

Totally geodesic surfaces and homology

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We construct examples of hyperbolic rational homology spheres and hyperbolic knot complements in rational homology spheres containing closed embedded totally geodesic surfaces.

[57M50](#); [57M27](#), [57M12](#)

1 Introduction

Let $M = \mathbb{H}^3 / \Gamma$, $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ be an orientable hyperbolic 3–manifold, and let $f: F \rightarrow M$ be a proper immersion of a connected, orientable surface of genus at least 2 such that $f_*: \pi_1(F) \rightarrow \Gamma$ is injective. F (or more precisely (f, F)) is said to be *totally geodesic* if $f_*(\pi_1(F)) \subset \Gamma$ is conjugate into $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. Thurston and Bonahon have described the geometry of surface groups in hyperbolic 3–manifolds as falling into three classes: doubly degenerate groups, quasi-Fuchsian groups and groups with accidental parabolics. The class of totally geodesic surface groups is a “positive codimension” subclass of the quasi-Fuchsian groups, so one may expect that hyperbolic 3–manifolds containing totally geodesic surface groups are special.

Indeed, the presence of a totally geodesic surface in a hyperbolic 3–manifold has important topological implications. Long showed that immersed totally geodesic surfaces lift to embedded nonseparating surfaces in finite covers [7], proving the virtual Haken and virtually positive β_1 conjectures for hyperbolic manifolds containing totally geodesic surfaces. Given this, it is natural to wonder about the extent to which topology constrains the existence of totally geodesic surfaces in hyperbolic 3–manifolds. Menasco–Reid have made the following conjecture [11]:

Conjecture (Menasco–Reid) *No hyperbolic knot complement in S^3 contains a closed embedded totally geodesic surface.*

They proved this conjecture for alternating knots. The Menasco–Reid conjecture has been shown true for many other classes of knots, including almost alternating knots [2], Montesinos knots [13], toroidally alternating knots [1], 3–bridge and double torus knots [5] and knots of braid index 3 [8] and 4 [9]. For a knot in one of the above

families, any closed essential surface in its complement has a topological feature which obstructs it from being even quasi-Fuchsian. In general, however, one cannot hope to find such obstructions. Adams–Reid have given examples of closed embedded quasi-Fuchsian surfaces in knot complements which volume calculations prove to be not totally geodesic [3].

On the other hand, C Leininger has given evidence for a counterexample by constructing a sequence of hyperbolic knot complements in S^3 containing closed embedded surfaces whose principal curvatures approach 0 [6]. In this paper, we take an alternate approach to giving evidence for a counterexample.

Theorem 1 *There exist infinitely many hyperbolic knot complements in rational homology spheres containing closed embedded totally geodesic surfaces.*

This answers a question of Reid—recorded as Question 6.2 in [6]—giving counterexamples to the natural generalization of the Menasco–Reid conjecture to knot complements in rational homology spheres. Thus the conjecture, if true, must reflect a deeper topological feature of knot complements in S^3 than simply their rational homology.

Prior to proving [Theorem 1](#), in [Section 2](#) we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 2 *There exist infinitely many hyperbolic rational homology spheres containing closed embedded totally geodesic surfaces.*

This seems of interest in its own right, and the proof introduces many of the techniques we use in the proof of [Theorem 1](#). Briefly, we find a two-cusped hyperbolic manifold containing an embedded totally geodesic surface which remains totally geodesic under certain orbifold surgeries on its boundary slopes and use the Alexander polynomial to show that branched covers of these surgeries have no rational homology. In [Section 3](#) we prove [Theorem 1](#). In the final section, we give some idea of further directions and questions suggested by our approach.

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2 [Theorem 2](#)

Given a compact hyperbolic manifold M with totally geodesic boundary of genus g , gluing it to its mirror image \bar{M} along the boundary yields a closed manifold DM —the

“double” of M —in which the former ∂M becomes an embedded totally geodesic surface. One limitation of this construction is that this surface contributes half of its first homology to the first homology of DM , so that $\beta_1(DM) \geq g$. This is well known, but we include an argument to motivate our approach. Consider the relevant portion of the rational homology Mayer–Vietoris sequence for DM :

$$\dots \rightarrow H_1(\partial M, \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{(i_*, -j_*)} H_1(M, \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_1(\bar{M}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_1(DM, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow 0$$

The labeled maps i_* and j_* are the maps induced by inclusion of the surface into M and \bar{M} , respectively. Recall that by the “half lives, half dies” lemma (see eg Hatcher [4, Lemma 3.5]), the dimension of the kernel of i_* is equal to g . Hence $\beta_1(M) \geq g$. The gluing isometry $\partial M \rightarrow \partial \bar{M}$ (the identity) extends over M , thus $\text{Ker } i_* = \text{Ker } j_*$, and so $\dim \text{Im}(i_*, -j_*) = g$. Hence

$$H_1(DM, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \frac{H_1(M, \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_1(\bar{M}, \mathbb{Q})}{\text{Im}((i_*, -j_*))}$$

has dimension at least g .

Considering the above picture gives hope that by cutting DM along ∂M and regluing via some isometry $\phi: \partial M \rightarrow \partial M$ to produce a “twisted double” $D_\phi M$, one may reduce the homological contribution of ∂M . For then $j = i \circ \phi$, and if ϕ_* moves the kernel of the inclusion off of itself, then the argument above shows that the homology of $D_\phi M$ will be reduced. Below we apply this idea to a family of examples constructed by Zimmerman and Paoluzzi [14] which build on the “Tripos” example of Thurston [18].

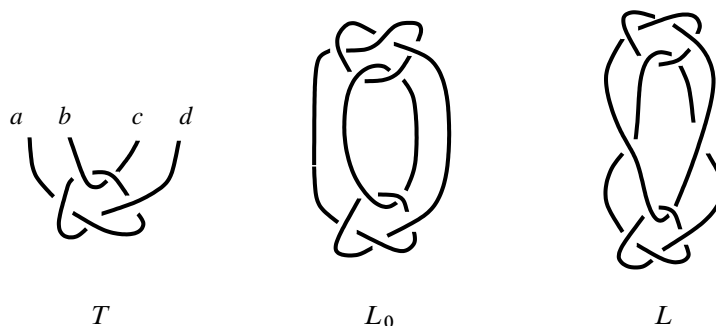


Figure 1: The tangle T and its double and twisted double.

The complement in the ball of the tangle T in Figure 1 is one of the minimal volume hyperbolic manifolds with totally geodesic boundary, obtained as an identification

space of a regular ideal octahedron [12]. We will denote it by O_∞ . For $n \geq 3$, the orbifold O_n with totally geodesic boundary consisting of the ball with cone locus T of cone angle $2\pi/n$ has been explicitly described by Zimmerman and Paoluzzi [14] as an identification space of a truncated tetrahedron. For each $k < n$ with $(k, n) = 1$, Zimmerman and Paoluzzi describe a hyperbolic manifold $M_{n,k}$ which is an n -fold branched cover of O_n . Topologically, $M_{n,k}$ is the n -fold branched cover of the ball, branched over T , obtained as the kernel of $\langle x, y \rangle = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} = \langle t \rangle$ via $x \mapsto t$, $y \mapsto t^k$, where x and y are homology classes representing meridians of the two components of T .

We recall a well-known fact about isometries of spheres with four cone points:

Fact *Let S be a hyperbolic sphere with four cone points of equal cone angle α , $0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi/3$, labeled a, b, c, d . Each of the following permutations of the cone points may be realized by an orientation-preserving isometry:*

$$(ab)(cd) \qquad (ac)(bd) \qquad (ad)(bc)$$

Using this fact and abusing notation, let ϕ be the isometry $(ab)(cd)$ of ∂O_n , with labels as in Figure 1. Doubling the tangle ball produces the link L_0 in Figure 1, and cutting along the separating 4-punctured sphere and regluing via ϕ produces the link L , a *mutant* of L_0 in the classical terminology. Note that L and all of the orbifolds $D_\phi O_n$ contain the mutation sphere as a totally geodesic surface, by the fact above. ϕ lifts to an isometry $\tilde{\phi}$ of $\partial M_{n,k}$, and the twisted double $D_{\tilde{\phi}} M_{n,k}$ is the corresponding branched cover over L .

The homology of $D_{\tilde{\phi}} M_{n,k}$ can be described using the Alexander polynomial of L . The two variable Alexander polynomial of L is

$$\Delta_L(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^3} (x-1)(xy-1)(y-1)^2(x-y).$$

For the regular \mathbb{Z} -covering of $S^3 - L$ given by $x \mapsto t^k$, $y \mapsto t$, the Alexander polynomial is

$$\Delta_L^k(t) = (t-1)\Delta(t^k, t) = \frac{1}{t^{3k-1}} (t-1)^5 v_{k-1}(t) v_k(t) v_{k+1}(t)$$

where $v_k(t) = t^{k-1} + t^{k-2} + \dots + t + 1$. By a theorem originally due to Sumners [17] in the case of links, the first Betti number of $D_{\tilde{\phi}} M_{n,k}$ is the number of roots shared by $\Delta_L^k(t)$ and $v_n(t)$. Since this number is 0 for many n and k , we have a more precise version of Theorem 2.

Theorem For $n > 3$ prime and $k \neq 0, 1, n - 1$, the manifold $D_{\tilde{\varphi}}M_{n,k}$ is a hyperbolic rational homology sphere containing an embedded totally geodesic surface.

The techniques used above are obviously more generally applicable. Given any hyperbolic two-string tangle in a ball with totally geodesic boundary, one may double it to get a 2–component hyperbolic link in \mathbb{S}^3 and then mutate along the separating 4–punctured sphere by an isometry. By the hyperbolic Dehn surgery theorem and the fact above, for large enough n , $(n, 0)$ orbifold surgery on each component will yield a hyperbolic orbifold with a separating totally geodesic orbisurface. Then n –fold manifold branched covers can be constructed as above. One general observation about such covers follows from the following well-known fact, originally due to Conway:

Fact The one variable Alexander polynomial of a link is not altered by mutation; ie,

$$\Delta_{L_0}(t, t) = \Delta_L(t, t)$$

when L is obtained from L_0 by mutation along a 4–punctured sphere.

In our situation, this implies the following:

Corollary A 2–component link in S^3 which is the twisted double of a tangle has no integral homology spheres among its abelian branched covers.

Proof A link L_0 which is the double of a tangle has Alexander polynomial 0. Therefore by the fact above,

$$\Delta_L^1(t) = (t - 1)\Delta_L(t, t) = (t - 1)\Delta_{L_0}(t, t) = 0,$$

and so $D_{\tilde{\varphi}}M_{n,1}$ has positive first Betti number by Sumners’ theorem. The canonical abelian n^2 –fold branched cover of L covers $D_{\tilde{\varphi}}M_{n,1}$ and so also has positive first Betti number. Since the other n –fold branched covers of L have n –torsion, no branched covers of L have trivial first homology. \square

3 Theorem 1

In this section we construct hyperbolic knot complements in rational homology spheres containing closed embedded totally geodesic surfaces. The following “commutative

diagram” introduces the objects involved in the construction and the relationships between them.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 N_n & \xrightarrow{\text{Dehn filling}} & M_n & \xrightarrow{\text{Dehn filling}} & S_n \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 N & \xrightarrow{\text{orbifold filling}} & O_n & &
 \end{array}$$

Theorem 1 may now be more precisely stated as follows.

Theorem For each $n \geq 3$ odd, O_n is a one-cusped hyperbolic orbifold containing a totally geodesic sphere with four cone points of order n , M_n is a branched covering of O_n which is a one-cusped hyperbolic manifold, and S_n is a rational homology sphere.

Before beginning the proof, we give a brief sketch of the strategy. We give an explicit polyhedral construction of a three-cusped hyperbolic manifold N containing an embedded totally geodesic 4-punctured sphere which intersects two of the cusps. For $n \geq 3$, we give the polyhedral decomposition of the orbifold O_n resulting from n -fold orbifold surgery on the boundary slopes of this 4-punctured sphere. From this it is evident that O_n is hyperbolic and the sphere remains totally geodesic. For odd $n \geq 3$, we prove that O_n has a certain one-cusped n -fold manifold cover M_n with a surgery S_n which is a rational homology sphere. This is accomplished by adapting an argument of Sakuma [16] to relate the homology of the n -fold cover $N_n \rightarrow N$ corresponding to $M_n \rightarrow O_n$, to the homology of S_n . M_n is thus a hyperbolic knot complement in a rational homology sphere, containing the closed embedded totally geodesic surface which is a branched covering of the totally geodesic sphere with four cone points in O_n .

Remark It follows from the construction that the ambient rational homology sphere S_n covers an orbifold produced by n -fold orbifold surgery on each cusp of N . Thus by the hyperbolic Dehn surgery theorem, S_n is hyperbolic for $n \gg 0$.

The proof occupies the remainder of the section. We first discuss the orbifolds O_n . For each n , the orbifold O_n decomposes into the two polyhedra in Figure 2. Realized as a hyperbolic polyhedron, $P_a^{(n)}$ is composed of two truncated tetrahedra, each of which has two opposite edges of dihedral angle $\pi/2$ and all other dihedral angles $\pi/2n$, glued along a face. This decomposition is indicated in Figure 2 by the lighter dashed and dotted lines. The polyhedron $P_b^{(n)}$ has all edges with dihedral angle $\pi/2$

except for those labeled otherwise and realized as a hyperbolic polyhedron it has all combinatorial symmetries and all circled vertices at infinity. By Andreev’s theorem, polyhedra with the desired properties exist in hyperbolic space. Certain face pairings (described below) of $P_a^{(n)}$ yield a compact hyperbolic orbifold with totally geodesic boundary a sphere with four cone points of cone angle $2\pi/n$. Faces of $P_b^{(n)}$ may be glued to give a one-cusped hyperbolic orbifold with a torus cusp and totally geodesic boundary isometric to the boundary of the gluing of $P_a^{(n)}$. O_n is formed by gluing these orbifolds along their boundaries.

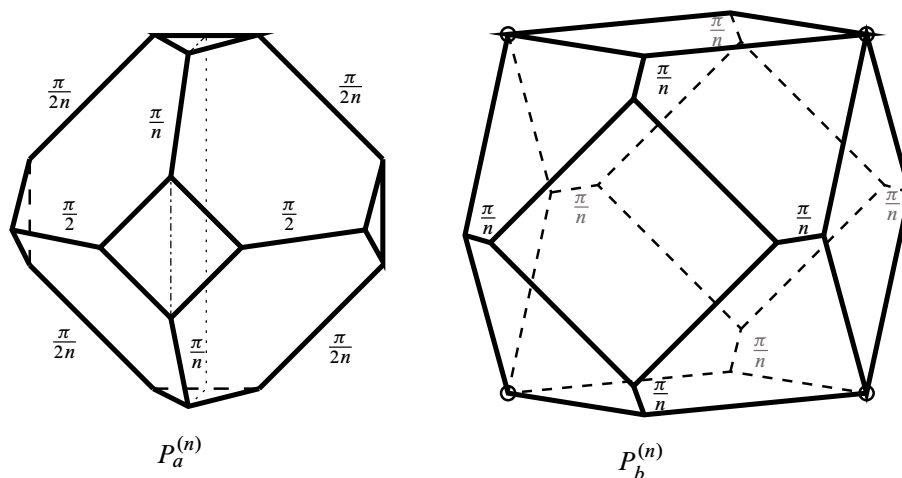


Figure 2: Cells for O_n

The geometric limit of the O_n as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is N , a 3-cusped manifold which decomposes into the two polyhedra in Figure 3. As above, realized as a convex polyhedron in hyperbolic space Q_a has all circled vertices at infinity. The edge of Q_a connecting face A to face C is finite length, as is the corresponding edge on the opposite vertex of A ; all others are ideal or half-ideal and all have dihedral angle $\pi/2$. Q_a has a reflective involution of order 2 corresponding to the involution of $P_a^{(n)}$ interchanging the two truncated tetrahedra. The fixed set of this involution on the back face is shown as a dotted line, and notationally we regard Q_a as having an edge there with dihedral angle π , splitting the back face into two faces X_5 and X_6 . Q_b is the regular all-right hyperbolic ideal cuboctahedron.

Another remark on notation: the face opposite a face labeled with only a letter should be interpreted as being labeled with that letter “prime”. For instance, the leftmost triangular face of Q_a has label C' . Also, each “back” triangular face of Q_b takes

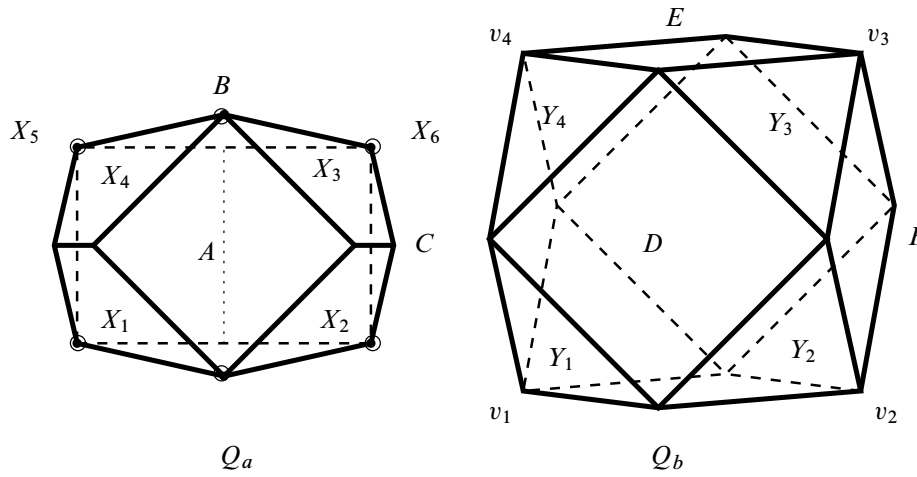


Figure 3: Cells for N

the label of the face with which it shares a vertex. For example, the lower left back triangular face is Y'_1 .

We first consider face pairings of Q_a producing a manifold N_a with two annulus cusps and totally geodesic boundary. Let r , s and t be isometries realizing face pairings $X_1 \mapsto X_3$, $X_6 \mapsto X_4$ and $X_2 \mapsto X_5$, respectively. Poincaré’s polyhedron theorem yields a presentation

$$\langle r, s, t \mid rst = 1 \rangle$$

for the group generated by r , s and t . Note that this group is free on two generators, say s and t , where by the relation $r = t^{-1}s^{-1}$. Choose as the “boundary subgroup” (among all possible conjugates) the subgroup fixing the hyperbolic plane through the face A . A fundamental polyhedron for this group and its face-pairing isometries are in Figure 5. Note that the boundary is a 4-punctured sphere, and two of the three generators listed are the parabolics $t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$ and $sts^{-1}t$, which generate the two annulus cusp subgroups of $\langle s, t \rangle$.

We now consider Q_b and the 3-cusped quotient manifold N_b . For $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, let f_i be the isometry pairing the face $Y_i \rightarrow Y'_{i+1}$ so that $v_i \mapsto v_{i+1}$. Let g_1 be the hyperbolic isometry (that is, without twisting) sending $E \rightarrow E'$ and g_2 the hyperbolic

isometry sending $F \rightarrow F'$. The polyhedron theorem gives presentation

$$\langle f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, g_1, g_2 \mid f_1 g_2 f_2^{-1} g_1^{-1} = 1, \\ f_2^{-1} g_2^{-1} f_3 g_1^{-1} = 1, \\ f_3 g_2^{-1} f_4^{-1} g_1 = 1, \\ f_4^{-1} g_2 f_1 g_1 = 1 \rangle$$

for the group generated by the face pairings. The first three generators and relations may be eliminated from this presentation using Nielsen–Schreier transformations, yielding a presentation

$$\langle f_4, g_1, g_2 \mid f_4^{-1}[g_2, g_1]f_4[g_2, g_1^{-1}] = 1 \rangle$$

(our commutator convention is $[x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$), where the first three relations yield

$$f_1 = g_1 g_2^{-1} g_1^{-1} f_4 g_2 g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1}, \quad f_2 = g_2^{-1} g_1^{-1} f_4 g_2 g_1^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad f_3 = g_1^{-1} f_4 g_2.$$

The second presentation makes clear that the homology of N_b is free of rank 3, since each generator has exponent sum 0 in the relation. Faces D and D' make up the totally geodesic boundary of N_b . Figure 5 shows a fundamental polyhedron for the boundary subgroup fixing D , together with the face pairings generating the boundary subgroup.

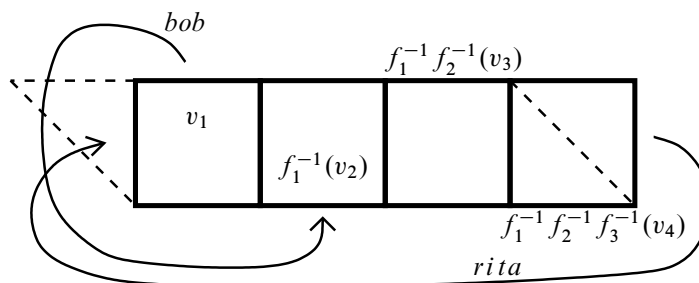


Figure 4: Closed cusp of N_b

N_b has two annulus cusps, each with two boundary components on the totally geodesic boundary, and one torus cusp. A fundamental domain for the torus cusp in the horosphere centered at v_1 is shown in Figure 4, together with face pairing isometries generating the rank–2 parabolic subgroup fixing v_1 . The generators shown are

$$bob = (f_4 g_1^{-1})^2 f_4 g_2 g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad rita = (f_4 g_1^{-1})^3 f_4 g_2 g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1}.$$

Note that $(bob)^{-4}(rita)^3$ is trivial in homology. This and $rita \cdot (bob)^{-1} = f_4 g_1^{-1}$ together generate the cusp subgroup fixing v_1 . For later convenience, we now switch to the conjugate of this subgroup by f_4^{-1} , fixing v_4 and refer to the conjugated elements $m = f_4^{-1}(f_4 g_1^{-1})f_4 = g_1^{-1} f_4$ and $l = f_4^{-1}((bob)^{-4}(rita)^3)f_4$ as a “meridian-longitude” generating set for the closed cusp of N_b .

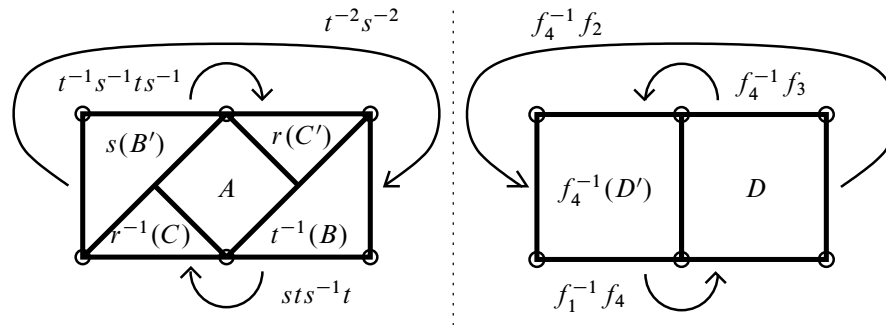


Figure 5: Totally geodesic faces of N_a and N_b

The totally geodesic 4-punctured spheres on the boundaries of N_a and N_b are each the double of a regular ideal rectangle, and we construct N by gluing N_a to N_b along them. Let us therefore assume that the polyhedra in Figure 3 are realized in hyperbolic space in such a way that face A of Q_a and face D of Q_b are in the same hyperbolic plane, with Q_a and Q_b in opposite half-spaces. Further arrange so that the polyhedra are aligned in the way suggested by folding the page containing Figure 5 along the dotted line down the center of the figure. With this arrangement, Maskit’s combination theorem gives a presentation for the amalgamated group:

$$\langle f_4, g_1, g_2, s, t \mid f_4^{-1}[g_2, g_1]f_4[g_2, g_1^{-1}] = 1, \\ t^{-2}s^{-2} = f_4^{-1}g_2^{-1}g_1^{-1}f_4g_2g_1^{-1}, \\ sts^{-1}t = g_2g_1g_2^{-1}f_4^{-1}g_1g_2g_1^{-1}f_4, \\ t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1} = f_4^{-1}g_1^{-1}f_4g_2 \rangle$$

The first relation comes from N_b and the others come from setting the boundary face pairings equal to each other. Observe that the last relation can be solved for g_2 . Using Nielsen–Schreier transformations to eliminate g_2 and the last relation results in the

presentation:

$$\langle f_4, g_1, s, t \mid f_4^{-2}g_1[f_4t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}, g_1]f_4[f_4t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}, g_1^{-1}]g_1^{-2}f_4g_1 = 1 \\ t^{-2}s^{-2} = f_4^{-1}st^{-1}stf_4^{-1}g_1^{-1}f_4^2t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}g_1^{-1}, \\ sts^{-1}t = f_4^{-1}g_1f_4t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}g_1st^{-1}stf_4^{-2}g_1f_4t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}g_1^{-1}f_4 \rangle$$

Replace g_1 with the meridian generator $m = g_1^{-1}f_4$ of the closed cusp of N_b and add generators $m_1 = f_4^{-1}mf_4$ and $m_2 = st^{-1}stm_1t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$, each conjugate to m , yielding:

$$\langle f_4, m, m_1, m_2, s, t \mid m_1 = f_4^{-1}mf_4, m_2 = st^{-1}stm_1t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1} \\ m_1^{-1}t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}f_4m^{-1}m_2mf_4^{-1}st^{-1}stm_1m^{-1} = 1 \\ s^2t^2f_4^{-1}m_2mf_4^{-1} = 1 \\ t^{-1}st^{-1}s^{-1}m^{-1}f_4t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}f_4m^{-1}m_2^{-1}m = 1 \rangle$$

Note that after abelianizing, each of the last two relations expresses $f_4^2 = m^2s^2t^2$, since m_1 and m_2 are conjugate to m and therefore identical in homology. In light of this, we replace f_4 by $u = t^{-1}s^{-1}f_4m^{-1}$, which has order 2 in homology. This yields the presentation:

$$\langle m, m_1, m_2, s, t, u \mid \\ (1) \quad m_1^{-1}m^{-1}u^{-1}t^{-1}s^{-1}mstum = 1 \\ (2) \quad m_2^{-1}st^{-1}stm_1t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1} = 1 \\ (3) \quad m_1^{-1}t^{-1}s^{-1}t^2um_2u^{-1}t^{-2}stm_1m^{-1} = 1 \\ (4) \quad s^2t^2m^{-1}u^{-1}t^{-1}s^{-1}m_2u^{-1}t^{-1}s^{-1} = 1 \\ (5) \quad t^{-1}st^{-1}s^{-1}m^{-1}stumt^{-1}s^{-1}t^2um_2^{-1}m = 1 \rangle$$

Let R_i denote the relation labeled (i) in the presentation above. In the abelianization, R_1 sets $m_1 = m$, R_2 sets $m_2 = m_1$, R_3 disappears, and the last two relations set $u^2 = 1$. Therefore

$$H_1(N) \cong \mathbb{Z}^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \langle m \rangle \oplus \langle s \rangle \oplus \langle t \rangle \oplus \langle u \rangle.$$

(In this paper we will generally blur the distinction between elements of π_1 and their homology classes.)

The boundary slopes of the totally geodesic 4-punctured sphere coming from ∂N_a and ∂N_b are represented in $\pi_1(N)$ by $t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$ and $sts^{-1}t$. Let O_n be the finite volume hyperbolic orbifold produced by performing face identifications on $P_a^{(n)}$ and

$P_b^{(n)}$ corresponding to those on Q_a and Q_b . O_n is geometrically produced by n -fold orbifold filling on each of the above boundary slopes of N . Appealing to the polyhedral decomposition, we see that the separating 4-punctured sphere remains totally geodesic, becoming a sphere with four cone points of order n . Our knots in rational homology spheres are certain manifold covers of the O_n . In order to understand the homology of these manifold covers, we compute the homology of the corresponding abelian covers of N .

Let $p: \tilde{N} \rightarrow N$ be the maximal free abelian cover; that is, \tilde{N} is the cover corresponding to the kernel of the map $\pi_1(N) \rightarrow H_1(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^3 = \langle x, y, z \rangle$ given by:

$$m \mapsto x \qquad s \mapsto y \qquad t \mapsto z \qquad u \mapsto 1$$

Let X be a standard presentation 2-complex for $\pi_1(N)$ and \tilde{X} the 2-complex covering X corresponding to $\tilde{N} \rightarrow N$. Then the first homology and Alexander module of \tilde{X} are naturally isomorphic to those of \tilde{N} , since N is homotopy equivalent to a cell complex obtained from X by adding cells of dimension three and above. The covering group \mathbb{Z}^3 acts freely on the chain complex of \tilde{X} , so that it is a free $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}, y, y^{-1}, z, z^{-1}]$ -module. Below we give a presentation matrix for the Alexander module of \tilde{X} :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-yz+xyz}{x^2yz} & 0 & -1 & -\frac{y^2z^2}{x} & \frac{-1+yz+z^2}{xz^2} \\ -\frac{1}{x} & \frac{y^2}{x} & \frac{x-1}{x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{x} & \frac{z}{xy} & \frac{yz}{x} & -\frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{x-1}{x^2yz} & -\frac{(x-1)(y+z)}{xz} & \frac{x-1}{xyz} & \frac{y(x-z)}{x} & \frac{1-2x+xz}{xz^2} \\ \frac{x-1}{x^2z} & -\frac{y(x-1)(y-1)}{xz} & \frac{(x-1)(-1+y-z)}{xyz} & \frac{y(-x+xy+xyz-yz)}{x} & \frac{x+y-2xy}{xz^2} \\ \frac{x-1}{x^2} & 0 & -\frac{z(x-1)}{xy} & -\frac{yz(x+yz)}{x} & \frac{y+xz}{xz} \end{pmatrix}$$

The rows of the matrix above correspond to lifts of the generators for $\pi_1(N)$ sharing a basepoint, ordered as $\{\tilde{m}, \tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2, \tilde{s}, \tilde{t}, \tilde{u}\}$ reading from the top down. These generate $C_1(\tilde{X})$ as a $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}, y, y^{-1}, z, z^{-1}]$ -module. The columns are the Fox free derivatives of the relations in terms of the generators, giving a basis for the image of $\partial C_2(\tilde{X})$. For a generator g above, let p_g be the determinant of the square matrix obtained by deleting the row corresponding to \tilde{g} . These polynomials are:

$$\begin{aligned} p_m &= -(x^{-4}z^{-2})(x-1)^2(y-1)(z-1)(y+z+4yz+y^2z+yz^2) \\ p_{m_1} &= (x^{-4}z^{-2})(x-1)^2(y-1)(z-1)(y+z+4yz+y^2z+yz^2) \\ p_{m_2} &= -(x^{-4}z^{-2})(x-1)^2(y-1)(z-1)(y+z+4yz+y^2z+yz^2) \\ p_s &= (x^{-4}z^{-2})(x-1)(y-1)^2(z-1)(y+z+4yz+y^2z+yz^2) \\ p_t &= -(x^{-4}z^{-2})(x-1)(y-1)(z-1)^2(y+z+4yz+y^2z+yz^2) \\ p_u &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The Alexander polynomial of $H_1(\tilde{N})$ is the greatest common factor:

$$\Delta(x, y, z) = (x - 1)(y - 1)(z - 1)(y + z + 4yz + y^2z + yz^2)$$

up to multiplication by an invertible element of $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}, y, y^{-1}, z, z^{-1}]$.

Let N_∞ be the infinite cyclic cover of N factoring through \tilde{N} given by:

$$m \mapsto x^2 \qquad s \mapsto x \qquad t \mapsto x \qquad u \mapsto 1$$

Then the chain complex of N_∞ is a Λ -module, where $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ and specializing the above picture yields an Alexander polynomial

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_\infty(x) &= (x^2 - 1)(x - 1)^2(2x + 4x^2 + 2x^3) \\ &= 2x(x - 1)^3(x + 1)^3. \end{aligned}$$

Let N_n be the n -fold cyclic cover of N factoring through N_∞ . For n odd, N_n has three cusps, since m , $sts^{-1}t$, and $t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$ map to $x^{\pm 2}$, which generates $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Let S_n be the closed manifold obtained by filling N_n along the slopes covering m , $sts^{-1}t$, and $t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$. Theorem 1 follows quickly from the following lemma.

Lemma 1 *For odd $n \geq 3$, S_n is a rational homology sphere.*

Proof The proof is adapted from an analogous proof of Sakuma concerning link complements in S^3 .

The chain complex of N_n is isomorphic to $C_*(N_\infty) \otimes (\Lambda/(x^n - 1))$. Note that $x^n - 1 = (x - 1)v_n$, where $v_n(x) = x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1$. Sakuma observes that the short exact sequence of coefficient modules

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{v_n} \Lambda/(x^n - 1) \rightarrow \Lambda/(v_n) \rightarrow 0$$

where the map on the left is multiplication by v_n , gives rise to a short exact sequence in homology

$$0 \rightarrow H_1(N) \xrightarrow{tr} H_1(N_n) \rightarrow H_1(N_\infty)/v_n H_1(N_\infty) \rightarrow 0$$

where tr is the transfer map, $tr(h) = h + x.h + \dots + x^{n-1}.h$ for a homology class h . Define $H_n = H_1(N_\infty)/v_n H_1(N_\infty)$. Since the Alexander polynomial of N_∞ does not share roots with v_n , H_n is a torsion \mathbb{Z} -module.

The lemma follows from a comparison between $H_1(S_n)$ and H_n . The Mayer-Vietoris sequence implies that $H_1(S_n)$ is obtained as the quotient of $H_1(N_n)$ by the subgroup generated by transfers of the meridians. If N were a link complement in S^3 , it would

immediately follow that $H_n = H_1(S_n)$, since the homology of a link complement is generated by meridians. In our case we have

$$H_n = H_1(N_n) / \langle tr(m), tr(s), tr(t), tr(u) \rangle,$$

whereas

$$H_1(S_n) = H_1(N_n) / \langle tr(m), tr(2s), tr(2t) \rangle.$$

However one observes that $H_1(S_n) \rightarrow H_n$ is an extension of degree at most 8 (since u has order 2 in $H_1(N)$), and so $H_1(S_n)$ is also a torsion group. \square

Let M_n be the manifold obtained by filling two of the three cusps of N_n along the slopes covering $sts^{-1}t$ and $t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$. We have geometrically described M_n as a branched cover of O_n , produced by n -fold orbifold filling along $sts^{-1}t$ and $t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$. There is a closed totally geodesic surface in M_n covering the totally geodesic sphere with four cone points in O_n . A closed manifold S_n is produced by filling the remaining cusp of M_n along the meridian covering m . Since S_n is a rational homology sphere, M_n is a knot complement in a rational homology sphere, and we have proven [Theorem 1](#).

4 Further directions

Performing ordinary Dehn filling along the three meridians of N specified in the previous section yields a manifold S , which is easily seen to be the connected sum of two spherical manifolds. The half arising from the truncated tetrahedra is the quotient of S^3 , regarded as the set of unit quaternions, by the subgroup $\langle i, j, k \rangle$. The half arising from the cuboctahedron is the lens space $L(4, 1)$. The manifolds S_n may be regarded as n -fold branched covers over the three-component link L in S consisting of the cores of the filling tori.

Since the meridians $t^{-1}s^{-1}ts^{-1}$ and $sts^{-1}t$ represent squares of primitive elements in the homology of N , any cover of S branched over L will have nontrivial homology of order 2 coming from the transfers of s and t . However, it is possible that techniques similar to those above may be used to create knot complements in integral homology spheres. If the manifold N above—in addition to its geometric properties—had trivial nonperipheral *integral* homology, then S would be an integral homology sphere. Porti [\[15\]](#) has supplied a formula in terms of the Alexander polynomial for the order of the homology of a cover of an integral homology sphere branched over a link, generalizing work of Mayberry–Murasugi in the case of S^3 [\[10\]](#). Using this formula, the order of the homology of branched covers of S could be easily checked.

In fact, the Menasco–Reid conjecture itself may be approached using a variation of these techniques. A genus $n - 1$ handlebody may be obtained as the n -fold branched cover of a ball over the trivial 2-string tangle, so knot complements in the genus $n - 1$ handlebody may be obtained as n -fold branched covers over the trivial tangle of a knot complement in the ball. In analogy with Section 3, allowing the complement of T to play the role of N_a we ask the following:

Question *Does there exist a hyperbolic 3-manifold with one rank 2 and two rank 1 cusps, which is the complement of a tangle in the ball, with totally geodesic boundary isometric to the totally geodesic boundary of the complement of the tangle T ?*

Such a manifold would furnish an analog of the manifold N_b in Section 3. If the glued manifold N was a 2-component link complement in S^3 , with an unknotted component intersecting the totally geodesic Conway sphere, and this sphere remained totally geodesic under the right orbifold surgery along its boundary slopes, branched covers would give a counterexample to the Menasco–Reid conjecture. In any case, Thurston’s hyperbolic Dehn surgery theorem implies that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the resulting surfaces would have principal curvature approaching 0, furnishing new examples of the phenomenon discovered by Leininger in [6] (although unlike Leininger’s examples this would not give bounded genus).

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