

## Flow-Spines and Seifert Fibred Structure of 3-Manifolds

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The concept of a flow-spine of a closed 3-manifold  $M$  was introduced in [5]. In this paper, we shall give a sufficient condition for  $M$  represented by a flow-spine to be Seifert fibred (Theorem 1 in §2). In §3 the orbit manifold and exceptional fibres are completely determined by a DS-diagram which is induced by a flow-spine. We give an example in §4. And in §5, we study Seifert fibred submanifolds and embedded tori determined by a DS-diagram.

### §1. A flow-spine and a DS-diagram with E-cycle.

A normal pair  $(\psi_t, \Sigma)$  on a closed 3-manifold  $M$  is a pair of a non-singular flow  $\psi_t$  on  $M$  and its compact local section  $\Sigma$  satisfying that

- (i)  $\Sigma$  is homeomorphic to a compact 2-disk,
  - (ii)  $T_-(x) = \sup\{t < 0 \mid \psi_t(x) \in \Sigma\}$  and  $T_+(x) = \inf\{t > 0 \mid \psi_t(x) \in \Sigma\}$  are both finite for any  $x \in M$ , and
  - (iii)  $\partial\Sigma$  is  $\psi_t$ -transversal at  $(x, T_+(x)) \in \partial\Sigma \times \mathbf{R}$  for any  $x \in \partial\Sigma$ ,
- (for the precise definition, see [5]). Flow-spines  $P_{\pm} = P_{\pm}(\psi_t, \Sigma)$  are defined by

$$P_- = \Sigma \cup \{\psi_t(x) \mid x \in \partial\Sigma, T_-(x) \leq \psi_t(x) \leq 0\},$$

$$P_+ = \Sigma \cup \{\psi_t(x) \mid x \in \partial\Sigma, 0 \leq \psi_t(x) \leq T_+(x)\},$$

each of which forms a standard spine of  $M$ . It was shown in [5] that any closed 3-manifold admits a normal pair on it.

On the other hand, the notion of a *closed fake surface* and a *DS-diagram* was introduced in [2] and [3]. For a closed fake surface  $P$ , we denote by  $\mathcal{S}_j(P)$  ( $j=1, 2, 3$ ) the set of the  $j$ -th singularities of  $P$  (see [2] for the definition). Let  $P$  be a closed fake surface which admits a local homeomorphism  $f: S^2 \rightarrow P$  ( $S^2$  is the 2-sphere) such that  $\#f^{-1}(x) = j+1$  for  $x \in \mathcal{S}_j(P)$  ( $j=1, 2, 3$ ). Such an  $f$  is called an *identification map*. Then  $G = f^{-1}(\mathcal{S}_2(P))$  is a 3-regular graph on  $S^2$ . We call  $(S^2, P, G, f)$  a DS-