Corrigendum to «Imbeddings of Polyhedra in 3-Manifolds» (*).

ALBERTO CAVICCHIOLI

The author thanks XAVIER LELEU and HAMISH SHORT (University of Marseille, France) who pointed out that the statement of Theorem 7 of [1] is not correct in that form. Actually, the 2-complex associated with the presentation

$$\langle a, b: a^2 b^{-2} = 1 \wedge b^2 a^{-1} b^2 a^{-1} = 1 \rangle$$

of the free product $\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$ is a spine of the connected sum of two copies of the real projective 3-space. However this presentation satisfies all the conditions of Theorem 7 even if the represented 3-manifold is not prime.

The correct formulation of Theorem 7 is the following

THEOREM 7. – *Let P be a finite group presentation with n generators and m relators ($n \geq m$) and let K_P be the canonical 2-complex of P . Then K_P is a spine of a compact connected orientable 3-manifold $N(A, B, C)$ with non-void boundary if and only if $|A| - |C| + 2 = |AC|$. If $|A, C| > 1$, then the Heegaard diagram induced by the three permutations A, B and C splits, so the manifold is a connected sum (including the 3-sphere as a possible summand). The number of components of ∂M equals $|AC, BC|$. If ∂M is connected, then it is the closed orientable surface of genus $n - m$.*

Now the proof of Theorem 7 given in [1] is correct together with any other result of the paper.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. CAVICCHIOLI, *Imbeddings of polyhedra in 3-manifolds*, Ann. Mat. Pura Appl., **162** (1992), pp. 157-177.

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Indirizzo dell'A.: Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Modena, Via Campi 213/B, 41100 Modena, Italy.