# SIGNATURES OF LINKS 

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This paper is an English translation of my note [7] published in 1977.
Let $L=\left(S^{2 n-1}, l\right)$ be an oriented link (i.e., a pair in which $l$ is an oriented smooth closed $(2 n-3)$-submanifold of the sphere $\left.S^{2 n-1}\right)$ and let $\zeta$ be a complex number with $|\zeta|=1$. Let $A$ be an oriented smooth compact connected submanifold of $D^{2 n}$ with $\partial A=l$. Let $\mathbb{C}_{\zeta}$ denote the local coefficient system on $D^{2 n} \backslash A$ with fiber $\mathbb{C}$ defined by the homomorphism $\pi_{1}\left(D^{2 n} \backslash A\right) \rightarrow U(1)$ mapping classes of meridian loops to $\zeta$.

Denote by $\sigma_{\zeta}(L)$ the signature of the Hermitian intersection form

$$
\begin{equation*}
H_{n}\left(D^{2 n} \backslash A ; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta}\right) \times H_{n}\left(D^{2 n} \backslash A ; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

for even $n$ and the signature of the Hermitian form obtained from the skewHermitian intersection form (1) by multiplying by $\zeta-\bar{\zeta}$. The number $\sigma_{\zeta}(L)$ depends only on $L$ and $\zeta$.

If $V$ is a Seifert matrix of $L$ then $\sigma_{\zeta}(L)$ is equal to the signature of the Hermitian matrix $(1-\zeta) V+(1-\bar{\zeta}) V^{\top}$ for even $n$ and $\frac{\zeta}{1+\zeta} V+\frac{\bar{\zeta}}{1+\bar{\zeta}} V^{\top}$ for odd $n$ (here ${ }^{\top}$ denotes transposition).

For even $n$ the signature of the $m$-sheeted cyclic covering space of $D^{2 n}$ branched over $A$ is equal to $\sum_{\zeta^{m}=1} \sigma_{\zeta}(L)$.

The following theorem generalizes the results by Murasugi [3], Tristram [5], the author [8] and Kauffman and Taylor [1].

Theorem 1. If $\zeta$ is a root of an integer polynomial $f$ irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}$ with $f(1)$ divisibe by a prime number $p$ then for any integer $r$ with $0 \leq r \leq \frac{n}{2}$

$$
\begin{align*}
\left|\sigma_{\zeta}(L)\right|+ & \sum_{s=0}^{2 r}(-1)^{s} \operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{C}} H_{r-1-s}\left(S^{2 n-1} \backslash l ; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta}\right)  \tag{2}\\
& \leq \sum_{s=0}^{2 r}(-1)^{s}\left[\operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{Z}_{p}} H_{n-2-s}\left(A ; \mathbb{Z}_{p}\right)+\operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{Z}_{p}} H_{n-1-s}\left(A ; \mathbb{Z}_{p}\right)\right]
\end{align*}
$$

and for any oriented smooth closed submanifold $\Sigma$ of $S^{2 n}$ transversally intersecting $S^{2 n-1}$ in $l$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left|\sigma_{\zeta}(L)\right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{Z}_{p}} H_{n-1}\left(\Sigma ; \mathbb{Z}_{p}\right)  \tag{3}\\
& \quad+1-\sum_{s=0}^{2 r-1}(-1)^{s} \operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{Z}_{p}} H_{s}\left(\Sigma ; \mathbb{Z}_{p}\right)+\sum_{s=0}^{2 r}(-1)^{s} \operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{Z}_{p}} H_{s}\left(\Sigma, l ; \mathbb{Z}_{p}\right) \\
& \\
& \quad+\sum_{s=0}^{2 r}(-1)^{s} \operatorname{dim}_{\mathbb{C}} H_{s+1}\left(S^{2 n-1} \backslash l ; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta}\right)
\end{align*}
$$

The following theorem generalizes Shinohara's theorem [4] on $\sigma_{-1}$ and reduces calculation of the signatures of algebraic 1-knots to a calculation of signatures of the torus knots.

Theorem 2. Let $K_{i}=\left(S^{2 n-1}, k_{i}\right)$ and $L_{i}=\left(S^{2 n-1}, l_{i}\right)$ with $i=1,2$ be oriented knots, $U_{i}$ be a tubular neighborhood of $k_{i}$. Suppose $l_{i}$ lies in $U_{i}$ and realizes the r-fold generator of $H_{2 n-3}\left(U_{i}\right)=\mathbb{Z}$. If there exists a fiberpreserving diffeomorphism $h: U_{1} \rightarrow U_{2}$ with $h\left(k_{1}\right)=k_{2}$ and $h\left(l_{1}\right)=l_{2}$, preserving linking numbers if $n=2$, then

$$
\sigma_{\zeta}\left(L_{1}\right)-\sigma_{\zeta}\left(L_{2}\right)=\sigma_{\zeta^{r}}\left(K_{1}\right)-\sigma_{\zeta^{r}}\left(K_{2}\right)
$$

Theorem 2 is deduced from the Wall theorem on non-additivity of signature [9].

## References

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