## EMBEDDINGS AND BRANCHED COVERING SPACES FOR THREE AND FOUR DIMENSIONAL MANIFOLDS

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1. Introduction. The main purpose in writing this paper is to point out a connection between embeddings of manifolds and branched covering spaces of manifolds. The following theorem is a corollary to Theorems 3, 4, and 5, and can be regarded as the main result of this paper.

THEOREM. Let  $p: M^n \to S^n$ , n = 3 or 4, be a 3-fold dihedral branched covering space branched over a polyhedral knot or link if n = 3, or a closed orientable polyhedral surface, if n = 4.

Then there is a locally flat embedding  $e: M^n \to S^n \times S^2$  such that the following diagram commutes.



It is a result of the author and José M. Montesinos ([2], [5]) that every closed orientable 3-manifold is a three fold dihedral covering of  $S^3$  branched over a knot or link. Indeed, this can be done in a wide variety of ways satisfying various side conditions ([3]).

This result, together with the above theorem can be viewed as saying that every closed orientable 3-manifold and certain closed orientable 4-manifolds are topologically like Riemann surfaces.

Indeed, given such an  $M^{3 \text{ or } 4}$  there is an  $S^2$  multivalued function f (see §4) defined on  $S^{3 \text{ or } 4}$  such that  $M^{3 \text{ or } 4}$  is the graph of f. Moreover, locally the singularities of f look like  $(x, z) \to \sqrt{z}$  or  $(x_1, x_2, z) \to \sqrt{z}$ .

It is unknown which closed orientable 4-manifolds can be 3-fold dihedral covering spaces of  $S^4$  branched over orientable surfaces. But Montesinos ([7]) has recently shown that a large and important class of four manifolds with boundary are three fold dihedral coverings of  $D^4$ , branched over locally flat, but not necessarily orientable, properly embedded surfaces. On the other hand, it is a result of Edmonds and Berstein that  $S^1 \times S^1 \times S^1 \times S^1$  and many other closed orientable four manifolds cannot be threefold branched covering