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From the fact that regular rings have a vanishing  $K_{-1}$ , that  $K_0(\mathbf{R}[X, Y]) = K_0(\mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{Z}$  and that  $K_0(C) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}/2$ , where the element of order 2 is the class of  $P$ , we easily deduce that  $K_{-1}(A) = \mathbf{Z}/2$ , generated by the image of  $M$ . Thus, by Corollary 2.4, the class of  $M$  generates  $H^2(\mathbf{Z}/2, K_0(A[t, t^{-1}])/K_0(A)) = \mathbf{Z}/2$ . Consider now the homomorphism

$$\omega: W(A[t, t^{-1}]) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathbf{Z}/2, K_0(A[t, t^{-1}])/K_0(A))$$

obtained by associating to any space its underlying projective module. Since  $\omega((M, \varphi)) \neq 0$ ,  $(M, \varphi)$  cannot be Witt equivalent to a space supported by a module extended from  $A$ . This shows that the map  $W'(A[t, t^{-1}]) \rightarrow W(A[t, t^{-1}])$  is not surjective.

REMARK 8.3. We suspect that even if the assumption of (a) is satisfied the map  $W'(A[t, t^{-1}]) \rightarrow W(A[t, t^{-1}])$  may not be injective, but we did not find an example to confirm our suspicion.

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