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On Alexander modules and Blanchfield forms of null-homologous knots in rational homology spheres

Delphine Moussard

Abstract

In this article, we give a classification of Alexander modules of null-homologous knots in rational homology spheres. We characterize these modules \mathcal{A} equipped with their Blanchfield forms ϕ , and the modules \mathcal{A} such that there is a unique isomorphism class of (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) , and we prove that for the other modules \mathcal{A} , there are infinitely many such classes. We realise all these (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) by explicit knots in \mathbb{Q} -spheres.

MSC : 57M25 57M27 57N10 57N65

Keywords : Homology sphere; Surgery; Alexander module; Equivariant linking number; Equivariant linking matrix; Blanchfield pairing; Blanchfield form.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Short introduction

The $\mathbb{Q}[t, t^{-1}]$ -modules appearing as Alexander modules of knots in S^3 were determined by Levine [8]. They are all the $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Q}[t, t^{-1}]/(P_i)$, where the P_i are symmetric polynomials ($P_i(t) = P_i(t^{-1})$) in $\mathbb{Z}[t, t^{-1}]$ such that $P_i(1) = 1$. We will generalize this classification to null-homologous knots in rational homology spheres. The Alexander modules of these knots are finitely generated $\mathbb{Q}[t, t^{-1}]$ -torsion-modules on which $x \mapsto (1-t)x$ defines an isomorphism. The equivariant linking number defined in the infinite cyclic covering induces a hermitian form on these Alexander modules, called the Blanchfield form since Blanchfield showed that it is non degenerate [1]. We will show that these properties characterize the Alexander modules \mathcal{A} equipped with their Blanchfield forms ϕ . We characterize these modules \mathcal{A} equipped with their Blanchfield forms ϕ , and the modules \mathcal{A} such that there is a unique isomorphism class of (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) , and we prove that for the other modules \mathcal{A} , there are infinitely many such classes.

In [5], Kriker defined a rational lift of the Kontsevich integral for null-homologous knots in \mathbb{Q} -spheres. Garoufalidis and Rozansky [3] introduced a filtration of the space of these knots by null moves. Null moves preserve the isomorphism classes of (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) . Garoufalidis and Rozansky computed the graded space of the filtration for the isomorphism class of the unknot. This computation allowed Lescop to prove that the invariant she constructed in [7] is equivalent to the 2-loop part of the Kriker lift for knots with trivial Alexander modules. The work contained here should be useful to generalize this result.

1.2 Statement of the results

Except otherwise mentioned, all manifolds will be compact and oriented, and all manifolds of dimension 2 or 3 will be connected. We set $\Lambda = \mathbb{Q}[t, t^{-1}]$.

A *rational homology 3-sphere*, or \mathbb{Q} -*sphere*, is a 3-manifold, without boundary, which has the same rational homology as the standard sphere S^3 . In such a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M , a *null-homologous knot* K is a knot whose homology class in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$ is zero. Let $T(K)$ be a tubular neighborhood of K . The *exterior* of K is $X = M \setminus \text{Int}(T(K))$. Consider the projection $\pi : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \frac{H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{torsion}} \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and the covering map $p : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ associated with its kernel. The covering \tilde{X} is the *infinite cyclic covering* of X . The automorphism group of the covering, $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X})$, is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . It acts on $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$. Denoting the action of a generator τ of $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X})$ as the multiplication by t , we get a structure of Λ -module on $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$. This Λ -module is called the *Alexander module* of K , and we will denote it by $\mathcal{A}(K)$.

On the Alexander module $\mathcal{A}(K)$, one can define the *Blanchfield form*, or *equivariant linking pairing*, $\phi_K : \mathcal{A}(K) \times \mathcal{A}(K) \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Q}(t)}{\Lambda}$, as follows. First define the equivariant linking number of two knots.

Definition 1.1. *Let J_1 and J_2 be two links in \tilde{X} such that $J_1 \cap \tau^k(J_2) = \emptyset$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\delta(t)$ be the annihilator of $\mathcal{A}(K)$. Then $\delta(\tau)J_1$ and $\delta(\tau)J_2$ are rationally null-homologous knots. The equivariant linking number of J_1 and J_2 is*

$$lk_e(J_1, J_2) = \frac{1}{\delta(t)\delta(t^{-1})} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} lk(\delta(\tau)J_1, \tau^k(\delta(\tau)J_2))t^k.$$

One can easily see that $lk_e(J_1, J_2) \in \frac{1}{\delta(t)}\Lambda$, and $lk_e(J_2, J_1)(t) = lk_e(J_1, J_2)(t^{-1})$. Now, if γ (resp. η) is the homology class of J_1 (resp. J_2) in $\mathcal{A}(K)$, define $\phi_K(\gamma, \eta)$ by :

$$\phi_K(\gamma, \eta) = lk_e(J_1, J_2) \text{ mod } \Lambda$$

The Blanchfield form is hermitian ($\phi(\gamma, \eta)(t) = \phi(\eta, \gamma)(t^{-1})$ for all $\gamma, \eta \in \mathcal{A}(K)$), and non degenerate : $\phi_K(\gamma, \eta) = 0$ for all $\eta \in \mathcal{A}(K)$ implies $\gamma = 0$.

Proposition 1.2. *Let $(\mathcal{A}(K), \phi_K)$ be the Alexander module and the Blanchfield form of a null-homologous knot K in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M .*

1. *The module $\mathcal{A}(K)$ is a finitely generated Λ -torsion-module.*
2. *The map $x \mapsto (1 - t)x$ defines an isomorphism of $\mathcal{A}(K)$.*
3. *The form ϕ_K is hermitian and non degenerate.*

Blanchfield showed (3.), we will show (1. 2.) in Section 2.2. We will also show the following description of $(\mathcal{A}(K), \phi_K)$.

Theorem 1.3. *If (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) satisfy Conditions (1. 2. 3.), then \mathcal{A} is a direct sum, orthogonal with respect to ϕ , of submodules of these two kinds :*

- $\frac{\Lambda}{(\pi^n)}\gamma$, with π prime and symmetric, or $\pi = t + 2 + t^{-1}$, $n > 0$, and $\phi(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{P}{\pi^n}$, P symmetric and prime to π .
- $\frac{\Lambda}{(\pi^n)}\gamma_1 \oplus \frac{\Lambda}{(\pi^n)}\gamma_2$, with either π prime, non symmetric, $\pi(-1) \neq 0$, $n > 0$, or $\pi = 1 + t$, n odd, and in both cases $\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{\pi^n}$, $\phi(\gamma_i, \gamma_i) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$.

This description will allow us to show the reciprocal result of Proposition 1.2.

Theorem 1.4. *If (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) satisfy Conditions (1. 2. 3.), then there is a null-homologous knot K in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M such that $(\mathcal{A}(K), \phi_K)$ is isomorphic to (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) .*

We will give an explicit construction of a knot for the two kinds of modules of Theorem 1.3, and we will get the general case by using connected sums.

Considering only the Alexander modules, we have the following classification.

Theorem 1.5. *Given a family $(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_p)$ of polynomials in Λ such that $\delta_{i+1} | \delta_i$ for $1 \leq i < p$, the module $\bigoplus_{i=1}^p \frac{\Lambda}{\delta_i(t)}$ is the Alexander module of a null-homologous knot in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere if and only if the δ_i satisfy the following conditions :*

- $\delta_i(1) \neq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$,
- $\delta_i(t^{-1}) = t^{q_i} \delta_i(t)$, with $q_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, for $1 \leq i \leq p$,
- if, for $1 \leq i \leq p$, m_i denotes the multiplicity of -1 as a root of δ_i , then, for any odd integer m , the number of indices i such that $m_i = m$ is even.

Then the *Alexander polynomial* of K is the order of $\mathcal{A}(K)$, $\Delta = \prod_{i=1}^p \delta_i$. The *annihilator* of $\mathcal{A}(K)$ is $\delta = \delta_1$. This result can be viewed as a corollary of the previous ones, but we will show it first, independently of the existence of the Blanchfield form.

Moreover, using algebraic number theory, we will show :

Theorem 1.6. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^p \frac{\Lambda}{\delta_i(t)}$, with $\delta_{i+1} | \delta_i$ for $1 \leq i < p$. Let $\Delta = \prod_{i=1}^p \delta_i$ be the order of \mathcal{A} . For $1 \leq i \leq p$, let m_i denote the multiplicity of -1 as a root of δ_i . If Δ has no prime and symmetric divisor, and if all m_i are odd, then there is a unique isomorphism class of non degenerate hermitian forms $\phi : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(t)/\Lambda$. Otherwise, there are infinitely many isomorphism classes of such forms.*

1.3 Plan of the article

The first section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.5. We introduce surgery presentations of knots in Section 2.1, and show in Section 2.2 that the associated equivariant linking matrices are presentation matrices of the Alexander module. We deduce the properties of the Alexander modules in Section 2.3. In Section 2.4, we realize any hermitian matrix with coefficients in Λ whose determinant does not vanish at $t = 1$ as an equivariant linking matrix. We conclude the proof of Theorem 1.5 in Section 2.5.

Section 3.1 gives an expression of the Blanchfield form in terms of an equivariant linking matrix associated with a surgery presentation of the knot. Then, we prove Theorem 1.3 in Section 3.2, Theorem 1.4 in Section 3.3, and Theorem 1.6 in Section 3.4.

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2 Classification of Alexander modules

2.1 Surgery presentation of a knot

Let M_0 be a 3-manifold such that $H_1(M_0; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. Consider a link $L = \prod_{i \in I} J_i$ in M_0 , with knot components J_i . For each $i \in I$, let $T(J_i)$ be a tubular neighborhood of J_i , let $m(J_i)$ be a meridian of J_i in $\partial T(J_i)$, and let $l(J_i)$ be a parallel of J_i in $\partial T(J_i)$. Define the manifold $M = \chi(M_0, L)$ obtained from M_0 by surgery along the framed link L by $M = X_L \amalg_h (\prod_{i \in I} T_i)$, where $X_L = M_0 \setminus \prod_{i \in I} T(J_i)$ is the exterior of L , the T_i are solid

tori, and $h : \partial X_L = \coprod_{i \in I} \partial T(J_i) \rightarrow \coprod_{i \in I} \partial T_i$ is a homeomorphism sending $\partial T(J_i)$ onto ∂T_i and the parallel $l(J_i)$ onto a meridian m_i of T_i , for each $i \in I$. We have :

$$H_1(\chi(M_0, L), \mathbb{Q}) = \frac{\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Q} m(J_i)}{\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Q} l(J_i)}$$

Remark If $H_1(M_0, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, \mathbb{Q} can be replaced by \mathbb{Z} .

In the manifold M , one can consider the link \hat{L} , whose components are the cores of the tori T_i , parallelised by the meridians $m(J_i)$. The surgery along \hat{L} in M is the *inverse surgery* of the surgery along L in M_0 . We have $\chi(\chi(M_0, L), \hat{L}) = M_0$.

A *surgery presentation* is a triple (M_0, L, K_0) , where M_0 is a \mathbb{Q} -sphere, K_0 is a trivial knot in M_0 , and $L = \coprod_{i=1}^n J_i$ is a framed link in M_0 , such that $lk(K_0, J_i) = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. It is called *admissible* if $\det((lk(J_i, J_j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}) \neq 0$.

Lemma 2.1. *Set $(M, K) = (\chi(M_0, L), K_0)$.*

1. *The knot K is null-homologous.*
2. *The manifold M is a \mathbb{Q} -sphere if and only if the surgery presentation is admissible.*

Proof. Consider a disk D bounded by K_0 , and tranverse to all the J_i . For all i , $\langle J_i, D \rangle = 0$. So K bounds a surface obtained from D by tubing, that is by adding tubes around the J_i connecting pairs of points of $J_i \cap D$ with opposite signs.

We have :

$$H_1(M; \mathbb{Q}) = \frac{\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Q} m(J_i)}{\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Q} l(J_i)}.$$

Now $l(J_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n lk(J_i, J_j) m(J_j)$, so $(lk(J_j, J_i))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ is a presentation matrix for the \mathbb{Q} -module $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$. Thus $\det((lk(J_j, J_i))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}) \neq 0$ if and only if $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. \diamond

Such a presentation always exists :

Lemma 2.2. *If K is a null-homologous knot in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M , then K admits a surgery presentation (S^3, L, K_0) .*

See Garoufalidis and Kricker [2, p.117, Fact 1] for the case $M = S^3$. The generalization to any \mathbb{Q} -sphere M easily follows from :

Theorem 2.3 (Lickorish-Wallace, 1960). *Any 3-manifold without boundary can be obtained from S^3 by surgery along a framed link.*

2.2 Hermitian presentation matrix

Definition 2.4. A matrix $A \in \mathcal{M}(\Lambda)$ is called hermitian if $\bar{A}^t = A$, where \bar{A} is defined by $\bar{A}(t) = A(t^{-1})$.

Given a null-homologous knot K in a rational homology sphere M , we aim to determine a hermitian presentation matrix of the Alexander module $\mathcal{A}(K)$.

Proposition 2.5. Let K be a null-homologous knot in a rational homology sphere M . Consider a surgery presentation $(M_0, L = \amalg_{i=1}^n J_i, K_0)$ of K . Let \tilde{X}_0 be the infinite cyclic covering of the exterior X_0 of K_0 , and, for $1 \leq i \leq n$, let \tilde{J}_i be a lift of J_i in \tilde{X}_0 . The equivariant linking matrix $A(t)$ defined by $A_{ij}(t) = lk_e(\tilde{J}_j, \tilde{J}_i)$ is a presentation matrix of the Alexander module $\mathcal{A}(K)$. This matrix is hermitian and satisfies $\det(A(1)) \neq 0$.

Proof. We will need the following lemma :

Lemma 2.6. Let U be a trivial knot in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M , let X be the exterior of U , and let \tilde{X} be the infinite cyclic covering associated. We have $H_1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ and $H_2(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$.

Proof. Let D be a disk bounded by U , and set $Y = M \setminus D$. Denote by τ the automorphism of \tilde{X} corresponding to the action of t . Let \tilde{Y} be (resp. \tilde{D}) a copy of Y (resp. D) in \tilde{X} . Set $Y_p = \amalg_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^{2k}(Y)$, and $Y_i = \amalg_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^{2k+1}(Y)$.

We first show that $H_2(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. Use the Mayer-Vietoris sequence associated with $\tilde{X} = Y_p \cup Y_i$:

$$H_2(\amalg_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^k(\tilde{D})) \longrightarrow H_2(Y_p) \oplus H_2(Y_i) \longrightarrow H_2(\tilde{X}) \longrightarrow H_1(\amalg_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^k(\tilde{D}))$$

For $i > 0$, $H_i(\amalg_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^k(\tilde{D})) = \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} H_i(D) = 0$. Thus $H_2(\tilde{X}) \simeq H_2(Y_p) \oplus H_2(Y_i) \simeq \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} H_2(Y)$. It remains to show that $H_2(Y) = 0$.

Let V be a regular neighborhood of D . Since Y deformation retracts to $Z = M \setminus V$, we have $H_2(Y) = H_2(Z)$. Then use the exact sequence associated with (M, Z) .

$$H_3(M) = \mathbb{Q}[M] \longrightarrow H_3(M, Z) \longrightarrow H_2(Z) \longrightarrow H_2(M) = 0$$

By excision, $H_3(M, Z) = H_3(V, \partial V) = \mathbb{Q}[V]$. Since $[V]$ is the image of $[M]$ by the first morphism, the second morphism is trivial and $H_2(Z) = 0$.

We now show, with the same method, that $H_1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. Use the Mayer-Vietoris sequence associated with $\tilde{X} = Y_p \cup Y_i$:

$$0 \longrightarrow H_1(Y_p) \oplus H_1(Y_i) \longrightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}) \longrightarrow H_0(\amalg_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^k(\tilde{D})) \longrightarrow H_0(Y_p) \oplus H_0(Y_i)$$

The last morphism is injective, so $H_1(\tilde{X}) \simeq H_1(Y_p) \oplus H_1(Y_i) \simeq \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} H_1(Y)$. It remains to show that $H_1(Y) = 0$. We have $H_1(Y) = H_1(Z)$. Then use the exact sequence associated with the pair (M, Z) .

$$H_2(M) = 0 \longrightarrow H_2(M, Z) \longrightarrow H_1(Z) \longrightarrow H_1(M) = 0$$

Thus $H_1(Z) \simeq H_2(M, Z) \simeq H_2(V, \partial V)$. Since V is a ball, we have $H_2(V, \partial V) = 0$. \diamond

We now prove the proposition. First note that the J_i lift in \tilde{X}_0 into homeomorphic copies, because $lk(J_i, K_0) = 0$. The infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} associated with $K \subset M$ is obtained from \tilde{X}_0 by surgery along all the $\tilde{J}_{i,k} = \tau_0^k(\tilde{J}_i)$, where τ_0 is the generator of $Aut(\tilde{X}_0)$ which induces the action of t .

We calculate $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$, using the exact sequence associated with the pair (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z}) , where \tilde{Z} is the preimage of $Z = M_0 \setminus \coprod_{i=1}^n Int(T(J_i))$ by the covering map.

$$H_2(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z}) \xrightarrow{\partial} H_1(\tilde{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}) \longrightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z})$$

By excision, we have $H_j(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z}) = H_j(\coprod_{1 \leq i \leq n, k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{T}_{i,k}, \coprod_{1 \leq i \leq n, k \in \mathbb{Z}} \partial \tilde{T}_{i,k})$ for all j , where the $\tilde{T}_{i,k}$ are the lifts of the solid tori T_i glued during the surgery. Thus $H_j(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z}) = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n, k \in \mathbb{Z}} H_j(\tilde{T}_{i,k}, \partial \tilde{T}_{i,k})$, and we have $H_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z}) = 0$. For $j = 2$, we get $H_2(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z}) = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n, k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} D_{i,k} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n} \Lambda D_{i,0}$, where $D_{i,k}$ is a meridian disk for $\tilde{T}_{i,k}$ bounded by $l(\tilde{J}_{i,k})$.

We now calculate $H_1(\tilde{Z}; \mathbb{Q})$ using the exact sequence associated with the pair (\tilde{X}_0, \tilde{Z}) .

$$H_2(\tilde{X}_0) \longrightarrow H_2(\tilde{X}_0, \tilde{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(\tilde{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}_0)$$

By Lemma 2.6, $H_2(\tilde{X}_0, \tilde{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(\tilde{Z})$ is an isomorphism. Moreover,

$$H_2(\tilde{X}_0, \tilde{Z}) = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n, k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \Sigma_{i,k},$$

where $\Sigma_{i,k}$ is a meridian disk for $T(\tilde{J}_{i,k})$ bounded by $m(\tilde{J}_{i,k})$. So :

$$H_1(\tilde{Z}) = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n, k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} m(\tilde{J}_{i,k}) = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n} \mathbb{Q}[t, t^{-1}] m(\tilde{J}_i).$$

We can then rewrite the first sequence :

$$\bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n} \Lambda D_{i,0} \xrightarrow{\partial} \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n} \mathbb{Q}[t, t^{-1}] m(\tilde{J}_i) \longrightarrow H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow 0$$

We get a presentation of $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$ with n generators $m(\tilde{J}_i)$ and n relations given by the images of $D_{i,0}$, that are the parallels $l(\tilde{J}_i)$.

We now write $l(\tilde{J}_i)$ in function of the $m(\tilde{J}_i)$.

$$\begin{aligned} l(\tilde{J}_i) &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} lk(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_{j,k}) m(\tilde{J}_{j,k}) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} lk(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_{j,k}) t^k m(\tilde{J}_j) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n lk_e(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_j) m(\tilde{J}_j) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $A(t)$ is a presentation matrix for $\mathcal{A}(K)$.

It follows from the properties of the equivariant linking number that $A(t)$ is hermitian. Since M is a \mathbb{Q} -sphere, we have $\det(A(1)) = \det((lk(J_j, J_i))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}) \neq 0$. \diamond

2.3 Properties of the Alexander module

Consider a null-homologous knot K in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M , and write its Alexander module $\mathcal{A}(K) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^p \frac{\Lambda}{\delta_i(t)}$, with $\delta_{i+1} | \delta_i$ for $1 \leq i < p$. Denote by \doteq the equality modulo a unit of Λ .

Lemma 2.7. *For $1 \leq i \leq p$, $\delta_i(t) \doteq \delta_i(t^{-1})$ and $\delta_i(1) \neq 0$.*

Proof. Consider an equivariant linking matrix $A(t)$ associated with K . By Proposition 2.5, $A(t)$ is a presentation matrix of $\mathcal{A}(K)$. The matrix A is equivalent to a diagonal matrix D with diagonal $(1, \dots, 1, \delta_p, \dots, \delta_1)$: there are two matrices P and Q in $GL_n(\Lambda)$ such that $A = PDQ$. So $A = \bar{A}^t = \bar{Q}^t \bar{D} \bar{P}^t$, and A is also equivalent to \bar{D} . By unicity of the δ_i modulo a unit of Λ , we have $\delta_i(t) \doteq \delta_i(t^{-1})$.

Moreover, $\det(A(t)) = \prod_{i=1}^p \delta_i(t)$, and this determinant does not vanish for $t = 1$. \diamond

We call *degree* of a polynomial $\sum_{i=q}^r \alpha_i t^i \in \mathbb{Q}[t, t^{-1}]$ with $\alpha_q \neq 0$ and $\alpha_r \neq 0$ the integer $r - q$. The δ_i with even degree can be normalised as symmetric polynomials.

Lemma 2.8. *For $1 \leq i \leq p$, if δ_i has even degree $2m$, then there are $r_j \in \mathbb{Q}$ for $0 \leq j \leq m$ such that :*

$$\delta_i(t) \doteq r_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m r_j (t^j + t^{-j})$$

Proof. Multiplying by a suitable power of t , we get $\delta_i(t) \doteq \sum_{j=-m}^m r_j t^j$, with $r_m r_{-m} \neq 0$. Since $\delta_i(t) \doteq \delta_i(t^{-1})$, there is $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\sum_{j=-m}^m r_j t^j = \lambda t^k \sum_{j=-m}^m r_j t^{-j}$. Necessarily $k = 0$, and $r_j = \lambda r_{-j}$ for $-m \leq j \leq m$. Thus $r_m = \lambda r_{-m} = \lambda^2 r_m$, and $\lambda^2 = 1$. If $\lambda = -1$, then $\delta_i(1) = \sum_{j=-m}^m r_j = r_0 = 0$. But $\delta_i(1) \neq 0$, so $\lambda = 1$. \diamond

The degree parity of δ_i is related to the multiplicity of the root -1 . Indeed, since $\delta_i(t) \doteq \delta_i(t^{-1})$, if α is a root for δ_i , then α^{-1} is a root for δ_i with the same multiplicity. So the roots of δ_i come by pairs (α, α^{-1}) , except for $\alpha = \pm 1$. The case $\alpha = 1$ does not occur, so δ_i has odd degree if and only if it admits -1 as a root with odd multiplicity.

Proposition 2.9. *Consider a null-homologous knot K in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M , and its Alexander module $\mathcal{A}(K) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^p \frac{\Lambda}{\delta_i(t)}$, with $\delta_{i+1} | \delta_i$ for $1 \leq i < p$. The δ_i satisfy the following conditions :*

- $\delta_i(t^{-1}) \doteq \delta_i(t)$ and $\delta_i(1) \neq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$,
- if, for $1 \leq i \leq p$, m_i denotes the multiplicity of -1 as a root of δ_i , then for any odd integer m , the number of indices i such that $m_i = m$ is even.

Remark These conditions imply that the Alexander polynomial $\prod_{i=1}^p \delta_i$ has even degree.

Proof. Proposition 2.5 gives a hermitian presentation matrix $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\Lambda)$ for $\mathcal{A}(K)$. There are matrices $P, Q \in GL_n(\Lambda)$ such that $D = PAQ$ is a diagonal matrix with diagonal $(1, \dots, 1, \delta_p, \dots, \delta_1)$. The matrix $B = \bar{Q}^t A Q = \bar{Q}^t P^{-1} D$ is a hermitian matrix which has its i^{th} column (and thus its i^{th} row) divisible by δ_i . Moreover, $\det(B) \doteq \det(A) \doteq \prod_{i=1}^p \delta_i$. The multiplicity of -1 as a root for $\det(B)$ is $m_0 = \sum_{i=1}^p m_i$. Denote by β_{ij} the coefficients of B . Note that $(t+1)^{\max(m_i, m_j)}$ divides β_{ij} .

$$\begin{aligned} \det(B) &= \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n \beta_{i\sigma(i)} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma; m_i = m_{\sigma(i)} \forall i} \text{sign}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^n \beta_{i\sigma(i)} \quad \text{mod } (t+1)^{m_0+1} \end{aligned}$$

Set $I_m = \{i \in \{1 \dots n\} | m_i = m\}$, $J = \{m \in \mathbb{N} | I_m \neq \emptyset\}$, and $B_m = (\beta_{ij})_{(i,j) \in I_m \times I_m}$.

$$\det(B) = \prod_{m \in J} \det(B_m) \quad \text{mod } (t+1)^{m_0+1}$$

For $m \in J$, the matrix B_m is hermitian, and has all coefficients divisible by $(t+1)^m$. So $\det(B_m)$ is symmetric and divisible by $(t+1)^{m k(m)}$, where $k(m) = |I_m|$. As $\det(B_m)$

is symmetric, it is divisible by an even power of $(t + 1)$, so if $mk(m)$ is odd, $\det(B_m)$ is divisible by $(t + 1)^{mk(m)+1}$. But $\sum_{m \in J} mk(m) = m_0$, and $\det(B) \neq 0 \pmod{(t + 1)^{m_0+1}}$, so for $m \in J$, the multiplicity of -1 as a root of $\det(B_m)$ is $mk(m)$, and $mk(m)$ is even. Thus, if m is odd, $k(m)$ is even. \diamond

Remark This proposition is a consequence of the existence of the Blanchfield form (see Theorem 1.3). It shows one implication of Theorem 1.5.

2.4 Realization of equivariant linking matrices

In this subsection, we prove :

Proposition 2.10. *Consider a matrix $A(t)$ with coefficients in Λ , hermitian, and satisfying $\det(A(1)) \neq 0$. The matrix $A(t)$ is the equivariant linking matrix associated with a surgery presentation of a null-homologous knot K in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M .*

Proof. We first need to realize arbitrary linking numbers in \mathbb{Q} -spheres.

Lemma 2.11. *Consider coprime integers n and k , with $n > 0$. In the lens space $L(n, k)$ obtained by $(-\frac{n}{k})$ -surgery on the trivial knot U , we have $H_1(L(n, k); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}}m(U)$ and $lk(m(U), m(U)) = \frac{k}{n}$.*

Proof. Consider a tubular neighborhood $T(U)$ of U , and the exterior X of U . Define the preferred parallel $l_0(U)$ of U as the intersection of $T(U)$ with a disk bounded by U , and define the surgery curve of U by $l(U) = nm(U) - kl_0(U)$ in $H_1(\partial T(U))$. Now consider the manifold $L(n, k) = \chi(S^3, U)$. We have $H_1(L(n, k); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}m(U)}{\mathbb{Z}l(U)}$. In $H_1(X)$, $l(U) = nm(U)$. Thus $H_1(L(n, k); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n\mathbb{Z}}m(U)$.

We now compute $lk(m(U), m(U))$. Let $T = S^1 \times D^2$ be the solid torus glued during the surgery. Set $S_t = \{x \in D^2 \mid \|x\| = t\}$. Define a homeomorphism $h : \partial T = S^1 \times S_1 \rightarrow S^1 \times S_{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $(s, x) \mapsto (s, \frac{1}{2}x)$, and set $m_{int}(U) = h(m(U))$. Then $lk(m(U), m(U)) = lk(m_{int}(U), m(U))$. Consider a meridian disk D of T bounded by $l(U)$. Then

$$lk(m_{int}(U), l(U)) = \langle m_{int}(U), D \rangle = \langle l(U), m(U) \rangle_{\partial T(U)} = k,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} lk(m_{int}(U), l(U)) &= lk(m_{int}(U), nm(U) - kl_0(U)) \\ &= n lk(m_{int}(U), m(U)) - k lk(m_{int}(U), l_0(U)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $lk(m_{int}(U), l_0(U)) = 0$, we have $lk(m(U), m(U)) = \frac{k}{n}$. \diamond

Corollary 2.12. *Take $m > 0$, and for all $1 \leq i \leq m$, consider coprime integers $k_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n_i \in \mathbb{N}^*$. There exist a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M and curves c_i such that $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m \mathbb{Z}/n_i \mathbb{Z} c_i$, with $lk(c_i, c_i) = \frac{k_i}{n_i} \bmod \mathbb{Z}$ et $lk(c_i, c_j) = 0$ pour $i \neq j$.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.11, there are m \mathbb{Q} -spheres M_i such that $H_1(M_i; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/n_i \mathbb{Z} c_i$, with $lk(c_i, c_i) = \frac{k_i}{n_i}$. Define M as the connected sum of the M_i . \diamond

Corollary 2.13. *For any family of rational numbers $(a_{ij})_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq r}$, there are a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M and simple, closed, pairwise disjoint, framed curves f_i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, in M such that $lk(f_i, f_j) = a_{ij}$ for $j \leq i$.*

Proof. Given integers $(n_{ij})_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq r}$ and $(k_{ij})_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq r}$, with $n_{ij} > 0$ et k_{ij} prime to n_{ij} for all $1 \leq j \leq i \leq r$, Corollary 2.12 gives a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M such that $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}) = \bigoplus_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq r} \mathbb{Z}/n_{ij} \mathbb{Z} c_{ij}$, with $lk(c_{ij}, c_{ij}) = \frac{k_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \bmod \mathbb{Z}$ and $lk(c_{ij}, c_{st}) = 0$ if $(i, j) \neq (s, t)$. For $j < i$, take n_{ij} and k_{ij} such that $a_{ij} = \frac{k_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \bmod \mathbb{Z}$. For $i < j$, set $c_{ij} = c_{ji}$, $n_{ij} = n_{ji}$, and $k_{ij} = k_{ji}$. Then, for $1 \leq i \leq r$, choose curves γ_i such that $\gamma_i = \sum_{l \neq i} c_{il}$ in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$. For $i \neq j$, we get :

$$\begin{aligned} lk(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) &= lk(c_{ij}, c_{ij}) \bmod \mathbb{Z} \\ &= \frac{k_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \bmod \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

For $1 \leq i \leq r$, choose n_{ii} and k_{ii} such that $lk(\gamma_i, \gamma_i) + \frac{k_{ii}}{n_{ii}} = a_{ii} \bmod \mathbb{Z}$, then consider f'_i such that $f'_i = \gamma_i + c_{ii}$ in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$. Then :

$$\begin{aligned} lk(f'_i, f'_i) &= lk(\gamma_i, \gamma_i) + lk(c_{ii}, c_{ii}) \bmod \mathbb{Z} \\ &= a_{ii} \bmod \mathbb{Z}, \end{aligned}$$

and, if $j < i$,

$$lk(f'_i, f'_j) = lk(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) = a_{ij} \bmod \mathbb{Z}.$$

Now, we can choose the curves f_i in the homology classes of the f'_i , and their preferred parallels $l(f_i)$, such that $lk(f_i, f_j) = a_{ij}$ in \mathbb{Q} for all $1 \leq j \leq i \leq r$. \diamond

We now prove the proposition, generalizing the method of Levine [8] for knots in S^3 .

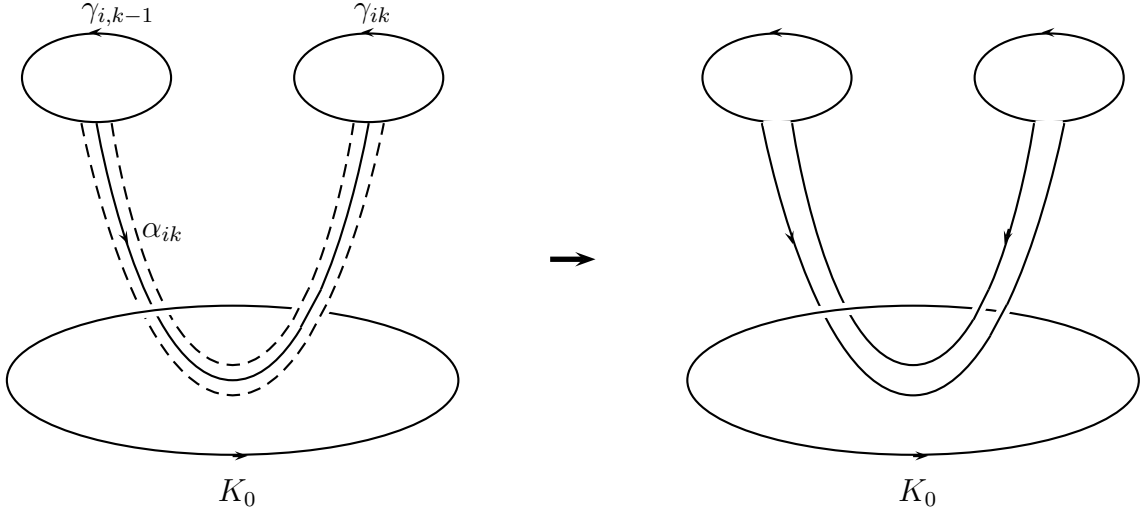
Write $A(t) = (P_{ji}(t))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$, and $P_{ij}(t) = \sum_{k=-d}^d r_{ij}^{(k)} t^k$, with $r_{ij}^{(k)} = r_{ji}^{(-k)}$ for all i, j, k . By Corollary 2.13, there are a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M_0 and pairwise disjoint simple closed framed curves γ_{ik} , $1 \leq i \leq n$, $0 \leq k \leq d$, such that, for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ and $0 \leq k, l \leq d$:

$$lk(\gamma_{ik}, \gamma_{jl}) = \begin{cases} r_{ij}^{(k)} & \text{if } l = 0 \\ r_{ji}^{(l)} & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Consider a disk D in M_0 , disjoint from all γ_{ik} . Set $K_0 = \partial D$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq k \leq d$, connect $\gamma_{i,k-1}$ to γ_{ik} with an arc α_{ik} such that $\langle \alpha_{ik}, D \rangle = 1$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the algebraic intersection number. Choose the α_{ik} pairwise disjoint, and disjoint from all the γ_{ik} . Now consider a band $B_{ik} = h_{ik}([-1, 1] \times [0, 1])$ such that :

- $h_{ik}(\{0\} \times [0, 1]) = \alpha_{ik}$,
- $h_{ik}([-1, 1] \times \{0\}) = B_{ik} \cap (-\gamma_{i,k-1}) \subset \partial B_{ik}$,
- $h_{ik}([-1, 1] \times \{1\}) = B_{ik} \cap \gamma_{ik} \subset -\partial B_{ik}$.

We also suppose that B_{ik} meets the tubular neighborhoods $T(\gamma_{i,k-1})$ and $T(\gamma_{ik})$ along the preferred parallels $l(\gamma_{i,k-1})$ and $l(\gamma_{ik})$.



For all i , define a knot J_i by :

$$J_i = \left(\left(\prod_{k=0}^d \gamma_{ik} \right) \setminus \left(\prod_{k=0}^d h_{ik}([-1, 1] \times \partial[0, 1]) \right) \right) \cup \left(\prod_{k=0}^d h_{ik}(\partial[-1, 1] \times [0, 1]) \right).$$

Define the preferred parallels $l(J_i)$ similarly from the $l(\gamma_{ik})$. Note that J_i is homologous to $\sum_{k=0}^d \gamma_{ik}$.

Set $L = \amalg_{i=1}^n J_i$. For all i , we have $lk(J_i, K_0) = 0$. Since $\det(A(1)) \neq 0$, (M_0, L, K_0) is an admissible surgery presentation. Set $(M, K) = (\chi(M_0, L), K_0)$.

The J_i lift in the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X}_0 associated with K_0 . Since $\langle J_i, D \rangle = 0$, the lifts are homeomorphic to the J_i . Choose lifts \tilde{J}_i such that the corresponding lifts of the γ_{i0} all lie in the same copy of $M \setminus D$ in \tilde{X}_0 . By Proposition 2.5, the equivariant linking matrix associated with the surgery presentation (M_0, L, K_0) is a square matrix of order n , whose coefficients are $lk_e(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_j) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} lk(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_{j,k}) t^k$, with $\tilde{J}_{j,k} = \tau_0^k(\tilde{J}_j)$. We have

$$lk(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_{j,k}) = \begin{cases} \sum_{l=\max(0,k)}^{\min(d,d+k)} lk(\gamma_{il}, \gamma_{j,l-k}) & \text{if } -d \leq k \leq d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Fix k such that $-d \leq k \leq d$.

$$lk(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_{j,k}) = \begin{cases} r_{ij}^{(k)} & \text{if } k \geq 0 \\ r_{ji}^{(-k)} & \text{if } k \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Since $r_{ji}^{(-k)} = r_{ij}^{(k)}$, we get $lk_e(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_j) = P_{ij}(t)$. \diamond

2.5 Proof of Theorem 1.5

The modules satisfying the conditions of Theorem 1.5 can be written as a direct sum of terms $\frac{\Lambda}{(P)}$, with P symmetric, $P(1) \neq 0$, and terms $\frac{\Lambda}{((1+t)^n)} \oplus \frac{\Lambda}{((1+t)^n)}$, with n odd. Hence we have to realize these two kinds of modules, and the direct sums of Alexander modules.

Lemma 2.14. *If $P \in \Lambda$ satisfies $P(t^{-1}) = P(t)$ et $P(1) \neq 0$, then there exist a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M and a null-homologous knot K in M such that the Alexander module of K is $\mathcal{A}(K) = \Lambda/(P)$.*

Proof. Apply Proposition 2.10 and Proposition 2.5 to the 1×1 matrix $A(t) = (P(t))$. \diamond

Lemma 2.15. *For all integer $n > 0$, there exist a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M and a null-homologous knot K in M such that the Alexander module of K is :*

$$\mathcal{A}(K) = \frac{\Lambda}{(1+t)^n} \oplus \frac{\Lambda}{(1+t)^n}$$

Proof. Apply Proposition 2.10 and Proposition 2.5 to the matrix :

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (1+t)^n \\ (1+t^{-1})^n & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

◇

Given two null-homologous knots K_1 and K_2 in \mathbb{Q} -spheres M_1 and M_2 , we define the connected sum $K_1 \sharp K_2$ of K_1 and K_2 in the connected sum $M_1 \sharp M_2$ of M_1 and M_2 in the following way. For $i = 1, 2$, remove from M_i a ball B_i which intersects K_i along an arc $\alpha_i([0, 1])$, trivial in the sense that the complement of a regular neighborhood of $\alpha_i([0, 1])$ in B_i is a solid torus. Orient these arcs from $\alpha_i(0)$ to $\alpha_i(1)$. Then glue $M_1 \setminus \text{Int}(B_1)$ to $M_2 \setminus \text{Int}(B_2)$ along a homeomorphism $h : \partial B_1 \rightarrow -\partial B_2$ such that $h(\alpha_1(0)) = \alpha_2(1)$ et $h(\alpha_1(1)) = \alpha_2(0)$.

Lemma 2.16. *If K_1 and K_2 are null-homologous knots in \mathbb{Q} -spheres M_1 and M_2 respectively, then their connected sum $K = K_1 \sharp K_2$ is a null-homologous knot in the \mathbb{Q} -sphere $M = M_1 \sharp M_2$, and $\mathcal{A}(K) = \mathcal{A}(K_1) \oplus \mathcal{A}(K_2)$.*

Proof. For $i = 1, 2$, consider a surgery presentation (S_i^3, L_i, J_i) of K_i . Setting $S_0^3 = S_1^3 \sharp S_2^3$, $J = J_1 \sharp J_2$ and $L = L_1 \amalg L_2$, we get a surgery presentation (S_0^3, L, J) of K . Proposition 2.5 gives the presentation matrix $\begin{pmatrix} A_1(t) & 0 \\ 0 & A_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$ for $\mathcal{A}(K)$, where, for $i = 1, 2$, $A_i(t)$ is a presentation matrix for $\mathcal{A}(K_i)$. ◇

3 Blanchfield forms

3.1 An expression of the Blanchfield form

Consider a null-homologous knot K in a \mathbb{Q} -sphere M , with a surgery presentation $(M_0, L = \amalg_{i=1}^n J_i, K_0)$. By Proposition 2.5, the associated equivariant linking matrix $A(t)$ is a presentation matrix of $\mathcal{A}(K)$. The generators of $\mathcal{A}(K)$ associated with this presentation are the meridians m_i of the \tilde{J}_i (fixed lifts of the J_i in the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X}_0 associated with K_0).

Lemma 3.1. *Set $L = -A(t)^{-1}$. Then $lk_e(m_i, m_j) = L_{ji}$.*

Note that $lk_e(m_i, m_i)$ is well defined, because the m_i are framed by the $\partial T(\tilde{J}_i)$.

Proof. The parallel $l(\tilde{J}_i)$ is rationally null-homologous, so it bounds a rational chain $\Sigma_i^{(1)}$ in \tilde{X}_0 , which can be chosen to intersect the $T(\tilde{J}_{j,k})$ along meridian disks. Removing from $\Sigma_i^{(1)}$ its intersections with the interiors of the $T(\tilde{J}_{j,k})$ for all $j \in \{1 \dots n\}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we get a new rational chain $\Sigma_i^{(2)}$ such that :

$$\partial \Sigma_i^{(2)} = l(\tilde{J}_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n lk_e(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_j) m_j.$$

The chain $\Sigma_i^{(2)}$ can be viewed in the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} associated with K . Now, in \tilde{X} , $l(\tilde{J}_i)$ bounds a disk $D_{i,0}$ contained in the solid torus $\tilde{T}_{i,0}$ glued during the surgery. Gluing $D_{i,0}$ and $-\Sigma_i^{(2)}$ along $l(\tilde{J}_i)$, we get a rational chain Σ_i in \tilde{X} such that :

$$\partial \Sigma_i = \sum_{j=1}^n lk_e(\tilde{J}_i, \tilde{J}_j) m_j = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ji}(t) m_j.$$

This gives :

$$lk_e(\partial \Sigma_i, m_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ki}(t) lk_e(m_k, m_j).$$

Now, defining the $(m_j)_{int}$ as in the proof of Lemma 2.11, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (m_j)_{int}, \Sigma_i \rangle_e &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle (m_j)_{int}, \tau^k(\Sigma_i) \rangle t^k \\ &= -\delta_{ij}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\langle \dots \rangle_e$ denotes the *equivariant algebraic intersection number*, given by definition by the first equality. So $lk_e(m_j, \partial \Sigma_i) = -\delta_{ij}$. Thus $\sum_{k=1}^n A_{ki}(t) lk_e(m_k, m_j) = -\delta_{ij}$. \diamond

Corollary 3.2. For $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, $\phi_K(m_i, m_j) = (-A(t)^{-1})_{ji} \text{ mod } \Lambda$.

3.2 Orthogonal decomposition

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.3. We begin with three useful lemmas.

Lemma 3.3. If $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}$ has order P , then there exists $\eta \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\phi(\gamma, \eta) = \frac{1}{P}$.

Proof. If there exists a strict divisor Q of P such that $Im(\phi(\gamma, \cdot)) \in \frac{1}{Q}\Lambda$, then $Q\gamma \in ker(\phi)$, and so $Q\gamma = 0$, which is a contradiction. Thus $PIm(\phi(\gamma, \cdot))$ is an ideal of $\Lambda/(P)$ which contains a unit. So $PIm(\phi(\gamma, \cdot)) = \Lambda/(P)$. \diamond

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{A}$ have respective orders π_1 and π_2 . If π_1 is prime to $\bar{\pi}_2$, then $\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = 0$.*

Proof. We have $\pi_1\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in \Lambda$ and $\bar{\pi}_2\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in \Lambda$. As Λ is a principal ideal domain, there are A and B in Λ such that $A\pi_1 + B\bar{\pi}_2 = 1$, thus $\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = A\pi_1\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) + B\bar{\pi}_2\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in \Lambda$. \diamond

Lemma 3.5. *Let F be a Λ -submodule of \mathcal{A} , and denote by F^\perp its orthogonal with respect to ϕ . We have $\mathcal{A} = F \oplus F^\perp$ if and only if $F \cap F^\perp = 0$.*

Proof. Write $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^p \frac{\Lambda}{(P_i)}x_i$. For $y \in \mathcal{A}$, $\phi(x_i, y) = \frac{P}{P_i}$, with P defined modulo P_i . So $\text{codim}_{\mathbb{Q}}x_i^\perp \leq \deg(P_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$. Now $F^\perp = \cap_{i=1}^p x_i^\perp$, so $\text{codim}_{\mathbb{Q}}F^\perp \leq \sum_{i=1}^p \deg(P_i) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}F$. Thus $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}F + \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}F^\perp \geq \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}\mathcal{A}$. \diamond

We now prove Theorem 1.3. We can write $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \frac{\Lambda}{(\pi_i^{n_i})}$ with I finite and each π_i prime. Lemma 3.4 gives an orthogonal decomposition into terms $\bigoplus_{i \in I} \frac{\Lambda}{\pi^{n_i}}$ with π prime and symmetric, and terms $(\bigoplus_{i \in I} \frac{\Lambda}{(\pi^{n_i})}) \oplus (\bigoplus_{i \in J} \frac{\Lambda}{(\bar{\pi}^{n_i})})$, with π prime and non symmetric. We have three cases to treat (the case $\pi = 1 + t$ being particular).

First case : $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \frac{\Lambda}{\pi^{n_i}}$, π prime and symmetric, and I finite. Denote $n = \max\{n_i; i \in I\}$.

First note that there exists $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\phi(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{P}{\pi^n}$, P prime to π . Indeed, if such a γ does not exist, then, for η_1 of order π^n and η_2 such that $\phi(\eta_1, \eta_2) = \frac{1}{\pi^n}$, we have $\phi(\eta_1 + \eta_2, \eta_1 + \eta_2) = \frac{Q}{\pi^n}$ with $Q = 2 \pmod{\pi}$, which gives a contradiction.

Consider such a γ , and denote by F the Λ -submodule of \mathcal{A} generated by γ . If $x \in F \cap F^\perp$, then $x = \lambda\gamma$ for a $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and $\phi(x, \gamma) = 0$ implies $\lambda \in \pi^n\Lambda$. Hence $\mathcal{A} = F \oplus F^\perp$.

As $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(F^\perp) < \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathcal{A})$, we can conclude by induction.

Second case : $\mathcal{A} = (\bigoplus_{i \in I} \frac{\Lambda}{(\pi^{n_i})}) \oplus (\bigoplus_{i \in J} \frac{\Lambda}{(\bar{\pi}^{n_i})})$, with π prime, non symmetric, $\pi(-1) \neq 0$, and I and J finite. The conditions on π imply that π is prime to $\bar{\pi}$. In particular, in the direct sum above, the two main terms are submodules isotropic for ϕ .

Denote $n = \max\{n_i; i \in I \cup J\}$. Without loss of generality, we suppose that n appears as a power of π . Consider γ_1 of order π^n , and γ_2 such that $\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{\pi^n}$. Since

projecting γ_2 on $\bigoplus_{i \in J} \frac{\Lambda}{(\overline{\pi}^{n_i})}$ does not change $\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$, we can suppose γ_2 has order $\overline{\pi}^k$, and $\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{\pi^n}$ implies $k = n$.

Now denote by G the Λ -submodule of \mathcal{A} generated by γ_1 and γ_2 . If $x \in G \cap G^\perp$, write $x = \lambda\gamma_1 + \mu\gamma_2$ with $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$. Then $\phi(x, \gamma_1) = 0$ implies $\mu \in \overline{\pi}^n \Lambda$, and $\phi(x, \gamma_2) = 0$ implies $\lambda \in \pi^n \Lambda$. So $x = 0$. Hence $\mathcal{A} = G \oplus G^\perp$. Again $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(G^\perp) < \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathcal{A})$, and we conclude by induction.

Third case : $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \frac{\Lambda}{((1+t)^{n_i})}$, with I finite. Denote $n = \max\{n_i; i \in I\}$.

If n is even, we can replace $(1+t)^n$ by $(t+2+t^{-1})^{n/2}$, and proceed exactly like in the first case. Now suppose n is odd.

First note that, for all $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}$, $\phi(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{P}{(1+t)^k}$, with k even, $P(-1) \neq 0$ or $P = 0$. Indeed, if $\phi(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{P}{(1+t)^k}$, we have $\frac{P}{(1+t)^k} = \frac{\overline{P}}{(1+t^{-1})^k}$, so $P = t^k \overline{P}$, and k odd implies $P(-1) = 0$.

Consider γ_1 of order $(1+t)^n$ and γ_2 such that $\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{(1+t)^n}$. Note that γ_2 also has order $(1+t)^n$. Denote by H the Λ -submodule of \mathcal{A} generated by γ_1 and γ_2 . For $x \in H \cap H^\perp$, write $x = \lambda\gamma_1 + \mu\gamma_2$, with $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$. If λ or μ is in $(1+t)^n \Lambda$, then $x = 0$. Suppose λ and μ are not in $(1+t)^n \Lambda$. We have :

$$\begin{cases} \lambda\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_1) + \frac{\mu}{(1+t^{-1})^n} = 0 \\ \frac{\lambda}{(1+t)^n} + \mu\phi(\gamma_2, \gamma_2) = 0 \end{cases} .$$

Define minimal integers j and k such that $(1+t)^j \phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_1)$ and $(1+t)^k \phi(\gamma_2, \gamma_2)$ are in Λ , and denote by m_λ (resp. m_μ) the multiplicity of the root -1 in λ (resp. μ). We get :

$$\begin{cases} m_\lambda - j = m_\mu - n \\ m_\lambda - n = m_\mu - k \end{cases} .$$

This implies $n - j = k - n$. But $n - j \geq 0$ and $k - n \leq 0$, so $j = k = n$, which is a contradiction, because n is odd, whereas j and k are even. Hence $\mathcal{A} = H \oplus H^\perp$.

We have showed in particular that $\lambda\gamma_1 + \mu\gamma_2 = 0$ implies $(1+t)^n$ divides λ and μ . So $H = \frac{\Lambda}{((1+t)^n)}\gamma_1 \oplus \frac{\Lambda}{((1+t)^n)}\gamma_2$. The last point is to describe the form ϕ over this submodule.

The matrix of the form ϕ on H , with respect to the basis (γ_1, γ_2) , is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\alpha(t)}{(t+2+t^{-1})^k} & \frac{1}{(1+t)^n} \\ \frac{1}{(1+t^{-1})^n} & \frac{\beta(t)}{(t+2+t^{-1})^l} \end{pmatrix},$$

with $k, l < \frac{n}{2}$, α and β symmetric. We want to show that there is a basis such that α and β vanish. We shall first get $\alpha = 0$. Define $\eta_1 = \gamma_1 + \frac{(-1)^k \alpha(-1)}{2} (1+t)^{n-2k} \gamma_2$. We get :

$$\phi(\eta_1, \eta_1) = \frac{\alpha(t) + \frac{(-1)^k \alpha(-1)}{2} (t^{k-n} + t^{n-k}) + \frac{\alpha(-1)^2}{4} (t+2+t^{-1})^{(n-k-l)} \beta(t)}{(t+2+t^{-1})^k}$$

Since $n - k - l > 0$, the numerator vanishes for $t = -1$. So $\phi(\eta_1, \eta_1)$ can be written $\phi(\eta_1, \eta_1) = \frac{\nu(t)}{(t+2+t^{-1})^{k'}}$, where $k' < k$. Now choose $\eta_2 \in H$ such that $\phi(\eta_1, \eta_2) = \frac{1}{(1+t)^n}$. Replacing the basis (γ_1, γ_2) by the basis (η_1, η_2) makes the integer k decrease. Iterating this process, we get a basis, again denoted (γ_1, γ_2) , such that $\alpha = 0$.

Now consider $\gamma = \gamma_2 + a(t)\gamma_1$. We have :

$$\phi(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{a(t) + \bar{a}(t)t^n + \beta(t)t^l(1+t)^{n-2l}}{(1+t)^n}.$$

Set $a(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\beta(t)t^l(1+t)^{n-2l}$. Then $\bar{a}(t)t^n = a(t)$, so $\phi(\gamma, \gamma) = 0$. Hence in the basis (γ_1, γ) , we get $\alpha = 0$ and $\beta = 0$. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.3.

As a direct consequence of Theorem 1.3, we get the following lemma.

Lemma 3.6. *For an Alexander module $\frac{\Lambda}{(\pi^n)} \oplus \frac{\Lambda}{(\bar{\pi}^n)}$, with π prime and non symmetric, and n odd if $\pi = (1+t)$, there is a unique isomorphism class of Blanchfield forms. In particular, the realization of the Alexander module gives a realization of the Blanchfield form.*

Now, for an Alexander module $\mathcal{A}(K) = \frac{\Lambda}{(\pi^n)}$ with π prime and symmetric or $\pi = t+2+t^{-1}$, there may be different isomorphism classes of Blanchfield forms. The realization of the module described in Section 2.5 gives a generator γ of $\mathcal{A}(K)$ for which $\phi_K(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{-1}{\pi^n}$. Any other generator η can be written $\eta = R\gamma$, with R prime to π , and we have $\phi_K(\eta, \eta) = \frac{-R\bar{R}}{\pi^n}$. Here two questions arise. First, can any non degenerate hermitian form over such a module be realized as a Blanchfield form ? Second, what are the classes of symmetric polynomials prime to π modulo π^n and all the $R\bar{R}$? The purpose of the next section is to give a positive answer to the first one. The last section gives a partial answer to the second one, showing there are infinitely many such classes.

3.3 Realization of Blanchfield forms

Proposition 3.7. *Consider a Λ -module $\mathcal{A} = \frac{\Lambda}{(\Delta)}$ with Δ symmetric and $\Delta(1) \neq 0$. Consider a non degenerate hermitian form $\phi : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Q}(t)}{\Lambda}$. There is a null-homologous*

$\alpha_j = Q_j$. Then $\det(A_j) = rR_j$ for all j , and we get the required matrix $A(t)$. \diamond

3.4 Isomorphism classes of Blanchfield forms

Proposition 3.8. *Consider the Λ -module $\mathcal{A} = \frac{\Lambda}{(\Delta^n)}$, with Δ prime and symmetric, or $\Delta(t) = t + 2 + t^{-1}$, and $n > 0$. The set \mathcal{B}_{Δ^n} of isomorphism classes of non degenerate hermitian forms on \mathcal{A} is infinite.*

This result and Theorem 1.3 prove Theorem 1.6.

Proof. A non degenerate hermitian form ϕ on \mathcal{A} is determined by the value of $\phi(\gamma, \gamma)$ for a generator γ of \mathcal{A} . Consider two such forms ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 , with $\phi_1(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{P}{\Delta^n}$ and $\phi_2(\gamma, \gamma) = \frac{Q}{\Delta^n}$, where P and Q are symmetric, prime to Δ , and defined modulo Δ^n . The forms ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are isomorphic if and only if there is $R \in \Lambda$ such that $\phi_1(R\gamma, R\gamma) = \phi_2(\gamma, \gamma)$, i.e. $R\bar{R}P = Q \pmod{\Delta^n}$.

Symmetric polynomials can be written as polynomials in the variable $s = t + t^{-1}$. Define Δ_s by $\Delta_s(t + t^{-1}) = \Delta(t)$, and set $D_n = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[s]}{(\Delta_s^n)}$ and $E_n = \frac{\Lambda}{(\Delta^n)}$. Now consider the application $\varphi_n : E_n^* \rightarrow D_n^*$ given by $\varphi_n(R)(t + t^{-1}) = R\bar{R}(t)$. There is a natural bijection between \mathcal{B}_{Δ^n} and $\text{coker}(\varphi_n) = D_n^*/\varphi_n(E_n^*)$. The next lemma allows us to restrict our study to the case $n = 1$.

Lemma 3.9. *There is an isomorphism $\text{coker}(\varphi_n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{coker}(\varphi_1)$.*

Proof. Consider the following commutative diagram of groups, where the morphisms π_n, π_1, p_E, p_D are the natural projections :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} E_n^* & \xrightarrow{\varphi_n} & D_n^* & \xrightarrow{\pi_n} & \text{coker}(\varphi_n) \\ \downarrow p_E & & \downarrow p_D & & \\ E_1^* & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & D_1^* & \xrightarrow{\pi_1} & \text{coker}(\varphi_1) \end{array}$$

Let us show the existence of a morphism $p_c : \text{coker}(\varphi_n) \rightarrow \text{coker}(\varphi_1)$ such that the diagram still commutes. We have to show that $\pi_n(P) = \pi_n(Q)$ implies $\pi_1 \circ p_D(P) = \pi_1 \circ p_D(Q)$, i.e. $\ker(\pi_n) \subset \ker(\pi_1 \circ p_D)$.

$$\pi_1 \circ p_D(\ker(\pi_n)) = \pi_1 \circ p_D(\varphi_n(E_n^*)) = \pi_1 \circ \varphi_1 \circ p_E(E_n^*) = 0$$

So p_c is well defined, and it is obviously surjective. It remains to show that it is injective.

Consider $x \in \ker(p_c)$. There is y in D_n^* such that $x = \pi_n(y)$. Then $\pi_1 \circ p_D(y) = 1$, so $p_D(y) = \varphi_1 \circ p_E(z) = p_D \circ \varphi_n(z)$. Thus $p_D(y\varphi_n(z^{-1})) = 1$. It remains to show that $P = y\varphi_n(z^{-1}) \in \text{Im}(\varphi_n)$.

We can write $P = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} P_i \Delta_s^i$ with $d^\circ P_i < d^\circ \Delta_s$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. We shall search $R \in E_n^*$ such that $R\bar{R}(t) = P(t+t^{-1})$ of the form $R = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} R_i \Delta^i$, with R_i symmetric and $d^\circ R_i < d^\circ \Delta$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. We have $R\bar{R} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Q_i \Delta^i$, where Q_i is the sum of $2R_i$ and a term depending on the R_j for $j < i$. So we can define the R_i by induction in order to get $Q_i(t) = P_i(t+t^{-1})$. Hence $P \in \varphi_n(E_n^*)$. \diamond

We now suppose $n = 1$, and denote D_1, E_1, φ_1 , by D, E, φ . We first treat the case $\Delta(t) = t + 2 + t^{-1}$.

Lemma 3.10. *If $\Delta(t) = t + 2 + t^{-1}$, then*

$$\text{coker}(\varphi) \cong \mathbb{Q}^*/(\mathbb{Q}^*)^2 \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \bigoplus_{\text{prime integers}} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$$

Proof. We have $D = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[s]}{(s+2)} \simeq \mathbb{Q}$ and $E = \frac{\Lambda}{(t+2+t^{-1})}$. The elements of E^* can be written $at + b$, with $a \neq b$ in \mathbb{Q} . Now $\varphi(at + b) = a^2 + b^2 + abs = (a - b)^2 \pmod{(s+2)}$. So $\text{Im}(\varphi) = (\mathbb{Q}^*)^2$.

Each element of \mathbb{Q}^* can be written uniquely $\varepsilon \prod_{p \text{ prime}} p^{n(p)}$ with only a finite number of non-zero $n(p)$, and $\varepsilon = \pm 1$. Thus each element in the quotient $\mathbb{Q}^*/(\mathbb{Q}^*)^2$ can be written uniquely $\varepsilon \prod_{p \text{ prime}} p^{n(p)}$ with $n(p) = 1$ for a finite number of primes p , and $n(p) = 0$ for the others. \diamond

We now suppose Δ prime. In the general case, we will use some material of algebraic number theory. We will not detail these notions, and we refer the reader to [10].

Since Δ is prime, Δ_s is prime too, so D is a number field, that is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q} . We can write $E = \frac{D[t]}{(t^2-st+1)}$, so E is a Galois extension of D of degree 2. We denote by σ the only non trivial element of its Galois group. Denote by α the image of t in $\frac{D[t]}{(t^2-st+1)}$. It is a primitive element in E , *i.e.* $E = D[\alpha]$, and the morphism σ is given by $\sigma|_D = \text{id}_D$ and $\sigma(\alpha) = \alpha^{-1}$. Note that σ is induced by the conjugation $t \mapsto t^{-1}$ in Λ . Define the norm $N_{E/D} : E \rightarrow D$ by $N_{E/D}(x) = x\sigma(x)$. On E^* , the norm $N_{E/D}$ coincides with the morphism φ .

Denote by A_D the ring of integers of D . A *fractional ideal* of D is a A_D -module I such that $I \subset D$ and $kI \subset A_D$ for a $k \in D^*$. The *product* of two fractional ideals I and J is made of all finite sums of products ij with $i \in I$ and $j \in J$. It is again a fractional ideal. With this multiplication, the non trivial fractional ideals of D form a group denoted by

\mathcal{F}_D . The principal fractional ideals of D are the fractional ideals of type kA_D for $k \in D^*$. They form a sub-group \mathcal{P}_D of \mathcal{F}_D . The quotient group $\mathcal{C}_D = \mathcal{F}_D/\mathcal{P}_D$ is called the *ideal class group* of D .

Theorem 3.11 (Dirichlet). ([10, p.71, Theorem 2])
The ideal class group of a number field is finite.

We have a short exact sequence :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_D \rightarrow 0.$$

This can be related to D^* by the surjective map $D^* \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{P}_D$ given by $k \mapsto kA_D$.

The field E also is a number field, so all the previous definitions and results apply to E . We shall define commutative diagrams based on the above exact sequence and surjective map, and the norm morphism. For an ideal xA_E , define $N_{E/D}(xA_E) = N_{E/D}(x)A_D$. Now we have the following commutative diagram, where the vertical arrows are given by the norm $N_{E/D}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^* & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathcal{P}_E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D^* & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathcal{P}_D \end{array}$$

This induces a surjective map $\text{coker}(N_{E/D} : E^* \rightarrow D^*) \twoheadrightarrow \text{coker}(N_{E/D} : \mathcal{P}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_D)$. Recall our aim is to show that $\text{coker}(N_{E/D} : E^* \rightarrow D^*)$ is infinite. It suffices to show that $\text{coker}(N_{E/D} : \mathcal{P}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_D)$ is infinite. To see this, we will use the above exact sequence.

For a fractional ideal J of E , define $N_{E/D}(J)$ as the ideal of D generated over A_D by all the $N_{E/D}(x)$ for $x \in J$. For a principal ideal, we recover the previous definition. We get the following commutative diagram, where the vertical arrows are again given by the norm $N_{E/D}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}_E & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}_E & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}_E & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}_D & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}_D & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}_D & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Since \mathcal{C}_E and \mathcal{C}_D are finite, it remains to show that $\text{coker}(N_{E/D} : \mathcal{F}_E \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_D)$ is infinite.

Any fractional ideal I of D has a unique factorisation $I = \prod_{i=1}^q \mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}$ where $q \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and for each i , \mathfrak{p}_i is a prime ideal of A_D and $e_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ([10, p.60, Theorem 3]). Now, for any $J \in \mathcal{F}_D$, we have $N_{E/D}(JA_E) = J^2$ ([6, p.25, Corollary 1]). So I is in the image of $N_{E/D}$ if and only if, for each i such that e_i is odd, \mathfrak{p}_i is in the image of $N_{E/D}$.

Note that there are infinitely many prime ideals in A_D . Indeed, if p is a prime integer, there is a prime ideal I_p of A_D such that $I_p \cap \mathbb{Z} = p\mathbb{Z}$ ([6, p.9, Proposition 9]).

Now consider a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of A_D and set $J = \mathfrak{p}A_E$. The primes that appear in the decomposition of J are exactly those whose intersection with A_D is \mathfrak{p} . We have three cases ([10, §5.2]) :

- $J = \mathfrak{P}^2$, with \mathfrak{P} prime in A_E , and $N_{E/D}(\mathfrak{P}) = \mathfrak{p}$,
- J itself is prime, and $N_{E/D}(J) = \mathfrak{p}^2$,
- $J = \mathfrak{P}_1\mathfrak{P}_2$, with \mathfrak{P}_1 and \mathfrak{P}_2 primes, $\mathfrak{P}_2 = \sigma(\mathfrak{P}_1)$, and $N_{E/D}(\mathfrak{P}_i) = \mathfrak{p}$ for $i = 1, 2$.

In the second case, the ideal \mathfrak{p} is not in the image of $N_{E/D}$. It follows from the Tchebotarev density theorem ([6, p.169, Theorem 10]) that the density of the subset of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of A_D for which J is prime is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ in the set of all prime ideals. This concludes the proof. \diamond

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