

TWIST SPINNING OF KNOTS AND METABOLIZERS OF BLANCHFIELD PAIRINGS

STEFAN FRIEDL AND PATRICK ORSON

ABSTRACT. In a classic paper Zeeman introduced the k -twist spin of a knot K and showed that the exterior of a twist spin fibers over S^1 . In particular this result shows that the knot $K\# - K$ is doubly slice. In this paper we give a quick proof of Zeeman's result. The k -twist spin of K also gives rise to two metabolizers for $K\# - K$ and we determine these two metabolizers precisely.

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this note we fix a category CAT where $CAT = DIFF, PL$ or TOP . For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and a knot $K \subset S^{n+2}$, Zeeman [Ze65, p. 487] introduced the construction of a knot $S_k(K) \subset S^{n+3}$, called the k -twist spin of K . We recall the definition in Section 2. The following theorem is the main result in [Ze65].

Theorem 1.1. *If $k \neq 0$, then the (closed) knot exterior $S^{n+3} \setminus \nu S_k(K)$ fibers over S^1 , where the fiber is the result of removing an open ball from the k -fold branched cover of K .*

A *slice disk* for a knot $K \subset S^{n+2}$ is an embedded $(n+1)$ -ball B in D^{n+3} such that $\partial B = K$. If K admits a slice disk, then we say that K is *slice*. Note that if K is slice, then the double of the slice disk gives rise to an $(n+1)$ -sphere in S^{n+3} whose intersection with S^{n+2} is precisely K .

A knot $K \subset S^{n+2}$ is called *doubly slice* if K is the intersection of an unknot $U \subset S^{n+3}$ with the equator sphere $S^{n+2} \subset S^{n+3}$. By the above a knot which is doubly slice is also slice, but note that in general the converse does not hold. We refer to [Su71, St78, Ki06] for more details.

It is well-known that for any k the intersection $S_k(K) \cap S^{n+2}$ is isotopic to $K\# - K$. Furthermore, it is straightforward to see that the fiber in Theorem 1.1 for $k = \pm 1$ is a ball. As was pointed out by Sumners [Su71, Corollary 2.9] Zeeman's theorem therefore has the following corollary.

Corollary 1.2. *For any knot $K \subset S^{n+2}$ the connect sum $K\# - K$ is doubly slice.*

An unscientific poll among the authors and a wider group of topologists showed that the statements of Theorem 1.1 and of Corollary 1.2 are both well-known but that the proofs are less well understood. In this note we therefore present a short, self-contained proof of Theorem 1.1. Our approach is very explicit, decomposing the exterior of the knot $S_k(K)$ into the union of two appropriately chosen components we simply write down the fibre bundle structures on each separately and then glue them together. This is not the first reproof of Theorem 1.1 and in [GK78, Corollary

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1.11] a different technique is applied to recover the same result. A ‘disk knot version’ of Corollary 1.2 was also proved by Levine [Lev83, Theorem C].

We then turn our attention to the related algebra of Blanchfield forms. Let $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ and $\Omega = \mathbb{Q}(t)$. Given an odd-dimensional knot $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ there exists a non-singular $(-1)^{m+1}$ -hermitian pairing

$$\lambda_K: H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda) \times H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda) \rightarrow \Omega/\Lambda,$$

known as the *Blanchfield pairing*. We refer to [Bl57] and [Hi12] for details. A *metabolizer* for the Blanchfield pairing is a Λ -submodule $P \subset H := H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda)$ such that

$$P = P^\perp := \{v \in H \mid \lambda_K(v, w) = 0 \text{ for all } w \in P\}.$$

It is well-known that a slice disk gives rise to a metabolizer for the Blanchfield pairing of K . It also follows immediately from the definitions that k -twist spinning a knot gives rise to two slice disks for $S_k(K) \cap S^{2m+1}$, which is isotopic to $K\# -K$. Our second main theorem determines the corresponding two metabolizers precisely. Here in the introduction we give a slightly informal statement.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ be an oriented knot and let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. We write $H = H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda)$. Then there exists an isomorphism $f: H \oplus H \rightarrow H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu(K\# -K); \Lambda)$ which induces an isomorphism of Blanchfield forms*

$$\lambda_K \oplus -\lambda_K \rightarrow \lambda_{K\# -K}$$

such that the two metabolizers corresponding to the two slice disks arising from twist spinning are

$$\{v \oplus -v \mid v \in H\} \text{ and } \{v \oplus -t^k v \mid v \in H\}.$$

We refer to Theorems 4.3 and 4.6 for a much more precise, and consequently considerably longer, formulation. It was a surprise to the authors how difficult it was to make the statement of Theorem 1.3 rigorous and in Section 4 we take great care to use precise arguments that keep track of the effects of changing base-points.

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2. SETUP AND PROOF

Throughout this paper, given $k < l$ we view S^k as the subset of $S^l \subset \mathbb{R}^{l+1}$ given by setting the first $l - k$ coordinates to zero. Given k and l we furthermore pick an identification of $D^k \times D^l$ with D^{k+l} . As usual we view D^2 also as a subset of \mathbb{C} . If U is a submanifold of a manifold V we use the notation νU for an open tubular neighbourhood of U in V .

Let $K \subset S^{n+2}$ be an oriented knot. We can write $S^{n+2} = D^{n+2} \cup_{S^{n+1}} \tilde{D}^{n+2}$ as the union of two $(n+2)$ -balls in such a way that $K \cap \tilde{D}^{n+2} = 0 \times \tilde{D}^n$ is the trivial disk knot in $\tilde{D}^2 \times \tilde{D}^n = \tilde{D}^{n+2}$. We write $J := K \cap D^{n+2}$, the other disk knot in the decomposition.

Given $z \in S^1$ we denote by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_z: D^{n+2} = D^2 \times D^n &\rightarrow D^{n+2} = D^2 \times D^n \\ (w, x) &\mapsto (zw, x) \end{aligned}$$

the rotation by z in the D^2 -factor. Note that ρ_z restricts to the identity on $J \cap S^{n+1}$. Also note that we can and will assume that the decomposition $D^{n+2} = D^2 \times D^n$ is oriented in such a way that for any $x \in S^{n+1} \setminus \nu J$ the closed curve

$$\begin{aligned} S^1 &\rightarrow D^2 \times D^n \setminus \nu J \\ z &\mapsto \rho_z(x) \end{aligned}$$

gives the oriented meridian of K .

Now let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. In order to define the k -twist spin of K , we use the following decomposition

$$S^{n+3} = S^1 \times D^{n+2} \cup D^2 \times S^{n+1}.$$

Denote by Φ_k the diffeomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_k: S^1 \times D^{n+2} &\rightarrow S^1 \times D^{n+2} \\ (z, x) &\mapsto (z, \rho_{z^k}(x)). \end{aligned}$$

The k -twist spin $S_k(K)$ is then defined as

$$S_k(K) := \underbrace{\Phi_k(S^1 \times J)}_{\subset S^1 \times D^{n+2}} \cup \underbrace{D^2 \times S^{n+1}}_{\subset D^2 \times S^{n+1}}.$$

More informally, $S_k(K)$ is given by spinning the disk knot J around the S^1 -direction, performing k twists around J as you go, and then capping off the result by $D^2 \times S^{n+1}$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The proof consists of two parts. We will first describe $S^{n+3} \setminus \nu S_k(K)$ in a different, more convenient, way. We will then use this description to write down the promised fiber bundle over S^1 . The first part is well-known, in fact this description of $S^{n+3} \setminus \nu S_k(K)$ is also given in [Fr05, p. 201].

We write $Y := D^{n+2} \setminus \nu J$. Note that $Y \cap \partial D^{n+2} = S^{n+1} \setminus \nu S^{n-1}$. As usual we can identify $S^{n+1} \setminus \nu S^{n-1}$ with $S^1 \times D^n$. Now we see that

$$\begin{aligned} S^{n+3} \setminus \nu S_k(K) &= S^1 \times D^{n+2} \setminus \Phi_k(S^1 \times \nu J) \cup D^2 \times (S^{n+1} \setminus \nu S^{n-1}) \\ &= \Phi_k(S^1 \times Y) \cup D^2 \times S^1 \times D^n. \end{aligned}$$

Note that Φ_k restricts to an automorphism of $S^1 \times (Y \cap S^{n+1}) = Y \cap \partial D^{n+2} = S^1 \times S^1 \times D^n$. We can thus glue $S^1 \times Y$ and $D^2 \times S^1 \times D^n$ together via the restriction of Φ_k to $S^1 \times S^1 \times D^n$. The map

$$S^1 \times Y \cup_{\Phi_k} D^2 \times S^1 \times D^n \rightarrow \Phi_k(S^1 \times Y) \cup D^2 \times S^1 \times D^n,$$

which is given by Φ_k on the first subset and by the identity on the second subset, is then evidently a well-defined diffeomorphism.

We will use this description of $S^{n+3} \setminus \nu S_k(K)$ on the left to write down the fibre bundle structure over S^1 . First, elementary obstruction theory shows that there exists a map $\varphi: Y \rightarrow S^1$ such that the restriction of φ to $Y \cap \partial D^{n+2} = S^{n+1} \setminus \nu S^{n-1}$ is just the projection map $S^{n+1} \setminus \nu S^{n-1} = S^1 \times D^n \rightarrow S^1$.

Claim 2.1. *The map*

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} p: S^1 \times Y &\rightarrow S^1 \\ (z, x) &\mapsto z^{-k}\varphi(x) \end{aligned}$$

defines a fiber bundle with fiber

$$\{(z, x) \in S^1 \times Y \mid z^{-k}\varphi(x) = 1\}.$$

Given $w \in S^1$ we have

$$p^{-1}(w) = \{(z, x) \in S^1 \times Y \mid z^{-k}\varphi(x) = w\}.$$

Let $w, w' \in S^1$. We pick a k -th root ξ of $w^{-1}w'$. Then the map $(z, x) \rightarrow (z\xi, x)$ defines a homeomorphism $p^{-1}(w) \rightarrow p^{-1}(w')$. It is now straightforward to see that p is in fact a fiber bundle. This concludes the proof of the claim.

It is straightforward to verify that the assumption that $k \neq 0$ implies that the map

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} p: S^1 \times Y &\rightarrow S^1 \\ (z, x) &\mapsto z^{-k}\varphi(x) \end{aligned}$$

defines a fiber bundle.

It follows from the definitions that the map

$$S^1 \times Y \cup_{\Phi_k} D^2 \times S^1 \times D^n \rightarrow S^1$$

which is given by p on the first subset and by projection on the S^1 -factor in the second subset is the projection of a fiber bundle.

It remains to identify the fiber of the fibration. The fiber ‘on the right’ (of the decomposition) is $D^2 \times \{1\} \times D^n$ whereas the fiber ‘on the left’ is given by

$$Y_k = \{(z, x) \in S^1 \times Y \mid \varphi(x) = z^k\}$$

which is just the k -fold cyclic cover of Y corresponding to the epimorphism $\pi_1(Y) \rightarrow H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/k$.

Note that Y is in fact diffeomorphic to the knot exterior $S^{n+2} \setminus \nu K$, and that hence Y_k is just the k -fold cyclic cover of $S^{n+2} \setminus \nu K$. It is straightforward to see that the fiber

$$Y_k \cup_{S^1 \times \{1\} \times D^n} D^2 \times \{1\} \times D^n$$

is the result of attaching a 2-handle to Y_k along the preimage of a meridian under the covering map $Y_k \rightarrow Y$. Put differently, the fiber is obtained by removing an open ball from the k -fold branched cover of K . \blacksquare

We immediately obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 2.2. *If $K \subset S^{n+2}$ is a knot, then $S_{\pm 1}(K) \subset S^{n+3}$ is a trivial knot.*

Proof. First note that the ± 1 -fold branched cover of S^{n+2} along K is just S^{n+2} again. It thus follows from Theorem 1.1 that $S_{\pm 1}(K)$ bounds an $(n+2)$ -ball in S^{n+3} , which means that $S_{\pm 1}(K) \subset S^{n+3}$ is a trivial knot. \blacksquare

We also make following observation concerning twist spins.

Lemma 2.3. *If $K \subset S^{n+2}$ is a knot, then for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ the knot $S_k(K) \cap S^{n+2}$ is isotopic to $K \# -K$.*

Proof. We use the notation in the definition of the twist spins of K . In particular we denote by $J \subset D^{n+2}$ the disk knot corresponding to K . We denote by J' the string knot which is defined by $\Phi(-1 \times J) = -1 \times J'$. Put differently, J' is the result of rotating $J \subset D^2 \times D^n = D^{n+2}$ by $k\pi$. Note that J' is isotopic in D^{n+2} to J rel the boundary. We write

$$S^{n+3} = S^1 \times D^{n+2} \cup D^2 \times S^{n+1}$$

with equator sphere

$$S^{n+2} = \{\pm 1\} \times D^{n+2} \cup D^1 \times S^{n+1}.$$

The above decomposition of S^{n+3} gives rise to an orientation preserving map

$$\Psi: S^1 \times D^{n+2} \rightarrow S^{n+3}$$

such that

$$\Psi(S^1 \times D^{n+2}) \cap S^{n+2} = \{-1\} \times D^{n+2} \cup \{1\} \times D^{n+2}.$$

Note that the restriction of Ψ to $\{-1\} \times D^{n+2}$ is *orientation reversing* and that the restriction of Ψ to $\{1\} \times D^{n+2}$ is *orientation preserving*. In particular $\Phi_k(S^1 \times J) \cap S^{n+2}$ is the union of J with the mirror image of J' .

Since J and J' are isotopic rel the boundary it follows easily that $S_k(K) \cap S^{n+2}$ is isotopic to the connected sum of K and $-K$. ■

We finally recall that a knot $K \subset S^{n+2}$ is called *doubly slice* if there exists an unknot $U \subset S^{n+3}$ with $U \cap S^{n+2} = K$. The following corollary is an immediate consequence of Corollary 2.2 and Lemma 2.3. This consequence was first observed by Sumners [Su71, Corollary 2.9].

Corollary 2.4. *If $K \subset S^{n+2}$ is an oriented knot, then $K \# -K$ is doubly slice.*

3. BASE POINTS AND INFINITE CYCLIC COVERS

In this section we will quickly bring into focus several indeterminacy issues for infinite cyclic covers which often get swept under the carpet.

Let X be a connected topological space with $H_1(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, equipped with an identification $H_1(X) = \mathbb{Z}$. We pick a base point $x \in X$. We denote by $\tilde{X}_x \rightarrow X$ the infinite cyclic cover corresponding to the canonical epimorphism

$$\phi_x: \pi_1(X, x) \rightarrow H_1(X) = \mathbb{Z} = \langle t \rangle.$$

Note that \tilde{X}_x has a canonical action by the deck transformation group $\mathbb{Z} = \langle t \rangle$. In particular we can view $H_i(\tilde{X}_x)$ as a module over the group ring of $\mathbb{Z} = \langle t \rangle$, i.e. over $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$. We henceforth write

$$H_i^x(X; \Lambda) := H_i(\tilde{X}_x).$$

The question now arises, whether these homology Λ -modules depend on the choice of the base point x . If y is a different base point, then we can pick a path p from x to y which then defines an isomorphism $p_*: H_i^x(X; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_i^y(X; \Lambda)$. We thus see that the isomorphism type of the homology Λ -modules does not depend on the choice of the base point. In the following we denote by $H_i(X; \Lambda)$ the isomorphism type of the Λ -module.

The next question which arises is, to what degree does the isomorphism p_* depend on the choice of the path p . If q is another path from x to y , then it is straightforward to see that

$$q_*^{-1} \circ p_* : H_i^x(X; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_i^x(X; \Lambda)$$

is multiplication by $t^{\phi_x(\bar{q}p)}$, where \bar{q} is the same path as q but with opposite orientation.

Now let Y be a connected subspace of X which contains the base point x and such that the inclusion induces an isomorphism $H_1(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$. We then obtain an induced map of infinite cyclic covers $\tilde{Y}_x \rightarrow \tilde{X}_x$, in particular we obtain for each i an induced map

$$H_i^x(Y; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_i^x(X; \Lambda).$$

Now we turn to the study of infinite cyclic covers of knots and disk knots. Let $K \subset S^{n+2}$ be an oriented knot. Note that $H_1(S^{n+2} \setminus \nu K; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ and we identify $H_1(S^{n+2} \setminus \nu K; \mathbb{Z})$ with \mathbb{Z} by identifying the oriented meridian of K with 1.

Suppose we are given a decomposition $S^{n+2} = D^{n+2} \cup_{S^{n+1}} \tilde{D}^{n+2}$ as the union of two $(n+2)$ -balls in such a way that $K \cap \tilde{D}^{n+2} = 0 \times \tilde{D}^n$ is the trivial disk knot in $\tilde{D}^2 \times \tilde{D}^n = \tilde{D}^{n+2}$. We write $J := K \cap D^{n+2}$. Note that the inclusion induces an isomorphism $H_1(D^{n+2} \setminus \nu J; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(S^{n+2} \setminus \nu K; \mathbb{Z})$. We use this isomorphism to identify $H_1(D^{n+2} \setminus \nu J; \mathbb{Z})$ with \mathbb{Z} . Now we pick a base point $x \in (D^{n+2} \setminus \nu J) \cap S^{n+1}$. A straightforward Mayer–Vietoris argument shows that for any i the inclusion induces an isomorphism

$$H_i^x(D^{n+2} \setminus \nu J; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_i^x(S^{n+2} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda).$$

4. METABOLIZERS FOR BLANCHFIELD PAIRINGS

Throughout this section we write $\Lambda := \mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$ and $\Omega := \mathbb{Q}(t)$. We view these as rings with involution given by $t \mapsto t^{-1}$ extended trivially linearly to the coefficients. Throughout this section let $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ be an odd-dimensional knot. As we mentioned in the introduction, there exists a non-singular $(-1)^{m+1}$ -hermitian pairing

$$\lambda_K : H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda) \times H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda) \rightarrow \Omega/\Lambda,$$

known as the *Blanchfield pairing*. We refer to [Bl57] and [Hi12] for details. Recall that a *metabolizer* for the Blanchfield pairing is a Λ -submodule $P \subset H := H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda)$ such that

$$P = P^\perp := \{v \in H \mid \lambda_K(v, w) = 0 \text{ for all } w \in P\}.$$

Recall that a *slice disk* for the knot $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ is an embedded $2m$ -ball B in D^{2m+2} such that $\partial B = K$. A well-known Poincaré duality argument shows that the inclusion induced map $H_1(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(D^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B; \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism. Given a base point $x \in S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K$ we can therefore in particular consider the induced map

$$H_m^x(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m^x(D^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B; \Lambda).$$

The following proposition shows that a slice disk gives rise to a metabolizer for the Blanchfield pairing of K . We refer to [Ke75] and [Let00, Proposition 2.8] for the proof.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $B \subset D^{2m+2}$ be a slice disk for $K \subset S^{2m+1}$. Then*

$$\ker \left(H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m(D^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B; \Lambda) / \mathbb{Z}\text{-torsion} \right)$$

is a metabolizer for the Blanchfield pairing λ_K of K .

Henceforth we consider the k -twist spin $S_k(K)$ of the knot $K \subset S^{2m+1}$. Recall that we can then write $S^{2m+1} = D^{2m+1} \cup_{S^{2m}} \tilde{D}^{2m+1}$ as the union of two $(2m+1)$ -balls in such a way that $K \cap \tilde{D}^{2m+1} = 0 \times \tilde{D}^{2m-1}$ is the trivial disk knot in $\tilde{D}^2 \times \tilde{D}^{2m-1} = \tilde{D}^{2m+1}$. We write $J := K \cap D^{2m+1}$, the other disk knot in the decomposition. Recall that the k -twist spin $S_k(K)$ of the knot $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ is then defined as

$$S_k(K) := \underbrace{\Phi_k(S^1 \times J)}_{\subset S^1 \times D^{2m+1}} \cup \underbrace{D^2 \times S^{2m-2}}_{\subset D^2 \times S^{2m}}.$$

Now we write

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\pm}^1 &= \{z \in S^1 \mid \text{im}(z) \geq 0\}, \\ D_{\pm}^{2m+2} &= S_{\pm}^1 \times D^{2m+1} \cup \{z \in D^2 \mid \text{im}(z) \geq 0\} \times S^{2m}. \end{aligned}$$

We similarly define S_{\pm}^1 and D_{\pm}^{2m+2} . Note that $D_{-}^{2m+2} \cup D_{+}^{2m+2} = S^{2m+2}$ and that $D_{-}^{2m+2} \cap D_{+}^{2m+2} = S^{2m+1}$. Also note that $B_{+} := S_k(K) \cap D_{+}^{2m+2}$ and $B_{-} := S_k(K) \cap D_{-}^{2m+2}$ are slice disks for

$$L := S_k(K) \cap S^{2m+1}.$$

As we have seen in Theorem 4.1, the slice disks B_{+} and B_{-} give rise to metabolizers for the Blanchfield pairing of $L = S_k(K) \cap S^{2m+1}$. We start out with the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ be an oriented knot. We write $H = H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus K; \Lambda)$. We furthermore write $L = S_k(K) \cap S^{2m+1}$, $B_{+} := S_k(K) \cap D_{+}^{2m+2}$ and $B_{-} := S_k(K) \cap D_{-}^{2m+2}$. Then the modules $H_m(D_{-}^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_{-}; \Lambda)$ and $H_m(D_{+}^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_{+}; \Lambda)$ are \mathbb{Z} -torsion free.*

Proof. It follows easily from the definitions that the inclusion induced maps

$$S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K \leftarrow D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J \rightarrow (D_{\pm}^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_{\pm}) \cap S_{\pm}^1 \times D^{2m+1} \rightarrow D_{\pm}^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_{\pm}$$

are homotopy equivalences. It follows that the modules $H_m(D_{\pm}^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_{\pm}; \Lambda)$ are isomorphic to $H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda)$ of K , which is well-known (see [Lev77]) to be \mathbb{Z} -torsion free. \blacksquare

The combination of Theorem 4.1 with Lemma 4.2 shows that

$$P_{\pm} := \ker \left\{ H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m(D_{\pm}^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_{\pm}; \Lambda) \right\}$$

are metabolizers of the Blanchfield form of $L = S_k(K) \cap S^{2m+1}$. We write $H = H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda)$. Recall that L is isotopic to $K \# -K$. It is well-known that there exists an isomorphism

$$(3) \quad H \oplus H \xrightarrow{\cong} H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu(K \# -K); \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda).$$

It is therefore tempting to write down P_{\pm} as submodules of $H \oplus H$. But this undertaking is fraught with difficulties since the isomorphism in (3) is not canonical and depends on various choices of base points and connecting paths. In the following

we will carefully pick an isomorphism as in (3) and then describe the submodules of $H \oplus H$ corresponding to P_{\pm} .

The discussion now naturally breaks up into two cases, either k is even, in which case $S_k(K) \cap (-1 \times D^{2m+1}) = -1 \times J$, or k is odd, in which case $S_k(K) \cap (-1 \times D^{2m+1}) = -1 \times \rho_{-1}(J)$. The two subsequent Theorems 4.3 and 4.6 are the promised more precise version of Theorem 1.3.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ be an oriented knot and let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ be even. We define J, L, B_+ and B_- as above. Let $x \in (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J) \cap S^{2m+1}$ be a base point. We write $H = H_m^x(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda)$. We denote by Φ the map*

$$H \xleftarrow{\cong} H_m^x(D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_m^{1 \times x}(1 \times (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J); \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda),$$

where the left and right maps are induced by inclusions and where the middle map is the obvious isomorphism. We pick a path γ in $D^1 \times S^{2m} \subset S^{2m+1} = \pm 1 \times D^{2m+1} \cup D^1 \times S^{2m}$ from $-1 \times x$ to $1 \times x$. We denote by Ψ the map

$$\begin{aligned} H \xleftarrow{\cong} H_m^x(D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J; \Lambda) &\xrightarrow{\cong} H_m^{-1 \times x}(-1 \times (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J); \Lambda) \\ &\rightarrow H_m^{-1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda), \end{aligned}$$

where the first and the third map are induced by inclusions, the second map is the obvious isomorphism and the fourth map is induced by the change of base point using the path γ . Then $\Phi \oplus \Psi$ induces an isomorphism of pairings

$$\lambda_K \oplus -\lambda_K \rightarrow \lambda_L$$

such that the two metabolizers arising from twist spinning

$$\begin{aligned} &\ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{\Phi \oplus \Psi} H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m^{1 \times x}(D_-^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_-; \Lambda) \right) \\ \text{and} \quad &\ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{\Phi \oplus \Psi} H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m^{1 \times x}(D_+^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_+; \Lambda) \right) \end{aligned}$$

are respectively equal to

$$\{v \oplus -t^{\frac{k}{2}}v \mid v \in H\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{t^{\frac{k}{2}}v \oplus -v \mid v \in H\}.$$

Proof. We write $X := S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K$ and we denote by $c: \widehat{X} \rightarrow X$ the infinite cyclic covering of X corresponding to the base point x and corresponding to the kernel of the epimorphism $\pi_1(X, x) \rightarrow H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \langle t \rangle$ which sends an oriented meridian of K to t . Given any subset U of X we henceforth write $\widehat{U} = c^{-1}(U)$.

Now we write $Y := D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J$. As discussed in Section 3 the inclusion induces an isomorphism

$$H_m(\widehat{Y}) \rightarrow H_m(\widehat{X}) = H_m^x(X; \Lambda) =: H$$

This allows us to make the identification $H = H_m(\widehat{Y})$.

We write $W := S^{2m+2} \setminus S_k(K)$ where we again decompose S^{2m+2} as $S^1 \times D^{2m+1} \cup D^2 \times S^{2m}$. We equip W with the base point $1 \times x \in S^1 \times D^{2m+1}$. We denote by $c: \widetilde{W} \rightarrow W$ the infinite cyclic covering of W corresponding to t the epimorphism $\pi_1(W, 1 \times x) \rightarrow H_1(W; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \langle t \rangle$ which sends an oriented meridian of K in D^{2m+1} to t . Throughout the proof we think of \widetilde{W} as equivalence classes of paths emanating from the base point $1 \times x$. As before, given any subset U of W we henceforth write

$\tilde{U} = c^{-1}(U)$. Note that with our conventions we have a canonical homeomorphism $\hat{Y} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$. We will henceforth make the identification $H = H_m(\tilde{Y})$. We write $W_0 := W \cap S^1 \times D^{2m+1}$ and consider the map

$$q: \widetilde{W}_0 \rightarrow W_0 \rightarrow S^1 \times D^{2m+1} \rightarrow S^1$$

where the last map is just projection onto the first factor. Note that $q^{-1}(1) = \tilde{Y}$. We refer to the figure below for an illustration.

Now we consider the homotopy

$$\begin{aligned} h_s: W_0 &\rightarrow W_0 \\ (z, p) &\mapsto (e^{is}z, \rho_{e^{is}}(p)) \end{aligned}$$

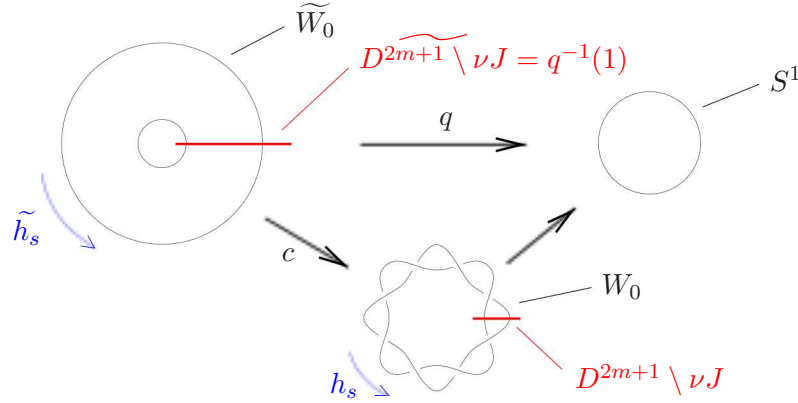
with parameter $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Note that this homotopy lifts to a homotopy

$$\tilde{h}_s: \widetilde{W}_0 \rightarrow \widetilde{W}_0$$

with parameter $s \in \mathbb{R}$. In fact this lifting can be described very explicitly: given a path α from the base point $1 \times x$ to a point (z, p) in W_0 we consider the path

$$\begin{aligned} \beta: [0, s] &\mapsto W_0 \\ r &\mapsto (ze^{ir}, \rho_{e^{ir}}(p)). \end{aligned}$$

We then have $\tilde{h}_s([\alpha]) = [\beta\alpha]$. Note that for any $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $\widetilde{h}_{r+s} = \tilde{h}_r \circ \tilde{h}_s$.



Also note that for any $z \in S^1$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$ the map h_s induces an isomorphism

$$\tilde{h}_s: H_m(q^{-1}(z)) \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(e^{is}z)).$$

Furthermore, for any interval I in S^1 with end points $z, z' = ze^{is}$, $s \in (0, 2\pi)$, the inclusion maps induce isomorphisms

$$1_z: H_m(q^{-1}(z)) \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(I)) \text{ and } 1_{z'}: H_m(q^{-1}(z')) \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(I))$$

such that

$$(4) \quad 1_{z'}^{-1} \circ 1_z = \tilde{h}_s.$$

We can now formulate the following claim.

Claim 4.4. *We denote by f the map*

$$H = H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \rightarrow H_m(\widetilde{S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L})$$

and we denote by g the map

$$H = H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \xrightarrow{\widetilde{h}_\pi} H_m(q^{-1}(-1)) \rightarrow H_m(\widetilde{S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L}).$$

Then $f \oplus g$ induces an isomorphism of pairings

$$l_K \oplus -l_K \xrightarrow{\cong} l_L$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} \ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{f \oplus g} H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m(D_+^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_+; \Lambda) \right) &= \{v \oplus -v \mid v \in H\}, \text{ and} \\ \ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{f \oplus g} H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m(D_-^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_-; \Lambda) \right) &= \{v \oplus -t^k v \mid v \in H\}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove the claim we first consider the following commutative diagrams of inclusion induced maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \oplus H_m(q^{-1}(-1)) & \longrightarrow & H_m(q^{-1}(S_+^1)) = H_m(W_0 \cap \widetilde{D_+^{2m+2}}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_m(\widetilde{S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L}) & \longrightarrow & H_m(\widetilde{D^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_+}) = H_m(W \cap \widetilde{D_+^{2m+2}}). \end{array}$$

Using a Mayer-Vietoris argument it is straightforward to see that the vertical maps are isomorphisms. It follows from the above commutative diagram and from the definitions that

$$\begin{aligned} &\ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{f \oplus g} H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m(D_+^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_+; \Lambda) \right) \\ &= \ker \left(\mathbf{1}_1 \oplus (\mathbf{1}_{-1} \circ \widetilde{h}_\pi) : H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \oplus H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(S_+^1)) \right). \end{aligned}$$

By (4) we have $\widetilde{h}_\pi = \mathbf{1}_{-1}^{-1} \circ \mathbf{1}_1$. It thus follows that the above kernel equals

$$\ker \left(\mathbf{1}_1 \oplus \mathbf{1}_1 : H \oplus H \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(S_+^1)) \right) = \{v \oplus -v \mid v \in H\}.$$

Essentially the same argument shows that

$$\begin{aligned} &\ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{f \oplus g} H_m(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m(D_-^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_-; \Lambda) \right) \\ &= \ker \left(\mathbf{1}_1 \oplus (\mathbf{1}_{-1} \circ \widetilde{h}_\pi) : H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \oplus H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(S_-^1)) \right). \end{aligned}$$

By (4) we have $\widetilde{h}_\pi = \mathbf{1}_1^{-1} \circ \mathbf{1}_{-1}$, i.e. $\mathbf{1}_{-1} = \mathbf{1}_1 \circ \widetilde{h}_\pi$. It thus follows that the above kernel equals

$$\ker \left(\mathbf{1}_1 \oplus (\mathbf{1}_1 \circ \widetilde{h}_{2\pi}) : H \oplus H \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(S_-^1)) \right).$$

On the other hand it follows from (2) that the map

$$\widetilde{h}_{2\pi} : H = H_m(q^{-1}(1)) \rightarrow H = H_m(q^{-1}(1))$$

is multiplication by t^{-k} . It follows that

$$\ker \left(\mathbf{1}_1 \oplus (\mathbf{1}_1 \circ \widetilde{h}_{2\pi}) : H \oplus H \rightarrow H_m(q^{-1}(S_-^1)) \right) = \{v \oplus -t^k v \mid v \in H\}.$$

It remains to show that $f \oplus g$ induces an isomorphism of pairings

$$\lambda_K \oplus -\lambda_K \rightarrow \lambda_L.$$

We write $J' = \rho_{-1}(J) \subset D^n$. Note that h_π induces an *isotopy* from the disk knot $J \subset D^{2m+1}$ to the disk knot $J' \subset D^{2m+1}$. With the sign conventions, see the proof of Lemma 2.3, it follows easily that for any $v, w \in H_m(D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J; \Lambda)$ we have $\lambda_{J'}(h_\pi(v), h_\pi(w)) = -\lambda_J(v, w)$. This concludes the proof of the claim.

The theorem now follows from the final claim:

Claim 4.5. *For any $v \in H$ we have*

$$\Phi(v) = f(v) \text{ and } \Psi(v) = t^{-\frac{k}{2}}g(v).$$

To prove this, note that $f, g, \Phi,$ and Ψ are induced by chain maps which, in an abuse of notation, we denote by the same letters. Then any $v \in H = H_m(\tilde{Y})$ can be represented by a finite sum of based m -chains σ in Y , so it is sufficient to show the claim for such a σ . It follows from the definitions that $\Phi(\sigma) = f(\sigma)$. On the other hand, if we consider $\Psi(\sigma)$ and $g(\sigma)$, then we see that they are represented by the same chains but the basing is different. To make precise this difference, consider the following path in W

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha: [0, 1] &\rightarrow W \\ s &\mapsto (e^{\pi i s}, \rho_{e^{\pi i k s}}(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Then the basings for $\Psi(\sigma)$ and $g(\sigma)$ differ by the concatenation of α and γ . But under the map $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \langle t \rangle$ the image of $[\alpha\gamma]$ is precisely $t^{\frac{k}{2}}$. It follows that $g(\sigma) = t^{\frac{k}{2}}\Psi(\sigma)$. This concludes the proof of the claim. \blacksquare

The case that k is odd is a little more complicated since in this case $J' = \rho_{-1}(J)$. For $\varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$ we consider the path

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^\varepsilon: [0, 1] &\rightarrow -1 \times D^{2m+1} \\ t &\mapsto -1 \times \rho_{e^{\varepsilon \pi i(1-t)}}(x), \end{aligned}$$

Now we have the following theorem.

Theorem 4.6. *Let $K \subset S^{2m+1}$ be an oriented knot and let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ be odd. We define J, L, B_+ and B_- as above. Let $x \in (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J) \cap S^{2m+1}$ be a base point. We write $H = H_m^x(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu K; \Lambda)$. We denote by Φ the map*

$$H \xleftarrow{\cong} H_m^x(D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_m^{1 \times x}(1 \times (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J); \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda),$$

where the left and right maps are induced by inclusions and where the middle map is the obvious isomorphism. Now we pick $\varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$ and we pick a path γ in $D^1 \times S^{2m} \subset S^{2m+1} = \pm 1 \times D^{2m+1} \cup D^1 \times S^{2m}$ from $-1 \times x$ to $1 \times x$. We denote by Ψ the map

$$\begin{aligned} H \xleftarrow{\cong} H_m^x(D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J; \Lambda) &\xrightarrow{\cong} H_m^{-1 \times x}(-1 \times (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J); \Lambda) \\ &\xrightarrow{\cong} H_m^{-1 \times \rho_{-1}(x)}(-1 \times (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J'); \Lambda) \\ &\xrightarrow{\delta_*^\varepsilon} H_m^{-1 \times x}(-1 \times (D^{2m+1} \setminus \nu J'); \Lambda) \\ &\rightarrow H_m^{-1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\gamma_*} H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda), \end{aligned}$$

where the first and the fifth map are induced by inclusions, the second map is induced by the obvious homeomorphism, the third map is induced by the homeomorphism ρ_{-1} , the fourth map is induced by the path δ^ε , and the last map is induced by the change of base point using the path γ . Then $\Phi \oplus \Psi$ induces an isomorphism of pairings

$$\lambda_K \oplus -\lambda_K \rightarrow \lambda_L$$

such that the two metabolizers arising from twist spinning

$$\ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{\Phi \oplus \Psi} H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m^{1 \times x}(D_-^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_-; \Lambda) \right)$$

and

$$\ker \left(H \oplus H \xrightarrow{\Phi \oplus \Psi} H_m^{1 \times x}(S^{2m+1} \setminus \nu L; \Lambda) \rightarrow H_m^{1 \times x}(D_+^{2m+2} \setminus \nu B_+; \Lambda) \right)$$

are respectively equal to

$$\{v \oplus -t^{\frac{k+\varepsilon}{2}}v \mid v \in H\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{t^{\frac{k-\varepsilon}{2}}v \oplus -v \mid v \in H\}.$$

The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 4.6 and we leave it as a refreshing exercise to the reader.

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FAKULTÄT FÜR MATHEMATIK, UNIVERSITÄT REGENSBURG, GERMANY
E-mail address: sfriedl@gmail.com

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM
E-mail address: patrickorson@gmail.com