

How to use the Reidemeister torsion

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Abstract

Firstly, we give the definition of the Reidemeister torsion, and explain basic properties, following V. G. Turaev [22], [23], [24]. Secondly, we consider the Reidemeister torsion of a homology lens space, which is the result of p/q -surgery along a knot K in a homology 3-sphere Σ . We denote the homology lens space by $\Sigma(K; p/q)$. Main Theorem 1 is the case that K is a torus knot in S^3 . Main Theorem 2 is the case that the Alexander polynomial of K , $\Delta_K(t)$, is degree 2. We judge when the homology lens spaces are homeomorphic to lens spaces by using the Reidemeister torsion.

Statement of Main Theorems

Some terms will be explained later. We state our two main theorems.

Theorem (Moser [14]; Gordon [8]; Shimozawa [21]) *Let $K_{r,s}$ be the (r, s) -torus knot in S^3 , and $M = S^3(K_{r,s}; p/q)$ the result of p/q -surgery along $K_{r,s}$ where $|p|, |r|, |s| \geq 2$ and $q \neq 0$. Then there are three cases :*

- (1) *If $|p - qrs| \neq 0$, then M is a Seifert fibered space with three singular fibers of multiplicities $|r|, |s|$ and $|p - qrs|$. In particular,*
- (2) *if $|p - qrs| = 1$, then M is the lens space $L(p, qr^2)$ (Figure 1).*
- (3) *If $|p - qrs| = 0$ ($p/q = rs$), then M is the connected sum of two lens spaces, $L(r, s) \# L(s, r)$.*

We denote that

$$\Delta_{r,s}(t) := \frac{(t^{rs} - 1)(t - 1)}{(t^r - 1)(t^s - 1)} \quad ((r, s) = 1),$$

where (r, s) is the greatest common divisor of r and s . $(r, s) = 1$ means that r and s are coprime integers.

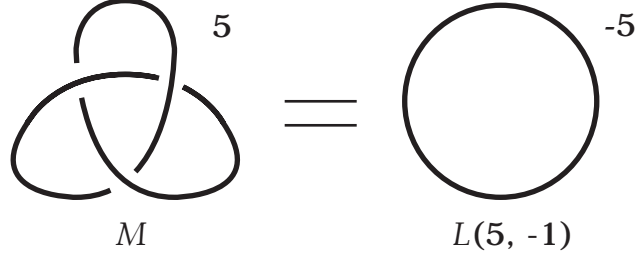


Figure 1: the result of surgery is a lens space

Main Theorem 1 *Let $K_{r,s}$ ($(r, s) = 1$) be a knot in a homology 3-sphere Σ with its Alexander polynomial $\Delta_{r,s}(t)$, and $M = \Sigma(K_{r,s}; p/q)$ the result of p/q -surgery along $K_{r,s}$ where $|p|, |r|, |s| \geq 2$ and $q \neq 0$. Then M is of lens space type if and only if the following (1) and (2) holds.*

- (1) $(p, r) = 1, (p, s) = 1,$
- (2) (i) $qrs \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$, or
(ii) $r \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$ or $s \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$.

Theorem (Goda-Teragaito [7]) *Let K be a genus 1 knot in S^3 . If a rational surgery along K yields a lens space, then K is the trefoil.*

We denote that

$$\Delta_n(t) := n(t-1)^2 + t = nt^2 - (2n-1)t + n \quad (n \neq 0).$$

Main Theorem 2 *Let K be a knot in a homology 3-sphere Σ with its Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t) = \Delta_n(t)$, and $M = \Sigma(K; p/q)$ the result of p/q -surgery along K where $|p| \geq 2$ and $q \neq 0$. Let ξ_d be a primitive d -th root of unity, $\psi_d : \mathbf{Z}[t, t^{-1}]/(t^p - 1) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}(\xi_d)$ a homomorphism such that $\psi_d(t) = \xi_d$ where $d (\geq 2)$ is a divisor of p , and $\tau^{\psi_d}(M)$ the Reidemeister torsion associated to ψ_d . Then the following (1) and (2) holds.*

- (1) *If $n \leq -1$, then $\tau^{\psi_p}(M)$ is not of lens space type.*
- (2) *If $|n| \geq 2$ and d is a prime number, then $\tau^{\psi_d}(M)$ is of lens space type.*

The result leads to the following corollary.

Corollary *Let K be a knot in a homology 3-sphere Σ with its Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t) = \Delta_n(t)$, and $M = \Sigma(K; p/q)$ the result of p/q -surgery along K where $|p| \geq 2$ and $q \neq 0$. If M is of lens space type, then*

$$\Delta_K(t) = t^2 - t + 1 \quad (n = 1).$$

Applications and generalizations of the theorems will be explained in the talk.

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Terminology

- **Reidemeister torsion** $(\tau(\mathbf{C}_*), \tau^\varphi(\mathbf{C}_*), \tau(X), \tau^\varphi(X))$: ある環 R 上 finitely generated free chain complex \mathbf{C}_* から決まる invariant のことをいう. 記号で $\tau(\mathbf{C}_*)$ と表す. 値は R の商体の元である. 実際に値が計算できるように様々な制限を付ける. 環 R は integral domain である方が扱い易い. 環 R から計算しにくいときは、環準同型 $\varphi : R \rightarrow R'$ に付随した invariant $\tau^\varphi(\mathbf{C}_*)$ を計算するのがよい. 本講演の肝となるテクニックである. ここで、 R' は invariant が計算し易い環である. この値も Reidemeister torsion という.

空間の Reidemeister torsion は、finite CW-complex X に対して定義される. X の cell decomposition からの自然な chain complex が存在する. それから Reidemeister torsion を計算するのでもいいが、そうではなくて、 X の適当な covering space \tilde{X} の cell decomposition からの自然な chain complex の Reidemeister torsion を計算する. 本講演では \tilde{X} としては、maximal abelian covering を取ってくる. $H = H_1(X; \mathbf{Z})$ が covering transformation group になり、 \tilde{X} からの chain complex $\mathbf{C}_*(\tilde{X})$ にも H の元が作用し、 $\mathbf{Z}[H]$ -chain complex と見なせる. この Reidemeister torsion を X の Reidemeister torsion として、 $\tau(X)$ と表す. 実際は環準同型 $\varphi : \mathbf{Z}[H] \rightarrow R$ に付随した $\tau^\varphi(X)$ にしないと意味のある値が出てきにくい. そして、この invariant には自由度がある. $\pm\varphi(H)$ の元の倍数は同じ値と見なす. Alexander polynomial $\Delta_K(t)$ には $\pm t^n$ 倍の自由度があるのと同じ理由である. 本講演では、さらに“隠れた自由度”があることを指摘し、追求していく.

- **Homology lens space** $(M = \Sigma(K; p/q))$: 向き付け可能閉 3 次元多様体 M が homology lens space であるとは、 $H_1(M; \mathbf{Z})$ が有限巡回群 $\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$ のときをいう. 本講演では $p \geq 2, p \neq \infty$ を仮定する.

任意の homology lens space M は、適当な homology 3-sphere Σ 内の適当な knot K に沿った適当な p/q -surgery の結果として表すことができる. ここで、 $|p| \geq 2, q \neq 0$. 記号で $M = \Sigma(K; p/q)$ と表す.

- **Lens space type** : Lens space $L(p, q)$ の 1 次元ホモロジー群の生成元を t とする. つまり、 $H = H_1(L(p, q); \mathbf{Z}) = \langle t \rangle = \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$. ξ_d を 1 の原始 d 乗根とする. ここで、 $d (\geq 2)$ は p の約数. 準同型 $\psi_d : \mathbf{Z}[H] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}(\xi_d)$ を $\psi_d(t) = \xi_d$ から決まるものとする. このとき、 $\tau^{\psi_d}(L(p, q)) = (\xi_d - 1)^{-1}(\xi_d^q - 1)^{-1}$ である. ここで、 $q\bar{q} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

ζ を 1 の原始 n 乗根とするとき、第 n 次元分体 $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$ の元 a が lens space type であるとは、 $a = \pm \zeta^m (\zeta^i - 1)^{-1} (\zeta^j - 1)^{-1} ((i, n) = 1, (j, n) = 1)$ と表されるときをいう. a はある lens space の Reidemeister torsion の値になる.

Homology lens space $M = \Sigma(K; p/q)$ の 1 次元ホモロジー群の生成元を

t とする. つまり, $H = H_1(M; \mathbf{Z}) = \langle t \rangle = \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$. ξ_d を 1 の原始 d 乗根とする. ここで, $d (\geq 2)$ は p の約数. 準同型 $\psi_d: \mathbf{Z}[H] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}(\xi_d)$ を $\psi_d(t) = \xi_d$ から決まるものとする. このとき, いかなる d に対しても $\tau^{\psi_d}(M)$ が lens space type であるとき, M そのものを *lens space type* という. もはや Reidemeister torsion では lens space との差を判断することができない多様体ということである.

• 代数的数のノルム ($N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(\alpha)$): K/\mathbf{Q} を \mathbf{Q} 上の有限次 Galois 拡大とする. K の元 α の \mathbf{Q} 上のノルム $N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(\alpha)$ を以下のように定義する.

$$N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(\alpha) = \prod_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})} \sigma(\alpha).$$

ここで, $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ は Galois 拡大 K/\mathbf{Q} の Galois 群とする. α の最小多項式を monic にしたときの定数項のべき乗の ± 1 倍になっている.

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