

## NONNEGATIVELY CURVED MANIFOLDS WITH SOULS OF CODIMENSION 2

GERARD WALSHAP

J. Cheeger and D. Gromoll have classified the complete noncompact manifolds of nonnegative curvature in dimensions  $\leq 3$  up to isometry (cf. [3]). This classification is partly based on the fact that for souls  $S$  of dimension 1 (respectively codimension 1), the manifold  $M$  is a locally isometrically trivial bundle over  $S$  (respectively a flat line bundle over  $S$ ).

In dimension 4, an additional case may arise, namely  $\dim S = \text{codim } S = 2$ . This situation is analyzed in §1, where it is shown that when  $S$  has codimension 2, there is a Riemannian submersion  $\pi: M \rightarrow S$ , or else the normal bundle  $\nu(S)$  of  $S$  in  $M$  is flat with respect to the induced connection. Those  $M$  for which both conditions occur at the same time are the ones that split locally isometrically. Some results on total curvature follow. It turns out that the case where  $\nu(S)$  is not flat is not as rigid as might be expected: in §2, the standard submersion metric on  $S^3 \times_{S^1} \mathbf{R}^2$  is rather arbitrarily deformed while still retaining its nonnegative curvature. Finally, we show that given a metric of positive curvature on the  $n$ -sphere  $S$ , any 2-dimensional vector bundle over  $S$  admits a metric of nonnegative curvature with soul isometric to  $S$ .

### 1. Basic results

$M$  will denote a complete noncompact manifold of nonnegative curvature with soul  $S$ . The reader is referred to [3] for the basic construction and main properties of souls, and to [6] for some facts about Riemannian submersions.

**Lemma 1.1.** *Let  $c: [0, a] \rightarrow S$  be a piecewise smooth curve joining  $p$  and  $q$  in  $S$ , and suppose  $\gamma: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$  is a ray originating at  $p$ . If  $u \in M_q$  denotes the parallel translate of  $\dot{\gamma}(0) \in M_p$  along  $c$ , then  $t \mapsto \exp_q(tu)$  is a ray originating at  $q$ .*

*Proof.* Since any piecewise smooth curve is a limit of broken geodesics, we may assume that  $c$  is a geodesic, and thus extendable to  $c: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow S$ . Carry