

LOCAL TO GLOBAL THEOREMS IN THE THEORY OF HUREWICZ FIBRATIONS

BY

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Abstract. This paper is concerned with the problem of showing a local fibration is a fibration. There are two kinds of local to global theorems proven. The first type of theorem considers local fibrations where local is in terms of closed covers of the base (e.g. the set of closed simplices of a polyhedron, the cones of a suspension). The second type of theorem deals with local in terms of open covers of the total space.

1. Introduction. The now classical Uniformization Theorem in the theory of fibrations [1] states that in the paracompact situation a local fibration is a fibration, where local is in terms of an open cover of the base. One of the main objectives of this paper is to derive similar local to global theorems in cases where the covers are closed, e.g. the set of closed simplices of a polyhedron. In addition, we also prove (with more generous hypothesis) the Hurewicz fibrations version of a result of Cheeger and Kister [2], that a local local disk bundle is a bundle.

2. Preliminary definitions and notation. Given a topological space X we will be studying the category $\mathcal{F}(X)$ of spaces over X . An object in $\mathcal{F}(X)$ is a triple $\xi = (E, p, X)$ where $p: E \rightarrow X$ is a map. If $\xi = (E, p, X)$ and $\xi' = (E', p', X)$ are two spaces over X , a morphism $f: \xi \rightarrow \xi'$ in this category is a fiber preserving map $f: E \rightarrow E'$, i.e. $p'f(e) = p(e)$ for all $e \in E$. If $A \subset X$ and $\xi = (E, p, X)$ we will denote by $\xi_A = (E_A, p_A, A)$ the triple $(p^{-1}(A), p|_{p^{-1}(A)}, A)$ in $\mathcal{F}(A)$. Often we will use p for the restriction p_A when there is no chance for confusion. Furthermore, the notation E_A does not exhibit the map p as it should. However, the text will make clear the map in question used to form E_A .

An object $\xi = (E, p, X)$ in $\mathcal{F}(X)$ will be called a Hurewicz fibration if it has the universal covering homotopy property (CHP), or equivalently there is a lifting function $\lambda: \Omega_p \rightarrow E^I$. Recall that a lifting function for $\xi = (E, p, X)$ is a map

$$\lambda: \Omega_p = \{(e, \omega) \in E \times X^I \mid p(e) = \omega(0)\} \rightarrow E^I$$

such that

$$\lambda(e, \omega)(0) = e \quad \text{and} \quad p\lambda(e, \omega)(t) = \omega(t).$$

A Hurewicz fibration will be called regular if it has a regular lifting function, that is, a lifting function such that if ω is a constant path, $\lambda(e, \omega)$ is a constant path for any e with $(e, \omega) \in \Omega_p$.

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DEFINITION 2.1. $A \subset X$ (or the pair (X, A)) is called a cofibration if, for any space Y , any partial homotopy $H: X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I \rightarrow Y$ can be extended to a homotopy $\bar{H}: X \times I \rightarrow Y$.

Classically this property was called the homotopy extension property (HEP), and in Theorem 3.5 this terminology is more appropriate.

We will say (X, A) is a closed cofibration if in addition A is closed. If X is a Hausdorff space $A \subset X$, a cofibration $\Rightarrow A$ is closed, so for a reasonable class of spaces, this is no real restriction.

DEFINITION 2.2. X is a uniformly locally contractible (ULC) space if there is an open set $U \subset X \times X$ containing the diagonal ΔX of X and a map $\sigma: U \rightarrow X^I$ with

- (i) $\sigma(x, y)(0) = x$,
- (ii) $\sigma(x, y)(1) = y$,
- (iii) $\sigma(x, x)(t) = x$, all $t \in I$.

REMARK. If $\Delta X \subset X \times X$ is a closed cofibration, then X is ULC.

In fact if X is metric, then X is ULC if and only if $\Delta X \subset X \times X$ is a cofibration.

This is a useful category of spaces since it includes the ANR's. Whether it is a bigger category is still unknown in the infinite-dimensional case.

Finally, given a path $\omega: I \rightarrow X$ and $s \in I$ we will have occasion to use the paths ω_s and ω^s defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega^s(t) &= \omega(t+s) && \text{if } 0 \leq t+s \leq 1, \\ &= \omega(1) && \text{otherwise,} \\ \omega_s(t) &= \omega(t) && \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq s \\ &= \omega(s) && \text{if } s \leq t \leq 1.\end{aligned}$$

3. Cofibrations and fibrations. We will need the following two lemmas, proofs for which can be found in [3].

LEMMA 3.1. *If $(X, A), (Y, B)$ are closed cofibrations, then $(X \times Y, X \times B \cup A \times Y)$ is a closed cofibration.*

LEMMA 3.2. *If (X, A) is a closed cofibration and $\xi = (E, p, X)$ is a Hurewicz fibration, then $E_A \subset E$ is a closed cofibration.*

LEMMA 3.3. *If $\xi = (E, p, X)$ is a Hurewicz fibration and (X, A) is a closed cofibration, then (Ω_p, Ω_{pA}) is a closed cofibration.*

Proof. Let $\pi: \Omega_p \rightarrow X^I$ by $\pi(e, \omega) = \omega$. Then (Ω_p, π, X^I) is a Hurewicz fibration since it is the pullback of ξ by the map $\alpha: X^I \rightarrow X$ which takes $\omega \rightarrow \omega(0)$. The result then follows from Lemma 3.2 since $A \subset X$ a closed cofibration $\Rightarrow A^I \subset X^I$ is a closed cofibration.

For fibrations we have the notion of Fiber Homotopy Extension Property (FHPEP) which corresponds to the Homotopy Extension Property (HEP).

DEFINITION 3.4. (X, A) has the FHPEP if and only if for any Hurewicz fibration (E, p, B) and map $G: X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I \rightarrow E$ such that $pG(x, t) = pG(x, 0)$, $x \in A$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, there is an extension $H: X \times I \rightarrow E$ of G such that $pH(x, t) = pH(x, 0)$.

The following theorem is a reformulation of a result of Allaud and Fadell [4]. We will include a proof here since the proof in [4] does not cover the case of a Hurewicz fibration without a regular lifting function.

THEOREM 3.5. *(X, A) , A closed, has the FHEP if and only (X, A) has the HEP.*

Proof. If (X, A) has the HEP we have a retraction $r: X \times I \rightarrow X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I$. We define $\Phi: X \rightarrow I$ by

$$\Phi(x) = \max_{t \in I} |\pi_2 r(x, t) - t|.$$

Here $\pi_2: X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I \rightarrow I$ is projection on the second coordinate. Using the assumption that A is closed it is easy to see that $\Phi(x) = 0$ if and only if $x \in A$.

Given $\xi = (E, p, B)$ a Hurewicz fibration and $G: X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I \rightarrow E$ as above, G can be extended to $X \times I$ by taking $Gr: X \times I \rightarrow E$. We now define a map $F: I \times X \rightarrow B^I$ by

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, x)(s) &= pGr \left(x, \frac{\Phi(x) \cdot t - s(2 - \Phi(x))}{\Phi(x)} \right) \quad \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq \Phi(x) \cdot t/2 \text{ and } \Phi(x) \neq 0, \\ &= pGr(x, t) \quad \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq \Phi(x) \cdot t/2 \text{ and } \Phi(x) = 0, \\ &= pGr(x, \Phi(x) \cdot t - s) \quad \text{if } \Phi(x) \cdot t/2 \leq s \leq \Phi(x) \cdot t, \\ &= pGr(x, 0) \quad \text{if } \Phi(x) \cdot t \leq s \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

If we let

$$H(x, t) = \lambda(Gr(x, t), F(t, x))(\Phi(x) \cdot t)$$

where λ is a lifting function for ξ , H satisfies the requirements of Definition 3.4.

Conversely, if (X, A) has the FHEP and we have a map $h: X \times \{0\} \cup A \times I \rightarrow Y$ we wish to extend, let $p: Y \rightarrow B$ where B is a point. Then we can apply the FHEP to h and the Hurewicz fibration (Y, p, B) to obtain the desired extension.

4. Some local to global theorems. Using the Fiber Homotopy Extension Theorem (Theorem 3.5) we now establish the Lifting Extension Theorem which will allow us to match lifting functions over cofibrations.

THEOREM 4.1. *If (X, A) is a closed cofibration and $\xi = (E, p, X)$ a Hurewicz fibration, then any lifting function λ_A for ξ_A extends to a lifting function for ξ .*

Proof. By Lemma 3.3, $\Omega_{p_A} \subset \Omega_p$ is a closed cofibration. Therefore by Lemma 3.1, $(\Omega_p \times I, \Omega_p \times \{0\} \cup \Omega_{p_A} \times I)$ is a closed cofibration and has the FHEP by Theorem 3.5. Let λ be a lifting function for ξ and define $G: \Omega_p \times I \times \{0\} \cup \Omega_p \times \{0\} \times I \cup \Omega_{p_A} \times I \times I \rightarrow E$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} G((e, \omega), t, s) &= \lambda(e, \omega)(t) && \text{if } s = 0, (e, \omega) \in \Omega_p, \\ &= e && \text{if } t = 0, (e, \omega) \in \Omega_p, \\ &= \lambda_A(e, \omega)(t) && \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq s, (e, \omega) \in \Omega_{p_A}, \\ &= \lambda[\lambda_A(e, \omega)(s), \omega^s](t-s) && \text{if } s \leq t \leq 1, (e, \omega) \in \Omega_{p_A}. \end{aligned}$$

Now since $(\Omega_p \times I, \Omega_p \times \{0\} \cup \Omega_{p_A} \times I)$ has the FHEP there is a map $H: \Omega_p \times I \times I \rightarrow E$ extending G , such that $pH((e, \omega), t, s) = pH((e, \omega), t, 0)$. Thus

$$pH((e, \omega), t, s) = pG((e, \omega), t, 0) = \omega(t).$$

Therefore if we let $\bar{\lambda}: \Omega_p \rightarrow E^I$ be $\bar{\lambda}(e, \omega)(t) = H((e, \omega), t, 1)$, $\bar{\lambda}$ will be the desired lifting function for ξ extending λ_A .

We can now prove some local to global theorems.

THEOREM 4.2. *Let X be a metric space of the form $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ with $X_1 \cap X_2 \subset X_i$ a cofibration, and X_i ULC, $i = 1, 2$. Then if $\xi = (E, p, X)$ is such that ξ_{X_1} and ξ_{X_2} are Hurewicz fibrations, ξ is a Hurewicz fibration.*

REMARK. Note that X_1 and X_2 are closed sets in this theorem.

Proof. By the Lifting Extension Theorem we can assume there are lifting functions λ_1 and λ_2 for ξ_{X_1} and ξ_{X_2} respectively such that λ_1 and λ_2 agree as lifting functions for $\xi_{X_1 \cap X_2}$. Furthermore, since X is metric, we can assume λ_1 and λ_2 are regular. By the Uniformization Theorem [1], we need only show that every point in X has a neighborhood U such that ξ_U is a Hurewicz fibration, and obviously it is sufficient to consider points in $X_1 \cap X_2$ every neighborhood of which intersects $X_1 - X_1 \cap X_2$ and $X_2 - X_1 \cap X_2$ nontrivially.

Since $X_1 \cap X_2 \subset X_i$ are cofibrations, $X_1 \cap X_2$ is a neighborhood retract of X . Therefore by West [5, Lemma 5.8], given $x_0 \in X_1 \cap X_2$, there is a neighborhood U of x_0 and a map $\sigma: U \times U \rightarrow X^I$ such that

- (1) $\sigma(x, y)(0) = x$,
- (2) $\sigma(x, y)(1) = y$,
- (3) $\sigma(x, x)(t) = x$, all $t \in I$.
- (4) If $x \in U_i = X_i \cap U$ then $\sigma(x, y)(t) \in X_i$ for $0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $i = 1, 2$.
- (5) If $y \in U_i$ then $\sigma(x, y)(t) \in X_i$ for $\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1$, $i = 1, 2$.

We can now define a slicing function $\psi: E_U \times U \rightarrow E_U$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(e, x) &= \lambda_1[\lambda_1(e, \sigma(p(e), x)_{1/2})(1), \sigma(p(e), x)^{1/2}](1) & \text{if } (e, x) \in E_{U_1} \times U_1, \\ &= \lambda_2[\lambda_2(e, \sigma(p(e), x)_{1/2})(1), \sigma(p(e), x)^{1/2}](1) & \text{if } (e, x) \in E_{U_2} \times U_2, \\ &= \lambda_2[\lambda_1(e, \sigma(p(e), x)_{1/2})(1), \sigma(p(e), x)^{1/2}](1) & \text{if } (e, x) \in E_{U_1} \times U_2, \\ &= \lambda_1[\lambda_2(e, \sigma(p(e), x)_{1/2})(1), \sigma(p(e), x)^{1/2}](1) & \text{if } (e, x) \in E_{U_2} \times U_1. \end{aligned}$$

ψ is a slicing function, that is, $p\psi(e, x) = x$ and $\psi(e, p(e)) = e$, and thus ξ_U is a Hurewicz fibration. (A lifting function λ is defined by $\lambda(e, \omega)(t) = \psi(e, \omega(t))$.) Therefore by the Uniformization Theorem, ξ is a Hurewicz fibration.

COROLLARY 4.3. *If K is a locally finite simplicial complex and $\xi = (E, p, |K|)$ is such that ξ_{σ^n} is a Hurewicz fibration for each closed simplex σ^n , $\sigma^n \in K$, then ξ is a Hurewicz fibration.*

Proof. For finite simplicial complexes the proof is by induction on the number of closed simplices using the previous theorem for the inductive step. The general

case follows from this since there is an open cover of $|K|$, $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ such that \bar{U}_α is a finite simplicial complex.

It is interesting to note that results similar to Theorem 4.2 and Corollary 4.3 hold in the locally trivial category. We will list them here without proof for comparison.

THEOREM 4.4. *If $\xi = (E, p, X_1 \cup X_2)$ is such that ξ_{x_i} is locally trivial and $X_1 \cap X_2 \subset X_i$ is a closed neighborhood retract, $i = 1, 2$, then ξ is locally trivial.*

COROLLARY 4.5. *If K is a locally finite simplicial complex and $\xi = (E, p, |K|)$ is such that $\xi_{\bar{\sigma}^n}$ is locally trivial for each closed simplex $\bar{\sigma}^n$, $\sigma^n \in K$, then ξ is locally trivial.*

5. Applications. The next theorem is an application of Corollary 4.3 to Serre fibrations. Recall that a triple $\xi = (E, p, X)$ is a Serre fibration if it has the CHP for polyhedra. This theorem generalizes the polyhedral case of a theorem of Ungar [6] which shows a Serre fibration with base and total space compact ANR's is a Hurewicz fibration.

THEOREM 5.1. *Let K and L be simplicial complexes, K locally finite. Then if $\xi = (|L|, p, |K|)$ is a Serre fibration, ξ is a Hurewicz fibration.*

Proof. By Corollary 4.3 it is sufficient to show that for any closed simplex $\bar{\sigma}^n$, $\sigma^n \in K$, $\xi_{\bar{\sigma}^n}$ is a Hurewicz fibration. Let V be an open set containing $\bar{\sigma}^n$ such that there is a map $\alpha: V \times V \rightarrow |K|^I$ with

- (i) $\alpha(x, y)(0) = x$, $x, y \in V$,
- (ii) $\alpha(x, y)(1) = y$, $x, y \in V$,
- (iii) $\alpha(x, x)(t) = x$, $x \in V$, $t \in I$.

By choosing a suitable subdivision L' of L we can find a subcomplex X of L' such that $p^{-1}(V) \supset |X| \supset p^{-1}(\bar{\sigma}^n)$. Now let $d: |K| \rightarrow I$ be a metric and consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & |L| \\ & \nearrow f & \downarrow p \\ |X| \times \bar{\sigma}^n \times \{0\} & \longrightarrow & |X| \times \bar{\sigma}^n \times I \xrightarrow{H} |K| \end{array}$$

The maps f and H are given by $f(e, y) = e$ and

$$\begin{aligned} H(e, y, t) &= \alpha(p(e), y)(t/d(p(e), y)) && \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq d(p(e), y) \neq 0, \\ &= p(e) && \text{if } d(p(e), y) = 0, \\ &= y && \text{if } d(p(e), y) \leq t \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Since X is a simplicial complex and ξ a Serre fibration, there is a map

$$\bar{H}: |X| \times \bar{\sigma}^n \times I \rightarrow |L|$$

with

- (1) $\bar{H}(e, y, 0) = e$,
- (2) $p\bar{H}(e, y, t) = H(e, y, t)$.

We can now define a slicing function $\psi: p^{-1}(\bar{\sigma}^n) \times \bar{\sigma}^n \rightarrow p^{-1}(\bar{\sigma}^n)$ by

$$\psi(e, x) = \bar{H}(e, x, d(p(e), x)).$$

Thus $\xi_{\bar{\sigma}^n}$ is a Hurewicz fibration and by Corollary 4.3, ξ is a Hurewicz fibration.

The next theorem is an application of Theorem 4.2 which allows us to conclude that a map over a suspension is a Hurewicz fibration if and only if the part over each cone is a Hurewicz fibration.

THEOREM 5.2. *Let X be a metric space of the form $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ with $X_1 \cap X_2 \subset X_1$ a closed cofibration and X_i ULC, $i = 1, 2$. Then if B is an arbitrary topological space and $\xi = (E, p, B \times X)$ is such that $\xi_{B \times X_i}$ is a Hurewicz fibration, $i = 1, 2$, ξ is a Hurewicz fibration.*

Proof. We will show that $(E, \pi_1 p, B)$ and $(E, \pi_2 p, X_1 \cup X_2)$ are Hurewicz fibrations, and the lifting functions are nice enough so that we can put them together to obtain a lifting function for ξ . Here π_i is again the projection of $B \times X$ into the i th coordinate.

Let λ_i be a lifting function for $\xi_{B \times X_i}$, $i = 1, 2$. Then, since $X_1 \cap X_2 \subset X_1$ is a closed cofibration, $B \times (X_1 \cap X_2) \subset B \times X_1$ is also a closed cofibration and by the Lifting Extension Theorem we can assume λ_1 and λ_2 agree as lifting functions for $\xi_{B \times (X_1 \cap X_2)}$. Now if $(e, \omega) \in \Omega_{\pi_1 p} = \{(e, \omega) \in E \times B^I \mid \pi_1 p(e) = \omega(0)\}$ let

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1(e, \omega)(t) &= \lambda_1[e, (\omega, \pi_2 p(e))](t) \quad \text{if } e \in E_{B \times X_1}, \\ &= \lambda_2[e, (\omega, \pi_2 p(e))](t) \quad \text{if } e \in E_{B \times X_2}, \end{aligned}$$

where we consider $(\omega, \pi_2 p(e))$ as the path in $B \times X_i$ given by $(\omega, \pi_2 p(e))(t) = (\omega(t), \pi_2 p(e))$. It is easy to check that $\alpha_1: \Omega_{\pi_1 p} \rightarrow E^I$ is a lifting function for $(E, \pi_1 p, B)$. Note also that $\pi_2 p \alpha_1(e, \omega)(t) = \pi_2 p(e)$. We will need this later when we define a lifting function for ξ .

Now consider $(E, \pi_2 p, X_1 \cup X_2)$. Lifting functions for $(E_{X_i}, \pi_2 p, X_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, are given by $\bar{\lambda}_i(e, \omega)(t) = \lambda_i(e, (\pi_1 p(e), \omega))(t)$ where $(\pi_1 p(e), \omega)$ is the path given by $(\pi_1 p(e), \omega)(t) = (\pi_1 p(e), \omega(t))$. (Here $E_{X_i} = (\pi_2 p)^{-1}(X_i)$.) Note that

$$\pi_1 p \bar{\lambda}_i(e, \omega)(t) = \pi_1 p \lambda_i(e, (\pi_1 p(e), \omega))(t) = \pi_1 p(e)$$

and that $\bar{\lambda}_1$ and $\bar{\lambda}_2$ agree as lifting functions for $(E_{X_1 \cap X_2}, \pi_2 p, X_1 \cap X_2)$.

The argument used to prove Theorem 4.2 will produce a regular lifting function α_2 with the additional property that

$$(1) \quad \pi_1 p \alpha_2(e, \omega)(t) = \pi_1 p(e).$$

To see that (1) holds it is necessary to check that this property is preserved at each stage of the proof of Theorem 4.2 using $\bar{\lambda}_1$ and $\bar{\lambda}_2$. Since the argument is somewhat tedious, we will omit it here.

Therefore we have a lifting function α_1 for $(E, \pi_1 p, B)$, and a regular lifting function α_2 for $(E, \pi_2 p, X)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \pi_1 p \alpha_2(e, \omega)(t) = \pi_1 p(e)$$

and

$$(2) \quad \pi_2 p \alpha_1(e, \omega)(t) = \pi_2 p(e).$$

We now define a lifting function $\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2$ for $(E, p, B \times X)$ by

$$\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2(e, \omega)(t) = \alpha_1[\alpha_2(e, \pi_2 \omega_t)(1), \pi_1 \omega](t).$$

The second lifting by α_1 is defined since

$$\pi_1 p \alpha_2(e, \pi_2 \omega_t)(1) = \pi_1 p(e) \quad \text{by (1).}$$

We can now see that $\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2$ is a lifting function.

$$\pi_1 p(\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2)(e, \omega)(t) = \pi_1 p \alpha_1[\alpha_2(e, \pi_2 \omega_t)(1), \pi_1 \omega](t) = \pi_1 \omega(t)$$

since α_1 is a lifting function for $\pi_1 p$.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_2 p(\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2)(e, \omega)(t) &= \pi_2 p \alpha_1[\alpha_2(e, \pi_2 \omega_t)(1), \pi_1 \omega](t) \\ &= \pi_2 p \alpha_2(e, \pi_2 \omega_t)(1) \quad \text{by (2)} \\ &= \pi_2 \omega_t(1) = \pi_2 \omega(t) \end{aligned}$$

since α_2 is a lifting function for $\pi_2 p$. Thus we have

$$p(\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2)(e, \omega)(t) = (\pi_1 \omega(t), \pi_2 \omega(t)) = \omega(t).$$

We need to show now that $\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2(e, \omega)(0) = e$. If $t=0$ then $\omega_t = \omega_0$ is the constant path at $p(e)$ which implies

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 \times \alpha_2(e, \omega)(0) &= \alpha_1[\alpha_2(e, \pi_2 \omega_0)(1), \pi_1 \omega](0) \\ &= \alpha_1(e, \pi_1 \omega)(0) \quad (\text{since } \alpha_2 \text{ is regular}) \\ &= e. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\xi = (E, p, B \times (X_1 \cup X_2))$ is a Hurewicz fibration.

For the following corollary we let ΣX denote the suspension of X , i.e. ΣX is $X \times [-1, 1]$ with $X \times \{-1\}$ and $X \times \{1\}$ identified to points. Let $C+X$ be the "upper" cone in ΣX , that is, $X \times [0, 1]$ with $X \times \{1\}$ identified to a point, and similarly $C-X$ is the "lower" cone.

COROLLARY 5.3. *If $\xi = (E, p, \Sigma X)$ is such that ξ_{C+X} and ξ_{C-X} are Hurewicz fibrations, then ξ is a Hurewicz fibration.*

Proof. Consider $X \times [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \subset \Sigma X$. Then $\xi_{X \times [-1/2, 0]}$ and $\xi_{X \times [0, 1/2]}$ are Hurewicz fibrations. Therefore by Theorem 5.2, $\xi_{X \times [-1/2, 1/2]}$ is a Hurewicz fibration. Now since $C+X$, $C-X$ and $X \times [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ form a numerable cover of ΣX , it follows that ξ is a Hurewicz fibration by the Uniformization Theorem (see [7]).

6. Local local theorems. In this section we will prove that we can localize the problem of deciding when a map is a Hurewicz fibration on the total space in much the same way as the Uniformization Theorem localizes the problem on the base.

DEFINITION 6.1. $\xi = (E, p, X)$ is locally locally a (regular) Hurewicz fibration if for any $e \in E$ there are neighborhoods U of e and V of $p(e)$ such that $(U, p|_U, V)$ is a (regular) Hurewicz fibration.

We will now list some technicalities as lemmas since they will be used many times in the proof of the main theorem of this section. We will omit the proofs since Lemmas 6.2 and 6.3 are well known, and Lemma 6.4 is a simple exercise using the definition of continuity and regularity of λ , and the compact open topology on X^I .

LEMMA A 6.2. Suppose (E, p, X) is such that p is a proper map, X and E are Hausdorff, and X is locally compact. Then for any open set $U \supset p^{-1}(x)$, $x \in X$, there is a neighborhood V of x such that $p^{-1}(V) \subset U$.

LEMMA B 6.3. Suppose (E, p, X) has the property that p is closed. Then for any open set $U \supset p^{-1}(x)$ there is a neighborhood V of x such that $p^{-1}(V) \subset U$.

LEMMA C 6.4. Suppose $\xi = (E, p, X)$ has a regular lifting function λ and that $x \in X$, $e_0 \in p^{-1}(x)$ and $U \subset E$ is a neighborhood of e_0 . Then there are neighborhoods $V \subset X$ of x and $U' \subset p^{-1}(V)$ of e_0 with the following properties:

- (1) $U' \subset p^{-1}(V) \cap U$.
- (2) If $\omega \in V^I$, $e \in U'$ and $p(e) = \omega(0)$, then $\lambda(e, \omega)(t) \in U$, for all $t \in I$.

We can now prove a local local to global theorem.

THEOREM 6.5. Suppose $\xi = (E, p, X)$ is such that X is paracompact and either

A. p is proper, X locally compact, and E Hausdorff; or

B. p is closed, E metric, and $p^{-1}(x)$ compact for all $x \in X$.

Then if ξ is locally locally a regular Hurewicz fibration, ξ is a regular Hurewicz fibration.

Proof. We will prove the theorem under Hypothesis A. The proof under Hypothesis B is similar except that we use Lemma B instead of Lemma A, and use the metric on E to define the functions Φ and ψ used in the following proof for case A.

X is paracompact, thus by the Uniformization Theorem we need only show that for any $x \in X$, there is a neighborhood N of x such that ξ_N is a regular Hurewicz fibration. Since $p^{-1}(x)$ is compact and ξ is locally locally a regular Hurewicz fibration there are open sets U_1, \dots, U_n and V_1, \dots, V_n such that $p^{-1}(x) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$ and $(U_i, p|_{U_i}, V_i)$, $i=1, \dots, n$, are Hurewicz fibrations with regular lifting functions λ_i , $i=1, \dots, n$, respectively. Also, since $\bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$ is a neighborhood of $p^{-1}(x)$, we can, by Lemma A, find a neighborhood \hat{V} of x such that $p^{-1}(\hat{V}) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$. Let $\hat{U}_i = p^{-1}(\hat{V}) \cap U_i$.

The data $\{\{\hat{U}_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n}; \hat{V}\}$ then has the following two properties:

- (1) $(\hat{U}_i, p|_{\hat{U}_i}, \hat{V})$, $i=1, \dots, n$, are regular Hurewicz fibrations;
- (2) $p^{-1}(\hat{V}) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \hat{U}_i$.

The theorem will be proven by induction. We will show that given data $\{\{\hat{U}_i\}_{i=1,\dots,n}; \hat{V}\}$ as above we can find another set of data $\{\{\hat{U}'_i\}_{i=1,\dots,n-1}; \hat{V}'\}$ with the same properties.

Since X is a locally compact Hausdorff space, there is a neighborhood W of x such that \bar{W} is compact and $\bar{W} \subset \hat{V}$. $p^{-1}(\bar{W})$ is a compact Hausdorff space, since p is proper, and is the union of relatively open sets $Q_i = \hat{U}_i \cap p^{-1}(\bar{W})$ such that $(Q_i, p|_{Q_i}, \bar{W})$, $i=1, \dots, n$, are regular Hurewicz fibrations.

Consider $Q_1 - \bigcup_{i=2}^n Q_i$ and $\bigcup_{i=2}^n Q_i - Q_1$. They are disjoint closed subsets of $\bigcup_{i=1}^n Q_i = p^{-1}(\bar{W})$, a normal space. Therefore we can find a Urysohn function $\Phi: \bigcup_{i=1}^n Q_i \rightarrow I$ with $\Phi(Q_1 - \bigcup_{i=2}^n Q_i) = 0$ and $\Phi(\bigcup_{i=2}^n Q_i - Q_1) = 1$. $\Phi^{-1}[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$ is a closed subset of $Q_1 \cap \bigcup_{i=2}^n Q_i$ and thus $\Phi^{-1}[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \cap p^{-1}(x)$ is compact. By Lemma C we can cover $\Phi^{-1}[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \cap p^{-1}(x)$ by a finite number of open sets $\tilde{Q}_1, \dots, \tilde{Q}_m$ so that the lift of any path in $W \cap (\tilde{V}_1 \cap \dots \cap \tilde{V}_m)$ by λ_1 to any point in $\tilde{Q}_1 \cup \dots \cup \tilde{Q}_m$ lies in $\Phi^{-1}(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{7}{8})$. Here \tilde{V}_i corresponds to \tilde{Q}_i as in Lemma C and λ_1 is the fixed regular lifting function for $(U_1, p|_{U_1}, V_1)$.

Now the set

$$p^{-1}(W) \cap \{\Phi^{-1}[0, \frac{1}{4}] \cup \tilde{Q}_1 \cup \dots \cup \tilde{Q}_m \cup \Phi^{-1}[\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}$$

is a neighborhood of $p^{-1}(x)$ in $p^{-1}(\bar{W})$. Therefore we can apply Lemma A to find a neighborhood G of x such that

$$p^{-1}(G) \subset p^{-1}(W) \cap \{\Phi^{-1}[0, \frac{1}{4}] \cup \tilde{Q}_1 \cup \dots \cup \tilde{Q}_m \cup \Phi^{-1}[\frac{3}{4}, 1]\}.$$

Now let L be a neighborhood of x such that \bar{L} is compact and $\bar{L} \subset G$. Then $p^{-1}(\bar{L})$ is a compact Hausdorff space. Let

$$\begin{aligned} Q_i^* &= Q_i \cap p^{-1}(\bar{L}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Q}_i^* = \tilde{Q}_i \cap p^{-1}(\bar{L}), \\ A &= \Phi^{-1}[0, \frac{1}{4}] \cap p^{-1}(\bar{L}) - (\tilde{Q}_1^* \cup \dots \cup \tilde{Q}_m^*), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$B = \Phi^{-1}[\frac{3}{4}, 1] \cap p^{-1}(\bar{L}) - (\tilde{Q}_1^* \cup \dots \cup \tilde{Q}_m^*).$$

Then A and B are disjoint closed subsets of $p^{-1}(\bar{L})$. Now consider $\text{cl}(Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \cap A$ and $\text{cl}(Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \cap B$. These are disjoint closed subsets of $\text{cl}(Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*)$. $\text{cl}(Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*)$ is closed in $p^{-1}(\bar{L})$ and thus is a compact Hausdorff space. Therefore we can find another Urysohn function $\psi: \text{cl}(Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \rightarrow I$ with

$$\psi[\text{cl}(Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \cap A] = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \psi[\text{cl}(Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \cap B] = 0.$$

We now define a regular lifting function for $Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(e, \omega)(s) &= (1) \quad \lambda_1(e, \omega)(s) \quad \text{if } e \in (Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \cap A, \\ &= (2) \quad \lambda_2(e, \omega)(s) \quad \text{if } e \in (Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \cap B, \\ &= (3) \quad \lambda_1(e, \omega)(s) \quad \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq \psi(e), \\ &= (4) \quad \lambda_2(\lambda_1(e, \omega)(\psi(e)), \omega^{\psi(e)})(s - \psi(e)), \quad \text{if } \psi(e) \leq s \leq 1, \end{aligned}$$

where λ_2 is the regular lifting function chosen for $(U_2, p|_{U_2}, V_2)$.

Note that by the choice of the \tilde{Q}_i in the preceding argument the composition in part (4) is defined. It is clear that λ is a regular lifting function for $Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*$. Therefore we define

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{U}'_1 &= (Q_1^* \cup Q_2^*) \cap p^{-1}(L), \\ \hat{U}'_i &= Q_{i+1}^* \cap p^{-1}(L), \quad i = 2, \dots, n-1, \\ \hat{V}' &= L.\end{aligned}$$

The data $\{\{\hat{U}'_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n-1}; \hat{V}'\}$ then has the following two properties:

- (1) $(\hat{U}'_i, p|_{\hat{U}'_i}, \hat{V}'), i=1, \dots, n-1$, are regular Hurewicz fibrations;
- (2) $p^{-1}(\hat{V}') = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} \hat{U}'_i$.

By induction then, we can find a neighborhood N of x such that ξ_N is a regular Hurewicz fibration, and thus since X is paracompact, ξ is a regular Hurewicz fibration.

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