $a_p \in \mathcal{S}(M, \mu_p)$, the 3rd square in the above diagram implies $\tilde{a}_p \in \mathcal{S}(M_0, \pi^*\mu_p)$. Theorem 1.2' provides with a continuous map $\tilde{h} : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, \pi^*\omega\text{-reg})_1$ such that for each $p \in P$

$$(1)' \tilde{h}_p \in \mathcal{H}_\partial(M_0, \pi^*\mu_p)_1, \quad (2)' c_{\tilde{h}_p}^{\pi^*\mu_p} = \tilde{a}_p, \quad (3)' \text{ if } \tilde{a}_p = 0, \text{ then } \tilde{h}_p = id_{M_0}.$$

We show that the map

$$h = \pi_*\tilde{h} : P \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_F(M, \omega\text{-reg})_1 \subset \mathcal{H}_\partial(M, \omega\text{-reg})_1$$

satisfies the required conditions.

- (1) The condition (1)' and the 1st square imply that $h_p \in \mathcal{H}_F(M, \mu_p)_1 \subset \mathcal{H}_\partial(M, \mu_p)_1$.
- (2) From (2)' and the 2nd square it follows that

$$c_{h_p}^{\mu_p} = c^{\mu_p} \pi_* (\tilde{h}_p) = \bar{\pi}_* c^{\pi^*\mu_p} (\tilde{h}_p) = \bar{\pi}_* (c_{\tilde{h}_p}^{\pi^*\mu_p}) = \bar{\pi}_* (\tilde{a}_p) = a_p.$$

(3) If $a_p = 0$, then $\tilde{a}_p = 0$ and $\tilde{h}_p = id_{M_0}$. This implies that $h_p = id_M$.

This completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The required section is obtained by applying Theorem 1.2 to the data: $P = \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$, $\mu \equiv \omega$ and a is the inclusion $\mathcal{S}(M, \omega) \subset \mathcal{S}(E_M)$. \square

Suppose \mathcal{G} is any subgroup of $\mathcal{H}_{E_M}(M, \omega)$ with $\mathcal{H}_\partial(M, \omega)_1 \subset \mathcal{G}$. Consider the restriction $c^\omega|_{\mathcal{G}} : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$.

Corollary 5.1. (1) $(\mathcal{G}, \text{Ker } c^\omega|_{\mathcal{G}}) \cong (\text{Ker } c^\omega|_{\mathcal{G}}) \times (\mathcal{S}(M, \omega), 0)$.

(2) $\text{Ker } c^\omega|_{\mathcal{G}}$ is a strong deformation retract of \mathcal{G} .

Proof. (1) The required homeomorphism is defined by

$$\varphi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow (\text{Ker } c^\omega|_{\mathcal{G}}) \times \mathcal{S}(M, \omega), \quad \varphi(h) = ((s(c_h^\omega))^{-1}h, c_h^\omega).$$

The inverse is given by $\varphi^{-1}(f, a) = s(a)f$.

(2) Since the topological vector space $\mathcal{S}(M, \omega)$ admits a strong deformation retraction onto $\{0\}$, the conclusion follows from (1). \square

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