Self-mapping degrees of torus bundles and torus semi-bundles

Hongbin SUN, Shicheng WANG and Jianchun WU

Abstract

Each closed oriented 3-manifold $M$ is naturally associated with a set of integers $D(M)$, the degrees of all self-maps on $M$. $D(M)$ is determined for each torus bundle and torus semi-bundle $M$. The structure of torus semi-bundle is studied in detail. The paper is a part of a project to determine $D(M)$ for all 3-manifolds in Thurston’s picture.

Contents

1 Introduction 2
   1.1 Background . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
   1.2 Main result . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
   1.3 Remark on orientation reversing homeomorphisms . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
   1.4 Organization of the paper . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6

2 Structures of orientable torus bundles and semi-bundles 7
   2.1 Some elementary facts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
   2.2 Classifications of torus bundles and semi-bundles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
   2.3 Incompressible surfaces . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11
   2.4 Coordinates of torus semi-bundles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11
   2.5 Lifting automorphism from semi-bundle to bundle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13

3 The degrees of self maps of torus bundles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14

4 The degrees of self maps of torus semi-bundles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18

Reference 23

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background.

Each closed oriented $n$-manifold $M$ is naturally associated with a set of integers, the degrees of all self-maps on $M$, denoted as $D(M) = \{deg(f) \mid f : M \rightarrow M\}$.

Indeed the calculation of $D(M)$ is a classical topic appeared in many literatures. The result is simple and well-known for dimension $n = 1, 2$, and for dimension $n > 3$, there are many interesting special results (see [2] and references therein), but it is difficult to get general results, since there are no classification results for manifolds of dimension $n > 3$.

The case of dimension 3 becomes attractive in the topic and it is possible to calculate $D(M)$ for any closed oriented 3-manifold $M$. Since Thurston’s geometrization conjecture, which seems to be confirmed, implies that closed oriented 3-manifolds can be classified in reasonable sense.

Thurston’s geometrization conjecture claims that the each Jaco-Shalen-Johanson decomposition piece of a prime 3-manifold supports one of the eight geometries which are $H^3$, $\widetilde{PSL}(2, R)$, $H^2 \times E^1$, Sol, Nil, $E^3$, $S^3$ and $S^2 \times E^1$ (for details see [11] and [10]). Call a closed orientable 3-manifold $M$ is geometrizable if each prime factor of $M$ meets Thurston’s geometrization conjecture.

A known rather general fact about $D(M)$ for geometrizable 3-manifolds is the following:

**Theorem 1.1** ([12], Corollary 4.3) Suppose $M$ is a geometrizable 3-manifold. Then $M$ admits a self-map of degree larger than 1 if and only if $M$ is either

1. covered by a torus bundle over the circle, or
2. covered by an $F \times S^1$ for some compact surface $F$ with $\chi(F) < 0$, or
3. each prime factor of $M$ is covered by $S^3$ or $S^2 \times E^1$.

The proof of the "only if" part in Theorem 1.1 is based on the theory of simplicial volume, and various results on 3-manifold topology and group theory. The proof of "if" part in Theorem 1.1 is a sequence of elementary constructions, which were essentially known before.

Hence for any $M$ not listed in Theorem 1.1 $D(M)$ is either $\{0, 1, −1\}$ or $\{0, 1\}$, which depends on whether $M$ admits a self map of degree $−1$ or not. To determine $D(M)$ for geometrizable 3-manifolds listed in Theorem 1.1 let’s have a close look of those 3-manifolds from geometric and topological aspects.

Among Thurston’s eight geometries, six of them belong to the list in Theorem 1.1. 3-manifolds in (1) are exactly those supporting either $E^3$, or Sol or Nil geometries. $E^3$ 3-manifolds, Sol 3-manifolds, and some Nil 3-manifolds are torus bundles or semi-bundles; Nil 3-manifolds which are not torus bundles or semi-bundles are Seifert spaces having Euclidean orbifolds with three singular points. 3-manifolds in (2) are exactly those support $H^2 \times E^1$ geometry; 3-manifolds supporting $S^3$ or $S^2 \times E^1$ geometries form a proper subset of (3).

For 3-manifold $M$ with $S^3$-geometry, $D(M)$ has been presented recently in [1] in term of the orders of $\pi_1(M)$ and its elements (and determined earlier in [5] when the maps induce
automorphisms on $\pi_1$). Note an algorithm is given to calculate the degree set of maps between $S^3$-manifolds in term of their Seifert invariants [3].

To determine $D(M)$ for the remaining geometrizable 3-manifolds $M$, the main task is to solve the question for the following three groups ($D(M)$ is rather easy to determine for Seifert manifold $M$ supporting $H^2 \times E^1$ or $S^2 \times E^1$ geometry):

(a) torus bundles and semi-bundles;
(b) Nil Seifert manifolds not in (a);
(c) connected sums of 3-manifolds in (3) do not supporting $S^3$ or $S^2 \times E^1$ geometries.

Indeed $D(M)$ for $M$ in (a) will be determined in this paper (hopefully all the remaining cases will be solved in a forthcoming paper by the authors and Hao Zheng).

1.2 Main result.

In this paper we calculate $D(M)$ for 3-manifold $M$ which is either a torus bundle or semi-bundle. To do this, we need first to coordinate torus bundles and semi-bundles by integer matrices in Propositions 1.3 and 1.5, then state the results of $D(M)$ in term of those matrices in Theorems 1.6 and 1.7.

Convention: (1) To simplify notions, for a diffeomorphism $\phi$ on torus $T$, we also use $\phi$ to present its isotopy class and its induced 2 by 2 matrix on $\pi_1(T)$ for a given basis.

(2) Each 3-manifold $M$ is oriented, and each 3-submanifold of $M$ and its boundary have induced orientations.

(3) Suppose $S$ (resp. $P$) is a properly embedded surface (resp. an embedded 3-manifold) in a 3-manifold $M$. We use $M \setminus S$ (resp. $M \setminus P$) to denote the resulting manifold obtained by splitting $M$ along $S$ (resp. removing int$P$, the interior of $P$).

Definition 1.2 A torus bundle is $M_\phi = T \times I/(x,1) \sim (\phi(x),0)$ where $\phi$ is a self-diffeomorphism of the torus $T$ and $I$ is the interval $[0,1]$.

For a torus bundle $M_\phi$, we can isotopic $\phi$ to be a linear diffeomorphism, which means $\phi \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ while not changing $M_\phi$. Since we consider the orientation preserving case only, $\phi$ must be in the special linear group $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Proposition 1.3 (1) $M_\phi$ admits $E^3$ geometry if and only if $\phi$ is periodical, or equivalently $\phi$ is conjugate to one of the following matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ of finite order 1,2,3,4 and 6 respectively;

(2) $M_\phi$ admits Nil geometry if and only if $\phi$ is reducible, or equivalently $\phi$ is conjugate to $\pm\begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ where $n \neq 0$;

(3) $M_\phi$ admits Sol geometry if and only if $\phi$ is Anosov or equivalently $\phi$ is conjugate to $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ where $|a + d| > 2, ad - bc = 1$. 

3
Proof. see [4].

**Definition 1.4** Let $K$ be the Klein bottle and $N = K \tilde{\times} I$ be the twisted $I$-bundle over $K$. A torus semi-bundle $N_\phi = N \cup_{\phi} N$ is obtained by gluing two copies along their torus boundary $\partial N$ via a diffeomorphism $\phi$. Note $N_\phi$ is foliated by tori parallel to $\partial N$ with a Klein bottle at the core of each copy of $N$.

Let $(x, y, z)$ be the coordinate of $S^1 \times S^1 \times I$. Then $N = S^1 \times S^1 \times I/\tau$, where $\tau$ is an orientation preserving involution such that $\tau(x, y, z) = (x + \pi, -y, 1 - z)$, and we have the double covering $p : S^1 \times S^1 \times I \to N$. Let $C_x$ and $C_y$ be the two circles on $S^1 \times S^1 \times \{1\}$ defined by $y$ to be constant and $x$ to be constant, see Figure 1.

![Figure 1: Coordinates of $S^1 \times S^1 \times I$](image)

Denote by $l_0 = p(C_x)$ (0 slope) and $l_\infty = p(C_y)$ (∞ slope) on $\partial N$. A canonical coordinate is an orientation of $l_0 \cup l_\infty$, hence there are four choices of canonical coordinate on $\partial N$. Once canonical coordinates on each $\partial N$ are chosen, $\phi$ is identified with an element $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ of $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ given by $\phi (l_0, l_\infty) = (l_0, l_\infty) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$.

**Proposition 1.5** With suitable choice of canonical coordinates of $\partial N$, we have:

1. $N_\phi$ admits $E^3$ geometry if and only if $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$;
2. $N_\phi$ admits Nil geometry if and only if $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ z & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ where $z \neq 0$;
3. $N_\phi$ admits Sol geometry if and only if $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ where $abcd \neq 0, ad - bc = 1$.

Moreover a torus semi-bundle $N_\phi$ is also a torus bundle if and only if $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ z & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ under suitable choice of canonical coordinates.

We will prove Proposition 1.5 in Section 2.

**Theorem 1.6** Using matrix coordinates given by Proposition 1.3, $D(M_\phi)$ is listed in table 1 for torus bundle $M_\phi$, where $\delta(3) = \delta(6) = 1, \delta(4) = 0$. 

4
\[
M_\phi \quad \phi \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad D(M_\phi)
\]

| \(M_\phi\) | \(\phi\) | \(D(M_\phi)\) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| \(E^3\) finite order \(k = 1, 2\) | \(\mathbb{Z}\) |
| \(E^3\) finite order \(k = 3, 4, 6\) | \(\{(kt + 1)(p^2 - \delta(k)pq + q^2) | t, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}\}\) |
| Nil | \(\pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{n}{1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, n \neq 0\) | \(\{l^2 | l \in \mathbb{Z}\}\) |
| Sol | \(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, |a + d| > 2\) | \(\{p^2 + \frac{(d-a)pr}{c} - \frac{br^2}{c} | p, r \in \mathbb{Z}, \)
\(\text{either } \frac{br}{c}, \frac{(d-a)r}{c} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ or } \frac{p(d-a)-br}{c} \in \mathbb{Z}\}\) |

Table 1: degrees of self maps of orientable torus bundles

**Theorem 1.7** Using matrix coordinates given by Proposition 1.5, \(D(N_\phi)\) is listed in table 2 for torus semi-bundle \(N_\phi\), where \(\delta(a, d) = \frac{ad}{\gcd(a, d)^2}\).

| \(N_\phi\) | \(\phi\) | \(D(N_\phi)\) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| \(E^3\) | \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\) | \(\mathbb{Z}\) |
| \(E^3\) | \(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\) | \(\{2l + 1 | l \in \mathbb{Z}\}\) |
| Nil | \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{z}{1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, z \neq 0\) | \(\{l^2 | l \in \mathbb{Z}\}\) |
| Nil | \(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{z}{1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}\) or \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, z \neq 0\) | \(\{(2l + 1)^2 | l \in \mathbb{Z}\}\) |
| Sol | \(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, abcd \neq 0, ad - bc = 1\) | \(\{(2l + 1)^2 | l \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ if } \delta(a, d) \text{ is even}\)\)
\(\|(2l + 1)^2 | l \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{(2l + 1)^2 \cdot \delta(a, d) \) \text{ or } \|l \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \text{ if } \delta(a, d) \text{ is odd}\) |

Table 2: degrees of self maps of torus semi-bundles

**1.3 Remark on orientation reversing homeomorphisms.**

Suppose \(M\) is a torus bundle or semi-bundle. Then any non-zero degree map is homotopic to a covering \(\text{[12] Cor 0.4}\). Hence if \(-1 \in D(M)\) (which is computable by Theorems 1.6 and 1.7), then \(M\) admits an orientation reversing self homeomorphism.

If \(M\) is a torus semi-bundle, or \(M\) supports the geometry of either \(E^3\) or Nil, then when \(M\) admits an orientation reversing self homeomorphism is explicitly presented in the following:

**Corollary 1.8** (1) A torus semi-bundle \(N_\phi\) admits an orientation reversing homeomorphism if and only if \(\phi\) is either \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\), or \(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\), or \(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{pmatrix}\) where \(abc \neq 0\).

(2) A torus bundle \(M_\phi\) supporting \(E^3\) geometry admits an orientation reversing homeo-
morphism if and only if $\phi$ is either
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix},
\]
or
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
-1 & 0 \\
0 & -1
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

(3) If $M$ supports Nil geometry, then $M$ admits no orientation reversing homeomorphism.

For torus bundle with given Anosov monodromy, even we can calculate whether $-1 \in D(M_{\phi})$, but there seems no explicit description as in Corollary 1.8 (The referee informed us that there is a convenient description of when $-1 \in D(M_{\phi})$, see Lemma 1.7, [9])

**Example 1.9** For the torus bundle $M_{\phi}$, $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $-1 \in D(M_{\phi})$. Indeed for $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, if $|a + d| = 3$, then $-1 \in D(M_{\phi})$. Since $p^2 + \frac{d-a}{b}pr - \frac{c}{b}r^2 = -1$ has solution $p = 1 - d$, $r = b$ when $a + d = 3$, and solution $p = -1 - d$, $r = b$ when $a + d = -3$.

**Example 1.10** For the torus bundle $M_{\phi}$, $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $-1 \notin D(M_{\phi})$. Indeed for $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, if $a + d \pm 2$ has prime decomposition $p_1^{e_1} \cdots p_n^{e_n}$ such that $p_i = 4l + 3$ and $e_i = 2m + 1$ for some $i$, then $-1 \notin D(M_{\phi})$. Since if the equation $p^2 + \frac{d-a}{b}pr - \frac{c}{b}r^2 = -1$ has integer solution, $\frac{(a+d)^2 - 4}{b^2}r^2 - \frac{4b^2}{r^2}$ should be a square of rational number. That is $((a + d)^2 - 4)r^2 - 4b^2 = s^2$ for some integer $s$. Therefore $(a + d + 2)(a + d - 2)r^2$ is a sum of two squares. By a fact in elementary number theory, neither $a + d + 2$ nor $a + d - 2$ has $4k + 3$ type prime factor with odd power (see page 279, [7]).

**Example 1.11** Note if $-1 \in D(M)$, then $k \in D(M)$ implies $-k \in D(M)$. For the torus bundle $M_{\phi}$, $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, among the first 20 integers $> 0$, exactly $1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 16, 19, 20 \in D(M_{\phi})$.

1.4 Organization of the paper.

Theorems 1.6 and 1.7 will be proved in Sections 3 and 4 respectively. To prove these theorems, we need have a careful look of the structures of torus bundle and semi-bundles. This is carried out in Section 2.

We explain more about Section 2. The most convenient and useful reference for us is "Notes on basic 3-manifold topology" by Hatcher [4], which is not formally published, but widely circulated (see http://www.math.cornell.edu/~hatcher/). In particular Chapter 2 of [4] is devoted to the study of torus bundles and semi-bundles. Theorems 2.3 and 2.4 about classifications of torus bundles and semi-bundles are quoted from [4] directly. It seems that the proof of Theorem 2.4 in [4] missed an existed and rather complicated case, so we rewrite a proof for it (most parts still follow that in [4]). Lemma 2.6 studies incompressible surfaces in torus semi-bundle, which relies on the proof of Theorem 2.4. Then Proposition 1.5 is proved by using Theorem 2.4, Lemma 2.6 and Lemma 2.8 which presents the relation between gluing maps of a torus semi-bundles and its torus bundle double covers. Finally, Theorem 2.9 studies lifting of maps between torus semi-bundles to their torus bundle double covers.
2 Structures of orientable torus bundles and semi-bundles

2.1 Some elementary facts.

All facts in this sub-section are known, and one can find them in [6], or more directly in [4].

**Definition 2.1** Suppose an oriented 3-manifold $M'$ is a circle bundle with a given section $F$, where $F$ is a compact surface with boundary components $c_1, ..., c_n, ..., c_{n+b}$ with $n > 0$. On each boundary component of $M'$, orient $c_i$ and the circle fiber $l_i$ so that the product of their orientations match with the induced orientation of $M'$. Now attaching $n$ solid tori $S_i$ to the first $n$ boundary tori of $M'$ so that the meridian of $S_i$ is identified with slope $r_i = a_i c_i + b_i l_i$ with $a_i > 0$. Denote the resulting manifold by $M$ which has the Seifert fiber structure extended from the circle bundle structure of $M'$.

We will denote this Seifert fibering of $M$ by $M(\pm g, b; r_1, \ldots, r_s)$ where $g$ is the genus of the section $F$ of $M$, with the sign $+$ if $F$ is orientable and $-$ if $F$ is nonorientable, here 'genus' of nonorientable surfaces means the number of $\mathbb{RP}^2$ connected summands. When $b = 0$, call $e(M) = \sum r_i$ the Euler number of the Seifert fibration.

![Figure 2: Coordinates of $\partial N$](image)

Another view of $N$ described in Figure 2(a): $N$ is obtained from $S^1 \times I \times I$ by identifying $S^1 \times I \times \{0\}$ with $S^1 \times I \times \{1\}$ via a diffeomorphism $\rho$ which reflects both the $S^1$ and $I$ factors. Figure 2(b) is a schematic picture of $N$ which will be used in the paper.

We list some properties of $N$ as:

**Lemma 2.2** (1) $N$ has two types of Seifert fiber structures:

I: $M(0,1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ in which $l_0$ on $\partial N$ is a regular fiber and $l_\infty$ is the boundary of the section defining the Seifert invariant.

II: $M(-1,1; \cdot)$ in which $l_\infty$ on $\partial N$ is a regular fiber and $l_0$ is the boundary of the section defining the Seifert invariant.

(2) $N$ has three types of essential (orientable, incompressible, $\partial$-incompressible) surfaces:

I. a torus parallel to $\partial N$.

II. an annulus whose boundary is $l_\infty$ in $\partial N$ (Figure 3(a)) which does not separate $N$.

III. an annulus whose boundary is $l_0$ in $\partial N$ (Figure 3(b)) which separates $N$. 

(3) Suppose $M$ is a torus bundle or semi-bundle and $F$ is a closed incompressible surface in $M$, then $F$ is union of parallel tori.

![Figure 3: Essential surface in $N$](image)

### 2.2 Classifications of torus bundles and semi-bundles.

Orientable torus bundles and semi-bundles are classified by two theorems below.

**Theorem 2.3** ([3]; [4], Theorem 2.6) An orientable torus bundle $M_\phi$ is diffeomorphic to $M_\psi$ if and only if $\phi$ conjugates to $\psi^{\pm 1}$ in $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

**Theorem 2.4** ([4], Theorem 2.8) The torus semi-bundle $N_\phi$ is diffeomorphic to $N_\psi$ if and only if $\phi = \pm \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix} \psi^{\pm 1} \pm \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$ in $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, with independent choices of signs understood.

Proof. (We start the proof as that in [4].) Suppose $f : N_\phi \to N_\psi$ is a diffeomorphism and $T, T'$ are the torus fibers of $N_\phi, N_\psi$ respectively. $N_\psi \setminus T' = N_1 \cup N_2$ where $N_1, N_2$ are homeomorphic to $N$.

Since $f$ is a diffeomorphism, two components of $N_\psi \setminus f(T)$ are both homeomorphic to $N$. We can isotope $f$, such that every component of $f(T) \cap N_i$ is an essential surface in $N_i$, $i = 1, 2$. So $f(T) \cap N_i$ is in the three types listed in Lemma 2.2 (2). Thus either $f(T)$ is parallel to $T'$, or $\psi$ takes $l_0$ or $l_\infty$ to $l_0$ or $l_\infty$.

Suppose $f(T)$ is parallel to $T'$. We can assume $f(T) = T'$. Then $\phi$ must be obtained from $\psi$ by composing on the left and right homeomorphisms of $\partial N$ which extend to homeomorphisms of $N$. Such homeomorphisms must preserve both $l_0$ and $l_\infty$ (may reverse the directions), since $l_0$ is the unique slopes of the boundaries of essential separating annulus and $l_\infty$ is the unique slopes of the boundaries of essential non-separating annulus in $N$. Theorem 2.4 is proved in this situation.

Suppose $\psi$ takes $l_0$ or $l_\infty$ to $l_0$ or $l_\infty$. Then there are three cases as below:

Case (1) $\psi$ takes $l_\infty$ to $l_0$ (if $\psi$ takes $l_0$ to $l_\infty$, then we consider $\psi^{-1}$),
Case (2) $\psi$ takes $l_\infty$ to $l_\infty$,
Case (3) $\psi$ takes $l_0$ to $l_0$. 


(The proof in [4] claims that only Case (3) is possible, while we show below that only Case (2) is impossible).

Case (1). Now $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} z & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and $N_\psi = M(-1, 0; 1/2, -1/2, z)$, and $e(M) = z$. Note:

(i) $f(T) \cap N_1$ are $n$ parallel annuli $A_1, \ldots, A_n$ of type (II) (see Figure 4), which are located in a cyclic order in $N$. Set $\partial A_i = a_i \cup a'_i$ then $2n$ circles $a_1, \ldots, a_n, a'_1, \ldots, a'_n$ are located in cyclic order in $\partial N_1$.

(ii) $f(T) \cap N_2$ are annuli $B_1, \ldots, B_n$ of type (III) (see Figure 5), where $B_{i+1}$ is next to $B_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$ in $N_2$. Set $\partial B_i = b_i \cup b'_i$ then $2n$ circles $b_1, \ldots, b_n, b'_n, \ldots, b'_1$ are located in cyclic order in $\partial N_2$.

If $n = 1$, we can check that $\psi$ pastes $A_1$ and $B_1$ to a Klein bottle, which contradicts the fact that $f(T)$ is torus. When $n > 1$, we can assume $\psi$ pastes $a_1$ to $b_1$ and pastes $a_2$ to $b_2$, after reindexing $A_i$ if necessary. By the orders of sequences of $a_1, \ldots, a_n, a'_1, \ldots, a'_n$ and $b_1, \ldots, b_n, b'_n, \ldots, b'_1$ on $\partial N_1$ and $\partial N_2$, we have $a_i$ is pasted to $b_i$, and $a'_i$ pasted to $b'_{n-i}$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$. So $A_i, A_{n-i}, B_i, B_{n-i}$ are pasted to one component of $f(T)$ in $N_\psi$, and $f(T)$ has $\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \rceil$ components. Since $f(T)$ is connected, we have $n = 2$.

Now $N_1 \setminus f(T)$ can be presented as two I-bundles over annulus: $I \times A_1$ and $I \times A_2$, where
$f(T) \cap N_1 = A_1 \cup A_2$, as in Figure 4. $N_2 \setminus f(T)$ can be presented as an I-bundle over annulus $I \times B$ as in Figure 6(a) and two solid tori $P_1$ and $P_2$ with the core of $P_1 \cap \partial N_2$ to be the $(2, 1)$ curve of $\partial P_1$ as in Figure 6(b).

If we glue those five pieces along $\partial N$, we get two components of $N_\psi \setminus f(T)$ which are $N'_1 = P_1 \cup_{\partial N} I \times A_1 \cup_{\partial N} P_2$ and $N'_2 = I \times A_2 \cup_{\partial N} I \times B$ (re-index $A_i$ if needed), each of them is a copy of $N$. Moreover under the inherited Seifert structure of $N_\psi$, $N'_1 = M(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ and $N'_2 = M(-1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$.

If we consider that $M(-1, 0; 1/2, -1/2, z)$ is obtained by identifying $N'_1$ and $N'_2$ along $f(T)$, we get a new semi-bundle structure so that $f(T)$ become a fiber torus. Since the Euler number of the Seifert structure is $z$, the new gluing map must be $\left( \begin{array}{cc} z & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)^{\pm 1}$. This reduces us to the situation that $f(T)$ is parallel to $T'$.

Case (2). Both $f(T) \cap N_i$ are type (II) surfaces, for $i = 1, 2$ (Figure 4). Hence $f(T) \cap N_1$ is exactly as that in Case (1) (i). Similarly, $f(T) \cap N_2$ are $n$ parallel annulus $B_1, \ldots, B_n$ located in a cyclic order in $N$. Set $\partial B_i = b_i \cup b'_i$, then $2n$ circles $b_1, \ldots, b_n, b'_1, \ldots, b'_n$ are located in cyclic order in $\partial N_2$.

We can assume $\psi$ paste $a_1$ to $b_1$ and paste $a_2$ to $b_2$ (re-index $\{B_i\}$ if needed). Then we have $a_i$ is pasted to $b_i$, and $a'_i$ pasted to $b'_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$. So $A_i$ and $B_i$ are pasted to one component of $f(T)$ in $N_\psi$. Since $f(T)$ is connected, $n = 1$. But here $f(T)$ does not separate $N_\psi$, it is impossible.

Case (3). (We copy the proof of [41] for this case.) Now $\psi = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$, and $N_\psi = M(0, 0; 1/2, 1/2, -1/2, -1/2, z)$, $e(N_\psi) = z$. (Both $f(T) \cap N_i$ are type (III).)

We may assume that $f(T)$ has been isotoped to be either vertical or horizontal in this Seifert fibering. Since a connected horizontal essential surface is not separating, $f(T)$ must be vertical. Then $f(T)$ must separate $M(0, 0; 1/2, 1/2, -1/2, -1/2, z)$ into two copies of $N$ both having the inherited Seifert structure $M(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$. We can rechose the semi-bundle structure so that $f(T)$ become a fiber torus. Then for the new torus semi-bundle structure the gluing map must also be $\left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$. This reduces us to the situation that $f(T)$ is parallel
2.3 Incompressible surfaces.

**Lemma 2.5** ([4], Lemma 2.7) For a torus bundle $M_\phi$, if $\phi$ is not conjugate to $\pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then any essential closed surface in $M_\phi$ is isotopic to a union of torus fibers.

**Lemma 2.6** If a torus semi-bundle $N_\phi$ has no torus bundle structure, then any essential closed surface in $N_\phi$ is isotopic to copies of torus fibers of a torus semi-bundle structure on $N_\phi$, which is isomorphic to $N_\phi$.

Proof. Let $F$ be an essential close surface in $N_\phi = N_1 \cup N_2$. By Lemma 2.2 (3), $F$ is a union of parallel tori. For our purpose we may assume that $F$ is a torus. Isotope $F$ so that $F \cap N_i$ is essential in $N_i$. Then each component of $F \cap N_i$ must be in one of the three types listed in Lemma 2.2.

If $F \cap N_i$ is of type (I), then the proof is finished.

There are two cases remaining:

(a) Both $F \cap N_i$ are of type (II) for $i = 1, 2$ (Figure 4). Then $N_i \setminus F$ are I-bundles over $N_i \cap F$. Gluing those two I-bundles along $\partial N$ will get an I-bundle over $F$ and $N_\phi$ is obtained from this I-bundle by identifying its top and bottom, which provides a torus bundle structure of $N_\phi$.

(b) Some $F \cap N_i$ is of type (III), say $i = 2$ (Figure 5). Then $F$ is the same as $f(T)$ either in Case (1) or Case (3) of the proof of Theorem 2.4, depends on $F \cap N_1$ is of type (III) or type (II).

As indicated in the proof of Theorem 2.4 we can rechoose the new torus semi-bundle structure $N_\psi$ so that $F$ become a fiber torus; moreover if choosing suitable coordinates, we can make $\psi$ to be $\phi$.  

2.4 Coordinates of torus semi-bundles.

Call a map $g : (M, \partial M) \to (M', \partial M')$ is *proper* if $g^{-1}(\partial M') \subset \partial M$.

**Lemma 2.7** If $V = T \times I$ with the two boundaries $T^+, T^-$ and $g : (V, T^+, T^-) \to (N, \partial N)$ is a proper map, then $(g|_{T^+})_* = \tau_* \cdot (g|_{T^-})_*$, where $\tau_* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Proof. Let $p : T \times I \to N$ be the double covering and $\tau$ be the deck transformation map.

Since $g_* (\pi_1(V)) = (g|_{T^+})_* (\pi_1(T^+)) \subset \pi_1(\partial N) \subset \pi_1(N)$, thus $g$ can be lifted to a map $\tilde{g} : V \to T \times I$.

\[
\begin{align*}
(T \times I, T \times \{0\}, T \times \{1\}) & \xrightarrow{\tau} (T \times I, T \times \{1\}, T \times \{0\}) \\
(V, T^+, T^-) & \xrightarrow{g} (N, \partial N)
\end{align*}
\]
From the commuted diagram above, we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
  g|_{T^-} &= p|_{T \times \{1\}} \circ g|_{T^-}, \\
  g|_{T^+} &= p|_{T \times \{1\}} \circ \tau|_{T \times \{0\}} \circ g|_{T^+}.
\end{align*}
\]

We can choose coordinate on \((T \times I, T \times \{0\}, T \times \{1\})\), such that \(p|_{T \times \{1\}} = id\).

When considering fundamental group, we have \((\tilde{g}|_{T^-})_* = (\tilde{g}|_{T^+})_*\). Thus by the above equation:

\((g|_{T^+})_* = \tau_* \cdot (g|_{T^-})_*\)

where \(\tau_* = (\tau|_{T \times \{0\}})_* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\).

**Lemma 2.8** A torus semi-bundle \(N_\phi\) is doubly covered by a torus bundle \(M_{\tau \phi \tau \phi^{-1}}\), where \(\tau(x, y) = (x + \pi, -y)\) with suitable choice of coordinate \((x, y)\) on the torus.

**Proof.** Let \(N_\phi = N_1 \sqcup \phi \cdot N_2\) with \(\partial N_1 = \partial N_2 = T\). Let \(p : M \to N_\phi\) be the double cover, where \(M\) is a torus bundle, \(p^{-1}(N_i) = M_i\) is homeomorphic to \(T \times I\), \(p^{-1}(T) = T_1 \sqcup T_2\). Cut \(M\) along \(T_1, T_2\), get \(M \setminus T_1 \sqcup T_2\). The two boundaries of \(M_i\) are denoted by \(T_i\) and \(T'_i\), \(T_1\) is pasted to \(T_2\) by \(\psi\), \(T'_1\) is pasted to \(T'_2\) by \(\psi'\). Let \(p_i = p|_{M_i}\). All of these are shown in figure 7.

![Diagram](image-url)

**Figure 7:** \(N_\phi\) is double covered by \(M_{\tau \phi \tau \phi^{-1}}\)

We can choose coordinate on \(T_1, T_2\), such that \((p_i|_{T_i})_* = id\). Since \(T'_i\) is parallel to \(T_i\), we can identify \(\pi_1(T'_i)\) with \(\pi_1(T_i)\). By lemma 2.7, we have \((p_i|_{T'_i})_* = \tau_* \cdot (p_i|_{T_i})_*\).

From Figure 7, we know that

\[
\begin{align*}
  (p_2|_{T_2})_* \circ \psi &= \phi \circ (p_1|_{T_1})_*, \\
  (p_2|_{T'_2})_* \circ \psi' &= \phi \circ (p_1|_{T'_1})_*.
\end{align*}
\]
Then we get
\[
\begin{aligned}
\psi &= \phi, \\
\psi' &= \tau \circ \phi \circ \tau.
\end{aligned}
\]

Thus $M$ has the torus bundle structure $M_{\psi' \psi^{-1}} = M_{\tau \phi \tau^{-1}}$.

By Theorem 2.4 and the fact that
\[
\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -z & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\]
with suitable choice of canonical coordinates of $\partial N$, we can set $\phi$ is one of the four matrices below:
\[
\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ z & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } \det \neq 0, \text{ and } ad - bc = 1.
\]

When $\phi$ is in the first three matrices, $N_\phi$ is a Seifert manifold with Euler number $z$. $N_\phi$ is $S^3$ manifold if $z = 0$ and is Nil manifold if $z \neq 0$. Now suppose $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ where $\det \neq 0, \text{ and } ad - bc = 1$. Then by Lemma 2.8, $N_\phi$ is double covered by $M_{\tau \phi \tau^{-1}}$. Since
\[
(\tau \phi \tau^{-1})_* = \tau_* \cdot \phi_* \cdot \tau_* \cdot \phi_*^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} ad + bc & -2ab \\ -2cd & ad + bc \end{pmatrix},
\]
we have
\[
|\text{Trace}(\tau \phi \tau^{-1})_*| = 2|ad + bc| = 2|ad - bc + 2bc| = 2bc + 1 > 2.
\]

By Proposition 1.3, $M_{\tau \phi \tau^{-1}}$ admits Sol geometry, thus $N_\phi$ admits Sol geometry. The first part of Proposition 1.5 is proved.

If $N_\phi$ also has torus bundle structure, it must have non-separating essential torus. Recall the proof of Lemma 2.6, an essential torus in $N_\phi$ can be non-separating only if case (a) is happened, and in this case $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ z & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ under suitable choice of canonical coordinates, and $N_\phi$ does have torus bundle structure. This finishes the ”moreover” part of Proposition 1.5.

### 2.5 Lifting automorphism from semi-bundle to bundle.

**Theorem 2.9** Suppose $f : N_\phi \to N_\psi$ is a non-zero degree map and $f^{-1}(T')$ is a union of copies of $T$, where $T, T'$ are the torus fiber of $N_\phi, N_\psi$ respectively. Then we have commute diagram
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \xrightarrow{j} & M' \\
\downarrow p & & \downarrow p' \\
N_\phi & \xrightarrow{f} & N_\psi
\end{array}
\]
where $M, M'$ are the torus bundle which are double covers of $N_\phi, N_\psi$ respectively and $\tilde{f} : M \to M'$ is a lift of $f$: 

13
Proof. We only have to check $f_*(p_*(\pi_1(M))) \subset p'_*(\pi_1(M'))$.

Let $\tilde{T}, \tilde{T}'$ be one of the lifting of $T, T'$ in $M, M'$ respectively. In torus bundle $M$, we have the exact sequence:

$$1 \to \pi_1(\tilde{T}) \to \pi_1(M) \to \pi_1(S^1) \to 1.$$ 

In torus semi- bundle $N_\phi$, we have another exact sequence:

$$1 \to \pi_1(T) \to \pi_1(N_\phi) \to \mathbb{Z}_2 \ast \mathbb{Z}_2 \to 1.$$ 

Since $f^{-1}(T')$ is a union of copies of $T$, we can assume $f(T) = T'$. Then we have the commuted diagram (every row is exact):

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(\tilde{T}) & \overset{i}{\longrightarrow} & \pi_1(M) & \overset{j_1}{\longrightarrow} & \pi_1(S^1) & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
\downarrow{(p)_*} & & \downarrow{p_*} & & \downarrow{\bar{p}_*} & & & & \\
1 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(T) & \overset{i_1}{\longrightarrow} & \pi_1(N_\phi) & \overset{j_1}{\longrightarrow} & \mathbb{Z}_2 \ast \mathbb{Z}_2 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
\downarrow{(f)_*} & & \downarrow{f_*} & & \downarrow{f_*} & & & & \\
1 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(T') & \overset{i_2}{\longrightarrow} & \pi_1(N_\phi) & \overset{j_2}{\longrightarrow} & \mathbb{Z}_2 \ast \mathbb{Z}_2 & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
\downarrow{(p')_*} & & \downarrow{p'_*} & & \downarrow{\bar{p}'_*} & & & & \\
1 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(\tilde{T}') & \overset{i_2}{\longrightarrow} & \pi_1(M') & \overset{j_2}{\longrightarrow} & \pi_1(S^1) & \longrightarrow & 1,
\end{array}
$$

here $\bar{p}_*, \bar{p}'_*, \bar{f}_*$ are the maps among the fundamental groups of the base spaces of fiber bundles induced by the maps among the fundamental groups of the total spaces.

We present the group $\mathbb{Z}_2 \ast \mathbb{Z}_2$ by $< a, b \mid a^2 = b^2 = 1 >$ and choose the generator $a, b$ such that $\bar{p}_*(1) = ab, \bar{p}'_*(1) = ab$ (here 1 is the generator of $\pi_1(S^1)$).

Since $a^2 = b^2 = 1$, so $f_*(a^2) = f_*(b^2) = 1$, then $f_*(a), f_*(b)$ must be of the form $ab \cdots ba$ or $ba \cdots ab$, and $f_*(ab) = (ab)^k$ or $(ba)^k = (ab)^{-k}$. So $f_*(\bar{p}_*(\pi_1(S^1))) \subset \bar{p}'_*(\pi_1(S^1))$.

For any $\alpha \in \pi_1(M)$, let $\beta = f_*(p_*(\alpha))$. Since $j_2(\beta) = \tilde{f}_*(\bar{p}_*(j_1(\alpha))) \in \bar{p}'_*(\pi_1(S^1))$, and there is $\gamma \in \pi_1(M')$ such that $\bar{p}'_*(\tilde{j}_2(\gamma)) = j_2(\beta)$, so

$$j_2(p'_*(\bar{p}'_*(\tilde{j}_2(\gamma))) \cdot j_2(\beta^{-1}) = \bar{p}'_*(\tilde{j}_2(\gamma)) \cdot j_2(\beta^{-1}) = j_2(\beta) \cdot j_2(\beta^{-1}) = 1.$$ 

Since $(p'_*)$ is an isomorphism, there is $\delta \in \pi_1(\tilde{T}')$ such that $i_2((p'_*)*_{\gamma}(\delta)) = p'_*(\gamma) \cdot \beta^{-1}$. We have

$$p'_*(i_2(\delta^{-1}) \cdot \gamma) = i_2((p'_*)*_{\gamma}(\delta^{-1})) \cdot p'_*(\gamma) = (p'_*(\gamma) \cdot \beta^{-1})^{-1} \cdot p'_*(\gamma) = \beta.$$ 

So $f_*(p_*(\pi_1(M))) \subset p'_*(\pi_1(M'))$, thus $\tilde{f}$ exists. \qed

3 The degrees of self maps of torus bundles

We are going to prove Theorem 1.6 (ref. Proposition 1.3). There are two cases to consider:

Case 1: $\phi$ is conjugated to $\pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Now $M_\phi$ is a seifert manifold whose Euler number of seifert fibering $e(M_\phi)$ is equal to $n$. 

14
(1.I) If \( n = 0 \), \( M_\phi \) is \( T^3 \) or \( S^1 \times S^1 \times S^1 \). Here \( \phi = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \), any \( 2 \times 2 \) integer matrix \( A \) commutes with \( \phi \), so \( M_\phi \) admits self maps of any degrees.

(1.II) If \( n \neq 0 \), for a non-zero degree map \( f : M_\phi \to M_\phi \), by [12, Corollary 0.4], \( f \) is homotopic to a covering map \( g : M_\phi \to M_\phi \). We can choose a suitable Seifert fibering of \( M_\phi \) such that \( g \) is a fiber preserving map. Denote the orbifold of \( M_\phi \) by \( O(M_\phi) \). By [10, Lemma 3.5], we have:

\[
\begin{cases}
  e(M_\phi) = e(M_\phi) \cdot \frac{l}{m}, \\
  \deg(g) = l \cdot m,
\end{cases}
\]

where \( l \) is the covering degree of \( O(M_\phi) \to O(M_\phi) \) and \( m \) is the fiber degree.

Since \( e(M_\phi) \neq 0 \), from equation (3.1) we get \( l = m \). Thus \( \deg(f) = \deg(g) \) is a square number. Conversely, given a square number \( l^2 \), it is easy to construct a covering map \( f : M_\phi \to M_\phi \) of degree \( l^2 \).

Case 2: \( \phi = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \) is not conjugated to \( \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \).

Theorem 3.1 Suppose \( \phi \) is not conjugated to \( \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \), \( M_\phi \) admits a self map of degree \( l \neq 0 \) if and only if there exist a \( 2 \times 2 \) non-degenerate integer matrix \( A \) and a positive integer \( k \) such that \( l = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot \det(A) \) and \( A \cdot \phi_* = (\phi^\epsilon)^k \cdot A \) where \( \epsilon = \pm 1 \).

Proof. For a torus fiber \( T \in M_\phi \), \( T \) is incompressible. Suppose \( f : M_\phi \to M_\phi \) is a self-map of degree \( l \neq 0 \). By [6, Lemma 6.5], \( f \) is homotopic to \( g : M_\phi \to M_\phi \) such that \( g^{-1}(T) \) is an incompressible surface of \( M_\phi \). Thus by Lemma 2.5, \( g^{-1}(T) \) is isotopic to a union of torus fibers.

Suppose \( M_\phi \setminus g^{-1}(T) \) has \( k \) components \( V_1, ..., V_k \). Each \( V_i \) is a \( T \times I \). Denote two torus boundary components of \( V_i \) by \( T^+_i \) and \( T^-_i \), and the homeomorphism gluing \( T^-_i \) to \( T^+_{i+1} \) by \( \psi_i \) see Figure 8. Then \( M_{\psi_k \circ ... \circ \psi_1} = M_\phi \). By choosing suitable coordinate on the torus fiber, we have \( \psi_k \circ ... \circ \psi_0 = \phi^\epsilon \), \( \epsilon = \pm 1 \) according to Theorem 2.3. Below we assume \( \psi_k \circ ... \circ \psi_0 = \phi \) (replace \( \phi \) by \( \phi^{-1} \) if needed). Let \( \tilde{g} : M_\phi \setminus g^{-1}(T) \to M_\phi \setminus T \) be the map induced by \( g \). We have the following commuted diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M_\phi \setminus g^{-1}(T) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}} & M_\phi \setminus T \\
\cup \psi_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \phi^\epsilon \\
M_\phi & \xrightarrow{g} & M_\phi.
\end{array}
\]

Denote the restriction of \( \tilde{g} \) to \( V_i \) by \( g_i \). From the commuted diagram in Figure 8, we have:

\[
g_{i+1}|_{T^+_{i+1}} \circ \psi_i = \phi^\epsilon \circ g_i|_{T^-_i},
\]

where \( \epsilon = \pm 1, i = 1, \ldots, k \) and if \( i = k \) then \( i + 1 \) is 1.
Figure 8: Non-zero degree self-map of $M_\phi$

Since $T_i^-$ is parallel to $T_i^+$, we can identify $\pi_1(T_i^-)$ with $\pi_1(T_i^+)$. Thus $(g_i|_{T_i^-})_* = (g_i|_{T_i^+})_*$ and $(\psi)_* \cdots (\psi_1)_* = \phi_*$ on fundamental group. The identity (3.3) deduces that:

$$(g_1|_{T_1^+})_* \cdot \phi_* = (g_1|_{T_1^+})_* \cdot (\psi_k)_* \cdots (\psi_1)_* = (g_{k+1}|_{T_k^+})_* \cdot (\psi_k)_* \cdots (\psi_1)_* = \phi_*^k \cdot (g_k|_{T_k^-})_* \cdot (\psi_{k-1})_* \cdots (\psi_1)_* = \cdots = (\phi^e)_* \cdot (g_1|_{T_1^+})_*.$$

Set $A = (g_1|_{T_1^+})_*$ and get:

$$A \cdot \phi_* = (\phi^e)_* \cdot A.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.4)

Clearly $|\text{deg}(g)| = k|\text{det}(A)|$. The sign of $\text{deg}(g)$ is decided by $\epsilon$ and the sign of $\text{det}(A)$. Thus $l = \text{deg}(f) = \text{deg}(g) = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot \text{det}(A)$.

Conversely, we set $\psi_1 = \cdots = \psi_{k-1} = id$, $\psi_k = \phi$ and construct the map $\bar{g} : M_\phi \setminus g^{-1}(T) \to M_\phi \setminus T$ such that $\bar{g}|_{V_i} = (\phi^e(i-1) \circ A) \times id : T \times I \to T \times I$ for $i = 1, \cdots, k$. This construction fits the commuted diagram (3.2). Thus we get the quotient $g : M_\phi \to M_\phi$ whose degree is equal to $k \cdot \epsilon \cdot \text{det}(A)$. \hfill \qed

Suppose $A = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix}$ where $p, q, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$. We use equation (3.4) to solve $p, q, r, s$ and then can determine $l$ by Theorem 3.1.

(2.1) If $\phi$ is Anosov which means the absolute value of one eigenvalue of $\phi$ is larger than 1 while the other is less than 1. In this case, the $k$ in the equation (3.4) must be equal to 1.
We have:
\[
\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix}, \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Solve this matrix equation and get:
\[
A = \begin{cases} 
\begin{pmatrix} p & \frac{br}{c} \\ r & \frac{cp+(d-a)r}{c} \end{pmatrix} & (\epsilon = 1) \\
\begin{pmatrix} p & \frac{p(d-a)-br}{e} \\ r & -p \end{pmatrix} & (\epsilon = -1) 
\end{cases}
\]

where \(\frac{br}{e}, \frac{(d-a)r}{e}, \frac{p(d-a)-br}{e} \in \mathbb{Z}\).

By Theorem 3.1 we have:
\[
l = p^2 + \frac{(d-a)}{c} \cdot pr - \frac{b}{c} \cdot r^2.
\]

(2.II) If \(\phi\) is periodic, may assume \(\phi\) is either \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, or \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, or \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.

(A) If \(\phi = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\) (\(\phi\) has order 3), the equation (3.4) means:
\[
A \cdot \phi = \begin{cases} 
A (k \equiv 0 \mod 3), \\
\phi^0 \cdot A (k \equiv 1 \mod 3), \\
\phi^2 \cdot A (k \equiv 2 \mod 3). 
\end{cases}
\]

After solving all the above possible cases, we get:
\[
A = \begin{cases} 
\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ -q & p-q \end{pmatrix} & (k \equiv 1 \mod 3, \epsilon = 1) \\
\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ q-p & -p \end{pmatrix} & (k \equiv 1 \mod 3, \epsilon = -1) \\
\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ q-p & -p \end{pmatrix} & (k \equiv 2 \mod 3, \epsilon = 1) \\
\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ -q & p-q \end{pmatrix} & (k \equiv 2 \mod 3, \epsilon = -1) 
\end{cases}
\]

If \(k \equiv 0 \mod 3\), we have \(A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\), which induces degree 0 map.

By Theorem 3.1
\[
l = \begin{cases} 
k \cdot (p^2 - pq + q^2) & (k \equiv 1 \mod 3), \\
k \cdot (-p^2 + pq - q^2) & (k \equiv 2 \mod 3). 
\end{cases}
\]

It’s easy to deduce that:
\[
l = (3t+1)(p^2 - pq + q^2), \; t, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}.
\]
The same method is applied to the other two cases and we get:

(B) If $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, then:

$$l = (4t + 1)(p^2 + q^2), \ t, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}.$$ 

(C) If $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then:

$$l = (6t + 1)(p^2 - pq + q^2), \ t, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}.$$ 

4 The degrees of self maps of torus semi-bundles

We are going to prove Theorem 1.7 (ref. Proposition 1.5). We will assume that torus semi-bundle $N_\phi$ considered in this section has no torus bundle structure, otherwise $D(N_\phi)$ is determined in Section 3.

Suppose the degree of $f : N_\phi \to N_\phi$ is $l \neq 0$ and $T$ is a torus fiber of $N_\phi$. By [6, Lemma 6.5], $f$ is homotopic to $g : N_\phi \to N_\phi$ such that $g^{-1}(T)$ is incompressible in $N_\phi$. Thus by Lemma 2.8 and its proof (also ref. the proof of Theorem 2.4), we have $g^{-1}(T)$ is isotopic to either a union of torus fibers, or a union of torus fibers of another semi-bundle structure which is isomorphic to the original one. Also the later case happen only if $N_\psi$ is a Nil manifold. Note by Theorem 2.9 and the proof in Section 3 (1.II), Nil 3-manifolds admits no orientation reversing homeomorphism.

Suppose now $g^{-1}(T)$ has $k$ connected components, then $N_\phi \setminus g^{-1}(T)$ has two copies of $N$, denoted by $V_0$ and $V_k$, and $k - 1$ copies of $T \times I$, denoted by $V_i$, $i = 1, \cdots, k - 1$. Denote the boundaries of $V_0$ and $V_k$ by $T_0^-$ and $T_k^+$, the boundaries of $V_i$ by $T_i^+$ and $T_i^-$, $i = 1, \cdots, k - 1$, and the gluing map from $T_i^-$ to $T_{i+1}^+$ by $\psi_i$ ($i = 0, \cdots, k - 1$) see Figure 9.

![Figure 9: Non-zero degree self-map of $N_\phi$](image-url)
Then $N_{\psi_{k-1} \circ \cdots \circ \psi_0} = N_{\phi}$, and $\psi_{k-1} \circ \cdots \circ \psi_0 = \phi^\epsilon$, $\epsilon = \pm 1$ by Theorem 2.4 (with a suitable orientation of the canonical coordinate). Below we assume $\psi_{k-1} \circ \cdots \circ \psi_0 = \phi$ (replace $\phi$ by $\phi^{-1}$ if needed). Let $\tilde{g} : N_{\phi} \setminus g^{-1}(T) \to N_{\phi} \setminus T$ be the map induced by $g$, and we have commuted diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{c}
N_{\phi} \setminus g^{-1}(T) \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}} N_{\phi} \setminus T \\
\bigcup \psi_i \downarrow \downarrow \phi^\epsilon \\
N_{\phi} \xrightarrow{g} N_{\phi},
\end{array}
$$

(4.1)

Since $T_i^+$ is parallel to $T_i^-$, we can identify $\pi_1(T_i^+)$ with $\pi_1(T_i^-)$ ($i = 0, \cdots, k - 1$). Thus $(\psi_{k-1})_* \cdots (\psi_0)_* = \phi_*$ on fundamental group. Denote the restriction of $\tilde{g}$ on $V_i$ by $g_i$. Then $g : V_i \to N_1$ if $i$ even, and $g : V_i \to N_2$ if $i$ odd.

**Lemma 4.1** Under the canonical basis $(l_0, l_\infty)$, $(g_0|\partial N)_*$ is of the form \( \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix} \) where $n \neq 0, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and so is $(g_k|T_k^+)_*$.

**Proof.** Let $g : N \to N$ be a proper map, we argue that under the basis $(l_0, l_\infty)$, $(g|\partial N)_*$ is of the form \( \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix} \) where $n \neq 0, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Choose a presentation $\pi_1(N) = \langle a, b \mid a = bab \rangle$ with $l_0 = a^2$ and $l_\infty = b$. Suppose $g_*(a) = a^{m\cdot b^q}$, $g_*(b) = a^{p\cdot b^n}$. Since $g_*(a) = g_*(b)g_*(a)g_*(b)$, we get:

$$a^{m\cdot b^q} \cdot a^{m\cdot b^q} \cdot a^{p\cdot b^n} = a^{m' + 2p}(-1)^{m' + p} \cdot n \cdot (-1)^{p \cdot q} + n.$$  

Thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
m' = m' + 2p \\
q = (-1)^{m' + p} \cdot n + (-1)^p \cdot q + n
\end{array} \right. \\
\Rightarrow &\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
p = 0 \\
m' \text{ odd or } n = 0.
\end{array} \right.
\end{align*}
\]

Abandon the case that $p = n = 0$ for $g_0$ is non-zero degree map and let $m' = 2m + 1$, we get: $g_*(a) = a^{2m + 1\cdot b^q}$, $g_*(b) = b^n$.

Since $\pi_1(\partial N) = \langle a^2, b \mid [a^2, b] = 1 \rangle$ and $g_*(a^2) = a^{2m + 1\cdot b^q}a^{2m + 1\cdot b^n} = a^{4m + 2}$, we have

$$(g|\partial N)_* = \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix}.$$  

\[\square\]

**Theorem 4.2** If $N_{\phi}$ has no torus bundle structure, then $N_{\phi}$ admits a self map of degree $l \neq 0$ if and only if there exist a positive integer $k$ and two integer matrices $A_1, A_2$ of form \( \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix} , (m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0) \) satisfying the following equation:

$$A_2 \cdot \phi_* = \begin{cases} 
(\phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot \tau_* \cdot \phi_*^{\epsilon} \cdot \tau_*')^{s-1} \cdot \phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot \tau_* \cdot \phi_*^{\epsilon} \cdot A_1 & (k = 2s), \\
(\phi_*^{\epsilon} \cdot \tau_* \cdot \phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot \tau_*')^{s} \cdot \phi_*^{\epsilon} \cdot A_1 & (k = 2s + 1), 
\end{cases}$$

such that $l = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot det(A_1)$ where $\epsilon = \pm 1$.  

19
Proof. From Figure 9, we know that:

$$g_{i+1}|_{T_{i+1}^+} \circ \psi_i = \begin{cases} 
\phi^\epsilon \circ g_i|_{T_i^-} (i \equiv 0 \mod 2), \\
\phi^{-\epsilon} \circ g_i|_{T_i^-} (i \equiv 1 \mod 2),
\end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

where $\epsilon = \pm 1$, $i = 0, \ldots, k - 1$.

Thus if $k = 2s$ is even, then:

$$(g_k|_{T_k^+})_* \cdot \phi_* = (g_k|_{T_k^+})_* \cdot (\psi_{k-1})_* \cdots (\psi_0)_* \quad \text{by Figure 9}$$

$$= \phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot (g_{k-1}|_{T_{k-1}^+})_* \cdot (\psi_{k-2})_* \cdots (\psi_0)_* \quad \text{by (4.2)}$$

$$= \phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot \tau_* \cdot (g_{k-1}|_{T_{k-1}^+})_* \cdot (\psi_{k-2})_* \cdots (\psi_0)_* \quad \text{by Lemma 2.8}$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= (\phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot \tau_* \cdot \phi_*^\epsilon \cdot \tau_*)^{s-1} \cdot \phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot \tau_* \cdot \phi_*^\epsilon \cdot (g_0|_{T_0^-})_*.$$

If $k = 2s + 1$ is odd, then:

$$(g_k|_{T_k^+})_* \cdot \phi_* = (g_k|_{T_k^+})_* \cdot (\psi_{k-1})_* \cdots (\psi_0)_*$$

$$= \phi_*^\epsilon \cdot (g_{k-1}|_{T_{k-1}^+})_* \cdot (\psi_{k-2})_* \cdots (\psi_0)_*$$

$$= \phi_*^\epsilon \cdot \tau_* \cdot (g_{k-1}|_{T_{k-1}^+})_* \cdot (\psi_{k-2})_* \cdots (\psi_0)_*$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= (\phi_*^\epsilon \cdot \tau_* \cdot \phi_*^{-\epsilon} \cdot \tau_*)^s \cdot \phi_*^\epsilon \cdot (g_0|_{T_0^-})_*.$$

(4.3)

It is easy to see that $|\deg(g)| = k|\det(g_0|_{T_0^-})_*|$. The sign of $\deg(g)$ is decided by both $\epsilon$ and the sign of $\det(g_0|_{T_0^-})_*$. Thus $l = \deg(f) = \deg(g) = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot \det(g_0|_{T_0^-})_*$. Finally by applying Lemma 4.1, we finish the proof of one direction of Theorem 4.2.

Conversely, if given $k, A_1, A_2$, then we can easily construct the maps $g_0, g_k : N \to N$ such that $(g_0|_{T_0^-})_* = A_1, (g_k|_{T_k^+})_* = A_2$. Set $\psi_0 = \cdots = \psi_{k-2} = id, \psi_{k-1} = \phi$ and $g_i : T \times I \to N$ ($i = 1, \cdots, k - 1$) is a map such that:

$$g_i|_{T_i^+} = \begin{cases} 
\phi^\epsilon \circ g_{i-1}|_{T_{i-1}^-} (i \equiv 1 \mod 2), \\
\phi^{-\epsilon} \circ g_{i-1}|_{T_{i-1}^-} (i \equiv 0 \mod 2).
\end{cases}$$

Then $\tilde{g} = \bigcup g_i$ fits the commutative diagram (4.1). Thus we get the quotient map $g : N_\phi \to N_\phi$ of degree $k \cdot \epsilon \cdot \det(A_1)$.

Given $\phi_* = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\
              c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and suppose $(g_0|_{T_0^-})_* = \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\
0 & n \end{pmatrix}, (g_k|_{T_k^+})_* = \begin{pmatrix} 2m' + 1 & 0 \\
0 & n' \end{pmatrix}$ where $m, n, m', n' \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Case 1: $abcd \neq 0, ad - bc = 1$. (It should be noted that $(\tau \phi \tau^{-1})_*$ is Anosov.)

Since $g : N_\phi \to N_\phi$ satisfies $g^{-1}(T)$ is copies of torus fiber, by Theorem 2.9 $g$ can be lift to $g' : M_{\tau \phi \tau^{-1}} \to M_{\tau \phi \tau^{-1}}$. By the argument of Anosov monodromy case in Section 3, the degree of $g'$ in the $S^1$ direction is 1. So we have $k = 1$. 

20
By equation (4.4), we have:

\[(g_1|_{T^1})_* \cdot \phi_* = \phi_*^\epsilon \cdot (g_0|_{T^0_0})_* .\]

If \(\epsilon = 1\), then:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
2m' + 1 & 0 \\
0 & n'
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d
\end{pmatrix}
= 
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d
\end{pmatrix}^{-1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2m + 1 & 0 \\
0 & n
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Solving this matrix equation we have:

\[
\begin{cases}
n = 2m + 1, \\
m' = m, \\
n' = 2m + 1.
\end{cases}
\]

Thus \((g_0|_{T^0_0})_* = \begin{pmatrix}
2m + 1 & 0 \\
0 & 2m + 1
\end{pmatrix}\) which means:

\[\deg(g) = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot \det((g_0|_{T^0_0})_*) = (2m + 1)^2.\]

If \(\epsilon = -1\), then:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
2m' + 1 & 0 \\
0 & n'
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d
\end{pmatrix}
= 
\begin{pmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d
\end{pmatrix}^{-1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2m + 1 & 0 \\
0 & n
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Solving this matrix equation we have:

\[
\begin{cases}
n = -(2m' + 1), \\
(2m' + 1) \cdot a = (2m + 1) \cdot d, \\
n' = -(2m + 1).
\end{cases}
\]

Suppose \((2m + 1) = u \cdot \frac{a}{\gcd(a,d)}\), then both \(u\) and \(\frac{a}{\gcd(a,d)}\) must be odd. Similarly, since \(n = 2m' + 1 = -u \cdot \frac{d}{\gcd(a,d)}\) is odd, then \(\frac{d}{\gcd(a,d)}\) is odd also.

Thus \((g_0|_{T^0_0})_* = \begin{pmatrix}
u \cdot \frac{a}{\gcd(a,d)} & 0 \\
0 & -u \cdot \frac{d}{\gcd(a,d)}
\end{pmatrix}\) which means:

\[\deg(g) = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot \det((g_0|_{T^0_0})_*) = u^2 \cdot \frac{ad}{\gcd(a,d)^2}.
\]

This degree can be realized here if and only if \(\frac{ad}{\gcd(a,d)^2}\) is odd.

**Case 2:** \(abcd = 0\). Then there are three subcases.

\[(2.1) \phi_* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ z & 1 \end{pmatrix} .\]

In this case \(N_\phi\) is a torus bundle which has been discussed in section 3.
When \( z \neq 0 \), we discuss the following four possible cases:

(A) If \( \epsilon = 1 \) and \( k = 2s \) is even, then by equation (4.3), we have the following equation:
\[
\begin{pmatrix} 2m' + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n' \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^s \begin{pmatrix} 1 & zk \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix}.
\]

This equation has no solution.

(B) If \( \epsilon = -1 \) and \( k = 2s \) is even, then by equation (4.3):
\[
\begin{pmatrix} 2m' + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n' \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^s \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ zk & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix}.
\]

This equation has no solution either.

(C) If \( \epsilon = 1 \) and \( k = 2s + 1 \) is odd, then by equation (4.4):
\[
\begin{pmatrix} 2m' + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n' \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^s \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & kz \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Solving this matrix equation:
\[
\begin{cases} 
    n = (-1)^s(2m' + 1), \\
    n' = (-1)^s(2m + 1), \\
    n' = (-1)^skn.
\end{cases}
\]

So \( 2m + 1 = kn \), thus \( k \) is odd, if \( k \) exists.

Then \( (g_k|_{T_k^+})_* = \begin{pmatrix} 2m' + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k(2m' + 1) \end{pmatrix} \) which means:
\[
deg(g) = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot det((g_0|_{T_0^-})*_*) = k \cdot \epsilon \cdot det((g_k|_{T_k^+})_*) = k^2 \cdot (2m' + 1)^2.
\]

This degree is an odd square number. In another hand, when \( k = 1 \), all odd square number can be realized as a degree: \( (g_k|_{T_k^+})_* = \begin{pmatrix} 2m' + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2m' + 1 \end{pmatrix} \).

(D) If \( \epsilon = -1 \) and \( k = 2s + 1 \) is odd, then by equation (4.4):
\[
\begin{pmatrix} 2m' + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n' \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^s \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -zk & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2m + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{pmatrix}.
\]

This equation has no solution.

When \( z = 0 \), the same method will show that \( deg(g) \) is odd, and all odd numbers can be realized.

\( (2.III) \phi_* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \).

In this case, \( deg(g) \) can be determined as in case (2.II).

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Hongbin Sun
School of Mathematical Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China
e-mail: hongbin.sun2331@gmail.com

Shicheng Wang
School of Mathematical Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China
e-mail: wangsc@math.pku.edu.cn

Jianchun Wu
School of Mathematical Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China
e-mail: wujianchun@math.pku.edu.cn