

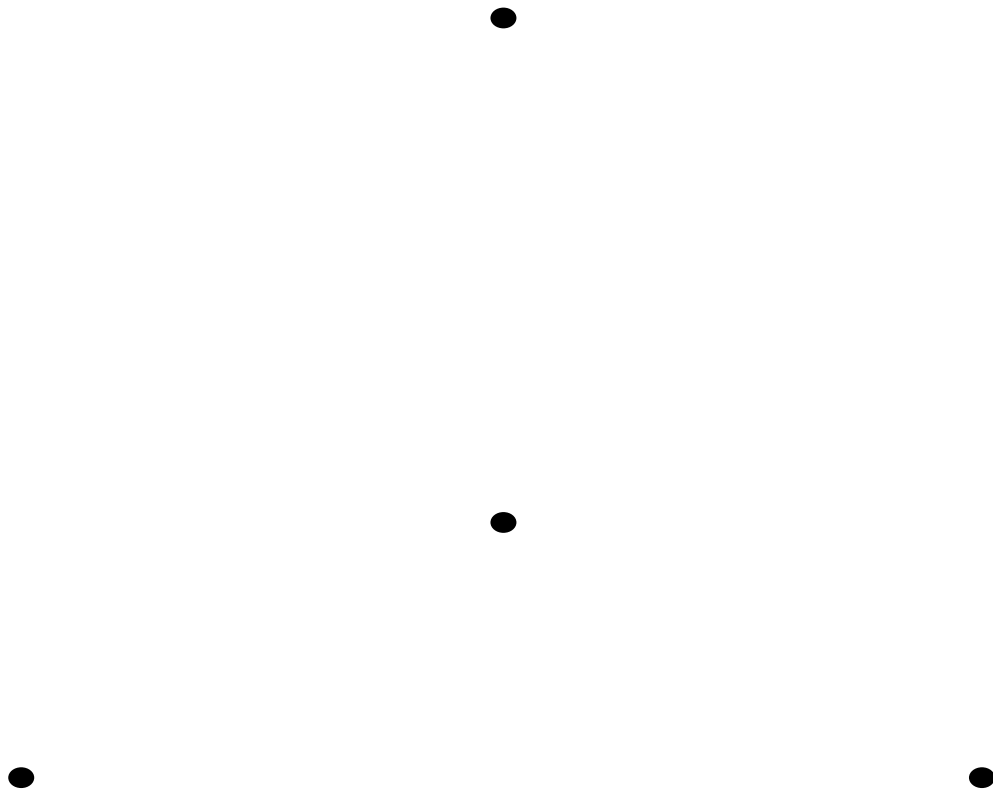
Homology 3-spheres with 2- connected W -graphs

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Definitions

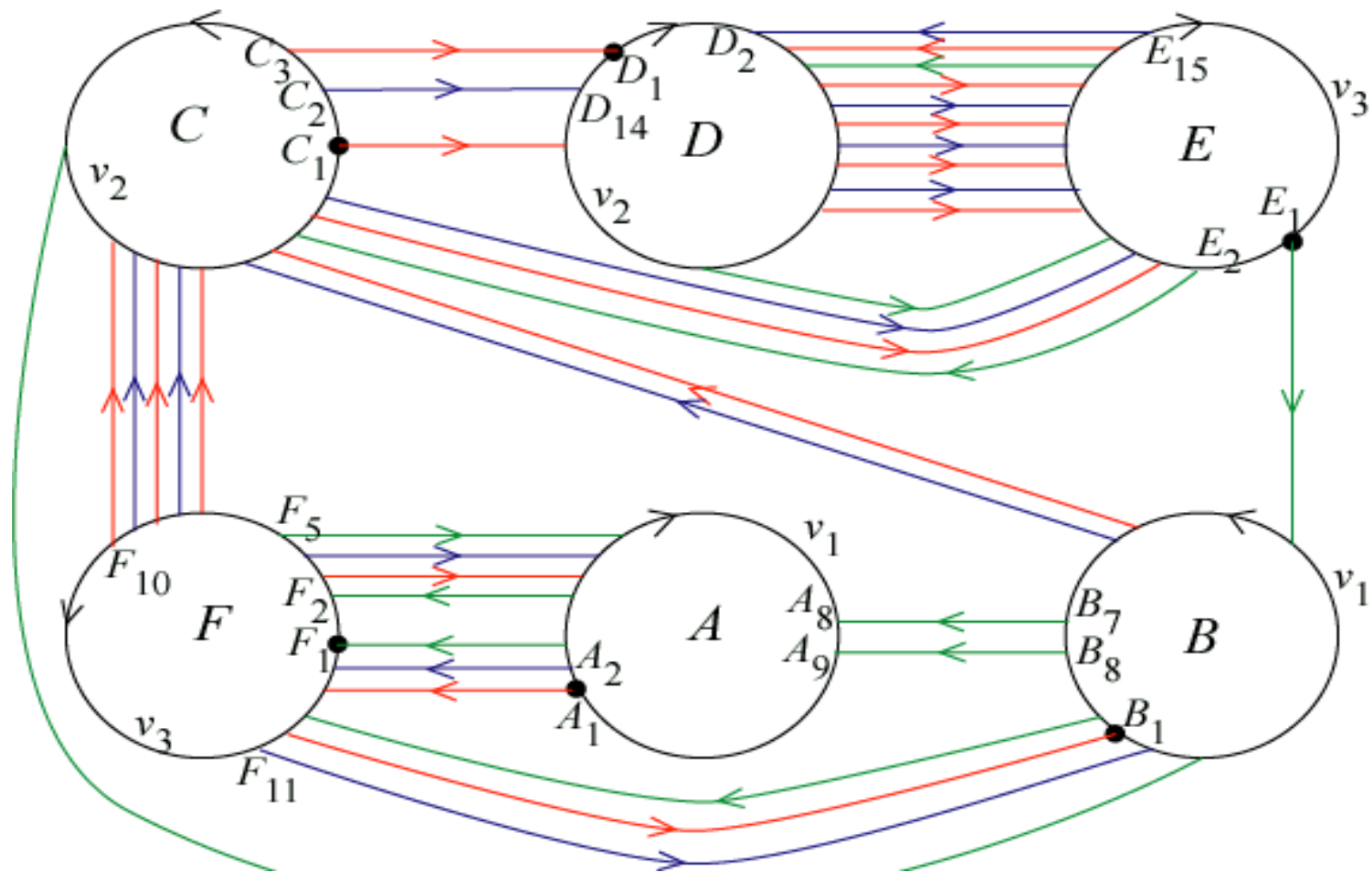
- Let $D=(F;v,w)$ be a Heegaard diagram of a closed connected 3-manifold M , where F is the Heegaard surface such that $F= \partial H_1 = \partial H_2$, where H_1 and H_2 are 3-dimensional handle, and v,w are complete meridian systems of H_1,H_2 .

An example 1. Let $\pi(M) = \{a, b: a^4BAB=e, b^2ABA=e\}$ be a presentation of the fundamental group induced from D . This gives Poincaré homology 3-sphere. Then the following figure is the Whitehead graph which is 3-connected. Note that this diagram is the minimal crossing one.

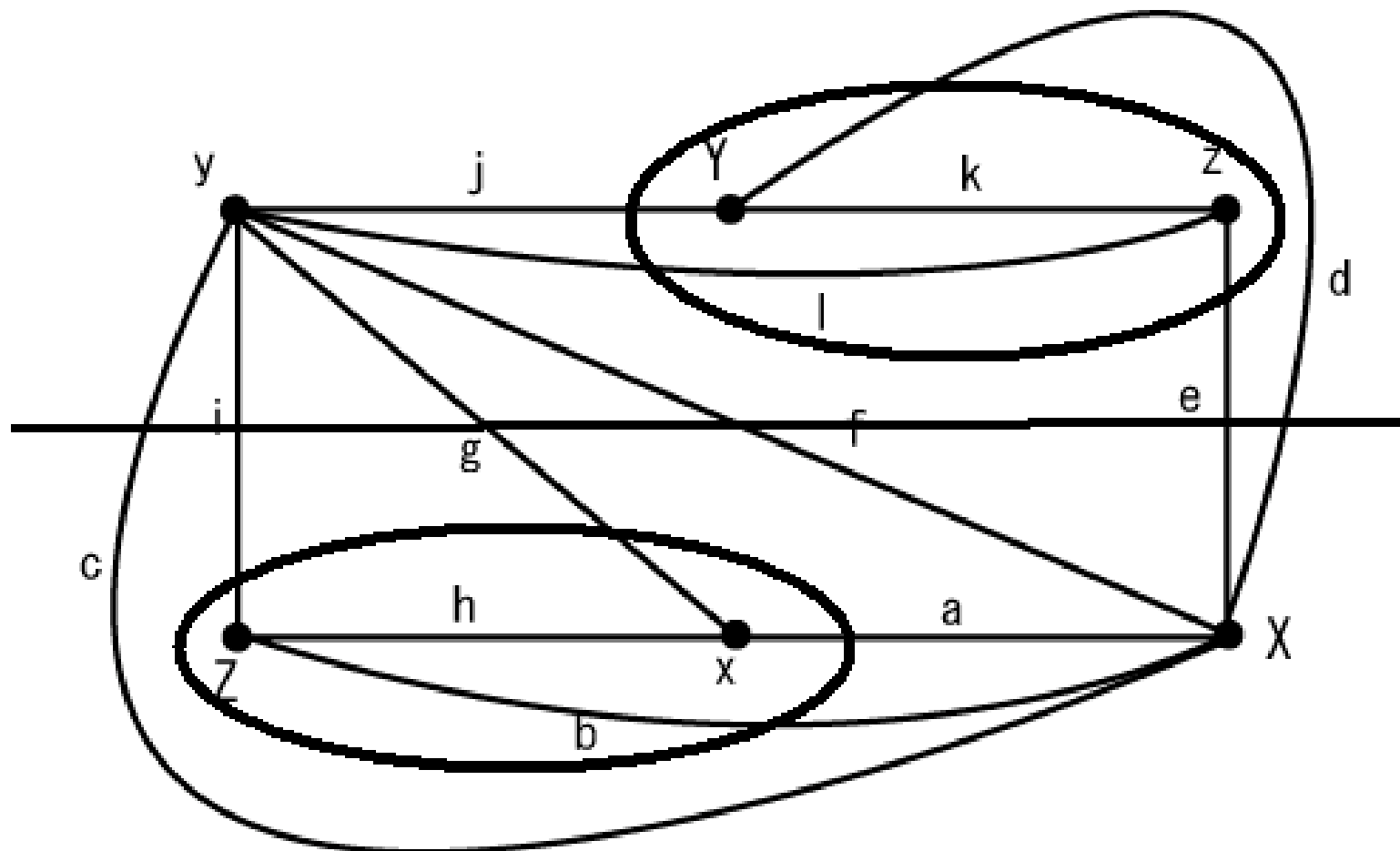


A group presentation of the standard 3-sphere

- $G = \{a, b, c \mid acb^2CA(BC)^3=1, cb(ac)^2BCA^3=1, acb^3CA(BC)^4=1\}$



The Whitehead graph (W-graph)



3 equations from identifications

- X:x $a+b+c+d+e+f = a+g+h$
- Y:y $c+I+g+f+l+j = j+k+d$
- Z:z $e+k+l = b+h+I$
- If $g+i > d+e$, reducible by $g+i+c+f > d+e$.
- If $d+e > g+i$, then also reducible by $d+e+c+f > g+i$.

If $g+i=d+e$,

If $c+f > 0$, then reducible by

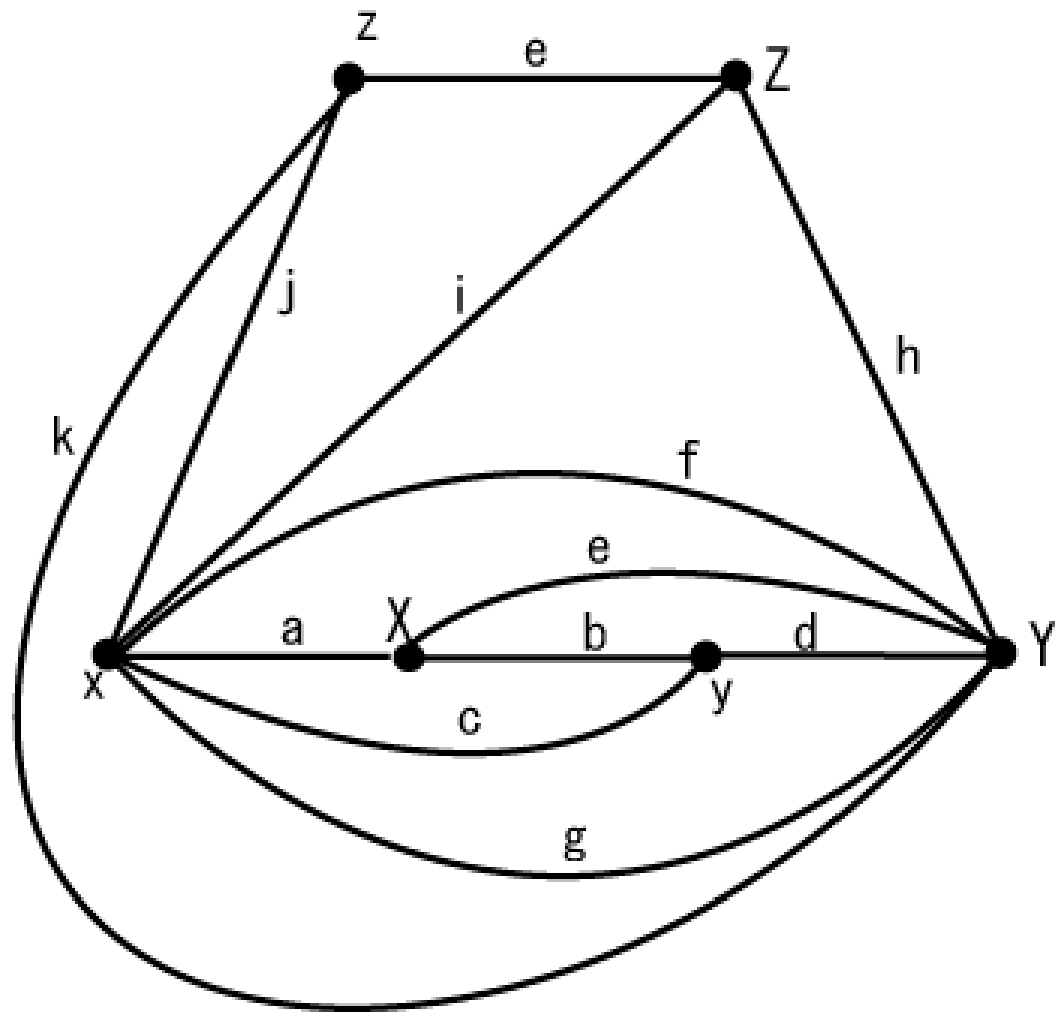
$$a+b+g+i < a+b+c+f+e+d$$

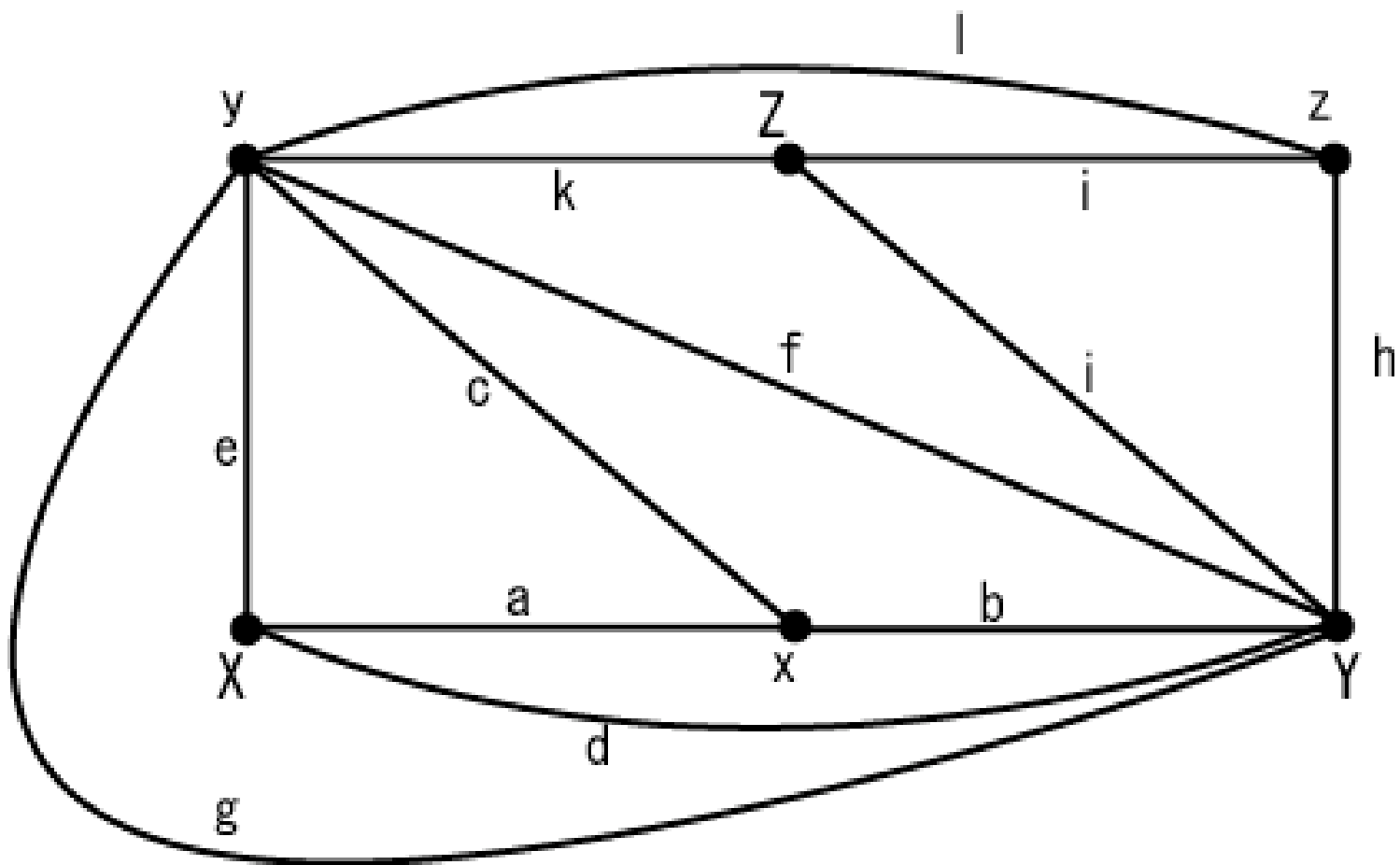
If $c+f=0$, then this meridian (the line) intersects the meridians v_1, v_2, v_3 in even points.

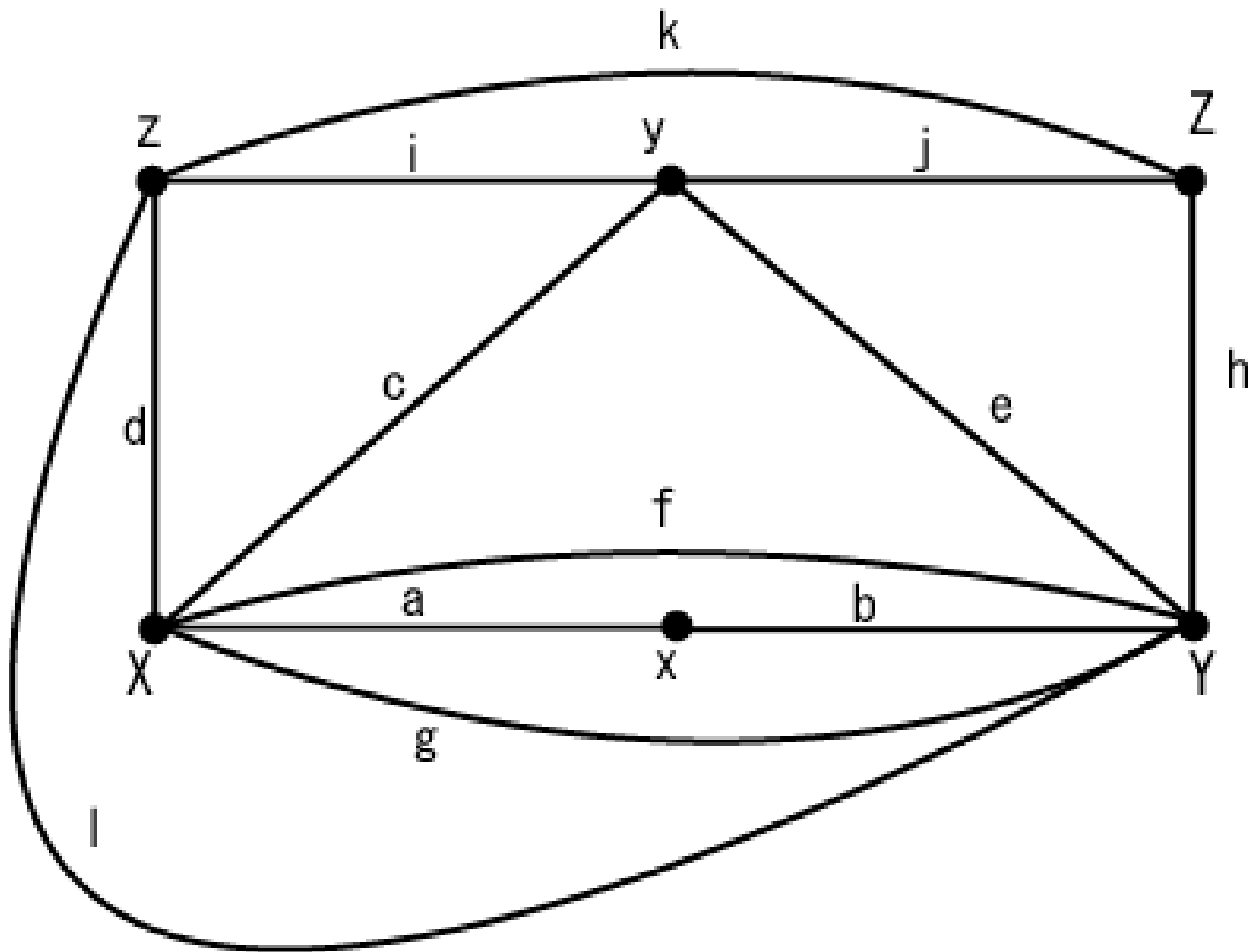
If $g_1+i_1 \neq d_1+e_1$, then $g_1+i_1 > d_1+e_1$ or $g_1+i_1 < d_1+e_1$ but this contradicts lexicographic order of the complexity of v_1, v_2, v_3 ($|v_1| \leq |v_2| \leq |v_3|$).

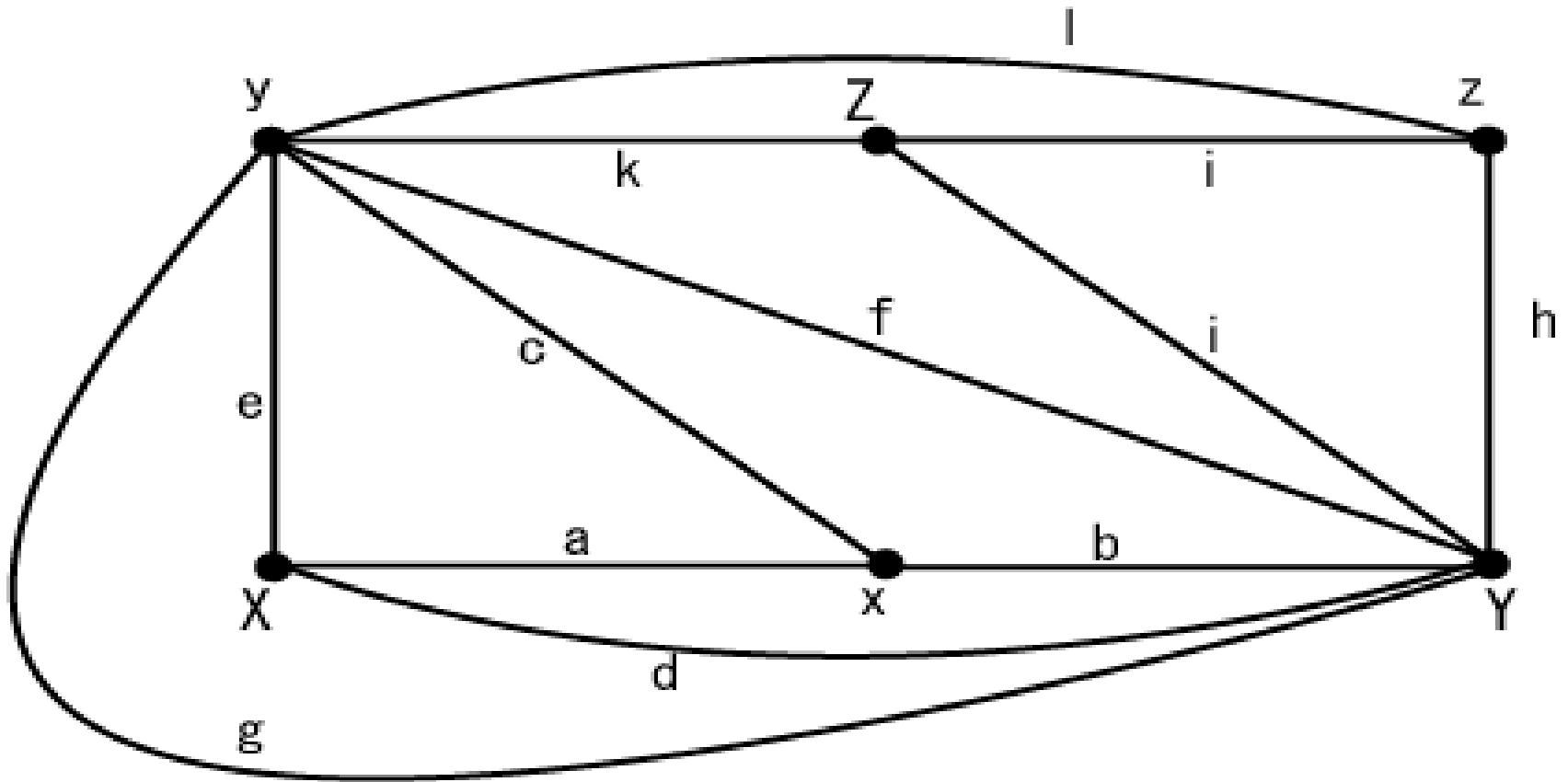
By same argument, we have that
 $g_2+i_2=d_2+e_2$, $g_3+i_2=d_2+e_2$.

But then the manifold is not a homology
3-sphere, that is, all meridians v_1, v_2, v_3
have even intersections with the line (a
meridian).









This case is special and an another approach is necessary.