

## **The Kakimizu complex of a 3-manifold need not be quasi-Euclidean**

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The Kakimizu complex is usually defined in the context of knots. In this context, the geometric structure of this complex is well known. P. Przytycki and the author showed that it is contractible, even when generalized to a larger, but still restricted, class of 3-manifolds. Furthermore, Johnson, Pelayo and Wilson showed that the Kakimizu complex of a knot is quasi-Euclidean. We here generalize the definition of the Kakimizu complex to arbitrary 3-manifolds (with or without boundary) and show that it need not be quasi-Euclidean.