

CONNECTED SUMS OF MANIFOLDS WHICH INDUCE APPROXIMATE FIBRATIONS

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ABSTRACT. Codimension-2 fibrators are n -manifolds which automatically induce approximate fibration, in the following sense: given any proper mapping p from an $(n + 2)$ -manifold onto a 2-manifold such that each point-preimage is a copy of the codimension-2 fibrator, p is necessarily an approximate fibration. In this paper, we give some answers to the following question: given an n -manifold N which is a nontrivial connected sum, when is N a codimension-2 fibrator?

1. INTRODUCTION

There is a useful class of mappings called approximate fibrations; namely, those proper mappings which satisfy an approximate version of the homotopy lifting property defining the more familiar class of fibrations. It is well known that if a proper map is an approximate fibration, then the point inverses are shape equivalent to each other. Naturally, the question arises about conditions under which the converse of this fact holds. To deal with that, in [5] R.J. Daverman introduced the following definition: a closed n -manifold N^n is a *codimension-2 fibrator* (respectively, a *codimension-2 orientable fibrator*) if, whenever $p : M \rightarrow B$ is a proper map from an arbitrary (respectively, orientable) $(n + 2)$ -manifold M to a 2-manifold B such that each $p^{-1}(b)$ is shape equivalent to N , then $p : M \rightarrow B$ is an approximate fibration. The main problem is to determine which manifolds N are codimension-2 fibrators. Simply connected manifolds, finite products of closed surfaces with nonzero Euler characteristic, closed manifolds N with $\pi_1(N) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ (for example, real projective n -spaces ($n > 1$)), and closed manifolds with finite (or abelian) fundamental group and nonzero Euler characteristic are known to be codimension-2 fibrators ([1, Theorem 4.1], [5, Corollary 2.4 and Theorem 5.1] and [16, Corollary 3.1]). Also, closed hopfian manifolds with hopfian fundamental group and nonzero Euler characteristic as well as closed hopfian manifolds with hyperhopfian fundamental group are known to be codimension-2 orientable fibrators ([6, Corollary 5.5 and Theorem 5.10]).

Surprisingly $RP^n \# RP^n$ is not a codimension-2 fibrator, while RP^n is [6, Theorem 4.2]. But in this paper, we show that most closed hopfian n -manifolds

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$N^n = N_1 \# N_2$ with hopfian $\pi_1(N_1), \pi_1(N_2)$ and $H_1(N_1) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong H_1(N_2)$ are codimension-2 orientable fibrators (see Proposition 3.3 below).

We study the behavior of codimension-2 fibrators under the connected sum operation. In other words, we discuss the following

Question. *When is a connected sum of two closed manifolds a codimension-2 fibration?*

First we review the known cases under which connected sums of two closed n -manifolds ($n \geq 3$) are codimension-2 fibrators (see Proposition 3.2 below). Then we consider the major nonsettled case which is a connected sum N of a simply connected manifold N_1 and a nonsimply connected manifold N_2 . To get the orientation-free version about codimension-2 fibration, we use a new concept of s-hopfianness which is slightly different from strong hopfianness. We show that if N is s-hopfian and $\pi_1(N_2)$ is hopfian, and if the simply connected manifold N_1 has a nonzero betti number, then N is a codimension-2 fibration. As a consequence, we will get the neat answer on orientable 4-manifolds as follows: *Given a closed orientable 4-manifold N which is a nontrivial connected sum of two 4-manifolds N_1 and N_2 , if $\pi_1(N_1)$ and $\pi_1(N_2)$ are hopfian, then N is a codimension-2 fibration.* In closing, we deal with some of the remaining possible situations when N_1 is a rational homology sphere.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Throughout this paper, the symbols χ , \sim , \approx and \cong denote Euler characteristic, homotopy equivalence, homeomorphism and isomorphism in that order. All manifolds are understood to be finite dimensional, connected, metric, and boundaryless. Whenever the presence of boundary is tolerated, the object will be called a manifold with boundary.

A proper map $p : M \rightarrow B$ between locally compact ANRs is called an *approximate fibration* if it has the following approximate homotopy lifting property: Given an open cover ϵ of B , an arbitrary space X , and two maps $g : X \rightarrow M$ and $F : X \times I \rightarrow B$ such that $p \circ g = F_0$, there exists a map $G : X \times I \rightarrow M$ such that $G_0 = g$ and $p \circ G$ is ϵ -close to F . The latter means that for each $z \in X \times I$ there exists a $U_z \in \epsilon$ such that $\{F(z), p \circ G(z)\} \subset U_z$.

Let N^n be a closed manifold. A proper map $p : M \rightarrow B$ is *N^n -like* if each fiber $p^{-1}(b)$ is shape equivalent to N . For simplicity or familiarity, we shall assume each fiber $p^{-1}(b)$ in an N^n -like map to be an ANR having the homotopy type of N^n .

Let N and N' be closed n -manifolds and $f : N \rightarrow N'$ a map. If both N and N' are orientable, then the *degree of f* is the nonnegative integer d such that the induced endomorphism of $f_* : H_n(N; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H_n(N'; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ amounts to multiplication by d , up to sign. In general, f has degree 1 (mod 2) if $f_* : H_n(N; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H_n(N'; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is an isomorphism and otherwise it has degree 0 (mod 2).

Suppose that N is a closed n -manifold and a proper map $p : M \rightarrow B$ is N -like. Let G be the set of all fibers, i.e., $G = \{p^{-1}(b) : b \in B\}$. Put $C = \{p(g) \in B : g \in G\}$ and there exist a neighborhood U_g of g in M and a retraction $R_g : U_g \rightarrow g$ such that $R_g | g' : g' \rightarrow g$ is a degree one map for all $g' \in G$ with $g' \in G$ in U_g , and $C' = \{p(g) \in B : g \in G\}$ and there exist a neighborhood U_g of g in M and a retraction $R_g : U_g \rightarrow g$ such that $R_g | g' : g' \rightarrow g$ is a degree one mod 2 map for all $g' \in G$ with $g' \in G$ in U_g . Call C the *continuity set of p* and C' the *mod 2*

continuity set of p. D. Coram and P. Duvall [4] showed that C and C' are dense, open subsets of B .

A group Γ is said to be *hopfian* if every epimorphism $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is necessarily an isomorphism. A finitely presented group Γ is said to be *hyperhopfian* if every homomorphism $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ with $f(\Gamma)$ normal and $\Gamma/f(\Gamma)$ cyclic is an isomorphism (onto). A group Γ is said to be *residually finite* if for any nontrivial element x of Γ there is a homomorphism f from Γ onto a finite group K such that $f(x) \neq 1_K$. It is well known that every finitely generated residually finite group is hopfian. Call a closed manifold N *hopfian* if it is orientable, and every degree one map $N \rightarrow N$ which induces a π_1 -isomorphism is a homotopy equivalence.

The following is basic for investigating codimension-2 fibrators.

Proposition 2.1 ([5, Proposition 2.8]). *Let $p : M \rightarrow B$ be a map from an orientable $(n + 2)$ -manifold M onto a metric space B such that each $p^{-1}(b)$ is an orientable n -manifold up to shape. Then B is a 2-manifold and $D = B \setminus C$ is locally finite in B , where C represents the continuity set of p . Moreover, if either M or some $p^{-1}(b)$ are nonorientable, B is a 2-manifold with boundary (possibly empty) and $D' = (\text{int } B) \setminus C'$ is locally finite in B , where C' represents the mod 2 continuity set of p .*

The next result summarizes useful information connecting hopfian manifolds and hopfian fundamental groups.

Proposition 2.2 ([6, Theorem 2.2] or [13]). *A closed, orientable n -manifold N is a hopfian manifold if any one of the following conditions holds:*

- 1) $n \leq 4$ and $\pi_1(N)$ is hopfian;
- 2) $\pi_1(N)$ contains a nilpotent subgroup of finite index;
- 3) $\pi_1(N)$ is hopfian and $\pi_i(N)$ is trivial for $1 < i < n - 1$.

To get some orientation-free version about fibrators, we use the following, which is a technical improvement to the definition of a strongly hopfian manifold (see [16]).

Definition. A closed manifold N is *s-hopfian* if N is hopfian when N is orientable, and N_H is hopfian when N is nonorientable, where N_H is the covering space of N corresponding to $H = \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$ with $I = \{i : [\pi_1(N) : H_i] = 2\}$.

Remark. 1) By M. Hall’s Theorem (for any finitely generated group G , the number of subgroups of G having any fixed finite index is finite), the index set I is finite, and so H has a finite index in $\pi_1(N)$.

2) It follows from Proposition 2.2 that closed manifolds with abelian or finite fundamental group and closed aspherical manifolds with residually finite fundamental group are examples of s-hopfian manifolds.

Proposition 2.3. *Let N be an s-hopfian n -manifold with hopfian fundamental group. Let a proper map $p : M \rightarrow B$ defined on an $(n + 2)$ -manifold M be N -like. Then, p is an approximate fibration over some dense open subset O of the mod 2 continuity set C' of p , and $C' \setminus O$ is locally finite.*

Proof. It follows from the proof of [17, Theorem 3.3] for the nonorientable case and [15, Theorem 3.1] for the orientable case. □

Proposition 2.4. *Let N be an s-hopfian closed manifold. If $\pi_1(N)$ is hopfian and $\chi(N) \neq 0$, or if $\pi_1(N)$ is hyperhopfian, then N is a codimension-2 fibrator.*

Proof. It follows from [16, Theorem 3.3] and [17, Theorem 3.3] for the nonorientable case and [15, Corollary 3.1] for the orientable case. \square

3. CONNECTED SUMS OF MANIFOLDS

Notation. We use $N_1 \# N_2^n$ to denote a connected sum of two n -manifolds N_1 and N_2 ($n \geq 3$), where neither N_1 nor N_2 is a homotopy sphere. Then N is of the form $K_1 \cup K_2$, where $K_1 \cap K_2 = S^{n-1}$ and $K_1 = N_1 \setminus (\text{int } B^n)$, $K_2 = N_2 \setminus (\text{int } B^n)$. We reserve the notations K_1 and K_2 for this purpose throughout this section.

Let us begin with a technical lemma.

Lemma 3.1. *Let X and Y be closed orientable n -manifolds and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a map with nonzero degree t . Then,*

- 1) $\beta_i(X) \geq \beta_i(Y)$ for all i .
- 2) If there exists a j such that $(|TH_j(Y)|, t) = 1$, where $TH_j(Y)$ is the torsion subgroup of $H_j(Y)$, then $H_j(Y)$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $H_j(X)$.
- 3) If there exists a torsion group $H_j(Y)$ such that $(|H_j(Y)|, t) = 1$, then $f^*: H^{n-j}(Y) \rightarrow H^{n-j}(X)$ is injective and $f_*: H_j(X) \rightarrow H_j(Y)$ is surjective.
- 4) For any prime number s with $(s, t) = 1$, $f^*: H^{n-j}(Y; \mathbb{Z}_s) \rightarrow H^{n-j}(X; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ is injective and $f_*: H_j(X; \mathbb{Z}_s) \rightarrow H_j(Y; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ is surjective.

Proof. Let Γ_X and Γ_Y be the orientation classes of X and Y , respectively. Let G be an abelian group. Define $g: H^{n-i}(X; G) \rightarrow H^{n-i}(Y; G)$ by $g = D_Y^{-1} \circ f_* \circ D_X$, where D_X and D_Y are the Poincaré duality maps. Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 H^{n-i}(X; G) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & H^{n-i}(Y; G) & \xrightarrow{Id} & H^{n-i}(Y; G) \\
 D_X \downarrow \cong & & \cap t\Gamma_Y \downarrow & & \times t \downarrow \\
 H_i(X; G) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & H_i(Y; G) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{D_Y^{-1}} & H^{n-i}(Y; G).
 \end{array}$$

Then, since $g(f^*(a)) = ta$, f^* is monic mod torsion, so we have that $\beta_i(Y) \leq \beta_i(X)$.

2) and 3) follow immediately from the fact that $(g \circ f^*) = (\times t) \circ Id: H^{n-i}(Y) \rightarrow H^{n-i}(Y)$ is an injection.

4) In the above diagram, since $(s, t) = 1$, we see that $\cap t\Gamma_Y: H^{n-i}(Y; \mathbb{Z}_s) \rightarrow H_i(Y; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ is an isomorphism. This proves 4). \square

Proposition 3.2. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be a closed n -manifold ($n \geq 3$). Then N is a codimension-2 fibrator if any one of the following conditions holds:*

- 1) $\pi_1(N_1)$ is trivial and $|\pi_1(N_2)| \leq 2$;
- 2) N is s -hopfian, $\pi_1(N_1)$ and $\pi_1(N_2)$ are hyperhopfian;
- 3) N is s -hopfian, $\pi_1(N_1)$ and $\pi_1(N_2)$ are nontrivial hopfian, and $\pi_1(N) \neq \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Proof. First, we see that $\pi_1(N) \cong \pi_1(N_1) * \pi_1(N_2)$ by the van Kampen Theorem so that $\pi_1(N)$ is hopfian, because the free product of two finitely generated hopfian groups is again hopfian [11, Theorem 1.1]. 1) follows from [5, Corollary 2.4 or Theorem 5.2]. Under either condition 2) or 3), $\pi_1(N)$ is hyperhopfian ([6, Corollary 4.12 or Corollary 4.13]) so that by Proposition 2.4, N is a codimension-2 fibrator. \square

Proposition 3.2 yields that a closed orientable 3-manifold $N^3 = N_1 \# N_2$, where $\pi_1(N_1)$ and $\pi_1(N_2)$ are hopfian, is a codimension-2 orientable fibration except when $\pi_1(N) = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$. Since $RP^n \# RP^n$ is a non-codimension-2 fibration, we have such an exception. However, the next proposition says that most closed hopfian n -manifolds $N^n = N_1 \# N_2$, where $\pi_1(N_1) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ and $\pi_1(N_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ are codimension-2 orientable fibrations.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be a closed hopfian n -manifold ($n \geq 3$) with hopfian $\pi_1(N_i)$ and $H_1(N_i) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then N is a codimension-2 orientable fibration if any one of the following conditions holds:*

- 1) *there are prime numbers $s, t > 2$ (not necessarily distinct) such that $H_j(N_1; \mathbb{Z}_s) \neq 0$ and $H_k(N_2; \mathbb{Z}_t) \neq 0$ for some indices j, k with $0 < j, k < n$.*
- 2) *$|H_j(N_1; \mathbb{Z}_2)| > |H_j(N_2; \mathbb{Z}_2)|$ and $|H_k(N_2; \mathbb{Z}_2)| > |H_k(N_1; \mathbb{Z}_2)|$ for some indices j, k with $0 < j, k < n$.*

Proof. Let $p : M^{n+2} \rightarrow B^2$, defined on an orientable $(n + 2)$ -manifold M , be an N -like proper map. Since N is hopfian and the free product of two finitely generated hopfian groups is again hopfian [11, Theorem 1.1], p is an approximate fibration over the continuity set C of p [6, Theorem 2.1]. Now, in light of Proposition 2.1, we can localize to the situation in which $B = E^2$ and p is an approximate fibration over $C = E^2 \setminus 0$. Use g_0 to represent $p^{-1}(0)$, which is a strong deformation retract of M under a retraction $R : M \rightarrow g_0$. Put $G = \{p^{-1}(b) : b \in B\}$. Denote $R|_g$ by R_g for $g \in G$. Assume that $(R_g)_\#(\pi_1(g)) \neq \pi_1(g_0)$. Take the covering $q : g_0^* \rightarrow g_0$ corresponding to $(R_g)_\#(\pi_1(g))$. Then there is a lifting $\overline{R}_g : g \rightarrow g_0^*$ of R_g so that $q \circ \overline{R}_g = R_g$. Since $(\deg q)(\deg \overline{R}_g) = \deg R_g = 2$ and $\deg q = 2$ (see [9] for the proof), $\deg \overline{R}_g = 1$ so that $(\overline{R}_g)_* : H_1(g) \rightarrow H_1(g_0^*)$ is onto. Hence $H_1(g_0^*)$ should be finite. But since g_0^* has the homotopy type of N^* , where N^* is a 2-to-1 covering space of N , g_0^* is formed either by two copies of K_1 and $q^{-1}(K_2)$ or by $q^{-1}(K_1)$ and two copies of K_2 or by a 2-to-1 covering space L of N with $H_1(L)$ containing a \mathbb{Z} factor. Since $H_1(g_0^*)$ is finite, the third case cannot happen. Without loss of generality, we assume that g_0^* is of the first form.

Proof of 1). By Lemma 3.1, we see that $(R_g)_*$, $(\overline{R}_g)_*$ and q_* are surjective on \mathbb{Z}_s -homology. Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H_j(g; \mathbb{Z}_s) & \xrightarrow[\text{onto}]{(\overline{R}_g)_*} & H_j(g_0^*; \mathbb{Z}_s) \\
 \text{Id} \downarrow & & q_* \downarrow \text{onto} \\
 H_j(g; \mathbb{Z}_s) & \xrightarrow[\text{onto}]{(R_g)_*} & H_j(g_0; \mathbb{Z}_s).
 \end{array}$$

Since $H_j(g; \mathbb{Z}_s) \cong H_j(g_0; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ is hopfian, $(R_g)_*$ is an isomorphism, so $(\overline{R}_g)_* : H_j(g_0; \mathbb{Z}_s) \rightarrow H_j(g_0^*; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ is an isomorphism.

On the other hand, by Lemma 3.1 again, we have that $q^* : H^{n-j}(g_0; \mathbb{Z}_s) \rightarrow H^{n-j}(g_0^*; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ and $q^* : H^{n-j}(K_2; \mathbb{Z}_s) \rightarrow H^{n-j}(q^{-1}(K_2); \mathbb{Z}_s)$ are injective so that $H_j(K_2; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ and $H_j(g_0; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ are isomorphic to subgroups of $H_j(q^{-1}(K_2); \mathbb{Z}_s)$ and $H_j(g_0^*; \mathbb{Z}_s)$, respectively. Since $H_j(K_1; \mathbb{Z}_s)$ is nontrivial, $|H_j(g_0; \mathbb{Z}_s)| < |H_j(g_0^*; \mathbb{Z}_s)|$, which gives a contradiction.

Proof of 2). Since $\text{deg } \overline{R_g} = 1$, we have an epimorphism $\overline{(R_g)_*} : H_1(g; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H_1(g_0^*; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. But since $|H_j(N_1; \mathbb{Z}_2)| > |H_j(N_2; \mathbb{Z}_2)|$, as before we see that $|H_j(g_0; \mathbb{Z}_2)| \leq |H_j(g_0^*; \mathbb{Z}_2)|$, which gives a contradiction. \square

Proposition 3.2 makes us consider the remaining nonsettled case: *given a closed n -manifold $N = N_1 \# N_2 (n \geq 4)$, what if $\pi_1(N_1)$ is trivial and $\pi_1(N_2)$ is not?*

Proposition 3.4. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be an s -hopfian closed n -manifold ($n \geq 4$) with trivial $\pi_1(N_1)$ and hyperhopfian $\pi_1(N_2)$. Then N is a codimension-2 fibrator.*

Proof. It follows immediately from Proposition 2.4. \square

Proposition 3.5. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be an s -hopfian closed n -manifold ($n \geq 4$) with trivial $\pi_1(N_1)$ and hopfian $\pi_1(N_2)$. If $\beta_j(N_1) \neq 0$ for some j ($0 < j < n$), then N is a codimension-2 fibrator.*

Proof. Note that

1) By the van Kampen Theorem, we see that $\pi_1(N) \cong \pi_1(K_2) \cong \pi_1(N_2)$, which is hopfian.

2) Using the Mayer-Vietoris sequence, we see that $\beta_j(K_1) = \beta_j(N_1) \neq 0$. Let $p : M \rightarrow B$ be an N -like proper map defined on an $(n + 2)$ -manifold M . Put $G = \{p^{-1}(b) : b \in B\}$.

Case I : N is orientable.

Subcase I: M is orientable.

Since p is an approximate fibration over the continuity set C of p ([6, Theorem 2.1]), in light of Proposition 2.1, we can localize to the situation in which $B = E^2$ and p is an approximate fibration over $C = E^2 \setminus 0$. Use g_0 to represent $p^{-1}(0)$, which is a strong deformation retract of M under a retraction $R : M \rightarrow g_0$. By [6, Lemma 5.3], it suffices to show that the restriction of R induces an epimorphism $\pi_1(g) \rightarrow \pi_1(g_0)$ for $g \neq g_0$.

Take the covering $q : M^* \rightarrow M$ corresponding to $i_{\#}(\pi_1(g))$, where $i : g \rightarrow M$ is the inclusion. Denote the restriction map $R | g$ by R_g .

Subcase 1: $[\pi_1(M) : i_{\#}(\pi_1(g))] = t < \infty$.

Suppose that $t \neq 1$. Then consider

$$\begin{array}{ccc} q^{-1}(g_0) \cong g_0^* & & \\ q|g_0^* \downarrow & & \\ g \xrightarrow{R_g} & & g_0. \end{array}$$

Since g_0^* is connected and $\pi_1(g_0^*) \cong (R_g)_{\#}(\pi_1(g)) \cong i_{\#}(\pi_1(g))$, we have a lifting $\overline{R_g}$ of R_g so that $(q | g_0^*) \circ \overline{R_g} = R_g$. By [6, Lemma 5.2'], R_g has positive degree, and so $\overline{R_g}$ has positive degree. By Lemma 3.1, we have $\beta_j(g) \geq \beta_j(g_0^*)$. We also see that $\beta_j(g_0^*) \geq \beta_j(g_0)$ (from [12, Corollary 1]). Since $\beta_j(g) = \beta_j(g_0)$, we have $\beta_j(g_0^*) = \beta_j(g_0)$.

Now, identify g_0 with $K_1 \cup K_2$. Put $(q | g_0)^{-1}(K_1)_C = (L_1)_C$, $(q | g_0)^{-1}(K_2) = L_2$, where $(q | g_0)^{-1}(K_1)_C$ is a component of $(q | g_0)^{-1}(K_1)$. Then, since $(q) : L_2 \rightarrow K_2$ is a finite covering, we have $\beta_j(L_2) \geq \beta_j(K_2)$ (from [12, Corollary 1]). But since $t > 1$, we have $\beta_j(g_0^*) = t\beta_j((L_1)_C) + \beta_j(L_2) = t\beta_j(K_1) + \beta_j(L_2) > \beta_j(K_1) + \beta_j(K_2) = \beta_j(g_0)$, which gives a contradiction.

Subcase 2: $[\pi_1(M) : i_{\#}(\pi_1(g))] = \infty$.

If $(R_g)_{\#} : \pi_1(g) \rightarrow \pi_1(g_0)$ is not an epimorphism, then by the argument in the proof of [6, Theorem 5.10], we have that $q^{-1}(g_0)$ has finitely generated homology, which is impossible because $q^{-1}(g_0)$ contains infinitely many copies of K_1 and $\beta_j(K_1) \neq 0$.

Subcase II: M is nonorientable.

If N has no 2-to-1 covering, by [1, Corollary 3.3] and Subcase 1, N is a codimension-2 fibror. Now assume that N has a 2-to-1 covering.

Claim: p is an approximate fibration over the mod 2 continuity set C' of p .

In light of Proposition 2.3, we can localize the situation so that C' is an open disk containing $b_0 = p(g_0)$ and p is an approximate fibration over $C' \setminus b_0$. Also we may assume that $R : p^{-1}(C') \rightarrow g_0$ is a strong deformation retraction. Take the covering $q : M^* \rightarrow p^{-1}(C')$ corresponding to $R_{\#}^{-1}(H) = H$, where $H = \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$ with $I = \{i : [\pi_1(N) : H_i] = 2\}$. Then for $g \in G$ with $p(g) \in C'$, $q^{-1}(g) \sim N_H$, where N_H is the covering of N corresponding to H (see [17, Theorem 3.3] for the detailed proof). Put $G^* = \{q^{-1}(g) : g \in G \text{ with } p(g) \in C'\}$ and let $p^* : M^* \rightarrow M^*/G^*$ be the decomposition map. Here note $M^*/G^* = C'$. By the same reasoning as in Subcase I, we see that the mod 2 continuity set C' of p equals the continuity set $C(p^*)$ of p^* . Take any $x \in C'$ and carefully take a neighborhood $W_x \subset C'$ of x such that $R_x : p^{-1}(W_x) \rightarrow g_x \equiv p^{-1}(x)$ is a strong deformation retraction. For $g \in G$ with $p(g) \in W_x$, let $(R_x |) : q^{-1}(g) \rightarrow q^{-1}(g_x)$ be a map such that $(q |) \circ (R_x |) = (R_x |) \circ (q |)$. Then the degree of $(R_x |) =$ the degree of $(R_x |) = 1$ so that W_x is contained in the continuity set $C(p)$ of p . But since N is hopfian, p is an approximate fibration over W_x . It follows from the movability argument [3, Corollary 3.4] that p is an approximate fibration over C' .

Claim: p is an approximate fibration over $(\text{int}B)$ and $\partial B = \emptyset$.

Again we localize that $\text{int}B$ is an open disk containing $b_0 = p(g_0)$ and p is an approximate fibration over $\text{int}B \setminus b_0$. Also assume that $R : \text{int}B \rightarrow g_0$ is a strong deformation retraction. Take the covering $q : M^* \rightarrow p^{-1}(\text{int}B)$ corresponding to $R_{\#}^{-1}(H) = H$, where $H = \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$ with $I = \{i : [\pi_1(N) : H_i] = 2\}$. For $g(\neq g_0) \in G$, let $i : g \rightarrow p^{-1}(C')$ be the inclusion map. Set $K = (q | g_C^*)_{\#}(\pi_1(g_C^*))$ and $\overline{H} = i_{\#}^{-1}(H)$, where g_C^* is a component of $q^{-1}(g)$. The argument similar to [16, Theorem 3.3] gives the following facts:

- 1) $H \subset \overline{H} = K$;
- 2) we only need check the case of $H \neq \overline{H}$;
- 3) in case $H \neq \overline{H}$, we have $\beta_i(N_{\overline{H}}) = \beta_i(g_C^*) = \beta_i(g_0^*) = \beta_i(N_H)$ for all i , where $\overline{q} : N_{\overline{H}} \rightarrow N$ and $\tilde{q} : N_H \rightarrow N$ are the covering maps corresponding to \overline{H} and H , respectively. But since $\beta_j((\tilde{q})^{-1}(K_2)) \geq \beta_j((\overline{q})^{-1}(K_2))$, we see that $\beta_j(N_H) = [\pi_1(N) : H]\beta_j(K_1) + \beta_j((\tilde{q})^{-1}(K_2)) > [\pi_1(N) : \overline{H}]\beta_j(K_1) + \beta_j((\overline{q})^{-1}(K_2)) = \beta_j(N_{\overline{H}})$, which gives a contradiction.

Now we will show that $\partial B = \emptyset$. Suppose $\partial B \neq \emptyset$. By [10, §2] there exist $a_0 \in \partial B$, a neighborhood U of a_0 in B , and a deformation retraction $R : p^{-1}(U) \rightarrow p^{-1}(a_0)$ such that

- (1) $U \approx$ the upper half plane $\{(x, y) \in E^2 \mid y \geq 0\}$,
- (2) $A = (\partial B) \cap U$ is an open arc, and
- (3) for all $a \in A$, $R | p^{-1}(a) : p^{-1}(a) \rightarrow p^{-1}(a_0)$ is a homotopy equivalence.

Take the covering $q : M^* \rightarrow p^{-1}(U)$ corresponding to $R_{\#}^{-1}(H)$, where $H = \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$ with $I = \{i : [\pi_1(N) : H_i] = 2\}$. For $g \in G$ with $p(g) = b$, let $i : g \rightarrow$

$p^{-1}(U)$ be the inclusion map. Set $\overline{H} = i_{\#}^{-1}(H)$ and $K = (q | g_C^*)(\pi_1(g_C^*))$. Take the covering map $\overline{q}: N_{\overline{H}} \rightarrow N$ corresponding to \overline{H} . Then, since g^* has two (or more) components, we have a $d - 1$ covering map $N_H \rightarrow N_{\overline{H}} \approx N_K$ with $d > 1$ and also have a degree one map $N_K \sim q^{-1}(p^{-1}(b))_C \rightarrow q^{-1}(p^{-1}(a)) \sim N_H$ (see [16, Lemma 3.2] for more detail), where $\tilde{q}: N_H \rightarrow N$ is the covering map corresponding to H . By Lemma 3.1, we have that $\beta_j(N_H) \geq \beta_j(N_K) = \beta_j(N_{\overline{H}}) \geq \beta_j(N_H)$, i.e., $\beta_j(N_H) = \beta_j(N_{\overline{H}})$. But as before we see that $\beta_j(N_H) > \beta_j(N_{\overline{H}})$, which gives a contradiction.

Case II: N is nonorientable.

Then M must be nonorientable, since there is no usc decomposition of an orientable $(n + 2)$ -manifold consisting entirely of nonorientable n -manifolds [5, Proposition 2.9].

Claim: p is an approximate fibration over the mod 2 continuity set C' of p .

With the same setting of Subcase II in Case I, since N_H is hopfian, p^* is an approximate fibration over W_x so that p is.

Claim: p is an approximate fibration over $(\text{int}B)$ and $\partial B = \emptyset$.

The proof is just a copy of Subcase II in Case I. □

Corollary 3.1. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be a closed n -manifold ($n \geq 4$) with trivial $\pi_1(N_1)$ and finite or abelian $\pi_1(N_2)$. If $\beta_j(N_1) \neq 0$ for some j ($0 < j < n$), then N is a codimension-2 fibrator.*

Corollary 3.2. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be an s -hopfian closed n -manifold ($n \geq 4$) with trivial $\pi_1(N_1)$ and hopfian $\pi_1(N_2)$. If $\chi(N_2) \neq 0$, then N is a codimension-2 fibrator.*

Proof. If $\beta_j(N_1) \neq 0$ for some j ($0 < j < n$), we are done. So assume that $\beta_j(N_1) = 0$ for all j ($0 < j < n$). Then since n must be even, $\chi(N_1) = 2$, so we have that $\chi(N) = \chi(K_1) + \chi(K_2) - \chi(S^{n-1}) = \chi(N_1) - 1 + \chi(N_2) - 1 - 0 = 2 - 1 + \chi(N_2) - 1 - 0 = \chi(N_2) \neq 0$. Consequently, we have that N is an n -manifold with hopfian $\pi_1(N)$ and $\chi(N) \neq 0$. By Proposition 2.4, N is a codimension-2 fibrator. □

All previous results give us a neat answer to the question concerning connected sums and codimension-2 fibrators in orientable 4-manifolds.

Theorem 3.6. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be a closed orientable 4-manifold. If $\pi_1(N_1)$ and $\pi_1(N_2)$ are hopfian, then N is a codimension-2 fibrator.*

Proof. Since $\pi_1(N)$ is hopfian (see proof of Proposition 3.2), then by Proposition 2.2, N is hopfian.

Case I: $\pi_1(N_1)$ and $\pi_1(N_2)$ are trivial.

Every simply connected manifold is a codimension-2 fibrator [5, Corollary 2.4].

Case II: $\pi_1(N_1)$ is trivial and $\pi_1(N_2)$ is nontrivial.

Then $H_2(N_1)$ must be a free abelian group so that $\beta_2(N_1) \neq 0$, otherwise N_1 is the homotopy sphere.

Case III: $\pi_1(N_1)$ and $\pi_1(N_2)$ are nontrivial.

Subcase I: $H_1(N_1)$ and $H_1(N_2)$ are finite.

Then, $\chi(N) = 2 + \beta_2(N) \neq 0$. By Proposition 2.4, N is a codimension-2 fibrator.

Subcase II: $H_1(N_1)$ or $H_1(N_2)$ is nonfinite.

Hyperhopfianness of $\pi_1(N)$ comes from Proposition 3.2. Then apply Proposition 2.4. □

At this point one may ask: *What if $\beta_i(N_1) = 0$ for $0 < i < n$? In other words, given a closed n -manifold $N = N_1 \# N_2$ with simply connected N_1 , for $0 < i < n$, $\beta_i(N_1) = 0$, when is N a codimension-2 (orientable) fibrator?*

The argument of the proof in Proposition 3.3 gives us a partial answer to that question:

Proposition 3.7. *Let $N = N_1 \# N_2$ be a closed hopfian n -manifold ($n \geq 3$) with trivial $\pi_1(N_1)$ and hopfian $\pi_1(N_2)$. Suppose that for all i ($0 < i < n$), $\beta_i(N_1) = 0$ and $H_1(N_2)$ is finite. If there is a prime number e which divides $|H_j(N_1)|$ for some j ($0 < j < n$) but does not divide $|H_1(N_2)|$, then N is a codimension-2 orientable fibrator. Moreover, if $e = 2$, then N is a codimension-2 fibrator.*

Note. The arguments we used in this section are not enough to give a complete answer to the following questions:

1) *Given a closed n -manifold $N = N_1 \# N_2$ ($n \geq 5$), if N_1 is simply connected and N_2 is nonsimply connected with infinite hopfian $H_1(N_2)$, is N a codimension-2 (orientable) fibrator?*

2) *Given a closed n -manifold $N = N_1 \# N_2$ ($n \geq 5$), if $H_i(N_1)$ and $H_i(N_2)$ are 2-groups or trivial, is N a codimension-2 (orientable) fibrator?*

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