

THE DIFFEOTOPY GROUP OF THE TWISTED 2-SPHERE BUNDLE OVER THE CIRCLE

M. HO KIM AND FRANK RAYMOND

ABSTRACT. The diffeotopy group of the nontrivial 2-sphere bundle over the circle is shown to be isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$. The first generator is induced by a reflection across the base circle, while a second generator comes from rotating the 2-sphere fiber as one travels around the base circle. The technique employed also shows that homotopic diffeomorphisms are diffeotopic.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gluck proved in [G] that the diffeotopy group \mathcal{H} of $S^1 \times S^2$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$. In fact, for a large class of 3-dimensional manifolds, Rubinstein, Laudenbach, Waldhausen and others computed the diffeotopy groups. The methods exploited there do not seem to work for the twisted S^2 -bundle over S^1 , $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$. Therefore, we use different methods in conjunction with Gluck's arguments to compute the diffeotopy group $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$. In this paper, we shall prove the following:

Theorem. *The diffeotopy group \mathcal{G} of the twisted 2-sphere bundle over S^1 , $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$, is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$.*

Corollary. *Each diffeomorphism homotopic to the identity is diffeotopic to the identity.*

2. NOTATION AND PROOF OF THE THEOREM

We adopt the following notation. Let I be the unit interval $[0, 1]$ and S^1 the unit circle in the plane, i.e., the set of all complex numbers whose absolute value is 1. We will use $\exp 2\pi i\theta$ as a point of S^1 , where θ is a real number and i is $\sqrt{-1}$. Let S^2 be the unit sphere in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space. We will write v as a point of S^2 . In $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$, \sim means every $(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v)$ in $S^1 \times S^2$ is identified with $(-\exp 2\pi i\theta, -v)$. D^2 will be the unit disk in the

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plane which is the set of all complex numbers whose absolute value is less than or equal to 1.

To compute \mathcal{G} , we need the following crucial lemma.

(2.1) **Lemma.** *Let $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ be the set of all degree one continuous maps from S^2 to S^2 . We assume that the topology is induced from the compact open topology.*

Define a \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2) &\rightarrow \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2) \\ \lambda &\mapsto A \circ \lambda \circ A\end{aligned}$$

where A is the antipodal mapping of S^2 . Then the fundamental group of the quotient space is \mathbb{Z}_2 .

Proof. Put $E = \{[\alpha] | \alpha: I \rightarrow \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2), \alpha(0) = \text{the identity map}\}$, where $[\alpha] = [\beta]$ means that $\alpha(1) = \beta(1)$ and $\alpha * \bar{\beta}$ is homotopic to a constant path. More precisely, $\alpha * \bar{\beta}$ is the composition of α and β , i.e.,

$$\alpha * \bar{\beta}(t) = \begin{cases} \alpha(2t), & 0 \leq t \leq 1/2, \\ \bar{\beta}(2t - 1) = \beta(2 - 2t), & 1/2 \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Define $\pi: E \rightarrow \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ by $\pi([\alpha]) = \alpha(1)$. The space E is simply connected, since $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ is path-connected, and has a universal covering space (cf. [M, p. 394]).

We define two commuting \mathbb{Z}_2 -actions on E . The first is given by

$$(\varpi, [\alpha]) \rightarrow [A \circ \alpha \circ A]$$

where ϖ denotes the nontrivial element of \mathbb{Z}_2 in the first action. Next, we are going to use the fact, proved in [Hu], that $\Pi_1 \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. Then, given any path α starting at the identity, we can find a path γ , also, starting at the identity map with $\alpha(1) = \gamma(1)$ and $\alpha * \bar{\gamma}$ not homotopic to a constant path. We define the second involution

$$(\gamma, [\alpha]) \rightarrow [\gamma]$$

where γ is the nontrivial element of \mathbb{Z}_2 . This involution describes the generator of the group of covering transformations on E . This enables us to conclude that

$$\Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \Pi_1(E/\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2,$$

because of M. Armstrong's result in [A]:

Let G be a discontinuous group of homeomorphism of a simply connected, locally path connected, Hausdorff space X . Then the fundamental group of the quotient X/G is G/N where N is the subgroup of G generated by those elements which have fixed points.

Therefore, we have only to show that there exists no $[\alpha]$ in E such that $\varpi[\alpha] = [\alpha]$ since γ has no fixed point and ϖ has a fixed point.

Suppose there exists such $[\alpha]$. Then we get

$$\alpha \circ [\alpha] = \alpha \circ [\gamma] = [A \circ \gamma \circ A] = [\alpha].$$

Since $\alpha(1) = A \circ \gamma(1) \circ A = \gamma(1)$, $\alpha(1)$ is in the set \mathcal{F} of fixed points of the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$. Since $[\gamma] = [A \circ \alpha \circ A]$, $(A \circ \alpha \circ A) * \bar{\gamma} = 0$, and $\alpha * \bar{\gamma}$ is not homotopic to a constant path. Since $(A \circ \alpha \circ A) * \bar{\gamma} * \gamma * \bar{\alpha}$ is not homotopic to a constant path, $(A \circ \alpha \circ A) * \bar{\alpha}$ is not homotopic to a constant path. This will lead to a contradiction.

We claim that there is a path β in $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ going from identity to $\alpha(1)$ which is fixed under the involution on $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$. We use the fact that the set of self-homotopy equivalences of RP^2 is path-connected (see [GK]). This set corresponds exactly to the set of maps in $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ that are fixed by the given action $\lambda \rightarrow A \circ \lambda \circ A$. So there is a map $\beta: I \rightarrow \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ with $\beta(0) = \text{identity}$ and $\beta(1) = \alpha(1)$, such that $\beta(t)$ lies in the fixed points set \mathcal{F} . Observe that $(A \circ \alpha \circ A) * \bar{\beta} * \beta * \bar{\alpha}$ is not homotopic to a constant path.

Let $\delta = \beta * \bar{\alpha}$. Then $A \circ \delta \circ A = (A \circ \beta \circ A) * (A \circ \bar{\alpha} \circ A) = \beta * (A \circ \bar{\alpha} \circ A)$. Since $\lambda \rightarrow A \circ \lambda \circ A$ is an involution and $\Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)) = \mathbb{Z}_2$, $A \circ \delta \circ A$ is homotopic to δ . Also, each element is its own inverse and $\beta * (A \circ \bar{\alpha} \circ A)$ is homotopic to $(A \circ \alpha \circ A) * \bar{\beta}$. Thus $(A \circ \alpha \circ A) * \bar{\beta} * \beta * \bar{\alpha}$ is homotopic to $\delta * \delta$, which is trivial. This is a contradiction. We have proved the lemma. \square

(2.2) **Corollary.** Let g be the self-diffeomorphism of $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$ defined by

$$[\exp 2\pi i\theta, v] \rightarrow \left[\exp 2\pi i\theta, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4\pi\theta & \sin 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 4\pi\theta & \cos 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}(v) \right].$$

Then g cannot be extended to a map from $(D^2 \times S^2)/\simeq$ to itself, where \simeq means every point $(r \exp 2\pi i\theta, v)$ in $D^2 \times S^2$ is identified with $(-r \exp 2\pi i\theta, -v)$, $0 \leq r \leq 1$.

Proof. Suppose there exists an extension k of g . Since $D^2 \times S^2$ is the universal covering space of $(D^2 \times S^2)/\simeq$, we can lift k to \tilde{k} on $D^2 \times S^2$. Let us examine the value of the second coordinate under the mapping \tilde{k} , i.e., consider the following commutative diagram

$$(r \exp 2\pi i\theta, v) \quad (_, K(r \exp 2\pi i\theta, v))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cap & & \cap \\ D^2 \times S^2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{k}} & D^2 \times S^2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (D^2 \times S^2)/\simeq & \xrightarrow{k} & (D^2 \times S^2)/\simeq \end{array}$$

Without loss of generality, since $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ is path-connected, we may assume that K is a map from $D^2 \times S^2$ to S^2 such that

$$K(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4\pi\theta & \sin 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 4\pi\theta & \cos 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}(v),$$

$$K(0, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}(v),$$

and

$$-K(-r \exp 2\pi i\theta, -v) = K(r \exp 2\pi i\theta, v).$$

Define \tilde{K} from D^2 to $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ by

$$r \exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow K(r \exp 2\pi i\theta, _).$$

From the diagram above, we get $\tilde{K}(-r \exp 2\pi i\theta) = A \circ \tilde{K}(r \exp 2\pi i\theta) \circ A$. Consider $p \circ \tilde{K}$. Then $p \circ \tilde{K}(-r \exp 2\pi i\theta) = p \circ \tilde{K}(r \exp 2\pi i\theta)$ where p is the projection from $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ to $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2$.

Define $\tilde{\tilde{K}}$ from D^2 to $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ by

$$\tilde{\tilde{K}}(r \exp 2\pi i\theta) = p \circ \tilde{K}(r \exp \pi i\theta).$$

This is well defined and

$$\tilde{\tilde{K}}(\exp 2\pi i\theta) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

in $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ where $\langle \rangle$ means the image under the projection p .

$$\tilde{\tilde{K}}(0) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

This implies $\tilde{\tilde{K}}$ is a homotopy between following two maps

$$\exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

and

$$\exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

Since $p_*: \Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)) \rightarrow \Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ is onto, and the map \tilde{T}

$$\exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is the nontrivial loop in $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$ (which we shall show later),

$$\exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

represents the nontrivial loop, we have a contradiction. It remains to show \tilde{T} is nontrivial. Consider the nontrivial S^2 -fiber bundle over S^2 with structure group $SO(3)$, i.e., the space is given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (D^2 \times S^2) \cup_T (D^2 \times S^2) \\ = \text{gluing two copies of } D^2 \times S^2 \text{ along the boundary by } T. \end{aligned}$$

where T is a map from $S^1 \times S^2$ to itself given by

$$(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) \rightarrow (\exp 2\pi i\theta, \tilde{T}(\exp 2\pi i\theta)(v)).$$

Suppose \tilde{T} is homotopic to a constant path. Then we can get a homotopy equivalence from $(D^2 \times S^2) \cup_{\text{id}} (D^2 \times S^2) (= S^2 \times S^2)$ to $(D^2 \times S^2) \cup_T (D^2 \times S^2)$, and we have a contradiction (see [S]). This completes the proof. \square

Remark. If we use the results in [KKR], we can give a shorter proof of the corollary above. More precisely, if g can be extended, then we may construct two spaces which must be homotopy equivalent, but by the homotopy invariant in [KKR], the two spaces can not be homotopy equivalent. So we have a contradiction.

(2.3) **Theorem.** *The diffeotopy group \mathcal{G} of $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$ is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$.*

Proof. Our argument is divided into 4 steps.

- (1) We construct a map φ from \mathcal{G} to $\mathcal{H}/\mathbb{Z}_2 (= \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2)$.
- (2) We show that the image of φ is \mathbb{Z}_2 .
- (3) $\text{Ker } \varphi$ is \mathbb{Z}_2 .
- (4) $\mathbb{Z}_2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ is split.

Recall that $\mathcal{H} = \text{Diff}(S^1 \times S^2)/\sim$ where \sim is the normal subgroup consisting of those diffeomorphisms which are diffeotopic to identity and $\mathcal{G} = \text{Diff}(S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2)/\sim$, where \sim means the same as above.

According to Gluck,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H} &= \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 = \langle T \rangle \oplus \langle f \rangle \oplus \langle h \rangle, \\ &\quad S^1 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1 \times S^2, \\ T: (\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) &\rightarrow \left(\exp 2\pi i\theta, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (v) \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$f: (\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) \rightarrow (\exp(-2\pi i\theta), v),$$

$$h: (\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) \rightarrow (\exp 2\pi i\theta, -v).$$

(i) First step. Define a \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on \mathcal{H} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathcal{H} &\rightarrow \mathcal{H} \\ \langle \ell \rangle &\rightarrow \langle \phi \circ \ell \rangle\end{aligned}$$

where $\phi: S^1 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1 \times S^2$ is a diffeomorphism defined by

$$(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) \rightarrow (-\exp 2\pi i\theta, -v).$$

We want to construct a map φ from \mathcal{G} to $\mathcal{H}/\langle \phi \rangle$. To do it, we have to show that, given any diffeomorphism w of $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$, we have a lift defined up to a covering transformation, i.e.,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^1 \times S^2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{w}} & S^1 \times S^2 \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2 & \xrightarrow{w} & S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2 \end{array}$$

where $p: S^1 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$ is the natural projection.

To show the existence of \tilde{w} , consider $(w \circ p)_* \Pi_1(S^1 \times S^2)$. $S^1 \times S^2$ is a double covering of $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$, so $p_* \Pi_1(S^1 \times S^2)$ is $2\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z} = \Pi_1(S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2)$. Hence, any automorphism of $\Pi_1(S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2)$ preserves $p_* \Pi_1(S^1 \times S^2)$. By the lifting lemma, there exist \tilde{w} from $S^1 \times S^2$ to itself such that $p \circ \tilde{w} = w \circ p$. Note that $p \circ \phi \circ \tilde{w} = w \circ p$, since ϕ is a regular covering transformation. Furthermore, if w_1 is isotopic to w_2 by an isotopy H on $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$, then, as in the above argument, we have $\tilde{H}: I \times S^1 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1 \times S^2$ such that $p \circ \tilde{H} = H \circ (\text{Id} \times p)$. Now we can define a map φ from \mathcal{G} to \mathcal{H}/\mathbb{Z}_2 by $\langle \eta \rangle \rightarrow \langle \tilde{\eta} \rangle$.

Since $f \circ \phi = \phi \circ f$, f induces a self-diffeomorphism on $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$. Thus $\text{Im } \varphi \supset \mathbb{Z}_2$. Note that since h is isotopic to ϕ , $\langle h \rangle$ is trivial in \mathcal{H}/\mathbb{Z}_2 .

(ii) Second step. We know that $\text{Im } \varphi \supset \mathbb{Z}_2$, from First step. To demonstrate $\text{Im } \varphi = \mathbb{Z}_2$, we shall show that there exist no T' in \mathcal{H} which is isotopic to T and commutes with ϕ .

Suppose that there exists such T' . That means the following:

$$\begin{aligned}S^1 \times S^2 \times I &\rightarrow S^1 \times S^2, \\ \{(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v), t\} &\rightarrow (G_t(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v), F_t(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v))\end{aligned}$$

where $t = 0$, $G_0 = \exp 2\pi i\theta$, and

$$F_0(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}(v).$$

Note that F_0 is the second coordinate of T . For $t = 1$, we have

$$(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v) \longrightarrow (G_1(\exp 2\pi i\theta, F_1(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v)))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \oplus & \\ S^1 \times S^2 & \longrightarrow & S^1 \times S^2 \\ \phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \phi \\ S^1 \times S^2 & \xrightarrow{T'} & S^1 \times S^2 \\ \psi & & \psi \\ (-\exp 2\pi i\theta, -v) & \longrightarrow & (G_1(-\exp 2\pi i\theta, -v), F_1(-\exp 2\pi i\theta, -v)). \end{array}$$

From the commutativity of the above diagram (since $T' \circ \phi = \phi \circ T'$)

$$F_1(\exp 2\pi i\theta, -v) = -F_1(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v)$$

Define F'_t from S^1 to $\text{Map}^1(S^1, S^2)$ by

$$\exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow F_t(\exp 2\pi i\theta, _).$$

Note that, since $\Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ is abelian, we need not worry about choosing a base point.

Recall the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on $\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2) &\rightarrow \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2) \\ \lambda &\rightarrow A \circ \lambda \circ A \end{aligned}$$

For each t ,

$$[F'_t] \in \Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)) \quad \text{and}$$

$$[p \circ F'_t] \in \Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2),$$

where $[]$ means the equivalence class of loops. Then $[p \circ F'_1]$ is trivial, since $p \circ F'_1(-\exp 2\pi i\theta) = p \circ F'_1(\exp 2\pi i\theta)$. Therefore $[p \circ F'_0]$ is trivial, since $p \circ F'_1$ is homotopic to $p \circ F'_0$.

By (2.1), $\Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. Since $\Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ and the nontrivial element is represented by

$$\begin{aligned} F'_0: S^1 &\rightarrow \text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2) \\ \exp 2\pi i\theta &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

then, the fact that the nontrivial element in $\Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2)/\mathbb{Z}_2)$ is lifted as the nontrivial element in $\Pi_1(\text{Map}^1(S^2, S^2))$ implies a contradiction. Thus, we can conclude that $\text{Im } \varphi = \mathbb{Z}_2$.

(iii) Third step. Suppose $\langle q \rangle$ in $\ker \varphi$. Then \tilde{q} is isotopic to the identity or $\phi \circ \tilde{q}$ is isotopic to the identity of $S^1 \times S^2$. By a straightforward argument of Gluck (see [G, pp. 315–316] and cf. [T]), we deform q so that the restriction to $\{1, -1\} \tilde{\times} S^2$ is the identity. Since \tilde{q} (or $\phi \circ \tilde{q}$) is isotopic to the identity, q can be considered as a diffeomorphism \bar{q} from $I \times S^2$ to $I \times S^2$ such that the restriction to $\{1, -1\} \times S^2$ of \bar{q} is the identity.

By Gluck (cf. [Ha]), \bar{q} is isotopic to the identity or to \bar{d} while fixing the $\{1, -1\} \times S^2$, where $\bar{d}: I \times S^2 \rightarrow I \times S^2$

$$(t, v) \rightarrow \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi t, & \sin 2\pi t & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi t, & \cos 2\pi t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (v) \right).$$

We claim that \bar{d} is \bar{g} , where g is the self-diffeomorphism of $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$ in (2.2). Obviously, g is the identity on $\{1, -1\} \tilde{\times} S^2 \subset S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$. Restrict g to $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2 - \{1, -1\} \tilde{\times} S^2$, and under the following identification,

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta, v) &\longrightarrow [(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v)] \\ &\in &&\in \\ (0, 1/2) \times S^2 &\longrightarrow S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2 - \{1, -1\} \tilde{\times} S^2 && \downarrow g \\ \downarrow g' &&& \downarrow g \\ (0, 1/2) \times S^2 &\longrightarrow S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2 - \{1, -1\} \tilde{\times} S^2 \\ &\in &&\in \\ \left(\theta, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4\pi\theta & \sin 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 4\pi\theta & \cos 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (v) \right) &\rightarrow \left[\left(\exp 2\pi i\theta, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4\pi\theta & \sin 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 4\pi\theta & \cos 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (v) \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

we get $g': (0, 1/2) \times S^2 \rightarrow (0, 1/2) \times S^2$

$$(\theta, v) \rightarrow \left(\theta, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4\pi\theta & \sin 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 4\pi\theta & \cos 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (v) \right).$$

Identify $(0, 1/2) \times S^2$ with $(0, 1) \times S^2$ by $(\theta, v) \rightarrow (2\theta, v)$.

Then, $g'': (0, 1) \times S^2 \rightarrow (0, 1) \times S^2$

$$(2\theta, v) \rightarrow \left(2\theta, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4\pi\theta & \sin 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 4\pi\theta & \cos 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (v) \right), \quad 0 < \theta < 1/2.$$

If we replace 2θ by θ , we get

$$g'' = l: (0, 1) \times S^2 \rightarrow (0, 1) \times S^2$$

$$(\theta, v) \rightarrow \left(\theta, \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi\theta & \sin 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 2\pi\theta & \cos 2\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (v) \right).$$

This proves the claim, i.e., $\bar{g} = \bar{d}$. Hence, g is isotopic to the identity or g ; g is not isotopic to the identity, otherwise g could be extended to $(D^2 \times S^2)/\simeq$ (see (2.2)). To show $\text{Ker } \varphi = \mathbb{Z}_2$, it remains to show that $\langle g \rangle^2 = \text{id}$, i.e., g^2 is isotopic to the identity. An isotopy is constructed as follows:

$$S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2 \times I \rightarrow S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$$

$$\{[(\exp 2\pi i\theta, v)], t\} \rightarrow [(\exp 2\pi i\theta, H(\exp 4\pi i\theta, t)(v))]$$

where $H: S^1 \times I \rightarrow SO(3)$ is a homotopy between the maps

$$S^1 \rightarrow SO(3) \quad \text{and} \quad S^1 \rightarrow SO(3)$$

$$\exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4\pi\theta & \sin 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ -\sin 4\pi\theta & \cos 4\pi\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \exp 2\pi i\theta \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(iv) Fourth step. The splitting follows from the fact that $\langle f \rangle$ has order 2. Now we have completed the proof. \square

From (2.2) and (2.3), we get the following result.

Corollary. *Any self-diffeomorphism of $S^1 \tilde{\times} S^2$ homotopic to the identity is diffeotopic to the identity.*

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-PARKSIDE, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN 53141

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48109
(Current address of Frank Raymond)

Current address (M. Ho Kim): Department of Mathematics, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea