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The Oka Principle for Sections of Stratified Fiber Bundles

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Dedicated to Professor J.J.Kohn on the occasion of his 75th birthday

Abstract: Let Y be a complex manifold with the property that every holomorphic map from a neighborhood of a compact convex set K in a complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^n to Y can be approximated, uniformly on K , by entire maps $\mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow Y$. If X is a reduced Stein space and $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic fiber bundle with fiber Y then we show that sections $X \rightarrow Z$ satisfy the Oka principle with approximation and interpolation. The analogous result is proved for sections of stratified fiber bundles, and of submersions with stratified sprays over Stein spaces.

Keywords: Stein spaces, fiber bundles, holomorphic mappings, Oka principle.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we establish the *Oka principle* for sections of stratified holomorphic fiber bundles over Stein spaces under the condition that all fibers satisfy a Runge type approximation property (the convex approximation property, CAP) introduced in [14, 15], and also for sections of submersions with stratified sprays in the sense of Gromov. Our main results are Theorems 1.4, 6.5 and 8.3.

All complex spaces in this paper are assumed to be reduced and paracompact. For the general theory of Stein spaces we refer to [30].

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We recall from [14] the definition of the *Convex Approximation Property* of a complex manifold. Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ be complex coordinates on \mathbb{C}^n , with $z_j = x_j + iy_j$. Set

$$(1.1) \quad Q = \{(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n : |x_j| \leq 1, |y_j| \leq 1, j = 1, \dots, n\}.$$

A *special convex set* in \mathbb{C}^n is a compact convex set K of the form

$$(1.2) \quad K = \{z \in Q : y_n \leq h(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}, x_n)\},$$

where Q is the cube (1.1) and h is a continuous concave function with values in $(-1, 1)$. Such (K, Q) will be called a *special convex pair* in \mathbb{C}^n .

Given a closed set K in a complex space X , a map $f: K \rightarrow Z$ to a complex space Z is said to be holomorphic if f is the restriction to K of a holomorphic map $U \rightarrow Z$ from an open neighborhood U of K in X . For a homotopy of maps the neighborhood U will not depend on the parameter.

Definition 1.1. A complex manifold Y satisfies the *Convex Approximation Property* (CAP) if for every special convex pair (K, Q) in \mathbb{C}^n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) and for every holomorphic map $f: K \rightarrow Y$ there is a sequence of holomorphic maps $f_k: Q \rightarrow Y$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) converging to f uniformly on K .

By Theorem 1.4 below, CAP is equivalent to the condition that every holomorphic map $K \rightarrow Y$ from a compact convex set $K \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) can be approximated, uniformly on K , by entire maps $\mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow Y$.

Next we recall the notions of a holomorphic submersion and of a stratified holomorphic fiber bundle over a complex space.

Definition 1.2. Let X and Z be reduced complex spaces. A holomorphic map $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a *holomorphic submersion* if for every point $z_0 \in Z$ there exist an open neighborhood $V \subset Z$ of z_0 , an open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of $x_0 = \pi(z_0) \in X$, an open set W in \mathbb{C}^p , and a biholomorphic map $\phi: V \rightarrow U \times W$ such that $pr_1 \circ \phi = \pi$, where $pr_1: U \times W \rightarrow U$ is the projection.

A *stratification* of a finite dimensional complex space X is a finite descending chain of closed complex subvarieties of X ,

$$(1.3) \quad X = X_0 \supset X_1 \supset \dots \supset X_m = \emptyset,$$

such that each connected component S (stratum) of any difference $X_k \setminus X_{k+1}$ is a complex manifold satisfying $\overline{S} \setminus S \subset X_{k+1}$ whose dimension $\dim S$ only depends on k .

Definition 1.3. A holomorphic submersion $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ (Def. 1.2) is a *stratified holomorphic fiber bundle* if X admits a stratification (1.3) such that the restriction $Z|_S \rightarrow S$ to every stratum $S \subset X_k \setminus X_{k+1}$ is a holomorphic fiber bundle over S .

Given a complex space (X, \mathcal{O}_X) , we denote by $\mathcal{O}(X)$ the algebra of all holomorphic functions on X . Recall that a compact set K in X is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex if for every point $p \in X \setminus K$ there exists an $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ such that $|f(p)| > \sup_{x \in K} |f(x)|$.

We are now ready to state our first main result which will also serve as the definition of various Oka-type properties; for the proof see §5.

Theorem 1.4. *Assume that X is a Stein space, that $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic submersion, and that X is exhausted by a sequence of open relatively compact subsets $U_1 \subset U_2 \subset \dots \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^\infty U_j = X$ such that each restriction $Z|_{U_j} \rightarrow U_j$ is a stratified holomorphic fiber bundle all of whose fibers enjoy CAP (Def. 1.1). Choose a distance function d on Z . Then the following hold:*

(A) The basic Oka principle: *Every continuous section $f: X \rightarrow Z$ of $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is homotopic to a holomorphic section.*

(B) The basic Oka principle with interpolation and approximation: *Given a continuous section $f: X \rightarrow Z$ that is holomorphic in a neighborhood of a compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex subset K in X and whose restriction $f|_{X'}: X' \rightarrow Z$ to a closed complex subvariety X' of X is holomorphic on X' , there exists for every $\epsilon > 0$ a homotopy of continuous sections $f_t: X \rightarrow Z$ ($t \in [0, 1]$), with $f_0 = f$, satisfying the following properties:*

- (i) f_1 is holomorphic on X ,
- (ii) $f_t|_{X'} = f_0|_{X'}$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$, and
- (iii) f_t is holomorphic on K and $\sup_{x \in K} d(f_t(x), f_0(x)) < \epsilon$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$.

(C) The basic Oka principle with approximation and jet interpolation: *Given K and X' as in (B) and a continuous section $f: X \rightarrow Z$ that is holomorphic in an open set $V \supset K \cup X'$, there exists for every $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\epsilon > 0$ a homotopy $\{f_t\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$ satisfying (B) such that f_t is holomorphic near X' and it agrees with $f = f_0$ to order ℓ along X' for every $t \in [0, 1]$.*

(D) The one-parametric Oka principle: *Every homotopy $f_t: X \rightarrow Z$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) of sections between a pair of holomorphic sections f_0, f_1 can be deformed, with fixed ends at $t = 0, 1$, to a homotopy consisting of holomorphic sections. If the homotopy f_t is fixed on a closed complex subvariety X' of X then the deformation can be chosen fixed on X' .*

Combining parts (A) and (D) in the conclusion of Theorem 1.4 we obtain the following corollary. (See also Corollary 6.8 below.)

Corollary 1.5. *If $Z \rightarrow X$ is a stratified holomorphic fiber bundle over a Stein space X such that all its fibers enjoy CAP, then the inclusion*

$$\iota: \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, Z)$$

of the space of holomorphic sections into the space of continuous sections induces a bijection of the path connected components of the two spaces (endowed with the compact-open topology).

Many examples and sufficient conditions for the validity of CAP can be found in the papers [14, 15, 16]. In particular, if Y admits a dominating holomorphic spray in the sense of Gromov [31] (such Y is said to be *elliptic*), or, more generally, if it admits a finite dominating collection of holomorphic sprays (see [10]; such Y is said to be *subelliptic*), then Y satisfies CAP, and also its fully parametric version, PCAP (see Def. 6.4 below). The proof of this result is essentially a reduction to the Oka-Weil approximation theorem; see Theorem 4.1 in [21, p. 135] and Theorem 3.1 in [10, p. 534]. Hence Theorem 1.4 immediately implies the following corollary.

Corollary 1.6. *If $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a stratified holomorphic fiber bundle over a Stein space X such that all its fibers are elliptic in the sense of Gromov [31], or subelliptic in the sense of [10], then sections $X \rightarrow Z$ satisfy the conclusions of Theorem 1.4.*

We conclude this introduction by a brief survey of the known results on the Oka principle for section of holomorphic submersions.

The classical *Oka-Grauert principle* is essentially Theorem 1.4 in the special case when $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic principle bundle with a Lie group fiber, or an associated holomorphic fiber bundle with a complex homogeneous fiber. This was proved by Oka [42] for the Lie group \mathbb{C}^* and by Grauert in general [28]. For expositions and extensions see Cartan [2], Grauert and Kerner [29], Forster and Ramspott [8, 9], Henkin and Leiterer [35], and Heinzner and Kutzschebauch [33]. Every complex homogeneous manifold satisfies CAP (see Grauert [26, 27]). Even for bundles with homogeneous fibers, Theorem 1.4 is stronger than Grauert's theorem since no conditions are imposed on the transition maps.

The case of Theorem 1.4 when X is a Stein manifold (without singularities) and $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic fiber bundle whose fiber Y admits a dominating holomorphic spray is due to Gromov [31]. For exposition and extensions of Gromov's work see the papers [10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 45]; for a homotopy theoretic point of view see Lárusson [38, 39, 40].

The CAP property was first introduced in [14] where Theorem 1.4 was proved in the case when X is a Stein manifold and $X' = \emptyset$, i.e., without the interpolation conditions (B-ii) and (C). Interpolation was added in [15, Theorem 1.1] (see also [40]). By [15, Corollary 1.3] (see also Lárusson [40]) the CAP property of a complex manifold Y is equivalent to several ostensibly different Oka properties for maps of Stein manifolds to Y , expressed by the conditions (B-ii), (B-iii) and (C) in Theorem 1.4. The one-parametric Oka principle (part (D) in Theorem 1.4) is a simple consequence of the Oka principle with interpolation, (B-ii). (See the proof of Theorem 1.4 in §5.)

Although it was remarked in [14, 15] that Theorem 1.4 also holds when X is a Stein space with singularities, a complete proof has not been available up to now. The outline proposed in [14, Remark 6.6, p. 705] requires certain not entirely obvious technical improvements in order to obtain the approximation statement. Here we give a complete proof, thereby dispelling any false impression that this is only a theory for manifolds.

We mention that the Oka principle furnished by Theorem 1.4 and Corollary 1.6 was used in the proof of embedding theorems for Stein spaces into Euclidean spaces of minimal dimension (see [7, 46, 44]). For embeddings with interpolation on discrete sequences see also [20, 43].

In §6 we consider the parametric Oka principle; in this connection see also the remark at the very end of the paper.

In §7 we obtain existence results for holomorphic sections under suitable connectivity assumptions on the fibers.

Combining the induction scheme in this paper with the methods from [22, 23] we also obtain the Oka principle for sections of *submersions with stratified sprays* over Stein spaces (see Theorem 8.3 below). This result, which generalizes the work of Forster and Ramspott [9], was first stated by Gromov [31]. Complete details in the nonstratified case (i.e., for submersions with fiber dominating sprays over Stein manifolds) were given in [22]. A sketch of proof for the stratified case is found in [23, §7], but without the approximation condition (only interpolation).

The details in §2–§5 of this paper enable us to complete the proof of the full Oka principle as indicated in [23].

This general version of the Oka principle has recently been used by Ivarsson and Kutzschebauch [37] in a solution of the *holomorphic Vaserstein problem* posed by Gromov in [31].

Some recent extensions of the Oka principle should be mentioned: For sections of subelliptic holomorphic submersions over 1-convex manifolds (see Prezelj [45]); for sections of holomorphic Banach bundles over 1-convex manifolds (Leiterer and Vâjâitu [41]); and the *soft Oka principle* to the effect that the Oka principle holds universally if one allows homotopic deformations of the Stein structure on the source manifold (see [24, 25]).

In the course of proving Theorem 1.4 (see §5) we obtain some results of independent interest. In §2 we improve [15, Theorem 2.1] concerning the existence of open Stein neighborhoods of the set $K \cup X'$ in Theorem 1.4. In §3 we obtain a parametric version of a theorem of Docquier and Grauert [6] on the existence of holomorphic retractions onto Stein submanifolds. In §4 we prove a semiglobal approximation/extension theorem that allows passage from a stratum to the next higher one.

2. OPEN STEIN NEIGHBORHOODS

The following result extends Theorem 2.1 from [15].

Theorem 2.1. *Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a paracompact complex space, possibly nonreduced, and let X' be a closed Stein subvariety of X . Assume that K is a compact set in X that is $\mathcal{O}(\Omega)$ -convex in an open Stein domain $\Omega \subset X$ containing K and such that $K \cap X'$ is $\mathcal{O}(X')$ -convex. For every open set U in X containing $K \cup X'$ there exists an open Stein domain V , with $K \cup X' \subset V \subset U$, such that K is $\mathcal{O}(V)$ -convex.*

The special case of Theorem 2.1 with $K = \emptyset$ is due to Siu [47] (see also Coltoiu [3] and Demailly [5]). The small improvement over [15, Theorem 2.1] is that Stein neighborhoods V of $K \cup X'$ can be chosen such that K is $\mathcal{O}(V)$ -convex. This property plays a key role in holomorphic approximations theorems, and hence it makes the result much more useful. Theorem 2.1 is used in §4 below to obtain a semiglobal approximation-interpolation result, Proposition 4.1, for sections of holomorphic submersions.

As shown in [15], the necessity of $\mathcal{O}(X')$ -convexity of $K \cap X'$ in Theorem 2.1 is seen by taking

$$X = \mathbb{C}^2, \quad X' = \mathbb{C} \times \{0\}, \quad K = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2: 1 \leq |z| \leq 2, |w| \leq 1\}.$$

In this example, every Stein neighborhood of $K \cup X'$ also contains the bidisc $\{(z, w): |z| \leq 2, |w| \leq 1\}$.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. A compact set K that is $\mathcal{O}(\Omega)$ -convex in an open Stein domain $\Omega \supset K$ in X will be called *holomorphically convex*. By the classical theory this is equivalent to the existence of a plurisubharmonic function $\rho_0: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that $\rho_0^{-1}(0) = K$; we can choose ρ_0 to be smooth and strongly plurisubharmonic on $\Omega \setminus K$. (See [36, Theorem 5.1.5].) Fix a function ρ_0 with these properties.

Choose an open set $U \subset X$ containing $K \cup X'$. As X' is Stein, the construction in [15, p. 737] gives an open set W in X such that $K \cup X' \subset W \subset U$, a number $c > 0$, and a smooth plurisubharmonic function $\rho: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ that agrees with ρ_0 in $U_c = \{x \in \Omega: \rho_0(x) < c\} \supset K$ and that satisfies $\rho > c$ on $W \setminus \overline{U}_c$. (See (i) and (ii) at the bottom of page 737 in [15].)

By [15, Theorem 2.1] there exists an open Stein domain V in X satisfying $K \cup X' \subset V \subset W$. (In [15], the subvariety X' was denoted X_0 . The ambient complex space X was assumed to be reduced, but the latter property was never used in the proof. Compare with [5].) The restriction $\rho|_V$ is a nonnegative plurisubharmonic function that vanishes precisely on K . Since V is Stein, it follows that K is $\mathcal{O}(V)$ -convex. □

3. HOLOMORPHIC RETRACTIONS

The following well known result is obtained by combining a theorem of Docquier and Grauert ([6, Satz 3], [32, p. 257, Theorem 8]) with Siu's theorem on the existence of open Stein neighborhoods of Stein subvarieties [47, Corollary 1].

Theorem 3.1. *Let S be a Stein manifold, embedded as a locally closed complex submanifold in a complex manifold M . There exist an open Stein neighborhood Ω of S in M and a homotopy of holomorphic maps $\iota_t: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) satisfying*

- (a) ι_0 is the identity map on Ω ,
- (b) $\iota_t|_S$ is the identity map on S for all $t \in [0, 1]$, and
- (c) $\iota_1(\Omega) = S$.

The family $\{\iota_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ is a strong deformation retraction of Ω onto S consisting of holomorphic mappings. There is no immediate analogue of Theorem 3.1 when S is a Stein space with singularities.

We shall need the following parametric version of Theorem 3.1.

Proposition 3.2. *Assume that M and B are finite dimensional complex spaces, $\pi: M \rightarrow B$ is a holomorphic submersion (Def. 1.2), and S is a locally closed Stein subvariety of M whose fiber $S_b = S \cap M_b$ ($b \in B$) is a locally closed complex submanifold of M_b with dimension independent of $b \in B$. Then there exist an open Stein neighborhood Ω of S in M and a homotopy of holomorphic maps $\iota_t: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) satisfying properties (a)–(c) in Theorem 3.1 and such that $\pi \circ \iota_t = \pi$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$.*

Proof. We begin by recalling the proof in the classical case when B is a singleton. Now S is a locally closed Stein submanifold of a complex manifold M . By Theorem 2.1 we can replace M by an open Stein neighborhood of S that contains S as a closed submanifold. We consider the holomorphic tangent bundle TS as a subbundle of $TM|_S$, making the usual identification of TM with $T^{(1,0)}M$. By Cartan’s Theorem A there exist finitely many holomorphic vector fields V_1, \dots, V_N on M such that the vectors $V_1(x), \dots, V_N(x)$ span T_xM over \mathbb{C} at every point $x \in M$. Let ϕ_t^j denote the flow of V_j , i.e., the solution of the ordinary differential equation

$$\dot{\phi}_t^j(x) = V_j(\phi_t^j(x)), \quad \phi_0^j(x) = x.$$

For each point $x \in M$ there is a number $T = T(x) > 0$ such that $\phi_t^j(x)$ exists for all $t \in \mathbb{C}$ in the disc $|t| < T$, and T can be chosen independent of the point x belonging to a compact subset of M . The map

$$(3.1) \quad F(x, t_1, \dots, t_N) = \phi_{t_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \phi_{t_N}^N(x), \quad x \in S, t_1, \dots, t_N \in \mathbb{C}$$

is defined and holomorphic in an open neighborhood of $S \times \{0\}^N$ in $S \times \mathbb{C}^N$. We have $F(x, 0) = x$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial t_j} F(x, t)|_{t=0} = V_j(x)$ for every $x \in S$. As the V_j ’s span TM at every point, F is a submersion along $S \times \{0\}^N$. Let

$$\Theta_x = \partial_t|_{t=0} F(x, t): \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow T_xM, \quad x \in S.$$

The subset $E \subset S \times \mathbb{C}^N$ with the fibers

$$E_x = \{v \in \mathbb{C}^N : \Theta_x(v) \in T_xS\}, \quad x \in S$$

is then a holomorphic vector subbundle of the trivial bundle $S \times \mathbb{C}^N$. Since S is Stein, there is a holomorphic vector subbundle $\nu \subset S \times \mathbb{C}^N$ such that $S \times \mathbb{C}^N = E \oplus \nu$ [32, Theorem 7, p. 256]. By the construction, $\Theta: \nu \rightarrow TM|_S$ is an injective holomorphic vector bundle map and $TM|_S = TS \oplus \Theta(\nu)$; thus $\nu \cong \Theta(\nu)$ is the normal bundle of S in M .

Consider the restriction of F to ν . By the inverse function theorem F maps an open neighborhood Ω' of the zero section in ν biholomorphically onto an open neighborhood $\Omega = F(\Omega')$ of S in M . Further, choosing Ω' to have convex fibers, F conjugates the family of radial dilations $\iota'_t(v) = (1 - t)v$ ($v \in \Omega'$, $t \in [0, 1]$) to a family of holomorphic maps $\iota_t: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ satisfying the stated properties. (It is possible to choose Ω' Stein and with convex fibers: take $\Omega'_x = \{v \in \nu_x : e^{\phi(x)}|v|^2 < 1\}$ where $\phi: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a sufficiently fast growing strongly plurisubharmonic function and $|v|$ is the Euclidean norm of the vector $v \in \nu_x \subset \mathbb{C}^N$.)

The above proof extends to the general case: Let $VT(M) \rightarrow M$ denote the *vertical tangent bundle* of M , consisting of all tangent vector to the (regular) fibers $M_b = \pi^{-1}(b)$, $b \in B$. As before we replace M by an open Stein domain containing S as a closed Stein subspace. Then $S_b = S \cap M_b$ is a closed Stein submanifold of M_b for every $b \in B$, and $VT(S)$ is a holomorphic vector subbundle of $VT(M)|_S$. Select finitely many holomorphic sections V_1, \dots, V_N of $VT(M)$ that generate the latter bundle at each point of M . (This is possible by a generalization of Cartan's Theorem A, using an induction on the dimension of the exceptional set where the sections fail to generate.) The flow ϕ_t^j of V_j is well defined and holomorphic in a neighborhood of $M \times \{0\}$ in $M \times \mathbb{C}$, and it remains in the fibers of π . We can now complete the proof exactly as before by splitting $S \times \mathbb{C}^N = E \oplus \nu$ and restricting the map F (3.1) to a suitable Stein neighborhood of the zero section in ν . □

4. A HOLOMORPHIC APPROXIMATION-INTERPOLATION THEOREM

In this section we prove the following result which will enable us to pass from one stratum to the next one in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Proposition 4.1. *Assume that X' is a closed Stein subvariety of a complex space X and that K is a compact holomorphically convex set in X (as in Theorem 2.1) such that $K \cap X'$ is $\mathcal{O}(X')$ -convex. Let $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic submersion of a complex space Z onto X (Def. 1.2). Assume that $U \subset X$ is an open set*

containing K and $f: U \cup X' \rightarrow Z|_{U \cup X'}$ is a section whose restrictions to U and to X' are holomorphic. Then there exist open Stein neighborhoods V_j of $K \cup X'$ in X and holomorphic sections $f_j: V_j \rightarrow Z|_{V_j}$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots$) such that $f_j|_{X'} = f|_{X'}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_j|_K = f|_K$ (the convergence is uniform on K).

When X is a Stein manifold, K is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex, and $f: U \cup X' \rightarrow Z$ is a holomorphic map to a complex manifold Z , this is [15, Theorem 3.1].

Proof. It suffices to show that for every compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex set $L \subset X$ there is a sequence of sections f_j in open neighborhoods V_j of $K \cup (L \cap X')$ satisfying the conclusion of Proposition 4.1; the result then follows by an induction over a normal exhaustion of X . Hence we may assume that X is finite dimensional.

Further, by Theorem 2.1 we can replace X by an open Stein neighborhood of $K \cup X'$ such that K is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex, and we can choose the neighborhood U of K to be Stein and relatively compact in X . Since K is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex, it is also $\mathcal{O}(U)$ -convex.

We begin by considering the case when $Z = X \times \mathbb{C}^p$ and $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is the projection $\pi(x, \zeta) = x$. We identify sections $X \rightarrow Z$ with maps $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$ to the fiber. By Cartan's extension theorem there is a holomorphic map $\phi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$ such that $\phi|_{X'} = f|_{X'}$. There exist finitely many functions $h_1, \dots, h_m \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ that vanish on the subvariety X' and that generate the ideal sheaf of X' at every point of $U \Subset X$. Since U is Stein, Cartan's Theorem B furnishes holomorphic maps $g_k: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$ ($k = 1, \dots, m$) such that $f = \phi + \sum_{k=1}^m g_k h_k$ on U . By the Oka-Weil theorem g_k is a uniform limit on K of a sequence of holomorphic maps $g_{k,j}: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots$). The sequence of holomorphic maps

$$(4.1) \quad f_j = \phi + \sum_{k=1}^m g_{k,j} h_k: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$$

then satisfies Proposition 4.1 in this special case.

We now turn to the general case. Consider the following subsets of Z :

$$\tilde{K} = f(K), \quad \tilde{X}' = f(X'), \quad \tilde{U} = f(U).$$

Since $f: U \rightarrow \tilde{U}$ is biholomorphic, \tilde{U} is Stein. Theorem 2.1 furnishes an open Stein set $\tilde{\Omega}$ in Z containing \tilde{U} as a closed subvariety. As K is $\mathcal{O}(U)$ -convex, we infer that \tilde{K} is $\mathcal{O}(\tilde{U})$ -convex, and hence $\mathcal{O}(\tilde{\Omega})$ -convex. Since X' is Stein and $K \cap X'$ is $\mathcal{O}(X')$ -convex, \tilde{X}' is a Stein subvariety of Z and $\tilde{K} \cap \tilde{X}' = f(K \cap X')$ is $\mathcal{O}(\tilde{X}')$ -convex. Theorem 2.1 now shows that

(*) $\tilde{K} \cup \tilde{X}'$ admits a basis of Stein neighborhoods in Z .

We shall need the following Lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *There exist an open Stein neighborhood W of $\tilde{K} \cup \tilde{X}'$ in Z and a holomorphic embedding $G: W \hookrightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}^N$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $x \in X$, G embeds the fiber $W_x = W \cap \pi^{-1}(x)$ onto a locally closed Stein submanifold $G(W_x)$ of $\{x\} \times \mathbb{C}^N$. (W_x may be empty for some $x \in X$.)*

Proof. Since the fibers Z_x are smooth and of constant dimension p , the vertical tangent bundle $VT(Z)$, consisting of all tangent vectors to the fibers Z_x , is a holomorphic vector bundle of rank p over Z . For each holomorphic function g on an open subset of Z we denote by $Vd(g)$ the differential of g in the vertical directions $VT(Z)$; hence $Vd(g)$ is a holomorphic section of the vertical cotangent bundle $VT^*(Z)$.

Let $W_0 \Subset Z$ be a Stein open neighborhood of $\tilde{K} \cup \tilde{X}'$ furnished by (*). By Cartan's Theorem A there exist finitely many functions $g_1, \dots, g_N \in \mathcal{O}(W_0)$ whose vertical differentials $Vd(g_j)$ span the vertical cotangent space $VT_z^*(Z)$ at each point $z \in W_0$. Consider the holomorphic map

$$G: W_0 \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}^N, \quad G(z) = (\pi(z), g_1(z), \dots, g_N(z)).$$

Our choice of the g_j 's implies that G embeds an open neighborhood $W \subset W_0$ of $\tilde{K} \cup \tilde{X}'$ biholomorphically onto a locally closed complex subvariety $G(W)$ of $X \times \mathbb{C}^N$. Clearly we have $pr_1 \circ G = \pi$, where $pr_1: X \times \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow X$ is the projection $pr_1(x, \zeta) = x$, and $G(W_x)$ is a locally closed complex submanifold (without singularities) of $\{x\} \times \mathbb{C}^N$ for every x . By (*) we may choose W Stein, and then each fiber W_x is also Stein. \square

We now complete the proof of Proposition 4.1. Let $G: W \hookrightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}^N$ be a holomorphic embedding furnished by Lemma 4.2. Proposition 3.2, applied to the Stein subvariety $S = G(W)$ in $X \times \mathbb{C}^N$ with regular fibers $S_x = G(W_x) \subset \{x\} \times \mathbb{C}^N$, gives an open Stein neighborhood $\Omega \subset X \times \mathbb{C}^N$ of S and a fiber preserving holomorphic retraction $\iota: \Omega \rightarrow S$ which retracts each fiber $\Omega_x = \Omega \cap (\{x\} \times \mathbb{C}^N)$ onto the fiber S_x . After shrinking U around K we may assume that $f(U) \subset W$. Consider the composed section

$$G \circ f: U \cup X' \rightarrow (U \cup X') \times \mathbb{C}^N \subset X \times \mathbb{C}^N.$$

By the special case proved above there is a sequence of holomorphic sections $F_j: V_j \rightarrow V_j \times \mathbb{C}^N$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots$) in open sets $V_j \supset K \cup X'$ such that $F_j|_{X'} = G \circ f|_{X'}$ for each j , and $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} F_j|_K = G \circ f|_K$ uniformly on K . For sufficiently large j , and for $V_j \supset K \cup X'$ chosen small enough, we have that $F_j(V_j) \subset \Omega$ (the domain of the retraction ι). The sequence of holomorphic sections

$$f_j = G^{-1} \circ \iota \circ F_j: V_j \rightarrow Z|_{V_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

then fulfills Proposition 4.1. □

Remark 4.3. Our proof gives the following addition to Proposition 4.1. Assume that f satisfies the hypotheses of the proposition and that $\phi: W \rightarrow Z|_W$ is a holomorphic section in an open neighborhood W of X' such that $f = \phi$ on X' , and such that f and ϕ are tangent to order $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ along $K \cap X'$. Then the sequence $\{f_j\}$ in Proposition 4.1 can be chosen such that, in addition to the stated properties, f_j is tangent to ϕ to order ℓ along X' for each $j = 1, 2, \dots$

This follows from the setup (4.1) by choosing $h_1, \dots, h_m \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ that vanish to order ℓ on the subvariety X' and that generate the ℓ -th power of the ideal sheaf of $X' \subset X$ at every point of the compact set K . □

Remark 4.4. Proposition 4.1 extends to continuous families of sections with a parameter in a compact Hausdorff space.

As a simple case, let us consider a homotopy of sections $f_t: U \cup X' \rightarrow Z$ for $t \in [0, 1]$ such that each f_t satisfies the conditions in the proposition and the homotopy is fixed on X' . (Here U is an open set in X containing a compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex set K .) It is then possible to find another homotopy $g_t: V \rightarrow Z$ ($t \in [0, 1]$), consisting of sections that are holomorphic in a neighborhood V of $K \cup X'$, such that $g_t = f_t = f_0$ on X' and g_t approximates f_t uniformly on K as close as desired for every $t \in [0, 1]$. In addition, we can choose g_t tangent to order $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ along X' to a chosen holomorphic extension ϕ of $f_0|_{X'}$.

This extension is easy to prove for the trivial fibration $Z = X \times \mathbb{C}^p \rightarrow X$. In the general case, a Stein neighborhood of $f_t(K \cup X')$ in Z is used to get a corresponding approximating section g_t for a fixed $t \in [0, 1]$, and hence a patching problem appears when trying to find a family g_t depending continuously on $t \in [0, 1]$. This problem is solved by the *method of successive patching* explained in [21, p. 139]. □

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.4

The proof of Theorem 1.4 proceeds by a double induction: The outer one over an exhaustion of X by compact holomorphically convex sets, and the inner one over the strata in a suitable stratification. The main step for the latter induction is given by the following proposition.

Proposition 5.1. *Assume that X is a Stein space, $M_1 \subset M_0$ are closed complex subvarieties of X such that $S = M_0 \setminus M_1$ is a complex manifold, and $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic submersion such that $Z|_S \rightarrow S$ is a holomorphic fiber bundle whose fiber enjoys CAP. Let d be a complete distance function on Z . Given a pair of compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex subsets $K \subset L$ of X and a continuous section $f: X \rightarrow Z$ that is holomorphic in an open neighborhood of $K_1 = K \cup (L \cap M_1)$, there exists for every $\epsilon > 0$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ a homotopy of continuous sections $f_t: X \rightarrow Z$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) that are holomorphic in a neighborhood of K_1 , with $f_0 = f$, satisfying the following:*

- (i) f_t agrees with f_0 to order ℓ along $M_1 \cap L$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$,
- (ii) $\sup_{x \in K, t \in [0, 1]} d(f_t(x), f_0(x)) < \epsilon$, and
- (iii) f_1 is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K_0 = K \cup (L \cap M_0)$ in X .

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Assume Proposition 5.1 for the moment. Choose a sequence of compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex sets

$$K = K_0 \subset K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \cdots \subset \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} K_k = X.$$

Set $t_k = 1 - 2^{-k}$ and $I_k = [t_k, t_{k+1}]$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots$; hence $\cup_{k=0}^{\infty} I_k = [0, 1]$.

Let $f = f_0: X \rightarrow Z$ be a continuous section that is holomorphic on a complex subvariety X' of X and in an open neighborhood of $K = K_0$ in X . Given $\epsilon > 0$, we need to find a homotopy of sections $f_t: X \rightarrow Z$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) satisfying the conclusion (B) in Theorem 1.4. Essentially the same proof will give the conclusion (C) if f_0 is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K \cup X'$.

By induction on $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ we shall find a sequence of homotopies of sections $f_t: X \rightarrow Z$ ($t \in I_k$) that agree at the common endpoint t_{k+1} of the adjacent intervals I_k, I_{k+1} and such that the following hold:

- (i) for every $k = 0, 1, \dots$ and $t \in I_k$ the section f_t is holomorphic in an open neighborhood of K_k and satisfies

$$\sup_{x \in K_k} d(f_t(x), f_{t_k}(x)) < 2^{-k-1}\epsilon,$$

- (ii) the homotopy $\{f_t : t \in [0, 1]\}$ is fixed on the subvariety X' .

These properties clearly imply that the limit section

$$f_1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} f_t : X \rightarrow Z$$

exists and is holomorphic on X , $\sup_{x \in K_0} d(f_1(x), f_0(x)) < \epsilon$, and $f_1|_{X'} = f_0|_{X'}$. Thus the homotopy $\{f_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ satisfies the required properties.

Since all steps in the induction are of the same kind, we explain how to get the first homotopy for $t \in I_0 = [0, \frac{1}{2}]$.

Set $K = K_0$, $L = K_1$. By the assumption there exists an open set $U \Subset X$ containing L such that $Z|_U$ is a stratified holomorphic fiber bundle whose strata satisfy CAP. Since L is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex, there is a Stein domain Ω in X with $L \subset \Omega \Subset U$. Then Ω is a finite dimensional Stein space and the restriction $Z|_\Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is also a stratified fiber bundle all of whose fibers enjoy CAP. Choose a stratification

$$\Omega = X_0 \supset X_1 \supset \dots \supset X_m = \emptyset$$

such that the restriction of $\pi : Z \rightarrow X$ to each stratum $S \subset X_k \setminus X_{k+1}$ is a fiber bundle whose fiber enjoys CAP. Taking $X'_k = X_k \cup (X' \cap \Omega)$ gives another stratification

$$\Omega = X'_0 \supset X'_1 \supset \dots \supset X'_m = \Omega \cap X',$$

with regular strata $X'_k \setminus X'_{k+1} = X_k \setminus (X_{k+1} \cup X') \subset X_k \setminus X_{k+1}$, ending with $X'_m = \Omega \cap X'$.

By Proposition 4.1 we can replace f_0 by a section that is holomorphic in an open neighborhood of $K \cup (L \cap X')$. When proving (C), f_0 is already assumed to be holomorphic near X' .

Let $\{f_t\}_{t \in [0, \frac{1}{2m}]}$ be a homotopy furnished by Proposition 5.1 for the pair of subvarieties $M_1 = X'_m = \Omega \cap X'$ and $M_0 = X'_{m-1}$ of Ω , with ϵ replaced by $\frac{\epsilon}{2m}$. Then $f_{\frac{1}{2m}}$ is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K \cup (L \cap X'_{m-1})$, the homotopy is fixed on X' , and it satisfies

$$\sup_{x \in K_0} d(f_t(x), f_0(x)) < \frac{\epsilon}{2m}, \quad t \in [0, \frac{1}{2m}].$$

Next we apply Proposition 5.1 with the initial section $f = f_{\frac{1}{2m}}$ and the pair of subvarieties $M_1 = X'_{m-1}$, $M_0 = X'_{m-2}$ to get a homotopy $\{f_t\}_{t \in [\frac{1}{2m}, \frac{2}{2m}]}$ that is fixed on X' such that the section $f_{\frac{2}{2m}} = f_{\frac{1}{m}}$ is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K \cup (L \cap X'_{m-2})$, and such that

$$\sup_{x \in K_0} d(f_t(x), f_{\frac{1}{2m}}(x)) < \frac{\epsilon}{2m}, \quad t \in [\frac{1}{2m}, \frac{2}{2m}].$$

Continuing in this way we obtain after m steps a homotopy $\{f_t\}_{t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]}$ with the required properties. In particular, the section $f_{\frac{1}{2}}$ is holomorphic in a neighborhood of the set $L = K_1$, and its restriction to the subvariety X' agrees with $f_0|_{X'}$. We can extend this homotopy to all of X (without changing it near $L = K_1$) by using a cut-off function in the parameter.

In the same way we construct homotopies $\{f_t\}_{t \in I_k}$ for all $k = 1, 2, \dots$, thereby proving part (B).

When the initial section $f = f_0$ is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K \cup X'$, we can use the improvements of Proposition 4.1 in Remarks 4.3 and 4.4 to keep the sections f_t in our homotopy holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K \cup X'$ and tangent to f_0 to order ℓ along X' . This gives the conclusion (C).

Finally we show that Theorem 1.4 (D) is a consequence of the interpolation statement (B-ii). Suppose that $f_0, f_1 \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z)$ are connected by a homotopy $\{f_t\}_{t \in [0, 1]} \subset \Gamma(X, Z)$ that is fixed on a closed complex subvariety X' of X (possibly empty). Choose a retraction θ of \mathbb{C} onto the segment $[0, 1] \subset \mathbb{C}$ and define $F: \tilde{X} = X \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \tilde{Z} = Z \times \mathbb{C}$ by

$$F(x, t) = (f_{\theta(t)}(x), t), \quad x \in X, t \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Then F is a section of the fiber bundle $\tilde{\pi}: \tilde{Z} \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ with the fiber Y and the projection map $\tilde{\pi}(z, t) = (\pi(z), t)$. Since F is holomorphic on the subvariety

$$\tilde{X}' = (X \times \{0, 1\}) \cup (X' \times \mathbb{C}) \subset \tilde{X},$$

part (B) of Theorem 1.4 furnishes a homotopy that is fixed on \tilde{X}' from F to a holomorphic section $\tilde{F}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Z}$. The family $\tilde{f}_t: X \rightarrow Z$, defined by

$$\tilde{F}(x, t) = (\tilde{f}_t(x), t), \quad x \in X, t \in [0, 1],$$

is then a homotopy of holomorphic sections of $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ such that $\tilde{f}_0 = f_0$, $\tilde{f}_1 = f_1$, and $\tilde{f}_t|_{X'} = f_t|_{X'}$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$.

This proves Theorem 1.4 provided that Proposition 5.1 holds. □

Proof of Proposition 5.1. When X is smooth (without singularities) and $M_0 = X$, this is [15, Proposition 4.1]. We first recall the proof of this special case since the general case will be obtained by a modification explained below.

We may assume that $L = \{x \in X : \rho(x) \leq 0\}$, where $\rho: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a strongly plurisubharmonic exhaustion function such that $\rho|_K < 0$ and $d\rho \neq 0$ on $bL = \{\rho = 0\}$.

We recall the geometric setup from [12, §6.5] that was also used in [15, §4]. By the assumption, f is holomorphic in an open set $U \supset K \cup M_1$. Since the compact set $K_1 = K \cup (M_1 \cap L) \subset U$ is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex, there exists a smooth strongly plurisubharmonic exhaustion function $\tau: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\tau < 0$ on K_1 and $\tau > 0$ on $X \setminus U$. By general position we may assume that 0 is a regular value of τ and the hypersurfaces $\{\rho = 0\} = bL$ and $\{\tau = 0\}$ intersect transversely along the real codimension two submanifold $\Sigma = \{\rho = 0\} \cap \{\tau = 0\}$. Hence $D_0 := \{\tau \leq 0\} \subset U$ is a strongly pseudoconvex domain with smooth boundary. For each $s \in [0, 1]$ let

$$(5.1) \quad \rho_s = \tau + s(\rho - \tau) = (1 - s)\tau + s\rho, \quad D_s = \{\rho_s \leq 0\} = \{\tau \leq s(\tau - \rho)\}.$$

We have $D_0 = \{\tau \leq 0\}$ and $D_1 = \{\rho \leq 0\} = L$.

Let $\Omega = \{\rho < 0, \tau > 0\} \subset D_1 \setminus D_0$ and $\Omega' = \{\rho > 0, \tau < 0\} \subset D_0 \setminus D_1$ (see Figure 1). As s increases from 0 to 1, $D_s \cap L$ increases to $D_1 = L$ while $D_s \setminus L \subset D_0$ decreases to \emptyset . All hypersurfaces $bD_s = \{\rho_s = 0\}$ intersect along Σ . Since $d\rho_s = (1 - s)d\tau + sd\rho$ and the differentials $d\tau, d\rho$ are linearly independent along Σ , bD_s is smooth near Σ . Finally, bD_s is strongly pseudoconvex at every smooth point, in particular at every point where $d\rho_s \neq 0$.

We investigate the singular points of $bD_s = \{\rho_s = 0\}$ inside Ω . (The remaining singular points will be irrelevant.) The defining equation of $D_s \cap \Omega$ can be written as $\tau \leq s(\tau - \rho)$ and, after dividing by $\tau - \rho > 0$, as

$$D_s \cap \Omega = \{x \in \Omega : h(x) = \frac{\tau(x)}{\tau(x) - \rho(x)} \leq s\}.$$

The critical point equation $dh = 0$ is equivalent to

$$(\tau - \rho)d\tau - \tau(d\tau - d\rho) = \tau d\rho - \rho d\tau = 0.$$

A generic choice of ρ and τ insures that there are at most finitely many solutions $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \Omega$ and no solution on $b\Omega$. A calculation shows that at each critical point the complex Hessians satisfy $(\tau - \rho)^2 H_h = \tau H_\rho - \rho H_\tau$. Since $\tau > 0$ and

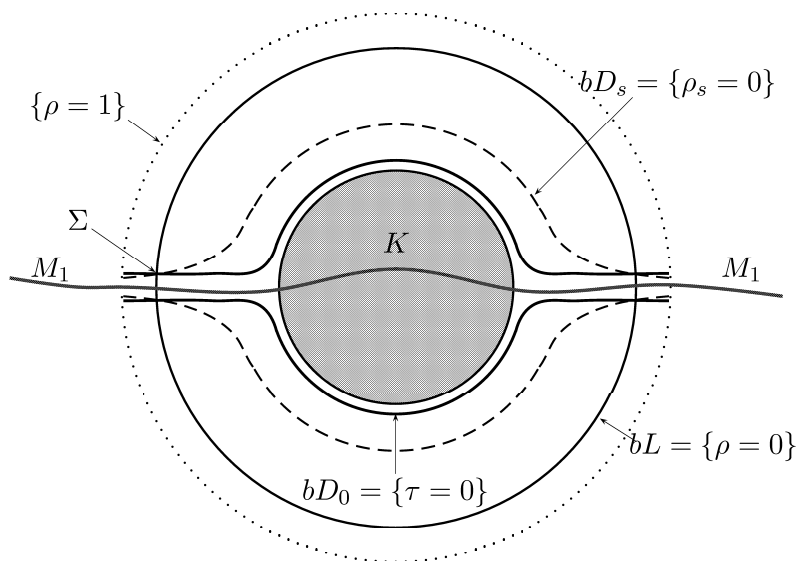


FIGURE 1. The sets D_s .

$-\rho > 0$ on Ω , we conclude that $H_h > 0$ at such points. We may assume that distinct critical points of h belong to different level sets.

We are now ready to prove Proposition 5.1 in the special case. Let s_0 and s_1 be two regular values of h on Ω such that $0 \leq s_0 < s_1 \leq 1$ and h has at most one critical point in $\Omega_{s_0, s_1} = \{x \in \Omega : s_0 < h(x) < s_1\}$. Suppose inductively that we have already found a homotopy $f_t : X \rightarrow Z$, $t \in [0, s_0]$, satisfying the conditions in the proposition and such that f_{s_0} is holomorphic in a neighborhood of D_{s_0} . We wish to deform f_{s_0} to a section f_{s_1} that is holomorphic in a neighborhood of D_{s_1} by a homotopy consisting of sections that are holomorphic near $D_{s_0} \cap D_{s_1}$ and such that the homotopy is fixed on M_1 . We consider two cases.

The noncritical case: h has no critical values in Ω_{s_0, s_1} .

Recall that a pair (A, B) of compact sets in a complex space X is said to be a *Cartan pair* if the following hold (see [14, p. 695]):

- (i) $A \cup B$ and $A \cap B$ admit a basis of Stein neighborhoods in X , and
- (ii) $\overline{A \setminus B} \cap \overline{B \setminus A} = \emptyset$ (the separation property).

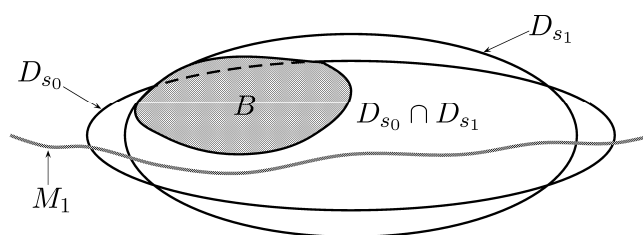


FIGURE 3. A special bump B on $D_{s_0} \cap D_{s_1}$.

the noncritical case as in [14, p. 697]. This reduction was developed in [12, §7.4] where the reader can find complete details.

Proposition 5.1 is obtained in finitely many steps of the above two types.

The general case: Now X is a Stein space and $M_1 \subset M_0$ are closed complex (hence Stein) subvarieties of X such that $S = M_0 \setminus M_1$ is a complex manifold, possibly disconnected. By the assumption we have a section $f: X \rightarrow Z$ which is holomorphic in an open set $U \subset X$ containing $K_1 = K \cup (M_1 \cap L)$. As before, we may assume that $L = \{x \in X: \rho(x) \leq 0\}$, where $\rho: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth strongly plurisubharmonic exhaustion function whose restriction to $S = M_0 \setminus M_1$ has no critical points on $bL \cap S = \{\rho = 0\} \cap S$. Note that L intersects at most finitely many connected components of S , and hence we can embed a relatively compact neighborhood of L in X holomorphically into \mathbb{C}^N (see [1]).

Since K_1 is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex, there is a smooth strongly plurisubharmonic function $\tau: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\tau < 0$ on K_1 and $\tau > 0$ on $X \setminus U$. Set

$$D_0 = \{x \in M_0: \tau(x) \leq 0\} \subset U.$$

By general position we may assume that 0 is a regular value of $\tau|_S$ and the real hypersurfaces $\{\rho = 0\} \cap S = bL \cap S$ and $\{\tau = 0\} \cap S$ in S intersect transversely along the submanifold $\Sigma = \{\rho = 0\} \cap \{\tau = 0\} \cap S$ of S .

We define ρ_s as in (5.1) and set

$$D_s = \{x \in M_0: \rho_s(x) \leq 0\} = \{x \in M_0: \tau(x) \leq s(\tau(x) - \rho(x))\}.$$

As s increases from 0 to 1, $D_s \cap L$ increases from $D_0 \cap L \subset M_0$ to $D_1 = L \cap M_0$.

Like in the special case considered above we successively attach to the set $A_0 = K \cup (D_0 \cap L)$ special convex bumps and handles, contained in the submanifold $S \cap L$, thereby reaching the set $K_0 = K \cup (L \cap M_0)$ in finitely many steps.

Note that the set A_0 is $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex, and it contains a collar around the set $K_1 = K \cup (L \cap M_1)$ in $L \cap M_0$.

We consider a typical step in the *noncritical case*. Assume that (A, B) is a Cartan pair in X such that A has been obtained by attaching to A_0 finitely many special convex bumps and handles contained in $S \cap L$, and that $B \subset S \cap L$ is a special convex bump on $A \cap S$ (Def. 5.2). Note that (A, B) is also a Cartan pair in the ambient space \mathbb{C}^N .

Assume inductively that we have a section $f: X \rightarrow Z$ that is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K_1 = K \cup (L \cap M_1)$ in X , and that is also holomorphic in a relative neighborhood of $A \cap S$ in the stratum S . By [14, Lemma 3.2] we ‘thicken’ f over its domain of holomorphicity to a family of holomorphic sections $F(x, w)$ of $Z \rightarrow X$, depending holomorphically on a parameter $w = (w_1, \dots, w_p)$ in an open neighborhood O of the origin in some Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^p , such that $f = F(\cdot, 0)$, $F(x, w) = f(x)$ for all $x \in M_1$ and $w \in O$, and F is submersive in the w -variable for all base points x in a neighborhood of $A \cap B$ in S .

Choose open neighborhoods $O_3 \Subset O_2 \Subset O_1$ of 0 in \mathbb{C}^p , with $O_1 \Subset O$. By invoking the CAP property of the fiber of the bundle $Z|_S \rightarrow S$ we can approximate F , uniformly over a neighborhood V' of $A \cap B$ in S and uniformly with respect to $w \in O_1$, by a family G of holomorphic sections, defined in a neighborhood of B in S and depending holomorphically on $w \in O_1$.

Assuming that G approximates F sufficiently closely, we find a neighborhood $V \Subset V'$ of $A \cap B$ in S and a holomorphic *transition map* of the form

$$\gamma(x, w) = (x, \psi(x, w)), \quad x \in V, \quad w \in O_2$$

that is close to the identity map on $(A \cap B) \times O_2$ (depending on the closeness of G to F on $V' \times O_1$) and such that

$$F = G \circ \gamma \quad \text{on } V \times O_2.$$

For the details see [14, (3.2)].

We now consider a neighborhood of L in X as a complex subspace of \mathbb{C}^N . Choose a holomorphic retraction ι from an open neighborhood U of $A \cap B$ in \mathbb{C}^N onto an open neighborhood of $A \cap B$ in $S \subset \mathbb{C}^N$. (Such a retraction exists by Theorem 3.1 since $A \cap B$ has a Stein neighborhood basis and S is a submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N .) We choose U small enough such that $\iota(U) \subset V$. Let

$$\tilde{\gamma}(z, w) = \gamma(\iota(z), w), \quad z \in U, \quad w \in O_2.$$

Choose a Cartan pair (\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) in \mathbb{C}^N such that $A \subset \text{Int}\tilde{A}$, $B \subset \text{Int}\tilde{B}$, and $\tilde{A} \cap \tilde{B} \subset U$. (We may take \tilde{A} and \tilde{B} to be smooth strongly pseudoconvex domains; see [12, Lemma 4.3].) Assuming as we may that $\tilde{\gamma}$ is sufficiently close to the identity map (this is insured by approximating F sufficiently well by G), Lemma 2.1 in [14] furnishes a splitting

$$\tilde{\gamma} = \beta \circ \alpha^{-1},$$

where α and β are biholomorphic maps of the same type as γ and close to the identity on $\tilde{A} \times O_3$, resp. on $\tilde{B} \times O_3$. In addition, α can be chosen to match the identity map to a given finite order along the intersection of its domain with the subvariety M_1 . (For a simple proof of this splitting lemma see [17, Lemma 3.2].)

From $F = G \circ \gamma = G \circ \beta \circ \alpha^{-1}$ we infer that

$$F \circ \alpha = G \circ \beta \quad \text{on } (A \cap B) \times O_3.$$

This gives a family of holomorphic sections \tilde{F} of $Z \rightarrow X$ over the set $A \cup B$ such that the section $\tilde{F}(\cdot, 0)$ approximates f uniformly on A , it agrees with f to order ℓ along M_1 , and is homotopic to f by a homotopy satisfying the required properties. The induction may now proceed.

We deal with the critical points of the function $h = \frac{\tau}{\tau - \rho}$ in $S \cap L$ exactly as before by reducing to the noncritical case (see the *critical case* above).

In finitely many such steps we obtain a homotopy $\{f_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ with the required properties such that f_1 is holomorphic in a neighborhood of K_1 in X , and also in a relative neighborhood of $L \cap M_0$ in the subvariety M_0 .

By Proposition 4.1 there is a holomorphic section \tilde{f}_1 in a neighborhood of $K_0 = K \cup (L \cap M_0)$ in X such that \tilde{f}_1 is as close as desired to f_1 on K , $\tilde{f}_1 = f_1$ on $L \cap M_0$, and \tilde{f}_1 agrees with f_1 to order ℓ along $L \cap M_1$. Replace f_1 by \tilde{f}_1 and adjust the homotopy $\{f_t\}$ accordingly. By using a cut-off function in the parameter of the homotopy we can extend $\{f_t\}$ continuously to all of X without changing it near K_0 and on M_1 . This completes the proof. \square

6. THE PARAMETRIC OKA PRINCIPLE

We have already seen in the proof of Theorem 1.4 that the basic Oka principle with interpolation also implies the 1-parametric Oka principle, the latter meaning that the inclusion

$$(6.1) \quad \iota: \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, Z)$$

of the space of holomorphic sections into the space of continuous sections induces a bijection of the path connected components of the two spaces (Corollary 1.5).

A stronger form of the Oka principle is to demand that the inclusion (6.1) is a *weak homotopy equivalence*, i.e., it induces isomorphisms of all homotopy groups

$$(6.2) \quad \pi_k(\iota): \pi_k(\Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_k(\Gamma(X, Z)), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

To formulate the general *parametric Oka principle* we recall the following notions from [23, Definition 3].

Definition 6.1. Let $h: Z \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic map of complex spaces, and let $P_0 \subset P$ be topological spaces.

- (a) A *P-section* of $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a continuous map $f: X \times P \rightarrow Z$ such that $f_p = f(\cdot, p): X \rightarrow Z$ is a section of π for each fixed $p \in P$. A *P-section* f is holomorphic on X (resp. on a subset $U \subset X$) if f_p is holomorphic on X (resp. on U) for each fixed $p \in P$.
- (b) A *homotopy of P-sections* is a $P \times [0, 1]$ -section, i.e., a continuous map $H: X \times P \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Z$ such that $H_t = H(\cdot, \cdot, t): X \times P \rightarrow Z$ is a *P-section* for each $t \in [0, 1]$. Such homotopy H is holomorphic if $H_{p,t} = H(\cdot, p, t): X \rightarrow Z$ is holomorphic for each fixed $(p, t) \in P \times [0, 1]$.
- (c) A (P, P_0) -*section* of $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a *P-section* $f: X \times P \rightarrow Z$ such that $f_p: X \rightarrow Z$ is holomorphic on X for each $p \in P_0$. A (P, P_0) -section is holomorphic on $U \subset X$ if $f_p|_U$ is holomorphic for every $p \in P$.

A *P-map* $X \rightarrow Y$ to a complex space Y is a map $X \times P \rightarrow Y$ (which is the same thing as a *P-section* of the product fibration $Z = X \times Y \rightarrow X$). Similarly one defines (P, P_0) -maps and their homotopies.

Given a compact subset K in a complex space X and a closed complex subvariety X' of X , we say that a *P-section* $f: X \times P \rightarrow Z$ is holomorphic on $K \cup X'$ if there is an open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of K such that for every $p \in P$, $f_p = f(\cdot, p)$ is holomorphic in U and $f_p|_{X'}$ is holomorphic on X' . Similar terminology applies to (P, P_0) -sections and their homotopies.

Definition 6.2. Let $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic map onto a complex space X , and let d be a distance function on Z . We say that sections of π satisfy the *parametric Oka principle with approximation and interpolation* (POPAI) for a given pair of topological spaces $P_0 \subset P$ if the following holds. Given a compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex set K in X , a closed complex subvariety X' of X , and a

P -section $f: X \times P \rightarrow Z$ that is holomorphic on $K \cap X'$, there exists for every $\epsilon > 0$ a homotopy of P -sections $F: X \times P \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Z$ such that, setting $f^t = F(\cdot, \cdot, t): X \times P \rightarrow Z$ ($t \in [0, 1]$), we have

- (i) $f^0 = f$ is the initial P -section,
- (ii) the P -section f^1 is holomorphic on X ,
- (iii) for each $t \in [0, 1]$ the P -section f^t is holomorphic on $K \cup X'$, $f_p^t|_{X'} = f_p^0|_{X'}$ for each $p \in P$, $\sup_{x \in K, p \in P} d(F(x, p, t), f(x, p)) < \epsilon$, and
- (iv) if f is a (P, P_0) -section then F can be chosen fixed on P_0 (i.e., such that f_p^t is independent of $t \in [0, 1]$ for each fixed $p \in P_0$).

By deleting the approximation and/or the interpolation condition in POPAI we get POP (the parametric Oka principle), POPA (the parametric Oka principle with approximation), or POPI (the parametric Oka principle with interpolation).

We also define the *parametric Oka principle with approximation and jet interpolation* (POPABI) by asking that for every P -section f which is holomorphic in an open set $U \supset K \cup X'$ there exist holomorphic P -sections \tilde{f} that approximate f uniformly on K , and that agree with f to a given finite order along the subvariety X' . (The above terminology was introduced by Lárusson [40].)

Note that the validity of POPABI for all finite polyhedral pairs $P_0 \subset P$ is equivalent to Gromov’s Ell_∞ property [31, §3.1].

The following observation is due to Gromov [31].

Proposition 6.3. *If sections of a holomorphic map $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ satisfy the parametric Oka principle (POP) for all pairs $P_0 \subset P$ consisting of a finite polyhedron P and a subpolyhedron P_0 , then the inclusion $\iota: \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, Z)$ is a weak homotopy equivalence.*

Proof. Taking $P = S^k$ (the k -sphere) and $P_0 = \emptyset$, POP implies that each continuous map $S^k \rightarrow \Gamma(X, Z)$ can be homotopically deformed to a map $S^k \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z)$. Hence (6.2) is surjective.

Similarly, taking P to be the closed real $(k+1)$ -ball B^{k+1} and $P_0 = bB^{k+1} = S^k$, we conclude that each map $S^k \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z)$ that extends to a map $B^{k+1} \rightarrow \Gamma(X, Z)$ also extends to a map $B^{k+1} \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z)$. Hence (6.2) is injective. \square

We now introduce a parametric version of CAP.

Definition 6.4. A complex manifold Y enjoys the *Parametric Convex Approximation Property* (PCAP) for a certain pair of topological spaces $P_0 \subset P$ if for every special convex pair (K, Q) , a map $f: Q \times P \rightarrow Y$ such that $f_p = f(\cdot, p): Q \rightarrow Y$ is holomorphic for every $p \in P_0$, and is holomorphic on K for every $p \in P$, can be approximated uniformly on $K \times P$ by maps $\tilde{f}: Q \times P \rightarrow Y$ such that \tilde{f}_p is holomorphic on Q for all $p \in P$, and $\tilde{f}_p = f_p$ for all $p \in P_0$.

The following is a parametric version of Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 6.5. *If $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a stratified holomorphic fiber bundle over a Stein space X all of whose fibers satisfy PCAP for a certain pair of compact Hausdorff spaces $P_0 \subset P$, then sections $X \rightarrow Z$ satisfy the parametric Oka principle with approximation and (jet) interpolation for the same pair (P, P_0) :*

$$\text{PCAP} \implies \text{POPAL}, \quad \text{PCAP} \implies \text{POPALJL}.$$

Remark 6.6. In previous papers [21, 22, 23, 10, 14, 15], POP was only considered for pairs of parameter spaces $P_0 \subset P$ such that

(*) P is a nonempty compact Hausdorff space, and P_0 is a closed subset of P that is a strong deformation neighborhood retract (SDNR) in P .

One can dispense with the SDNR condition by using a generalized Tietze extension theorem for maps into Hilbert spaces [19, Proposition 4.1] \square

Remark 6.7. For all compact parameter spaces $P_0 \subset P$ contained in a Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^m we also have the implication

$$\text{CAP} \implies \text{PCAP}$$

(see the note at the end of the paper). \square

Among the conditions implying PCAP for all pairs of compact Hausdorff spaces $P_0 \subset P$ we mention Gromov's *ellipticity* (the existence of a dominating holomorphic spray on Y , see [31]), and *subellipticity* (the existence of a finite dominating family of holomorphic sprays on Y , see [10]). Each of these conditions actually implies the parametric Oka principle for sections of any holomorphic fiber bundle $Z \rightarrow X$ with fiber Y over a Stein manifold X (see [10, 21, 22, 23, 31]). Like in the basis case considered above, the proof splits in two parts:

- subellipticity \implies PCAP, and
- PCAP \implies POPAL.

The first of these implications generalizes the Oka-Weil approximation theorem (see Theorem 4.1 in [21, p. 135] and Theorem 3.1 in [10, p. 534]). The main part of the proof is the second implication which is indeed an equivalence (for the converse implication POPAI \Rightarrow PCAP it suffices to apply POPAI with K a compact convex set in $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ and $X' = \emptyset$).

Sketch of proof of Theorem 6.5. We follow the proof of Theorem 1.4, using the parametric versions of the technical ingredients at every step. There are two types of basic steps (see the proof of Proposition 5.1):

- (1) extension to a special convex bump (the noncritical case);
- (2) extension to a handle with a totally real core (the critical case).

Step (1) consists of three substeps:

- (i) holomorphic approximation on a special convex pair,
- (ii) finding a holomorphic transition map between the old and the new section,
- (iii) splitting the transition map and gluing the pair of sections.

Each point $p_0 \in P$ has an open neighborhood $U_{p_0} \subset P$ such that these steps can be performed simultaneously for all sections $\{f_p : p \in U_{p_0}\}$, with a continuous dependence on the parameter. Indeed, for (i) we use the hypothesis PCAP, (ii) follows from the implicit function theorem, and (iii) follows from [17, Lemma 3.2] that allows continuous dependence on parameters.

Step (2) also involves three substeps:

- (a) extending the section across the core of the handle,
- (b) approximation by a section that is holomorphic on a handlebody,
- (c) passing the critical level by the noncritical procedure, applied with a different strongly plurisubharmonic function.

Substep (a) is automatically fulfilled since we have a global P -section $X \times P \rightarrow Z$ at each step.

For Substep (b) we apply the parametric version of [13, Theorem 3.2] (see also [24, Theorem 4.1]).

For Substep (c) we apply Step (1) finitely many times.

We conclude the proof (globalization with respect to the parameter $p \in P$) by following the *stepwise extension method* as in the Conclusion of the proof of Theorem 4.2 in [19]. □

Corollary 6.8. *If $Z \rightarrow X$ is a stratified holomorphic fiber bundle over a Stein space X all of whose fibers enjoy PCAP, then the inclusion*

$$\iota: \Gamma_{\mathcal{O}}(X, Z) \hookrightarrow \Gamma(X, Z)$$

is a weak homotopy equivalence. This holds in particular if all fibers are elliptic in the sense of Gromov [31], or subelliptic in the sense of [10].

7. EXISTENCE OF GLOBAL HOLOMORPHIC SECTIONS

We now add a connectivity hypothesis on fibers in a stratified fiber bundle to obtain existence theorems for holomorphic sections.

Theorem 7.1. *Assume that X is a finite dimensional Stein space, $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic submersion, and $X = X_0 \supset X_1 \supset \cdots \supset X_m = \emptyset$ is a stratification of X such that for each connected component S of $X_k \setminus X_{k+1}$ the restriction $Z|_S \rightarrow S$ is a holomorphic fiber bundle whose fiber Y_S enjoys CAP and $\pi_q(Y_S) = 0$ for $q \in \{1, 2, \dots, \dim S - 1\}$. Then there exists a holomorphic section $X \rightarrow Z$.*

Furthermore, given a closed complex subvariety $X' \subset X$, a compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex subset $K \subset X$, an open set $U \supset K$, and a holomorphic section $f: U \cup X' \rightarrow Z$, there exists a holomorphic section $\tilde{f}: X \rightarrow Z$ with $\tilde{f}|_{X'} = f|_{X'}$ such that \tilde{f} approximates f as close as desired uniformly on K .

Proof. The only place in the proof of Theorem 1.4 that requires a topological condition on the fiber is when crossing a critical point p of index $k \geq 1$ of a strongly plurisubharmonic Morse function ρ on a stratum S (see the *critical case* in the proof of Proposition 5.1).

To cross the critical level of ρ at p we must be able to extend a given section, defined on a sublevel set $\{\rho \leq c\}$ for some $c < \rho(p)$ close to the critical level $\rho(p)$, to a continuous section over a k -dimensional totally real disc E in S , attached with its boundary sphere $bE \approx S^{k-1}$ to the hypersurface $\{\rho = c\}$, such that $\{\rho \leq c\} \cup E$ is a strong deformation retraction of a sublevel set $\{\rho \leq c'\}$ for some $c' > \rho(p)$. Such an extension exists if and only if the map $f: bE \rightarrow Y$ is null-homotopic in Y , and this is certainly the case if the group $\pi_{k-1}(Y)$ vanishes.

Since $\rho|_S$ is strongly plurisubharmonic, we have $k \leq \dim S$. Our topological assumption on the fibers of $Z \rightarrow X$ therefore insures the existence of a continuous extension of a section at each critical point on every stratum, and hence the proof of Theorem 1.4 applies. \square

Corollary 7.2. *Assume that X is a Stein manifold of dimension n , K is a compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex subset of X , X' is a closed complex subvariety of X , U is an open set in X containing K , and $f: U \cup X' \rightarrow Y$ is a holomorphic map. If Y enjoys CAP and if $\pi_q(Y) = 0$ for $q = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$, then there exists a holomorphic map $\tilde{f}: X \rightarrow Y$ such that $\tilde{f}|_{X'} = f|_{X'}$ and \tilde{f} approximates f uniformly on K as close as desired. The conclusion holds if $Y = \mathbb{C}^N \setminus A$, where A is a closed algebraic subvariety of \mathbb{C}^N of codimension $q = N - \dim A \geq \max\{2, \frac{n+1}{2}\}$.*

Proof. The first conclusion is a special case of Theorem 7.1. For the second part, recall that $\mathbb{C}^N \setminus A$ enjoys CAP if $q \geq 2$ (see [14, Corollary 1.3]), and $\pi_k(\mathbb{C}^N \setminus A) = 0$ when $0 \leq k \leq 2q - 2$ (this follows from a general position argument). \square

8. SUBMERSIONS WITH STRATIFIED SPRAYS

Assume that $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic submersion of finite dimensional complex spaces (Def. 1.2). For any point $x \in X$ we set $Z_x = \pi^{-1}(x)$. For $z \in Z_x$ we denote by $VT_z Z = T_z Z_x$ the tangent space to the fiber Z_x , also called the *vertical tangent space* of Z at z (with respect to π).

Definition 8.1. (Gromov [31]) Assume that $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic submersion of complex spaces. A *fiber dominating spray* associated to this submersion is a triple (E, p, s) , where $p: E \rightarrow Z$ is a holomorphic fiber bundle and $s: E \rightarrow Z$ is a holomorphic map satisfying the following properties for every $z \in Z$:

- (i) $s(0_z) = z$ (here $0_z \in E_z$ is the zero element of the fiber of E over z),
- (ii) $\pi \circ s = \pi \circ p$ (i.e., $s(E_z) \subset Z_{\pi(z)}$), and
- (iii) $(ds)_{0_z}(E_z) = VT_z Z$.

Condition (iii), which means that the map $s: E_z \rightarrow Z_{\pi(z)}$ is a submersion at $0_z \in E_z$, is called the *domination property* of the spray.

Definition 8.2. A holomorphic submersion $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ admits *stratified sprays* (or is a *stratified elliptic submersion*) if there exists a stratification $X = X_0 \supset X_1 \supset \dots \supset X_m = \emptyset$ such that each point x in any stratum $S \subset X_k \setminus X_{k+1}$ has an open neighborhood U in S such that the restricted submersion $\pi: Z|_U \rightarrow U$ admits a fiber dominating spray (Def. 8.1).

A special case of the following result was given in [23, p. 66].

Theorem 8.3. *Let $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic submersion of finite dimensional complex spaces. If X is Stein and if the submersion admits stratified sprays (Def. 8.2), then sections $X \rightarrow Z$ satisfy the parametric Oka principle with approximation and (jet) interpolation for any pair of compact Hausdorff spaces $P_0 \subset P$ (see Def. 6.2). The conclusion of Corollary 6.8 holds as well.*

The validity of Theorem 8.3 was indicated by Gromov [31]. In [22, 23] a proof was given for the case when the base X is a Stein manifold and there is only one stratum. The methods of this paper allow us to complete the proof also for Stein spaces with singularities, and for submersions with stratified sprays, along the lines indicated in [23, §7].

Proof. We follow the proof of Theorem 1.4 (see §5 above). Let us consider the basic case without parameters. At a typical step of the induction we have a section $f: X \rightarrow Z$ that is holomorphic on a neighborhood of a compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex subset K of X , and whose restriction to a closed complex subvariety X' of X is holomorphic on X' . Given a larger compact $\mathcal{O}(X)$ -convex subset L in X containing K , our task is to homotopically deform f to a section that is holomorphic in a neighborhood of L such that the homotopy is fixed on X' and such that all sections in the homotopy are holomorphic near K and are uniformly close to f on K . The proof is then completed by induction over a sequence of compacta exhausting X .

Applying Proposition 4.1 we first modify f to make it holomorphic in an open neighborhood of $K \cup X'$. Let $X = X_0 \supset X_1 \supset \cdots \supset X_m = \emptyset$ be a stratification satisfying the hypotheses of the theorem. Replacing X_k by $X'_k = X_k \cup X'$ we obtain another stratification

$$X = X'_0 \supset X'_1 \supset \cdots \supset X'_m = X'$$

with regular strata $X'_k \setminus X'_{k+1} = X_k \setminus (X_{k+1} \cup X') \subset X_k \setminus X_{k+1}$ such that the dominating spray condition still holds over the strata.

Assume inductively that f is already holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K \cup (X'_{k+1} \cap L)$ (this holds when $k+1 = m$). The goal is to modify f to a section that is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $K \cup (X'_k \cap L)$ such that the deformation is fixed on X'_{k+1} and is small on K ; the proof is then completed by a finite downward induction on k . This is accomplished by Proposition 6.1 in [23] as follows.

We choose a *Cartan string* (A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n) in the subvariety X'_k such that A_0 is a (small) neighborhood of $K \cup (X'_{k+1} \cap L)$ on which f is holomorphic, while the remaining sets A_1, \dots, A_n are contained in the strata $S = X'_k \setminus X'_{k+1}$ (hence in the regular locus of X'_k), and they are chosen sufficiently small such that the restricted submersion $Z|_S \rightarrow S$ admits a fiber dominating spray on a neighborhood of each of them. In addition, we require that $\bigcup_{j=0}^n A_j = L \cap X'_k$. (For the definition and the construction of such Cartan strings see Gromov [31, 4.2.D'] and [22], Def. 4.1 and Theorem 4.6.) Now we obtain a desired modification of f by applying Proposition 5.1 in [22] with the given Cartan string.

The proof in the parametric case follows the same lines (see §6 above and [22, 23]). □

Remark 8.4. Two further improvements of Theorem 8.3 are possible.

As in Theorem 1.4, it suffices that the assumptions of Theorem 8.3 hold over an exhausting sequence of open relatively compact subsets of X . This allows X to be infinite dimensional.

Secondly, the fiber domination condition can be weakened by asking that each point x in a stratum S (in a given stratification) has an open neighborhood $U \subset S$ such that the restricted submersion $Z|_U \rightarrow U$ admits a finite collection of holomorphic sprays (E_j, p_j, s_j) , $j = 1, \dots, k$, satisfying the following domination condition at every point $z \in Z|_U = \pi^{-1}(U)$:

$$(ds_1)_{0_z}(E_{1,z}) + (ds_2)_{0_z}(E_{2,z}) + \dots + (ds_k)_{0_z}(E_{k,z}) = VT_z Z.$$

A submersion $Z \rightarrow X$ satisfying this property is called a *stratified subelliptic submersion*. We refer to [10] for further details.

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Added to the page proofs. Recently I showed in [18] that the convex approximation property CAP (see Def. 1.1) implies the parametric convex approximation property PCAP (see Def. 6.4) for all pairs of compact parameter sets $P_0 \subset P$ contained in some Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^m . Such pairs suffice for all known applications. By abstract homotopy theory (see [39]) one also gets from this PCAP for

all pairs (P, P_0) consisting of a finite CW-complex P and a subcomplex P_0 . For such pairs $P_0 \subset P$, Theorem 6.5 holds under the assumption that all its fibers satisfy CAP.

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