

VIRTUAL BETTI NUMBERS OF MAPPING TORI OF 3-MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. Given a reducible 3-manifold M with an aspherical summand in its prime decomposition and a homeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$, we construct a map of degree one from a finite cover of $M \rtimes_f S^1$ to a mapping torus of a certain aspherical 3-manifold. We deduce that $M \rtimes_f S^1$ has virtually infinite first Betti number, except when all aspherical summands of M are virtual T^2 -bundles. This verifies all cases of a conjecture of T.-J. Li and Y. Ni, that any mapping torus of a reducible 3-manifold M not covered by $S^2 \times S^1$ has virtually infinite first Betti number, except when M is virtually $(\#_n T^2 \rtimes S^1) \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)$. Li-Ni's conjecture was recently confirmed by Ni with a group theoretic result, namely, by showing that there exists a π_1 -surjection from a finite cover of any mapping torus of a reducible 3-manifold to a certain mapping torus of $\#_m S^2 \times S^1$ and using the fact that free-by-cyclic groups are large when the free group is generated by more than one element.

1. INTRODUCTION

The virtual first Betti number of a manifold M is defined to be

$$vb_1(M) = \sup\{b_1(\overline{M}) \mid \overline{M} \text{ is a finite cover of } M\}$$

(where b_1 denotes the first Betti number) and takes values in $\mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$. This notion arises naturally in geometric topology and it is often difficult to compute. A recent prominent example is given by the resolution of the Virtual Haken Conjecture [1] which implies that $vb_1 = \infty$ for hyperbolic 3-manifolds, and therefore completes the picture for the values of vb_1 in dimension three. Li and Ni [10] used this picture to compute vb_1 for mapping tori of prime 3-manifolds:

Theorem 1.1. ([10, Theorem 1.2]). *Let $X = M \rtimes_f S^1$ be a mapping torus of a closed prime 3-manifold M . Then $vb_1(X)$ is given as follows:*

- (1) *If M is a spherical manifold, then $vb_1(X) = 1$;*
- (2) *If M is $S^1 \times S^2$ or finitely covered by $T^2 \rtimes S^1$, then $vb_1(X) \leq 4$;*
- (3) *In all other cases, $vb_1(X) = \infty$.*

When the fiber M is reducible, then the monodromy f of the mapping torus $M \rtimes_f S^1$ is in general more complicated than when M is irreducible; see [11, 14, 12]. Li and Ni conjectured that almost always $vb_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty$ when M is reducible:

Conjecture 1.2. ([10, Conjecture 5.1]). *If M is a closed oriented reducible 3-manifold, then $vb_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty$, unless M is finitely covered by $S^2 \times S^1$.*

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As pointed out in [10, Lemma 5.4] (see Lemma 2.2), if M is a closed reducible 3-manifold which is not covered by $S^2 \times S^1$, then M is finitely covered by a connected sum $M' \# (S^2 \times S^1) \# (S^2 \times S^1)$, for some closed 3-manifold M' . Since free-by-cyclic groups are large whenever the free group is generated by more than one element (cf. [15, 7, 5]), we deduce that

$$vb_1((\#_m S^2 \times S^1) \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty \text{ for } m \geq 2.$$

Thus, when M contains an aspherical summand in its prime decomposition, and not only summands covered by mapping tori of T^2 , Conjecture 1.2 follows by the following result:

Theorem 1.3. *Let M be a closed oriented reducible 3-manifold that contains at least one aspherical summand in its prime decomposition. For any mapping torus $M \rtimes_f S^1$, there is a finite cover \overline{M} of M containing an aspherical summand M_1 in its prime decomposition and a degree one map*

$$\overline{M} \rtimes_{f^k} S^1 \longrightarrow M_1 \rtimes_h S^1,$$

for some $k \geq 1$ and some homeomorphism $h: M_1 \longrightarrow M_1$.

Recently, Ni [13] verified Conjecture 1.2 by showing that there exists a surjection from the fundamental group of a mapping torus of a finite cover of M to the fundamental group of a mapping torus of a connected sum $\#_m S^2 \times S^1$, $m \geq 2$, and making use of the fact that free-by-cyclic groups with at least three generators are large. Our result is in a sense both stronger and weaker than Ni's result. It is stronger, on the one hand, because it comes with a construction of a map of non-zero degree, instead of just a π_1 -surjection as in [13]. Indeed, it is likely that there is even a degree one map from a mapping torus of a finite covering of M to a mapping torus of a connected sum $\#_m S^2 \times S^1$; see [13, p. 1592]. However, the map we construct here makes essential use of the asphericity of the summand M_1 and therefore our method cannot be extended to the case where no aspherical summand exists in the prime decomposition of M . On the other hand, the π_1 -surjection obtained by Ni covers as well the case where the aspherical summands of M are only virtual mapping tori of T^2 . Therefore, it is natural to ask whether one can find a topological proof of Conjecture 1.2 for connected sums of type $(\#_n T^2 \rtimes S^1) \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)$. Also, it would be interesting to find a purely group theoretic proof that for every reducible 3-manifold M that is not finitely covered by $S^2 \times S^1$, any $\pi_1(M)$ -by-cyclic group is large.

Outline. In Section 2 we give some facts about finite coverings of mapping tori and in Section 3 we recall the description of self-homeomorphisms of closed reducible 3-manifolds. The main body of the proof of Theorem 1.3 is given in Sections 4 and 5. Finally, we discuss Conjecture 1.2 in Section 6.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

We begin our discussion by gathering some well-known facts needed for our proofs.

Let M be a closed oriented reducible 3-manifold. By the Kneser-Milnor theorem [8], M can be decomposed as a connected sum

$$M = M_1 \# \cdots \# M_n \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1) \# (\#_{p=1}^s S^3 / Q_p),$$

where each M_i is aspherical and S^3 / Q_p are spherical quotients with fundamental groups the finite groups Q_p .

The following lemmas give some precise descriptions of finite covers of M and can be found in [9, pp. 23-24] and [10, Lemma 5.4] respectively:

Lemma 2.1. *If $n = 0$ and $M \neq \mathbb{R}P^3 \# \mathbb{R}P^3$ or $S^2 \times S^1$, then M is finitely covered by $\#_{m'} S^2 \times S^1$, for some $m' \geq 2$.*

Proof. Let the projection

$$\varphi: \pi_1(M) \longrightarrow Q_1 \times \cdots \times Q_s$$

of the free product $\pi_1(M) = F_m * Q_1 * \cdots * Q_s$ to the direct product $\prod_{p=1}^s Q_p$. By the Kurosh subgroup theorem, the kernel of φ is a free group, say $F_{m'}$, where $m' \geq 2$. Since moreover $\ker(\varphi)$ has finite index in $\pi_1(M)$, Grushko's theorem implies that M is finitely covered by the connected sum $\#_{m'} S^2 \times S^1$. \square

Lemma 2.2. *If $n \geq 1$, then M is finitely covered by $M' \# (\#_{m'} S^2 \times S^1)$, where M' is a connected sum of aspherical 3-manifolds and $m' \geq 2$.*

Proof. Let $M = M_1 \# M_2$, where M_1 is aspherical and $M_2 \neq S^3$ (not necessarily prime). Since $\pi_1(M_1)$ is residually finite, there is a d -fold cover \overline{M}_1 of M_1 for some $d \geq 3$, and so M is d -fold covered by $\overline{M} = \overline{M}_1 \# (\#_d M_2)$. Now, since $\pi_1(M_2)$ is residually finite, there is a finite group G together with a surjection

$$\psi: \pi_1(\overline{M}) \longrightarrow G,$$

which maps $\pi_1(\overline{M}_1)$ to the trivial element and each $\pi_1(M_2)$ surjectively to G . Then, since G is finite, it is easy to see that the cover of \overline{M} corresponding to $\ker(\psi)$ contains at least $m' := d-1 \geq 2$ connected summands $S^2 \times S^1$. \square

Finally, we quote two general facts about coverings of mapping tori whose proof is easy and left to the reader (see also [10, Section 2]).

Lemma 2.3. *Let $f: M \longrightarrow M$ be a self-homeomorphism of a closed oriented manifold (of any dimension).*

- (a) $M \rtimes_f S^1$ is finitely covered by $M \rtimes_{f^k} S^1$ for every $k \geq 1$.
- (b) If \overline{M} is a finite cover of M , then $M \rtimes_f S^1$ is finitely covered by $\overline{M} \rtimes_{f^k} S^1$ for some k .

3. SELF-HOMEOMORPHISMS OF REDUCIBLE 3-MANIFOLDS

In this section, we recall the isotopy types of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of 3-manifolds. For the most part we follow the description given in McCullough's survey paper [11], however we adapt some parts of his description in order to simplify our next arguments.

Suppose M is a closed oriented reducible 3-manifold. By the discussion in Section 2, we may assume that M does not contain any spherical quotients in its prime decomposition. Consider the following construction of M : Let W be a punctured 3-cell obtained by removing $n + m$ open 3-balls from a 3-sphere, and let

$$S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n, S_{n+1}, S_{n+2}, \dots, S_{n+m}$$

be its boundary components. For each of the S_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, remove the interior of a 3-ball D_i^3 from M_i , and attach $M'_i = M_i - \text{int}(D_i^3)$ to S_i along ∂D_i^3 . Similarly, for each of the S_j , $j = n + 1, \dots, n + m$, remove the interior of a 3-ball $D_j^3 = D_j^2 \times I_j$ from $S^2 \times S^1$, and attach $(S^2 \times S^1)'_j = (S^2 \times S^1) - \text{int}(D_j^2 \times I_j)$ to S_j along ∂D_j^3 .

Using the above construction, we now describe three types of homeomorphisms of M . We remark that two orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of W are isotopic if and only if they induce the same permutation on the boundary components of W .

1. *Homeomorphisms preserving summands.* These are the homeomorphisms of M which restrict to the identity on W . Note that this class of homeomorphisms includes the so-called “spins” of $S^2 \times S^1$ as given following McCullough's construction of M ; compare [11, Remark, p. 69].

2. *Interchanges of homeomorphic summands.* If M_i and M_j are two orientation-preserving homeomorphic summands, then a homeomorphism of M can be constructed by fixing the rest of the summands, leaving W invariant, and interchanging M'_i and M'_j .

Similarly, we can interchange any two $S^2 \times S^1$ summands, leaving W invariant.

3. *Slide homeomorphisms.* For $i = 1, \dots, n$, let \widehat{M}_i be obtained from M by replacing M'_i with a 3-ball B_i . Let α be an arc in \widehat{M}_i which meets B_i only in its endpoints and J_t an isotopy of \widehat{M}_i that moves B_i around α , with $J_0 = \text{id}_{\widehat{M}_i}$ and $J_1|_{B_i} = \text{id}_{B_i}$. The homeomorphism

$$s: M \longrightarrow M$$

defined by

$$s|_{M-M'_i} = J_1|_{\widehat{M}_i-B_i} \text{ and } s|_{M'_i} = \text{id}|_{M'_i}.$$

is called *slide homeomorphism of M that slides M_i around α* . Starting with a different isotopy J_t , then s changes by an isotopy and perhaps by a rotation about the boundary component S_i . Therefore each α might determine two isotopy classes of a slide homeomorphism. Note that if T is the frontier of a regular neighborhood of $M'_i \cup \alpha$ in M , then T is a compressible torus and s is isotopic to a certain Dehn twist about T .

Similarly, one can slide an $S^2 \times S^1$ summand around an arc in $M - (S^2 \times S^1)'_j$.

We remark that if α_1 and α_2 are two arcs meeting B_i only in their endpoints, and α represents their product, then a slide of M_i around α is isotopic to a composite of slides around α_1 and α_2 . Similarly for sliding $S^2 \times S^1$.

With the above description, we have the following classification result of self-homeomorphisms of closed reducible 3-manifolds. This result was first announced in [6] and an elegant proof was given by McCullough [11, pp. 70–71], based on an argument of Scharlemann [4, Appendix A].

Theorem 3.1. ([11, p. 69]). *If M is a closed oriented reducible 3-manifold, then any orientation-preserving homeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$ is isotopic to a composition of the following three types of homeomorphisms:*

- (1) *homeomorphisms preserving summands;*
- (2) *interchanges of homeomorphic summands;*
- (3) *slide homeomorphisms.*

In fact, the proof of Theorem 3.1 presented in [11, pp. 70-71], together with our adaptations on the construction of M , implies that

$$(3.1) \quad f = g_3 g_2 g_1,$$

where g_3 is a finite composition of homeomorphisms of type 3 (slide homeomorphisms) and isotopies of M , and g_1, g_2 are compositions of finitely many homeomorphisms of type 1 and 2 respectively.

4. COMMUTATIVITY IN HOMOTOPY

Next, we show that there are self-homeomorphisms of an aspherical summand of a reducible 3-manifold whose “conjugation” by the pinch map in homotopy gives the three types of homeomorphisms described in the previous section.

According to the proof of Lemma 2.2, we may assume, after possibly passing to a finite cover, that M contains an aspherical summand M_1 in its prime decomposition so that the self-homeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$ does not contain a component of g_2 that interchanges M_1 with another summand.

Clearly M_1 can be considered as being obtained by replacing each M'_i ($i \geq 2$) and $(S^2 \times S^1)'_j$ with a 3-ball B_i and B_j respectively. Then we can construct a pinch map

$$p: M_1 \# \cdots \# M_n \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1) \rightarrow M_1,$$

by mapping each M'_i ($i \geq 2$) to B_i , each $(S^2 \times S^1)'_j$ to B_j and the rest of the part identically to itself.

We will show the following whose line of proof follows that of [13, Lemmas 3.6 and 3.7] adapted to our situation:

Lemma 4.1. *For each component g_i of f , there is a self-homeomorphism h_i of the aspherical summand M_1 such that the following diagram commutes in homotopy, i.e. $(p \circ g_i)_* = (h_i \circ p)_*$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_1(M) & \xrightarrow{g_{i*}} & \pi_1(M) \\ p_* \downarrow & & \downarrow p_* \\ \pi_1(M_1) & \xrightarrow{h_{i*}} & \pi_1(M_1) \end{array}$$

Proof. We will examine each of the (components of) g_i separately.

Homeomorphisms preserving summands. Suppose first, that g_1 is a self-homeomorphism of summands M_i or of $S^2 \times S^1$. Define

$$h_1: M_1 \longrightarrow M_1$$

by

$$h_1|_{M'_1} = g_1|_{M'_1} \text{ and } h_1|_{M_1 - M'_1} = id|_{W \cup (\cup_{i=2}^n B_i) \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m B_{n+j})}.$$

If γ is a loop in M'_1 , then $g_1(\gamma)$ is a loop in M'_1 as well, and so

$$(4.1) \quad p \circ g_1(\gamma) = g_1(\gamma) = g_1 \circ p(\gamma) = h_1 \circ p(\gamma).$$

If $\gamma \notin M'_1$, then $g_1(\gamma) \notin M'_1$, and since $W \cup (\cup_{i=2}^n B_i) \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m B_{n+j})$ is simply connected, we deduce that $g_1(\gamma)$ and $p(\gamma)$ are homotopically trivial. Thus again $p_* \circ g_{1*} = h_{1*} \circ p_*$.

Interchanges of homeomorphic summands. Now, let g_2 be a homeomorphism that interchanges two aspherical summands M_i and M_j or two copies of $S^2 \times S^1$. By our assumption on M_1 , we know that $i, j \neq 1$. Set

$$h_2: M_1 \longrightarrow M_1, \quad h_2 := id$$

If γ is a loop in M'_1 , then $g_2(\gamma) = \gamma$, and so

$$(4.2) \quad p \circ g_2(\gamma) = p(\gamma) = \gamma = h_2(\gamma) = h_2 \circ p(\gamma).$$

If $\gamma \notin M'_1$, then $g_2(\gamma) \notin M'_1$, and so, as in the previous case, $p_* \circ g_{2*} = h_{2*} \circ p_*$, because $W \cup (\cup_{i=2}^n B_i) \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m B_{n+j})$ is simply connected.

Slide homeomorphisms. Finally, let g_3 be a slide homeomorphism.

Suppose first that g_3 slides M_1 around an arc α in $M - M'_1$ such that $\alpha \cap (M'_i)$ and $\alpha \cap (S^2 \times S^1)'_j$ is a single arc for any $i \geq 2$ and any j . By McCullough's description, there is a Dehn twist s_α about the frontier T of a regular neighbourhood of $M'_1 \cup \alpha$ which is isotopic to g_3 . An arc β in $W \cup (\cup_{i=2}^n B_i) \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m B_{n+j})$ is given by letting $\beta|_W$ be the same as $\alpha|_W$ and $\beta|_{(\cup_{i=2}^n B_i) \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m B_{n+j})}$ be the trivial arc. Then we can define a Dehn twist s_β about the frontier T' of a regular neighborhood of $M'_1 \cup \beta$ (corresponding to g_3). This defines our new homeomorphism $h_3: M_1 \longrightarrow M_1$. If γ is a loop in M'_1 , then clearly

$$(4.3) \quad p \circ g_3(\gamma) = p(\gamma) = \gamma = h_3(\gamma) = h_3 \circ p(\gamma).$$

If $\gamma \notin M'_1$, then, after homotoping γ if necessary, we can assume that $\gamma \cap T = \emptyset$ and $p(\gamma) \cap T' = \emptyset$. We then have $g_3(\gamma) = s_\alpha(\gamma) = \gamma$ and so $p \circ g_3(\gamma) = p(\gamma)$ is homotopically trivial, because $W \cup (\cup_{i=2}^n B_i) \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m B_{n+j})$ is simply connected. Thus $p_* \circ g_{3*} = h_{3*} \circ p_*$ as required.

Next, assume that g_3 slides some M_i , $i \neq 1$, around an arc in $M - M'_1$ (similarly for sliding a copy of $S^2 \times S^1$). We can assume that $\alpha \cap M'_1$ is not trivial, otherwise the proof is identical to the above argument. Now, we have an arc β which is given by α in $M'_1 \cup W$ and it is trivial in $(\cup_{i=2}^n B_i) \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m B_{n+j})$, and Dehn twists s_α and s_β about tori T and T' , given similarly as above. In this way, we define our homeomorphism $h_3: M_1 \rightarrow M_1$. For loops not in M'_1 the situation is as before, because $p(\gamma)$ is homotopically trivial. For a loop γ in M'_1 , we can assume again that, after homotoping γ , we have $\gamma \cap T = \emptyset$ and $\gamma \cap T' = \emptyset$. Then

$$(4.4) \quad p \circ g_3(\gamma) = p \circ s_\alpha(\gamma) = p(\gamma) = \gamma = s_\beta(\gamma) = h_3 \circ p(\gamma).$$

This finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

5. FINISHING THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1.3

Now we will construct a map of degree one from $M \rtimes_f S^1$ to $M_1 \rtimes_h S^1$, for some homeomorphism $h: M_1 \rightarrow M_1$.

As above, we can assume by Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 that $M = M_1 \# \cdots \# M_n \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)$, where M_i are aspherical and $n \geq 1$. Moreover, we assume that M_1 is not interchanged under f with another summand M_i (by the proof of Lemma 2.2).

Consider the classifying space $B\pi_1(M) = M_1 \vee \cdots \vee M_n \vee (\vee_m S^1)$ and the homotopically unique map

$$B(f_*): M_1 \vee \cdots \vee M_n \vee (\vee_m S^1) \rightarrow M_1 \vee \cdots \vee M_n \vee (\vee_m S^1),$$

where $f_*: \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ is the isomorphism induced by f . Let also the map

$$B(p_*): M_1 \vee \cdots \vee M_n \vee (\vee_m S^1) \rightarrow M_1,$$

induced by the pinch map p . (Again, $p_*: \pi_1(M_1) * \cdots * \pi_1(M_n) * F_m \rightarrow \pi_1(M_1)$ denotes the induced homomorphism.)

By Theorem 3.1 (and the comments after that), we know that $f = g_3 g_2 g_1$, where g_3 is a finite composition of homeomorphisms of type 3 and isotopies of M , and each of g_1, g_2 is a composition of finitely many homeomorphisms of type 1 and 2 respectively, as given in Section 3.

By Lemma 4.1, there is a homeomorphism $h: M_1 \rightarrow M_1$ such that

$$(5.1) \quad p_* \circ f_* = h_* \circ p_*.$$

For set $h = h_3 h_2 h_1$, where each (component of) h_i is given by Lemma 4.1. Then applying successively Lemma 4.1 on each h_i we deduce that (5.1) indeed holds. Therefore, there is a well-defined surjective homomorphism

$$\bar{p}_*: \pi_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) \rightarrow \pi_1(M_1 \rtimes_h S^1)$$

which maps each element x of $\pi(M)$ to $p_*(x) \in \pi_1(M_1)$ and the generator of the infinite cyclic group acting (through f_*) on $\pi_1(M)$ to the generator of the infinite cyclic group acting (through h_*) on $\pi_1(M_1)$.

Remark 5.1. If we replace M_1 by the connected sum $\#_m S^2 \times S^1$ and adapt accordingly Lemma 4.1 to the situation of [13, Lemmas 3.6 and 3.7], then we will obtain a surjection

$$(5.2) \quad \pi_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) \longrightarrow F_m \rtimes_{h_*} \mathbb{Z}.$$

This surjection does not yield a map of non-zero degree, because the classifying space of F_m is one dimensional.

The homomorphism \bar{p}_* gives rise to a well-defined map

$$B(\bar{p}_*): B\pi_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) \longrightarrow B\pi_1(M_1 \rtimes_h S^1).$$

Since M_1 is aspherical, the homotopy long exact sequence for $\pi_1(M_1 \rtimes_h S^1)$ implies that $M_1 \rtimes_h S^1$ is aspherical. Furthermore,

$$\pi_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) = \langle \pi_1(M), t \mid txt^{-1} = f_*(x), x \in \pi_1(M) \rangle = \pi_1(B\pi_1(M) \rtimes_{B(f_*)} S^1).$$

Again, by the asphericity of $B\pi_1(M)$, we deduce that $B\pi_1(M) \rtimes_{B(f_*)} S^1$ is aspherical. Thus $B(\bar{p}_*)$ is (homotopic to) a map

$$\begin{aligned} B\pi_1(M) \rtimes_{B(f_*)} S^1 &\longrightarrow M_1 \rtimes_h S^1 \\ [(a, t)] &\mapsto [(B(p_*)(a), t)], \end{aligned}$$

which we still denote by $B(\bar{p}_*)$.

Define now a map

$$F: M \rtimes_f S^1 \longrightarrow M_1 \rtimes_h S^1$$

by

$$F := B(\bar{p}_*) \circ \psi_{M \rtimes_f S^1},$$

where $\psi_{M \rtimes_f S^1}: M \rtimes_f S^1 \longrightarrow B\pi_1(M) \rtimes_{B(f_*)} S^1$ is the classifying map for $M \rtimes_f S^1$ (recall that $\pi_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) = \pi_1(B\pi_1(M) \rtimes_{B(f_*)} S^1)$). Let also $\psi_M: M \longrightarrow B\pi_1(M)$ denote the classifying map for M . Then the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 = H_4(M) & \xrightarrow{0} & H_4(M \rtimes_f S^1) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} & H_3(M) & \xrightarrow{0} & H_3(M) \longrightarrow \dots \\ \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow H_4(\psi_{M \rtimes_f S^1}) & & \downarrow H_3(\psi_M) & & \downarrow H_3(\psi_M) \\ 0 = H_4(B\pi_1(M)) & \xrightarrow{0} & H_4(B\pi_1(M) \rtimes_{B(f_*)} S^1) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} & H_3(B\pi_1(M)) & \longrightarrow & H_3(B\pi_1(M)) \longrightarrow \dots \\ \downarrow 0 & & \downarrow H_4(B(\bar{p}_*)) & & \downarrow H_3(B(p_*)) & & \downarrow H_3(B(p_*)) \\ 0 = H_4(M_1) & \xrightarrow{0} & H_4(M_1 \rtimes_h S^1) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_3} & H_3(M_1) & \xrightarrow{0} & H_3(M_1) \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

implies

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_3 \circ H_4(B(\bar{p}_*)) \circ H_4(\psi_{M \rtimes_f S^1})([M \rtimes_f S^1]) &= H_3(B(p_*)) \circ \alpha_2 \circ H_4(\psi_{M \rtimes_f S^1})([M \rtimes_f S^1]) \\
&= H_3(B(p_*)) \circ H_3(\psi_M) \circ \alpha_1([M \rtimes_f S^1]) \\
&= H_3(B(p_*)) \circ H_3(\psi_M)([M]) \\
&= H_3(B(p_*))([M_1], \dots, [M_n]) = [M_1].
\end{aligned}$$

This means that

$$H_4(F)([M \rtimes_f S^1]) = [M_1 \rtimes_h S^1],$$

completing the proof of Theorem 1.3.

6. VIRTUAL FIRST BETTI NUMBERS

In this section we discuss Conjecture 1.2.

Recall that the finiteness of virtual first Betti numbers of mapping tori of prime 3-manifolds follows that of their fiber M , namely $vb_1(M)$ (and $vb_1(M \rtimes_f S^1)$) is finite if and only if M is virtually S^3 , $S^2 \times S^1$ or a T^2 -bundle. More precisely, if a 3-manifold M is finitely covered by S^3 , $S^2 \times S^1$ or a T^2 -bundle, then $vb_1(M) \leq 3$, and the corresponding mapping tori of M satisfy $vb_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) \leq vb_1(M) + 1 \leq 4$ for any homeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$. It is therefore natural to examine Conjecture 1.2 according to whether a reducible 3-manifold contains a prime summand with virtually infinite first Betti number or not.

6.1. At least one prime summand with virtually infinite first Betti number. Suppose first that a reducible 3-manifold M contains a summand in its prime decomposition with $vb_1 = \infty$. This summand is necessarily aspherical. If $f: M \rightarrow M$ is an orientation preserving homeomorphism, then Theorem 3.1 tells us that f is isotopic to a composition $g_3 g_2 g_1$ where each g_i is a finite composition of homeomorphisms of type $i = 1, 2, 3$. By Lemmas 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 (and their proofs), there is a finite cover \bar{M} of M containing an aspherical summand M_1 in its prime decomposition which is not virtually a mapping torus of T^2 and is not interchanged by some f^k (under a component of type 2) with any other summand of \bar{M} . Then Theorem 1.3 implies that there is a self-homeomorphism h of M_1 and a degree one map

$$\bar{M} \rtimes_{f^k} S^1 \rightarrow M_1 \rtimes_h S^1.$$

In particular, $b_1(\bar{M} \rtimes_{f^k} S^1) \geq b_1(M_1 \rtimes_h S^1)$, and so Theorem 1.1 implies that

$$vb_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty.$$

This proves Conjecture 1.2 in all cases, except when M is virtually $(\#_n T^2 \rtimes S^1) \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)$ (containing at least two summands).

6.2. Only summands with virtually finite first Betti numbers. Suppose, finally, that M is (virtually) of the form $(\#_n T^2 \rtimes S^1) \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)$. In that case, Theorem 1.3 is not anymore applicable to deduce that $vb_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty$. On the one hand, if $n = 0$, then $\#_m S^2 \times S^1$ does not contain any aspherical summands. On the other hand, if $n \neq 0$, then Theorem 1.3 implies that there is a degree one map $\overline{M} \rtimes_{f_*} S^1 \longrightarrow (T^2 \rtimes S^1) \rtimes_h S^1$, which, however, does not suffice to conclude that $vb_1(M \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty$ because $vb_1((T^2 \rtimes S^1) \rtimes_h S^1) \leq 4$. It would be interesting to find topological arguments that cover those two cases as well.

Nevertheless, we can appeal to group theoretic results to deduce that $vb_1 = \infty$ in the remaining two cases. First, one can deduce from known results that $\pi_1((\#_m S^2 \times S^1) \rtimes_f S^1)$ is large for $m \geq 2$: By [2, 3], the free-by-cyclic group

$$F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z} = \pi_1((\#_m S^1 \times S^1) \rtimes_f S^1), \quad m \geq 2,$$

is word hyperbolic if and only if it does not contain as subgroup an isomorphic copy of \mathbb{Z}^2 . In the case where $F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z}$ is hyperbolic, then it is large by [1, 7, 15]. If now $\mathbb{Z}^2 \subset F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z}$, then $F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z}$ is large by [5]. Thus in all cases we deduce that $vb_1(F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z}) = \infty$ as required.

Therefore, using the largeness of $F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z}$, we conclude that

$$vb_1((\#_m S^2 \times S^1) \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty \text{ for } m \geq 2.$$

Remark 6.1. By [2, 3], $F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z}$ being word hyperbolic is equivalent to the automorphism f_* being atoroidal, i.e. having no non-trivial periodic conjugacy classes. When f_* is toroidal (i.e. it has some non-trivial periodic conjugacy class), Ni also showed that $vb_1(F_m \rtimes_{f_*} \mathbb{Z}) = \infty$; see [13, Lemma 2.4].

Finally, as Ni shows in all cases where aspherical summands exist, our remaining case of mapping tori of $(\#_n T^2 \rtimes S^1) \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)$, where $n \geq 1$, can be treated as follows: Recall that we can always assume that $m \geq 2$ and using the π_1 -surjection induced by the pinch map

$$\pi_1(((\#_n T^2 \rtimes S^1) \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)) \rtimes_f S^1) \longrightarrow \pi_1((\#_m S^2 \times S^1) \rtimes_h S^1),$$

we deduce that

$$vb_1(((\#_n T^2 \rtimes S^1) \# (\#_m S^2 \times S^1)) \rtimes_f S^1) = \infty$$

as required; see also Remark 5.1.

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