FACTORIZATION OF COMPACT COMPLEX 3-FOLDS WHICH ADMIT CERTAIN PROJECTIVE STRUCTURES

MASAHIDE KATO*

(Received February 4, 1988)

A complex manifold X, dim X=3, is of Class L, if, by definition, X contains a subdomain which is biholomorphic to a neighborhood of a projective line in a complex projective space of dimension three. In [Ka2][Ka3], we have defined complex analytic connected sum (which was called "connecting operation") of manifolds of Class L. In this paper, we shall consider how to factorize a compact manifold of Class L into prime ones. To describe our results, we introduce Klein combination of manifolds of Class L, which is a generalization of complex analytic connected sum. Our first result is that, if a compact manifold of Class L is of Schottky type, then it is a Klein combination of Blanchard manifolds and L-Hopf manifolds (Theorem A) (see § 1 for the definitions). This result is an analogue of Kulkarni's [Ku]. We shall prove some properties of L-Hopf manifolds (Theorem B, § 4) and give a rough classification of Blanchard manifolds (Theorem C, § 5). There are many manifolds of Schottky type. In fact, we see that a complex analytic connected sum of Blanchard manifolds and L-Hopf manifolds is of Schottky type (Theorem D).

Our work is motivated and strongly influenced by that of Kulkarni [Ku]. Theorem A and its proof is an analogue of his Theorem 6.3 and its proof.

I would like to express my hearty thanks to my colleague K. Yokoyama for the helpful discussions.

CONTENTS

1.	Definitions and statements of results	. 359
2.	Topological preparation	. 363
3.	Properties of Γ of Schottky type manifolds	.366
4.	L-Hopf manifolds	.372
5.	Blanchard manifolds	.375
6.	Proof of Theorem A	. 388
7.	Proof of Theorem D	. 389
Αp	pendix	. 394

1. Definitions and Statements of Results. Let Ω be a subdomain in a complex

^{*} Supported in part by Gran-in-Aid for Scientific Research (No. 61540061), Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.