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Finite type invariants of rational homology 3-spheres

Delphine Moussard

Abstract

We consider the rational vector space generated by all rational homology spheres up to orientation-preserving homeomorphism, and the filtration defined on this space by Lagrangian-preserving rational homology handlebody replacements. We identify the graded space associated with this filtration with a graded space of augmented Jacobi diagrams.

MSC 2010: 57M27 57N10 57N65

Keywords: homology sphere; homology handlebody; Lagrangian-preserving surgery; borromean surgery; finite type invariant; Jacobi diagram.

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Introduction

0.1 Finite type invariants

The greatest achievements in the theories of finite type invariants are theorems that express the graded spaces associated with topological filtrations of vector spaces generated by knots or manifolds as combinatorial vector spaces generated by Feynman diagrams. The two main examples of these theorems, that are useful to classify invariants and to evaluate their power, concern the Vassiliev filtration of the space generated by the knots in S^3 , and the Goussarov-Habiro filtration of the space generated by the integral homology 3-spheres (ZHS), that are oriented compact 3-manifolds with the same integral homology as S^3 . The graded space associated with the Vassiliev filtration was identified with a space of Jacobi diagrams by an isomorphism induced by the Kontsevich integral (see [Kon] and the Bar-Natan article [BN]). Several filtrations of the space generated by the ZHS's were defined. In [GGP], Garoufalidis, Goussarov and Polyak compared various filtrations, and defined a surjective map from a graded space of Jacobi diagrams to the graded space associated with the Goussarov-Habiro filtration. In [Le], Le proved that this map is an isomorphism by showing that the LMO invariant that he constructed in [LMO] with the help of Murakami and Ohtsuki is a universal finite type invariant of ZHS's. In [AL], Auclair and Lescop defined the Goussarov-Habiro filtration and the properties of the graded space, algebraically, using Lagrangian-preserving integral homology handlebody replacements.

In this article, we will consider the rational vector space generated by all the rational homology spheres (QHS), that are the oriented compact 3-manifolds with the same rational homology as S^3 . We will define a filtration on this space by means of LP-surgeries, that are Lagrangian-preserving rational homology handlebody replacements. Our main result (Theorem 0.6) identifies the graded space associated with this filtration with a graded space of diagrams. The role of the LMO invariant in the integral case will be held

here by the KKT invariant of rational homology spheres constructed by Kontsevich, and proved to be a universal finite type invariant of $\mathbb{Z}\text{HS}$'s by Kuperberg and Thurston in [KT]. Lescop has proved in [Les] that the KKT invariant satisfies a universality property with respect to LP-surgeries.

0.2 The Goussarov-Habiro filtration

Throughout the article, the manifolds will be compact, connected, and oriented. When it does not seem to cause confusion, we will use the same notation for a curve and its homology class.

The *standard Y-graph* is the graph $\Gamma_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ represented in Figure 1. With Γ_0 is associated a regular neighborhood $\Sigma(\Gamma_0)$ of Γ_0 in the plane. Consider a 3-manifold M

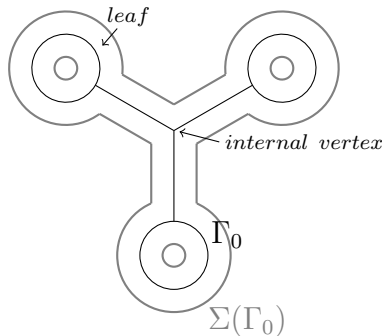


Figure 1: the standard Y-graph

and an embedding $h : \Sigma(\Gamma_0) \rightarrow M$. The image Γ of Γ_0 is a *Y-graph*, and $\Sigma(\Gamma) = h(\Sigma(\Gamma_0))$ is the *associated surface* of Γ . The Y-graph Γ is equipped with the framing induced by $\Sigma(\Gamma)$. The looped edges of a Y-graph are called *leaves*. The vertex incident to three different edges is the *internal vertex*.

Consider a Y-graph Γ in a 3-manifold M . Associate with Γ the six-component link L represented in Figure 2. The *borromean surgery on Γ* is the surgery along the framed link L . As proved by Matveev in [Mat], a borromean surgery can be realised by cutting a genus 3 handlebody (a regular neighborhood of the Y-graph) and regluing it another way. A *Y-link* in a 3-manifold is a collection of disjoint Y-graphs.

Consider the rational vector space $\mathcal{F}_0^{\mathbb{Z}}$ generated by all $\mathbb{Z}\text{HS}$'s up to orientation-

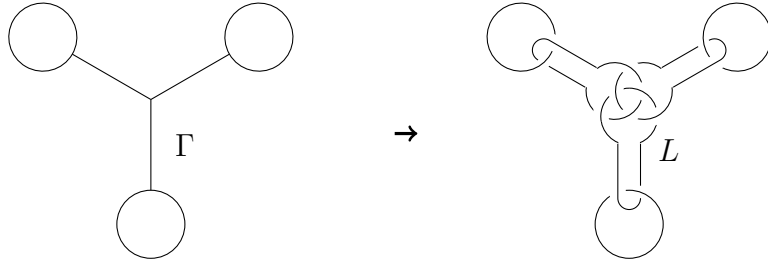


Figure 2: Y-graph and associated surgery link

preserving homeomorphism. Let $\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ denote the subspace generated by all the

$$[M; \Gamma] = \sum_{I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} M(\cup_{i \in I} \Gamma_i),$$

where M is a \mathbb{Z} HS, the Γ_i are disjoint Y-graphs in M , $\Gamma = \cup_{i=1}^n \Gamma_i$, and $M(\cup_{i \in I} \Gamma_i)$ is the manifold obtained from M by surgery on the Γ_i for $i \in I$. Here and in all the article, $|I|$ stands for the cardinality of the set I . The associated quotients $\mathcal{G}_n^{\mathbb{Z}} = \frac{\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}}$ can be described in terms of Jacobi diagrams.

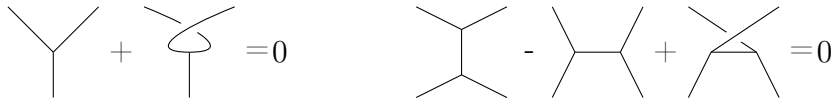



Figure 3: AS and IHX relations

A *Jacobi diagram* is a trivalent graph with oriented vertices. An orientation of a vertex of such a diagram is a cyclic order of the three half-edges that meet at this vertex. In the pictures, this orientation is induced by the cyclic order . The *degree* of a Jacobi diagram is half the number of its vertices. Note that it is an integer. Let \mathcal{A}_n denote the rational vector space generated by all degree n Jacobi diagrams, quotiented out by the AS and IHX relations (Figure 3). The space \mathcal{A}_0 is generated by the empty diagram. Let \mathcal{A}_n^c denote the subspace of \mathcal{A}_n generated by the connected diagrams.

Let Γ be a Jacobi diagram of degree n . Let $\varphi : \Gamma \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be an embedding such that the orthogonal projection on $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\}$ of $\varphi(\Gamma)$ is regular, and hence induces a framing of $\varphi(\Gamma)$. Now associate a Y-link $\tilde{\Gamma}$ in S^3 with Γ by replacing all edges of $\varphi(\Gamma)$ as indicated in Figure 4.



Figure 4: Replacement of an edge

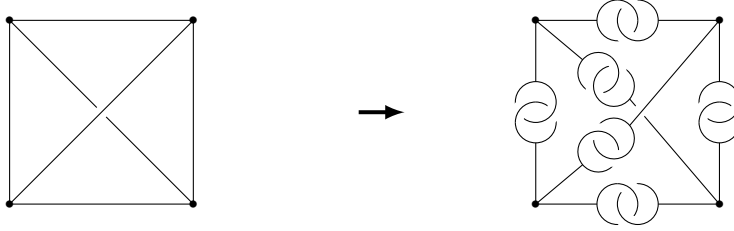


Figure 5: Jacobi diagram and associated Y-link

Lemma 0.1 (GGP, Corollary 4.2, Corollary 4.6, Theorem 4.11). *The bracket $[S^3; \tilde{\Gamma}] \in \mathcal{G}_{2n}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ only depends on the class of Γ in \mathcal{A}_n . Hence it defines:*

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : \mathcal{A}_n &\rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{2n}^{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \Gamma &\mapsto [S^3; \Gamma] := [S^3; \tilde{\Gamma}] \end{aligned}$$

Moreover:

Theorem 0.2 (Garoufalidis, Goussarov, Habiro, Le, Polyak). *For n odd, $\mathcal{G}_n^{\mathbb{Z}} = 0$. For n even, the map $\Phi : \mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is an isomorphism.*

0.3 Statement of the results

We first define the filtration on the rational vector space \mathcal{F}_0 generated by all QHS's up to orientation-preserving homeomorphism.

Definition 0.3. *For $g \in \mathbb{N}$, a genus g rational (resp. integral) homology handlebody (QHH, resp. ZHH) is a 3-manifold which is compact, oriented, and which has the same homology with rational (resp. integral) coefficients as the standard genus g handlebody.*

Such a QHH (resp. ZHH) is connected, and its boundary is necessarily homeomorphic to the standard genus g surface.

Definition 0.4. The Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_A of a QHH A is the kernel of the map

$$i_* : H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_1(A; \mathbb{Q})$$

induced by the inclusion. Two QHH's A and B have LP-identified boundaries if we have a homeomorphism $h : \partial A \rightarrow \partial B$ such that $h_*(\mathcal{L}_A) = \mathcal{L}_B$.

The Lagrangian of a QHH A is indeed a Lagrangian subspace of $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Q})$ with respect to the intersection form.

Consider a QHS M , a QHH $A \subset M$, and a QHH B whose boundary is LP-identified with ∂A . Set $M(\frac{B}{A}) = (M \setminus \text{Int}(A)) \cup_{\partial A = \partial B} B$. We say that the QHS $M(\frac{B}{A})$ is obtained from M by *Lagrangian preserving surgery*, or *LP-surgery*. Note that a borromean surgery is a special type of LP-surgery. If $(A_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is a family of disjoint QHH's in M , and if, for each i , B_i is a QHH whose boundary is LP-identified with ∂A_i , we denote by $M((\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n})$ the manifold obtained from M by the n LP-surgeries $(\frac{B_i}{A_i})$.

Let \mathcal{F}_n denote the subspace of \mathcal{F}_0 generated by the

$$[M; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}] = \sum_{I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} M((\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in I})$$

for all QHS's M and all families of QHH's $(A_i, B_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$, where the A_i are embedded in M and disjoint, and each ∂B_i is LP-identified with the corresponding ∂A_i . Since $\mathcal{F}_{n+1} \subset \mathcal{F}_n$, this defines a filtration. Set $\mathcal{G}_n = \mathcal{F}_n / \mathcal{F}_{n+1}$ and $\mathcal{G} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{G}_n$.

Definition 0.5. A finite type invariant of degree at most n of rational homology spheres is a linear map $\lambda : \mathcal{F}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ such that $\lambda(\mathcal{F}_{n+1}) = 0$. It is said to be additive if $\lambda(M \sharp N) = \lambda(M) + \lambda(N)$ for all QHS's M and N .

Let \mathcal{I}_n (resp. \mathcal{I}_n^c) denote the rational vector space of all invariants (resp. additive invariants) of degree at most n . Set $\mathcal{H}_n = \mathcal{I}_n / \mathcal{I}_{n-1}$ and $\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{H}_n$. Note that $\mathcal{I}_n = (\mathcal{F}_0 / \mathcal{F}_{n+1})^* := \text{Hom}(\frac{\mathcal{F}_0}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}}, \mathbb{Q})$. We have an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_n \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{F}_0}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{F}_0}{\mathcal{F}_n} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the functor $\text{Hom}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q})$ is exact, the dual sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{n-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_n \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}_n)^* \rightarrow 0$$

is also exact. Thus $\mathcal{H}_n \cong (\mathcal{G}_n)^*$.

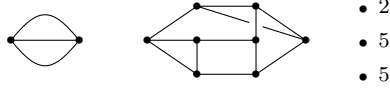


Figure 6: augmented diagram of degree 13

We will call *augmented diagram of degree n* the union of a Jacobi diagram of degree $k \leq \frac{n}{2}$ and of $(n - 2k)$ weighted vertices, where the weights are prime integers. Note that the degree of an augmented diagram is equal to its number of vertices. Let \mathcal{A}_n^{aug} denote the rational vector space generated by all augmented diagrams of degree n , quotiented out by the AS and IHX relations. The main goal of this article is to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 0.6. *For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{A}_n^{aug} \cong \mathcal{G}_n$.*

This result will follow from Proposition 0.7, Proposition 0.10, and Proposition 5.9. An isomorphism can be described in the following way. Consider an augmented diagram Γ_a of degree n given by a Jacobi diagram Γ of degree k , and $(n - 2k)$ vertices with weights $(p_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n-2k}$. Define $\varphi(\Gamma) \subset S^3$ and the associated Y-link $\tilde{\Gamma}$ as before. For each i , consider a rational homology ball B_{p_i} such that $H_1(B_{p_i}; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_i \mathbb{Z}}$. Then define the image of Γ_a as $[S^3; \tilde{\Gamma}, (\frac{B_{p_i}}{B^3})_{1 \leq i \leq n-2k}] \in \mathcal{G}_n$.

Since connected sums are LP-surgeries of genus 0, one can easily see that $\mathcal{G}_0 \cong \mathbb{Q}S^3$. In Section 3, we give a description of \mathcal{G}_1 .

Proposition 0.7. *For any prime integer p , fix a QHS M_p such that $|H_1(M_p)| = p$. Then $(M_p - S^3)_{p \text{ prime}}$ is a basis for \mathcal{G}_1 .*

Remark: The QHS's M_p are not unique in \mathcal{F}_0 , but we will see in Subsection 3.1 that they are unique modulo \mathcal{F}_2 .

We will show in Subsection 3.1 that the family $(M_p - S^3)_{p \text{ prime}}$ generates \mathcal{G}_1 . To see that it is a basis, we will prove the following proposition in Subsection 3.2.

For a prime integer p , let ν_p denote the p -adic valuation, defined on $\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ by $\nu_p(p^k n) = k$ if n is prime to p .

Proposition 0.8. *For any prime p , define a linear map ν_p on \mathcal{F}_0 by setting $\nu_p(M) = \nu_p(|H_1(M)|)$ when M is a QHS. Then ν_p is a degree 1 invariant of QHS's.*

Since $\nu_p(M_p) = 1$, $\nu_p(M_q) = 0$ for any prime $q \neq p$, and $\nu_p(S^3) = 0$ for any prime p , this result shows that the family $(M_p - S^3)_{p \text{ prime}}$ is free.

Corollary 0.9. $\frac{\mathcal{I}_1}{\mathcal{I}_0} = \mathcal{I}_1^c = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q} \nu_p.$

In Section 4, we prove:

Proposition 0.10. For $n > 1$, $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n^c}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^c} \cong (\mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c)^*$ if n is even, and $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n^c}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^c} \cong 0$ if n is odd.

In this proof, we will use the description of finite type invariants of degree 1 of framed rational homology tori given in Subsection 4.1.

In Section 5, we use the structures of graded algebras on \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H} in order to show that any finite type invariant λ such that $\lambda(S^3) = 0$ can be written as a sum of products of additive invariants. More precisely, let \mathcal{I}_n^π denote the subspace of \mathcal{I}_n generated by all the products $\prod_{1 \leq i \leq k} \lambda_i$, where $k > 1$, the λ_i are additive invariants of degree $k_i < n$, and $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} k_i \leq n$. Our version of the Milnor-Moore theorem about the structure of Hopf algebras implies that:

Proposition 0.11. For all $n > 0$, $\mathcal{I}_n = \mathcal{I}_0 \oplus \mathcal{I}_n^c \oplus \mathcal{I}_n^\pi.$

We will obtain this result as a consequence of Proposition 5.9.

In order to describe the spaces of additive invariants, we shall prove that LP-surgeries can be reduced to more specific moves.

Definition 0.12. Consider a positive integer d . We call d -torus a rational homology torus such that:

- $H_1(\partial T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}\alpha \oplus \mathbb{Z}\beta$, with $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = 1$,
- $d\alpha = 0$ in $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})$,
- $\beta = d\gamma$ in $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})$, where γ is a curve in T_d ,
- $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_d\alpha \oplus \mathbb{Z}\gamma.$

Definition 0.13. An elementary surgery is an LP-surgery among the following ones:

1. connected sum (genus 0),
2. LP-replacement of a standard torus by a d -torus (genus 1),
3. borromean surgery (genus 3).

In Section 1, we prove:

Theorem 0.14. *If A and B are two $\mathbb{Q}HH$'s with LP-identified boundaries, then B can be obtained from A by a finite sequence of elementary surgeries and their inverses in the interior of the $\mathbb{Q}HH$'s.*

This proposition generalises a result of Auclair and Lescop which says that any two $\mathbb{Z}HH$'s with LP-identified boundaries can be obtained from one another by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries in the interior of the $\mathbb{Z}HH$'s ([AL, Lemma 4.11]).

In Section 2, we recall some facts about borromean surgeries proved in [GGP], and we give consequences of these facts that are useful in the sequel.

Acknowledgements I wish to thank my advisor, Christine Lescop, for her helpful advice and rigorous supervision.

1 Elementary surgeries

1.1 Homological properties of $\mathbb{Q}HH$'s

Definition 1.1. *Consider the genus g compact surface Σ_g . A basis $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\Sigma_g; \mathbb{Z})$ is called symplectic if the matrix of the intersection form in $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_g)$ is $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_g \\ -I_g & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.*

Notation We denote by $Tors(H)$ the torsion submodule of a module H .

Lemma 1.2. *If A is a genus g $\mathbb{Q}HH$, then:*

- $H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^g \oplus Tors(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))$,
- $H_2(A; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$,
- $H_2(A, \partial A; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \left(\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{Tors(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))} \right)^* \cong \mathbb{Z}^g$.

Proof. The first point is given by $H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong H_1(A; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}^g$.

By the Poincaré duality, we have $H_2(A; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^1(A, \partial A; \mathbb{Z})$. The universal coefficient theorem gives $H^1(A, \partial A; \mathbb{Z}) \cong Hom(H_1(A, \partial A; \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})$. Hence $H_2(A; \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion free. Since $H_2(A; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$, we get the second point.

The last point also follows from the Poincaré duality and the universal coefficient theorem:

$$H_2(A, \partial A; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^1(A; \mathbb{Z}) \cong Hom(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^g.$$

□

Lemma 1.3. Consider a genus g $\mathbb{Q}HH$ A . Consider the map $i_* : H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})$ induced by the inclusion. Set:

$$\mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}} = \text{Ker}(i_*), \quad \mathcal{L}_A^T = (i_*)^{-1}(\text{Torsion}(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))).$$

Then there is a symplectic basis $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$, a family $(\gamma_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of curves in A , and positive integers d_i , $1 \leq i \leq g$, such that:

$$\mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z}(d_i \alpha_i), \quad \mathcal{L}_A^T = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z} \alpha_i, \quad \frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{Tors}(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z} \gamma_i,$$

and $\beta_i = d_i \gamma_i$ in $\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{Tors}(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))}$ for $1 \leq i \leq g$.

In particular, $\frac{\mathcal{L}_A^T}{\mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}}}$ and $\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{Tors}(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})) \oplus (\bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z} \beta_i)}$ are isomorphic to $\prod_{1 \leq i \leq g} \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d_i \mathbb{Z}}$.

Proof. The exact sequence over \mathbb{Z} associated with $(A, \partial A)$ yields the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(A, \partial A) \rightarrow H_1(\partial A) \xrightarrow{i_*} H_1(A),$$

thus $\mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a free submodule of rank g of $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$. Hence there is a basis $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$, and positive integers d_i , $1 \leq i \leq g$, such that $(d_i \alpha_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ is a basis of $\mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}}$. It follows that $\mathcal{L}_A^T = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z} \alpha_i$. Since the intersection form is trivial on \mathcal{L}_A^T , we can choose the β_i in such a way that the basis $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ is symplectic.

The boundary map $H_2(A, \partial A) \rightarrow H_1(\partial A)$ in the above exact sequence induces an isomorphism $H_2(A, \partial A; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}}$. Thus we can choose a basis $(S_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_2(A, \partial A; \mathbb{Z})$ such that $\partial S_i = d_i \alpha_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq g$. Let $(\gamma_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ denote the basis of $\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{Tors}(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))}$ Poincaré dual to $(S_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$.

For $1 \leq i, j \leq g$, $\langle S_j, \beta_i \rangle_A = \langle d_j \alpha_j, \beta_i \rangle_{\partial A} = \delta_{ij} d_i$, where δ_{ij} is the Kronecker delta, equal to 1 if $i = j$, and 0 otherwise. Thus $\beta_i = d_i \gamma_i$ in $\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{Tors}(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))}$. \square

Corollary 1.4. Let A be a $\mathbb{Q}HH$. If the map $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})$, induced by the inclusion $\partial A \hookrightarrow A$, is surjective, then A is a $\mathbb{Z}HH$.

1.2 d -tori

Lemma 1.5. For any positive integer d , there exists a d -torus T_d .

Proof. Consider the standard genus 2 handlebody A represented in Figure 7. Consider a curve c on ∂A such that $c = a_1 + db_2$ in $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$. According to Meyerson in [Mey],

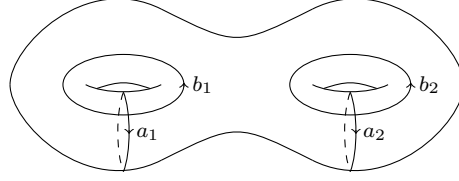


Figure 7: The handlebody A

since c is primitive, it can be chosen simple and closed. The torus T_d will be obtained from A by adding a 2-handle to A along c as follows. Define $T_d = A \cup_h (D^2 \times [-1, 1])$, where $h : \partial D^2 \times [-1, 1] \rightarrow \partial A$ is an embedding such that $h(\partial D^2 \times \{0\}) = c$. We have $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \langle b_1, b_2 \mid db_2 = 0 \rangle$.

Moreover, we can define curves α, β, γ , on ∂A , with $\alpha = b_2$, $\beta = -a_2 - db_1$ and $\gamma = -b_1$

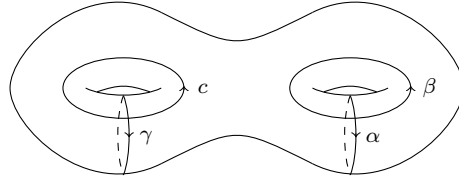


Figure 8: The surface ∂A

in $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$ such that the boundary of A is homeomorphic to the surface represented in Figure 8. We get $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \langle \gamma, \alpha \mid d\alpha = 0 \rangle$, and $H_1(\partial T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}\alpha \oplus \mathbb{Z}\beta$. \square

Given a curve γ in a 3-manifold M , we will call *exterior of γ in M* the complement of the open tubular neighborhood of γ in M .

Lemma 1.6. *Let d be a positive integer. Let T_d be a d -torus. Let γ be a curve in T_d whose homology class generates $\frac{H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{Tors}(H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z}))}$. Let $m(\gamma)$ and $l(\gamma)$ be respectively a meridian and a parallel of γ . For any integer k , there is a symplectic basis (α, β) of $H_1(\partial T_d; \mathbb{Z})$ such that $d\alpha = 0$ in $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})$, and such that the curve $\beta - dl(\gamma) + km(\gamma)$ bounds a surface in the exterior of γ in T_d .*

Proof. Let X be the exterior of γ in T_d . Consider a symplectic basis (α, β_0) of $H_1(\partial T_d; \mathbb{Z})$ such that $d\alpha = 0$ and $\beta_0 = d\gamma$ in $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})$. There is an integer k_0 such that $\beta_0 - dl(\gamma) +$

$k_0 m(\gamma)$ bounds a surface in X , i.e. is trivial in $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$. Since $d\alpha$ bounds a surface in T_d that γ meets once, $d\alpha - m(\gamma)$ is trivial in $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$. Let k be any integer, and set $\beta = \beta_0 + (k_0 - k)d\alpha$. The curve $\beta - dl(\gamma) + km(\gamma) = (\beta_0 - dl(\gamma) + k_0 m(\gamma)) + (k_0 - k)(d\alpha - m(\gamma))$ is trivial in $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$. \square

1.3 Relating QHH's by elementary surgeries

In this subsection, we prove Theorem 0.14.

Definition 1.7. Consider a QHH A . Consider a simple closed curve $\gamma \subset A$. Consider a disk $D \subset \partial A$. Consider two distinct points y and z in $\text{Int}(D)$, and a path s from z to y in $\text{Int}(D)$. Consider a cylinder $C = h(D^2 \times [0, 1]) \subset A$, where h is an embedding such that:

- $h(D^2 \times \{0\})$ (resp. $h(D^2 \times \{1\})$) is a disk D_y (resp. D_z) in $\text{Int}(D)$,
- $h(0, 0) = y$ and $h(0, 1) = z$,
- $C \cap \partial A = D_y \cup D_z$,
- $h(\{0\} \times [0, 1]) \cup s$ is homologous to γ in A .

We will call tunnel around γ such a cylinder C .

Lemma 1.8. Let A be a QHH of genus g . Let γ be a curve in A . Let C be a tunnel around γ . Set $B = \overline{A \setminus C}$. Then B is a QHH of genus $g + 1$.

Proof. Consider the pair (A, B) . By excision, for $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $H_i(A, B; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_i(C, C \cap B; \mathbb{Q})$. Since $(C, C \cap B) \cong (D^2 \times [0, 1], (\partial D^2) \times [0, 1])$, it follows that $H_i(A, B; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ if $i \neq 2$, and $H_2(A, B; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$. The exact sequence over \mathbb{Q} associated with the pair (A, B) yields the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(B) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow H_2(A, B) \cong \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow H_1(B) \rightarrow H_1(A) \cong \mathbb{Q}^g \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence $H_2(B; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ and $H_1(B; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}^{g+1}$. \square

Lemma 1.9. Let A be a QHH of genus g . The quotient $\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})}$ is a torsion module.

Set $\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d_i \mathbb{Z}} \mu_i$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let C_i be a tunnel around μ_i . Then $B = \overline{A \setminus (\cup_{1 \leq i \leq n} C_i)}$ is a ZHH of genus $g + n$.

Proof. The fact that $\frac{H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})}{H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})}$ is a torsion module follows from Lemma 1.3.

By Lemma 1.8, B is a QHH of genus $g + n$. Hence, by Corollary 1.4, it suffices to show that the map $H_1(\partial B; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(B; \mathbb{Z})$ induced by the inclusion is surjective, or, equivalently, that $H_1(B, \partial B; \mathbb{Z})$ is trivial. By excision, $H_1(B, \partial B; \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to $H_1(A, \partial A \cup (\cup_{1 \leq i \leq n} C_i); \mathbb{Z})$, which is trivial by definition of the C_i 's. \square

For a 3-manifold A , let $lk_A : Tors(H_1(A)) \times Tors(H_1(A)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ denote the *linking form* on A , defined in the following way. Consider disjoint representatives α, β of two homology classes in $Tors(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))$. Consider a surface $S \subset A$, transverse to β , such that $\partial S = k\alpha$ for some positive integer k . Then $lk_A(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{k} \langle S, \beta \rangle$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the algebraic intersection number in A . For a QHS M , the linking form lk_M is defined on $H_1(M) \times H_1(M)$, and it is known to be bilinear, symmetric, and non degenerate.

Lemma 1.10. *Let A be a QHH of genus g . Assume $\frac{\mathcal{L}_A^T}{\mathcal{L}_A^Z} = 0$. Then there exists a QHS M such that $(H_1(M), lk_M)$ is isomorphic to $(Tors(H_1(A)), lk_A)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 1.3, there is a symplectic basis $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$ such that the α_i are null-homologous in A , and $H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}) = Tors(H_1(A)) \oplus (\oplus_{1 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z}\beta_i)$. Consider a standard handlebody H_g , and a symplectic basis $(a_i, b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\partial H_g; \mathbb{Z})$, where each a_i bounds a disk in H_g . Construct a QHS M by gluing A and H_g along their boundaries, in such a way that, for $1 \leq i \leq g$, α_i is identified with b_i , and β_i is identified with a_i . We have $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}) \cong Tors(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))$. Moreover, the linkings of the curves in A are preserved, thus the linking forms on $H_1(M)$ and $Tors(H_1(A))$ are isomorphic. \square

Lemma 1.11. *Let A and A' be QHH's of genus g with LP-identified boundaries. Assume $\frac{\mathcal{L}_A^T}{\mathcal{L}_A^Z} = 0$ and $\frac{\mathcal{L}_{A'}^T}{\mathcal{L}_{A'}^Z} = 0$. If $(Tors(H_1(A)), lk_A)$ is isomorphic to $(Tors(H_1(A')), lk_{A'})$, then A and A' can be obtained from one another by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries.*

Proof. Consider a basis $(\mu_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ of $Tors(H_1(A))$, and its image $(\mu'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ under an isomorphism $(Tors(H_1(A)), lk_A) \cong (Tors(H_1(A')), lk_{A'})$. Fix framed representatives of the μ_i and μ'_i such that $lk(\mu_i, \mu_j) = lk(\mu'_i, \mu'_j) \in \mathbb{Q}$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. Consider tunnels C_i (resp. C'_i) around the μ_i (resp. μ'_i). Set $B = \overline{A \setminus (\cup_{1 \leq i \leq n} C_i)}$ and $B' = \overline{A' \setminus (\cup_{1 \leq i \leq n} C'_i)}$. Extend the identification $\partial A \cong \partial A'$ to an identification $\partial B \cong \partial B'$ so that the longitude of each μ_i is identified with the longitude of the corresponding μ'_i . By Lemma 1.9, B and B' are ZHH's of genus $g + n$. The equality between the linking numbers ensures that the identification of their boundaries preserves the Lagrangian. Thus, by [AL, Lemma 4.11], B can be obtained from B' by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. Gluing back the cylinders, we get that A can be obtained from A' by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. \square

Corollary 1.12. *Consider a QHH A such that $\mathcal{L}_A^T/\mathcal{L}_A^Z = 0$. Let H_g be a standard handlebody such that ∂H_g and ∂A are LP-identified. Then there exists a QHS M such that A is obtained from $H_g \sharp M$ by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries.*

Lemma 1.13. *Let A be a genus g QHH. Let H_g be a standard handlebody such that ∂H_g and ∂A are LP-identified. Assume there are a symplectic basis $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$, a curve γ in A , and a positive integer d such that $H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d\mathbb{Z}}\alpha_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\gamma \oplus (\bigoplus_{2 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z}\beta_i)$ and $\beta_1 = d\gamma$. Then there are a solid torus T_0 embedded in H_g , a d -torus T_d , and an LP-identification $\partial T_d \cong \partial T_0$, such that A is obtained from $H_g(\frac{T_d}{T_0})$ by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries.*

Proof. Consider a tunnel C around γ in A . Set $B = \overline{A \setminus C}$. By Lemma 1.9, B is a ZHH of genus $g+1$. There is a surface $S \subset B$ such that $\partial S \subset \partial B$ is homologous to $\beta_1 - dl + km$ in ∂B , where m is a meridian of γ , l is a longitude of γ , and k is an integer. Consider simple closed curves σ_1 and σ_2 in ∂B such that $\sigma_1 = m - d\alpha_1$ and $\sigma_2 = \beta_1 - dl + km$ in $H_1(\partial B)$. Then $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_g)$ is a basis of \mathcal{L}_B^Z .

Consider the symplectic basis $(a_i, b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\partial H_g; \mathbb{Z})$ image of $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ by the LP-identification $\partial A \cong \partial H_g$. Consider a simple closed curve representing b_1 in $\text{Int}(H_g)$, and a tubular neighborhood T_0 of this curve. Consider a d -torus T_d , a symplectic basis (α', β') of $H_1(\partial T_d; \mathbb{Z})$, and a curve γ' in T_d , such that $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d\mathbb{Z}}\alpha' \oplus \mathbb{Z}\gamma'$ and $\beta' = d\gamma'$. By Lemma 1.6, β' can be chosen so that $\beta' - dl(\gamma') + km(\gamma')$ bounds a surface in the exterior of γ' in T_d (where k is the integer that appears when tunneling A). Choose an LP-identification $\partial T_d \cong \partial T_0$ that identifies β' with a curve on ∂T_0 homologous to b_1 in $H_g \setminus \text{Int}(T_0)$. Set $A' = H_g(\frac{T_d}{T_0})$.

Consider a tunnel C' around γ' in A' . Set $B' = \overline{A' \setminus C'}$. By Lemma 1.9, B' is a ZHH of genus $g+1$. Like in B , there is a surface S' in B' bounded by $b_1 - dl(\gamma') + km(\gamma')$, and we can define a basis of $\mathcal{L}_{B'}^Z$ similarly. Hence the LP-identification $\partial A \cong \partial H_g \cong \partial A'$ extends to an LP-identification $\partial B \cong \partial B'$. By [AL, Lemma 4.11], B can be obtained from B' by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. Gluing back the cylinders, we get that A can be obtained from $A' = H_g(\frac{T_d}{T_0})$ by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. \square

Proof of Theorem 0.14. It suffices to prove the result when B is a standard handlebody. We will proceed by induction on $|\mathcal{L}_A^T/\mathcal{L}_A^Z|$. The case $|\mathcal{L}_A^T/\mathcal{L}_A^Z| = 1$ is given by Corollary 1.12.

Consider a QHH A of genus g with $|\mathcal{L}_A^T/\mathcal{L}_A^Z| > 1$, and a standard genus g handlebody H_g whose boundary is LP-identified with ∂A . By Lemma 1.3, there is a symplectic basis $(\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Z})$, positive integers d_i , and a basis $(\gamma_i)_{1 \leq i \leq g}$ of $H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})/Tors(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))$, such that, in $H_1(A; \mathbb{Z})$, $d_i\alpha_i = 0$ and $\beta_i = d_i\gamma_i + t_i$, with $t_i \in Tors(H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}))$. Note that $|\mathcal{L}_A^T/\mathcal{L}_A^Z| = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq g} d_i$. Assume $d_1 > 1$.

Consider a tubular neighborhood T of t_1 , with a meridian $m(t_1)$. Consider a d_1 -torus T_{d_1} , a basis (α, β) of $H_1(\partial T_{d_1}; \mathbb{Z})$, and a curve t in T_{d_1} , such that $d_1\alpha = 0$ and $\beta = d_1t$ in $H_1(T_{d_1}; \mathbb{Z})$. Define an LP-surgery $(\frac{T_{d_1}}{T})$ by identifying α with $m(t_1)$ and β with t_1 . Set $A' = A(\frac{T_{d_1}}{T})$. In A' , $t_1 = d_1t$, thus we have $\beta_1 = \overline{d_1\gamma}$ with $\gamma = \gamma_1 + t$.

Consider a tunnel C around γ . Set $B = \overline{A' \setminus C}$. By Lemma 1.8, B is a QHH of genus $(g + 1)$. There is a surface $S \subset B$ such that $\partial S \subset \partial B$ is homologous to $\beta_1 - d_1l + km$ in ∂B , where m is a meridian of γ , l is a longitude of γ , and k is an integer. Consider simple closed curves σ_1 and σ_2 in ∂B such that $\sigma_1 = m - d_1\alpha_1$ and $\sigma_2 = \beta_1 - d_1l + km$ in $H_1(\partial B)$. The curves σ_1 and σ_2 are null-homologous in B , and $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_g)$ is a basis of $\mathcal{L}_B^{\mathbb{Z}}$. Hence $|\mathcal{L}_B^{\mathbb{Z}}/\mathcal{L}_B^{\mathbb{Z}}| < |\mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}}/\mathcal{L}_A^{\mathbb{Z}}|$.

Consider a genus $(g + 1)$ standard handlebody H_{g+1} of boundary ∂B , where the σ_i and the α_i bound disks in H_{g+1} . By induction, B can be obtained from H_{g+1} by a finite sequence of elementary surgeries or their inverses. Gluing back the cylinder C to H_{g+1} , we get a genus g QHH \tilde{A} satisfying $H_1(\tilde{A}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d_1\mathbb{Z}}\alpha_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\gamma \oplus (\oplus_{2 \leq i \leq g} \mathbb{Z}\beta_i)$, such that A' can be obtained from \tilde{A} by a finite sequence of elementary surgeries or their inverses. Hence A can be obtained from \tilde{A} by a finite sequence of elementary surgeries or their inverses. Since $\partial\tilde{A}$ and ∂H_g are both LP-identified with ∂A , they are LP-identified with each other. By Lemma 1.13, \tilde{A} can be obtained from H_g by a finite sequence of elementary surgeries or their inverses. \square

Remark We could have defined elementary surgeries by restricting the genus 1 case to LP-replacements of standard tori by p -tori, for p prime, and keep Theorem 0.14 true. Indeed, consider a d -torus T_d and the usual curve γ in T_d that generates $\frac{H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})}{Torsion}$. One can check that an LP-replacement of a tubular neighborhood of γ by a d' -torus produces a dd' -torus. Hence, for any positive integer d , a d -torus T_d can be obtained from a standard torus by a finite sequence of “prime” elementary surgeries of genus 1. Use then the “tunneling method” to see that any d -torus can be obtained from this T_d , with the right choice of longitude, by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries.

2 Borromean surgeries and clasper calculus

Fix a 3-manifold M , possibly with boundary. Let $\mathcal{F}_0^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ denote the rational vector space generated by all the 3-manifolds that can be obtained from M by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries, up to orientation-preserving homeomorphism. Let $\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ denote the subspace generated by the $[M; \Gamma]$ for all m -component Y-link Γ in M , with $m \geq n$. Let “ $=_n$ ” denote the equality modulo $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$.

Lemma 2.1 (GGP, Corollary 4.3). *Let Γ be an n -component Y -link in a 3-manifold M . Let ℓ be a leaf of Γ . Let γ be a framed arc starting at the vertex incident to ℓ and ending in another point of ℓ , embedded in M as the core of a band glued to the associated surface of Γ as shown in Figure 9. The arc γ splits the leaf ℓ into two leaves ℓ' and ℓ'' . Denote by Γ' and Γ'' the Y -links obtained from Γ by replacing the leaf ℓ by ℓ' and ℓ'' respectively. Then $[M; \Gamma] =_n [M; \Gamma'] + [M; \Gamma'']$.*

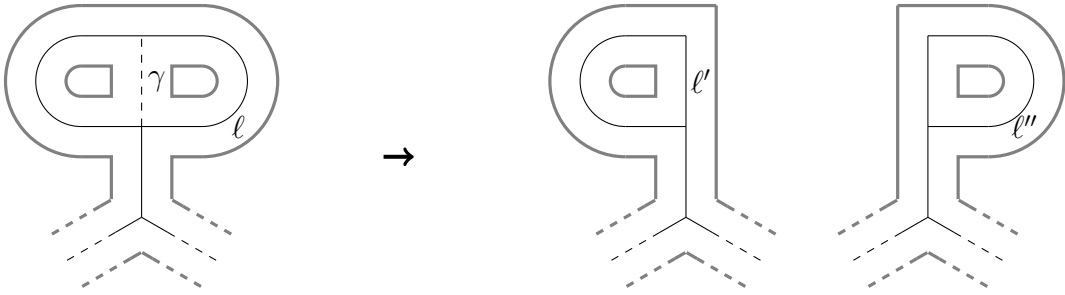


Figure 9: cutting a leaf

Lemma 2.2 (GGP, Lemma 4.8). *Let Γ be an n -component Y -link in a 3-manifold M . If Γ bounds a disk and has framing 1, then $[M; \Gamma] = 0$.*

These two lemmas imply that the class of $[M; \Gamma]$ modulo $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ does not depend on the framing of the leaves.

Lemma 2.3 (GGP, Corollary 4.2). *Let Γ be an n -component Y -link in a 3-manifold M . Let K be a framed knot in M . Let Γ' be obtained from Γ by sliding an edge of Γ along K (see Figure 10). Then $[M; \Gamma] =_n [M; \Gamma']$.*

Lemma 2.4 (GGP, Lemma 4.4). *Let Γ be an n -component Y -link in a 3-manifold M . Let Γ' be obtained from Γ by twisting the framing of an edge by a half twist. Then $[M; \Gamma'] =_n -[M; \Gamma]$.*

In the following, we will consider *oriented* Y -links, defined as follows. A Y -graph is *oriented* if its associated surface is oriented. An orientation of a Y -graph induces an orientation of its leaves and of its internal vertex, as shown in Figure 11, where the surface drawn is given the standard orientation of the plane. A Y -link is oriented if its components are oriented. In this setting, one can twist the framing of an edge only by an integral number of twists. A half twist corresponds to a change of orientation of the adjacent leaf.

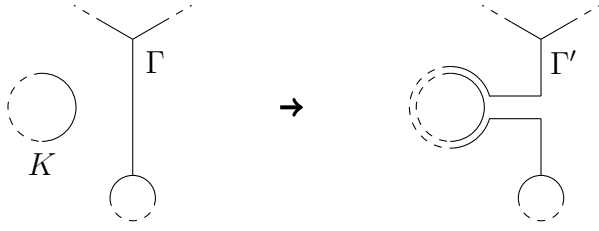


Figure 10: sliding an edge

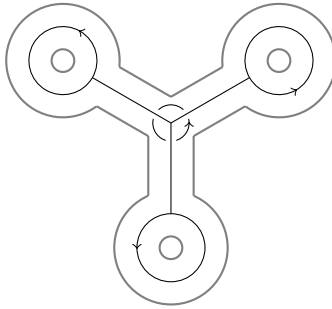


Figure 11: oriented Y-graph

Let Γ be an oriented Y-link in a 3-manifold M . The above results imply that the class of $[M; \Gamma]$ modulo $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ does not depend on the edges of Γ and on the incident vertices of the leaves of Γ . We shall see that, in some sense, it only depends on the homology classes of the leaves.

Lemma 2.5 (GGP, Lemma 2.2). *Let Γ be a Y-graph in a 3-manifold M , which has a 0-framed leaf that bounds a disk in M . Then $M(\Gamma) \cong M$.*

Lemma 2.6. *Let Γ be an oriented n -component Y-link in a 3-manifold M . Assume Γ has a leaf ℓ which is trivial in $H_1(M \setminus (\Gamma \setminus \ell); \mathbb{Z})$. Then $[M; \Gamma] =_n 0$.*

Proof. We can assume that ℓ is 0-framed. The leaf ℓ bounds a surface Σ whose interior does not meet Γ . First assume Σ has a positive genus. Thanks to Lemma 2.1, we can assume Σ has genus 1. Apply Lemma 2.1 to decompose ℓ into four leaves, and apply it again to re-glue them by pairs, as shown in Figure 12. This leads us to the case of a leaf which bounds a disk. The result follows then from Lemma 2.5. \square

Lemma 2.7. *Let Γ be an n -component Y-link in a 3-manifold M . Let ℓ be a leaf of Γ . Fix $\Gamma \setminus \ell$. Then the class of $[M; \Gamma]$ mod $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ is a linear function of $\ell \in H_1(M \setminus (\Gamma \setminus \ell); \mathbb{Q})$.*

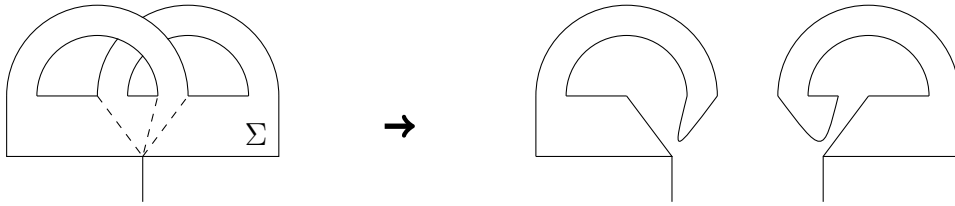


Figure 12: decomposing a leaf

Proof. Consider an n -component Y-link Γ' that has a leaf ℓ' such that $\Gamma' \setminus \ell'$ coincides with $\Gamma \setminus \ell$ and ℓ' is homologous to ℓ in $M \setminus (\Gamma \setminus \ell)$. Construct another n -component Y-link Γ^δ by replacing the leaf ℓ by $\ell - \ell'$ in Γ (see Figure 13). By Lemma 2.6, $[M; \Gamma^\delta] = 0$.

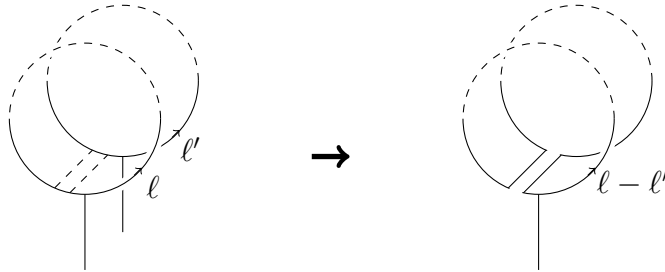


Figure 13: the leaf $\ell - \ell'$

Thus Lemma 2.1 implies $[M; \Gamma] =_n [M; \Gamma']$. Hence, for $\Gamma \setminus \ell$ fixed, $[M; \Gamma] \bmod \mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ only depends on the class of ℓ in $H_1(M \setminus (\Gamma \setminus \ell); \mathbb{Z})$. The linearity follows from Lemma 2.1. Since the $\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ are rational vector spaces, $[M; \Gamma] \bmod \mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ only depends on the rational homology class of ℓ . \square

Now, in the case of QHS's, we want to restrict the set of generators of $\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)/\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ to brackets defined by Jacobi diagrams.

Lemma 2.3 implies:

Lemma 2.8. *Let J be a Jacobi diagram of degree $\frac{n}{2}$. Equip J with a framing induced by an immersion of J in the plane. Embed the framed diagram J in a 3-manifold M . Let Γ be the oriented n -component Y-link obtained from J by replacing its edges as shown in Figure 14. Then the class of $[M; \Gamma]$ modulo $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ does not depend on the embedding and framing of J .*

In the sequel, we will denote by $[M; J]$ the class of $[M; \Gamma]$ modulo $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$.



Figure 14: Replacement of an edge

Lemma 2.9. *Let Γ be an oriented n -component Y -link in a 3-manifold M . Assume that all the leaves of Γ are trivial in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$. Then $[M; \Gamma]$ is n -equal to a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of terms $[M; J]$ for some Jacobi diagrams J .*

Proof. Suppose Γ has a leaf ℓ which is non trivial in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$. Then there is a positive integer k such that $k\ell = 0$ in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$. Denote by Γ' the Y -link obtained from Γ by replacing the leaf ℓ by a leaf homologous to $k\ell$ in $H_1(M \setminus (\Gamma \setminus \ell); \mathbb{Z})$. By Lemma 2.7, we have $[M; \Gamma] =_n \frac{1}{k}[M; \Gamma']$. Thus we can assume that all the leaves of Γ are null-homologous in M . As we have seen above, we also can assume that they are 0-framed.

Such leaves bound embedded surfaces in M . Thanks to Lemma 2.3, we can assume that the interior of these surfaces do not meet the edges of Γ . Consider a leaf l of Γ . Apply Lemma 2.1 to cut l into some leaves which are meridians of other leaves, and one leaf which bounds a surface in $M \setminus (\Gamma \setminus l)$. The last one can be excluded by applying Lemma 2.6. Cutting similarly each leaf of Γ , we obtain Y -links whose leaves are linked by pairs, in the pattern of Hopf links. Since Lemma 2.7 allows us to change the orientation of a leaf, modulo a sign, we get Y -links obtained from Jacobi diagrams. \square

Corollary 2.10. *Let M be a $\mathbb{Q}HS$. Then $\frac{\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)}$ is generated by the $[M; J]$ for all Jacobi diagrams J of degree $\frac{n}{2}$. In particular, if n is odd, $\mathcal{F}_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(M) = \mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$.*

We end the section by focusing the case of Y -graphs.

Lemma 2.11 (AL, Lemma 4.17). *Let Γ be an oriented Y -graph in a 3-manifold M . Suppose that Γ has two leaves that bound disks and that are linked in the pattern of a positive Hopf link. Then $M(\Gamma) \cong M$.*

Lemma 2.12. *Let Γ be an oriented Y -graph in a 3-manifold M . If Γ has a leaf ℓ which is trivial in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$, then $[M; \Gamma] =_2 0$.*

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 2.9, we can assume that ℓ is null-homologous in M and 0-framed. Then ℓ bounds a surface Σ . Using Lemma 2.3, we can assume that its interior $\overset{\circ}{\Sigma}$ does not meet the edges of Γ . However, it can meet the other leaves. Using Lemma 2.1 to decompose the different leaves of Γ , we can restrict to two cases. Either $\overset{\circ}{\Sigma}$ does

not meet Γ , or ℓ is linked with another leaf in the pattern of a Hopf link. Conclude with Lemma 2.6 in the first case. In the second case, since Lemma 2.7 allows us to change the orientation of a leaf, modulo a sign, conclude with Lemma 2.11. \square

Lemma 2.13. *Let Γ be an oriented Y-graph in a 3-manifold M . The class of $[M; \Gamma]$ modulo $\mathcal{F}_2^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ only depends on the classes of the leaves of Γ in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$. Moreover, the dependance is trilinear and alternating.*

Proof. Consider a leaf ℓ of Γ . Consider an oriented Y-graph Γ' and a leaf ℓ' of Γ' such that $\Gamma' \setminus \ell'$ coincides with $\Gamma \setminus \ell$ and $\ell' = \ell$ in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$. Construct another Y-graph Γ^δ by replacing the leaf ℓ by $\ell - \ell'$ in Γ (see Figure 13). By Lemma 2.12, $[M; \Gamma^\delta] = 0$. Thus Lemma 2.1 implies $[M; \Gamma] =_n [M; \Gamma']$. Hence, for $\Gamma \setminus \ell$ fixed, $[M; \Gamma] \bmod \mathcal{F}_2^{\mathbb{Z}}(M)$ only depends on the class of ℓ in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$. The linearity follows from Lemma 2.1. To get the alternating property, note that exchanging two leaves is equivalent to changing the orientation of the three leaves. \square

3 Finite type invariants of degree 1

3.1 The family $(M_p - S^3)_{p \text{ prime}}$ generates \mathcal{G}_1

We denote by “ $=_2$ ” the equality modulo \mathcal{F}_2 . Note that \mathcal{F}_1 is generated by the $(M - S^3)$. For any QHS M , let $lk_M : H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}) \times H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\mathbb{Z}}$ be the linking form on $H_1(M)$.

Lemma 3.1. *If $(H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}), lk_M) \cong (H_1(N; \mathbb{Z}), lk_N)$, then $M =_2 N$.*

Proof. By [Mat, Theorem 2], N can be obtained from M by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. It suffices to show that $M(\frac{B'}{B}) =_2 M$ for one borromean surgery $(\frac{B'}{B})$. This follows from Corollary 2.10. \square

Like in [KK], we call *linking* a pair (H, ϕ) , where H is a finite abelian group, and ϕ is a non degenerate symmetric bilinear form on H , with values in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} . Consider the abelian semigroup \mathfrak{N} of all linkings under orthogonal sum. We have a homomorphism \mathcal{H} from the semigroup of all QHS's under connected sum to \mathfrak{N} , given by $\mathcal{H}(M) = (H_1(M), lk_M)$. By [KK, Theorem 6.1], this homomorphism is onto. So we can define an equivalence relation on \mathfrak{N} by $H_1 \sim_2 H_2$ if $H_1 = \mathcal{H}(M_1)$, $H_2 = \mathcal{H}(M_2)$, and $M_1 - S^3 =_2 M_2 - S^3$.

Note that:

$$M \sharp N - S^3 =_2 (M - S^3) + (N - S^3). \quad (\star)$$

Thus, by Lemma 3.1, in order to prove that $(M_p - S^3)_p$ *prime* generates \mathcal{G}_1 , it suffices to show that any $H \in \mathfrak{N}$ is 2-equivalent to a direct sum of groups $\mathbb{Z}_p := \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, with p prime, independently of the associated bilinear form. Since \mathfrak{N} is the direct sum of the abelian semigroups \mathfrak{N}_p of linkings on p -groups, we restrict ourselves to the study p -groups.

Lemma 3.2. *Any linking in \mathfrak{N}_p is 2-equivalent to an orthogonal sum of linkings on cyclic p -groups. Two linkings defined on the same cyclic group are 2-equivalent.*

Proof. In the case of odd primes p , by [Wall, Theorem 4], \mathfrak{N}_p has generators A_{p^k}, B_{p^k} , $k \geq 1$, and sole relation $2A_{p^k} = 2B_{p^k}$ (\mathcal{R}_{p^k}), where:

- $A_{p^k} = (\mathbb{Z}_{p^k}, \phi_A)$, $\phi_A(1, 1) = \frac{1}{p^k}$,
- $B_{p^k} = (\mathbb{Z}_{p^k}, \phi_B)$, $\phi_B(1, 1) = \frac{x}{p^k}$, with x non square modulo p^k .

The relations (\star) and (\mathcal{R}_{p^k}) show that $A_{p^k} \sim_2 B_{p^k}$.

In the case of 2-groups, we will use the presentation of \mathfrak{N}_2 given in the introduction of [Mir] by Miranda, who gives an alternative version of the description of \mathfrak{N}_2 obtained by Kawauchi and Kojima in [KK]. The generators are 4 linkings A_k, B_k, C_k, D_k , defined on \mathbb{Z}_{2^k} , and 2 linkings E_k, F_k , defined on $\mathbb{Z}_{2^k} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^k}$. The relation $A_k + E_k = 2A_k + B_k$ implies $E_k \sim_2 A_k + B_k$, and the relation $2E_k = 2F_k$ implies $E_k \sim_2 F_k$. So we're lead to the cyclic case. The relations $2A_k = 2C_k$, $2B_k = 2D_k$, $4A_k = 4B_k$, give $A_k \sim_2 B_k \sim_2 C_k \sim_2 D_k$. \square

Lemma 3.2 reduces our study to the case of cyclic groups with arbitrary linkings.

Lemma 3.3. *Denote by G_{p^k} any linking on \mathbb{Z}_{p^k} . We have $G_{p^{k+k'}} \sim_2 G_{p^k} + G_{p^{k'}}$ for any prime p and any positive integers k and k' . It follows that $G_{p^k} \sim_2 k G_p$.*

Proof. We will use the following easy result.

Sublemma 3.4. *Let d be a positive integer. Let T_d be a d -torus. Let (α, β) be a symplectic basis of $H_1(\partial T_d; \mathbb{Z})$ such that α generates \mathcal{L}_{T_d} and $\beta = d\gamma$ in $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})$. Let T be a standard solid torus trivially embedded in S^3 . Define an LP-identification $\partial T_d \cong \partial T$ that identifies β with the preferred longitude of T . Then $H_1(S^3(\frac{T_d}{T})) = \mathbb{Z}_d\alpha \oplus \mathbb{Z}_d\gamma$.*

In S^3 , consider two disjoint, trivially embedded, tori T and T' , linked in the pattern of a Hopf link. Consider the LP-surgeries given by Sublemma 3.4 for $d = p^k$ and for $d = p^{k'}$. We still denote by α, β, γ (resp. α', β', γ') the curves defined in the lemma. We have $H_1(S^3(\frac{T_{p^k}}{T})) = \mathbb{Z}_{p^k}\alpha \times \mathbb{Z}_{p^k}\gamma$ and $H_1(S^3(\frac{T_{p^{k'}}}{T'})) = \mathbb{Z}_{p^{k'}}\alpha' \times \mathbb{Z}_{p^{k'}}\gamma'$. Now, in $S^3(\frac{T_{p^k}}{T}, \frac{T_{p^{k'}}}{T'})$, we have $\alpha' = \beta = p^k\gamma$ and $\alpha = \beta' = p^{k'}\gamma'$. Thus $H_1(S^3(\frac{T_{p^k}}{T}, \frac{T_{p^{k'}}}{T'})) = \mathbb{Z}_{p^{k+k'}}\gamma \times \mathbb{Z}_{p^{k+k'}}\gamma'$. Conclude with the following equality: $S^3(\frac{T_{p^k}}{T}, \frac{T_{p^{k'}}}{T'}) - S^3 =_2 (S^3(\frac{T_{p^k}}{T}) - S^3) + (S^3(\frac{T_{p^{k'}}}{T'}) - S^3)$. \square

This achieves the proof of the first part of Proposition 0.7, namely the fact that the family $(M_p - S^3)_{p \text{ prime}}$ generates \mathcal{G}_1 .

3.2 The invariants ν_p

In this subsection, unless otherwise mentioned, all the homology modules are considered with integral coefficients. We prove the following proposition that implies Proposition 0.8.

Proposition 3.5. *Consider a QHS M , two disjoint genus g QHH's A and B in M , and two QHH's A' and B' whose boundaries are LP-identified with ∂A and ∂B respectively. Then:*

$$\frac{|H_1(M)|}{|H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A}))|} = \frac{|H_1(M(\frac{B'}{B}))|}{|H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A}, \frac{B'}{B}))|}.$$

Proof. The exact sequence associated with (M, A) gives:

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(M, A) \rightarrow H_1(A) \rightarrow H_1(M) \rightarrow H_1(M, A) \rightarrow 0.$$

Set $X = M \setminus \text{Int}(A)$. By excision, we have $H_i(M, A) = H_i(X, \partial X)$ for any integer i . So the above exact sequence can be rewritten as follows.

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(X, \partial X) \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} H_1(A) \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} H_1(M) \xrightarrow{\varphi_3} H_1(X, \partial X) \rightarrow 0$$

Since $H_1(M)$ is finite, $H_1(X, \partial X)$ also is, and we have $|H_1(M)| = |H_1(X, \partial X)| \cdot |\text{Im}(\varphi_2)|$.

Similarly, we have an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(X, \partial X) \xrightarrow{\varphi'_1} H_1(A') \xrightarrow{\varphi'_2} H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A})) \xrightarrow{\varphi'_3} H_1(X, \partial X) \rightarrow 0.$$

We get:

$$\frac{|H_1(M)|}{|H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A}))|} = \frac{|\text{Im}(\varphi_2)|}{|\text{Im}(\varphi'_2)|}.$$

Similarly arguing with $M(\frac{B'}{B})$ instead of M , and setting $X' = X(\frac{B'}{B})$, we have the exact sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(X', \partial X') \xrightarrow{\psi_1} H_1(A) \xrightarrow{\psi_2} H_1(M(\frac{B'}{B})) \xrightarrow{\psi_3} H_1(X', \partial X') \rightarrow 0,$$

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(X', \partial X') \xrightarrow{\psi'_1} H_1(A') \xrightarrow{\psi'_2} H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A}, \frac{B'}{B})) \xrightarrow{\psi'_3} H_1(X', \partial X') \rightarrow 0,$$

and we get:

$$\frac{|H_1(M(\frac{B'}{B}))|}{|H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A}, \frac{B'}{B}))|} = \frac{|Im(\psi_2)|}{|Im(\psi'_2)|}.$$

We now relate $|Im(\varphi_2)|$ and $|Im(\psi_2)|$. Since $Im(\varphi_2) \cong \frac{H_1(A)}{Im(\varphi_1)}$ and $Im(\psi_2) \cong \frac{H_1(A)}{Im(\psi_1)}$, we shall study $Im(\varphi_1)$ and $Im(\psi_1)$.

The following sublemma gives us additionnal information about X .

Sublemma 3.6. *If M is a $\mathbb{Q}HS$ and if A is a genus g $\mathbb{Q}HH$ in M , then $X = M \setminus Int(A)$ also is a genus g $\mathbb{Q}HH$.*

Proof. It is clear that $H_3(X; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ and $H_0(X; \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}$.

The Mayer-Vietoris sequence associated with $M = A \cup X$ gives:

$$0 \rightarrow H_3(M; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_2(\partial A; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_2(A; \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_2(X; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $H_3(M; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_2(\partial A; \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism that identifies the fundamental classes, we have $H_2(X; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$.

The Mayer-Vietoris sequence also gives an isomorphism $H_1(\partial A; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_1(A; \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_1(X; \mathbb{Q})$, thus $H_1(X; \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}^g$. \square

We have the following commutative diagram, where i_* is the map induced by the inclusion $i : \partial A \hookrightarrow A$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_2(X, \partial X) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & H_1(\partial A) & \xleftarrow{\partial} & H_2(X', \partial X') \\ & \searrow \varphi_1 & \downarrow i_* & \swarrow \psi_1 & \\ & & H_1(A) & & \end{array}$$

Denote the images of $H_2(X, \partial X)$ and $H_2(X', \partial X')$ in $H_1(\partial A)$ by F and F' respectively. Since φ_1 and ψ_1 are injective, the two boundary operators also are. Thus, by Sublemma 3.6 and Lemma 1.2, F and F' are free submodules of $H_1(\partial A)$, of rank g . Consider bases γ of F and γ' of F' . Over \mathbb{Q} , F generates the Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_X , and F' generates $\mathcal{L}_{X'}$. Since X' is obtained from X by an LP-surgery, we have $\mathcal{L}_X = \mathcal{L}_{X'}$. Hence we have a matrix $R \in GL_g(\mathbb{Q})$ of change of basis from γ to γ' . Thus:

$$|Im(\psi_2)| = \left| \frac{H_1(A)}{Im(\psi_1)} \right| = \left| \frac{H_1(A)}{i_*(F')} \right| = |\det(R)| \cdot \left| \frac{H_1(A)}{i_*(F)} \right| = |\det(R)| \cdot |Im(\varphi_2)|.$$

Since the same submodules F and F' occur in the decomposition of φ'_1 and ψ'_1 , we also have:

$$|Im(\psi'_2)| = |\det(R)| \cdot |Im(\varphi'_2)|.$$

Finally,

$$\frac{|H_1(M(\frac{B'}{B}))|}{|H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A}, \frac{B'}{B}))|} = \frac{|Im(\psi_2)|}{|Im(\psi'_2)|} = \frac{|\det(R)| \cdot |Im(\varphi_2)|}{|\det(R)| \cdot |Im(\varphi'_2)|} = \frac{|H_1(M)|}{|H_1(M(\frac{A'}{A}))|}.$$

□

4 Additive invariants of degree $n > 1$

4.1 Degree 1 invariants of framed rational homology tori

Fix a genus 1 surface Σ_1 and a symplectic basis (α_0, β_0) of $H_1(\Sigma_1; \mathbb{Z})$. Define $\mathcal{F}_0(\Sigma_1)$ as the rational vector space generated by all the rational homology tori T , equipped with an oriented longitude $l(T)$. Denote by $m(T)$ the meridian of T that satisfies $\langle m(T), l(T) \rangle_{\partial T} = 1$. The data of the framing is equivalent to the data of an orientation-preserving homeomorphism $h : \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \partial T$ such that $h_*(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_0) = \mathcal{L}_T$, the equivalence being given by $m(T) = h(\alpha_0)$ and $l(T) = h(\beta_0)$. In particular, given two framed rational homology tori, we have a canonical LP-identification of their boundaries, which identifies the fixed longitudes. Define a filtration $(\mathcal{F}_n(\Sigma_1))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, and quotients $(\mathcal{G}_n(\Sigma_1))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, as in the case of QHS's. Note that $\mathcal{G}_0(\Sigma_1) \cong \mathbb{Q}$.

Denote by T_0 the standard solid torus with a fixed longitude $l(T_0)$. For any prime p , fix a QHS M_p such that $H_1(M_p; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. Define a rational homology ball B_p by removing an open ball from M_p . In this subsection, we prove:

Proposition 4.1. $\mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1) = \bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[T_0; \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$

Consider a framed rational homology torus T . Set $d(T) = |\mathcal{L}_T^T / \mathcal{L}_T^{\mathbb{Z}}|$ (see Lemma 1.3 for the definition of \mathcal{L}_T^T and $\mathcal{L}_T^{\mathbb{Z}}$). For p prime, define $\mu_p(T) = v_p(d(T) |Tors(H_1(T))|)$, where v_p denotes the p -adic valuation.

Lemma 4.2. *For any prime p , μ_p is a degree 1 invariant of the framed rational homology tori.*

Proof. Consider a framed rational homology torus T . Define a QHS $M(T)$ by gluing T and the standard torus T_0 along their boundaries, in such a way that $l(T)$ is identified with $m(T_0)$. We have $H_1(M(T)) = \frac{H_1(T)}{\mathbb{Z}l(T)}$. By Lemma 1.3, $|H_1(M(T))| = d(T) |Tors(H_1(T))|$. Thus $\mu_p(T) = v_p(|H_1(M(T))|) = v_p(M(T))$. The result follows from the fact that ν_p is a degree 1 invariant of QHS's. □

Corollary 4.3. *The sum $\bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[T_0; \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$ is direct.*

Lemma 4.4. *The space $\mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1)$ is generated by the $[T; \frac{E'}{E}]$, where $(\frac{E'}{E})$ is an elementary surgery.*

Proof. Consider $[T; \frac{A'}{A}] \in \mathcal{F}_1(\Sigma_1)$. By Theorem 0.14, A' is obtained from A by a sequence of elementary surgeries, or their inverses, $(\frac{E'_i}{E_i})_{1 \leq i \leq k}$. Set $A_i = A(\frac{E'_1}{E_1})(\frac{E'_2}{E_2}) \dots (\frac{E'_i}{E_i})$. Then:

$$[T; \frac{A'}{A}] = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} [T(\frac{A_i}{A}); \frac{A_{i+1}}{A_i}] = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} [T(\frac{A_i}{A}); \frac{E'_{i+1}}{E_{i+1}}].$$

Now, for any $[T; \frac{E'}{E}] \in \mathcal{F}_1(\Sigma_1)$, we have $[T; \frac{E'}{E}] = -[T(\frac{E'}{E}); \frac{E}{E'}]$. \square

We shall get rid of the elementary surgeries of genus 1 with the help of the following two lemmas.

Lemma 4.5. *Let E be a framed standard torus. Let E' be a framed d -torus. Assume $l(E') = d\gamma$ in $H_1(E'; \mathbb{Z})$ for a curve γ in E' . Embed two disjoint copies E_1 and E_2 of E in $\text{Int}(E)$ so that $l(E_1) = l(E_2) = l(E)$ in $H_1(E \setminus \text{Int}(E_1 \cup E_2); \mathbb{Z})$. Let E'_1 and E'_2 be two copies of E' . Set $A = E(\frac{E'_1}{E_1}, \frac{E'_2}{E_2})$. Then there is a \mathbb{Q} HS M such that A can be obtained from $E' \sharp M$ by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries.*

Proof. For $i = 1, 2$, denote by γ_i the copy of γ in E'_i , so that $l(E'_i) = d\gamma_i$ in $H_1(E'_i; \mathbb{Z})$. Note that, in $H_1(A)$, $l(A) = l(E'_1) = l(E'_2)$, and $m(A) = m(E'_1) + m(E'_2)$. We have :

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(A; \mathbb{Z}) &= \langle m(E'_1), m(E'_2), \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \mid d m(E'_1) = 0, d m(E'_2) = 0, d\gamma_1 = d\gamma_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle m(E'_1), m(A), \gamma_1, \gamma_2 - \gamma_1 \mid d m(E'_1) = 0, d m(A) = 0, d(\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) = 0 \rangle \\ &= \mathbb{Z}_d m(A) \oplus \mathbb{Z} \gamma_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_d m(E'_1) \oplus \mathbb{Z}_d (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) \end{aligned}$$

Note that $l(A) = d\gamma_1$. Consider a tunnel C around γ_1 . Set $B = \overline{A \setminus C}$. There is a surface $S \subset B$ such that $\partial S \subset \partial B$ is homologous to $l(A) - dl + km$ in ∂B , where m is a meridian of γ_1 , l is a longitude of γ_1 , and k is an integer. Consider simple closed curves $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \mu_1$ and μ_2 in ∂B such that $\sigma_1 = m - dm(A)$, $\sigma_2 = l(A) - dl + km$, $\mu_1 = -l + km(A)$ and $\mu_2 = -m(A)$ in $H_1(\partial B)$. The curves σ_1 and σ_2 bound embedded surfaces in B , and $(\sigma_1, \mu_1, \sigma_2, \mu_2)$ is a symplectic basis of $H_1(\partial B; \mathbb{Z})$. Thus B is a genus 2 \mathbb{Q} HH with $|\mathcal{L}_B^T / \mathcal{L}_B^Z| = 0$. By Lemma 1.12, there are a standard genus 2 handlebody H_2 and a \mathbb{Q} HS M such that B is obtained from $H_2 \sharp M$ by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries.

Now consider the d -torus E' . It is homeomorphic to $E(\frac{E'_1}{E_1})$. Consider a tunnel C' around γ in E' . We can choose a meridian m' and a longitude l' of γ in such a way that

there are curves σ'_1 and σ'_2 on the boundary of $B' = \overline{E' \setminus C'}$ which bound surfaces in B' and which are respectively homologous to $m' - d\alpha$ and $\beta - dl' + km'$ in $H_1(\partial B'; \mathbb{Z})$. Thus the LP-identification $\partial E' \cong \partial A$ extends to an LP-identification $\partial B' \cong \partial B \cong \partial H_2$. Since $H_1(B'; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}(l' - k\alpha) \oplus \mathbb{Z}m'$, B' and H_2 are two $\mathbb{Z}HH$ whose boundaries are LP-identified. By [AL, Lemma 4.11], H_2 can be obtained from B' by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. Thus $H_2 \sharp M$, and B , can be obtained from $B' \sharp M$ by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. Gluing back the cylinders, we see that A can be obtained from $E' \sharp M$ by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries. \square

Lemma 4.6. *The quotient $\mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1)$ is generated by the $[T; \frac{E'}{E}]$, where $(\frac{E'}{E})$ is an elementary surgery of genus 0 (connected sum) or 3 (borromean surgery).*

Proof. Consider a framed rational homology torus T and an elementary surgery $\frac{E'}{E}$ of genus 1 in T , i.e. E is an embedded standard torus, and E' is a d -torus. Fix a longitude $l(E')$ such that $l(E') = d\gamma$ in $H_1(E'; \mathbb{Z})$ for a curve γ in E' . Choose the longitude $l(E)$ which is identified with $l(E')$ by the LP-identification $\partial E \cong \partial E'$.

Consider the copies E_1 and E_2 of E in $Int(E)$, the copies E'_1 and E'_2 of E' , the rational homology torus A , and the QHS M , defined in Lemma 4.5. Set $T' = T(\frac{E'_1}{E_1}, \frac{E'_2}{E_2}) \cong T(\frac{A}{E})$. Write $A = E'(\frac{B(M)}{B^3})(\frac{B'_1}{B_1})(\frac{B'_2}{B_2}) \dots (\frac{B'_k}{B_k})$, where $B(M)$ is the rational homology ball obtained by removing a ball B^3 from M , and the $(\frac{B'_i}{B_i})$ are borromean surgeries. On the one hand, we have $[T; \frac{E'_1}{E_1}, \frac{E'_2}{E_2}] = 2[T; \frac{E'}{E}] - T + T'$, thus:

$$T - T' = 2[T; \frac{E'}{E}] \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{F}_2(\Sigma_1),$$

and, on the other hand:

$$T - T' = [T; \frac{A}{E}] = [T; \frac{E'}{E}] + [T(\frac{E'}{E}); \frac{B(M)}{B^3}] + \sum_{i=1}^k [T(\frac{E'}{E})(\frac{B(M)}{B^3})(\frac{B'_1}{B_1}) \dots (\frac{B'_{i-1}}{B_{i-1}}); \frac{B'_i}{B_i}]$$

Thus:

$$[T; \frac{E'}{E}] = [T(\frac{E'}{E}); \frac{B(M)}{B^3}] + \sum_{i=1}^k [T(\frac{E'}{E})(\frac{B(M)}{B^3})(\frac{B'_1}{B_1}) \dots (\frac{B'_{i-1}}{B_{i-1}}); \frac{B'_i}{B_i}] \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{F}_2(\Sigma_1).$$

\square

We shall now restrict the set of generators $[T; \frac{E'}{E}]$ where $(\frac{E'}{E})$ is an elementary surgery of genus 0.

Lemma 4.7. *Let T be a framed rational homology torus and let B be a rational homology ball. Then $[T; \frac{B}{B^3}] \in \bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[T_0; \frac{B_p}{B^3}] \subset \mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1)$.*

This result follows from the next two sublemmas.

Sublemma 4.8. *Let T be a framed rational homology torus and let B be a rational homology ball. Then, in $\mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1)$, $[T; \frac{B}{B^3}]$ is a linear combination of the $[T; \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$.*

Proof. Set $M = B \cup_{\partial B = -\partial B^3} B^3$. We have $T(\frac{B}{B^3}) = T\sharp M$ and $T(\frac{B_p}{B^3}) = T\sharp M_p$. Now use that $(M_p - S^3)_{p \text{ prime}}$ generates \mathcal{G}_1 (see Subsection 3.1). \square

Sublemma 4.9. *For any framed rational homology torus T , and any rational homology ball B ,*

$$[T; \frac{B}{B^3}] = [T_0; \frac{B}{B^3}] \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{F}_2(\Sigma_1).$$

Proof. Define T'_0 as T_0 minus a regular open neighborhood of its boundary. We can suppose that T'_0 and B^3 are disjoint in T_0 . We have $T \cong T_0(\frac{T}{T'_0})$, and:

$$[T_0; \frac{T}{T'_0}, \frac{B}{B^3}] = [T_0; \frac{B}{B^3}] - [T; \frac{B}{B^3}].$$

\square

Proof of Proposition 4.1. By Lemmas 4.6 and 4.7, $\mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1)$ is generated by the $[T_0; \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$ and the $[T; \frac{A'}{A}]$ where $(\frac{A'}{A})$ is a borromean surgery. Consider $\mu \in (\mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1))^*$. For all prime p , set $c_p = \mu([T_0; \frac{B_p}{B^3}])$. Set $\tilde{\mu} = \mu - \sum_{p \text{ prime}} c_p \mu_p$. The invariant $\tilde{\mu}$ is determined by its values on the terms $[T; \frac{A'}{A}]$, where $(\frac{A'}{A})$ is a borromean surgery. Let Γ denote the Y-graph associated with the borromean surgery $(\frac{A'}{A})$. By Lemma 2.13, if T is fixed, $\tilde{\mu}([T; \frac{A'}{A}])$ only depends on the rational homology classes of the three leaves of Γ , and this dependence is trilinear and alternating. Since $H_1(T; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$, we have $\tilde{\mu} = 0$. Hence $\mu = \sum_{p \text{ prime}} c_p \mu_p$. This implies that $\mathcal{G}_1(\Sigma_1)$ is generated by the $[T_0; \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$. Conclude with Corollary 4.3. \square

Corollary 4.10. *If μ is a degree 1 invariant of framed rational homology tori, such that $\mu(T_0) = 0$ and $\mu(T_0\sharp M_p) = 0$ for any prime p , then $\mu = 0$.*

4.2 The quotients $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n^c}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^c}$

The main point of this subsection will be the proof of the next proposition. We will end the subsection by showing that this result implies Proposition 0.10.

Proposition 4.11. *If λ is an additive invariant of degree $n > 1$, then $\lambda|_{\mathcal{F}_n}$ is determined by $\lambda(\Phi(\mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c))$. In particular, if n is odd, $\lambda|_{\mathcal{F}_n} = 0$.*

Recall the map $\Phi : \mathcal{A}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{2n}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ has been defined in Lemma 0.1. Since we have a canonical map $\mathcal{G}_{2n}^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{2n}$ (we will see later that it is an embedding), $\lambda(\Phi(\mathcal{A}_n^c))$ is well defined.

We will often use the following easy formula.

Lemma 4.12. *For any $[M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}] \in \mathcal{F}_n$,*

$$[M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}] = [M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{2 \leq i \leq n}] - [M(\frac{A'_1}{A_1}); (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{2 \leq i \leq n}].$$

Lemma 4.13. *The space \mathcal{G}_n is generated by the $[M; (\frac{E'_i}{E_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}]$, where the $(\frac{E'_i}{E_i})$ are elementary surgeries.*

To see this, just adapt the proof of Lemma 4.4.

Lemma 4.14. *Let λ be an additive invariant of degree $n > 1$. Consider $[M; (\frac{E'_i}{E_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}] \in \mathcal{F}_n$. If at least one of the surgeries $(\frac{E'_i}{E_i})$ is an elementary surgery of genus 0 (connected sum), then $\lambda([M; (\frac{E'_i}{E_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}]) = 0$.*

Proof. Assume $\frac{E'_1}{E_1}$ is a connected sum, i.e. E_1 is a ball B^3 , and E'_1 is a rational homology ball. Define a QHS M_1 by gluing E'_1 and a ball B^3 along their boundaries.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda([M; (\frac{E'_i}{E_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}]) &= \lambda([M; (\frac{E'_i}{E_i})_{2 \leq i \leq n}]) - \lambda([M \# M_1; (\frac{E'_i}{E_i})_{2 \leq i \leq n}]) \\ &= - \sum_{I \subset \{2, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} \lambda(M_1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 4.15. *Consider a QHS M , and disjoint LP-surgeries $(\frac{T_d}{T_0}), (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}$ in M , where T_0 is a standard torus, and T_d is a d -torus. If λ is an additive invariant of degree $n > 1$, then $\lambda([M; \frac{T_d}{T_0}, (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}]) = 0$.*

Proof. Fix M , the embedding of T_0 , and the surgeries $(\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}$. Fix a longitude $l(T_0)$ of T_0 . For any framed rational homology torus T , set $\bar{\lambda}(T) = \lambda([M; \frac{T}{T_0}, (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}])$. Then $\bar{\lambda}$ is a degree 1 invariant of framed rational homology tori:

$$\bar{\lambda}([T; \frac{B'_1}{B_1}, \frac{B'_2}{B_2}]) = \lambda(-[M(\frac{T}{T_0}); \frac{B'_1}{B_1}, \frac{B'_2}{B_2}, (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}]) = 0.$$

We have $\bar{\lambda}(T_0) = \lambda(0) = 0$, and:

$$\bar{\lambda}(T_0 \# M_p) = \lambda([M; \frac{B_p}{B^3}, (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}]) = 0,$$

since λ is additive, and $n - 1 > 0$. By Corollary 4.10, $\bar{\lambda} = 0$. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.11. By Lemmas 4.14 and 4.15, an additive invariant λ of degree $n > 1$ is determined on \mathcal{F}_n by its values on the $[M; (\frac{B'_i}{B_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}]$, for all QHS's M and all sets of n disjoint borromean surgeries $(\frac{B'_i}{B_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ in M . Hence, by Corollary 2.10, λ is determined on \mathcal{F}_n by the $\lambda([M; \Gamma])$ for all QHS M and all Jacobi diagram Γ of degree $\frac{n}{2}$.

We can write $M = M \# S^3$ and suppose Γ is embedded in S^3 . Hence for an additive invariant λ of degree n , we have $\lambda([M; \Gamma]) = \lambda([S^3; \Gamma])$.

If the Jacobi diagram Γ is not connected, we can assume that Γ is made of two components Γ_1 and Γ_2 that are embedded in disjoint balls in S^3 . Noting that $(S^3, \Gamma) = (S^3, \Gamma_1) \# (S^3, \Gamma_2)$, it is easy to see that any additive invariant vanishes on $[S^3; \Gamma]$ in this case. \square

Proposition 0.10 follows from Proposition 4.11 in the case of odd degrees. For even degrees, it is a consequence of the following lemma.

Lemma 4.16. *Let $n > 1$ be an even integer. Let $(\Gamma_{n,i})_{i \in C_n}$ be a basis of diagrams of the finite dimensional vector space $\mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c$. Let $(\Gamma_{n,i}^*)_{i \in C_n}$ be the dual basis of $(\mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c)^*$. Let $Z_{\frac{n}{2}}$ denote the degree $\frac{n}{2}$ part of the KKT invariant. Let $p^c : \mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c$ be the projection that maps any non connected diagram to 0 and which restricts to the identity on $\mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c$. For $i \in C_n$, set $\lambda_{n,i} = \Gamma_{n,i}^* \circ p^c \circ Z_{\frac{n}{2}}$. Then $(\lambda_{n,i})_{i \in C_n}$ is a basis of $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n^c}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^c}$.*

Proof. By [KT, Theorem 1], $p^c \circ Z_{\frac{n}{2}}$ is an additive invariant of QHS's, thus the $\lambda_{n,i}$ are additive. By [Les, Theorem 2.4] and [AL, Proposition 4.1], $Z_{\frac{n}{2}}$ is a finite type invariant of degree n and satisfies $Z_{\frac{n}{2}}([S^3; \Gamma_{n,i}]) = \Gamma_{n,i} \in \mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c$. Hence $\lambda_{n,i} \in \mathcal{I}_n^c$, and $\lambda_{n,i}([S^3; \Gamma_{n,j}]) = \delta_{i,j}$. Consider $\lambda \in \mathcal{I}_n^c$. By Proposition 4.11, $\lambda = \sum_{i \in C_n} \lambda([S^3; \Gamma_{n,i}]) \lambda_{n,i}$ in $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n^c}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^c}$. Hence $(\lambda_{n,i})_{i \in C_n}$ is a basis of $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n^c}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^c}$. \square

5 The graded algebras \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H}

5.1 The products in \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H}

Extend the connected sum to \mathcal{F}_0 by bilinearity:

$$\left(\sum_{i \in I} a_i M_i\right) \sharp \left(\sum_{j \in J} b_j N_j\right) = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} a_i b_j (M_i \sharp N_j),$$

for any finite sets I and J , any rational numbers a_i, b_j , and any QHS's M_i, N_j .

Lemma 5.1. $\mathcal{F}_n \sharp \mathcal{F}_m \subset \mathcal{F}_{n+m}$

Proof. Just check that $[M; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}] \sharp [M'; (\frac{B'_i}{A'_i})_{1 \leq i \leq m}] = [M \sharp M'; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}, (\frac{B'_i}{A'_i})_{1 \leq i \leq m}]$. \square

Thus the connected sum defines a product $\sharp : \mathcal{G}_n \times \mathcal{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{n+m}$ which induces a graded algebra structure on \mathcal{G} .

Given two finite type invariants λ and μ , note that the product $\lambda\mu$ satisfies:

$$\lambda\mu\left(\sum_{i \in I} a_i M_i\right) = \sum_{i \in I} a_i \lambda(M_i) \mu(M_i),$$

for any finite set I , rational numbers a_i , and QHS's M_i .

Lemma 5.2. *If $\lambda \in \mathcal{I}_k$ and $\mu \in \mathcal{I}_l$, then $\lambda\mu \in \mathcal{I}_{k+l}$.*

Proof. Consider $[M; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}]$ with $|I| = k + l + 1$. We have the following equality.

$$\lambda\mu\left([M; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}]\right) = \sum_{J \subset I} \lambda\left([M; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in J}]\right) \mu\left([M; ((\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in J}); (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in I \setminus J}]\right) \quad (1)$$

Indeed, the right hand side is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{J \subset I} (-1)^{|J|} \left(\sum_{K \subset J} (-1)^{|K|} \lambda\left(M\left(\left(\frac{B_i}{A_i}\right)_{i \in K}\right)\right) \right) \left(\sum_{L \supset J} (-1)^{|L|} \mu\left(M\left(\left(\frac{B_i}{A_i}\right)_{i \in L}\right)\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{L \subset I} \sum_{K \subset L} (-1)^{|K|+|L|} \lambda\left(M\left(\left(\frac{B_i}{A_i}\right)_{i \in K}\right)\right) \mu\left(M\left(\left(\frac{B_i}{A_i}\right)_{i \in L}\right)\right) \left(\sum_{K \subset J \subset L} (-1)^{|J|} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\sum_{K \subset J \subset L} (-1)^{|J|} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } K \subsetneq L \\ (-1)^{|K|} & \text{if } K = L \end{cases}$, we get (1).

In (1), we have, if $|J| > k$,

$$\lambda([M; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in J}]) = 0,$$

and, if $|J| \leq k$, then $|I \setminus J| > l$ and

$$\mu([M((\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in J}); (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in I \setminus J}]) = 0.$$

Thus

$$\lambda\mu([M; (\frac{B_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}]) = 0.$$

□

Thus the product of finite type invariants induces a graded algebra structure on \mathcal{H} .

5.2 Dual systems in \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H}

For an even integer $n > 1$, consider the basis $(\Gamma_{n,i})_{i \in C_n}$ of $\mathcal{A}_{\frac{n}{2}}^c$ and the associated invariants $\lambda_{n,i}$ defined in Lemma 4.16. For $n > 1$ odd, set $C_n = \emptyset$. For $n = 1$, let C_1 denote the set of all prime integers, and for any p prime, set $\lambda_{1,p} = \nu_p$. Note that adding to $\lambda_{n,i}$ a weighted sum of the $\lambda_{k,i}$, $0 < k < n$, $i \in C_k$, does not change the values of $\lambda_{n,i}$ on \mathcal{F}_n . Thus we can (and we do) choose the basis $(\lambda_{n,i})_{i \in C_n}$ so that $\lambda_{n,i}([S^3; \Gamma_{k,j}]) = \delta_{nk}\delta_{ij}$ for all positive integers n and k , all $i \in C_n$, all $j \in C_k$.

For a multi-index $\underline{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_t)_{1 \leq t \leq \ell}$, set $\ell(\underline{\varepsilon}) = \ell$. For $n > 0$, fix a total order on C_n . Let \preceq denote the lexicographic order induced on $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}} (\{n\} \times C_n)$. For $n > 0$, let \mathcal{T}_n^π denote the set of all triples $(\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon})$ such that $\ell(\underline{k}) = \ell(\underline{i}) = \ell(\underline{\varepsilon})$, $\underline{k} = (k_t)_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})}$, $k_t \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 < k_t < n$ for all t , $\underline{i} = (i_t)_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})}$ with $i_t \in C_{k_t}$ for all t , $(k_1, i_1) \prec (k_2, i_2) \prec \cdots \prec (k_{\ell(\underline{k})}, i_{\ell(\underline{k})})$, $\underline{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_t)_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{\varepsilon})}$ with $\varepsilon_t \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ for all t , and $\sum_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \varepsilon_t k_t = n$. Define a family $(\lambda_{n,\iota})_{\iota \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi}$ of invariants of degree n by $\lambda_{n,\iota} = \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t}$ if $\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon})$. Set $\mathcal{T}_n = C_n \sqcup \mathcal{T}_n^\pi$. We will see in Subsection 5.3 that the family $(\lambda_{k,i})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$ is a basis of

$\frac{\mathcal{I}_n}{\mathcal{I}_0}$. The main goal of this subsection is to construct a family $(G_{k,i}^{(n)})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$ of $\frac{\mathcal{F}_1}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}}$, dual to $(\lambda_{k,i})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$.

Definition 5.3. $G \in \mathcal{F}_0$ is said to be multiplicative if $\lambda\mu(G) = \lambda(G)\mu(G)$ for all finite type invariants λ and μ such that $\lambda(S^3) = 0$ and $\mu(S^3) = 0$.

For any p prime, set $G_{1,p}^{(1)} = M_p - S^3$. Note that the $G_{1,p}^{(1)}$ are multiplicative. Fix $n > 1$. If n is even, set $G_{n,i}^{(n)} = [S^3; \Gamma_{n,i}]$ for $i \in C_n$. Since $[S^3; \Gamma_{n,i}] = S^3(\Gamma_{n,i}) - S^3$, $G_{n,i}^{(n)}$ is multiplicative for all $i \in C_n$. For $\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi$, set $\tilde{G}_{n,\iota}^{(n)} = \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} (G_{k_t, i_t}^{(k_t)})^{\varepsilon_t}$.

Lemma 5.4. Consider positive integers p and q , additive invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$, and elements $[M_1; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_1}], \dots, [M_q; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_q}]$ of \mathcal{F}_0 , for non empty sets U_j . Then:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \right) (\#_{j=1}^q [M_j; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_j}]) = \sum_{j \in E_{pq}} \prod_{\ell=1}^q \left(\prod_{i \in j^{-1}(\{\ell\})} \lambda_i \right) ([M_\ell; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_\ell}],$$

where E_{pq} is the set of all surjective maps $j : \{1, \dots, p\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, q\}$.

In particular, if $p < q$,

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \right) (\#_{j=1}^q [M_j; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_j}]) = 0,$$

and, if $p = q$,

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \right) (\#_{j=1}^p [M_j; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_j}]) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_p} \prod_{\ell=1}^p \lambda_{\sigma(\ell)} ([M_\ell; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_\ell}],$$

where \mathcal{S}_p is the set of permutations of $\{1, \dots, p\}$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \right) (\#_{j=1}^q [M_j; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_j}]) \\ &= \sum_{V_1 \subset U_1} \cdots \sum_{V_q \subset U_q} (-1)^{\sum_{\ell=1}^q |V_\ell|} \prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i (\#_{j=1}^q M_j ((\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in V_j})) \\ &= \sum_{V_1 \subset U_1} \cdots \sum_{V_q \subset U_q} (-1)^{\sum_{\ell=1}^q |V_\ell|} \prod_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^q \lambda_i (M_j ((\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in V_j})) \\ &= \sum_{j: \{1, \dots, p\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, q\}} \sum_{V_1 \subset U_1} \cdots \sum_{V_q \subset U_q} (-1)^{\sum_{\ell=1}^q |V_\ell|} \prod_{i=1}^p \lambda_i (M_{j(i)} ((\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in V_{j(i)}})) \\ &= \sum_{j: \{1, \dots, p\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, q\}} \prod_{\ell=1}^q \left(\sum_{V_\ell \subset U_\ell} (-1)^{|V_\ell|} \prod_{i \in j^{-1}(\{\ell\})} \lambda_i (M_\ell ((\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in V_\ell})) \right) \\ &= \sum_{j \in E_{pq}} \prod_{\ell=1}^q \left(\prod_{i \in j^{-1}(\{\ell\})} \lambda_i \right) ([M_\ell; (\frac{B_u}{A_u})_{u \in U_\ell}]) \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 5.5. *Let n and k be positive integers. For $\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_k^\pi$, set $\mathcal{T}_n(\iota) = \{(\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\eta}) \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi \mid \forall t, \eta_t \geq \varepsilon_t\}$. For $\kappa \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi$, we have $\lambda_{n,\kappa}(\tilde{G}_{k,\iota}^{(k)}) \neq 0$ if and only if $\kappa \in \mathcal{T}_n(\iota)$.*

Note that the set $\mathcal{T}_n(\iota)$ is finite.

Proof. Set $\kappa = (\underline{\ell}, \underline{j}, \underline{\eta})$. We have $\lambda_{n,\kappa} = \prod_{1 \leq s \leq \ell(\underline{\ell})} \lambda_{\ell_s, j_s}^{\eta_s}$ and $\tilde{G}_{k,\iota}^{(k)} = \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} (G_{k_t, i_t}^{(k_t)})^{\#\varepsilon_t}$. By Lemma 5.4:

$$\lambda_{n,\kappa}(\tilde{G}_{k,\iota}^{(k)}) = \sum_{\xi \in E_{\underline{\eta}}(t,u) \in \Theta(\underline{\varepsilon})} \prod_{(s,v) \in \xi^{-1}(\{(t,u)\})} \lambda_{\ell_s, j_s} (G_{k_t, i_t}^{(k_t)}),$$

where $\Theta(\underline{\varepsilon}) = \{(t,u) \mid 1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{\varepsilon}); \forall t, 1 \leq u \leq \varepsilon_t\}$ and $E_{\underline{\eta}}$ is the set of all surjective maps $\xi : \Theta(\underline{\eta}) \rightarrow \Theta(\underline{\varepsilon})$. Since the $G_{k_t, i_t}^{(k_t)}$ are multiplicative, we get:

$$\lambda_{n,\kappa}(\tilde{G}_{k,\iota}^{(k)}) = \sum_{\xi \in E_{\underline{\eta}}(t,u) \in \Theta(\underline{\varepsilon})} \prod_{(s,v) \in \xi^{-1}(\{(t,u)\})} (\lambda_{\ell_s, j_s}(G_{k_t, i_t}^{(k_t)})).$$

Recall $\lambda_{\ell_s, j_s}(G_{k_t, i_t}^{(k_t)}) = \delta_{\ell_s k_t} \delta_{j_s i_t}$. Hence $\lambda_{n,\kappa}(\tilde{G}_{k,\iota}^{(k)}) \neq 0$ if and only if $\underline{\ell} = \underline{k}$, $\underline{j} = \underline{i}$ and $\eta_t \geq \varepsilon_t$ for all t . \square

For $n > 1$ and $\iota \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi$, set $G_{n,\iota}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{n,\iota}(\tilde{G}_{n,\iota}^{(n)})} \tilde{G}_{n,\iota}^{(n)}$, so that $\lambda_{n,\iota}(G_{n,\iota}^{(n)}) = 1$. Note that,

for all n and all $i \in \mathcal{T}_n$, $G_{n,i}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{F}_n$.

Let n and k be positive integers. For $\iota \in C_k$, set $\mathcal{T}_n(\iota) = \{(\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\eta}) \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi \mid \underline{k} = (k), \underline{i} = (\iota)\}$. The following result is an easy generalisation of Lemma 5.5.

Lemma 5.6. *Let n and k be positive integers. For $\kappa \in \mathcal{T}_n$ and $\iota \in \mathcal{T}_k$, we have $\lambda_{n,\kappa}(G_{k,\iota}^{(k)}) \neq 0$ if and only if $\kappa \in \mathcal{T}_n(\iota)$.*

Corollary 5.7. *For $n > 0$, $i \in \mathcal{T}_n$, $j \in \mathcal{T}_n$, we have $\lambda_{n,i}(G_{n,j}^{(n)}) = \delta_{ij}$.*

For $n > 1$, define $G_{k,i}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{F}_k$ for $0 < k < n$ and $i \in \mathcal{T}_k$, by induction on n , by:

$$G_{k,i}^{(n)} = G_{k,i}^{(n-1)} - \sum_{\iota \in \mathcal{T}_n(i)} \lambda_{n,\iota}(G_{k,\iota}^{(n-1)}) G_{n,\iota}^{(n)}.$$

Note that $G_{k,i}^{(n)} = G_{k,i}^{(m)}$ in \mathcal{G}_m if $m \leq n$.

Lemma 5.8. *Let n be a positive integer. The family $(G_{k,i}^{(n)})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$ of $\frac{\mathcal{F}_1}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}}$ is dual to the family $(\lambda_{k,i})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$ of $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n}{\mathcal{I}_0}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on n . The result is clear for $n = 1$. Fix $n > 1$. We shall prove that $\lambda_{l,j}(G_{k,i}^{(n)}) = \delta_{lk}\delta_{ji}$ for all $0 < l \leq n$, $j \in \mathcal{T}_l$, $0 < k \leq n$, $i \in \mathcal{T}_k$. If $l = n$ and $k = n$, it is given by Corollary 5.7. If $l < n$ and $k = n$, it is clear since $G_{n,i}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{F}_n$. If $l < n$ and $k < n$, it follows from the induction hypothesis. It remains to show that $\lambda_{n,j}(G_{k,i}^{(n)}) = 0$ if $k < n$. It is immediate if $j \in \mathcal{T}_n(i)$. Consider $j \in \mathcal{T}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n(i)$. We have:

$$G_{k,i}^{(n)} = G_{k,i}^{(k)} - \sum_{k < m \leq n} \sum_{\iota \in \mathcal{T}_m(i)} \lambda_{m,\iota}(G_{k,i}^{(m-1)})G_{m,\iota}^{(m)}.$$

By Lemma 5.6, for $k \leq m \leq n$ and $\iota \in \mathcal{T}_m(i)$, $\lambda_{n,j}(G_{m,\iota}^{(m)}) \neq 0$ if and only if $j \in \mathcal{T}_n(\iota)$, and this implies $j \in \mathcal{T}_n(i)$. Hence, for $j \notin \mathcal{T}_n(i)$, $\lambda_{n,j}(G_{k,i}^{(n)}) = 0$. \square

5.3 The coproduct on \mathcal{H}

In the previous subsection, we have constructed dual systems $(G_{k,i}^{(n)})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}} \subset \frac{\mathcal{F}_1}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}}$ and $(\lambda_{k,i})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}} \subset \frac{\mathcal{I}_n}{\mathcal{I}_0}$ that satisfy the following properties :

- $\lambda_{n,i}$ is a finite type invariant of degree n ,
- $\mathcal{T}_n = C_n \sqcup \mathcal{T}_n^\pi$, $\lambda_{n,i}$ is additive if $i \in C_n$, $\lambda_{n,i}$ is a product of some $\lambda_{k,i}$, $k < n$, $i \in C_k$, if $i \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi$,
- $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n^c}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^c} = \prod_{i \in C_n} \mathbb{Q}\lambda_{n,i}$,
- if $i \in C_n$, $G_{n,i}^{(n)}$ is multiplicative,
- $G_{k,i}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{F}_k$, and, if $m \leq n$, $G_{k,i}^{(n)} = G_{k,i}^{(m)}$ in \mathcal{G}_m .

Proposition 5.9. *The family $(G_{k,i}^{(n)})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$ is a basis of $\frac{\mathcal{F}_1}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}}$. The family $(\lambda_{k,i})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$ is the dual basis of $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n}{\mathcal{I}_0}$. Moreover:*

$$\frac{\mathcal{I}_n}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}} = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{T}_n} \mathbb{Q}\lambda_{n,i}, \quad \frac{\mathcal{I}_n^\pi}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}^\pi} = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{T}_n^\pi} \mathbb{Q}\lambda_{n,i}, \quad \mathcal{G}_n = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{T}_n} \mathbb{Q}G_{n,i}^{(n)}.$$

This result implies Proposition 0.11.

Proof. We will proceed by induction. For $n = 1$, the result follows from Proposition 0.7 and Corollary 0.9. Fix $n > 1$. We will write $\underline{\eta} \leq \underline{\varepsilon}$ if $\eta_t \leq \varepsilon_t$ for all t , $\underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}$ if $\underline{\eta} \leq \underline{\varepsilon}$ and $\underline{\eta} \neq \underline{\varepsilon}$, and $\underline{0} < \underline{\eta}$ if $\eta_t > 0$ for at least one t .

Lemma 5.10. *Consider $\lambda \in \mathcal{I}_n$ such that $\lambda(S^3) = 0$. There are constants $\alpha_{m,\iota}$, for $1 \leq m \leq n$ and $\iota \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi$, such that:*

$$\lambda(M_1 \# M_2) = \lambda(M_1) + \lambda(M_2) + \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota=(\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \alpha_{m,\iota} \sum_{\underline{0} < \underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t}(M_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(M_2),$$

for all QHS's M_1 and M_2 .

Remark The above expression of $\lambda(M_1 \# M_2)$ defines a coproduct Δ on the algebra \mathcal{H} :

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \lambda \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \lambda + \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota=(\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \alpha_{m,\iota} \sum_{\underline{0} < \underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t} \otimes \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}.$$

Thus \mathcal{H} has a Hopf algebra structure. The primitive elements associated with this coproduct (the invariants λ satisfying $\Delta(\lambda) = \lambda \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \lambda$) are the additive invariants. Milnor and Moore ([MM]) proved that, under conditions, a Hopf algebra is generated as an algebra by its primitive elements. Here, we give an explicit and elementary proof of this result in our setting.

Proof. Define a bilinear map μ on \mathcal{F}_0 by

$$\mu(M_1, M_2) = \lambda(M_1 \# M_2) - \lambda(M_1) - \lambda(M_2)$$

for all QHS's M_1 and M_2 . Fix M_2 , and consider $[M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}] \in \mathcal{F}_n$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu([M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}], M_2) &= \sum_{I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} \mu(M((\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}), M_2) \\ &= \sum_{I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} (\lambda(M((\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{i \in I} \# M_2)) - \lambda(M((\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}))) \\ &= -\lambda([M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq n}, \frac{B_2}{B^3}]) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where B_2 is a rational homology ball obtained from M_2 by removing an open ball. Thus $\mu(\cdot, M_2)$ is an invariant of degree at most $n - 1$. Note that $\mu(S^3, M_2) = 0$. By induction, $\mathcal{I}_{n-1}/\mathcal{I}_0$ is freely generated by the $\lambda_{k,i}$ for $0 < k < n$ and $i \in \mathcal{T}_k$. Hence we can write:

$$\mu(M_1, M_2) = \sum_{0 < k < n} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}_k} \beta_{k,i}(M_2) \lambda_{k,i}(M_1).$$

Note that the sum may be infinite. We have $\beta_{k,i}(M_2) = \mu(G_{k,i}^{(n)}, M_2)$ and $\beta_{k,i}(S^3) = 0$. Extend $\beta_{k,i}$ to \mathcal{F}_0 by linearity. Consider $[M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}] \in \mathcal{F}_{n-k+1}$, $|I| = n - k + 1$, and set $G_{k,i}^{(n)} = \sum_{u \in U} c_u [N_u; (\frac{B'_j}{B_j})_{j \in J_u}]$, where the c_u are rational numbers and $|J_u| = k$ for all u .

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{k,i}([M; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}]) &= \sum_{u \in U} c_u \sum_{I' \subset I} \sum_{K_u \subset J_u} (-1)^{|I'| + |K_u|} \mu(N_u((\frac{B'_j}{B_j})_{j \in K_u}), M((\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{i \in I'})) \\ &= \sum_{u \in U} c_u \lambda([M \# N_u; (\frac{A'_i}{A_i})_{i \in I}, (\frac{B'_j}{B_j})_{j \in J_u}]) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\beta_{k,i}$ is an invariant of degree at most $n - k$. Using the induction hypothesis, we can decompose the invariants $\beta_{k,i}$ and get:

$$\mu(M_1, M_2) = \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \sum_{0 < \underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}} \alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\eta})} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t}(M_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(M_2),$$

where the $\alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\eta})}$ are rational constants. It gives:

$$\lambda(M_1 \# M_2) = \lambda(M_1) + \lambda(M_2) + \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \sum_{0 < \underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}} \alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\eta})} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t}(M_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(M_2).$$

Now, we use the commutativity and associativity of the connected sum to show that the well-determined constants $\alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\eta})}$ do not depend on $\underline{\eta}$. The commutativity gives $\alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\varepsilon} - \underline{\eta})} = \alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\eta})}$. Consider $M_1 = N_1 \# N_2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(N_1 \# N_2 \# M_2) &= \\ \lambda(N_1) + \lambda(N_2) + \lambda(M_2) &+ \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \sum_{0 < \underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}} \alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\eta})} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t}(N_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(N_2) \\ + \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \sum_{0 < \underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}} \alpha_{m,\iota}^{(\underline{\eta})} \sum_{0 < \underline{\nu} \leq \underline{\eta}} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \binom{\eta_t}{\nu_t} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\nu_t}(N_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t - \nu_t}(N_2) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(M_2) \end{aligned}$$

Consider $\underline{\nu}$ such that $\underline{0} < \underline{\nu} \leq \underline{\eta}$. The terms

$$\prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\nu_t}(N_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t - \nu_t}(N_2) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(M_2)$$

and

$$\prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(N_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t - \nu_t}(N_2) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\nu_t}(M_2)$$

must have the same coefficient. Since $\binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \binom{\eta_t}{\nu_t} = \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\varepsilon_t - \nu_t} \binom{\varepsilon_t - \nu_t}{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}$, we have $\alpha_{m, \iota}^{\underline{\eta}} = \alpha_{m, \iota}^{\underline{\varepsilon} - \underline{\nu}} = \alpha_{m, \iota}^{\underline{\nu}}$. Now, consider any $\underline{\eta}$ and $\underline{\nu}$ with $\underline{0} < \underline{\eta}, \underline{\nu} < \underline{\varepsilon}$. Either there is $\underline{\tau} > \underline{0}$ with $\underline{\tau} \leq \underline{\eta}$ and $\underline{\tau} \leq \underline{\nu}$, or we have $\underline{\eta} \leq \underline{\varepsilon} - \underline{\nu}$. In both cases, we get $\alpha_{m, \iota}^{\underline{\eta}} = \alpha_{m, \iota}^{\underline{\nu}}$. Finally:

$$\lambda(M_1 \# M_2) = \lambda(M_1) + \lambda(M_2) + \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \alpha_{m, \iota} \sum_{\underline{0} < \underline{\eta} < \underline{\varepsilon}} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \binom{\varepsilon_t}{\eta_t} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\eta_t}(M_1) \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t - \eta_t}(M_2),$$

where $\alpha_{m, \iota}$ is the common value of the $\alpha_{m, \iota}^{(\underline{\eta})}$. \square

Back to the proof of Proposition 5.9, use the constants $\alpha_{m, \iota}$ given by the lemma to define an invariant $\tilde{\lambda}$:

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda - \sum_{m=1}^n \sum_{\iota = (\underline{k}, \underline{i}, \underline{\varepsilon}) \in \mathcal{T}_m^\pi} \alpha_{m, \iota} \prod_{1 \leq t \leq \ell(\underline{k})} \lambda_{k_t, i_t}^{\varepsilon_t}.$$

It is easy to see that $\tilde{\lambda}$ is additive. Thus $\lambda \in \mathcal{I}_n^c \oplus \mathcal{I}_n^\pi$, and $(\lambda_{k, i})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k^\pi}}$ is a basis of \mathcal{I}_n^π .

It remains to show that $(G_{k, i}^{(n)})_{\substack{0 < k \leq n \\ i \in \mathcal{T}_k}}$ is a basis of $\frac{\mathcal{F}_1}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}}$. It suffices to show that $(G_{n, i}^{(n)})_{i \in \mathcal{T}_n}$ is a basis of \mathcal{G}_n . Consider $G \in \mathcal{G}_n$. We shall prove that the sum $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}_n} \lambda_{n, i}(G) G_{n, i}^{(n)}$ is finite and equal to G in \mathcal{G}_n . The term G is a finite linear combination of QHS's. Let $C_1(G) \subset C_1$ denote the set of all prime integers p such that $\nu_p(M) \neq 0$ for a QHS M in this combination. The set $C_1(G)$ is finite. If an invariant $\lambda_{n, i}$ is a multiple of an invariant ν_p for some $p \notin C_1(G)$, then $\lambda_{n, i}(G) = 0$. Thus if $\lambda_{n, i}(G) \neq 0$, then $\lambda_{n, i}$ is a product of invariants ν_p for $p \in C_1(G)$ and $\lambda_{k, j}$ for $1 < k \leq n$ and $j \in C_k$. Recall the set C_k is finite for all $k > 1$. Hence the sum $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{T}_n} \lambda_{n, i}(G) G_{n, i}^{(n)}$ is well defined in \mathcal{G}_n , and is equal to G since the $\lambda_{n, i}$ generate $\frac{\mathcal{I}_n}{\mathcal{I}_{n-1}}$. \square

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