

ON 3-MANIFOLDS THAT HAVE FINITE FUNDAMENTAL GROUP AND CONTAIN KLEIN BOTTLES

BY

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ABSTRACT. The closed irreducible 3-manifolds with finite fundamental group and containing an embedded Klein bottle can be identified with certain Seifert fibre spaces. We calculate the isotopy classes of homeomorphisms of such 3-manifolds. Also we prove that a free involution acting on a manifold of this type, gives as quotient either a lens space or a manifold in this class. As a corollary it follows that a free action of Z_8 or a generalized quaternionic group on S^3 is equivalent to an orthogonal action.

0. Introduction. We are in the PL category. The object of study is the class of closed, irreducible orientable 3-manifolds which contain embedded Klein bottles and have finite fundamental group. These 3-manifolds are easily shown to be exactly the Seifert fibre spaces [7] with at most 3 exceptional fibres of multiplicity $2, 2, p$ ($p \geq 1$) and the 2-sphere as orbit surface, excluding $S^2 \times S^1$.

We prove that any homeomorphism homotopic to the identity is isotopic to the identity for such a 3-manifold M (this was done for a particular case where $p = 2$ in [4]). Also the factor group of the group of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of M by the normal subgroup of homeomorphisms isotopic to the identity, which is denoted $\mathcal{H}(M)$, is shown to be one of the groups $Z_2, Z_2 + Z_2, S_3$ and $S_3 + Z_2$. There are no orientation-reversing homeomorphisms of M .

Finally we establish that any free involution on M gives as quotient either a lens space or a 3-manifold in the above class. Let $Q(8m)$ be the group $\{x, y | x^2 = (xy)^2 = y^{2m}\}$. As a corollary it follows that a free action of $Q(2^k)$ on S^3 , $k \geq 3$, is equivalent to an orthogonal action. Also simpler proofs of the analogous result in [5] and [6] for Z_4 and Z_8 are given.

Note that the 3-manifolds in the above class are not sufficiently large. Therefore it is interesting to see that some of the results of Waldhausen [9] can be achieved in this case. In another paper [11] we will build on the work here to obtain that free actions of some finite groups of order $2^m 3^n$ on S^3 are equivalent to orthogonal actions.

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1. Seifert spaces.

DEFINITION. A closed surface J embedded in a 3-manifold M is incompressible if (1) J is a 2-sphere and J does not bound a 3-cell or (2) J is not a 2-sphere and there is no disk D embedded in M with $D \cap J = \partial D$ a noncontractible curve in J .

LEMMA 1. *Let K be a Klein bottle. Then there are exactly five isotopy classes of simple closed curves in K . If $\pi_1(K) = \{a, b | b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}\}$ then these are represented by $\{1\}, a, b, ab, b^2$.*

PROOF. See [4].

Let M be a closed, irreducible orientable 3-manifold with finite fundamental group and K be an embedded Klein bottle in M . Since M is orientable, K must be one-sided in M . We denote a small regular neighbourhood of K by N . Finally let $Y = M - \text{int } N$ and denote $\partial Y = \partial N$ by L .

LEMMA 2. *K is incompressible and Y is a solid torus.*

PROOF. Suppose that K is compressible in M and let D be a disk with $D \cap K = \partial D = C$ noncontractible in K . Then C is two-sided in K and therefore either is a nonseparating curve on K or divides K into two Möbius bands (cf. Lemma 1). Let $N(D)$ be a small regular neighbourhood of D , which intersects K in an annulus A . Let D_0 and D_1 be the two disjoint disks in $\partial N(D)$ with $\partial D_0 \cup \partial D_1 = \partial A$. If we replace K by $(K - \text{int } A) \cup D_0 \cup D_1$ then the result is either a nonseparating 2-sphere (since K is one-sided) or two disjoint one-sided projective planes in M . Both of these possibilities contradict $\pi_1(M)$ is finite. So K must be incompressible.

Since $\pi_1(M)$ is finite, by Lemma 14.12 of [12] it follows that Y is a handlebody as desired (i.e. a solid torus).

PROPOSITION 3. *The class of Seifert spaces with S^2 as orbit surface and at most 3 exceptional fibres of multiplicity 2, 2, p ($p > 1$) excluding $S^2 \times S^1$, is equivalent to the class of irreducible 3-manifolds which have finite fundamental group and contain an embedded Klein bottle.*

PROOF. Suppose M is of the latter type. $\pi_1(L)$ has generators given by a and b^2 in $\pi_1(K)$. N can be fibered by circles which have homotopy class b^2 , with two exceptional fibres of multiplicity 2 at the centres of the Möbius bands on K (with classes b and ab). Since K is incompressible, the boundary of a meridian disk for Y yields an element of $\pi_1(L)$ different from b^2 . So the

fibering extends to Y with another exceptional fibre of multiplicity p ($p > 1$).

Conversely let M be a Seifert fibre space as in the proposition. If λ is a nonsingular arc in the orbit surface, joining the images of the exceptional fibres of multiplicity 2 and missing the image of the other exceptional fibre, then the set of points of M which project to λ form a Klein bottle. Since M is not homeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^2$ it follows that $\pi_1(M)$ is finite and M has S^3 as its universal cover. Therefore M is irreducible and the result is proved.

Suppose M is a 3-manifold satisfying the conditions in Proposition 3. Let D be a meridian disk for Y and let $C = \partial D$. Assume the homotopy class $\{C\} = a^m b^{2n}$, where $m, n > 0$ and $(m, n) = 1$. Then $\pi_1(M)$ has the presentation $\{a, b | b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}, a^m b^{2n} = 1\}$. Since K is incompressible, $m \neq 0$ and $n \neq 0$. Conjugating $a^m b^{2n} = 1$ by b , we see that $a^{2m} = b^{4n} = 1$. Let $4n = 2^k n_1$ where n_1 is odd, and let b_1 denote b^{n_1} . Then $\pi_1(M) = Z_{n_1} \times G$ where the cyclic group has generator b^{2^k} and $G = \{a, b_1 | b_1^{-1}ab_1 = a^{-1}, a^m b_1^{2^{k-1}} = 1\}$.

If m is odd then $G = D(2^k, m) = \{a, b_1 | b_1^{-1}ab_1 = a^{-1}, a_1^m = 1, b_1^{2^k} = 1\}$, where $a_1 = a^2$. If m is even then since $(m, n) = 1$ it follows that n is odd, $k = 2$ and $n_1 = n$. In this case $G = Q(4m) = \{a, b_1 | b_1^2 = (ab_1)^2 = a^m\}$.

In the degenerate case $m = 1$, clearly $\pi_1(M) = Z_{4n}$. By [1], $M = L(4n, \pm(2n - 1))$ since M contains a Klein bottle.

2. The homeotopy group. Let M be a 3-manifold with the properties in Proposition 3, throughout this section.

THEOREM 4. *If $h: M \rightarrow M$ is any homeomorphism with $h_*: H_1(M, Z_2) \rightarrow H_1(M, Z_2)$ equal to the identity, then h is isotopic to a map taking K to K .*

PROOF. Denote $h(K)$ by K' and assume that K' and K are transverse. Since $h_* = \text{id}$, $h_*: \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ must preserve the normal subgroup G of index 2 obtained from the orientation-preserving elements of $\pi_1(K)$. (Note that commutators in $\pi_1(K)$ are orientation-preserving loops.) Since the image of $\pi_1(Y)$ in $\pi_1(M)$ is clearly G , it follows that $K' \cap Y$ must be orientable.

By the incompressibility of K' and K , and the irreducibility of M , there is an obvious isotopy of K' eliminating all the contractible curves of intersection of K' and K . Consequently it suffices to suppose that $K' \cap Y$ contains annuli only and all the curves of $K' \cap L$ are noncontractible and parallel on L . By the well-known fact that a properly embedded, incompressible annulus in a solid torus is parallel into the boundary, we can then find an isotopy of K' achieving $K' \cap Y = \emptyset$.

Let N' be a small regular neighbourhood of K' in N and let $L' = \partial N'$. If the map $\pi_1(L') \rightarrow \pi_1(N)$ has nontrivial kernel then the argument in Lemma 14.12 of [12] implies that M is contained in N , which is impossible. So L' is incompressible in N , and letting $W = N - \text{int } N'$ we see that W is an h cobordism. Therefore W is homeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^1 \times I$ (cf. [8]) and there

is an isotopy taking L' to L . Using [9] we can achieve $K' = K$ by another isotopy, since N is sufficiently large.

THEOREM 5. *If $h: M \rightarrow M$ is a homeomorphism homotopic to the identity then h is isotopic to the identity.*

PROOF. By Theorem 4 it suffices to assume h takes K to itself. Suppose h fixes the base point on K . Then $h_*: \pi_1(K) \rightarrow \pi_1(K)$ maps a to $a^{\pm 1}$ and b to $b^{\pm 1}$ or $(ab)^{\pm 1}$ without loss of generality, by Lemma 1. There is an isotopy in K inducing conjugation of $\pi_1(K)$ by b . This takes a to a^{-1} and so we can assume $h_*(a) = a$.

As h is homotopic to the identity, b and $h_*(b)$ are conjugate in $\pi_1(M)$. Therefore for some element g , $b^{-1}g^{-1}h_*(b)g$ is in the normal closure of the relation $r = a^m b^{2n}$ in $\pi_1(K)$. By a calculation in $\pi_1(K)$, one sees that $g^{-1}h_*(b)g = h_*(b)a^{2i}$ for some integer i . So

$$b^{-1}h_*(b)a^{2i} = g_1^{-1}r^{\pm 1}g_1g_2^{-1}r^{\pm 1}g_2 \dots \quad (+)$$

Suppose $h_*(b) = b^{-1}$ or $(ab)^{-1}$. If we put $a = 1$ in (+) then it follows that $n = 1$. On the other hand if we assume $h_*(b) = ab$ and set $a^2 = 1$ in (+) then this gives a contradiction. Finally in the case that $h_*(b) = b$, $h: K \rightarrow K$ is homotopic to the identity. Therefore by [2], after an isotopy we obtain that h is the identity on K . Because h must be orientation-preserving it is easy to isotop h to the identity on N and then on all of M .

Assume now that $h_*(b) = b^{-1}$ or $(ab)^{-1}$ and $n = 1$, i.e., $\{\partial D\} = b^2 a^m$ where D is a meridian disk for Y . Then the classes a and $\{\partial D\}$ have intersection number ± 1 in L . We isotop K as follows:

First we can move K till $K \cap Y$ is an annulus A in L , with the curves of ∂A having homotopy class a . The meridian disk D can be assumed to meet A at a single arc. Therefore A is parallel to $L - \text{int } A$ in Y and there is an isotopy of K taking A to $L - \text{int } A$. Then K can be shifted back to its original position, by the same argument as at the end of Theorem 4.

Depending on the direction of the isotopy, we see that b is transformed to the class $b(b^2 a^m)^{\pm 1}$ in $\pi_1(K)$. For the appropriate choice, the result is $b^{-1} a^{-m}$. Consequently if the isotopy is applied to h then a homeomorphism is obtained which takes b to ba^p for some p . By the previous argument, this is isotopic to the identity as required.

THEOREM 6. *Let M be a 3-manifold as in Proposition 3. Then*

$$\mathfrak{C}(M) = \begin{cases} Z_2 + Z_2 & \text{if } m \neq 2 \text{ and } n \neq 1, \\ Z_2 & \text{if } m \neq 2 \text{ and } n = 1, \\ S_3 + Z_2 & \text{if } m = 2 \text{ and } n \neq 1, \\ S_3 & \text{if } m = 2 \text{ and } n = 1. \end{cases}$$

There are no orientation-reversing homeomorphisms of M .

PROOF. Let the map $\mathcal{H}(M) \rightarrow \text{Aut } H_1(M, Z_2)$ given by $h \rightarrow h_*$ have kernel \mathcal{G} . By Theorem 4, a homeomorphism h with isotopy class in \mathcal{G} can be assumed to map K to itself. By Lemma 1, without loss of generality $h_*: \pi_1(K) \rightarrow \pi_1(K)$ takes a to $a^{\pm 1}$ and b to $b^{\pm 1}$ or $(ab)^{\pm 1}$. Conversely the homeomorphisms of K which transform the pair (a, b) to one of (a, b) , (a^{-1}, b^{-1}) , (a, ab) , $(a^{-1}, (ab)^{-1})$ clearly map $\{\partial D\}$ to $\{\partial D\}^{\pm 1}$ and so extend to homeomorphisms of M . Since there is an isotopy of K taking a to a^{-1} these maps give all possible isotopy classes in \mathcal{G} .

Suppose first that m is odd. Then $H_1(M, Z_2) = Z_2$ and so $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{H}(M)$. The argument in Theorem 5 shows that no pair of the elements $b^{\pm 1}$, $(ab)^{\pm 1}$ are conjugate in $\pi_1(M)$ for $n \neq 1$, and so $\mathcal{H}(M) = Z_2 + Z_2$. On the other hand if $n = 1$ then a homeomorphism h with $h(K) = K$ and $h_*(b) = (ab)^{-1}$ is isotopic to the identity (by the method in Theorem 5). Therefore $\mathcal{H}(M) = Z_2$ in this case.

Assume now that m is even. Then $H_1(M, Z_2) = Z_2 + Z_2$ and a homeomorphism h taking K to K with $h_*(b) = (ab)^{\pm 1}$ induces a nontrivial involution in $\text{Aut } H_1(M, Z_2)$. Therefore the same process as in the previous paragraph shows that $\mathcal{G} = Z_2$ if $n \neq 1$ and $\mathcal{G} = \{1\}$ if $n = 1$.

Let \mathcal{G}_0 be the quotient of $\mathcal{H}(M)$ by \mathcal{G} . \mathcal{G}_0 is isomorphic to the image of $\mathcal{H}(M)$ in $\text{Aut } H_1(M, Z_2)$ and we already know the latter group contains an element of order 2. So $\mathcal{G}_0 = Z_2$ or S_3 are the only possibilities. If the latter holds then there is a homeomorphism $h: M \rightarrow M$ with $h_* \in \text{Aut } H_1(M, Z_2)$ of order 3. Assume $h_*: \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ takes a to a^{ib^j} . Then a^{ib^j} must have order $2m$. Consequently b^{2mj} is a power of a and so n divides j (since $(m, n) = 1$ and m is even). If j is odd then a^{ib^j} has order 4 and $m = 2$. If j is even then a^{ib^j} is a power of a and h_* is not of order 3. This establishes that for $m \neq 2$, $\mathcal{G}_0 = Z_2$.

Finally suppose $m = 2$. Then $\{\partial D\} = a^2b^{2n}$ and b^2 has intersection number ± 2 with $\{\partial D\}$ in L . Consequently there is a Möbius band B embedded properly in Y with ∂B having the homotopy class b^2 . But it is clear that another Möbius band B_1 can be chosen in N with $\partial B_1 = \partial B$. So $B \cup B_1$ gives a Klein bottle K' in M .

By Lemma 2, $M = N' \cup Y'$ where N' is a small regular neighbourhood of K' and $Y' = M - \text{int } N'$ is a solid torus. Let D' be a meridian disk for Y' . Then $\{\partial D'\} = a_0^m b_0^{2n}$ where $\pi_1(K') = \{a_0, b_0 | b_0^{-1} a_0 b_0 = a_0^{-1}\}$, since the numbers m, n are in 1-1 correspondence with the isomorphism class of the group $\pi_1(M)$. Therefore it is clear that a homeomorphism from K to K' can be found which extends to M , and so $\mathcal{G}_0 = S_3$.

For $m \neq 2, n = 1$ we obtain $\mathcal{H}(M) = \mathcal{G}_0 = Z_2$. If $m = 2, n = 1$ it follows that $\mathcal{H}(M) = \mathcal{G}_0 = S_3$. Finally suppose $n \neq 1$. Then $\mathcal{H}(M)$ contains a sub-

group $Z_2 + Z_2$. Therefore if $m \neq 2$, $\mathfrak{K}(M) = Z_2 + Z_2$ and if $m = 2$ then $\mathfrak{K}(M) = S_3 + Z_2$ since this is the only nonabelian group which has order 12 and contains a normal subgroup Z_2 (with quotient S_3).

Suppose $h: M \rightarrow M$ is an orientation-reversing homeomorphism. If $h_* \in \text{Aut } H_1(M, Z_2)$ is of order 3 then we replace h by h^3 . So it suffices to assume (by Theorem 4) that there is a Klein bottle K in M , so that after an isotopy of h , $h(K) = K$. Then if we compose h with a suitable orientation-preserving homeomorphism, a new h is obtained with $h = \text{id}$ on K .

By the argument in the last paragraph of the proof of Theorem 4, we can adjust h so that also $h: N \rightarrow N$. Then since h is orientation-reversing, it must be the case that $h: L \rightarrow L$ is orientation-reversing. Suppose $h_*: \pi_1(L) \rightarrow \pi_1(L)$ maps a to $a^i b^j$ and b^2 to $a^q b^{2r}$. Since $h = \text{id}$ on K , it follows that in $\pi_1(K)$ the classes a and $a^i b^j$ must be conjugate, and similarly for b^2 and $a^q b^{2r}$. By a calculation in $\pi_1(K)$, one sees that $i = \pm 1, j = 0, q = 0$ and $r = 1$. Then since $h: L \rightarrow L$ is orientation-reversing, we find that $i = -1$. But $h_*: \pi_1(L) \rightarrow \pi_1(L)$ maps $\{\partial D\}$ to $\{\partial D\}^{\pm 1}$, and $\{\partial D\} = a^m b^{2n}$ for $m > 0, n > 0$. This gives a contradiction.

3. 2-groups acting freely on S^3 . In [3] it is proved that a free action of Z_2 on S^3 is equivalent to an orthogonal action. We begin with a simple demonstration of:

PROPOSITION 7 [5]. *Any free action of Z_4 on S^3 is equivalent to an orthogonal action.*

PROOF. By [3], the quotient of S^3 by the action of the subgroup Z_2 of Z_4 is RP^3 . Let P be an embedded projective plane in RP^3 . The action of Z_4 gives a free involution g on RP^3 .

Assume without loss of generality that P and gP are transverse (cf. the lemma in [5]). $P \cap gP$ contains a loop which is one-sided in P and gP , and all the other components of $P \cap gP$ bound disks in both surfaces. This follows by Poincaré duality, since a one-sided curve in P gives an element of $H_1(RP^3, Z_2)$ dual to the class in $H_2(RP^3, Z_2)$ corresponding to gP .

Suppose C is a curve of $P \cap gP$ chosen so that C bounds a disk D in gP with $(\text{int } D) \cap P = \emptyset$. Let $C = \partial D_1$ with D_1 in P . If C is g -invariant then $D_1 = gD$. Hence $D \cup D_1$ is a g -invariant sphere which bounds a g -invariant 3-cell in RP^3 . By the Brouwer Fixed-Point Theorem, g has a fixed-point in this cell, which is a contradiction. Therefore C cannot be g -invariant and we can find a projective plane P_1 which is obtained by a small isotopy of $(P - \text{int } D_1) \cup D$, so that $P_1 \cap gP_1$ has fewer components than $P \cap gP$.

By this procedure we eventually reach a projective plane again denoted by P , with $P \cap gP$ a single curve. The complement of a small g -invariant regular neighbourhood of $P \cup gP$ in RP^3 consists of two 3-cells interchanged by g .

So the action of g is completely characterized and is equivalent to an orthogonal action.

THEOREM 8. *Suppose that M is a 3-manifold as in Proposition 3. If there is a free involution acting on M then the quotient is either a lens space or a manifold with the properties in Proposition 3.*

PROOF. Let $M = N \cup Y$ where N is a small regular neighbourhood of a Klein bottle K embedded in M . Let $g: M \rightarrow M$ be a free involution. We will show that the quotient has either an embedded Klein bottle or a genus 1 Heegaard splitting and this clearly implies the result.

Assume that gK and K are transverse. By exactly the same procedure as in Proposition 7, since K and gK are incompressible the contractible curves in their intersection can be eliminated. Suppose that a component C of $K \cap gK$ is two-sided in K . If T is a small regular neighborhood of C in M then $T - T \cap K$ has two components. Therefore $gK \cap (T - T \cap K) = (gK \cap T) - C$ has two components, and this shows that C is two-sided in gK .

Suppose next that $K \cap gK$ contains two or more two-sided (noncontractible) curves in K . If C_1, C_2 are loops of this type then clearly $C_1 \cup C_2$ bounds annuli A, A' in K, gK respectively. Without loss of generality assume $K \cap \text{int } A' = \emptyset$. Exactly one of the surfaces $(K - \text{int } A) \cup A'$ and $A \cup A'$ is a Klein bottle, which we denote by K_1 . Suppose C_1 is g -invariant and let $\pi: M \rightarrow M_0$ be the quotient of M by the action of g . By the argument on p. 14 of [13] (cf. also p. 44 of [12]) this case can only occur if $\pi(C_1)$ is orientation-reversing in M_0 , i.e. M_0 is nonorientable. But M_0 is closed with finite fundamental group so this gives a contradiction.

Therefore neither C_1 nor C_2 can be g -invariant. If $C_1 \neq gC_2$ then after separating K_1 slightly from gK_1 , we see that $K_1 \cap gK_1$ has less components than $K \cap gK$. On the other hand, if $C_1 = gC_2$ then we can choose notation so that $gA = A'$. In this case if $K_1 = (K - \text{int } A) \cup A'$ then again after a small isotopy, $K_1 \cap gK_1$ has fewer curves than $K \cap gK$. Finally, if $K_1 = A \cup A'$ then K_1 is g -invariant and the result follows, since M_0 contains a Klein bottle.

So we have established that for suitable choice of $K, K \cap gK$ includes at most one two-sided curve. Assume $K \cap gK$ has exactly one such curve C . Then C must be g -invariant, which gives a contradiction. Consequently it suffices to assume $K \cap gK$ contains only one-sided curves.

Case 1. $K \cap gK$ is a single curve C .

Let T be a small g -invariant regular neighbourhood of C , so that $K \cap \partial T$ and $gK \cap \partial T$ are single curves, C_1 and gC_1 respectively. Let A be an annulus on ∂T between C_1 and gC_1 . Then $K_1 = (K - \text{int } T) \cup A \cup (gK - \text{int } T)$ is an embedded Klein bottle in M . Since M_0 is orientable, g is orientation-pre-

serving on T and on ∂T . Therefore A cannot be g -invariant, because g interchanges the curves of ∂A . Consequently we can separate K_1 slightly from gK_1 so that $K_1 \cap gK_1$ consists of two one-sided curves.

Case 2. $K \cap gK = C \cup gC$ (where C is one-sided).

Let T be a small regular neighbourhood of C (with $T \cap gT = \emptyset$). Then $\pi(T)$ is a solid torus in M_0 with $\pi(K \cap T)$ equal to a properly embedded Möbius band. Let $K - \text{int } T - \text{int } gT = A$ and denote the closures of the components of $M - \text{int } T - \text{int } gT - K - gK$ by Y_1 and Y_2 .

The well-known argument that a properly embedded, incompressible annulus in a solid torus is parallel into the boundary shows that either Y_1 or Y_2 is a solid torus, with a meridian disk D_1 which intersects A and gA each in a single arc. We choose notation so that this is true for Y_1 . There are two possibilities:

(1) Y_1 and Y_2 are both g -invariant.

Let C' be a component of ∂A . Then $\pi(D_1)$ is a meridian disk for the solid torus $\pi(Y_1)$ (because M_0 is orientable) and the curves $\pi(C')$, $\partial\pi(D_1)$ have intersection number ± 2 in $\partial\pi(Y_1)$. So there is a Möbius band B embedded properly in $\pi(Y_1)$ with $\partial B = \pi(C')$. Consequently $B \cup \pi(K \cap T)$ is a nonsingular Klein bottle in M_0 .

(2) g interchanges Y_1 and Y_2 .

In this case both Y_1 and Y_2 are solid tori, with meridian disks D_1 and gD_1 which both cross A and gA each at single arcs. Therefore it is easy to see that $Y_1 \cup Y_2$ is homeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^1 \times I$. Consequently by [9], $\pi(Y_1 \cup Y_2)$ is homeomorphic to the twisted line-bundle over a Klein bottle. This proves that M_0 contains a Klein bottle.

Case 3. $K \cap gK = C_1 \cup C_2$, with both curves g -invariant (and one-sided).

Let T_1 and T_2 be small g -invariant regular neighbourhoods of C_1 and C_2 . Define A , Y_1 , Y_2 as in Case 2, using T_1 and T_2 instead of T and gT . Exactly as in Case 1, the two annuli on ∂T_1 between the curves $K \cap \partial T_1$ and $gK \cap \partial T_1$ cannot be g -invariant. Therefore it follows that $g: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ is the only possibility. As in (2) of Case 2 above, we find that $Y_1 \cup Y_2$ is homeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^1 \times I$. Consequently the torus ∂T_1 gives a g -invariant Heegaard splitting of M . This establishes that M_0 has a Heegaard splitting of genus 1 and is a lens space.

COROLLARY 9. *A free action of Z_8 or $Q(2^k)$, $k \geq 3$, on S^3 is equivalent to an orthogonal action.*

PROOF. Suppose first that $G = Z_8$ or $Q(8)$ and G acts freely on S^3 . Then there is a normal subgroup Z_4 of G and by Proposition 7, the quotient of S^3 by Z_4 is $L(4, 1)$. Now this is a manifold of the type in Proposition 3. Let g be the free involution on $L(4, 1)$ induced by the action of G on S^3 . Then by

Theorem 8, the quotient of $L(4, 1)$ by g is either a lens space or a manifold with the properties in Proposition 3. But this is clearly the orbit space for the action of G on S^3 . Consequently the quotient of S^3 by G is a Seifert manifold, by Proposition 3. Now the action of G is equivalent to an orthogonal action if and only if its orbit space can be Seifert fibered (see [10]). Therefore the result is proved.

For $k > 3$ the result follows by induction on k . Suppose $Q(2^k)$ acts freely on S^3 . The action of the normal subgroup $Q(2^{k-1})$ is equivalent to an orthogonal action by the inductive assumption. So the quotient of S^3 by the action of $Q(2^{k-1})$, which we will denote by M , is a Seifert manifold. Now it is easy to show that because $\pi_1(M) = Q(2^{k-1})$, M has S^2 as orbit surface and 3 exceptional fibres of multiplicity 2, 2, p , with $p > 1$ (cf. [7] or [10]). Therefore M is a manifold of the kind in Proposition 3. There is a free involution on M induced by the action of $Q(2^k)$ on S^3 . Then by Theorem 8, the quotient of M by the involution is a Seifert manifold. Since this is just the orbit space for $Q(2^k)$, the proof is complete.

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