RIGHT-ORDERABLE DECK TRANSFORMATION GROUPS

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0. Introduction. Let $p: E \to B$ be a regular covering space such that E is path connected, and B is a Hausdorff, paracompact space with a countable fundamental group. Also let R denote the real line, and $q: B \times R \to B$ be projection onto the first factor.

QUESTION. Does there exist an embedding $f: E \to B \times \mathbb{R}$ such that the composite of f with q is p?

We show that the answer to this question is yes, if and only if $\pi_1 B/p_{\#}\pi_1 E$ is a right-orderable group.

In addition, if B happens to be a manifold and $\pi_1 B/p_{\#}\pi_1 E$ is right orderable, then we show that $B \times R$ can be foliated so that at least one of its leaves is a one-to-one continuous image of E, and the remaining leaves are one-to-one continuous images of intermediate covering spaces of B.

Rubin [10] had previously answered an important case of this Question. Namely he considered the universal cover of any space homotopically equivalent to a countable wedge of circles. Rubin's covering space result played a key role in the proof by R. D. Edwards and R. T. Miller [3] that cell-like closed-0-dimensional decompositions of R^3 are R^4 factors. Also Edwards and Miller extended Rubin's result to answer the above Question when π_1 $B/p_{\#}\pi_1$ E is a countable free group.

1. Preliminary facts about right-orderable groups.

1.1. Definition. A right-ordered group is a pair (G, >) where G is a group, and > is a total order on G, such that for all x, y, and z in G, x > y implies that xz > yz. A group G is right-orderable, if there exists an order > such that (G, >) is a right-ordered group.

The following basic facts about right-orderable groups can be found in [1] and [4].

- 1.2. Right-orderable groups are torsion-free.
- 1.3. Any free group is right-orderable. Also any free abelian group is right-orderable.

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