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CONDITIONS FOR A MAPPING TO HAVE THE SLICING STRUCTURE PROPERTY

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Let $p: E \to B$ be a fibering in the sense of Serre. As is well known the fibering need not be a fibering in any stronger sense. However it is expected that if certain conditions are placed on E, p or B then p might be a fibration in a stronger sense. This paper gives such conditions.

The main result of this paper is:

THEOREM 1. Let p be an *n*-regular perfect map from a complete metric space (E, d) onto a locally equiconnected space B. If dim $E \times B \leq n$ then p has the slicing structure property (in particular p is a Hurewicz fibration).

The following definitions will be needed.

DEFINITION 1. A space X is locally equiconnected if for each point x, there exists a neighborhood U_x of x and a map

$$N: \ U_x imes \ U_x imes \ I \,{ oddsymbol \rightarrow} \ X$$

satisfying N(a, b, 0) = a, N(a, b, 1) = b, and N(a, a, t) = a.

DEFINITION 2. A map p from E to B is *n*-regular if it is open and satisfies the following property: given any x in E and any neighborhood U of x there exists a neighborhood V of x such that if $f: S^m \to V \cap p^{-1}(y)$ for some $y \in B$ $(m \leq n)$ then there exists

$$F: B^{m+1} \rightarrow U \cap p^{-1}(y)$$

which is an extension of f.

DEFINITION 3. A family \mathscr{S} of sets of Y is equi- LC^n if for every $y \in S \in \mathscr{S}$ and every neighborhood U of y in Y there exists a neighborhood V of y such that for every $S \in \mathscr{S}$, every continuous image of an m-sphere $(m \leq n)$ in $S \cap V$ is contractible in $S \cap U$.

Note 1. If $p: E \to B$ is n-regular then the collection $\{p^{-1}(b) | b \in B\}$ is equi- LC^n .

DEFINITION 4. A family \mathscr{S} of sets of a metric space (Y, d) is uniformly equi- LC^n with respect to d if given $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $f: S^m \to S \cap N(x, \delta)$ $(m \leq n \text{ and } S \in \mathscr{S})$ then there exists $F: B^{m+1} \to S \cap N(x, \varepsilon)$ which is an extension of f.

DEFINITION 5. A map $p: E \rightarrow B$ has the covering homotopy pro-

perty for a class of spaces if given any space X in the class and maps $F: X \times I \to B$ and $g: X \to E$ such that F(x, 0) = pg(x) then there exists a map: $G: X \times I \to E$ such that pG = F and G(x, 0) = g(x).

DEFINITION 6. A map $p: E \to B$ is a Serre fibration if p has the covering homotopy property for the class of polyhedra. It is a Hurewicz fibration if it has the covering homotopy property for all spaces.

DEFINITION 7. A map $p: E \to B$ has the slicing structure property (SSP) if for each point $b \in B$ there exists a neighborhood U_b of b and a map $\psi_b: p^{-1}(U_b) \times U_b \to p^{-1}(U_b)$ such that (1) $\psi_b(e, p(e)) = e$ and (2) $p\psi_b = \pi_2$ (the projection onto U_b).

DEFINITION 8. A function $\varphi: X \to 2^{Y}$ (Y metric) is continuous if given $\varepsilon > 0$; every $x_{0} \in x$ has a neighborhood U such that for every $x \in U, \varphi(x_{0}) \subset N_{\varepsilon}(\varphi(x))$ and $\varphi(x) \subset N_{\varepsilon}(\varphi(x_{0}))$.

DEFINITION 9. A selection for a function $\varphi: X \to 2^{Y}$ is a map $g: X \to Y$ such that $g(x) \in \varphi(x)$.

A mapping is a continuous function. All spaces will be Hausdorff. The *n*-dimensional sphere will be denoted by S^n and the ball which it bounds B^{n+1} . If f is a mapping Gr(f) will denote the graph of f. The following theorem of Michael will be needed:

THEOREM M. Let Z be paracompact, let $X = Z \times I$ and let Y be a complete metric space with metric ρ . Let $\mathscr{S} \subset 2^{v}$ be uniformly equi-LCⁿ with respect to ρ and let $\varphi: X \to \mathscr{S}$ be continuous with respect to ρ . Let dim $Z \leq n$ and let $A = (Z \times 0) \cup (C \times I)$ where C is closed in Z. Then every selection for $\varphi \mid A$ can be extended to a selection for φ .

2. Proof of Theorem 1 and its consequences.

Proof. Let $b_0 \in B$. Since B is locally equiconnected at b_0 there exists a neighborhood U of b_0 and a map $N_U: U \times U \times I \to B$ such that $N_U(x, y, 0) = x$, $N_U(x, y, 1) = y$, and $N_U(x, x, t) = x$. Let $P_U = p \mid p^{-1}(U)$ and define $g: \operatorname{Gr}(p_U) \to p^{-1}(U)$ by g(e, p(e)) = e. Also define $F: p^{-1}(U) \times B \to B$ by F(e, b) = b and

$$H: p^{-1}(U) imes U imes I o p^{-1}(U) imes B$$

by $H(e, b, t) = (e, N_U(p(e), b, t))$. Note $H(e, b, 0) = (e, N_U(p(e), b, 0)) = (e, p(e))$ and $H(e, b, 1) = (e, N_U(p(e), b, 1)) = (e, b)$. Further define

$$g': (p^{-1}(U) \times U \times 0) \cup (\operatorname{Gr}(P_U) \times I) \to E$$

by g'(e, b, t) = e and $K: p^{-1}(U) \times U \times I \rightarrow B$ by

$$K(e, b, t) = F(H(e, b, t))$$

and note that $pg' = K | (p^{-1}(U) \times U \times 0) \cup \operatorname{Gr}(P_U) \times I.$

Therefore we have the following commutative diagram.



Now Theorem M will be applied. Let $Z = p^{-1}(U) \times U$, Y = E, and $\varphi: Z \times I \to \mathscr{S} \subset 2^{Y}$ be defined by $\varphi(z, t) = p^{-1}K(z, t)$ and let C = $\operatorname{Gr}(p_{U})$. Note Z is paracompact and φ is continuous since p is perfect. Since p is *n*-regular $\{p^{-1}(b)\}$ in equi- LC^{n} and by Proposition 2.1 [3] there exists a metric σ on E agreeing with the topology such that $\sigma \geq d$ and $\{p^{-1}(b)\}$ is uniformly equi- LC^{n} . Since $\sigma \geq d$, (E, σ) is a complete metric space. It should also be noted that dim $Z \leq n$ and that g' is a selection for $\varphi \mid (Z \times 0) \cup (C \times I)$. Hence by Theorem M, g' could be extended to a selection G for φ (i.e.,

$$G: p^{-1}(U) \times U \times I \rightarrow E$$

in such a way that the above diagram will still be commutative with the addition of G).

Define φ_U : $p^{-1}(U) \times U \rightarrow p^{-1}(U)$ by $\varphi_U(e, b) = G(e, b, 1)$. Note if $(e, b) \in p^{-1}(U) \times U$ then

$$egin{aligned} G(e,\,b,\,1) \in p^{-1}K(e,\,b,\,1) &= p^{-1}FH(e,\,b,\,1) = p^{-1}F(e,\,N_U(p(e),\,b,\,1)) \ &= p^{-1}F(e,\,b) = p^{-1}(b) \in p^{-1}(U) \;. \end{aligned}$$

Hence the range of φ_{v} is as stated. It is now easy to see that φ_{v} satisfies the conditions to be a slicing function. This completes the proof.

Note 2. The hypothesis that p be perfect was used only to show that $\{p^{-1}(b) | b \in B\}$ is a continuous collection and that B is paracom-

pact. Hence if this could be shown some other way a stronger theorem will be obtained.

COROLLARY 1. If $p: E \to B$ is a Serre fibration and E and B are finite dimensional compact ANR's then p has the SSP.

Proof. It is well known that ANR's are locally equiconnected.

It also follows from [2] that p is *n*-regular for all n. Hence the proof follows from Theorem 1.

Theorem 1 and Corollary 1 allow us to get the following generalizations of Raymond's results in [5].

COROLLARY 2. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ be a Serre fibration of a connected compact metric finite dimensional ANR onto a compact metric finite dimensional ANR. Suppose that E is an n-gm over L (a field or the integers). Then:

(a) each fiber F_b is a k-gm over L

(b) B is an (n-k) - gm over L.

COROLLARY 3. Let $p: E \rightarrow B$ is a Serre fibration of a connected compact metric finite dimensional ANR onto a compact metric finite dimensional ANR base B. Suppose that E is a (generalized) manifold (over a principal ideal domain) and some fiber has a component of dimension ≤ 2 . Then p is locally trivial.

Another theorem which follows from Michael's Theorem 1.2 [3] is the following:

THEOREM 2. Let $p: E \to B$ be an n-regular map from a complete metric space E onto a paracompact space B. Assume that

$$\dim E imes B \leqq n+1$$

and $p^{-1}(b)$ is C^n for every $b \in B$. Then p has the SSP and the slicing structure could be chosen with only one slicing function.

Proof. Define $g: \operatorname{Gr}(p) \to E$ by g(e, p(e)) = e and $F: E \times B \to B$ by F(e, b) = e. The $\varphi(e, b) = p^{-1}F(e, b)$ is a carrier and g is a selection for $\varphi | \operatorname{Gr}(p)$. Hence by Theorem 1.2 [3] g could be extended to a selection G for φ . It is easily seen that G is the desired slicing function.

Note 3. Theorem 2 has corollaries similar to those of Theorem 1 and the author leaves them to the reader to develop.

THE SLICING STRUCTURE PROPERTY

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