SIGNATURES OF LINKS

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This paper is an English translation of my note [7] published in 1977.

Let $L = (S^{2n-1}, l)$ be an oriented link (i.e., a pair in which l is an oriented smooth closed (2n-3)-submanifold of the sphere S^{2n-1}) and let ζ be a complex number with $|\zeta| = 1$. Let A be an oriented smooth compact connected submanifold of D^{2n} with $\partial A = l$. Let \mathbb{C}_{ζ} denote the local coefficient system on $D^{2n} \smallsetminus A$ with fiber \mathbb{C} defined by the homomorphism $\pi_1(D^{2n} \searrow A) \to U(1)$ mapping classes of meridian loops to ζ .

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

(1)
$$H_n(D^{2n} \smallsetminus A; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta}) \times H_n(D^{2n} \smallsetminus A; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta}) \to \mathbb{C}$$

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

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

For even *n* the signature of the *m*-sheeted cyclic covering space of D^{2n} 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 ζ is a root of an integer polynomial f irreducible over \mathbb{Z} with f(1) divisible by a prime number p then for any integer r with $0 \leq r \leq \frac{n}{2}$

(2)
$$|\sigma_{\zeta}(L)| + \sum_{s=0}^{2r} (-1)^s \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{r-1-s}(S^{2n-1} \smallsetminus l; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta})$$

 $\leq \sum_{s=0}^{2r} (-1)^s \left[\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} H_{n-2-s}(A; \mathbb{Z}_p) + \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} H_{n-1-s}(A; \mathbb{Z}_p) \right]$

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

(3)
$$|\sigma_{\zeta}(L)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} H_{n-1}(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

+ $1 - \sum_{s=0}^{2r-1} (-1)^s \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} H_s(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z}_p) + \sum_{s=0}^{2r} (-1)^s \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} H_s(\Sigma, l; \mathbb{Z}_p)$
+ $\sum_{s=0}^{2r} (-1)^s \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{s+1}(S^{2n-1} \smallsetminus l; \mathbb{C}_{\zeta}).$

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

Theorem 2. Let $K_i = (S^{2n-1}, k_i)$ and $L_i = (S^{2n-1}, l_i)$ 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 $H_{2n-3}(U_i) = \mathbb{Z}$. If there exists a fiberpreserving diffeomorphism $h : U_1 \to U_2$ with $h(k_1) = k_2$ and $h(l_1) = l_2$, preserving linking numbers if n = 2, then

$$\sigma_{\zeta}(L_1) - \sigma_{\zeta}(L_2) = \sigma_{\zeta^r}(K_1) - \sigma_{\zeta^r}(K_2).$$

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

References

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