ERRATUM TO "PERIODIC HOMEOMORPHISMS OF 3-MANIFOLDS FIBERED OVER S" I"

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Theorem 5 in [1] is not true as stated for the case $p = 2$ and should be changed to read as shown below. Since Theorem 4 depends on this result a corresponding change is required here also.

**Theorem 4.** Suppose that $M(\varphi) = F \times R^1/\varphi$, where $F$ is a closed, orientable surface of negative Euler characteristic and $H_1(M(\varphi); Q) \cong Q$. Let $h: M(\varphi) \to M(\varphi)$ be a map such that $h^p = 1$ (for some prime $p$). In the case $p = 2$ and $h_*$ is not the identity map on $H_1(M(\varphi); Q)$, assume additionally that $\varphi^k$ is not homotopic to the identity map for any $k \neq 0$. Then there exists a PL homeomorphism $g$ of $M(\varphi)$ such that $g = h$ and $g^p = 1$.

**Theorem 5.** Let $M(\varphi) = F \times R^1/\varphi$, where $F$ is a closed orientable surface of negative Euler characteristic. Suppose that $h$ is a homeomorphism of $M(\varphi)$ such that $h([F \times 0]) = [F \times 0]$ and $h^p$ is homotopic to the identity for some prime $p$. In the case when $p = 2$ and $h$ interchanges the sides of $[F \times 0]$, assume additionally that $\varphi^k$ is not homotopic to the identity for any $k \neq 0$. Then there exists a homeomorphism $h'$ of $M(\varphi)$ such that $h'$ is homotopic to $h$ and $h'^p = 1$.

The proof for Theorem 5 in [1] breaks down in the case $p = 2$ and $h$ interchanges the sides of $[F \times 0]$. Since composing $h$ with $\lambda_x$ does not effect the degree of $f \circ H|\Sigma$ as asserted. To correct the proof it is sufficient to show that the degree of $f \circ H|\Sigma$ is already zero in this case.

Thus, assume $p = 2$ and $h$ interchanges the sides of $[F \times 0]$. Split $M(\varphi)$ along $[F \times 0]$ to obtain $F \times [0, 1]$ and a homeomorphism $\tilde{h}$ on $F \times [0, 1]$ induced by $h$. Then there exist homotopic homeomorphisms $k$ and $k'$ of $F$ such that $\tilde{h}(x, 0) = (k(x), 1)$ and $\tilde{h}(x, 1) = (k'(x), 0)$. We can view $h|[F \times 0]$ in two ways: $h: [x, 0] \mapsto [k(x), 1] = [\varphi^{-1}k(x), 0]$ and $h: [x, 0] = [\varphi(x), 1] \mapsto [k'\varphi(x), 0]$. It follows that $\varphi^{-1}k = k'\varphi = k\varphi$. If we let $g = \varphi^{-1}k$ this gives $h([x, 0]) = [g(x), 0]$ and $g \approx \varphi g \varphi$. Now lift the homotopy $H: h^p \approx 1$ to a homotopy $\tilde{H}$ of the covering space $\tilde{p}: F \times R^1 \to M(\varphi)$ defined by $\tilde{p}(x, t) = [x, t]$ such that $\tilde{H}_0(x, 0) = (g^2(x), 0)$. Then $\tilde{H}_1(x, t) = (\varphi^n(x), t + n)$ where

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n = \deg(f \circ H|\Sigma). It follows that \( g^2 = \varphi^n \) which, when combined with \( g = \varphi \varphi \), yields \( \varphi^{2n} = 1 \). Thus \( n = 0 \) as needed.

REFERENCES


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