

INDECOMPOSABLE PD_3 -COMPLEXES

J.A.HILLMAN

ABSTRACT. We show that if X is an indecomposable PD_3 -complex and $\pi_1(X)$ is the fundamental group of a reduced finite graph of finite groups but is neither Z nor $Z \oplus Z/2Z$ then X is orientable, the underlying graph is a tree, the vertex groups have cohomological period dividing 4 and all but at most one of the edge groups is $Z/2Z$. If there are no exceptions then all but at most one of the vertex groups is dihedral of order $2m$ with m odd. Every such group is realized by some PD_3 -complex. Otherwise, one edge group may be $Z/6Z$. We do not know of any such examples.

We also ask whether every PD_3 -complex has a finite covering space which is homotopy equivalent to a closed orientable 3-manifold, and we propose a strategy for tackling this question.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is a well known consequence of the Sphere Theorem that every closed 3-manifold is a connected sum of indecomposable factors, which are either aspherical or have fundamental group Z or a finite group. There is a partial analogue for PD_3 -complexes: Turaev showed that a PD_3 -complex X whose fundamental group is a free product is a connected sum while Crisp showed that every indecomposable PD_3 -complex is either aspherical or its fundamental group is the fundamental group of a finite graph of finite groups. However the group may have infinitely many ends, in contrast to the situation for 3-manifolds. Two orientable examples with group $S_3 *_Z S_3$ were given in [20, 21].

We shall show that, excepting only the cases $S^1 \times RP^2$ and $S^1 \widetilde{\times} S^2$, every indecomposable PD_3 -complex with virtually free fundamental group is orientable, the underlying graph is a tree, the vertex groups have cohomological period dividing 4 and all but at most one of the edge groups is $Z/2Z$. (We may in fact assume that the graph is linear.) If

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all the edge groups have order 2 then all but one of the vertex groups is dihedral of order $2m$ with m odd, and every group with such a graph of groups structure is realized by some PD_3 -complex. Otherwise, there may be one edge group of order 6, with one adjacent vertex group $B \times Z/dZ$ where B is binary tetrahedral or binary icosahedral, the other the product of a dihedral group with $Z/3Z$, and all remaining vertex groups are dihedral. We have not been able to construct any examples of this form. (It also remains unclear whether the existence of indecomposable examples with infinitely-ended group is merely an accident of nature or has some deeper explanation.)

Our argument relies on Turaev's criterion for a group to be the fundamental group of a PD_3 -complex, and on one of Crisp's results, in which he showed that if the centralizer of an element of $\pi = \pi_1(X)$ of prime order $p > 1$ is infinite then $p = 2$ and the element is orientation-reversing. In conjunction with Turaev's Splitting Theorem it follows quickly that (in the orientable case) the Sylow subgroups of the vertex groups in a graph of groups structure for the fundamental group are cyclic or quaternionic. Hence the vertex groups all have periodic cohomology. We then use the known classification of such groups with Crisp's result to restrict the possible vertex and edge groups. The constructive aspect is an extension of the idea in [20], in which we showed that the augmentation ideal for $S_3 *_{Z/2Z} S_3$ had a self-conjugate, diagonal presentation matrix. Crisp's result is used again to show that there are no exotic nonorientable examples.

In the final part of this paper we turn to the aspherical case. Here the main question is whether every aspherical PD_3 -complex is homotopy equivalent to a closed 3-manifold. An equivalent question is whether every PD_3 -complex has a finite covering space which is homotopy equivalent to a closed orientable 3-manifold. We suggest a reduction of this question to a question about Dehn surgery on links.

2. GROUP THEORETIC PRELIMINARIES

If G is a group $|G|$, G' and ζG shall denote the order, commutator subgroup and centre of G , while if $H \leq G$ is a subgroup $C_G(H)$ and $N_G(H)$ shall denote the centralizer and normalizer, respectively. Let I_G denote the augmentation ideal of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$. A homomorphism $w : G \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ defines an anti-involution of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ by $\bar{g} = w(g)g^{-1}$, for all $g \in G$.

If R is a ring two finitely presentable left R -modules M and N are *stably isomorphic* if $M_1 \oplus P \cong N \oplus Q$ for some finitely generated projective R -modules P and Q . Let $[M]$ denote the stable isomorphism class of M . If I_G has a finite presentation matrix A over $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ let J_G be

the left $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module with presentation matrix the conjugate transpose \overline{A}^{tr} . Tietze move considerations show that $[J_G]$ is well-defined [27].

If all the Sylow subgroups of a finite group M are cyclic then M is metacyclic, with a presentation

$$\langle a, b \mid a^n = b^m = 1, aba^{-1} = b^r \rangle,$$

where $r^n \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ and $(m, n(r-1)) = 1$, so m is odd. (See Proposition 10.1.10 of [26].) Let $u = \min\{k \mid r^k \equiv 1 \pmod{m}\}$. Then M' and ζM are generated by the images of b and a^u , respectively. When $n = 2$ and $r = -1$ we have the dihedral group D_{2m} . If we set $m = 2s + 1$ then D_{2m} has the presentation

$$\langle a, b \mid a^2 = 1, ab^s a = b^{s+1} \rangle.$$

There are six families of finite groups with periodic cohomology:

- (1) $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$;
- (2) $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times Q(2^i))$, $i \geq 3$;
- (3) $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times T_k^*)$, $k \geq 1$;
- (4) $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times O_k^*)$, $k \geq 1$;
- (5) $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \times SL(2, p)$, $p \geq 5$ prime;
- (6) $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times TL(2, p))$, $p \geq 5$ prime.

Here m , n and the order of the quotient by the metacyclic subgroup $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ are relatively prime. (See [7].) The groups $TL(2, p)$ of the final family may be defined as follows. Choose a nonsquare $\omega \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times$, and let $TL(2, p) \subset GL(2, p)$ be the subset of matrices with determinant 1 or ω . The multiplication \star is given by $A \star B = AB$ if A or B has determinant 1, and $A \star B = \omega^{-1}AB$ otherwise. Then $SL(2, p) = TL(2, p)'$ and has index 2. (Note also that $SL(2, 3) \cong T_1^*$ and $TL(2, 3) \cong O_1^*$.)

In particular, a finite group has cohomological period 2 if and only if it is cyclic, and has cohomological period 4 if and only if it is a product $B \times \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$, where B is a generalized quaternionic group $Q(8a, b, c)$, an extended binary polyhedral group T_k^* , O_k^* or $I^* = SL(2, 5)$ or a metacyclic group (with $n = 2^e$ and $r = -1$), and $(d, |B|) = 1$ [7].

Lemma 2.1. *Let G be a finite group with periodic cohomology. If G is not cyclic or metacyclic then it has a unique central involution which is a square, and 4 divides $|G|$.*

Proof. This follows on examining the above list of finite groups with periodic cohomology. Since all subgroups of order p^2 in a finite group G with periodic cohomology are cyclic, an involution $g \in G$ is central if and only if it is the unique involution. \square

In particular, if G has cohomological period 4 and does not have a central involution then $G \cong D_{2m} \times Z/dZ$, for some odd $m \geq 3$ and $d \geq 1$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let G be a finite group with periodic cohomology of period greater than 4. Then G has a subgroup $H \cong Z/pZ \rtimes Z/qZ$, where p is an odd prime, q is an odd prime or 4, q divides $p - 1$ and $\zeta H = 1$.*

Proof. This follows on examining the above list of finite groups with periodic cohomology. \square

Such groups H have presentations $\langle a, b \mid a^q = b^p = 1, aba^{-1} = b^r \rangle$, where r is a primitive q th root *mod* p .

A *graph of groups* (\mathcal{G}, Γ) consists of a graph Γ with origin and target functions o and t from the set of edges $E(\Gamma)$ to the set of vertices $V(\Gamma)$, and a family \mathcal{G} of groups G_v for each vertex v and subgroups $G_e \leq G_{o(e)}$ for each edge e , with monomorphisms $\phi_e : G_e \rightarrow G_{t(e)}$. (We shall usually suppress the maps ϕ_e from our notation.) In considering paths or circuits in Γ we shall not require that the edges be compatibly oriented.

The *fundamental group* of (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is the group $\pi\mathcal{G}$ with presentation

$$\langle G_v, t_e \mid t_e g t_e^{-1} = \phi_e(g) \ \forall g \in G_e, t_e = 1 \ \forall e \in E(T) \rangle,$$

where T is some maximal tree for Γ . Different choices of maximal tree give isomorphic groups. We may (and shall) always assume that the graph of groups is *reduced*, i.e., that if $o(e) \neq t(e)$ then G_e is properly contained in each of $G_{o(e)}$ and $G_{t(e)}$. (See [9].) If there is an edge with $G_e = G_{o(e)}$ and $\phi_e : G_e \cong G_{t(e)}$ we shall say that the graph of groups has a *loop isomorphism*.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\pi = \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a nontrivial reduced finite graph of groups. If there is an edge e with $G_e = 1$ then either π is a nontrivial free product or $\pi \cong Z$.*

Proof. If $\Gamma - \{e\}$ has two components then π is a nontrivial free product. Otherwise a maximal tree for $\Gamma - \{e\}$ is also a maximal tree for Γ , and the stable letter t_e generates a free factor of π . \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\pi = \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a finite graph of groups. If C is a subgroup of an edge group G_e with $N_{G_e}(C)$ properly contained in each of $N_{G_{o(e)}}$ and $N_{G_{t(e)}}$ then $N_\pi(C)$ is infinite.*

Proof. If $g_o \in G_{o(e)} - G_e$ and $g_t \in G_{t(e)} - G_e$ each normalize C then $g_o g_t$ normalizes C and has infinite order in π . \square

3. TURAEV'S CRITERION AND CRISP'S THEOREM

If K is an n -dimensional complex and $w : \pi = \pi_1(K) \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ is a homomorphism let $C_* = C_*(\tilde{K})$ be the cellular chain complex of the universal cover and let DC_* be the dual chain complex with $DC_q = \overline{Hom_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi]}(C_{n-q}, \mathbb{Z}[\pi])}$ given by dualizing, defining a left module structure by $(g\delta)(c) = w(g)\delta(c)g^{-1}$ for all $g \in \pi$, $\delta \in DC_q$ and $c \in C_{n-q}$, and reindexing. Then K satisfies Poincaré duality with local coefficients and orientation character w if and only if $H_n(\mathbb{Z}^w \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi]} C_*) \cong Z$ and there is a chain homotopy equivalence $DC_* \simeq C_*$ given by slant product with an n -cycle which generates this group [28]. We shall call such a complex a PD_n -space; it is a PD_n -complex if and only if π is finitely presentable [2]. Closed n -manifolds are finite PD_n -complexes. The more general notion arises naturally in connection with Poincaré duality groups, and in considering covering spaces of manifolds [22].

In dimensions $n \leq 3$ it suffices to know that there there is some chain homotopy equivalence $DC_* \simeq C_*$. The next result is substantially based on ideas from [27], but has somewhat different hypotheses. If M is a left $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ -module let $e^j M = Ext_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi]}^j(M, \mathbb{Z}[\pi])$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let K be a connected 3-complex and $w : \pi = \pi_1(K) \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ be a homomorphism. If $C_*(\tilde{K})$ is chain homotopy equivalent to a finite projective $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ -complex C_* such that C_* and DC_* are chain homotopy equivalent then K is a PD_3 -space.*

Proof. Let $C_* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} C_*$ have the diagonal left π -action, and let $\tau(x \otimes y) = (-1)^{pq}y \otimes x$ for all $x \in C_p$ and $y \in C_q$. Let $\Delta : C_* \rightarrow C_* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} C_*$ be an equivariant diagonal. Then $\tau\Delta$ is also a diagonal homomorphism, and so is chain homotopic to Δ . Let $\kappa \in C_3$ be a 3-chain such that $1 \otimes \kappa$ is a cycle representing a generator $[K]$ of $H_3(\mathbb{Z}^w \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi]} C_*) \cong H_3(\mathbb{Z}^w \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi]} DC_*) = H^0(C^*; \mathbb{Z}) \cong Z$, and let $\Delta(\kappa) = \sum x_i \otimes y_{3-i}$. Slant product with $1 \otimes \kappa$ defines a chain map $\theta_* : DC_* \rightarrow C_*$ by $\theta(\phi) = \sum \phi(x_{3-j})y_j$ for all $\phi \in DC_j$. The double dual DDC_* is naturally isomorphic to C_* , and the ‘‘symmetry’’ of Δ with respect to the transposition τ implies that $D\theta_*$ and θ_* are chain homotopic, as in [27].

Suppose first that π is finite. Then $H^0(C^*) \cong Z$ and $H^1(C^*) = 0$, so $H_2(C_*) = H_1(C_*) = 0$ and $H_3(C_*) \cong Z$. Therefore $\tilde{K} \simeq S^3$ and so K is a PD_3 -complex by [28].

If π is infinite $H_3(DC_*) = H^0(C^*) = 0$. Since $H_1(DC^*) = H_1(C_*) = 0$ and $H_0(DC_*) = H^3(C^*) \cong H_0(C_*) \cong Z$, $H_i(\theta_*)$ is an isomorphism for all $i \neq 2$. In particular, since $H_0(\theta_*)$ is an isomorphism the dual $\theta^* : C^* \rightarrow DC^*$ also induces an isomorphism $H^1(C^*) \cong e^1 H_0(C_*) \cong$

$H^1(DC^*) \cong e^1 H_0(DC_*)$. Hence $H_2(\theta_*) = H_2(D\theta_*)$ is also an isomorphism, and so θ is a chain homotopy equivalence. Therefore K is a PD_3 -space. \square

A similar (and easier) result is true for complexes of dimension 1 or 2. On the other hand, the 1-connected space $S^2 \vee S^4$ is not a PD_4 -complex, although it has a cell structure with just 3 cells, and its cellular chain complex is obviously isomorphic to its linear dual.

Turaev's characterization of the possible group-pairs (π, w) of PD_3 -complexes is a fairly straightforward consequence of this theorem.

Turaev's Criterion. *A pair (π, w) is the fundamental group and orientation character of a PD_3 -complex if and only if π is finitely presentable and $[I_\pi] = [J_\pi]$.*

Proof. If K is a connected PD_3 -complex we may assume it has a single 0-cell and finite 2-skeleton, and that C_* and DC_* are finitely generated projective $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ -complexes. Then $C_0 \cong \mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ and $\text{Cok}(\partial_2^C) = \text{Im}(\partial_1^C)$ is the augmentation ideal I_π . The Fox-Lyndon free differential calculus gives a matrix M for ∂_2^C with respect to the bases represented by chosen lifts of the cells of K . Since $H_0(C_*) \cong H_0(DC_*) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and $I_\pi = \text{Cok}(\partial_2^C)$, Schanuel's Lemma implies that $I_\pi \oplus DC_0 \cong \text{Cok}(\partial_2^D) \oplus C_0$. Since ∂_2^D has matrix \overline{M}^{tr} it follows that $[I_\pi] = [J_\pi]$.

Conversely, let K be the finite 2-complex associated to a presentation for π , and define J_π by means of the Fox-Lyndon matrix. Suppose first that $J_\pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^m \cong I_\pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^n$. Let $L = K \vee mD^3$ be the 3-complex obtained by subdividing the 1-skeleton of K at n points distinct from the basepoint and giving each of the 3-discs the cell structure $D^3 = e^0 \cup e^2 \cup e^3$. Then $L \simeq K$ and $\text{Cok}(\partial_2^L) \cong I_\pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^n$. Let $DC_1 = \underline{\text{Hom}}_{\mathbb{Z}[\pi]}(C_2(\tilde{L}), \mathbb{Z}[\pi])$ and let $\alpha : DC_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ be the composite of the projection onto $J_\pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^m$, the isomorphism with $I_\pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\pi]^n$, the projection onto I_π and the inclusion into $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$. Then $\bar{\alpha}^{tr} : \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow C_2(\tilde{L})$ has image in $\pi_2(L) = H_2(C_*(\tilde{L}))$ and so we may attach another 3-cell along a map f in the homotopy class of $\bar{\alpha}^{tr}(1)$. The resulting 3-complex $X = L \cup_f e^3$ satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 3.1, and so X is a finite PD_3 -complex with fundamental group π . In general, if the projective summands are not stably isomorphic, we must adjoin infinitely many 2- and 3-cells, to get a finitely dominated PD_3 -complex. \square

We should emphasize that this is only part of Turaev's determination of the characteristic triples (π, w, μ) (with $\mu \in H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z}^w)$) realized by PD_3 -complexes [27]. (See also §8 below.) A similar argument shows

that if π is FP_2 but not finitely presentable and $[I_\pi] = [J_\pi]$ then π is realized by a PD_3 -space.

We shall use this criterion to exclude some pairs (π, w) , usually by means of a homomorphism $f : \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow R$, where the ring R is torsion-free as an additive group, and such that the \mathbb{Z} -torsion submodules of $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ and $R \otimes_f J_\pi$ are not isomorphic. (See Theorems 4.6 and 7.4 below.) On the other hand, we shall justify our constructions of new orientable examples by means of Theorem 3.1.

We shall also use repeatedly the following result from [5] (often together with Lemma 2.4).

Crisp's Theorem. *If X is a PD_3 -complex and $g \in \pi = \pi_1(X)$ has prime order p and infinite centralizer $C_\pi(g)$ then $p = 2$, g is orientation-reversing and $C_\pi(g)$ has two ends.*

Since the automorphism group of a finite group is finite this has the immediate consequence that if X is orientable and G is a nontrivial finite subgroup of π then $N_\pi(G)$ is finite.

4. VERTEX GROUPS HAVE PERIODIC COHOMOLOGY

In this section we shall consider orientable PD_3 -complexes whose fundamental groups are fundamental groups of finite graphs of finite groups.

Lemma 4.1. *Let X be an orientable PD_3 -complex with $\pi = \pi_1(X) \cong \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a reduced finite graph of finite groups. If (\mathcal{G}, Γ) has a loop isomorphism then π has a nontrivial free factor.*

Proof. If (\mathcal{G}, Γ) has a loop isomorphism at the edge e then t_e normalizes G_e , and so $N_\pi(G_e)$ is infinite. Therefore $G_e = 1$, by Crisp's Theorem, and so t_e generates a free factor of π . \square

A finitely generated group is the fundamental group of a finite graph of finite groups if and only if it is virtually free. (See Corollary IV.1.9 of [9].) If π has a free normal subgroup F of finite index then the canonical surjection $s : \pi \rightarrow G = \pi/F$ is injective on every finite subgroup of π . In particular, if H is a finite subgroup of π then the subgroup $FH = s^{-1}s(H)$ generated by F and H is a semidirect product $F \rtimes H$.

Lemma 4.2. *Let X be an indecomposable orientable PD_3 -complex. If $\pi = \pi_1(X)$ has a free normal subgroup F such that π/F is a finite nilpotent group then π is cyclic or $\pi \cong Q(2^k) \times Z/dZ$ for some $k \geq 3$ and odd d .*

Proof. If π has a free factor then $\pi \cong Z$. Otherwise we may assume that $\pi = \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a reduced finite graph of finite groups with

no loop isomorphisms. Thus each edge group G_e is a proper subgroup of each of $G_{o(e)}$ and $G_{t(e)}$. The vertex groups are nilpotent since they map injectively to π/F . Hence the normalizer of G_e in each of $G_{o(e)}$ and $G_{t(e)}$ is strictly larger than G_e , since nilpotent groups satisfy the normalizer condition. (See Chapter 5, §2 of [26].) Hence $N_\pi(G_e)$ is infinite, by Lemma 2.4, and so $G_e = 1$.

Since X is indecomposable so is π , and since π has no free factor Γ has one vertex and no edges. Hence π is finite, and so $\tilde{X} \simeq S^3$. Therefore π has cohomological period dividing 4. Since it is nilpotent it is cyclic or the direct product of a cyclic group of odd order with a quaternionic 2-group $Q(2^k)$, for some $k \geq 3$. \square

Theorem 4.3. *Let X be an orientable PD_3 -complex with $\pi = \pi_1(X) \cong \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a reduced finite graph of finite groups. Then the vertex groups have periodic cohomology and the edge groups are metacyclic.*

Proof. Let F be a maximal free normal subgroup of π . If S is a Sylow p -subgroup of a vertex group G_v then FS is the fundamental group of a finite graph of p -groups. The indecomposable factors of FS are either infinite cyclic or are finite and have periodic cohomology, by Lemma 4.2. Therefore S has periodic cohomology. Since a finite group has periodic cohomology if and only if this holds for all its Sylow subgroups (see Proposition VI.9.3 of [3]) it follows that G_v has periodic cohomology.

If G_e is not metacyclic it has a central involution, which is a square, by Lemma 2.1. This involution is orientation preserving, and is also central in each of $G_{o(e)}$ and $G_{t(e)}$, since they cannot be metacyclic. This contradicts Crisp's Theorem. \square

Corollary 4.4. *For any edge e at least one of the vertex groups $G_{o(e)}$ or $G_{t(e)}$ is metacyclic. If they are each metacyclic then G_e is cyclic.*

Proof. If neither $G_{o(e)}$ nor $G_{t(e)}$ is metacyclic then each has a central involution, g_o and g_t , say. If $|G_e|$ is even then g_o and g_t are each in ζG_e , and hence are equal. But then $N_\pi(g_o)$ contains both vertex groups, and so is infinite. If $|G_e|$ is odd it is properly contained in each of its normalizers. In either case this contradicts Crisp's Theorem.

If $G_{o(e)}$ and $G_{t(e)}$ are each metacyclic then G'_e is normal in each of them, and so must be trivial, by Crisp's Theorem. \square

Corollary 4.5. *If the orders of all the edge groups have a common prime factor p then Γ is a tree, and there is at most one vertex group $V = G_v$ such that $G_e < N_V(G_e)$ for some edge e with $v \in \{o(e), t(e)\}$.*

Proof. Let T be a maximal tree in Γ . If there is an edge e not in T there is a cycle γ in Γ incorporating e . Each vertex group G_v has an unique conjugacy class of subgroups C_v of order p , since its Sylow subgroups are cyclic or quaternionic. Therefore $t_e C_{o(e)} t_e^{-1} = w C_{o(e)} w^{-1}$, where w is a word in the union of the vertex groups along the rest of the cycle. The element $t_e w^{-1}$ has infinite order, and so $N_\pi(C_{o(e)})$ is infinite. This contradicts Crisp's Theorem.

If $G_e < N_V(G_e)$ for some $V = G_v$ with $v \in \{o(e), t(e)\}$ we may assume that $C_v \in G_e$. Then $N_{G_e}(C_v) < N_V(C_v)$, since C_v is unique up to conjugacy in G_e . Suppose there are two such vertex groups $V = G_v$ and $W = G_w$ with $v \neq w$, and choose a (minimal) path connecting these vertices. As before $C_w = a C_v a^{-1}$ for some a in the subgroup generated by the intermediate vertex groups along the path. Thus C_w is normalized by the subgroup generated by $N_W(C_w)$ and $a N_V(C_v) a^{-1}$, which is infinite. This again contradicts Crisp's Theorem. \square

The fact that the Sylow subgroups of a group G have cohomological period dividing 4 does not imply that G has cohomological period dividing 4. Nevertheless, this is true in our situation.

Theorem 4.6. *Let X be an orientable PD_3 -complex with $\pi = \pi_1(X) \cong \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a reduced finite graph of finite groups. Then the vertex groups have cohomological period dividing 4.*

Proof. Let F be a free normal subgroup of finite index in π . Suppose there is a vertex group with cohomological period greater than 4. Then it has a subgroup $H \cong Z/pZ \rtimes Z/qZ$ with a presentation

$$\langle a, b \mid a^q = b^p = 1, aba^{-1} = b^r \rangle,$$

where p is an odd prime, q is an odd prime or 4 and r is a primitive q th root mod p . Let $f : \pi \rightarrow \pi/F$ be the canonical projection, and let $FH = f^{-1}f(H)$. Then $FH \cong F \rtimes H$ is the group of an orientable PD_3 -complex. Since every finite subgroup of a free product is conjugate to a subgroup of one of the factors we may assume that $\pi = FH$ and is indecomposable.

Assume first that q is an odd prime. Since π is indecomposable and all centralizers of non-identity elements are finite we may assume that all edge groups have order q . Since the Sylow q -subgroups in each vertex group are all conjugate, we may assume also that Γ is a tree, by Corollary 4.5, and that f maps each vertex group isomorphically onto H . It follows that π has a presentation

$$\langle a, b_1, \dots, b_n \mid a^q = b_i^p = 1, ab_i a^{-1} = b_i^r \rangle.$$

Let $f : \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow R = \mathbb{Z}[Z/qZ]$ be the epimorphism with kernel the two-sided ideal generated by $\{b_1 - 1, \dots, b_n - 1\}$. Then $R \otimes_f I_\pi \cong I_{Z/qZ} \oplus (R/(p, a - r))^n$. Hence the \mathbb{Z} -torsion of $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ is $(Z/pZ)^n$, with a acting as multiplication by r .

However $R \otimes_f J_\pi \cong I_{Z/qZ} \oplus N^n$, where $N \cong R^2/R(p, a^{-1} - r)$. Let $\rho = \sum_{i < q} a^i r^i$ in R . Then

$$(a^{-1} - r)\rho = a^{-1}(1 - a^q r^q) = a^{-1}(1 - r^q) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Therefore $(a^{-1} - r)\rho = p\sigma$ for some $\sigma \in R$. Let $[\rho, \sigma]$ be the image of (ρ, σ) in N . Then $[\rho, \sigma] \neq 0$, since p does not divide ρ in R . On the other hand $p[\rho, \sigma] = \rho[p, a^{-1} - r] = 0$ and $(a^{-1} - r)[\rho, \sigma] = \sigma[p, a^{-1} - r] = 0$. Thus a acts as multiplication by r^{-1} on this nontrivial p -torsion element of N . Since $r^{-1} \not\equiv r \pmod{p}$ it follows that $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ and $R \otimes_f J_\pi$ are not stably isomorphic, and so $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$.

If $q = 4$ the edge groups have order 2 or 4, and at least one vertex group has an element of order 4. We may again assume that Γ is a tree, and π now has a presentation of the form

$$\langle a, b_1, \dots, b_n \mid a^4 = b_i^p = 1, ab_i a^{-1} = b_i^r \ \forall i \leq k, a^2 b_i a^2 = b_i^{-1} \ \forall i > k \rangle,$$

for some $k > 1$. We now find that a acts as multiplication by r on a summand $(Z/pZ)^k$ of the \mathbb{Z} -torsion of $R \otimes_f I_\pi$, whereas it acts by $r^{-1} = -r$ on part of the corresponding summand of the \mathbb{Z} -torsion of $R \otimes_f J_\pi$. Therefore we again find that $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$.

Thus π does not satisfy Turaev's criterion. Hence all vertex groups must have cohomological period dividing 4. \square

It is of course clear that we cannot have $\pi \cong H$, since H has cohomological period > 4 .

5. COHOMOLOGICAL PERIOD DIVIDING 4

We shall now use the classification of groups of cohomological period 4 to restrict further the possible fundamental groups.

Lemma 5.1. *Let G be a finite group with cohomological period 4, and let C be a cyclic subgroup of odd prime order p . Then $N_G(C)$ is nonabelian unless $p = 3$ and $G = B \times Z/dZ$ with $B = T_1^*$ or I^* .*

Proof. This follows on examining the list of such groups G . (Note that if $p > 5$ then C is central, while if $p = 5$ and $G = I^*$ or $p = 3$ and $G = O_1^*$ then $N_G(C)$ is nonabelian. If $p = 3$ and $G = T_k^*$ or O_k^* with $k > 1$ then C is normal in G .) \square

Theorem 5.2. *Let X be an indecomposable orientable PD_3 -complex with $\pi = \pi_1(X) \cong \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a reduced finite graph of finite*

groups of cohomological period 4. Then Γ is a tree and at most one edge group is not $Z/2Z$. If all edge groups are $Z/2Z$ then at most one vertex group is not dihedral. If there is an edge e with $|G_e| > 2$ then $G_e \cong Z/6Z$, the adjacent vertex groups are $D_{2m} \times Z/3Z$ and $B \times Z/dZ$, with $(m, 6) = 1$, $B = T_1^*$ or I^* and $(d, |B|) = 1$, and the remaining vertex groups are dihedral.

Proof. Let G_e be an edge group. Then G_e is metacyclic, by Theorem 4.3. If G_e has a central involution then it is also central in $V = G_{o(e)}$ and $W = G_{t(e)}$, by Lemma 2.1. This contradicts Crisp's Theorem, and so 4 cannot divide $|G_e|$.

At least one of V, W is metacyclic, by Corollary 4.4. Suppose that both are metacyclic. If $C \leq G_e$ has odd prime order then $N_V(C) = V$ and $N_W(C) = W$, since V and W are metacyclic with cohomological period dividing 4. As this contradicts Crisp's Theorem $G_e = Z/2Z$.

If V is not metacyclic then it has a central involution, g say, and $W \cong D_{2m} \times Z/dZ$ for some relatively prime odd $m \geq 3$ and $d \geq 1$. Therefore if $C \leq G_e$ has odd prime order $N_W(C) = W$. Hence $N_V(C) \leq G_e$ and so the central involution is in G_e . Moreover, $C_W(g) = G_e$ and so $G_e \cong Z/2dZ$. Since the odd-order subgroup of G_e is central in W its normalizer in V must be abelian unless $d = 3$ or 1, by Lemma 5.3.

Since the edge groups all have even order and groups of cohomological period 4 and order divisible by 4 have central involutions there is at most one such vertex group and Γ is a tree, by Corollary 4.5. \square

If $Z/6Z$ is an edge group then some subgroup ρ of finite index in π has a reduced graph of groups structure with a vertex group T_1^* and an edge group $Z/6Z$. Factoring out the commutator subgroups of the dihedral vertex groups gives a ring epimorphism $f : \mathbb{Z}[\rho] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sigma]$, where $\sigma = (D_{2m} \times Z/3Z) *_{Z/6Z} T_1^*$. (This group has the presentation $\langle w, x, z, | z^2x = xzxz, x^2 = z^3, wzw = z, w^m = 1 \rangle$.) We may use f to show that if ρ satisfies the Turaev criterion then so does σ . We know of no such examples, but think a new idea may be needed to apply the Turaev criterion effectively in this case.

Since all involutions in π are conjugate we may modify the underlying graph of groups so that Γ is linear: all vertices have valence ≤ 2 .

Corollary 5.3. *If all the vertex groups are dihedral then $\pi \cong \pi' \rtimes Z/2Z$ and π' is a free product of cyclic groups of odd order.* \square

Theorem 5.2 and Milnor's theorem on involutions in finite groups acting freely on mod-(2) homology spheres together imply (without using the Sphere Theorem) that if M is a closed 3-manifold and $\pi = \pi_1(M)$ is freely indecomposable then π is finite, Z or $Z \oplus Z/2Z$ or

is a PD_3 -group. For otherwise π would have a finite index subgroup $\nu \cong (*_{i \leq r} Z/m_i Z) \rtimes Z/2Z$, with m_i odd for $i \leq r$, by Theorem 5.2. Such a group ν maps onto D_{2m_1} with kernel κ a free product of finite cyclic groups of odd order. Thus D_{2m_1} would act freely on the covering space M_κ associated to κ , which is a mod-(2) homology 3-sphere. This is impossible, by Milnor's theorem [25].

6. CONSTRUCTION

The Fox-Lyndon presentation matrix for the augmentation ideal of D_{2m} derived from the presentation in §2 is $\begin{pmatrix} a+1 & 0 \\ 1+ab^s & a\nu_s - \nu_{s+1} \end{pmatrix}$, where $\nu_k = 1 + b + \dots + b^{k-1}$. The off-diagonal element may be removed by right multiplication by $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1+ab^s & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, since $(1+ab^s) + (a\nu_s - \nu_{s+1})(1+ab^s) = 0$. On multiplying the second column by b^{s^2} the entries become self-conjugate.

Let $\{G_i \mid 0 \leq i \leq n\}$ be a family of finite groups, with G_0 having even order and cohomological period 2 or 4, and $G_i = D_{2m_i}$ being dihedral, with $m_i = 2s_i + 1$, for $i \geq 1$. Each of these groups has a unique conjugacy class of involutions, and so there is a well-defined iterated generalized free product with amalgamation

$$\pi = G_0 *_{Z/2Z} G_1 *_{Z/2Z} \dots *_{Z/2Z} G_n.$$

We may choose a presentation for G_0 with g generators and g relators, in which the last generator, a say, is an involution. Taking 2-generator presentations for the dihedral groups, as above, and identifying the involutions, we obtain a presentation for π of the form

$$\langle G_0, b_1, \dots, b_n \mid ab_1^{s_1} ab_1^{-1-s_1} = \dots = ab_1^{s_n} ab_1^{-1-s_n} = 1 \rangle.$$

(In particular, such a group has a balanced presentation, with equally many generators and relations.) The Fox-Lyndon presentation matrix for I_π derived from this begins with a $g \times g$ block corresponding to the presentation matrix for I_{G_0} and n new rows and columns. The elements in the g th column and final n rows may be removed and the diagonal elements rendered self-conjugate, as before, as the new generators interact only with a . (Note that if e_1, \dots, e_{g+n} are the generators for I_π associated to this presentation then $(a+1)e_g = 0$ is a consequence of the first g relations.)

It is now clear that $[I_\pi] = [J_\pi]$, and so π is the fundamental group of a PD_3 -complex. If I_{G_0} has a square presentation matrix which is conjugate to its transpose the argument of [20] extends to give an explicit complex with one 0-cell, $g+n$ 1-cells, $g+n$ 2-cells and one 3-cell realizing this group. That this complex is a PD_3 -complex follows from Theorem 3.1.

The first such group considered in this context was $S_3 *_{Z/2Z} S_3$ [19, 20, 21], but the simplest such example is perhaps $S_3 *_{Z/2Z} Z/4Z$, with presentation

$$\langle a, b \mid a^4 = 1, a^2ba^2 = b^2 \rangle.$$

This group is realized by a PD_3 -complex with just six cells. (In [21] we erroneously dismissed this as a possibility.)

7. INDECOMPOSABLE NONORIENTABLE PD_3 -COMPLEXES

Here we shall show that the only indecomposable nonorientable PD_3 -complexes with virtually free fundamental group are the two 3-manifolds $S^1 \widetilde{\times} S^2$ and $S^1 \times RP^2$.

Theorem 7.1. *Let X be an indecomposable nonorientable PD_3 -complex with $\pi = \pi_1(X) \cong \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a finite graph of finite groups. If all the vertex groups are orientation preserving then $X \simeq S^1 \widetilde{\times} S^2$.*

Proof. Since X is nonorientable π is infinite, and is not generated by the vertex groups. Thus Γ is not a tree. If there were a nontrivial vertex group it would have finite cohomological period, and all edge groups would have (orientation preserving) involutions. But all involutions are conjugate, so Γ would be a tree, by the argument of Corollary 4.5. Thus π must be a free group. Since it is infinite and indecomposable it must be Z . The result now follows from [28]. \square

Lemma 7.2. *Let π be a finitely presentable group and let $f : \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow R = \mathbb{Z}[Z/2Z] = \mathbb{Z}[a]/(a^2 - 1)$ be the epimorphism induced by an epimorphism $w : \pi \rightarrow Z/2Z$. Suppose that $R \otimes_f I_\pi \cong R/(a + 1) \oplus T$, where T is a \mathbb{Z} -torsion module. Then $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$.*

Proof. Every finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -torsion-free R -module is a direct sum of copies of R , $\mathbb{Z} = R/(a - 1)$ and $\mathbb{Z}^w = R/(a + 1)$, and the number of summands of each type is uniquely determined. (See Theorem 74.3 of [6].) In particular, all finitely generated projective R -modules are free, and so the numbers of summands of types \mathbb{Z} and \mathbb{Z}^w are invariant under stabilization.

Let P be a presentation matrix for T . Then $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & 0 \\ 0 & P \end{pmatrix}$ is a presentation matrix for $R \otimes_f I_\pi$. The stable isomorphism class $[R \otimes_f J_\pi]$ contains the module presented by $\overline{A}^{tr} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & \overline{P}^{tr} \end{pmatrix}$. This has \mathbb{Z} as a direct summand, whereas $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ does not. Therefore $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$. \square

Lemma 7.3. *Let X be an indecomposable PD_3 -complex such that $\pi = \pi_1(X) \cong F(r) \rtimes G$. If π has an orientation reversing element g of finite order then G has order $2m$, for some odd m .*

Proof. If an orientation-reversing element g has order $2^k d$ with d odd then $k \geq 1$ and g^d is orientation-reversing and of order 2^k . Suppose that $|G|$ is a multiple of 4. We may assume that G is a 2-group, π is indecomposable and the graph of groups is reduced. Then the edge groups must be generated by orientation reversing involutions and the vertex groups must have order 4, by the normalizer condition and Crisp's Theorem. Since the inclusion of an edge group splits w , the vertex groups must be $V = (Z/2Z)^2$. (Thus $k = 1$ and each vertex group has two conjugacy classes of orientation reversing involutions.)

All vertices of the graph Γ must have valency at most 2, for otherwise there would be an orientation reversing involution with centralizer containing $(Z/2Z) * (Z/2Z) * (Z/2Z)$. Thus either Γ is a tree or $\beta_1(\Gamma) = 1$.

Let $w = w_1(X)$ and let $f : \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow R = \mathbb{Z}[Z/2Z] = \mathbb{Z}[a]/(a^2 - 1)$ be the epimorphism induced by w . Then f induces an epimorphism from I_π to $I_{Z/2Z} = R/(a + 1)$, which factors through an epimorphism $h : R \otimes_f I_\pi \rightarrow R/(a + 1)$. The inclusion of an edge group splits h , and so $R \otimes_f I_\pi \cong R/(a + 1) \oplus N$, where $N = \text{Ker}(h)$.

If Γ is a tree then π has a presentation

$$\langle a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n \mid a_i^2 = b_i^2 = a_i b_i a_i^{-1} b_i^{-1} = 1 \ \forall i \leq n, \\ a_i = a_{i+1} b_{i+1} \ \forall 2 \leq i \leq n \rangle,$$

where $w(a_i) = -1$ and $w(b_i) = 1$ for all $i \leq n$. (The amalgamations must be essentially as in the final set of relations since the edge groups are generated by orientation reversing involutions and each of the edge group centralizers has two ends.) In this case consideration of the Fox-Lyndon presentation matrix for $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ shows that $\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} N = 0$. Thus N is a \mathbb{Z} -torsion module, so $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$, by Lemma 7.2. Therefore Γ cannot be a tree.

If $\beta_1(\Gamma) = 1$ then π has a presentation

$$\langle a_1, b_1, \dots, a_n, b_n, t \mid a_i^2 = b_i^2 = a_i b_i a_i^{-1} b_i^{-1} = 1 \ \forall i \leq n, \\ a_i = a_{i+1} b_{i+1} \ \forall 2 \leq i \leq n, \ ta_n = a_1 b_1 t \rangle,$$

where $w(a_i) = -1$ and $w(b_i) = 1$ for all $i \leq n$. After replacing t by ta_n , if necessary, we may assume that $w(t) = 1$. In this case $N = \text{Ker}(h)$ is not a \mathbb{Z} -torsion module. Instead we find that

$$R \otimes_f I_\pi \cong R/(a + 1) \oplus (R/(2, a - 1))^{n-1} \oplus M,$$

where M is an indecomposable R -module with underlying abelian group $Z \oplus Z/2Z$ and R -action determined by $a.(m, [n]) = (m, [m + n])$ for all $(m, [n]) \in Z \oplus Z/2Z$. In particular, the augmentation module \mathbb{Z} is not a summand of $R \otimes_f I_\pi$. On the other hand, $R \otimes_f J_\pi$ does have \mathbb{Z} as a

summand. Therefore $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ and $R \otimes_f J_\pi$ are not stably isomorphic, and so $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$.

Thus $|G|$ cannot be divisible by 4, and so $|G| = 2m$ for some odd m . \square

In particular, if $w(G_v) \neq 1$ then $G_v \cong Z/mZ \rtimes Z/2Z$ for some odd m .

Theorem 7.4. *Let X be an indecomposable nonorientable PD_3 -complex such that $\pi = \pi_1(X)$ has an orientation reversing involution. Then $X \simeq S^1 \times RP^2$.*

Proof. Since π is indecomposable and has nontrivial torsion $\pi = \pi\mathcal{G}$, where (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is a reduced finite graph of finite groups. At least one vertex group has an orientation reversing element, by Theorem 7.1. If there is an edge e such that $G_{o(e)}$ is orientable and $G_{t(e)}$ is nonorientable then G_e must be cyclic of odd order, since $G_{t(e)} \cong Z/mZ \rtimes Z/2Z$ with m odd, by Lemma 7.3. But then it is properly contained in each of its normalizers, contradicting Crisp's Theorem. Thus we may assume that all vertex groups are orientation reversing. Hence they are all such semidirect products, and the edge groups are $Z/2Z$. In particular, each vertex group has a unique conjugacy class of involutions.

Suppose that there is a vertex group of order $2m > 2$. On passing to a subgroup of finite index, if necessary, we may assume that $\pi \cong F(r) \rtimes G$, where G has order $2p$, for some odd prime p . Then the vertex groups must all be isomorphic to G , and $G \cong Z/2p$ or D_{2p} .

Let T be a maximal tree in Γ . Then T omits at most one edge of Γ , since the centralizer of an involution is finite or has two ends.

Suppose first that Γ is a tree. Let $f : \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \rightarrow R = \mathbb{Z}[a]/(a^2 - 1)$ be the epimorphism induced by w . Then $R \otimes_f I_\pi \cong R/(a + 1) \oplus M$, where M is a \mathbb{Z} -torsion module. Therefore $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$, by Lemma 7.2, and so Γ cannot be a tree.

If $\beta_1(\Gamma) = 1$ then π has a presentation

$$\langle a, b_1, \dots, b_n, t \mid b_i^p = a_i b_i a_i^{-1} b_i^{-\varepsilon} = a^2 = 1 \ \forall i \leq n, ta = at \rangle,$$

where $\varepsilon = 1$ if G is cyclic and $\varepsilon = -1$ if G is dihedral. Moreover, $w(a) = -1$, $w(b_i) = 1$ for all $i \leq n$ and $w(t) = 1$. Hence

$$R \otimes_f I_\pi \cong R/(a + 1) \oplus R/(a - 1) \oplus (R/(p, a - \varepsilon))^n,$$

and so the \mathbb{Z} -torsion of $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ is $(Z/pZ)^n$, with a acting as multiplication by ε . On the other hand,

$$R \otimes_f J_\pi \cong R/(a - 1) \oplus R/(a + 1) \oplus N^n,$$

where $N \cong R^2/R(p, -a - \varepsilon)$ is generated by two elements n, n' , with $pn = (a + \varepsilon)n'$. Let $\nu = (a - \varepsilon)n$. Then $\nu \neq 0$, but $p\nu = (a - \varepsilon)(a + \varepsilon)n' = 0$ and $(a + \varepsilon)\nu = (a + \varepsilon)(a - \varepsilon)n = 0$. Thus a acts as multiplication by $-\varepsilon$ on this nontrivial p -torsion element of N . Since $-\varepsilon \not\equiv \varepsilon \pmod{p}$ it follows that $R \otimes_f I_\pi$ and $R \otimes_f J_\pi$ are not stably isomorphic, and so $[I_\pi] \neq [J_\pi]$.

Since π must be infinite, the only remaining possibility is that the graph has one vertex v and one edge e , with $G_e = G_v = Z/2Z$. Thus $\pi \cong Z \oplus Z/2Z = \pi_1(S^1 \times RP^2)$, and so $X \simeq S^1 \times RP^2$, by [28]. \square

The following corollary strengthens part of Crisp's Theorem.

Corollary 7.5. *Let X be a PD_3 -complex and $g \in \pi = \pi_1(X)$ a nontrivial element of finite order. If $C_\pi(g)$ is infinite then g is an orientation-reversing involution and $C_\pi(g) = \langle g \rangle \times Z$. \square*

8. HOMOTOPY TYPES

Let W be a PD_3 -complex with fundamental group π , orientation character w and fundamental class $[W] \in H_3(W; \mathbb{Z}^w)$. If $c_W : W \rightarrow K(\pi, 1)$ is a classifying map let $\mu(W) = c_{W*}[W] \in H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z}^w)$. Two such PD_3 -complexes W_1 and W_2 are homotopy equivalent if and only if $\mu(W_1)$ and $\mu(W_2)$ agree up to sign and the action of $Out(\pi)$ [17]. If π is virtually free then $H_3(W; \mathbb{Z}^w)$ is finite. Since every indecomposable PD_3 -complex is either aspherical or has virtually free fundamental group it follows that there are only finitely many homotopy types with any given group. Note also that if π is indecomposable and virtually free then $Out(\pi)$ is finite [4], and so the group of self-homotopy equivalences of W is finite [16].

Suppose that $\pi = G_0 *_{Z/2Z} \rho$, where G_0 has cohomological period dividing 4 and a central involution and ρ is an iterated free product of dihedral groups $G_i = D_{2m_i}$ with amalgamation over copies of $Z/2Z$, where $m_i = 2s_i + 1$, for $i \leq n$. Then $\rho' \cong *_{i=1}^n Z/m_i Z$. Let $m_0 = |G_0|$. (We allow the possibility $G_0 = Z/2Z$.) By the work of §7 above, we may assume that W is orientable. Since $\rho \cong \rho' \rtimes Z/2Z$ we have

$$H_3(\rho; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_3(Z/2Z; \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H_3(\rho'; \mathbb{Z}).$$

A Mayer-Vietoris argument then gives

$$H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_3(G_0; \mathbb{Z}) \oplus H_3(\rho'; \mathbb{Z}) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^n (Z/m_i Z).$$

Let $f : \pi \rightarrow G_0$ be the epimorphism with kernel normally generated by ρ' , and let W_σ be the covering space corresponding to $\sigma = f^{-1}(S)$, where $S < G_0$ is a Sylow p -subgroup of G_0 . If p is odd W_σ is a connected sum of lens spaces, by Theorem 1 of [27]. Since $\mu(W_\sigma)$ is the

image of $\mu(W)$ under transfer, it follows that $\mu(W)$ must project to a generator of each of the odd cyclic summands of $H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z})$. If $p = 2$ we may argue instead that the square $Sq^1 : H^1(W_\sigma; \mathbb{F}_2) \rightarrow H^2(W_\sigma; \mathbb{F}_2)$ is nonzero. Hence the generator of $H^3(W_\sigma; \mathbb{F}_2)$ is a product of elements in the image of $H^1(\sigma; \mathbb{F}_2)$, by Poincaré duality. It follows that the image of $\mu(W)$ in the 2-primary summand must generate also.

For each $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $u \in Z/m_i Z^\times$ there is an automorphism which sends b_i to b_i^u , for $b_i \in G'_i$, and which fixes the other vertex groups. If $G_i \cong G_j$ there is an automorphism interchanging G_i and G_j . As every automorphism of G_0 fixes the central involution it extends to an automorphism of π which fixes ρ . These automorphisms act naturally on $H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z})$.

In particular, if $G_0 = Z/2Z$, so $\pi \cong \pi' \rtimes Z/2Z$, the double cover W' is a connected sum of lens spaces. Taking into account the actions of these automorphisms and the homotopy classification of lens spaces, we see that $W_1 \simeq W_2$ if and only if $W'_1 \simeq W'_2$.

Turaev constructed an isomorphism ν from $H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z}^w)$ to a group $[F^2(C), I_\pi]$ of projective homotopy classes of module homomorphisms and showed that $\mu \in H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z}^w)$ is the image of the fundamental class of a PD_3 -complex if and only if $\nu(\mu)$ is the class of a homotopy equivalence [27]. Since there is at least one homotopy equivalence the ring $End_\pi([I_\pi])$ is isomorphic as an abelian group to $\bigoplus_{i=0}^n (Z/m_i Z)$. Do the $(n+1)$ -tuples of the form (u_0, \dots, u_n) with $(u_i, m_i) = 1$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$ correspond to the units $Aut_\pi([I_\pi])$? (This is so when the m_i are all relatively prime, for then $End_\pi([I_\pi]) \cong Z/\prod m_i Z$, and so must act in the obvious way on $H_3(\pi; \mathbb{Z})$.)

We may also ask whether such PD_3 -complexes can arise in some natural manifold context. For instance, is $W \times S^1$ homotopy equivalent to a closed 4-manifold? (Since the group of self-homotopy equivalences of such a complex is finite it is equivalent to ask whether there is a closed 4-manifold M with $\chi(M) = 0$ and $\pi_1(M) \cong \pi \rtimes Z$, by Theorem 4.7 of [18].) The case when $\pi = D_{2m}$ may be ruled out by a surgery semicharacteristic argument [14].

9. IS EVERY PD_3 -COMPLEX VIRTUALLY A 3-MANIFOLD?

It is well known that every PD_2 -complex is homotopy equivalent to a closed surface. The argument of Eckmann and Müller [11] for the cases with $\beta_1 \neq 0$ involves delicate combinatorial group theory. (The hypothesis $\beta_1 \neq 0$ is removed in [10].) More recently, Bowditch used geometric group theory to obtain the stronger result that an FP_2 group Γ with $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]) \cong Z$ acts properly discontinuously on \mathbb{E}^2 or \mathbb{H}^2 [1].

Higher dimensional considerations suggest another, more topological strategy, which can be justified *a posteriori*. The bordism Hurewicz homomorphism from $\Omega_n(X)$ to $H_n(X; \mathbb{Z})$ is an epimorphism in degrees $n \leq 4$. Therefore if X is an orientable PD_n -complex with $n \leq 4$ there is a degree-1 map $f : M \rightarrow X$ with domain a closed orientable n -manifold. (See [15] for the corresponding result for nonorientable PD_n -complexes, using w_1 -twisted bordism and homology.) Choose compatible basepoints m_o and $x_o = f(m_o)$, and let $\pi = \pi_1(X, x_o)$ and $f_* = \pi_1(f)$. If X is a finite PD_2 -complex then such a map f is a homotopy equivalence $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker}(f_*) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \chi(M) = \chi(X)$. If $\text{Ker}(f_*)$ contains the class of an essential simple closed curve γ we may reduce $\chi(M)$ by surgery on γ . Combining the results of [10, 11, 12] we see that there is always such a curve γ . Can this be shown directly, without appeal to [10, 11]?

We would like to study PD_3 -complexes in a similar manner. Let X be a PD_3 -complex and $f : M \rightarrow X$ a degree-1 map, where M is a closed 3-manifold. Then f is a homotopy equivalence $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker}(f_*) = 1$. Since $\pi_1(M)$ and $\pi_1(X)$ are finitely presentable, this kernel is normally generated by finitely many elements of $\pi_1(M)$, which may be represented by the components of a link $L \subset M$. We would like to modify M using such a link to render the kernel trivial. This *is* possible if X is homotopy equivalent to a closed orientable 3-manifold N , for M may then be obtained from N by Dehn surgery on a link whose components are null homotopic in N [13]. Gadgil's argument appears to use the topology of the target space in an essential way.

The PD_3 -complexes constructed in §6 are not homotopy equivalent to 3-manifolds, so this strategy cannot be carried through in all cases. However, it remains possible that every PD_3 -complex is *virtually* a 3-manifold, i.e., has a finite covering space which is homotopy equivalent to a closed orientable 3-manifold. If this is true it must be possible to kill $\text{Ker}(f_*)$ by surgery and passing to finite covering spaces.

Easy reductions show that we may assume that X is aspherical, and then that the irreducible components of M are aspherical. There is then no need to pass to finite covers, for if an aspherical PD_3 -complex X is virtually a 3-manifold then X is homotopy equivalent to a 3-manifold, by the Geometrization Theorem of Thurston and Perelman, and the work of Zimmermann [29].

Let $L = \amalg_{i \leq m} L_i$ be a link in a 3-manifold M with an open regular neighbourhood $n(L) = \amalg_{i \leq m} n(L_i)$. We shall say that L admits a *drastic* surgery if there is a family of slopes $\gamma_i \subset \partial n(L_i)$ such that the normal closure of $\{[\gamma_1], \dots, [\gamma_m]\}$ in $\pi_1(M - n(L))$ meets the image of each peripheral subgroup $\pi_1(\partial n(L_i))$ in a subgroup of finite index. If

$f : M \rightarrow N$ is a degree-1 map of closed 3-manifolds $\text{Ker}(f_*)$ is represented by a link which admits a drastic surgery [13]. (Gadgil's result is somewhat stronger.)

Lemma 9.1. *If X is an aspherical PD_3 -complex and L admits a drastic surgery then X is homotopy equivalent to a 3-manifold.*

Proof. After a drastic surgery on L we may assume that $\text{Ker}(f_*)$ is normally generated by finitely many elements of finite order. Let $M = \#_{i=1}^{i=k} M_i$ be a factorization of M as a connected sum of irreducible 3-manifolds, with M_i aspherical if $i \leq r$ and $\pi_1(M_i)$ finite, Z or $Z \oplus Z/2Z$ if $i > r$. Since X is aspherical f extends to a map $F : \vee_{i=1}^{i=k} M_i \rightarrow X$. If $\pi_1(M_i)$ is finite then $F|_{M_i}$ is null-homotopic, while if $\pi_1(M_i) \cong Z$ or $Z \oplus Z/2Z$ then $F|_{M_i}$ factors through S^1 . In either case the restriction to such terms has degree 0. Hence F induces a degree-1 map from $g : N = \#_{i=1}^{i=r} M_i \rightarrow X$. This map is clearly π_1 -injective, and so it is a homotopy equivalence. \square

There are knots which admit no drastic surgery. The following example was suggested by Cameron Gordon. Let M be an orientable 3-manifold which is Seifert fibred over $S^2(p, q, r)$, where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} \leq 1$, and let $K \subset M$ be a regular fibre. Let $\phi, \mu \subset \partial n(K)$ be a regular fibre and a meridian, respectively. Then surgery on the slope $s\mu + t\phi$ gives a 3-manifold which is Seifert fibred over $S^2(p, q, r, s)$, if $s \neq 0$, or is a connected sum of lens spaces, if $s = 0$. If $s \neq 0$ the image of ϕ has infinite order in $\pi_1(N)$; otherwise the image of μ has infinite order there. Thus no surgery on a regular fibre of M is drastic. (We may modify this example to obtain one with M not Seifert fibred, by replacing a tubular neighbourhood of another regular fibre by the exterior of a hyperbolic knot.)

However we have considerable latitude in our choice of link L representing $\text{Ker}(f_*)$. In particular, we may modify L by a link homotopy, and so the key question may be:

is every knot $K \subset M$ *homotopic* to one admitting a drastic surgery?

The existence of PD_3 -complexes which are not homotopy equivalent to 3-manifolds shows that we cannot expect a stronger result, in which “contains $\dots \pi_1(\overline{\partial n(L_i)})$ ” replaces “meets the image \dots finite index” in the definition of drastic surgery.

In general, we might expect to encounter obstructions in $L_3(\pi, w)$ to obtaining a $\mathbb{Z}[\pi]$ -homology equivalence by integral surgery. For instance, there are finite groups of cohomological period 4 with finite Swan complexes but which do not act freely on homology 3-spheres [14]. The validity of the Novikov conjecture for aspherical 3-manifolds

suggests that such obstructions may never arise in the cases of most interest to us. (See [23, 24].) In any case, we allow more general Dehn surgeries.

The argument for the existence of a degree-1 map $f : M \rightarrow X$ does not require us to assume *a priori* that X be finite, nor even that $\pi_1(X)$ be finitely presentable. The latter condition is needed to ensure that $\text{Ker}(f_*)$ is represented by a link in M . In all dimensions $n \geq 4$ there are PD_n -groups of type FF which are not finitely presentable [8]. This leaves the question: are PD_3 -groups finitely presentable? Our strategy does not address this issue.

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SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, NSW
2006, AUSTRALIA

E-mail address: jonh@maths.usyd.edu.au