Nielsen zeta function for homeomorphisms of 3-manifolds

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Abstract

We prove that the Nielsen zeta function is a rational function or a radical of a rational function for orientation preserving homeomorphisms of closed orientable 3-dimensional manifolds which are special Haken or Seifert manifolds.

0 Introduction

Before moving on the results of the paper, we briefly describe the few basic notions of Nielsen fixed point theory which will be used. We assume X to be a connected, compact polyhedron and $f : X \to X$ to be a continuous map. Let $p : \tilde{X} \to X$ be the universal cover of X and $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X} \to \tilde{X}$ a lifting of f, ie. $p \circ \tilde{f} = f \circ p$. Two liftings $\tilde{f}$ and $\tilde{f}'$ are called *conjugate* if there is a $\gamma \in \Gamma \cong \pi_1(X)$ such that $\tilde{f}' = \gamma \circ \tilde{f} \circ \gamma^{-1}$. The subset $p(Fix(\tilde{f})) \subset Fix(f)$ is called *the fixed point class of f determined by the lifting class* $[\tilde{f}]$. Two fixed points x_0 and x_1 of f belong to the same fixed point class iff there is a path c from x_0 to x_1 such that $c \cong f \circ c$ (homotopy relative endpoints). This fact can be considered as an equivalent definition of a non-empty fixed point class. Every map f has only finitely many non-empty fixed point classes, each a compact subset of X.

A fixed point class is called *essential* if its index is nonzero. The number of lifting classes of f (and hence the number of fixed point classes, empty or

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*Part of this work was conducted during author stay in Forschungsinstitut für Mathematik, ETH Zürich not) is called the *Reidemeister Number* of f, denoted $R(f)$. This is a positive integer or infinity. The number of essential fixed point classes is called the *Nielsen number* of f, denoted by $N(f)$.

The Nielsen number is always finite. $R(f)$ and $N(f)$ are homotopy invariants. In the category of compact, connected polyhedra the Nielsen number of a map is, apart from in certain exceptional cases, equal to the least number of fixed points of maps with the same homotopy type as f.

Taking a dynamical point on view, we consider the iterates of f, and we may define several zeta functions connected with Nielsen fixed point theory (see [2, 3, 5]). The Nielsen zeta function of f is defined as power series:

$$N_f(z) := \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{N(f^n)}{n} z^n\right).$$

The Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ is homotopy invariant. The function $N_f(z)$ has a positive radius of convergence which has a sharp estimate in terms of the topological entropy of the map f [5].

In the main theorem of this article we prove that the Nielsen zeta function is a rational function or a radical of a rational function for orientation preserving homeomorphisms of special Haken or special Seifert 3-manifolds.

The author would like to thank M. Gromov, R. Hill, L. Potyagailo, V.G. Turaev and S. Wang for stimulating discussions. In particular, Turaev proposed the author in 1987 the conjecture that the Nielsen zeta function is a rational function or a radical of a rational function for homeomorphisms of Haken or Seifert manifolds.
The author would like to thank the Max-Planck-Institute für Mathematik, Bonn for kind hospitality and support.

1 Periodic maps and homeomorphisms of hyperbolic manifolds

We prove in corollary 1 of this subsection that the Nielsen zeta function is a radical of rational function for any homeomorphism of a compact hyperbolic 3-manifold. Lemma 1 and corollary 1 play also important role in the proof of the main theorem of this section.

We denote $N(f^n)$ by N_n. We shall say that $f : X \to X$ is a periodic map of period m, if f^m is the identity map $id_X : X \to X$. Let $\mu(d), d \in N$, be the Möbius function of number theory. As is known, it is given by the following equations: $\mu(d) = 0$ if d is divisible by a square different from one ; $\mu(d) = (-1)^k$ if d is not divisible by a square different from one , where k denotes the number of prime divisors of d; $\mu(1) = 1$.

We give the proof of the following key lemma for the completeness.

Lemma 1 *[5] Let f be a periodic map of least period m of the connected compact polyhedron X . Then the Nielsen zeta function is equal to*

$$N_f(z) = \prod_{d|m} \sqrt[d]{(1 - z^d)^{-P(d)}},$$

where the product is taken over all divisors d of the period m, and $P(d)$ is the integer

$$P(d) = \sum_{d_1|d} \mu(d_1) N_{d|d_1}.$$

PROOF Since $f^m = id$, for each $j, N_j = N_{m+j}$. If $(k, m) = 1$, then there exist positive integers t and q such that $kt = mq + 1$. So $(f^k)^t = f^{kt} = f^{mq+1} = f^{mq} f = (f^m)^q f = f$. Consequently, $N((f^k)^t) = N(f)$. Let two fixed point x_0 and x_1 belong to the same fixed point class. Then there exists a path α from x_0 to x_1 such that $\alpha * (f \circ \alpha)^{-1} \simeq 0$. We have $f(\alpha * f \circ \alpha)^{-1}) = (f \circ \alpha) * (f^2 \circ \alpha)^{-1} \simeq 0$ and a product $\alpha * (f \circ \alpha)^{-1} * (f \circ \alpha) * (f^2 \circ \alpha)^{-1} = \alpha * (f^2 \circ \alpha)^{-1} \simeq 0$. It follows that $\alpha * (f^k \circ \alpha)^{-1} \simeq 0$ is derived by the iteration of this process. So x_0 and x_1 belong to the same fixed point class of f^k. If two point belong to the different fixed point classes f, then they belong to the different fixed point classes of f^k . So, each essential class(class with nonzero index) for f is an essential class for f^k; in addition , different essential classes for f are different essential classes for f^k. So $N(f^k) \geq N(f)$. Analogously, $N(f) = N((f^k)^t) \geq N(f^k)$. Consequently , $N(f) = N(f^k)$. One can prove completely analogously that $N_d = N_{di}$, if (i, m/d) =1, where d is a divisor of m. Using these series of equal Nielsen numbers, one can regroup the terms of the series in the exponential of the Nielsen zeta function so as to get logarithmic functions by adding and subtracting missing terms with necessary coefficient. We show how to do this first for period $m = p^l$, where p is a prime number . We have the following series of equal Nielsen numbers:

$$N_1 = N_k, (k, p^l) = 1 (i.e., no\, N_{ip}, N_{ip^2}, ..., N_{ip^l}, i = 1, 2, 3, ...),$$

$$N_p = N_{2p} = N_{3p} = ... = N_{(p-1)p} = N_{(p+1)p} = ...(no\, N_{ip^2}, N_{ip^3}, ..., N_{ip^l})$$

etc.; finally,

$$N_{p^{l-1}} = N_{2p^{l-1}} = ...(no\, N_{ip^l})$$

and separately the number N_{p^l}.
Further,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{N_i}{i} z^i &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{N_1}{i} z^i + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(N_p - N_1)}{p} \frac{z^{pi}}{i} + \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(N_{p^2} - (N_p - N_1) - N_1)}{p^2} \frac{z^{p^2 i}}{i} + ... \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(N_{p^l} - ... - (N_p - N_1) - N_1)}{p^l} \frac{z^{p^l i}}{i} \\
&= -N_1 \cdot \log(1-z) + \frac{N_1 - N_p}{p} \cdot \log(1 - z^p) + \\
&+ \frac{N_p - N_{p^2}}{p^2} \cdot \log(1 - z^{p^2}) + ... \\
&+ \frac{N_{p^{l-1}} - N_{p^l}}{p^l} \cdot \log(1 - z^{p^l}).
\end{aligned}$$

For an arbitrary period m , we get completely analogously,

$$\begin{aligned}
N_f(z) &= \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{N(f^i)}{i} z^i \right) \\
&= \exp\left(\sum_{d|m} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{P(d)}{d} \cdot \frac{z^{d^i}}{i} \right) \\
&= \exp\left(\sum_{d|m} \frac{P(d)}{d} \cdot \log(1 - z^d) \right) \\
&= \prod_{d|m} \sqrt[d]{(1 - z^d)^{-P(d)}}
\end{aligned}$$

where the integers $P(d)$ are calculated recursively by the formula

$$P(d) = N_d - \sum_{d_1|d; d_1 \neq d} P(d_1).$$

Moreover, if the last formula is rewritten in the form

$$N_d = \sum_{d_1|d} P(d_1)$$

and one uses the Möbius Inversion law for real function in number theory, then

$$P(d) = \sum_{d_1|d} \mu(d_1) \cdot N_{d/d_1},$$

where $\mu(d_1)$ is the Möbius function in number theory. The lemma is proved.

Corollary 1 *Let $f : M^n \to M^n$, $n \geq 3$ be a homeomorphism of a compact hyperbolic manifold. Then by Mostow rigidity theorem f is homotopic to periodic homeomorphism g. So lemma 1 applies and the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ is equal to*

$$N_f(z) = N_g(z) = \prod_{d|m} \sqrt[d]{(1 - z^d)^{-P(d)}},$$

where the product is taken over all divisors d of the least period m of g, and $P(d)$ is the integer $P(d) = \sum_{d_1|d} \mu(d_1) N(g^{d|d_1})$.

The proof of the following lemma is based on Thurston's theory of homeomorphisms of surfaces [14].

Lemma 2 *[5]*

The Nielsen zeta function of a homeomorphism f of a compact surface F is either a rational function or the radical of a rational function.

PROOF The case of a surface with $\chi(F) > 0$ and case of torus were considered in [5]. If surface has $\chi(F) = 0$ and F is not a torus then any homeomorphism is isotopic to periodic one (see [9]) and Nielsen zeta function is a radical of rational function by lemma 1 . In the case of a hyperbolic ($\chi(F) < 0$) surface , according to Thurston's classification theorem, the homeomorphism f is isotopic either to a periodic or a pseudo-Anosov, or a reducible homeomorphism. In the first case the assertion of the lemma follows from lemma 1. If f is an pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism of a compact surface then for each $n > 0, N(f^n) = F(f^n)$ [15]. Consequently, in this case the Nielsen zeta function coincides with the Artin-Mazur zeta function: $N_f(z) = F_f(z)$. Since in [1] Markov partitions are constructed for a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism, Manning's proof [11] of the rationality of the Artin-Mazur zeta function for diffeomorphisms satisfying Smale's axiom A carries over to the case of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms. Thus , the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ is also rational. Now if f is isotopic to a reduced homeomorphism ϕ, then there exists a reducing system S of disjoint circles $S_1, S_2, ..., S_m$ on $intF$ such that

1) each circle S_i does not bound a disk in F;

2) S_i is not isotopic to $S_j, i \neq j$;

3) the system of circles S is invariant with respect to ϕ;

4) the system S has an open ϕ-invariant tubular neighborhood $\eta(S)$ such that each ϕ -component Γ_j of the set $F - \eta(S)$ is mapped into itself by some iterate $\phi^{n_j}, n_j > 0$ of the map ϕ; here ϕ^{n_j} on Γ_j is either a pseudo-Anosov or a periodic homeomorphism;

5) each band $\eta(S_i)$ is mapped into itself by some iterate $\phi^{m_i}, m_i > 0$; here ϕ^{m_i} on $\eta(S_i)$ is a generalized twist (possibly trivial).

Since the band $\eta(S_i)$ is homotopically equivalent to the circle S^1 the Nielsen zeta function $N_{\phi_i^m}(z)$ is rational (see [5]). The zeta functions $N_\phi(z)$ and $N_{\phi_i^m}(z)$ are connected on the ϕ - component Γ_j by the formula $N_\phi(z) = \sqrt[n_j]{N_{\phi_j^n}(z^{n_j})}$; analogously, on the band $\eta(S_i), N_\phi(z) = \sqrt[m_j]{N_{\phi_j^m}(z^{m_j})}$. The fixed points of ϕ^n, belonging to different components Γ_j and bands $\eta(S_i)$ are nonequivalent [7], so the Nielsen number $N(\phi^n)$ is equal to the sum of the Nielsen numbers $N(\phi^n/\Gamma_j)$ and $N(\phi^n/\eta(S_i))$ of ϕ -components and bands . Consequently, by the properties of the exponential, the Nielsen zeta function $N_\phi(z) = N_f(z)$ is equal to the product of the Nielsen zeta functions of the ϕ-components Γ_j and the bands $\eta(S_i)$, i.e. is the radical of a rational function.

2 Homeomorphisms of Seifert fibre spaces

Let M be a compact 3-dimensional Seifert fibre space. That is a space which is foliated by simple closed curves, called fibres, such that a fibre L has a neighborhood which is either a solid Klein bottle or a fibred solid torus T_r, where r denotes the number of times a fibre near L wraps around L. A fibre is regular if it has neighborhoods fibre equivalent to solid torus $S^1 \times D^2$, otherwise it is called a critical fibre. There is a natural quotient map $p : M \to F$ where F is a 2-dimensional orbifold, and hence, topologically a compact surface. The projection of the critical fibres, which we denote by S, consists of a finite set of points in the interior of F together with a finite subcollection of the boundary components. The reader is referred to [13] for details, for definitions about 2-dimensional orbifolds, their Euler characteristics and other properties of Seifert fibre spaces. An orbifold is hyperbolic if it has negative Euler characteristic. Hyperbolic orbifold admits hyperbolic structure with totally geodesic boundary.

Any fibre-preserving homeomorphism $f : M \to M$ naturally induces a relative surface homeomorphism of the pair (F, S), which we will denote by $\hat{f}$. Recall from [13] that there is a unique orientable Seifert fibre space with orbifold $P(2,2)$ -projective plane with cone singular points of order 2, 2. We denote this manifold by $M_{P(2,2)}$.

Lemma 3 *[13, 9] Suppose M is a compact orientable Seifert fiber space which is not $T^3, S^1 \times D^2, T^2 \times I$ or $M_{P(2,2)}$. Then there is a Seifert fibration $p : M \to F$, so that any orientation preserving homeomorphism on M is isotopic to a fiber preserving homeomorphism with respect to this fibration.*

Observe that if M and F are both orientable, then M admits a coherent orientation of all of its fibres and the homeomorphism f either preserves fibre orientation of all the fibres or it reverses fibre orientation.

Lemma 4 *[10] Let M be a compact, orientable aspherical, 3-dimensional Seifert fibre space such that the quotient orbifold F is orientable and all fibres have neighborhoods of type T_1. Let $f : M \to M$ be a fibre-preserving homeomorphism inducing $\hat{f} : F \to F$. If f preserves fibre orientation, then Nielsen number $N(f) = 0$. If f reverses fibre orientation, then $N(f) = 2N(\hat{f})$.*

PROOF First, by small isotopy, arrange that f has a finite number of fibres which are mapped to themselves. If f preserves fibre orientation a further isotopy, which leaves $\hat{f}$ unchanged, ensures that none of these fibres contains a fixed point. Thus, Fix $(f) =$ and so, $N(f) = 0$. If f reverses fibre orientation there are exactly 2 fixed points on each invariant fibre. Since M is aspherical lemma 3.2 in [13] ensures that for any invariant fibre the 2 fixed points on that fibre are in distinct fixed point classes. On the other hand, the restriction on the fibre types in the hypothesis implies that a Nielsen path in F can always be lifted to a Nielsen path path in M. In fact, there will be two distinct lifts of each path in F. As a result, f has two fixed point classes covering each fixed point class of $\hat{f}$. Since the index of a fixed point class of f is the same as that of its projection under p the result follows.

Remark 1 *As one can see lemma 4 deals with a restricted class of Seifert fibre space. M. Kelly gave some examples in [10] which indicate how critical fibres of Seifert fibre space effect Nielsen classes in the case when $r > 1$ in T_r and which difficulties arise in this case.*

Definition 1 *A special Seifert fibre space is a Seifert fiber space such that the quotient orbifold F is orientable and all fibres have neighborhoods of type T_1.*

Theorem 1 *Suppose M is a closed orientable aspherical manifold which is a special Seifert fibre space and $f : M \to M$ is an orientation preserving homeomorphism. Then the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ is a rational function or a radical of a rational function.*

PROOF If f preserves fibre orientation, then f^n also preserves fibre orientation and so, by lemma 4 Nielsen numbers $N(f^n) = 0$ for all n and the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z) = 1$. If f reverses fibre orientation , then f^2 preserves fibre orientation, f^3 reverses fibre orientation and so on. Thus, we have $N(f^{2k+1}) = 2N(\hat{f}^{2k+1})$ and $N(f^{2k}) = 0$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$. As result, the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} N_f(z) &= \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{N(f^n)}{n} z^n\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{N(f^{2k+1})}{2k+1} z^{2k+1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \exp\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{2N(\hat f^{2k+1})}{2k+1}z^{2k+1}\right)\\
&= \exp\left(2\cdot\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{N(\hat f^{n})}{n}z^{n} - 2\cdot\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{N(\hat f^{2k})}{2k}z^{2k}\right)\\
&= (N_{\hat f}(z))^2\cdot\exp-\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{N((\hat f^{2})^{k})}{k}(z^2)^k\right)\\
&= (N_{\hat f}(z))^2/N_{\hat f^2}(z^2).
\end{aligned}
$$

From lemma 2 it follows that Nielsen zeta functions $N_{\hat f}(z)$ and $N_{\hat f^2}(z^2)$ are either rational functions or the radicals of rational functions. Consequently, the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ is a rational function or a radical of a rational function.

3 Main theorem

Basic concepts about 3-manifold topology can be found in [8], in particular the Jaco-Shalen-Johannson decomposition of Haken manifolds and Seifert fiber spaces. See [14] for discussions on hyperbolic 3-manifolds. We recall some basic facts about compact connected orientable 3-manifolds. A 3-manifold M is irreducible if every embedded 2-sphere bounds an embedded 3-disk. By the sphere theorem [6], an irreducible 3-manifolds is a $K(\pi,1)$ Eilenberg-MacLane space if and only if it is a 3-disk or has infinite fundamental group.

A properly-embedded orientable connected surface in a 3-manifold is incompressible if it is not a 2-sphere and the inclusion induces a injection on the fundamental groups. An irreducible 3-manifold is Haken if it contains an embedded orientable incompressible surface. We use notation $N(X)$ to denote a regular neighborhood of set X. A Haken 3-manifold M can be decomposed along a canonical set $\mathcal{T}$ of incompressible tori into pieces such that each component of $M-N(\mathcal{T})$ is either hyperbolic manifold, or twisted I-bundle over Klein bottle, or a Seifert fiber space with hyperbolic orbifold. This decomposition is called Jaco-Shalen-Johannson decomposition.

Definition 2 *A special Haken manifold is a Haken manifold M such that each component of $M-N(\mathcal{T})$ in JSJ decomposition of M is either hyperbolic* *manifold, or a twisted I-bundle over Klein bottle, or a aspherical special Seifert fiber space with hyperbolic orbifold.*

We need some definitions from the paper [9].

Definition 3 *Suppose $f : M \to M$ is a map, and A, B are f-invariant sets of M. If there is a path γ from A to B such that $\gamma \sim f \circ \gamma$ rel (A, B), then we say that A, B are f-related.*

Definition 4 *Suppose M is a compact 3-manifold with torus boundaries. A map $f : M \to M$ is standard on boundary if for any component T of ∂M, the map f/T is one of the following types: (1) a fixed point free map; (2) a periodic map with isolated fixed points; (3) a fiber preserving, fiber orientation reversing map with respect to some S^1 fibration of T.*

Definition 5 *A map f on a compact 3-manifold M is said to have FR-property(fixed-point relating property) if the following is true: if $A \in \mathrm{Fix(f)}$ and B is either a fixed point of f or an f-invariant component of ∂M, and A, B are f-related by a path γ, then γ is A, B homotopic to a path in* Fix(f).

Definition 6 *A map f is a type I standard map if (1) f has FR-property, (2) f is standard on boundary, (3)* Fix(f) *consists of isolated points, and (4) f is of flipped pseudo-anosov type at each fixed point. A map f is type II standard map if it satisfies (1), (2) above, as well as (3)* Fix(f) *is a properly embedded 1-dimensional submanifold and (4) f preserves a normal structure on* Fix(f).

The main result of this section is the following theorem.

Theorem 2 *Suppose M is a closed orientable manifold which is special Haken manifold, and $f : M \to M$ is an orientation preserving homeomorphism. Then the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ is a rational function or a radical from rational function.*

PROOF Let $\mathcal{T}$ be (possibly empty) set of invariant tori of the JSJ decomposition of M . Then each component of $M - IntN(\mathcal{T})$ is either hyperbolic manifold, or a twisted I-bundle over Klein bottle, or a aspherical special Seifert fiber space with hyperbolic orbifold. Isotop f so that it maps $N(\mathcal{T})$ homeomorphically to itself. Suppose that P is a Seifert fibered component of $M - IntN(\mathcal{T})$ such that $f(P) = P$. By [13], f/P is isotopic to a fiber preserving map. Recall that a torus T in M is a vertical torus if it is union of fibers in M. By [9] lemma 1.10, we can find a set of vertical tori $\mathcal{T}^*$ in P, cutting P into pieces which are either a twisted I-bundle over Klein bottle, or have hyperbolic orbifold, and a fiber preserving isotopy of f, so that after isotopy, the restriction of f on each invariant piece has periodic or pseudo-Anosov orbifold map. Adding all such $\mathcal{T}^*$ to $\mathcal{T}$, we get a collection of tori $\mathcal{T}'$, such that : (1) $f(N(\mathcal{T}') = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{T}')$; (2) each component M_i of $M - IntN(\mathcal{T}')$ either ist a twisted I-bundle over Klein bottle or has hyperbolic orbifold; (3) If f maps a Seifert fibered component M_i to itself, and if M_i has hyperbolic orbifold, then f is fiber preserving, and the orbifold map $\hat{f}$ on F_i is either periodic or pseudo-Anosov. By [9] we can isotop f so that restriction f/M_i is a standard map for all M_i and after that we can further isotop f, rel ∂N_j, on each component N_j of $N(\mathcal{T}')$, so that it is a standard map on N_j. By the definition of standard maps, Fix(f) intersects each of M_i and N_j in points and 1-manifolds, so Fix(f) is a disjoint union of points, arcs, and circles. Jiang, Wang and Wu proved [9]theorem 9.1 that different components of Fix(f) are not equivalent in Nielsen sense. We repeat their proof here for the completeness. If exist two different components C_0, C_1 of Fix(f) which are equivalent, then there is a path α connecting C_0, C_1 such that $f \circ \alpha \sim \alpha$ rel ∂. Denote by T'' the set of tori $\partial N(\mathcal{T}')$. Among all such α, choose one such that the number of components $\sharp(\alpha - \mathcal{T}'')$ of the set $\alpha - \mathcal{T}''$ is minimal. In below we will find another such curve α'' with $\sharp(\alpha'' - \mathcal{T}'') < \sharp(\alpha - \mathcal{T}'')$, which would contradict the choice of α. Let D be a disk, and let $h : D \to M$ be a homotopy $f \circ \alpha \sim \alpha$ rel ∂. We may assume that h is transverse to $\mathcal{T}''$, and $\sharp h^{-1}(\mathcal{T}'')$ is minimal among all such h. Then $h^{-1}(\mathcal{T}'')$ consists of a properly embedded 1-manifold on D, together with possibly one or two isolated points mapped to the ends of α. $\mathcal{T}''$ is π_1-injective in M, so one can modify h to remove all circles in $h^{-1}(\mathcal{T}'')$. Note that $h^{-1}(\mathcal{T}'')$ must contain some arcs, otherwise α would lie in some M_i or $N(T_j)$, which is impossible because the restriction of f in each piece has FR-property. Now consider an outermost arc b in $h^{-1}(\mathcal{T}'')$. Let $\beta = h(b)$. The ends of β can not both be on α, otherwise we can use the outermost disk to homotope α and reduce $\sharp(\alpha - \mathcal{T}'')$, contradicting the choice of α. Since f is a homeomorphism, the same thing is true for $f \circ \alpha$. Therefore, β has one end on each of α and $f \cdot \alpha$. The arc b cutt off a disk Δ on D whose interior is disjoint from $h^{-1}(\mathcal{T}'')$. The boundary of Δ gives rise to a loop

$h(\partial\Delta) = \alpha_1 \cup \beta \cup (f \circ \alpha_1)^{-1}$, where α_1 is subpath of α starting from an end point x of α. let T be the torus in $\mathcal{T}''$ which contains β. Then the restriction of h on Δ gives a homotopy $\alpha_1 \sim f \cdot \alpha_1$ rel(x, T). Since f has FR-property on each component of $M - IntN(\mathcal{T})$ and $N(\mathcal{T})$, by definition there is a path γ in Fix(f) such that $\gamma \sim \alpha_1$ rel (x, T). Since γ is in Fix(f), the path $\alpha' = \gamma^{-1} \cdot \alpha$ has the property that $f \circ \alpha' = (f \circ \gamma^{-1}) \cdot (f \circ \alpha) = \gamma^{-1} \cdot (f \circ \alpha) \sim \gamma^{-1} \cdot \alpha = \alpha'$ rel ∂. Since $\alpha_1 \sim \gamma$ rel (x, T), the path $\gamma^{-1} \cdot \alpha_1$ is rel ∂ homotopic to a path δ on T. Write $\alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2$. Then $\alpha' = \gamma^{-1} \cdot \alpha = (\gamma^{-1} \cdot \alpha_1) \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \delta \cdot \alpha_2$ rel ∂. By a small perturbation on δ, we get a path $\alpha'' \sim \alpha'$ rel ∂ such that $\sharp(\alpha'' - \mathcal{T}'') < \sharp(\alpha - \mathcal{T}'')$. Since $f \circ \alpha'' \sim f \circ \alpha' \sim \alpha' \sim \alpha''$ rel ∂, this contradicts the minimality of $\sharp(\alpha - \mathcal{T}'')$.

We can prove in the same way that the fixed points of an each iteration f^n, belonging to different components M_i and N_j are nonequivalent , so the Nielsen number $N(f^n)$ equals to the sum of the Nielsen numbers $N(f^n/M_i)$ and $N(f^n/N_j)$ of components . Consequently, by the properties of the exponential, the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ is equal to the product of the Nielsen zeta functions for the induced homeomorphisms of the components M_i and N_j. By corollary 1 the Nielsen zeta function of the hyperbolic component M_i is a radical of a rational function. The Nielsen zeta function is a radical of a rational function for the component M_i which is a aspherical special Seifert fibre space by the theorem 1 . The Nielsen zeta function is a rational function or a radical of a rational function for a homeomorphism of torus or Klein bottle by lemma 2 . This implies that the Nielsen zeta function is a rational function or a radical of a rational function for the induced homeomorphism of component N_j which is I-bundle over torus and for the induced homeomorphism of component M_i which is twisted I-bundle over Klein bottle. So, the Nielsen zeta function $N_f(z)$ of the homeomorphism f of the whole manifold M is a rational function or a radical of a rational function as a product of the Nielsen zeta functions for the induced homeomorphisms of the components M_i and N_j.

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