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Equivariant triple intersections

Delphine Moussard*

Abstract

Given a null-homologous knot K in a rational homology 3-sphere M , and the standard infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} of (M, K) , we define an invariant of triples of curves in \tilde{X} , by means of equivariant triple intersections of surfaces. We prove that this invariant provides a map ϕ on $\mathfrak{A}^{\otimes 3}$, where \mathfrak{A} is the Alexander module of (M, K) , and that the isomorphism class of ϕ is an invariant of the pair (M, K) . For a fixed Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, we consider pairs (M, K) whose Blanchfield modules are isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, equipped with a marking, *i.e.* a fixed isomorphism from $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ to the Blanchfield module of (M, K) . In this setting, we compute the variation of ϕ under null borromean surgeries, and we describe the set of all maps ϕ . Finally, we prove that the map ϕ is a finite type invariant of degree 1 of marked pairs (M, K) with respect to null Lagrangian-preserving surgeries, and we determine the space of all degree 1 invariants of marked pairs (M, K) with rational values.

MSC: 57M27 57M25 57N65 57N10

Keywords: Knot, Homology sphere, Equivariant intersection, Alexander module, Blanchfield form, Borromean surgery, Null-move, Lagrangian-preserving surgery, Finite type invariant.

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1 Introduction

In [GR04], Garoufalidis and Rozansky introduced a theory of finite type invariants of knots in integral homology spheres with respect to the null-move – the move which defines the Goussarov-Habiro theory of finite type invariants of 3-manifolds, with a nullity condition with respect to the knot. In particular, they proved that the Kricker lift of the Kontsevich integral constructed by Kricker [Kri00] (see also [GK04]) is a universal finite type invariant of knots in integral homology spheres with trivial Alexander polynomial. In [Mou12a], we extended this result to finite type invariants of null-homologous knots in rational homology spheres, with respect to a move called null Lagrangian-preserving surgery – which generalizes the null-move to the setting of rational homology–, in the case of a trivial Alexander polynomial. We also studied the case of a non-trivial Alexander polynomial. The study of these theories of finite type invariants gives tools to understand the Kricker lift of the Kontsevich integral, and to compare it with other powerful invariants as the one constructed by Lescop [Les11] by means of equivariant intersections in configuration spaces.

In this paper, we construct and study an invariant of null-homologous knots in rational homology spheres, which appears to have finiteness properties with respect to null Lagrangian-preserving surgeries when a parametrization of the Alexander module – a marking – is fixed. Such a marking is preserved by null Lagrangian-preserving surgeries, hence the theory of finite type invariants can be defined for null-homologous knots in rational homology spheres with a fixed marking, and it provides a richer and more faithful theory.

The Kricker invariant organizes the Kontsevich integral into a series of terms ordered by their loop degree – given by the first Betti number of the graphs. As proved by Garoufalidis and Rozansky [GR04, Corollary 1.5], the n -loop part of this invariant is a finite type invariant of degree $2n - 2$ with respect to the null-move. The invariant constructed in this paper takes place in some sense between the 1-loop part – explicitly given by the Alexander polynomial [Kri00, Theorem 1.0.8] – and the 2-loop part – which coincides with the triple equivariant intersection of Lescop [Les10] at least for knots in integral homology spheres with trivial Alexander polynomial – of the Kricker invariant, but it exists as a finite type invariant only when a marking of the Alexander module is fixed.

Description of the paper We consider pairs (M, K) , where M is a *rational homology 3-sphere* (QHS), *i.e.* an oriented compact 3-manifold which has the same homology with rational coefficients as the standard 3-sphere S^3 , and K is a *null-homologous knot* in M , *i.e.* a knot whose class in $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$ is trivial. We define an invariant of triples of curves in the associated infinite cyclic covering, by means of equivariant triple intersection numbers of surfaces. It provides a map ϕ on $\mathfrak{A}_h = \frac{\mathfrak{A}^{\otimes 3}}{(\otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \beta_j = \otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} t\beta_j)}$, where \mathfrak{A} is the Alexander module of (M, K) . The isomorphism class of (\mathfrak{A}, ϕ) is an invariant of the homeomorphism class of (M, K) .

Then for a fixed Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, *i.e.* an Alexander module endowed with a Blanchfield form, we consider marked pairs (M, K, ξ) , where ξ is an isomorphism from $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ to the Blanchfield module of (M, K) . For such marked pairs, the map ϕ is well-defined, not only up to isomorphism. In this setting, we compute the variation of ϕ under the null-move of Garoufalidis and Rozansky [GR04], called here null borromean surgery. As a consequence, we see that the equivariant triple intersection map ϕ is a finite type invariant of degree one of the marked pairs (M, K, ξ) with respect to null borromean surgeries.

For a fixed Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, we identify the rational vector space of all equivariant triple intersection maps ϕ of marked pairs (M, K, ξ) with the space $\mathcal{H} =$

$\frac{\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}^3 \mathfrak{A}}{(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \wedge t\beta_2 \wedge t\beta_3)}$. We study the vector space \mathcal{H} , and give bounds for its dimension.

In the last section, we consider null Lagrangian-preserving surgeries, a move which includes the null-move of Garoufalidis and Rozansky, and which is transitive on the set of marked pairs (M, K, ξ) for a fixed Blanchfield module. We show that the map ϕ is a finite type invariant of degree one of the marked pairs (M, K, ξ) with respect to null Lagrangian-preserving surgeries. We prove that the map ϕ , together with degree one invariants obtained from the cardinality of $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$, provides a universal rational valued degree one invariant of the marked pairs (M, K, ξ) with respect to null Lagrangian-preserving surgeries. We obtain similar results in the case of pairs (M, K, ξ) where M is an integral homology 3-sphere, and the marking ξ is defined on the integral Blanchfield module.

I wish to thank Christine Lescop for useful suggestions and comments.

Convention and notation

The boundary of an oriented manifold is oriented with the outward normal first convention. We also use this convention to define the co-orientation of an oriented manifold embedded in another oriented manifold.

Unless otherwise mentioned, all tensor products and exterior products are defined over \mathbb{Q} . The homology class of a curve γ in a manifold is denoted by $[\gamma]$.

For $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, S^n is the standard n -dimensional sphere.

If C_1, \dots, C_k are transverse integral chains in a manifold M , such that the sum of the codimensions of the C_i equals the dimension of M , $\langle C_1, \dots, C_k \rangle_M$ is the algebraic intersection number of the C_i in M .

For chains C_1 and C_2 in a manifold M , the transversality condition includes $\partial C_1 \cap \partial C_2 = \emptyset$.

2 Statement of the results

2.1 Equivariant triple intersections

We first recall the definition of the Alexander module. Let (M, K) be a $\mathbb{Q}SK$ -pair, *i.e.* a pair made of a rational homology 3-sphere M and a null-homologous knot K in M . Let $T(K)$ be a tubular neighborhood of K . The *exterior* of K is $X = M \setminus \text{Int}(T(K))$. Consider the projection $\pi : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \frac{H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})}{\text{torsion}} \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and the covering map $p : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ associated with its kernel. The covering \tilde{X} is the *infinite cyclic covering* of X . The automorphism group of the covering, $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X})$, is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . It acts on $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$.

Denoting the action of a generator τ of $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X})$ as the multiplication by t , we get a structure of $\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module on $\mathfrak{A}(M, K) = H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$. This $\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module is called the *Alexander module* of (M, K) . It is a finitely generated torsion $\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module. We denote the annihilator of $\mathfrak{A}(M, K)$ by $\delta_{(M, K)}(t)$, normalized so that $\delta_{(M, K)}(t) \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$, $\delta_{(M, K)}(0) \neq 0$ and $\delta_{(M, K)}(1) = 1$. By a slight abuse of notation, for any QSK-pair, we denote by τ the automorphism of the infinite cyclic covering which induces the multiplication by t in the Alexander module, and for a polynomial $P = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k t^k \in \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ and a chain C in the infinite cyclic covering, we denote by $P(\tau)C$ the chain $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \tau^k(C)$.

We aim at defining an equivariant triple intersection map on the rational vector space:

$$\mathfrak{A}_h(M, K) = \frac{\mathfrak{A}(M, K)^{\otimes 3}}{(\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \otimes t\beta_2 \otimes t\beta_3)}.$$

Consider integral chains C_1, C_2, C_3 , in \tilde{X} such that $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \text{codim}(C_j) = 3$. Assume C_1, C_2, C_3 are τ -transverse in \tilde{X} , i.e. $\tau^{k_1}C_1, \tau^{k_2}C_2$, and $\tau^{k_3}C_3$ are transverse for all integers k_1, k_2, k_3 . Define the *equivariant triple intersection number* $\langle C_1, C_2, C_3 \rangle_e$ by:

$$\langle C_1, C_2, C_3 \rangle_e = \sum_{k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle C_1, \tau^{-k_2}C_2, \tau^{-k_3}C_3 \rangle t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} \in \frac{\mathcal{R}}{(t_1 t_2 t_3 - 1)},$$

where $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Q}[t_1^{\pm 1}, t_2^{\pm 1}, t_3^{\pm 1}]$. Extend it to rational chains by multilinearity. We have the following easy formulae.

Lemma 2.1. *The equivariant triple intersection number satisfies:*

- if $\text{codim}(C_j) = 1$ for all j , then for any permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3$, with signature $\varepsilon(\sigma)$, $\langle C_{\sigma(1)}, C_{\sigma(2)}, C_{\sigma(3)} \rangle_e(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \varepsilon(\sigma) \langle C_1, C_2, C_3 \rangle_e(t_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}, t_{\sigma^{-1}(2)}, t_{\sigma^{-1}(3)})$,
- $\langle P_1(\tau)C_1, P_2(\tau)C_2, P_3(\tau)C_3 \rangle_e = P_1(t_1)P_2(t_2)P_3(t_3) \langle C_1, C_2, C_3 \rangle_e$, for all $P_j \in \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$.

In Section 3, we prove:

Lemma 2.2. *Let (M, K) be a QSK-pair. Let \tilde{X} be the infinite cyclic covering associated with (M, K) . Let $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ be elements of $\mathfrak{A}(M, K)$ which can be represented by knots in \tilde{X} . Let μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 be representatives of the β_j whose images in M are pairwise disjoint. For $j = 1, 2, 3$, let $P_j \in \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ satisfy $P_j(\tau)\mu_j = 0$ in $\mathfrak{A}(M, K)$. Let $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ be τ -transverse rational 2-chains such that $\partial\Sigma_j = P_j(\tau)\mu_j$. Then*

$$\langle \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e \in \frac{\mathcal{R}}{(t_1 t_2 t_3 - 1, P_1(t_1), P_2(t_2), P_3(t_3))}$$

does not depend on the choice of the surfaces Σ_j , and of the representatives μ_j .

Let (M, K) be a QSK-pair. Set $\mathcal{R}_\delta = \frac{\mathcal{R}}{(t_1 t_2 t_3 - 1, \delta(t_1), \delta(t_2), \delta(t_3))}$, where $\delta(t) = \delta_{(M, K)}(t)$ is the annihilator of $\mathfrak{A}(M, K)$. Define a structure of \mathcal{R}_δ -module on $\mathfrak{A}_h(M, K)$ by:

$$t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} \cdot \beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3 = t^{k_1} \beta_1 \otimes t^{k_2} \beta_2 \otimes t^{k_3} \beta_3.$$

Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 imply:

Theorem 2.3. *Let (M, K) be a QSK-pair. Let $\delta(t) = \delta_{(M, K)}(t)$. Let \tilde{X} be the infinite cyclic covering associated with (M, K) . Define a \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\phi^{(M, K)} : \mathfrak{A}_h(M, K) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_\delta$ as follows. If μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 are knots in \tilde{X} whose images in $M \setminus K$ are pairwise disjoint, let $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ be τ -transverse rational 2-chains such that $\partial \Sigma_j = \delta(\tau) \mu_j$, and set*

$$\phi^{(M, K)}([\mu_1] \otimes [\mu_2] \otimes [\mu_3]) = \langle \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e.$$

Then the map $\phi^{(M, K)}$ is well-defined, \mathcal{R}_δ -linear, and satisfies:

$$\phi^{(M, K)}(\otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \beta_{\sigma(j)})(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \varepsilon(\sigma) \phi^{(M, K)}(\otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \beta_j)(t_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}, t_{\sigma^{-1}(2)}, t_{\sigma^{-1}(3)}), \quad (\star)$$

for all permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3$, with signature $\varepsilon(\sigma)$, and all $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \in \mathfrak{A}(M, K)^3$. The isomorphism class of $(\mathfrak{A}(M, K), \phi^{(M, K)})$ is an invariant of the homeomorphism class of (M, K) .

Remark So far, we do not need the condition that K is null-homologous. Indeed, we do not even need to work in the exterior of a knot. Given an oriented 3-manifold equipped with a canonical infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} , one can make the same construction on the torsion submodule of $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$, provided that $H_2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ (necessary in the proof of Lemma 2.2). In this case, the variation under null borromean surgeries can also be computed as in Section 4.

2.2 Variation under null borromean surgeries

In order to define marked QSK-pairs, we recall the definition of the Blanchfield form.

On an Alexander module $\mathfrak{A}(M, K)$, one can define the *Blanchfield form*, or *equivariant linking pairing*, $\mathfrak{b} : \mathfrak{A}(M, K) \times \mathfrak{A}(M, K) \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Q}(t)}{\mathbb{Q}[t \pm 1]}$, as follows. First define the equivariant linking number of two knots.

Definition 2.4. Let (M, K) be a QSK-pair. Let \tilde{X} be the associated infinite cyclic covering. Let μ_1 and μ_2 be two knots in \tilde{X} such that $\mu_1 \cap \tau^k(\mu_2) = \emptyset$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let

$P \in \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ satisfy $P(\tau)\mu_1 = \partial S$, where S is an integral 2-chain in \tilde{X} . The *equivariant linking number* of μ_1 and μ_2 is

$$lk_e(\mu_1, \mu_2) = \frac{1}{P(t)} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle S, \tau^k(\mu_2) \rangle t^k \in \mathbb{Q}(t).$$

One can easily see that $lk_e(\mu_1, \mu_2) \in \frac{1}{\delta(t)}\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$, $lk_e(\mu_2, \mu_1)(t) = lk_e(\mu_1, \mu_2)(t^{-1})$, and $lk_e(P(\tau)\mu_1, Q(\tau)\mu_2)(t) = P(t)Q(t^{-1})lk_e(\mu_1, \mu_2)(t)$. Now, if β_1 (resp. β_2) is the homology class of μ_1 (resp. μ_2) in $\mathfrak{A}(M, K)$, define $\mathfrak{b}(\beta_1, \beta_2)$ by:

$$\mathfrak{b}(\beta_1, \beta_2) = lk_e(\mu_1, \mu_2) \text{ mod } \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}].$$

The Blanchfield form is *hermitian*:

$$\mathfrak{b}(\beta_1, \beta_2)(t) = \mathfrak{b}(\beta_2, \beta_1)(t^{-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{b}(P(t)\beta_1, Q(t)\beta_2)(t) = P(t)Q(t^{-1})\mathfrak{b}(\beta_1, \beta_2)(t)$$

for all $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathfrak{A}(M, K)$ and all $P, Q \in \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$. Moreover, as proved by Blanchfield [Bla57], it is *non degenerate*: $\mathfrak{b}(\beta_1, \beta_2) = 0$ for all $\beta_2 \in \mathfrak{A}(M, K)$ implies $\beta_1 = 0$. The *Blanchfield module* of a QSK-pair is the Alexander module of the pair endowed with its Blanchfield form.

Fix an abstract Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ (see [Mou12c] for a characterization of these modules). If ξ is a fixed isomorphism from $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ to the Blanchfield module of a QSK-pair (M, K) , then (M, K, ξ) is an $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pair. Let $\mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ be the set of all such $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pairs up to orientation-preserving and marking-preserving homeomorphism. When it does not seem to cause confusion, the image of an element $\beta \in \mathfrak{A}$ by a marking ξ is still denoted by β , and an $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pair is called a marked QSK-pair. Note that the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} associated with a QSK-pair (M, K) is well-defined only up to the automorphisms of the covering, which are the τ^k . Hence a marking ξ of (M, K) is defined up to multiplication by a power of t .

For a marked QSK-pair (M, K, ξ) , the equivariant triple intersection map defined in Theorem 2.3 is well-defined on $\mathfrak{A}_h = \frac{\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathfrak{A}}{(\otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \beta_j = \otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} t\beta_j)}$, not only up to isomorphism, and we denote it by $\phi^{(M, K, \xi)}$. We aim at studying the variation of the map $\phi^{(M, K, \xi)}$ under null borromean surgeries, that we now define.

The *standard Y-graph* is the graph $\Gamma_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ represented in Figure 1. The looped edges of Γ_0 are the *leaves*. The vertex incident to three different edges is the *internal vertex*. With Γ_0 is associated a regular neighborhood $\Sigma(\Gamma_0)$ of Γ_0 in the plane. The surface $\Sigma(\Gamma_0)$ is oriented with the usual convention. This induces an orientation of the leaves, and an *orientation of the internal vertex*, i.e. a cyclic order of the three edges which meet at this

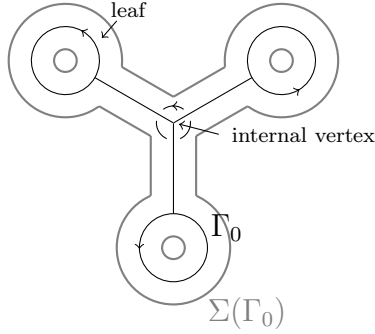


Figure 1: The standard Y-graph

vertex. Let M be a 3-manifold and let $h : \Sigma(\Gamma_0) \rightarrow M$ be an embedding. The image Γ of Γ_0 is a *Y-graph*, endowed with its *associated surface* $\Sigma(\Gamma) = h(\Sigma(\Gamma_0))$. The Y-graph Γ is equipped with the framing induced by $\Sigma(\Gamma)$.

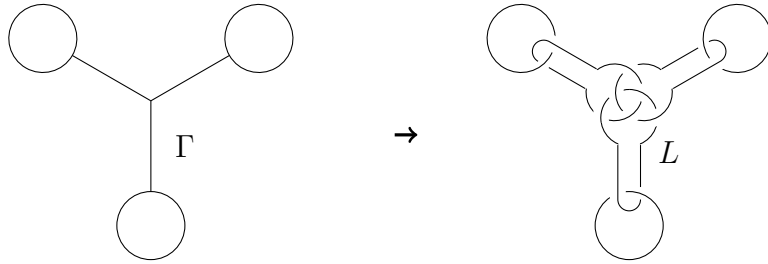


Figure 2: Y-graph and associated surgery link

Let Γ be a Y-graph in a 3-manifold M . Let $\Sigma(\Gamma)$ be its associated surface. In $\Sigma(\Gamma) \times [-1, 1]$, associate with Γ the six-component link L represented in Figure 2, with the blackboard framing. The *borromean surgery* on Γ is the usual surgery along the framed link L . The manifold obtained from M by surgery on Γ is denoted by $M(\Gamma)$.

Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let Γ be a Y-graph in $M \setminus K$. If the map $i_* : H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_1(M \setminus K)$ induced by the inclusion has a trivial image, then Γ is *null in* $M \setminus K$, and the surgery on Γ is a *null borromean surgery* (null-move in [GR04]). In this case, the pair $(M, K)(\Gamma)$ obtained from (M, K) by surgery on Γ is again a QSK-pair. The surgery on Γ induces a canonical isomorphism between the Blanchfield modules of (M, K) and $(M, K)(\Gamma)$ (see [Mou15, Lemma 2.1]). Hence we can define the marked QSK-pair

$(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma)$ obtained from (M, K, ξ) by surgery on Γ .

In Section 4, we prove:

Proposition 2.5. *Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let Γ be a Y -graph, null in $M \setminus K$. Let $\tilde{\Gamma}$ be a lift of Γ in the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} associated with (M, K) . Let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ be the leaves of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ in \mathfrak{A} , given in an order induced by the orientation of the internal vertex of Γ . For $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ in \mathfrak{A} :*

$$\phi^{(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma)}(\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3) - \phi^{(M, K, \xi)}(\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3} \varepsilon(\sigma) \prod_{j=1}^3 \delta(t_j) \mathfrak{b}(\beta_j, [\gamma_{\sigma(j)}])(t_j).$$

The following corollary says that the triple intersection map is a degree one invariant of $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pairs with respect to null borromean surgeries.

Corollary 2.6. *Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let Γ_1 and Γ_2 be disjoint Y -graphs, null in $M \setminus K$. Then the map $\phi^{(M, K, \xi)} - \phi^{(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma_1)} - \phi^{(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma_2)} + \phi^{(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma_1)(\Gamma_2)}$ vanishes on \mathfrak{A}_h .*

Proof. Since the Blanchfield form is preserved by null borromean surgeries, it follows from Proposition 2.5 that the difference $\phi^{(M, K, \xi)} - \phi^{(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma_1)}$ is not modified when performing the surgery on Γ_2 . \square

Proposition 2.5 will allow us to give a description of the space of all equivariant triple intersection maps. More precisely, let Φ be the rational vector space of all morphisms of \mathcal{R}_δ -modules $\phi : \mathfrak{A}_h \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_\delta$ which satisfy the relation (\star) of Theorem 2.3. In Section 6, we prove:

Theorem 2.7. *Define $\phi^\bullet : \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \Phi$ by $\phi^\bullet(M, K, \xi) = \phi^{(M, K, \xi)}$. Then the rational vector space $\phi^\bullet(\mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}))$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H} = \frac{\Lambda^3 \mathfrak{A}}{(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \wedge t\beta_2 \wedge t\beta_3)}$.*

2.3 Structure of \mathcal{H}

Fix an abstract Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. In Section 5, we study the structure of

$$\mathfrak{A}_h = \frac{\mathfrak{A}^{\otimes 3}}{(\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \otimes t\beta_2 \otimes t\beta_3)}$$

and

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\Lambda^3 \mathfrak{A}}{(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \wedge t\beta_2 \wedge t\beta_3)}.$$

For this study, we consider a decomposition of \mathfrak{A} as a direct sum of cyclic submodules, and associated decompositions of \mathfrak{A}_h and \mathcal{H} . In order to characterize the equivariant triple intersection maps in Section 6, we choose a decomposition adapted to the Blanchfield form.

By [Mou12c, Theorem 1.3], the $\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module \mathfrak{A} is a direct sum, orthogonal with respect to \mathfrak{b} , of submodules of these two kinds ($\pi \in \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$ is *symmetric* if $\pi(t^{-1}) = rt^k\pi(t)$ with $r \in \mathbb{Q}^*$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$):

- $\frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\pi^n(t))}\eta$, with π prime and symmetric, or $\pi(t) = t + 2 + t^{-1}$, $n > 0$, and $\mathfrak{b}(\eta, \eta) = \frac{a}{\pi^n}$, a symmetric and prime to π ,
- $\frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\pi^n(t))}\eta \oplus \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\pi^n(t^{-1}))}\eta'$, with either π prime, non symmetric, $\pi(-1) \neq 0$, $n > 0$, or $\pi(t) = 1 + t$, n odd, and in both cases $\mathfrak{b}(\eta, \eta') = \frac{1}{\pi^n}$, $\mathfrak{b}(\eta, \eta) = \mathfrak{b}(\eta', \eta') = 0$.

Define ‘‘Blanchfield duals’’ for the generators:

- in the first case, set $d(\eta) = \eta$,
- in the second case, set $d(\eta) = \eta'$, and $d(\eta') = \eta$.

Index all these generators to obtain a family $(\eta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq q}$ that generates \mathfrak{A} over $\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$. We finally have a family $(\eta_i)_{1 \leq i \leq q}$ in \mathfrak{A} , an involution d of that family, and polynomials a_i, δ_i in $\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$, that satisfy:

- $\mathfrak{A} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^q \mathfrak{A}_i$, where $\mathfrak{A}_i = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\delta_i)}\eta_i$,
- $\mathfrak{b}(\eta_i, d(\eta_j)) = 0$ if $i \neq j$,
- each δ_i is a power of a prime polynomial,
- $\mathfrak{b}(\eta_i, d(\eta_i)) = \frac{a_i}{\delta_i}$, where a_i is prime to δ_i .

For technical simplicity, we denote by m_i the power that appears when we write δ_i as a power of a prime polynomial, and we ask that $m_i \geq m_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i < q$. Note that m_i is the multiplicity of any complex root of δ_i . Normalize the δ_i so that $\delta_i(t) \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$, $\delta_i(0) \neq 0$ and $\delta_i(1) = 1$.

The well-known result on the structure of finitely generated modules over a principal ideal domain implies that the family of the δ_i 's is well-defined up to permutation. Hence if $\mathfrak{A} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq q'} \mathfrak{A}'_i$ is another decomposition of \mathfrak{A} satisfying the above conditions, then $q' = q$ and there is a permutation σ of $\{1, \dots, q\}$ such that \mathfrak{A}'_i is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{A}_{\sigma(i)}$. But the decomposition $\mathfrak{A} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^q \mathfrak{A}_i$ is not unique. For instance, if $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\delta)}\eta_1 \oplus \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\delta)}\eta_2$

with $\mathfrak{b}(\eta_1, \eta_1) = \mathfrak{b}(\eta_2, \eta_2)$ and $\mathfrak{b}(\eta_1, \eta_2) = 0$, then the decomposition $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\delta)}(\eta_1 + \eta_2) \oplus \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(\delta)}(\eta_1 - \eta_2)$ also satisfies the above conditions. When the \mathfrak{A}_i 's are fixed, it remains infinitely many possible choices for the generators η_i .

For $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$, set:

$$\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) = \frac{\mathfrak{A}_{i_1} \otimes \mathfrak{A}_{i_2} \otimes \mathfrak{A}_{i_3}}{(\otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \beta_j = \otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} t\beta_j)}.$$

We have:

$$\mathfrak{A}_h = \bigoplus_{\underline{i} \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3} \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}).$$

For $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$, let $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ be the rational vector subspace of \mathcal{H} generated by the $t^{k_1}\eta_{i_1} \wedge t^{k_2}\eta_{i_2} \wedge t^{k_3}\eta_{i_3}$ for all integers k_1, k_2, k_3 . We have:

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq i_3 \leq q} \mathcal{H}(\underline{i}).$$

In Section 5, we prove the following results, and we further study the structure of the $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$ and $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ in order to bound their dimensions.

Theorem 2.8. *Let $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$. The rational vector space $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$ is non trivial if and only if there are complex roots z_1, z_2, z_3 , of $\delta_{i_1}, \delta_{i_2}, \delta_{i_3}$, respectively, such that $z_1 z_2 z_3 = 1$.*

Theorem 2.9. *Let $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$. The rational vector space $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ is non trivial if and only if there are complex roots z_1, z_2, z_3 , of $\delta_{i_1}, \delta_{i_2}, \delta_{i_3}$ respectively, which satisfy:*

- $z_1 z_2 z_3 = 1$,
- for $1 \leq j \leq 3$, the multiplicity m_{i_j} is at least the number of indices $l \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ such that $i_l = i_j$ and $z_l = z_j$.

Example If all the roots of the Alexander polynomial are simple, and if the product of three of them is always different from 1, then $\mathcal{H} = 0$. It is the case, for instance, of the trefoil knot, and of the figure eight knot, in S^3 . We will study non trivial examples in Section 5.

2.4 Degree one invariants of marked QSK-pairs

In this subsection, we describe the finiteness and universality properties of the equivariant triple intersection map. Let us define Lagrangian-preserving surgeries.

Definition 2.10. For $g \in \mathbb{N}$, a *genus g rational homology handlebody* (QHH) is a 3-manifold which is compact, oriented, and which has the same homology with rational coefficients as the standard genus g handlebody.

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

Definition 2.11. 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 (A, B) is equipped with 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.

Let M be a QHS, let $A \subset M$ be a QHH, and let B be a QHH whose boundary is LP-identified with ∂A . Set $M(\frac{B}{A}) = (M \setminus \text{Int}(A)) \cup_{\partial A =_h \partial B} B$. We say that the QHS $M(\frac{B}{A})$ is obtained from M by *Lagrangian-preserving surgery*, or *LP-surgery*.

Given a QSK-pair (M, K) , a QHH *null in* $M \setminus K$ is a QHH $A \subset M \setminus K$ such that the map $i_* : H_1(A; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_1(M \setminus K; \mathbb{Q})$ induced by the inclusion has a trivial image. A *null LP-surgery* on (M, K) is an LP-surgery $(\frac{B}{A})$ such that A is null in $M \setminus K$. The QSK-pair obtained by surgery is denoted by $(M, K)(\frac{B}{A})$. Since a null LP-surgery induces a canonical isomorphism between the Blanchfield modules of the involved pairs (see Theorem 2.12 below), this move is well-defined on marked QSK-pairs. The marked QSK-pair obtained from a marked QSK-pair (M, K, ξ) by a null LP-surgery $(\frac{B}{A})$ is denoted by $(M, K, \xi)(\frac{B}{A})$.

A borromean surgery along a Y-graph Γ in a 3-manifold N can be realized by cutting a regular neighborhood of Γ in N (a genus 3 standard handlebody), and gluing another genus 3 handlebody instead, in a Lagrangian-preserving way (see [Mat87]). Hence borromean surgeries are a specific kind of LP-surgeries.

Let \mathcal{F}_0^m be the rational vector space generated by all marked QSK-pairs up to orientation-preserving homeomorphism. Let \mathcal{F}_n^m denote the subspace of \mathcal{F}_0^m generated by the

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

for all marked QSK-pairs (M, K, ξ) and all families of QHH's $(A_i, B_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$, where the A_i are null in $M \setminus K$ and disjoint, and each ∂B_i is LP-identified with the corresponding ∂A_i . Since $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^m \subset \mathcal{F}_n^m$, this defines a filtration.

Theorem 2.12 ([Mou15] Theorem 1.13). *A null LP-surgery induces a canonical isomorphism between the Blanchfield modules of the involved QSK-pairs. Conversely, any isomorphism between the Blanchfield modules of two QSK-pairs can be realized by a finite sequence of null LP-surgeries, up to multiplication by a power of t .*

This result implies in particular that the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_n^m)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ splits in the following way. For a given Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, let $\mathcal{F}_0^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ be the subspace of \mathcal{F}_0^m generated by the $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pairs. Let $(\mathcal{F}_n^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the filtration defined on $\mathcal{F}_0^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ by null LP-surgeries. Then, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, \mathcal{F}_n^m is the direct sum over all isomorphism classes of Blanchfield modules of the $\mathcal{F}_n^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Set $\mathcal{G}_n^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) = \mathcal{F}_n^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) / \mathcal{F}_{n+1}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ and $\mathcal{G}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{G}_n^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$.

An invariant of $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pairs is a map defined on $\mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Given such an invariant λ valued in an abelian torsion free group Z , one can extend it into a \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\tilde{\lambda} : \mathcal{F}_0^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Z$. The invariant λ is a *finite type invariant of degree at most n of $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pairs with respect to null LP-surgeries* if $\tilde{\lambda}(\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})) = 0$. The dual of the quotient $\mathcal{G}_n^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ is naturally identified with the space of all rational valued finite type invariants of degree n of marked QSK-pairs with respect to null LP-surgeries, hence a description of $\mathcal{G}_n^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ provides a description of this space of invariants. Theorem 2.12 implies $\mathcal{G}_0^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$.

We studied in [Mou12a, Chap. 6] the filtration associated to QSK-pairs (without marking) and defined a graded space of diagrams which surjects onto the corresponding graded space $\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. This work can be adapted to marked QSK-pairs in order to define a graded space of diagrams and a surjective map from this space to $\mathcal{G}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. We focus here on the degree one case, and we give a complete description of $\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ for an arbitrary isomorphism class $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ of Blanchfield modules.

In Subsection 6.2, in order to prove Theorem 2.7, we construct an isomorphism $\mathfrak{h} : \phi^\bullet(\mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{H}$. Set $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} = \mathfrak{h} \circ \phi^\bullet : \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$. The following result is a consequence of Theorem 7.10, Corollary 2.6 and Lemma 6.5.

Proposition 2.13. *The map $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} : \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is a degree at most one invariant of $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pairs with respect to null LP-surgeries.*

For a prime integer p , define a map $\nu_p : \mathcal{F}_0^m \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by $\nu_p(M, K, \xi) = v_p(|H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})|)$, where v_p is the p -adic valuation, and $|\cdot|$ denotes the cardinality. By [Mou12b, Proposition 0.8], the ν_p are degree 1 invariants of QHS's, hence they are also degree 1 invariants

of QSK-pairs. The following result is obtained in Section 7 as a consequence of Propositions 7.1 and 7.7.

Theorem 2.14. *Fix a Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Set $\mathcal{H} = \frac{\Lambda^3 \mathfrak{A}}{(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \wedge t\beta_2 \wedge t\beta_3)}$. Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. For p prime, let B_p be a rational homology ball such that $H_1(B_p; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. Then:*

$$\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \cong \left(\bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}] \right) \bigoplus \mathcal{H}.$$

Moreover, Propositions 7.1 and 7.7 show that the invariants ν_p together with the map \hbar , obtained from the equivariant triple intersection map, form a universal rational valued finite type invariant of degree 1 of $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked QSK-pairs with respect to null LP-surgeries, in the following sense. If $\lambda : \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ is a degree 1 invariant with respect to null LP-surgeries, then there are maps $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ and $g_p : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ for all prime integer p , such that $\lambda - (f \circ \hbar + \sum_{p \text{ prime}} g_p \circ \nu_p)$ is a degree 0 invariant, *i.e.* a constant.

The case of ZSK-pairs A ZSK-pair (M, K) is a QSK-pair such that M is an *integral homology 3-sphere*, *i.e.* an oriented compact 3-manifold which has the same homology with integral coefficients as the standard 3-sphere S^3 . The *integral Alexander module* of a ZSK-pair (M, K) is the $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M, K) = H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$, where \tilde{X} is the infinite cyclic covering associated with (M, K) . The *integral Blanchfield module* of (M, K) is the integral Alexander module $\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M, K)$ equipped with the Blanchfield form. Fix an integral Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$. If ξ is a fixed isomorphism from $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ to the Blanchfield module of a ZSK-pair (M, K) , then (M, K, ξ) is an $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked ZSK-pair. As for QSK-pairs, this isomorphism ξ is defined up to multiplication by a power of t . Let $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^m(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ be the set of all such $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked ZSK-pairs up to orientation-preserving and marking-preserving homeomorphism, called marked ZSK-pairs when it does not seem to cause confusion.

Borromean surgeries are well defined on the set of marked ZSK-pairs, since they preserve the homology of the manifold. The equivariant triple intersection map is again a degree one invariant of marked ZSK-pairs with respect to null borromean surgeries. We will see that this invariant contains all the rational valued degree one invariants of marked ZSK-pairs with respect to null borromean surgeries.

Replacing \mathbb{Q} by \mathbb{Z} in the definitions at the beginning of the subsection, define *integral homology handlebodies* (ZHH), *integral Lagrangians*, *integral LP-surgeries*, and *integral null LP-surgeries*, similarly. Integral LP-surgeries (in particular borromean surgeries)

preserve the homology with integral coefficients of the manifold. Hence they provide a move on the set of integral homology 3-spheres. Integral null LP-surgeries define a move on the set of $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs. Moreover, they induce canonical isomorphisms between the integral Blanchfield modules of the involved pairs (see Theorem 2.16 below), hence they provide a move on the set of marked $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs.

Let $\mathcal{F}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}$ be the rational vector space generated by all marked $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs up to orientation-preserving homeomorphism. Let $(\mathcal{F}_n^{m,\mathbb{Z}})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the filtration of $\mathcal{F}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}$ defined by integral null LP-surgeries. The following result implies that borromean surgeries define the same filtration.

Proposition 2.15 ([AL05] Lemma 4.11). *Let A and B be $\mathbb{Z}HH$'s whose boundaries are LP-identified. Then A and B can be obtained from one another by a finite sequence of borromean surgeries in the interior of the $\mathbb{Z}HH$'s.*

The following result is the equivalent of Theorem 2.12 in the setting of $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs.

Theorem 2.16 ([Mou15] Theorem 1.14). *An integral null LP-surgery induces a canonical isomorphism between the integral Blanchfield modules of the involved $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs. Conversely, any isomorphism between the integral Blanchfield modules of two $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs can be realized by a finite sequence of integral null LP-surgeries, up to multiplication by a power of t .*

This implies that the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_n^{m,\mathbb{Z}})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ splits along the isomorphism classes of integral Blanchfield modules. For a given integral Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$, let $\mathcal{F}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ be the subspace of $\mathcal{F}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}$ generated by the $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs. Let $(\mathcal{F}_n^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the filtration defined on $\mathcal{F}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ by integral null LP-surgeries. Then, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{F}_n^{m,\mathbb{Z}}$ is the direct sum over all isomorphism classes of integral Blanchfield modules of the $\mathcal{F}_n^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$. Set $\mathcal{G}_n^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) = \mathcal{F}_n^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) / \mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$. Theorem 2.16 implies $\mathcal{G}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$.

An invariant of $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs is a map defined on $\mathcal{P}^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$. Given such an invariant λ valued in an abelian torsion free group Z , one can extend it into a \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\tilde{\lambda} : \mathcal{F}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Z$. The invariant λ is a *finite type invariant of degree at most n* of $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs with respect to integral null LP-surgeries if $\tilde{\lambda}(\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})) = 0$.

Consider the map \hbar of Proposition 2.13 and its restriction $\tilde{\hbar} : \mathcal{P}^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$. Corollary 2.6 implies:

Proposition 2.17. *The map $\tilde{\hbar} : \mathcal{P}^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is a degree at most one invariant of $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked $\mathbb{Z}SK$ -pairs with respect to integral null LP-surgeries.*

In Section 7, we prove:

Theorem 2.18. *Fix an integral Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$. Set $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. Set $\mathcal{H} = \frac{\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}^3 \mathfrak{A}}{(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \wedge t\beta_2 \wedge t\beta_3)}$. Then the map $\tilde{h} : \mathcal{P}^{m, \mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ induces an isomorphism:*

$$\mathcal{G}_1^{m, \mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \cong \mathcal{H}.$$

This result shows that the map \tilde{h} , obtained from the equivariant triple intersection map, is a universal rational valued finite type invariant of degree 1 of $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ -marked \mathbb{Z} SK-pairs with respect to integral null LP-surgeries, in the following sense. If $\lambda : \mathcal{P}^{m, \mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ is a degree 1 invariant with respect to integral null LP-surgeries, then there is a map $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ such that $\lambda - f \circ \tilde{h}$ is a degree 0 invariant, *i.e.* a constant.

3 Equivariant triple intersections

In this section, we prove Lemma 2.2.

Lemma 3.1. *Let (M, K) be a \mathbb{Q} SK-pair. Let \tilde{X} be the associated infinite cyclic covering. Then $H_2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$.*

Proof. Let Σ be a compact connected oriented surface embedded in M such that $\partial\Sigma = K$. Set $V = M \setminus (\Sigma \times [-1, 1])$. Note that V is a rational homology handlebody (see [Mou15, Lemma 3.1]). In particular, $H_2(V; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. The boundary of V is the union of $\Sigma^+ = \Sigma \times \{1\}$, $\Sigma^- = \Sigma \times \{-1\}$, and $\partial\Sigma \times [-1, 1]$. Consider \mathbb{Z} copies V_i of V , and let Σ_i^+ , Σ_i^- be the copies of Σ^+ and Σ^- in V_i . The covering \tilde{X} can be constructed by connecting all the V_i , gluing Σ_i^- and Σ_{i+1}^+ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Set $\tilde{V}_e = \cup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} V_{2i}$ and $\tilde{V}_o = \cup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} V_{2i+1}$. Let $\tilde{\Sigma}$ be the preimage of Σ in \tilde{X} , made of \mathbb{Z} disjoint copies of Σ . We have $\tilde{\Sigma} = \tilde{V}_e \cap \tilde{V}_o$. The Mayer-Vietoris sequence associated with $\tilde{X} = \tilde{V}_e \cup \tilde{V}_o$ yields the exact sequence:

$$H_2(\tilde{V}_e; \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_2(\tilde{V}_o; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow H_2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow H_1(\tilde{\Sigma}; \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\iota} H_1(\tilde{V}_e; \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_1(\tilde{V}_o; \mathbb{Q}).$$

The module $H_2(\tilde{V}_e; \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_2(\tilde{V}_o; \mathbb{Q})$ is a direct sum of \mathbb{Z} copies of $H_2(V; \mathbb{Q})$, which is trivial. Hence $H_2(\tilde{V}_e; \mathbb{Q}) \oplus H_2(\tilde{V}_o; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. It is well-known that the map ι provides a square, non degenerate presentation of the Alexander module (see [Lic97, Theorem 6.5] for details). In particular, ι is known to be injective. Finally $H_2(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$. \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let N be an oriented 3-manifold. Let C be a rational 3-chain and let Σ_2 and Σ_3 be rational 2-chains, pairwise transverse in N . Then:*

$$\langle \partial C, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle = \langle C, \partial\Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle - \langle C, \Sigma_2, \partial\Sigma_3 \rangle.$$

Proof. It suffices to prove the result for pairwise transverse integral chains. Since

$$\partial(C \cap \Sigma_2 \cap \Sigma_3) = (\partial C \cap \Sigma_2 \cap \Sigma_3) \cup (C \cap \partial(\Sigma_2 \cap \Sigma_3)),$$

we have $\langle \partial C, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle = - \langle C, \partial(\Sigma_2 \cap \Sigma_3) \rangle$. Now,

$$\partial(\Sigma_2 \cap \Sigma_3) = (-\partial(\Sigma_2) \cap \Sigma_3) \cup (\Sigma_2 \cap \partial(\Sigma_3)).$$

The announced equality follows. \square

Corollary 3.3. *Let (M, K) be a $\mathbb{Q}SK$ -pair. Let \tilde{X} be the associated infinite cyclic covering. Let C be a rational 3-chain and let Σ_2 and Σ_3 be rational 2-chains, pairwise τ -transverse in \tilde{X} . Then:*

$$\langle \partial C, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e = \langle C, \partial \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e - \langle C, \Sigma_2, \partial \Sigma_3 \rangle_e.$$

Proof. Apply Lemma 3.2 to C , $\tau^{k_2}\Sigma_2$ and $\tau^{k_3}\Sigma_3$ for all integers k_2, k_3 . \square

Proof of Lemma 2.2. Replace Σ_1 by a chain Σ'_1 satisfying the same conditions. Lemma 3.1 shows that there is a rational 3-chain C such that $\partial C = \Sigma'_1 - \Sigma_1$. Compute the difference

$$\langle \Sigma'_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e - \langle \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e = \langle \partial C, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e.$$

By Corollary 3.3,

$$\langle \partial C, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e = \langle C, \partial \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e - \langle C, \Sigma_2, \partial \Sigma_3 \rangle_e.$$

Hence, by Lemma 2.1:

$$\langle \partial C, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e = P_2(t_2) \langle C, \mu_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle - P_3(t_3) \langle C, \Sigma_2, \mu_3 \rangle,$$

and this is trivial in $\frac{\mathcal{R}}{(t_1 t_2 t_3 - 1, P_1(t_1), P_2(t_2), P_3(t_3))}$.

Let μ'_1 be a knot in \tilde{X} , homologous to μ_1 , whose image in M is disjoint from the images of μ_2 and μ_3 . The difference $\mu'_1 - \mu_1$ is trivial in $H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Q})$, hence there is a rational 2-chain S such that $\partial S = \mu'_1 - \mu_1$. Choose S τ -transverse to Σ_1, Σ_2 , and Σ_3 . Set $\hat{S} = P_1(\tau)S$, and $\Sigma'_1 = \hat{S} + \Sigma_1$. We have $\partial \Sigma'_1 = P_1(\tau)\partial S + \partial \Sigma_1 = P_1(\tau)\mu'_1$. Since:

$$\langle \hat{S}, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e = P_1(t_1) \langle S, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e = 0 \quad \text{in} \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}}{(t_1 t_2 t_3 - 1, P_1(t_1), P_2(t_2), P_3(t_3))},$$

we have $\langle \Sigma'_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e = \langle \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e$.

Conclude by using the symmetry properties of the equivariant triple intersections. \square

4 Variation under null borromean surgeries

In this section, we prove Proposition 2.5.

The following lemma describes the effect of a borromean surgery on the triple intersection numbers.

Lemma 4.1. *Let N be a 3-manifold. Let Γ be a Y -graph in N , with leaves ℓ_1, ℓ_2, ℓ_3 . Let $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$, be transverse compact surfaces in N . Assume $\Gamma \cap \Sigma_i \cap \Sigma_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$. Then there are surfaces $\Sigma'_1, \Sigma'_2, \Sigma'_3$, in $N(\Gamma)$ such that $\partial \Sigma'_i = \partial \Sigma_i$, and:*

$$\langle \Sigma'_1, \Sigma'_2, \Sigma'_3 \rangle_{N(\Gamma)} - \langle \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_N = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3} \varepsilon(\sigma) \langle \Sigma_1, \ell_{\sigma(1)} \rangle_N \langle \Sigma_2, \ell_{\sigma(2)} \rangle_N \langle \Sigma_3, \ell_{\sigma(3)} \rangle_N.$$

Proof. The surgery replaces a tubular neighborhood $T(\Gamma)$ of Γ by another standard handlebody of genus 3 (see Matveev [Mat87]). To each intersection point of a leaf ℓ_i with a

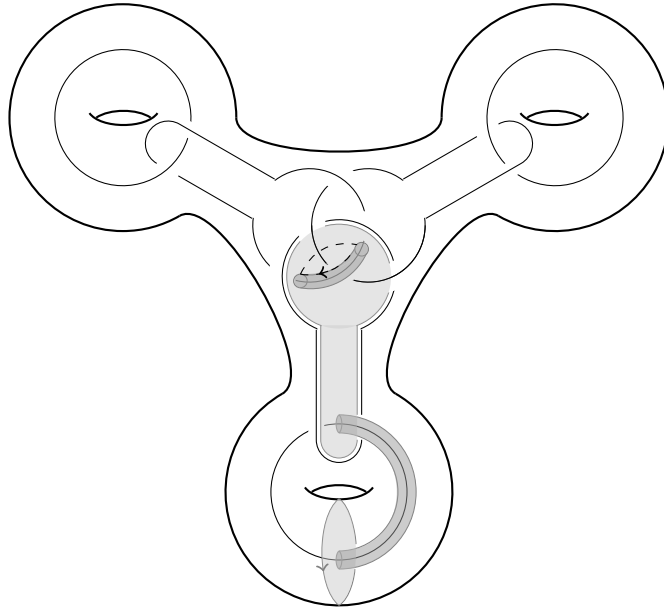


Figure 3: Surface in the reglued handlebody

surface Σ_j corresponds a disk on Σ_j which is removed by the surgery. It can be replaced, after surgery, with the surface inside the reglued handlebody drawn in Figure 3, where the apparent boundary inside the handlebody bounds a disk in the corresponding reglued

torus. Let F_2 denote the surface drawn in Figure 3, and let F_1 (resp. F_3) be the similar surface corresponding to the left (resp. right) handle. Then the dashed curve represents the intersection $F_1 \cap F_2$, and we have $\langle F_1, F_2, F_3 \rangle = 1$. We obtain the result by counting the intersection points inside the reglued handlebody. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.5. Thanks to \mathbb{Q} -linearity, it suffices to prove the result for integral homology classes β_j . Consider representatives μ_j of the β_j whose images in $M \setminus K$ are pairwise disjoint and disjoint from Γ . Consider τ -transverse rational 2-chains Σ_j , τ -transverse to $\tilde{\Gamma}$, such that $\partial \Sigma_j = \delta(\tau)\mu_j$, and $\tilde{\Gamma} \cap \tau^{k_i} \Sigma_i \cap \tau^{k_j} \Sigma_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$ and $k_i, k_j \in \mathbb{Z}$. The surgery on Γ gives rise to simultaneous surgeries on all the $\tau^k \tilde{\Gamma}$ in \tilde{X} . Hence, by Lemma 4.1:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \phi^{(M,K,\xi)(\Gamma)}([\mu_1] \otimes [\mu_2] \otimes [\mu_3]) - \phi^{(M,K,\xi)}([\mu_1] \otimes [\mu_2] \otimes [\mu_3]) \\
&= \sum_{k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3} \varepsilon(\sigma) \langle \Sigma_1, \tau^k \gamma_{\sigma(1)} \rangle \langle \tau^{-k_2} \Sigma_2, \tau^k \gamma_{\sigma(2)} \rangle \langle \tau^{-k_3} \Sigma_3, \tau^k \gamma_{\sigma(3)} \rangle t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3} \varepsilon(\sigma) \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle \Sigma_1, \tau^k \gamma_{\sigma(1)} \rangle lk_e(\delta(\tau)\mu_2, \tau^k \gamma_{\sigma(2)})(t_2) lk_e(\delta(\tau)\mu_3, \tau^k \gamma_{\sigma(3)})(t_3) \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3} \varepsilon(\sigma) \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \langle \Sigma_1, \tau^k \gamma_{\sigma(1)} \rangle t_1^k \right) \delta(t_2) lk_e(\mu_2, \gamma_{\sigma(2)})(t_2) \delta(t_3) lk_e(\mu_3, \gamma_{\sigma(3)})(t_3) \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3} \varepsilon(\sigma) \prod_{j=1}^3 \delta(t_j) lk_e(\mu_j, \gamma_{\sigma(j)})(t_j)
\end{aligned}$$

\square

5 Structure of \mathcal{H}

In this section, we study the structure of \mathfrak{A}_h and \mathcal{H} , and we prove Theorems 2.8 and 2.9.

There is a natural surjective map $\mathfrak{A}_h \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}$, which splits into surjective maps $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ for $\underline{i} \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$. Note that the map $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ is an isomorphism if and only if the i_j are all distinct.

Theorem 2.8 will follow from Lemma 5.1 below.

For $1 \leq i \leq q$, $\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathfrak{A}_i$ can be written:

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathfrak{A}_i = \bigoplus_{\ell=1}^{q_i} \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{((t - z_{i\ell})^{m_i})} \eta_{i\ell},$$

where the $z_{i\ell}$ are complex roots of δ_i , different from 0 and 1. Set:

$$J_{\underline{i}} = \{1, \dots, q_{i_1}\} \times \{1, \dots, q_{i_2}\} \times \{1, \dots, q_{i_3}\}.$$

Let $\underline{\ell} = (\ell_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \in J_{\underline{i}}$. Let $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ be the quotient of $\bigotimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t - z_{i_j \ell_j})^{m_{i_j}}} \eta_{i_j \ell_j}$ by the vector subspace generated by the holonomy relations, namely the relations $\bigotimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \beta_j = \bigotimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} t \beta_j$. Then $\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) = \bigoplus_{\underline{\ell} \in J_{\underline{i}}} \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$.

Lemma 5.1. *The complex vector space $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is non trivial if and only if $\prod_{j=1}^3 z_{i_j \ell_j} = 1$.*

The following sublemma will be useful for rewriting the holonomy relations.

Sublemma 5.2. *For all $(\beta_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \subset \mathfrak{A}$, for all $(w_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \subset \mathbb{C}$:*

$$\bigotimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} t \beta_j = \sum_{I \subset \{1, 2, 3\}} \bigotimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} p_I(w_j) \beta_j,$$

$$\text{where } p_I(w_j) = \begin{cases} (t - w_j) & \text{if } j \in I \\ w_j & \text{if } j \notin I \end{cases}.$$

Proof. For $1 \leq j \leq 3$, write $t = (t - w_j) + w_j$. □

Proof of Lemma 5.1. Fix $(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$, and simplify the notation by setting $z_j = z_{i_j \ell_j}$, $n_j = m_{i_j}$, and for $\underline{k} = (k_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \in \mathbb{N}^3$, $[\underline{k}] = \bigotimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} (t - z_j)^{k_j} \eta_{i_j \ell_j}$. Thanks to Sublemma 5.2, the holonomy relations can be written in terms of these generators, as follows:

$$\text{hol}(\underline{k}) : [\underline{k}] = \sum_{I \subset \{1, 2, 3\}} \left(\prod_{j \notin I} z_j \right) [\underline{k} + \underline{\delta}_I],$$

where $(\delta_I)_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \in I \\ 0 & \text{if } j \notin I \end{cases}$. We have:

$$\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = \frac{\mathbb{C} \langle [\underline{k}]; 0 \leq k_j < n_j \forall j \rangle}{\mathbb{C} \langle \text{hol}(\underline{k}); 0 \leq k_j < n_j \forall j \rangle}.$$

First assume $z_1 z_2 z_3 \neq 1$. For $\underline{k} = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$, let $s(\underline{k}) = k_1 + k_2 + k_3$. By decreasing induction on $s(\underline{k})$, we will prove that all the $[\underline{k}]$ vanish in $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$. It is true if $s(\underline{k}) > n_1 + n_2 + n_3 - 2$. Fix $s \geq 0$, and assume $[\underline{k}] = 0$ if $s(\underline{k}) > s$. Then, if $s(\underline{k}) = s$, the relation $\text{hol}(\underline{k})$ becomes $[\underline{k}] = (z_1 z_2 z_3) [\underline{k}]$, hence $[\underline{k}] = 0$.

Now assume $z_1 z_2 z_3 = 1$. In this case, the holonomy relations get simplified:

$$\text{hol}(\underline{k}) : \sum_{\emptyset \neq I \subset \{1, 2, 3\}} \left(\prod_{j \notin I} z_j \right) [\underline{k} + \underline{\delta}_I] = 0.$$

The generator $[(0, 0, 0)]$ does not appear in any of these relations. Hence $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \neq 0$. □

Examples

1. Let $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t^4 + 1)}\eta_1 \oplus \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t^2 + 1)}\eta_2$. Let $\zeta = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$. Then:

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t - \zeta)}\eta_{11} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t - \zeta^3)}\eta_{12} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t + \zeta)}\eta_{13} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t + \zeta^3)}\eta_{14} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t - i)}\eta_{21} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t + i)}\eta_{22}$$

The space $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is non trivial if and only if the set $\{(i_1, l_1), (i_2, l_2), (i_3, l_3)\}$ is, up to permutation, one of the following ones: $\{(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 1)\}$, $\{(1, 2), (1, 2), (2, 1)\}$, $\{(1, 4), (1, 4), (2, 1)\}$, $\{(1, 1), (1, 1), (2, 2)\}$, $\{(1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 2)\}$, $\{(1, 3), (1, 3), (2, 2)\}$. There are 24 different non trivial $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$, and each has complex dimension 1, hence $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathfrak{A}_h) = 24$.

2. Let $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{((t + 1 + t^{-1})^m)}$, $m > 0$. In this case, $q = 1$ and $\mathfrak{A}_h = \mathfrak{A}(1, 1, 1)$. Over the complex numbers, we have $\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{((t - j)^m)}\eta_{11} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{((t - j^2)^m)}\eta_{12}$, and $\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathfrak{A}_h = \mathfrak{A}((1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1)) \oplus \mathfrak{A}((1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2))$, where both the two components of this direct sum are non trivial. In particular, \mathfrak{A}_h has dimension at least 2.

Proof of Theorem 2.9. Fix $\underline{i} \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$ such that $i_1 \leq i_2 \leq i_3$ and $\underline{\ell} \in J_{\underline{i}}$. Set $z_j = z_{i_j \ell_j}$, $n_j = m_{i_j}$, and $\eta_j = \eta_{i_j \ell_j}$. For $\underline{k} = (k_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \in \mathbb{N}^3$, set $[\underline{k}]_{\mathcal{H}} = (t - z_1)^{k_1} \eta_1 \wedge (t - z_2)^{k_2} \eta_2 \wedge (t - z_3)^{k_3} \eta_3$. Let $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ denote the complex vector subspace of $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{H}$ generated by the $[\underline{k}]_{\mathcal{H}}$. Note that:

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{H}(\underline{i}) = \bigoplus_{\underline{\ell} \in J_{\underline{i}}^{\circ}} \mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}),$$

where $J_{\underline{i}}^{\circ}$ is the set of all $\underline{\ell}$ in $J_{\underline{i}}$ such that, for $j = 1, 2$, if $i_j = i_{j+1}$, then $\ell_j \leq \ell_{j+1}$. Assume $\underline{\ell} \in J_{\underline{i}}^{\circ}$. We shall prove that $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \neq 0$ if and only if $z_1 z_2 z_3 = 1$ and for $1 \leq j \leq 3$, n_j is at least the number of occurrences of (i_j, ℓ_j) in $((i_1, \ell_1), (i_2, \ell_2), (i_3, \ell_3))$. If $z_1 z_2 z_3 \neq 1$, $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = 0$ implies $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = 0$. For the end of the proof, assume $z_1 z_2 z_3 = 1$. In this case, note that the holonomy relation $hol(\underline{k})$ relates generators $[\underline{k}']_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that $s(\underline{k}') > s(\underline{k})$.

If the (i_j, ℓ_j) are all distinct, then $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \cong \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \neq 0$.

Assume $(i_1, \ell_1) = (i_2, \ell_2) \neq (i_3, \ell_3)$. If $n_1 = n_2 = 1$, the anti-symmetry implies $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = 0$. Otherwise $n_1 = n_2 \geq 2$. In this case, the space $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is defined by the generators $[\underline{k}]_{\mathcal{H}}$ with $k_1 < k_2$ and the holonomy relations $hol(\underline{k})$ with $k_1 < k_2$, rewritten in terms of these generators. Indeed, a relation $hol(k_1, k_1, k_3)$ is trivial, and a relation $hol(k_2, k_1, k_3)$ is equivalent to $hol(k_1, k_2, k_3)$. The generator $[0, 1, 0]_{\mathcal{H}}$ is non trivial since

it does not appear in any relation $hol(\underline{k})$ with $k_1 < k_2$. The proof is the same whenever there are exactly two different (i_j, l_j) .

Assume $(i_1, l_1) = (i_2, l_2) = (i_3, l_3)$. If $n_1 = n_2 = n_3 \leq 2$, then $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = 0$. Otherwise $n_1 = n_2 = n_3 \geq 3$. In this case, the space $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is defined by the generators $[\underline{k}]_{\mathcal{H}}$ with $k_1 < k_2 < k_3$ and the holonomy relations $hol(\underline{k})$ with $k_1 < k_2 < k_3$, rewritten in terms of these generators. The generator $[0, 1, 2]_{\mathcal{H}}$ does not appear in any of these relations. Hence $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \neq 0$. \square

Examples

1. For $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t^4 + 1)}\eta_1 \oplus \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t^2 + 1)}\eta_2$, we have:

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}((1, 1, 2), (1, 3, 1)) \oplus \mathcal{H}((1, 1, 2), (2, 4, 2)),$$

and $\dim(\mathcal{H}) = 2$.

2. For $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{((t + 1 + t^{-1})^m)}$, \mathcal{H} is trivial if $m \leq 2$. If $m \geq 3$,

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}((1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1)) \oplus \mathcal{H}((1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)),$$

with both components non trivial. Hence \mathcal{H} has dimension at least 2.

In the remaining of the section, we further study the structure of $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$, and we provide bounds for the dimension of \mathcal{H} .

Lemma 5.3. *Fix $(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$, and simplify the notation by setting $z_j = z_{i_j l_j}$, $n_j = m_{i_j}$, and for $\underline{k} = (k_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \in \mathbb{N}^3$, $[\underline{k}] = \bigotimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} (t - z_j)^{k_j} \eta_{i_j l_j}$. Assume $z_1 z_2 z_3 = 1$. Assume $n_1 \geq n_2 \geq n_3$. Then the vector space $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is generated by the family $([0, k_2, k_3])_{0 \leq k_j < n_j}$. If $n_2 + n_3 \leq n_1 + 1$, this family is a basis of $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$, and hence $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = n_2 n_3$. If $n_2 + n_3 > n_1 + 1$, then $n_2 n_3 - \frac{1}{2}(n_2 + n_3 - n_1)(n_2 + n_3 - n_1 - 1) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \leq n_2 n_3$.*

Note that if the (i_j, l_j) are all distinct, then $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \cong \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$, and the above statements hold for $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$.

Sublemma 5.4. *If $s \geq n_2 + n_3 - 1$, the following equivalence holds:*

$$(hol(\underline{k}) \text{ for all } \underline{k} \text{ such that } s(\underline{k}) \geq s - 1) \Leftrightarrow ([\underline{k}] = 0 \text{ for all } \underline{k} \text{ such that } s(\underline{k}) \geq s).$$

Proof. We proceed by decreasing induction on s . For $s > n_1 + n_2 + n_3 - 2$, the result is trivial. Fix s such that $n_2 + n_3 - 1 \leq s \leq n_1 + n_2 + n_3 - 2$. Let $\underline{k} = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$ satisfy $s(\underline{k}) = s$. If $k_1 = 0$, the condition on s implies $[\underline{k}] = 0$. Assume $k_1 > 0$. Consider the relation:

$$\text{hol}(k_1 - 1, k_2, k_3) : \quad z_2 z_3 [k_1, k_2, k_3] + z_1 z_3 [k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1, k_3] + z_1 z_2 [k_1 - 1, k_2, k_3 + 1] = 0.$$

By increasing induction on k_1 , we can replace this relation by $[k_1, k_2, k_3] = 0$. This uses all the relations $\text{hol}(\underline{k})$ for $s(\underline{k}) = s - 1$, except the relations $\text{hol}(n_1 - 1, k_2, k_3)$, but those are trivial. \square

Proof of Lemma 5.3. Let $V(s)$ be the complex vector subspace of $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ generated by the $[0, h_2, h_3]$ such that $h_2 + h_3 \geq s$. Again by decreasing induction on s , we prove that for $s \leq n_2 + n_3 - 2$, $[\underline{k}] \in V(s)$. Fix s such that $0 < s \leq n_2 + n_3 - 2$. Consider $\underline{k} = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$ such that $s(\underline{k}) = s$ and $k_1 > 0$. By the induction hypothesis, the relation $\text{hol}(k_1 - 1, k_2, k_3)$ implies:

$$z_2 z_3 [k_1, k_2, k_3] + z_1 z_3 [k_1 - 1, k_2 + 1, k_3] + z_1 z_2 [k_1 - 1, k_2, k_3 + 1] \in V(s + 1).$$

Conclude by increasing induction on k_1 .

We have seen that the relation $\text{hol}(k_1 - 1, k_2, k_3)$ expresses $[k_1, k_2, k_3]$ in terms of the $[0, h_2, h_3]$. These generators $[0, h_2, h_3]$ may be related by the relations $\text{hol}(n_1 - 1, k_2, k_3)$. If $n_2 + n_3 \leq n_1 + 1$, there are no relations $\text{hol}(n_1 - 1, k_2, k_3)$ such that $n_1 - 1 + k_2 + k_3 < n_2 + n_3 - 2$. If $n_2 + n_3 > n_1 + 1$, an easy computation shows that there are $\frac{1}{2}(n_2 + n_3 - n_1)(n_2 + n_3 - n_1 - 1)$ pairs (k_2, k_3) of integers such that $0 \leq k_i < n_i$ and $n_1 - 1 + k_2 + k_3 < n_2 + n_3 - 2$ (note that this last condition implies $k_i < n_i$ for $i = 2, 3$). \square

Let Ξ be the set of all $(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ such that $1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq i_3 \leq q$, $\underline{\ell} \in J_{\underline{i}}^o$, $z_{i_1 \ell_1} z_{i_2 \ell_2} z_{i_3 \ell_3} = 1$, and for $j = 1, 2, 3$, the multiplicity m_{i_j} is at least the number of occurrences of (i_j, ℓ_j) in $((i_1, \ell_1), (i_2, \ell_2), (i_3, \ell_3))$. By Theorem 2.9:

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{H} = \sum_{(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \in \Xi} \mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}).$$

Recall that if $i \leq i'$, $m_i \geq m_{i'}$.

Theorem 5.5. For $(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = ((i_1, i_2, i_3), (\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3)) \in \Xi$, set $b(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = m_{i_2} m_{i_3} - \frac{1}{2}(m_{i_2} + m_{i_3} - m_{i_1})(m_{i_2} + m_{i_3} - m_{i_1} - 1)$ if the (i_j, ℓ_j) are all distinct and $m_{i_2} + m_{i_3} \leq m_{i_1} + 1$,

$b(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = m_{i_2}m_{i_3}$ if the (i_j, ℓ_j) are all distinct and $m_{i_2} + m_{i_3} > m_{i_1} + 1$, $b(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = 1$ otherwise.
Set:

$$B(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = \begin{cases} m_{i_2}m_{i_3} & \text{if the } (i_j, \ell_j) \text{ are all distinct,} \\ m_{i_3}(m_{i_1} - 1) & \text{if } (i_1, \ell_1) = (i_2, \ell_2) \neq (i_3, \ell_3), \\ \frac{1}{2}m_{i_2}(m_{i_2} - 1) & \text{if } (i_1, \ell_1) \neq (i_2, \ell_2) = (i_3, \ell_3), \\ \frac{1}{2}(m_{i_1} - 1)(m_{i_1} - 2) & \text{if } (i_1, \ell_1) = (i_2, \ell_2) = (i_3, \ell_3). \end{cases}$$

Then:

$$\sum_{(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \in \Xi} b(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathcal{H}) \leq \sum_{(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) \in \Xi} B(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}).$$

Proof. We want to bound the dimension of $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$. If the (i_j, ℓ_j) are all distinct, this is done in Lemma 5.3. In the other cases, the non-triviality is given by Theorem 2.9, and it remains to compute the upper bound.

First assume that $(i_1, \ell_1) = (i_2, \ell_2) \neq (i_3, \ell_3)$. In this case, Lemma 5.3 and the anti-symmetry imply that $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is generated by the $[0, k_2, k_3]_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that $0 < k_2 < m_{i_2}$ and $0 \leq k_3 < m_{i_3}$. Hence $\dim(\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) \leq m_{i_3}(m_{i_2} - 1)$.

Now assume that $(i_1, \ell_1) \neq (i_2, \ell_2) = (i_3, \ell_3)$. Then $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is generated by the $[0, k_2, k_3]_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that $0 \leq k_2 < k_3 < m_{i_2}$. Hence $\dim(\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) \leq \frac{1}{2}m_{i_2}(m_{i_2} - 1)$.

Finally assume that $(i_1, \ell_1) = (i_2, \ell_2) = (i_3, \ell_3)$. Then $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is generated by the $[0, k_2, k_3]_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that $0 < k_2 < k_3 < m_{i_1}$. Hence $\dim(\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) \leq \frac{1}{2}(m_{i_1} - 1)(m_{i_1} - 2)$. \square

Examples

1. Let $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{((t^2 + 1)^3)}\eta_1 \oplus \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t + 1)^2}\eta_2$. Then:

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t - i)^3}\eta_{11} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t + i)^3}\eta_{12} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}]}{(t + 1)^2}\eta_{21}.$$

The space $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is non trivial for $\underline{i} = (1, 1, 2)$ and $\underline{\ell} = (1, 1, 1)$ or $(2, 2, 1)$. The treatment of both cases is the same. Lemma 5.3 gives $5 \leq \dim(\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) \leq 6$. Moreover, the proof provides the following presentation:

$$\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = \frac{\mathbb{C} \langle [0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1], [0, 2, 0], [0, 2, 1] \rangle}{\mathbb{C} \langle \text{hol}(2, 0, 0) \rangle}.$$

Writing down all the relations $\text{hol}(\underline{k})$ for $0 \leq k_j < n_j$ and $s(\underline{k}) = 2$, we see that $\text{hol}(2, 0, 0)$ implies $[0, 2, 1] = 0$. Finally $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) = 5$, and $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathfrak{A}_h) = 10$.

By Theorem 5.5, $1 \leq \dim(\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) \leq 4$. Since $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ it is a quotient of $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$, $[\underline{k}]_{\mathcal{H}} = 0$ if $s(\underline{k}) \geq 3$. Using the anti-symmetry, we obtain:

$$\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}) = \frac{\mathbb{C} \langle [0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 1], [0, 2, 0] \rangle}{\mathbb{C} \langle \text{hol}(0, 1, 0) \rangle}.$$

The relation $\text{hol}(0, 1, 0)$ implies $[0, 1, 1]_{\mathcal{H}} = \pm i [0, 2, 0]_{\mathcal{H}}$, hence $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) = 2$, and $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathcal{H}) = 4$.

2. For $\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]}{((t+1+t^{-1})^m)}$, we consider $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ for $\underline{i} = (1, 1, 1)$ and $\underline{\ell} = (1, 1, 1)$ or $(2, 2, 2)$. By Lemma 5.3:

$$\frac{1}{2}m(m+1) \leq \dim(\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) \leq m^2.$$

For $m > 1$, this does not give the exact dimension. For low values of m , it can be computed by hand following the method of Lemma 5.3. The space $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is generated by the $[0, k_2, k_3]$ up to the relations $\text{hol}(m-1, k_2, k_3)$ for $k_2 + k_3 \leq m-2$. We obtain:

$$\dim(\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})) = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{if } m = 2 \\ 7 & \text{if } m = 3 \\ 12 & \text{if } m = 4 \end{cases}.$$

Now consider $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ for $m \geq 3$. It is non trivial and of dimension at most $\frac{1}{2}(m-1)(m-2)$. Once again, the dimension can be computed by hand for low values of m . The same argument as in Sublemma 5.4 shows that $[\underline{k}]_{\mathcal{H}} = 0$ if $s(\underline{k}) \geq 2m-2$. Hence $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell})$ is generated by the $[\underline{k}]_{\mathcal{H}}$ with $0 \leq k_1 < k_2 < k_3 < m$ and $s(\underline{k}) \leq 2m-3$, up to the relations $\text{hol}(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ with $0 \leq k_1 < k_2 < k_3 < m$ and $s(\underline{k}) \leq 2m-4$.

m	3	4	5	6	7
$\dim(\mathcal{H}(\underline{i}, \underline{\ell}))$	1	1	2	3	4

6 Decomposition and characterization of ϕ

6.1 Realization of rational homology classes by knots

In this subsection, we prove Proposition 6.2, which will allow us to apply Proposition 2.5 with more efficiency in Subsection 6.2, in order to prove Theorem 2.7.

Fix a Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$.

Definition 6.1. Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let \tilde{X} be the infinite cyclic covering associated with (M, K) . A homology class $\eta \in \mathfrak{A}$ is *realizable for* (M, K, ξ) if there is a knot J in \tilde{X} such that $[J] = \eta$.

Proposition 6.2. Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. For all $\eta \in \mathfrak{A}$, there is a marked $\mathbb{Q}SK$ -pair $(M', K', \xi') \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ such that $\phi^{(M', K', \xi')} = \phi^{(M, K, \xi)}$ and η is realizable for (M', K', ξ') .

In order to prove this proposition, we introduce a specific kind of LP-surgeries. Recall LP-surgeries were defined in Subsection 2.4.

Definition 6.3. For $d \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, a d -torus is a rational homology torus T_d such that there are simple closed curves α, β in ∂T_d , and γ in T_d which satisfy:

- $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle_{\partial T_d} = 1$,
- $H_1(\partial T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\beta]$,
- $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d\mathbb{Z}}[\alpha] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\gamma]$,
- $[\beta] = d[\gamma]$.

A *meridian of* T_d is a simple closed curve on ∂T_d homologous to α .

A (*null*) d -surgery is a (null) LP-surgery $(\frac{T_d}{T})$ where T is a standard solid torus and T_d is a d -torus.

For any $d \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, there exists a d -torus (see [Mou12b, lemma 2.5]).

Lemma 6.4. Let T_d be a d -torus. Let m_1, m_2, m_3 be disjoint meridians of T_d . There are rational 2-chains S_1, S_2, S_3 in T_d such that $\partial S_j = dm_j$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$. For any such chains, pairwise transverse, the triple intersection number $\langle S_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle$ is trivial.

Proof. The existence of the S_j is clear since $d[m_j] = 0$ in $H_1(T_d; \mathbb{Z})$. Let us check that $\langle S_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle$ does not depend on the choice of the S_j . Replace S_1 by a chain S'_1 satisfying the same conditions. Since $H_2(T_d; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$, there is a rational 3-chain C such that $\partial C = S'_1 - S_1$. We have:

$$\langle S'_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle - \langle S_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle = \langle \partial C, S_2, S_3 \rangle .$$

By Lemma 3.2:

$$\langle \partial C, S_2, S_3 \rangle = \langle C, \partial S_2, S_3 \rangle - \langle C, S_2, \partial S_3 \rangle .$$

Since $m_2 \cap S_3 = \emptyset$ and $S_2 \cap m_3 = \emptyset$, we obtain $\langle S'_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle = \langle S_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle$.

Let $N = [0, 1] \times S^1 \times S^1$ be a collar neighborhood of ∂T_d in T_d , parametrized so that:

- $\{1\} \times S^1 \times S^1 = \partial T_d$,
- for $j = 1, 2, 3$, $m_j = \{1\} \times S^1 \times \{z_j\}$ with $z_j \in S^1$.

Consider the 2-chains S_j in the copy $\overline{T_d \setminus N}$ of T_d , so that:

- for $j = 1, 2, 3$, $\partial S_j = dm_j^0$, where $m_j^0 = \{0\} \times S^1 \times \{z_j\}$.

For $j = 1, 2, 3$, let A_j be the annulus in N whose slice is represented Figure 4. Set $S'_j = S_j + dA_j$. Since $\partial S'_1 = dm_2$, $\partial S'_2 = dm_1$, and $\partial S'_3 = dm_3$, the independence

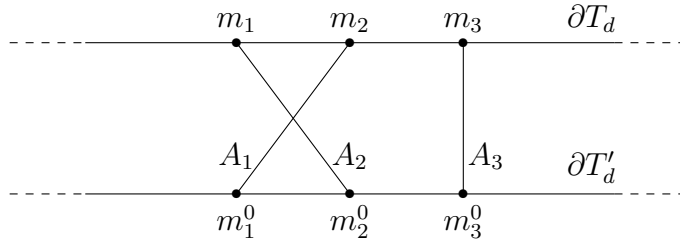


Figure 4: Slices of the annuli A_j in N .

with respect to the surfaces implies $\langle S'_2, S'_1, S'_3 \rangle = \langle S_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle$. But by construction, $\langle S'_1, S'_2, S'_3 \rangle = \langle S_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle$. Finally, $\langle S_1, S_2, S_3 \rangle = 0$. \square

Lemma 6.5. *Null d -surgeries on marked $\mathbb{Q}SK$ -pairs preserve the equivariant triple intersection map.*

Proof. Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let $(\frac{T_d}{T})$ be a null d -surgery defined on (M, K, ξ) . Let \tilde{T} be a lift of T in the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} associated with (M, K) . The infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X}' associated with $(M, K, \xi)(\frac{T_d}{T})$ is obtained from \tilde{X} by the surgeries $(\frac{T_d^{(k)}}{\tau^k(T)})$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, where the $T_d^{(k)}$ are copies of T_d . Note that \mathfrak{A} is generated over \mathbb{Q} by the homology classes which are realizable by simple closed curves in $\tilde{X} \setminus \sqcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^k(\tilde{T})$. Hence it suffices to prove that the triple equivariant intersection is preserved for the homology classes of disjoint knots μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 in $\tilde{X} \setminus \sqcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^k(\tilde{T})$. Let $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$, be τ -transverse rational 2-chains, τ -transverse to \tilde{T} , such that $\partial \Sigma_i = \delta(\tau)\mu_i$. Assume no τ -translate of \tilde{T} meets any of the pairwise intersections of the τ -translates of the Σ_i . The 2-chains $\Sigma'_i = \Sigma_i \cap (\tilde{X} \setminus \sqcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tau^k(\tilde{T}))$ are preserved by the surgery. The boundary of Σ'_i in \tilde{X}' is the sum of $\delta(\tau)\mu_i$ and of a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of meridians of the $T_d^{(k)}$. Use Lemma 6.4 to add to the Σ'_i rational 2-chains in the $T_d^{(k)}$ so that their boundaries reduce to $\delta(\tau)\mu_i$, without adding triple intersection points. \square

Proof of Proposition 6.2. Let $\eta \in \mathfrak{A}$. Let d be a positive integer such that $d\eta$ is realizable for (M, K, ξ) . Let \tilde{J} be a knot in the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} associated with (M, K) , whose image J in $M \setminus K$ is also a knot, and such that $[\tilde{J}] = d\eta$. Let $T(J)$ be a tubular neighborhood of J which lifts into a tubular neighborhood $T(\tilde{J})$ of \tilde{J} . Let T_d be a d -torus. Fix an LP-identification of ∂T_d and $\partial T(J)$. Set $(M', K', \xi') = (M, K, \xi)(\frac{T_d}{T(J)})$. The covering \tilde{X}' can be obtained from \tilde{X} by simultaneous surgeries $(\frac{T_d^{(k)}}{\tau^k(T(J))})$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, where the $T_d^{(k)}$ are copies of T_d . Let $\gamma \subset T_d$ be a knot such that $d[\gamma] = [\ell(J)]$, where $\ell(J)$ is a parallel of J in $\partial T(J)$ (which is preserved by the surgery). Note that all the parallels of J have the same rational homology class, in (M', K') as well as in (M, K) . Let $\tilde{\gamma}$ be the lift of γ in $T_d^{(0)}$, so that $d[\tilde{\gamma}] = [\ell(\tilde{J})]$, where $\ell(\tilde{J})$ is the lift of $\ell(J)$ in $\partial T_d^{(0)}$. We have $[\tilde{\gamma}] = \eta$. Conclude with Lemma 6.5. \square

6.2 Study of the map ϕ

In this subsection, we decompose the equivariant triple intersection map and we study the target spaces in order to prove Theorem 2.7. Fix a Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let δ be the normalized annihilator of \mathfrak{A} . Define a decomposition of \mathfrak{A} and associated notation as in Subsection 2.3.

For $\underline{i} \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$, set:

$$\mathcal{R}(\underline{i}) = \frac{\mathcal{R}}{(t_1 t_2 t_3 - 1, \delta_{i_1}(t_1), \delta_{i_2}(t_2), \delta_{i_3}(t_3))}.$$

Define a structure of $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$ -module on $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$ by:

$$t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} \cdot \otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \beta_j = \otimes_{1 \leq j \leq 3} t^{k_j} \beta_j.$$

Then $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$ is a free cyclic $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$ -module generated by $\eta_{\underline{i}} := \eta_1 \otimes \eta_2 \otimes \eta_3$.

Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 imply:

Proposition 6.6. *Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let \tilde{X} be the infinite cyclic covering associated with (M, K) . Let $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$. Define a \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)} : \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$ as follows. If μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 are knots in \tilde{X} whose images in $M \setminus K$ are pairwise disjoint, and such that $[\mu_j] \in \mathfrak{A}_{i_j}$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$, let $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ be τ -transverse rational 2-chains such that $\partial \Sigma_j = \delta_{i_j}(\tau)\mu_j$, and set*

$$\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)}([\mu_1] \otimes [\mu_2] \otimes [\mu_3]) = \langle \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3 \rangle_e.$$

Then the map $\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)}$ is well-defined and $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$ -linear.

When it does not seem to cause confusion, the map $\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M,K,\xi)}$ (resp. $\phi^{(M,K,\xi)}$) is denoted by $\phi_{\underline{i}}$ (resp. ϕ). Note that the maps $\phi_{\underline{i}}$ depend on the decomposition of \mathfrak{A} and on the normalisation of the δ_i 's.

It is easy to see that the maps $\phi_{\underline{i}}$ and ϕ are related by:

$$\phi(\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3) = \frac{\delta(t_1)\delta(t_2)\delta(t_3)}{\delta_{i_1}(t_1)\delta_{i_2}(t_2)\delta_{i_3}(t_3)}\phi_{\underline{i}}(\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3),$$

for $\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2 \otimes \beta_3 \in \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$. This implies in particular that $\phi(\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}))$ is contained in the ideal of \mathcal{R}_δ generated by $\frac{\delta(t_1)\delta(t_2)\delta(t_3)}{\delta_{i_1}(t_1)\delta_{i_2}(t_2)\delta_{i_3}(t_3)}$. Let $\hat{\Phi}$ be the set of all $\phi \in \Phi$ which satisfy this condition. For any $\phi \in \hat{\Phi}$, the above relation defines associated maps $\phi_{\underline{i}} : \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$.

Note that the linearity implies that the map ϕ is encoded in the datum of the family of the $\phi(\eta_{\underline{i}})$, or equivalently of the $\phi_{\underline{i}}(\eta_{\underline{i}})$. For \underline{i} fixed, the map $\phi_{\underline{i}}$ is encoded in $\phi_{\underline{i}}(\eta_{\underline{i}})$.

For \underline{i} such that the i_j are all distinct, we will see below that any element of $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$ is a $\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M,K,\xi)}(\eta_{\underline{i}})$ for some marked QSK-pair (M, K, ξ) . In general, the image may be restricted in the following sense. There is a surjective map $p_{\underline{i}} : \mathcal{R}(\underline{i}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ given by $p_{\underline{i}}(t_1^{k_1}t_2^{k_2}t_3^{k_3}) = t^{k_1}\eta_{i_1} \wedge t^{k_2}\eta_{i_2} \wedge t^{k_3}\eta_{i_3}$. It corresponds to the natural projection $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ via the isomorphism $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i}) \cong \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$ given by $t_1^{k_1}t_2^{k_2}t_3^{k_3} \mapsto t^{k_1}\eta_{i_1} \otimes t^{k_2}\eta_{i_2} \otimes t^{k_3}\eta_{i_3}$. Note that $\ker(p_{\underline{i}})$ is not an ideal of $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$, and that we cannot define an $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$ -module structure on $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ as we did on $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$. The following lemma implies that we do not lose information when composing the map $\phi_{\underline{i}}$ by the surjection $p_{\underline{i}}$.

Lemma 6.7. *Let $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$. There is rational vector subspace $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a$ of $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$, which contains $\phi_{\underline{i}}(\eta_{\underline{i}})$, such that $p_{\underline{i}}$ induces an isomorphism $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a \cong \mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$.*

Proof. If the i_j are all distinct, the map $p_{\underline{i}}$ is an isomorphism, and $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a = \mathcal{R}(\underline{i})$. Assume the i_j are not all distinct.

Set:

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3 \text{ such that } i_{\sigma(j)} = i_j \text{ for } j = 1, 2, 3\} \subset \mathcal{S}_3,$$

$$\mathcal{R}^a = \{P \in \mathcal{R} \mid P(t_{\sigma(1)}, t_{\sigma(2)}, t_{\sigma(3)}) = \varepsilon(\sigma)P(t_1, t_2, t_3) \ \forall \sigma \in \mathcal{S}\},$$

and let \mathcal{R}^s be the rational vector subspace of \mathcal{R} generated by the polynomials $P \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $P(t_{\tau(1)}, t_{\tau(2)}, t_{\tau(3)}) = P(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ for some transposition $\tau \in \mathcal{S}$.

Sublemma 6.8. $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}^s \oplus \mathcal{R}^a$

Proof. Let $P \in \mathcal{R}$. Set:

$$P^a(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{S}|} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}} \varepsilon(\sigma)P(t_{\sigma(1)}, t_{\sigma(2)}, t_{\sigma(3)}),$$

where $|\cdot|$ stands for the cardinality. We have $P^a \in \mathcal{R}^a$.

We shall check that $\mathcal{R}^s \cap \mathcal{R}^a = 0$, and that for $P \in \mathcal{R}$, $P - P^a$ is in \mathcal{R}^s . It is clear if $\mathcal{S} \neq \mathcal{S}_3$. Assume $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_3$.

Let $P \in \mathcal{R}^s \cap \mathcal{R}^a$. Since $P \in \mathcal{R}^a$, $P = P^a$, and since $P \in \mathcal{R}^s$, $P = P_{12} + P_{13} + P_{23}$, where each P_{ij} is invariant under the transposition (ij) . We have $P^a = P_{12}^a + P_{13}^a + P_{23}^a$, and each term in this sum is trivial. Hence $P = 0$.

For $P(t_1, t_2, t_3) = t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3}$, with $(k_1, k_2, k_3) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P(t_1, t_2, t_3) - P^a(t_1, t_2, t_3) &= \frac{1}{6}(t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_3} t_3^{k_2} + t_1^{k_3} t_2^{k_1} t_3^{k_2}) + \frac{1}{3}(t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} + t_1^{k_2} t_2^{k_1} t_3^{k_3}) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{6}(t_1^{k_2} t_2^{k_3} t_3^{k_1} + t_1^{k_2} t_2^{k_1} t_3^{k_3}) - \frac{1}{3}(t_1^{k_3} t_2^{k_1} t_3^{k_2} + t_1^{k_3} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_1}) + \frac{1}{2}(t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} + t_1^{k_3} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_1}). \end{aligned}$$

In this expression, each parenthesized term is invariant under some transposition. Finally $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}^s \oplus \mathcal{R}^a$. \square

Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal $(t_1 t_2 t_3 - 1, \delta_{i_1}(t_1), \delta_{i_2}(t_2), \delta_{i_3}(t_3)) \subset \mathcal{R}$. We have:

$$\mathcal{R}(\underline{i}) = \frac{\mathcal{R}}{\mathcal{I}}.$$

Set $\mathcal{I}^s = \mathcal{I} \cap \mathcal{R}^s$ and $\mathcal{I}^a = \mathcal{I} \cap \mathcal{R}^a$.

Sublemma 6.9. $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}^s \oplus \mathcal{I}^a$

Proof. It is clear that $\mathcal{I}^s \cap \mathcal{I}^a = 0$. Let $P \in \mathcal{I}$. Writing P as a combination of the generators of \mathcal{I} , we see that $P(t_{\sigma(1)}, t_{\sigma(2)}, t_{\sigma(3)}) \in \mathcal{I}$ for all $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}$. Hence $P^a \in \mathcal{I}^a$, and it follows that $P - P^a \in \mathcal{I}^s$. \square

We finally have the decomposition:

$$\mathcal{R}(\underline{i}) = \mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^s \oplus \mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a,$$

where $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^s = \frac{\mathcal{R}^s}{\mathcal{I}^s}$ and $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a = \frac{\mathcal{R}^a}{\mathcal{I}^a}$. Since $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a \cong \frac{\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})}{\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^s}$ and $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^s \subset \ker(p_{\underline{i}})$, we have the following commutative diagram of rational vector spaces, where the isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{R}(\underline{i}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a \\ \downarrow \cong & \searrow p_{\underline{i}} & \downarrow \cong \\ \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}(\underline{i}) \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{R}(\underline{i}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$ is given by $t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} \mapsto t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} t_3^{k_3} \cdot \eta_{\underline{i}}$. This isomorphism identifies $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^s$ with the subspace of $\mathfrak{A}(\underline{i})$ generated by the anti-symmetry relations. Hence $p_{\underline{i}\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a}$ also is an isomorphism.

Relation (\star) implies $\phi_{\underline{i}}(\eta_{\underline{i}}) \in \mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a$. \square

The map ϕ is completely determined by the $\phi_{\underline{i}}(\eta_{\underline{i}})$ for $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3)$ such that $i_1 \leq i_2 \leq i_3$. Since \mathcal{H} is the direct sum of the $\mathcal{H}(\underline{i})$ for these \underline{i} , the above lemma implies that the datum of ϕ is finally encoded in the element $\mathfrak{h}(\phi) := \sum_{\underline{i} \in \Xi} p_{\underline{i}} \circ \phi_{\underline{i}}(\eta_{\underline{i}})$. This holds for any $\phi \in \hat{\Phi}$, hence we obtain an injective map $\mathfrak{h} : \hat{\Phi} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}$. Note that this map depends on the choice of a decomposition $\mathfrak{A} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq q} \mathfrak{A}_i$. To obtain Theorem 2.7, it remains to prove the following lemma.

Lemma 6.10. *The map $\mathfrak{h} \circ \phi^\bullet : \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is surjective.*

Proof. We prove that, for $\underline{i} = (i_1, i_2, i_3) \in \{1, \dots, q\}^3$, any element of $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a$ is equal to $\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)}(\eta_{\underline{i}})$ for some $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$.

Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. We shall prove that, for any $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $(k_1, k_2, k_3) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$, there is a Y-graph Γ , null in $M \setminus K$, such that :

$$\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma)}(\eta_{\underline{i}}) - \phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)}(\eta_{\underline{i}}) = r \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}} \varepsilon(\sigma) \prod_{1 \leq j \leq 3} t_j^{k_{\sigma(j)}}, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathcal{S} = \{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3 \text{ such that } i_{\sigma(j)} = i_j \text{ for } j = 1, 2, 3\} \subset \mathcal{S}_3$. Since these differences generate $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a$ as an additive group, this will prove that we can obtain any element of $\mathcal{R}(\underline{i})^a$.

Fix $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $(k_1, k_2, k_3) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$. Let Γ be a Y-graph, null in $M \setminus K$. Let $\tilde{\Gamma}$ be a lift of Γ in the infinite cyclic covering \tilde{X} associated with (M, K) . Let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ be the homology classes in \mathfrak{A} of the leaves of $\tilde{\Gamma}$, given in an order induced by the orientation of the internal vertex of Γ . By Proposition 2.5:

$$\phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)(\Gamma)}(\eta_{\underline{i}}) - \phi_{\underline{i}}^{(M, K, \xi)}(\eta_{\underline{i}}) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_3} \varepsilon(\sigma) \prod_{j=1}^3 \delta_{i_j}(t_j) \mathfrak{b}(\eta_{i_j}, [\gamma_{\sigma(j)}])(t_j).$$

Set $\beta_j = t^{-k_j} a_{i_j}^{-1} (t^{-1}) d(\eta_{i_j})$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$, where the inverse of a_{i_j} is defined modulo δ_{i_j} . We want to choose Γ such that $[\gamma_1] = r\beta_1$ and $[\gamma_j] = \beta_j$ for $j = 2, 3$. These homology classes may not be realizable for (M, K, ξ) . Use Proposition 6.2 to replace (M, K, ξ) with another marked QSK-pair (still denoted by (M, K, ξ)), so that the map ϕ remains unchanged, and the required homology classes are realizable. Then we can define Γ as desired, and we obtain Equality (1).

This concludes since Proposition 2.5 implies that $\phi_{\underline{i}'}(\eta_{\underline{i}'})$ is modified by the surgery on Γ if and only if \underline{i}' is a permutation of \underline{i} . \square

7 Degree one invariants of marked QSK-pairs

7.1 The borromean subquotient

Fix a Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let $\mathcal{F}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ be the rational vector subspace of $\mathcal{F}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ generated by the brackets $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B}{A}]$ where $(\frac{B}{A})$ is a borromean surgery. Let $\mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ be the image of $\mathcal{F}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ in the quotient $\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. In this subsection, we study $\mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, and we prove:

Proposition 7.1. *Set $\mathcal{H} = \frac{\Lambda^3 \mathfrak{A}}{(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 = t\beta_1 \wedge t\beta_2 \wedge t\beta_3)}$. The map $\hbar : \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ of Proposition 2.13 induces an isomorphism $\mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \cong \mathcal{H}$.*


The main point of the proof is the construction of a well-defined map $\varphi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$.

Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. For a Y-graph Γ null in $M \setminus K$, the bracket in $\mathcal{F}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ associated with the surgery along Γ is denoted by $[(M, K, \xi); \Gamma]$.

Define a *Y-diagram* as a univalent graph with one oriented trivalent vertex and three

univalent vertices, equipped with the following labellings:

$$\begin{array}{c} \beta_1 \\ f_{12} \quad | \quad f_{13} \\ \beta_2 \quad \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \beta_3 \\ \quad \quad f_{23} \end{array}, \text{ where } \beta_i \in \mathfrak{A},$$

and the $f_{ij} \in \mathbb{Q}(t)$ satisfy $f_{ij} \bmod \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}] = \mathfrak{b}(\beta_i, \beta_j)$. In the pictures, the orientation of the trivalent vertex is given by the cyclic order .

We wish to realize Y-diagrams by Y-graphs in $M \setminus K$. Fix a ball $B \subset M \setminus K$ and a lift $\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{X}$ of this ball. Let D be the above Y-diagram, and denote by v_i the univalent vertex colored by β_i . Embed the diagram D in the ball B , and equip it with the framing induced by an immersion in the plane which induces the fixed orientation of the internal vertex. At each univalent vertex v_i , glue a leaf ℓ_i , trivial in $H_1(M \setminus K; \mathbb{Q})$, in order to obtain a null Y-graph Γ . For all i , let $\hat{\ell}_i$ be the extension of ℓ_i in Γ (see Figure 5), and let $\tilde{\ell}_i$ be the lift of $\hat{\ell}_i$ defined by lifting the basepoint in the ball \tilde{B} . The null Y-graph Γ is a *realization of D in (M, K, ξ)* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- for all i , $[\tilde{\ell}_i] = \beta_i$,
- for all $i < j$, $lk_e(\tilde{\ell}_i, \tilde{\ell}_j) = f_{ij}$.

If such a realization exists, the Y-diagram D is *realizable in (M, K, ξ)* . Note that the Y-diagram D is realizable if and only if each β_i is realizable for (M, K, ξ) (see Definition 6.1).

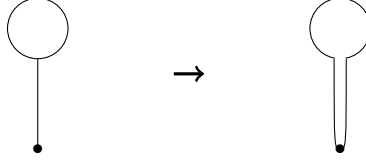


Figure 5: Extension of a leaf in a Y-graph

Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let $\mathcal{F}_2^{m,b}(M, K, \xi)$ be the subset of $\mathcal{F}_2^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ generated by the $[(M, K, \xi); \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2]$ for all Y-graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 null in $M \setminus K$.

Lemma 7.2 ([Mou12a] Chap. 6, Lemma 2.11). *Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let D be a Y-diagram. Let Γ be a realization of D in (M, K, ξ) . Then the class of $[(M, K, \xi); \Gamma]$ mod $\mathcal{F}_2^{m,b}(M, K, \xi)$ does not depend on the realization of D .*

This result allows us to define the bracket $[(M, K, \xi); D]$, for a realizable Y-diagram D , as the class of $[(M, K, \xi); \Gamma]$ modulo $\mathcal{F}_2^{m,b}(M, K, \xi)$ for any realization Γ of D .

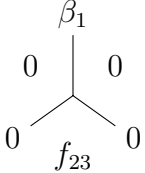
Lemma 7.3. *Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let $k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$. Assume the Y-diagrams D, D_1 and D_2 represented in Figure 6 are realizable in (M, K, ξ) . Then D_0, D_h and D_a are realizable in (M, K, ξ) , and the following relations hold:*

$$[(M, K, \xi); D] = [(M, K, \xi); D_h] \quad (\text{Hol})$$

$$[(M, K, \xi); D] + [(M, K, \xi); D_a] = 0 \quad (\text{AS})$$

$$[(M, K, \xi); D_0] = k [(M, K, \xi); D_1] + k' [(M, K, \xi); D_2] \quad (\text{LV})$$

Proof. Relation (Hol) is obtained by letting the internal vertex of a realization Γ of D turn once around the knot K . Relation (AS) follows from [GGP01, Corollary 4.6]. Relation (LV) follows from [Mou12a, Chap 6, Lemma 2.10]. \square

Lemma 7.4. *If $D =$*

is a Y-diagram realizable in (M, K, ξ) , then

$$[(M, K, \xi); D] = 0.$$

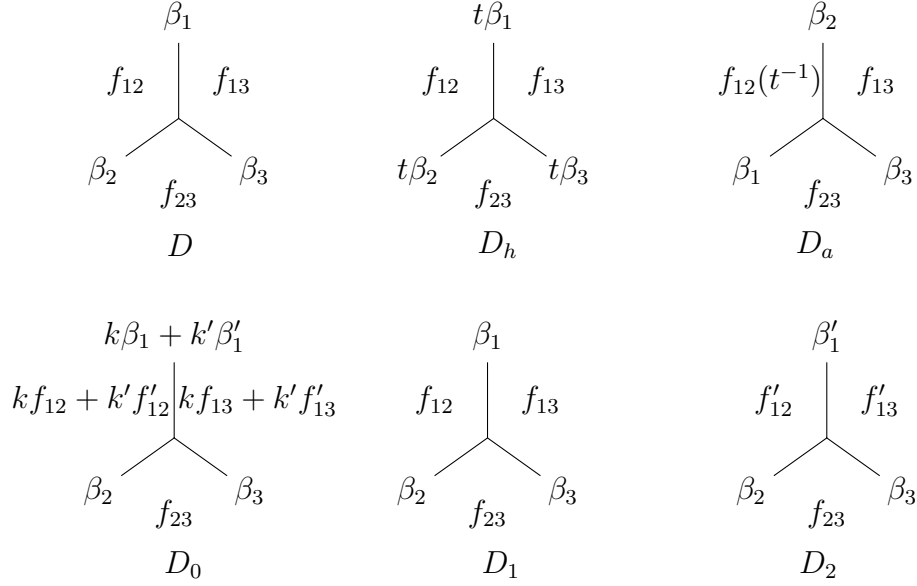


Figure 6: Y-diagrams

Proof. For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, set $D_k = \begin{array}{c} t^k \beta_1 \\ f_{12} \quad | \quad f_{13} \\ \beta_2 \quad \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \beta_3 \\ f_{23} \end{array}$. Set $D_{triv} = \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \quad | \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad 0 \\ f_{23} \end{array}$. Let $\delta(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k t^k$ be the annihilator of \mathfrak{A} , normalised with integral coefficients. By Relation (LV),

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k [(M, K, \xi); D_k] = [(M, K, \xi); D_{triv}] = 0.$$

Moreover, Relation (Hol) implies $[(M, K, \xi); D] = [(M, K, \xi); D_k]$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Finally:

$$\delta(1)[(M, K, \xi); D] = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k [(M, K, \xi); D_k] = 0.$$

This concludes since $\delta(1) \neq 0$. □

Lemma 7.5. Let $D = \begin{array}{c} \beta_1 \\ f_{12} \quad | \quad f_{13} \\ \beta_2 \quad \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \beta_3 \\ f_{23} \end{array}$ be a Y-diagram realizable in (M, K, ξ) . Then the

bracket $[(M, K, \xi); D]$ does not depend on the equivariant linking numbers f_{ij} .

Proof. Set $D' = \begin{array}{c} \beta_1 \\ f_{12} \quad | \quad f_{13} \\ \beta_2 \quad \quad \quad \beta_3 \\ f_{23} \end{array}$ and $P(t) = f'_{12} - f_{12} \in \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]$. Thanks to Relation (LV),

we can assume $P(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$.

Let D_0, D_1, D_2 be the Y-diagrams represented in Figure 7.

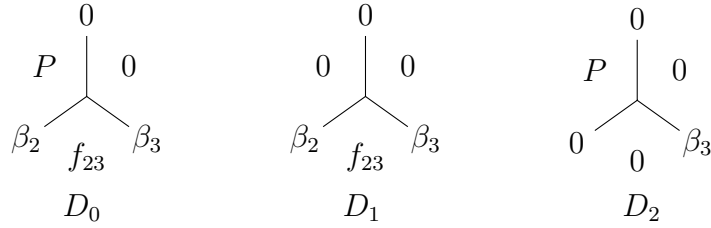


Figure 7: Y-diagrams

Relation (LV) implies

$$[(M, K, \xi); D'] = [(M, K, \xi); D] + [(M, K, \xi); D_0]$$

and

$$[(M, K, \xi); D_0] = [(M, K, \xi); D_1] + [(M, K, \xi); D_2].$$

Now, by Lemma 7.4, $[(M, K, \xi); D_2] = 0$, and by (LV), $[(M, K, \xi); D_1] = 0$. Hence $[(M, K, \xi); D'] = [(M, K, \xi); D]$, as desired. \square

Finally, for a Y-diagram $D = \begin{array}{c} \beta_1 \\ f_{12} \quad | \quad f_{13} \\ \beta_2 \quad \quad \quad \beta_3 \\ f_{23} \end{array}$, the bracket $[(M, K, \xi); D]$ only depends on

the β_i . Hence the relation (AS) implies that this bracket only depends on $\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 \in \mathcal{H}$.

Now, for $\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 \in \mathcal{H}$ such that each β_i is realizable for (M, K, ξ) , we can define $[(M, K, \xi); \beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3] \in \mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ as the class of $[(M, K, \xi); D]$ in $\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ for any Y-diagram D whose univalent vertices are colored by β_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$, with the right cyclic order.

If $\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3$ is any tensor in \mathcal{H} , there are non trivial integers n_1, n_2, n_3 such that $n_i \beta_i$ is realizable for (M, K, ξ) for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Set:

$$[(M, K, \xi); \beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3] = \frac{1}{n_1 n_2 n_3} [(M, K, \xi); n_1 \beta_1 \wedge n_2 \beta_2 \wedge n_3 \beta_3].$$

By (LV), this definition does not depend on the triple of integers (n_1, n_2, n_3) .

We finally obtain a well-defined \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\varphi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ defined by $\varphi(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3) = [(M, K, \xi); \beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3]$. The next lemma shows that this map is canonical.

Lemma 7.6. *Let (M, K, ξ) and (M', K', ξ') be marked QSK-pairs in $\mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let $\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 \in \mathcal{H}$. Then $[(M', K', \xi'); \beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3] = [(M, K, \xi); \beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3]$.*

Proof. Set $\zeta = \xi' \circ \xi^{-1}$. By Theorem 2.12, (M', K', ξ') can be obtained from (M, K, ξ) by a finite sequence of null LP-surgeries which induces the isomorphism ζ (up to multiplication by a power of t). Assume the sequence contains a single surgery $(\frac{A'}{A})$. Let \tilde{X} be the infinite cyclic covering associated with (M, K) . Let n_1, n_2, n_3 be non trivial integers such that each $n_i \beta_i$ is realizable by a simple closed curve in \tilde{X} which does not meet the preimage of A . Let $\Gamma \subset (M \setminus K) \setminus A$ be a Y-graph null in $M \setminus K$ which realizes the Y-diagram

$$D = \begin{array}{c} n_1 \beta_1 \\ | \\ f_{12} \quad | \quad f_{13} \\ \diagdown \quad | \quad \diagup \\ n_2 \beta_2 \quad f_{23} \quad n_3 \beta_3 \end{array} \quad \text{for any coherent values of the } f_{ij}. \text{ Then:}$$

$$[(M, K, \xi); \Gamma, \frac{A'}{A}] = [(M, K, \xi); \Gamma] - [(M', K', \xi'); \Gamma].$$

In (M', K', ξ') , Γ still realizes D .

The case of several surgeries easily follows. □

Proof of Proposition 7.1. It is easy to see that $\varphi(\mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. So we have a surjective \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\mathcal{H} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Now, the map $\tilde{h} : \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ defines a \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\tilde{h} : \mathcal{F}_0^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$. The restriction of \tilde{h} to $\mathcal{F}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ is surjective. The proof of this claim is exactly the proof of Lemma 6.10 without the two first lines. By Proposition 2.13, \tilde{h} induces a surjective map $\mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}$, still denoted by \tilde{h} . Since \mathcal{H} has a finite dimension, $\varphi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ and $\tilde{h} : \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ are isomorphisms. □

7.2 Degree one invariants of marked \mathbb{Z} SK-pairs

In this subsection, we prove Theorem 2.18, following the proof of Proposition 7.1.

Fix an integral Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^m(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$. Since the space $\mathcal{F}_2^{m,b}(M, K, \xi)$ is a subspace of $\mathcal{F}_2^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$, one can define $[(M, K, \xi); \beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3] \in \mathcal{G}_1^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ for $\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3 \in \mathcal{H}$ as in the previous subsection. Once again, this does not depend on the chosen marked \mathbb{Z} SK-pair. The only difference in the proof of Lemma 7.6 is that we apply Theorem 2.16 and we use integral null LP-surgeries. Hence we have a well-defined, canonical and surjective map $\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_1^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ defined by $\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}(\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3) = [(M, K, \xi); \beta_1 \wedge \beta_2 \wedge \beta_3]$ for any $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^m(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$.

Proof of Theorem 2.18. We have a surjective map $\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_1^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ between finite dimensional vector spaces. As in the proof of Proposition 7.1, we want to prove that the map \tilde{h} of Proposition 2.13 provides a surjective map from $\mathcal{G}_1^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})$ onto \mathcal{H} . We must be more careful in this case, since the proof of the surjectivity of \tilde{h} in Lemma 6.10 makes use of d -surgeries in the application of Proposition 6.2. These d -surgeries do not preserve the homology with integral coefficients of the manifold M , hence they do not define a move on the set of marked \mathbb{Z} SK-pairs. So $\tilde{h}(\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^m(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}))$ may not be the whole \mathcal{H} , but, rereading the proof of Lemma 6.10, one easily sees that $\tilde{h}(\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}^m(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b})) \subset \mathcal{H}$ generates \mathcal{H} as a \mathbb{Q} -vector space. Hence \tilde{h} induces a surjective \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\mathcal{F}_0^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}$, which provides a surjective \mathbb{Q} -linear map $\tilde{h} : \mathcal{G}_1^{m,\mathbb{Z}}(\mathfrak{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}, \mathfrak{b}) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}$. Finally, $\varphi^{\mathbb{Z}}$ and \tilde{h} are isomorphisms. \square

7.3 Description of $\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$

In this subsection, we prove the following result, which, together with Proposition 7.1, implies Theorem 2.14. Fix a Blanchfield module $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$.

Proposition 7.7. *Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. For p prime, let B_p be a rational homology ball such that $H_1(B_p; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. Then:*

$$\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) \cong \left(\bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}] \right) \bigoplus \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}).$$

The invariants ν_p defined in Subsection 2.4 satisfy $\nu_p([(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_q}{B^3}]) = \delta_{pq}$, where δ_{pq} is the Kronecker symbol. Hence $\bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$ is indeed a direct sum. Note that $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}] \in \mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ does not depend on the marked \mathbb{Q} SK-pair (M, K, ξ) ,

thanks to Theorem 2.12 and:

$$[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}] - [(M, K, \xi)(\frac{A'}{A}); \frac{B_p}{B^3}] = [(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}, \frac{A'}{A}].$$

Set $\mathcal{K} = \bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}] \subset \mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$.

Lemma 7.8. $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}) = 0$

Proof. Since borromean surgeries preserve the homology, the invariants ν_p are trivial on $\mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let $G \in \mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. On the one hand, G is a linear combination of the $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$, and on the other hand, $\nu_p(G) = 0$ for all prime integer p . Hence $G = 0$. \square

It remains to prove that $\mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ is the whole $\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. We first reduce the set of generators of $\mathcal{G}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, using results from [Mou12b]. Recall d -surgeries were defined in Subsection 6.1.

Definition 7.9. An *elementary surgery* is an LP-surgery among the following ones:

1. connected sum (genus 0),
2. d -surgery (genus 1),
3. borromean surgery (genus 3).

Theorem 7.10 ([Mou12b] Theorem 1.15). *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.*

Corollary 7.11. *The space $\mathcal{F}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ is generated by the $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{E'}{E}]$ where $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$ and $(\frac{E'}{E})$ is an elementary null LP-surgery.*

Proof. Let $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{A'}{A}] \in \mathcal{F}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. By Theorem 7.10, A and A' can be obtained from one another by a finite sequence of elementary surgeries and their inverses. Write $A' = A(\frac{E'_1}{E_1}) \dots (\frac{E'_k}{E_k})$. For $0 \leq j \leq k$, set $A_j = A(\frac{E'_1}{E_1}) \dots (\frac{E'_j}{E_j})$. Then:

$$[(M, K); \frac{A'}{A}] = \sum_{j=1}^k [(M, K)(\frac{A_{j-1}}{A_0}); \frac{E'_j}{E_j}].$$

Conclude with $[(M, K); \frac{E'}{E}] = -[(M, K)(\frac{E'}{E}); \frac{E}{E'}]$. \square

Let $\mathcal{F}_0^{\text{QHS}}$ be the rational vector space generated by all QHS's up to orientation-preserving homeomorphism. Let $(\mathcal{F}_n^{\text{QHS}})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the filtration of $\mathcal{F}_0^{\text{QHS}}$ defined by LP-surgeries. Let $\mathcal{G}_n^{\text{QHS}} = \frac{\mathcal{F}_n^{\text{QHS}}}{\mathcal{F}_{n+1}^{\text{QHS}}}$ be the associated quotients.

Lemma 7.12 ([Mou12b] Proposition 1.8). *For each prime integer p , let B_p be a rational homology ball such that $H_1(B_p; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p\mathbb{Z}}$. Then $\mathcal{G}_1^{\text{QHS}} = \bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} \mathbb{Q}[S^3; \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$.*

Lemma 7.13. *For each prime integer p , let B_p be a rational homology ball such that $H_1(B_p; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p\mathbb{Z}}$. Let $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$. Let B be a rational homology ball. Then $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B}{B^3}]$ is a rational linear combination of the $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}]$ and elements of $\mathcal{F}_2^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$.*

Proof. By Lemma 7.12, there is a relation:

$$[S^3; \frac{B}{B^3}] = \sum_{p \text{ prime}} a_p [S^3; \frac{B_p}{B^3}] + \sum_{j \in J} b_j [N_j; \frac{C'_j}{C_j}, \frac{D'_j}{D_j}],$$

where J is a finite set, the a_p and b_j are rational numbers, the a_p are all trivial except a finite number, and for $j \in J$, $[N_j; \frac{C'_j}{C_j}, \frac{D'_j}{D_j}] \in \mathcal{F}_2^{\text{QHS}}$. Make the connected sum of each QHS in the relation with M . We obtain:

$$[(M, K, \xi); \frac{B}{B^3}] = \sum_{p \text{ prime}} a_p [(M, K, \xi); \frac{B_p}{B^3}] + \sum_{j \in J} b_j [(M \# N_j, K, \xi); \frac{C'_j}{C_j}, \frac{D'_j}{D_j}].$$

□

To conclude the proof of Proposition 7.7, we need the following result about degree 1 invariants of framed rational homology tori (see [Mou12b, §5.1] for a definition):

Lemma 7.14 ([Mou12b] Corollary 5.10). *For all prime integer p , let M_p be a QHS such that $H_1(M_p; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. Let T_0 be a framed standard torus. If μ is a degree 1 invariant of framed rational homology tori, such that $\mu(T_0) = 0$ and $\mu(T_0 \# M_p) = 0$ for any prime integer p , then $\mu = 0$.*

Proof of Proposition 7.7. Let $\lambda \in (\mathcal{F}_1^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b}))^*$ such that $\lambda(\mathcal{F}_2^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})) = 0$. Assume $\lambda(\mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{G}_1^{m,b}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})) = 0$. Let us prove that $\lambda = 0$. Thanks to Corollary 7.11, it suffices to prove that λ vanishes on the brackets defined by elementary surgeries. It is clear for

elementary surgeries of genus 3, and for elementary surgeries of genus 0, it follows from Lemma 7.13.

Consider a bracket $[(M, K, \xi); \frac{T_d}{T_0}]$, where $(M, K, \xi) \in \mathcal{P}^m(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{b})$, T_0 is a standard torus null in $M \setminus K$, and T_d is a d -torus for some positive integer d . Fix a parallel of T_0 . If T is a framed rational homology torus, set $\bar{\lambda}(T) = \lambda \left([(M, K, \xi); \frac{T}{T_0}] \right)$, where the LP-identification $\partial T \cong \partial T_0$ identifies the preferred parallels. Then $\bar{\lambda}$ is a degree 1 invariant of framed rational homology tori:

$$\bar{\lambda} \left([T; \frac{A'_1}{A_1}, \frac{A'_2}{A_2}] \right) = -\lambda \left([(M, K, \xi)(\frac{T}{T_0}); \frac{A'_1}{A_1}, \frac{A'_2}{A_2}] \right) = 0.$$

Moreover, we have $\bar{\lambda}(T_0) = 0$, and $\bar{\lambda}(T_0(\frac{B_p}{B^3})) = 0$. Thus, by Lemma 7.14, $\bar{\lambda} = 0$. \square

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