

## ON REGULAR COVERINGS OF 3-MANIFOLDS BY HOMOLOGY 3-SPHERES

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We study homology 3-spheres  $\widetilde{M}$  that admit fixed point free actions by a finite group  $G$ . If  $G$  also admits a fixed point free orthogonal action on  $S^3$  and if certain projective  $Z[G]$ -modules satisfy a cancellation property we show that the regular covering  $\widetilde{M} \rightarrow \widetilde{M}/G$  is induced from a standard regular covering  $S^3 \rightarrow S^3/G$  by means of a map  $f: \widetilde{M}/G \rightarrow S^3/G$  whose degree is relatively prime to the order of  $G$  (Theorem 1). We also completely characterize those regular coverings  $\widetilde{M} \rightarrow M$  where  $M$  is Seifert fibered (§4). Finally, starting with any given regular covering  $\widetilde{M}_0 \rightarrow M_0$  with group of covering transformations  $G$ ,  $M_0$  irreducible, and  $\widetilde{M}_0$  a homology 3-sphere, we show how to construct another regular covering  $\widetilde{M} \rightarrow M$  with  $\widetilde{M}$  a homology 3-sphere and the same group  $G$  of covering transformations, with  $M$  sufficiently large,  $M$  and  $M_0$  not homotopy equivalent, and a degree 1 map  $f: M \rightarrow M_0$  that induces the regular covering  $\widetilde{M} \rightarrow M$  from the regular covering  $\widetilde{M}_0 \rightarrow M_0$ .

**1. Introduction.** It is a classical result that the finite groups that admit a fixed point free orthogonal action on the 3-sphere  $S^3$  are exactly the groups of the following four classes (see [ST] or [Mil]):

(I) The binary polyhedral groups, that is, the binary dihedral groups

$$Q_{4n} = \{x, y; x^2 = (xy)^2 = y^n\}, \quad n \geq 2;$$

the binary tetrahedral group

$$T_{24} = \{x, y; x^2 = (xy)^3 = y^3, x^4 = 1\};$$

the binary octahedral group

$$O_{48} = \{x, y; x^2 = (xy)^3 = y^4, x^4 = 1\};$$

the binary icosahedral group

$$I_{120} = \{x, y; x^2 = (xy)^3 = y^5, x^4 = 1\}.$$

(II) The groups

$$D(2^k, 2l+1) = \{x, y; x^{2^k} = 1, y^{2l+1} = 1, xyx^{-1} = y^{-1}\},$$

$$k \geq 3, l \geq 1.$$