

## HOMEOMORPHISMS OF $S^n \times S^1$

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It is the object of this note to describe several results about homeomorphisms of  $S^n \times S^1$ . The main tool is Theorem 2: Every homeomorphism of  $S^n \times S^1$  extends to a homeomorphism of  $D^{n+1} \times S^1$ . The proof is sketched in §1 and the result used in §2 to yield information about deformations of homeomorphisms. §3 contains results on the division of  $S^{n+2}$  by  $S^n \times S^1$ .

1. DEFINITION. Two submanifolds  $L^{n-1}$  and  $M^{n-1}$  in  $N^n$  are said to be *transverse* if there is a coordinate system about each point of  $L^{n-1} \cap M^{n-1}$  in which  $L^{n-1}$  and  $M^{n-1}$  look like intersecting hyperplanes in  $R^n$ .

THEOREM 1. *If  $\Sigma$  is a locally flat  $n$ -sphere in  $S^n \times S^1$ ,  $n > 1$ , then  $\Sigma$  bounds a locally flat  $(n+1)$ -disk  $\Delta$  in  $D^{n+1} \times S^1$  which is transverse to  $S^n \times S^1$ .*

PROOF (SKETCH). If  $\Sigma$  bounds a disk in  $S^n \times S^1$ , the proof is trivial, so assume that it does not. Look at the universal covering space  $S^n \times R^1$  of  $S^n \times S^1$  with covering translation  $T$ , and let  $\Sigma_0$  be a lifting of  $\Sigma$  to  $S^n \times R^1$ . Since  $T$  is stable, the region between  $\Sigma_0$  and  $T\Sigma_0$  is an annulus (Brown and Gluck [1]). Thus there is a homeomorphism  $g: S^n \times R^1 \rightarrow S^n \times R^1$  such that  $Tg = gT$  and  $g(S^n \times \{0\}) = \Sigma_0$ . It will be sufficient to construct a disk  $\Delta_0 \subset D^{n+1} \times R^1$  such that

- (1)  $\Delta_0$  is locally flat,
- (2)  $\Delta_0$  is transverse to  $S^n \times R^1$  along  $\Sigma_0$ , and
- (3)  $\Delta_0$  is disjoint from its translates  $T^k \Delta_0$ .

Then  $\Delta_0$  will project onto the desired  $\Delta$ .

CONSTRUCTION OF  $\Delta_0$ . Choose a number  $M$  such that  $\Sigma_0 \subset S^n \times (-M, M)$ . Let  $A$  be the annular region on  $S^n \times S^1$  between  $\Sigma_0$  and  $S^n \times \{M\}$ , and  $B$  the disk  $D^{n+1} \times \{M\}$ . Then  $A \cup B$  is a locally flat manifold, which is a disk by the generalized Schoenflies theorem (Brown [2], [3]).

Give  $R^{n+1}$  polar coordinates  $(r, x) \rightarrow rx$  where  $r \in [0, \infty)$  and  $x \in S^n$ .

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