S^2-BUNDLES OVER ASPHERICAL SURFACES AND 4-DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRIES

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ABSTRACT: Melvin [Me] has shown that closed 4-manifolds that arise as S^2-bundles over closed, connected aspherical surfaces are classified up to diffeomorphism by the Stiefel-Whitney classes of the associated bundles. We show that each such 4-manifold admits one of the geometries $S^2 \times E^2$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$ [depending on whether $\chi(M) = 0$ or $\chi(M) < 0$]. Conversely a geometric closed, connected 4-manifold M of type $S^2 \times E^2$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$ is the total space of an S^2-bundle over a closed, connected aspherical surface precisely when its fundamental group $\Pi_1(M)$ is torsion free. Furthermore the total spaces of $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundles over closed, connected aspherical surfaces are all geometric. Conversely a geometric closed, connected 4-manifold M' is the total space of an $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle if and only if $\Pi_1(M') \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times K$ where K is torsion free.

Introduction.

Melvin [Me] has shown that closed 4-manifolds that arise as S^2-bundles over closed aspherical surfaces are classified up to diffeomorphism by the Stiefel-Whitney classes of the associated bundles. Moreover one may construct ξ from $w(\xi)$, see [Me] Structure Lemma. In particular there are two orientable 4-manifolds that arise as total spaces of S^2-bundles over each closed surface; and are distinguished by whether or not $w_2(\xi) = 0$. Ue [Ue] has shown that the total spaces M of such orientable bundles over the surfaces of Euler characteristic $\chi = 0$ have the structures of Seifert 4-manifolds and are geometric.

There are just two S^2-bundles over S^2, the product bundle and $S^2 \tilde{\times} S^2$; the latter is not geometric. There are four S^2-bundles over $\mathbb{RP}^2$ each of which admits an $S^2 \times S^2$ geometry and is distinguishable by its Stiefel-Whitney classes [H1]. There are four S^2-bundles over each closed orientable surface B with Euler characteristic $\chi(B) \leq 0$, six S^2-bundles over the Klein bottle Kb and eight S^2-bundles over each closed non-orientable surface B with $\chi(B) \leq 0$, [Me]. The aim of this paper is to prove the following:

Main Theorem.

(1) *A closed $S^2 \times E^2$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$-manifold M is the total space of an S^2-bundle over some aspherical surface precisely when its fundamental group $\Pi_1(M)$ is torsion free. Conversely all total spaces of such bundles are geometric.*

(2) *A closed $S^2 \times E^2$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$-manifold M' is the total space of an $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle over some aspherical surface precisely when its fundamental group splits as*

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 57N50. Secondary 57N13, 55R25.

Key words and phrases. aspherical surface, S^2-bundle, 4-dimensional geometry, Stiefel-Whitney class.

$\Pi_1(M') = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times K$, where K is torsion free. Conversely all total spaces of such bundles are geometric.

Generalities.

Bundles ξ will be denoted by $p: M \to B$ and will have fibre the 2-sphere S^2 throughout unless otherwise stated. Let E^2 denote the 2-dimensional Euclidean geometry with underlying space $\mathbb{R}^2$. Similarly let $\mathbb{H}^2$ denote the geometry of the hyperbolic plane and $\mathbb{X}^2$ denote either of the above two geometries with underlying space X^2, in arguments that encompass both. Henceforth a manifold refered to as being closed is a compact, connected manifold without boundary.

From the long exact homotopy sequence for a fibration we have that $\Pi_1(M) \cong \Pi_1(B)$; in particular $H_1(M) \cong H_1(B)$ with any coefficients. Also as p is a fibration the Euler characteristic $\chi(M) = \chi(S^2)\chi(B) = 2\chi(B)$ so by Poincaré duality with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ we obtain $\beta_2(M) = 2$ and therefore $H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. In fact $H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ is generated by the images of a cross-section $\sigma_*(B)$ and the inclusion of the fibre $i_*(S^2)$; as the fibre has zero self intersection and the intersection number of a cross-section and a fibre is 1, they are linearly independent. We shall explicitly construct such cross-sections where needed.

Let ξ be an S^2-bundle. The homomorphism $p^*: H^*(B; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \to H^*(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$, induced by p is injective and the Whitney sum formula gives:
(a) $w_1(M) = p^*(w_1(B) + w_1(\xi))$, and
(b) $w_2(M) = p^*(w_2(B) + w_1(B) \smile w_1(\xi) + w_2(\xi))$.
See Melvin [Me] Lemma 1.

The Wu class $v_2(M)$ is characterised by:

$$v_2(M) \smile x = x \smile x, \quad \forall x \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}).$$

Let $\mathcal{D}: H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ be the Poincaré duality isomorphism. Then we may dualize the above equation in terms of intersections of surfaces by:

$$\mathcal{D}(x) \cdot \mathcal{D}(v_2(M)) \equiv \mathcal{D}(x) \cdot \mathcal{D}(x) \bmod 2, \quad \forall \mathcal{D}(x) \in H_2(M);$$

so that $\mathcal{D}(v_2(M))$ is the characteristic element for the intersection form. Together with the Wu relation $v_2(M) = w_2(M) + w_1(M)^2$ we have that $w_2(M) = w_1(M)^2$ precisely when all self intersections in M are even. Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} v_2(M) &= p^*(w_2(B) + w_1(B) \smile w_1(\xi) + w_2(\xi)) + p^*(w_1(B) + w_1(\xi))^2 \\ &= p^*(w_2(B) + w_1(B) \smile w_1(\xi) + w_2(\xi) + w_1(B)^2 + w_1(\xi)^2) \\ &= p^*(w_2(\xi)) \text{ from the Wu relations for } B. \end{aligned}$$

and as p^* is injective we obtain $w_2(\xi) = 0 \Longleftrightarrow v_2(M) = 0$.

If ξ is a geometric S^2-bundle with fundamental group $\Pi < O(3) \times Isom(\mathbb{X}^2)$ then $w_1(\xi)$ is detected by the determinant: $\det(g_S) = (-1)^{w_1(\xi)(g_S, g_X)}$ for all $(g_S, g_X) \in \Pi$.

Geometic 4-Manifolds That Arise as Total Spaces of S^2-Bundles Over Closed Surfaces

Before proving that all S^2-bundles over closed aspherical surfaces are geometric we shall determine which geometric 4-manifolds are total spaces of S^2-bundles over closed aspherical surfaces.

Lemma. *Let M be a closed $S^2 \times \mathbb{X}^2$-manifold with fundamental group $\Pi_1(M) < Isom(S^2 \times \mathbb{X}^2)$ and $\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}$ denote the image of $\Pi_1(M)$ in $Isom(\mathbb{X}^2)$.*

(1) *If $\Pi_1(M)$ is torsion free then it acts freely on $\mathbb{X}^2$ and $M = (S^2 \times \mathbb{X}^2)/\Pi_1(M)$ is the total space of an S^2-bundle over $E^2/\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}$.*

(2) *$\Pi_1(M)$ has a torsion free subgroup of index two.*

Proof : (1) Let $g \in \Pi_1(M)$ fix $e \in \mathbb{X}^2$. Then $\forall s \in S^2$ the orbit of $(s, e) \in S^2 \times \mathbb{X}^2$ under $\langle g \rangle$ is homeomorphic to the the orbit of $s \in S^2$ by $\langle g \rangle$; moreover the stabilizer of the orbit is trivial as $\Pi_1(M)$ acts fixed point free. Now as S^2 is compact these orbits must be finite so that $|\langle g \rangle| < \infty$ and $\Pi_1(M)$ has torsion. Similarly, the kernel of the projection of $\Pi_1(M)$ onto $\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}$ is a finite group which acts freely on S^2.

In particular if $\Pi_1(M)$ is torsion free then we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
S^2 \times \mathbb{X}^2 \arrow[r, two heads, "\rho"] \arrow[d, "f"] & \mathbb{X}^2 \arrow[d, "\overline{f}"] \\
M = (S^2 \times \mathbb{X}^2)/\Pi_1(M) \arrow[r, dashed, "p"] & \mathbb{X}^2/\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}
\end{tikzcd}$$

where ρ is the canonical projection and f and $\overline{f}$ are universal covering projections. We show that the fibres of p are S^2. Let $e' = \overline{f}(e) \in \mathbb{X}^2/\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}$. Then $p^{-1}(e') = f\rho^{-1}\overline{f}^{-1}(e') = f\rho^{-1}(Orb_{\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}}(e)) = f(S^2 \times Orb_{\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}}(e))$. Since $\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}$ acts freely on $\mathbb{X}^2$, the map $S^2 \times \{e\} \mapsto f(S^2 \times Orb_{\Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}}(e))$ is a bijection so that $p^{-1}(e') \simeq S^2$. Moreover the projection $\Pi_1(M) \twoheadrightarrow \Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2}$ is an isomorphism.

(2)Now suppose that $g = (g_S, g_X)$ is a nontrivial element of $\Pi_1(M)$ of finite order. As g_X is a self homeomorphism of the plane of finite order it fixes a point. Therfore g_S must act freely and so $g_S = -I$ since $\{I, -I\}$ is the only nontrivial subgroup of $O(3)$ that acts freely and properly discontinuously on S^2. Hence if we denote the projection of $\Pi_1(M)$ onto its geometric factor in $O(3)$ by α; the composite map:

$$Isom(S^2 \times \mathbb{X}^2) > \Pi_1(M) \xrightarrow{\alpha} O(3) \xrightarrow{\text{Det}} \{1, -1\} = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

will have kernel $K = \{I\} \times \Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2} \cong \Pi_{\mathbb{X}^2} < \Pi_1(M)$ of index two and must be torsion free. $\square$

Since the fundamental groups of total spaces of S^2-bundles over closed aspherical surfaces are torsion free we have proved the following:

Theorem 1. *A closed $S^2 \times E^2$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$-manifold M is the total space of an S^2-bundle over a closed aspherical surface if and only if $\Pi_1(M)$ is torsion free.*

Geometric 4-Manifolds That Arise as Total Spaces of $\mathbb{RP}^2$-Bundles Over Closed Surfaces

Let M be either a closed $S^2 \times E^2$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$-manifold. Suppose $\Pi_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times K$. By the preceeding lemma we know K is torsion free and acts freely and properly discontinuously on X^2, with compact quotient.

Let $g \in \Pi_1(M)$ generate the torsion subgroup. Viewing $\Pi_1(M)$ as a subgroup of $O(3) \times Isom(\mathbb{X}^2)$, we may write $g = (g_S, g_X)$ where $g_S \in O(3)$ and $g_X \in Isom(\mathbb{X}^2)$. Since $g_X^2 = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{X}^2}$ the fixed point set $F = Fix(g_X) = \{x \in X^2 | g_X(x) = x\}$ is nonempty, and is either a point, a line, or the whole of X^2. Since g_X commutes with the action of K on X^2 we have $KF = F$, and so K acts freely and properly discontinuously on F. But K is neither trivial nor infinite cyclic, and so we must have $F = X^2$. Hence $g_X = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{X}^2}$. It now follows as in part (2) of the above lemma that $g_S = -I$ and so $\Pi_1(M) = \langle -I \rangle \times K < O(3) \times Isom(\mathbb{X}^2)$; the product decomposition corresponding to the geometric factors. Furthermore we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} S^2 \times \mathbb{X} \arrow[r, two heads, "\rho"] \arrow[d, "f"] & \mathbb{X} \arrow[d, "\overline{f}"] \\ M \arrow[r, dashed, "p"] & \mathbb{X}^2/K \end{tikzcd}$$

and M is the total space of an $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle over $\mathbb{X}^2/K$, by an argument such as part (1) of the lemma above.

Conversely if M is the total space of an $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle over B then from the long exact homotopy sequence for a fibration we have:

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{i} \Pi_1(M) \xrightarrow{p_\star} \Pi_1(B) \longrightarrow 1 \quad .$$

Moreover $w_1(M)$ restricts nontrivially to the fibre as shown below:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \Pi_1(M) \arrow[r, "w_1(M)"] & \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \\ \Pi_1(\mathbb{RP}^2) \arrow[u, hook, "i"] \arrow[ur, equal] & \end{tikzcd}$$

so that the above sequence splits and we have proved the following:

Theorem 2. *A closed $S^2 \times E^2$ or $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$, manifold M is the total space of an $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle over a closed aspherical surface if and only if $\Pi_1(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times K$, where K is torsion free.*

Now for every total space M of an $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle over B, $w_1(M) \neq 0$ therefore M is non-orientable and hence has a unique orientation double cover $\widetilde{M}$. Moreover this orientation cover is the total space of of an S^2-bundle over B; the $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle being obtained from the S^2-bundle by factoring out the fibre by the antipodal map. That is we have a bijective correspondence:

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{orientable } S^2\text{-bundles}\\ \text{over } B\end{matrix}\right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}\mathbb{RP}^2\text{-bundles}\\ \text{over } B\end{matrix}\right\} \;;$$

and there are two $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundles over each closed aspherical surface.

S^2-Bundles Over T

In the spirit of Ue we show that the non-orientable S^2-bundles over the torus $T = S^1 \times S^1$ and the Klein bottle Kb admit geometries of type $S^2 \times E^2$ before considering the case where $\chi(B) < 0$.

Now we may take the fundamental domain of $T = \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ to be $\mathfrak{T} = \{(s,t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \leq s, t \leq 1\}$, and use this to calculate $w_2(\xi)$ by constructing a section $\sigma: \mathfrak{T} \to S^2 \times E^2$ of $\mathfrak{T}$ so that σ induces a section $\tilde{\sigma}: T \to M$ of ξ as illustrated below:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
S^2 \times E^2 \arrow[r, two heads] \arrow[d, "f"'] & E^2 \arrow[d, "d"'] \arrow[l, bend right, "\sigma"'] & \mathfrak{T} \arrow[l, hook', "i"'] \arrow[dl, two heads, "g"] \\
M \arrow[r, two heads, "p"] & T \arrow[l, bend left, "\tilde{\sigma}"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

That is $\tilde{\sigma}(g(t)) = f\sigma(i(t)), \;\; \forall t \in \mathfrak{T}$ where f and d are universal covering projections, and g is the standard gluing map. In fact the cross-sections we shall describe are maps $\sigma: \mathfrak{T} \to S^2$ with the action of the gluing map g predetermined by construction.

Let $R_i \in O(3)$ be the reflection in $\mathbb{R}^3$ that changes the sign of the i^{th} coordinate, for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then from [H2] we have that the four 4-manifolds that are total spaces of S^2-bundles over T are given by the quotient of $S^2 \times E^2$ by the subgroups of $Isom(S^2 \times E^2) = Isom(S^2) \times Isom(E^2) = O(3) \times (\mathbb{R}^2 \rtimes O(2))$ generated by $(A_j, (1,0), I)$ and $(B_j, (0,1), I)$ for $j = 1, 2$, each of which acts freely and cocompactly on $S^2 \times E^2$ and is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^2 = \Pi_1(T) = \Pi_1(M)$; where:

(I)$\xi_1 : A_1 = I, B_1 = -I;$

(II)$\xi_2 : A_2 = R_1, B_2 = R_1 R_2;$

(III)$\xi_3 : A_3 = I, B_3 = I;$ and

(IV)$\xi_4 : A_4 = R_1 R_2, B_4 = R_1 R_3.$

Cases (III) and (IV) yield orientable 4-manifolds that are total spaces of S^2-bundles over T and have been shown to be distinguished by $w_2(\xi_3) = 0$ and $w_2(\xi_4) \neq 0$, [Ue].

Using the standard stereographic projection of $S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$ onto $\hat{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$, we may identify the reflections $R_i: S^2 \to S^2$ with the antiholomorphic involutions:

$$z \overset{R_1}{\longmapsto} \frac{1}{\overline{z}}, \quad z \overset{R_2}{\longmapsto} \overline{z}, \quad z \overset{R_3}{\longmapsto} -\overline{z}.$$

Then $\sigma_\lambda(s,t) = (2t-1)e^{i\pi(2s+\lambda)} + \lambda t(t-1)$ defines a 1-parameter family of cross-sections on $\mathfrak{T}$ for ξ_1 with $\sigma_0(s,t) = \sigma_1(s,t)$ only when $(s,t) \in \{(0, \frac{5-\sqrt{17}}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-3+\sqrt{17}}{2})\}$. The tangent plane to $\sigma_0(s,t)$ at $(0, \frac{5-\sqrt{17}}{2})$ is spanned by the 4-vectors $\{(0, 2\pi(4-\sqrt{17}), 1, 0), (2, 0, 0, 1)\}$ and the tangent plane to $\sigma_1(s,t)$ at $(0, \frac{5-\sqrt{17}}{2})$ is spanned by the 4-vectors $\{(0, 2\pi(\sqrt{17}-4), 1, 0), (2-\sqrt{17}, 0, 0, 1)\}$. These two sets together constitute a linearly independent set and hence the intersection at this point is transverse. Similarly the intersection at $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-3+\sqrt{17}}{2})$ may be shown to be transverse so that the mod 2 intersection number is $\sigma \cdot \sigma = 0$, [as $\sigma_0(s,t)$ and $\sigma_1(s,t)$ are clearly isotopic]. Hence the second Wu class $v_2(M) = 0$ and from above we get $w_2(\xi_1) = 0$.

Similarly $\sigma_\lambda(s,t) = (\lambda s(s-1)+1)^{(t^2+t-1)} e^{i\pi(2t+\lambda)(2t-1)}$ defines a 1-parameter family of cross-sections on $\mathfrak{T}$ for ξ_2 such that the sections σ_0 and σ_1 intersect transversely in a single point. Hence the intersection number $\sigma \cdot \sigma = 1$, thus $v_2(M) \neq 0$ and $w_2(\xi_2) \neq 0$.

Thus these two bundles are distinguished by their second Stiefel-Whitney classes so that all S^2-bundles over T admit geometries of type $S^2 \times E^2$.

S^2-Bundles Over Kb

The following six pairs $((A_j, (1,0), \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}), (B_j, (0,1), I))$ for $1 \leq j \leq 6$ of elements of $Isom(S^2 \times E^2)$ each generate a subgroup isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \tilde{\times} \mathbb{Z} = \Pi_1(Kb) = \Pi_1(M)$ which acts freely and cocompactly on $S^2 \times E^2$; where:

(I)$\xi_1 : A_1 = I, B_1 = I$;

(II)$\xi_2 : A_2 = I, B_2 = -I$;

(III)$\xi_3 : A_3 = I, B_3 = R_2R_3$;

(IV)$\xi_4 : A_4 = R_1R_2, B_4 = R_1$;

(V)$\xi_5 : A_5 = -I, B_5 = I$; and

(VI)$\xi_6 : A_6 = R_1, B_6 = R_2R_3$.

[Remark: the generators given on page 30 of [H2] in the cases (iii) and (ix) are incorrect. The pair (A, B) should be (I, R_2R_3) or (R_1, R_2R_3) respectively.]

Cases (V) and (VI) yield orientable 4-manifolds that are total spaces of S^2-bundles over Kb and have been shown to be distinguished by $w_2(\xi_5) = 0$ and $w_2(\xi_6) \neq 0$, [Ue].

Note that in cases (I)-(IV) the generator $(A_j, (1,0), \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix})$ is an orientation reversing homeomorphism of $S^2 \times E^2$ so that the corresponding 4-manifolds are non-orientable. These 4-manifolds are all total spaces of S^2-bundles over Kb, and we shall show that they may be distinguished by the Stiefel-Whitney classes of these bundles.

Since ξ_1 is the product bundle $w_2(\xi_1) = 0$ and $w_1(\xi_1) = 0$.

Let the fundamental domain of $Kb = \mathbb{R}^2/(\mathbb{Z} \tilde{\times} \mathbb{Z})$ be $\mathfrak{K} = \{(s,t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \leq s \leq 1, -\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$. The functions $\sigma_\lambda(s,t) = (t^2 + \frac{3}{4})e^{i\pi(2s+\lambda)} + \lambda(t^2 - \frac{1}{4})$ define a 1-parameter family of cross-sections on $\mathfrak{K}$ for ξ_2 that induces a cross-section $\tilde{\sigma}\colon Kb \to M$ of Kb as above with the sections σ_0 and σ_1 disjoint, so that $\sigma \cdot \sigma = 0$.

That is $v_2(M) = 0$ and therefore $w_2(\xi_2) = 0$. Also the orientation character $w_1(\xi_2)$ is non-zero as $\det(-I) = -1$.

The functions $\sigma_\lambda(s,t) = \lambda t e^{i\pi s} + (1-\lambda)(t^2 - \frac{1}{4})e^{i\pi 2s}$ define a 1-parameter family of cross-sections for ξ_3 such that the sections σ_0 and σ_1 intersect transversely in one point, so that $\sigma \cdot \sigma = 1$. Hence $v_2(M) \neq 0$ and therefore $w_2(\xi_3) \neq 0$. Furthermore $w_1(\xi_3) = 0$ as $\det(I) = \det(R_2R_3) = 1$.

For ξ_4 the functions $\sigma_\lambda(s,t) = (\lambda(t^2 - \frac{1}{4}) + 1)^{(s^2+s-1)}e^{i\pi(2s+\lambda)(2s-1)}$ define 1-parameter family of cross-sections with the sections σ_0 and $\sigma_1(s,t)$ intersecting transversely in a point, so that $\sigma \cdot \sigma = 1$. Hence $v_2(M) \neq 0$ and therefore $w_2(\xi_3) \neq 0$. Also $w_1(\xi_4) \neq 0$ as $\det(R_1) = -1$.

Thus all S^2-bundles over Kb are geometric of type $S^2 \times E^2$.

S^2-Bundles Over Closed Orientable Surfaces With $\chi < 0$

Let T^g be the closed orientable surface of genus g. Then

$$\Pi_1(T^g) = \langle X_1, Y_1, \dots, X_g, Y_g | \prod_{i=1}^{g}[X_i, Y_i] = 1\rangle$$

and we have a degree 1 map $\Omega\colon \Pi_1(T^g) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ that kills the generators X_j, Y_j for $j > 1$. If $\mathfrak{T}^g \subset \mathbb{H}^2$ is a $2g$-gon representing the fundamental domain of T^g then Ω may be induced by a 'collapsing function' $\mathit{\Omega}\colon \mathfrak{T}^g \twoheadrightarrow \mathfrak{T}$ that collapses $2g-4$ sides of $\mathfrak{T}^g$ to a single vertex in the rectangle $\mathfrak{T}$. In turn this induces a degree 1 collapsing function $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}\colon T^g \twoheadrightarrow T$ that collapses $g-1$ handles on T^g to a single point on T. Hence given an S^2-bundle ξ, $p\colon M_\alpha \to T$ over T where $M_\alpha = (S^2 \times E^2)/\Gamma_\alpha$ and $\Gamma_\alpha = \{(\alpha(h), h) | h \in \Pi_1(T)\} \leq Isom(S^2 \times E^2)$ where $\alpha\colon \mathbb{Z}^2 \to O(3)$ is as before [there are four choices for α]; we may pull back along $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}$ to get the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_{\alpha\Omega} & \longrightarrow & M_\alpha \\ \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle p_{\alpha\Omega}} & & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle p} \\ T^g & \overset{\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}}{\twoheadrightarrow} & T \end{array}$$

and an S^2-bundle $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}^*(\xi)$, $p_{\alpha\Omega}\colon M_{\alpha\Omega} \to T^g$ over T^g, where $M_{\alpha\Omega} = (S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2)/\Gamma_{\alpha\Omega}$ and $\Gamma_{\alpha\Omega} = \{(\alpha\Omega(h), h) | h \in \Pi_1(T^g)\} \leq Isom(S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2)$. As $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}$ is of degree 1 it induces monomorphisms in cohomology so that all the Stiefel-Whitney classes are carried from ξ to $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}^*(\xi)$ that is $w(\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}^*(\xi)) = \widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}^* w(\xi) = w(\xi)$. Hence all S^2-bundles over T^g for $g \geq 2$ are geometric of type $S^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2$.

S^2-Bundles Over Closed Non-Orientable Surfaces With $\chi < 0$

Let B be the closed surface $\#^3\mathbb{RP}^2 = T\#\mathbb{RP}^2 = Kb\#\mathbb{RP}^2$. Then we have a collapsing function map $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}\colon T\#\mathbb{RP}^2 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{RP}^2$; that collapses the torus summand to a single point. This map $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}$ is of degree 1 and so induces monomorphisms in cohomology. In particular $\widehat{\mathit{\Omega}}^*$ preserves the orientation character, that is $w_1(\widehat{\Omega}^*(\xi)) = \widehat{\Omega}^* w_1(\mathbb{RP}^2) = w_1(B)$; and is an isomorphism on H^2. We may pull back the four S^2-bundles ξ over $\mathbb{RP}^2$ along $\widehat{\Omega}$ to obtain the four bundles over B with first Stiefel-Whitney class $w_1(\widehat{\Omega}^*\xi)$ either 0 or $w_1(B)$.

Similarly we have a collasping function $\widehat{\Upsilon}\colon Kb\#\mathbb{RP}^2 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{RP}^2$; that collapses the Klein bottle summand to a single point. This map $\widehat{\Upsilon}$ is of degree 1 mod 2 so that $\widehat{\Upsilon}^* w_1(\mathbb{RP}^2)$ has nonzero square since $w_1(\mathbb{RP}^2)^2 \neq 0$. Note that in this case $\widehat{\Upsilon}^* w_1(\mathbb{RP}^2) \neq w_1(B)$. Hence we may pull back the two S^2-bundles ξ over $\mathbb{RP}^2$ with $w_1(\xi) = w_1(\mathbb{RP}^2)$ to obtain a further two bundles over B with $w_1(\widehat{\Upsilon}^*(\xi))^2 = \widehat{\Upsilon}^* w_1(\xi)^2 \neq 0$, as $\widehat{\Upsilon}$ is a ring monomorphism.

Again there is a collapsing function $\widehat{\Delta}\colon Kb\#\mathbb{RP}^2 \twoheadrightarrow Kb$; that collapses the Klein bottle summand to a single point. Once again $\widehat{\Delta}$ is of degree 1 mod 2 so that we may pull back the two S^2-bundles ξ over Kb with $w_1(\xi) = w_1(Kb)$ along $\widehat{\Delta}$ to obtain the remaining two S^2-bundles over B. These two bundles $\widehat{\Delta}^*(\xi)$ have $w_1(\widehat{\Delta}^*(\xi)) \neq 0$ but $w_1(\widehat{\Delta}^*(\xi))^2 = 0$; as $w_1(Kb) \neq 0$ but $w_1(Kb)^2 = 0$ and $\widehat{\Delta}^*$ is a monomorphism.

Similar arguments apply to bundles over $\#^n\mathbb{RP}^2$ where $n > 3$.

Thus all S^2-bundles over all closed aspherical surfaces are geometric. Furthermore since the antipodal involution of a geometric S^2-bundle is induced by an isometry $(-I, \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{X}^2}) \in O(3) \times Isom(\mathbb{X}^2)$ we have that all $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundles over closed aspherical surfaces are geometric. These final two results together with theorems 1 and 2 prove the main theorem.

An alternative route to the main theorem would be to first show that orientable 4-manifolds which are total spaces of S^2-bundles are geometric, then deduce that $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundles are geometric [as above]; and finally observe that every S^2-bundle space double covers an $\mathbb{RP}^2$-bundle space.

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